

**NOTICE.**  
 I, or Mr. Hugh A. Muller, at 221 August, 1810 at 5 o'clock, for 28 days 77 1/2. The public are invited to attend the meeting in the afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Muller, at the corner of the city.  
**C. O. MULLER, Auc'r.**

**Tea Drinking.**  
 The shop of the subscriber, last night, will be open, from 8 o'clock till midnight, for the sale of Tea, Coffee, and other articles. The above reward will be paid to any person who will inform on the theft of tea, as that they may be brought to justice.  
**WILLIAM BEATTY.**  
 The shop was within 12 yards of a warehouse, where a watchman stands, etc.  
 No. 10

**PAPER,**  
 MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY  
**Aaron R. Leveing & Co.**  
 No. 25 CORNHILL.  
 Who always have on hand a large supply of  
 Letter Paper, and all kinds of  
 Stationery, of the best quality, and  
 at the lowest prices.  
 Also, a large quantity of  
 Colored Paper, of all kinds,  
 for the use of the Press, and  
 for the use of the Trade.  
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 Colored Paper, of all kinds,  
 for the use of the Press, and  
 for the use of the Trade.

**Sale by Auction.**  
 In pursuance of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, on the 24th of the month of July, 1810, the following real estate, to-wit: the lot on which stands the large house of George M. Atwood, in Wolf's run, on Fells Point, all the personal estate of said children, consisting of  
**EIGHT NEGROES,**  
 three of whom are men, one boy, two women, and two small children.  
 Also, sundry  
**Household Goods & Kitchen FURNITURE,** with many other articles. Auctioneered by  
**Wm. G. HANDS & CO.**  
 Auctioneers.  
 Sept 19

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 Sept 19

**Sale by Auction.**  
 On THURSDAY THE 27th INST.  
 2 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 48, Green street, Old Town, the late residence of Wm. Williams deceased, will be sold by order of the hon. the Judge of the Orphans' Court all Personal Effects of the deceased—  
**CONSISTING OF**  
**Household & Kitchen FURNITURE**—generally,  
 One Milch cow  
 One Wash tub, &c. &c.  
 Attendance by  
**Wm. G. HANDS & CO. Auc'r's.**  
 Sept 19

**Sale by Auction**  
**OF MERINO SHEEP.**  
 On MONDAY Y<sup>e</sup> 8th of October, At 10 o'clock, at the residence of the subscriber, will be sold on 2 and 4 months credit, for cash or in kind, to-wit:  
**55 RAMS, & 170 EWES,**  
 Of the Cabana, well bred, and of various sorts, being part of the flock of the Prince of Wales, and which have been bred in the most improved manner, and of which will be exhibited at the sale.  
**C. O. MULLER, Auc'r.**  
 Sept 19

**GABRIEL THOMAS,**  
 Respectfully informs the public and the publicans, that he continues to conduct  
**Business on Commission,**  
 RE LIVE STORAGE, &c.  
 He has a large quantity of goods for sale, which he will sell at a discount, and will also receive orders for the delivery of goods, at the most reasonable prices.  
**Cobbins in the Grocery line,**  
 at the most reasonable prices, and will also receive orders for the delivery of goods, at the most reasonable prices.  
 Sept 19

**TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.**  
 Are invited to examine a late edition of the  
**FRENCH TONGUE,**  
 Arranged by Louis Francois Boudrie, Lec. Prof. of New Orleans.  
 Second edition—Price 87 cents.  
 The first edition was printed some years ago, by the subscriber, and the present one is a new and improved edition, and is a most excellent work, and is a most valuable addition to the French language.  
**WARNER & HANNA.**  
 W & H. have in the press, and will be finished in a few days, a new edition of  
**Chambaud's French F. bles**  
 Sept 19

**THE WHIG.**  
 "GIVE US BUT LIGHT."  
**BALTIMORE:**  
**THURSDAY, SEPT 20, 1810**

**TAMMANY SOCIETY**  
 The Tammany Society will please to meet **THIS EVENING** at their usual time and place.

**NOTICE.**  
 In the present unenlightened state of the public mind, as to the claims of the candidates to Congress, the suffrages of the people; and as a wish has been expressed by numbers in the Western part of the City and Precincts, to hear them state their several pretensions; it is proposed to have a **Meeting of the Citizens THIS EVENING** at 7 o'clock at the Precincts Market-house, where the Candidates are invited to attend.

Upon Mr. Foster's appearance in this city, says a Dublin paper of July, placards were stuck on the walls, denouncing vengeance on his head; and caricatures have been offered to him in every thoroughfare, exhibiting him as an object of scorn and abhorrence. So recently has the people been exasperated, so extensive has been the injury inflicted on Irish commerce by his low fangled system of finances, that men of opposite sentiments on other topics, universally unite in execrating his schemes.  
 This detested chancellor of the Irish exchequer, has fled from popular fury, to a safe rural retreat at Collon Wool.

**NEW PARLIAMENT.**  
 The tax upon the ocean of public information, observes the Dublin Correspondent, was not imposed on a part of any thing it may produce. Quite the contrary; the less it produces, the better pleased the minister will be, for that will be the best evidence of its decay, which is all the wise men of Gotham seek.

To the lesser tenantry it is afflicting to count, the recent addition of 50 per cent upon their window tax, exclusive of 3d per pound sterling upon their secured rack rents and tithes, church rates, county rates, all crowding together at this cheerless and inauspicious moment.

**JUSTICE.**  
 We copy the following notice of a meritorious young gentleman, for whom we cherish the sincerest respect; but, at the same time, it is proper to observe, that the National Intelligencer being principally a register of congressional and official intelligence, is not likely to be a zealous or safe political guide. Its business is rather to follow than to lead.—It is from the Mercantile Advertiser of New York.  
 Joseph Gal, Junr, on whom the proprietorship of the National Intelligencer has devolved, is a young man of very respectable talents, whose public and private virtues have procured for him the esteem of all whose good opinion is of any value. He was brought to this country from England by his father 16 or 17 years ago, when a mere infant, before he could have imbibed any political prejudices, he could have formed any local attachments, and before the passions usually begin to show themselves. His father, whose ardent love of liberty derived him of a fortune and made him an exile, and against whose moral character Clumby itself has not dared to utter a syllable of reproach; has doubtless educated him in his own principles, and implanted in his heart a high regard for the country of his adoption, its laws, and its government. He has executed the duty of S. enographer in the House of Representatives during the two last sessions, with great ability, and with great credit; and has exhibited, during the whole of his editorial career, such feelings on political subjects, whether the honour of his country was concerned, as became an American citizen, sensitive of his rights, and not negligent of his duties. To stigmatize such a person with the character of an "English Rengard," as was imprudently done in an evening paper of Monday, argues either a total ignorance of the man, or a mind extremely prejudiced by the prejudice of party.

**TO THE EDITOR.**  
 The prophetic voice of the illustrious Henry foretold the final destruction of the state governments, by the practical operation of undefined federal powers. With a mind that embraced every subject at the first view; a genius, which light as the glorious orb of day, which illumined even darkness itself, he foresaw that the combined force of a number of once independent states must ultimately overpower the few remaining rights of those states individually. The councils of the union were to decide upon their own authorities in the last resort; and that great statesman was too well versed in the history of governments to close his eyes on the inevitable maxim, that they never fail to exert every power, of which they can avail themselves, to render them independent of all control but their own will. Whilst the wise men administered the federal government; men who understood and revered the true principles which gave being to that government;—whilst such men might rule the nation, it was anticipated that the states would be safe.—But such a state of things could not be lasting. The freedom of our institutions permitted ignorance and vanity, equally

with wisdom and modesty, to demand the public suffrage for offices of the highest trust and importance. Men of this stamp would sometimes guide the reins of the federal empire; they would naturally disregard the constitution; and the poor little state governments become the victims of the most dangerous of mankind,—weak and foolish public servants.

Henry was no false prophet. The condition of this nation forbodes the most alarming dangers. The general and state constitution, all violated in the face of open day, are threatened with still more mortal wounds by the passions of vain and presumptuous hunters of the spoils of public ruin. Yes, sirs! men of equivoque principles; men distinguished by no learning, no wisdom, no public virtue, forcing themselves into office, threaten the liberties of this country with a fate as dreadful as that which the liberties of republican Athens and Rome have experienced before us. Without talent, without energy; paying no respect to the laws, the feelings, or the morality of the people, they deliver electrifying speeches to them, which would for decency do little credit to London fish women, and for intelligence, none to the honest countrymen of the western wilds.

But, sirs, in the profound contempt and humiliation which the good people of this congressional district almost unanimously feel in regard to their candidates, and in which I cannot but participate, I must not forget the chief object of this address. It is to expose the conduct of Mr. Little on the question so often brought to his view, whether he considers himself a candidate for the city, or for the county? This question involves a constitutional principle of the highest magnitude. But before the writer proceeds to a single step further, he takes leave expressly to declare three things: first, that he is in favour of none of the present seekers in this district of congressional seats; secondly, that he believes every man of the four to be totally unqualified in every point of view whatever, to legislate for a free, enlightened people; and thirdly, that he does not consider Mr. Little, as a politician, worthy of the slightest particular notice. It is only the principle which he has attempted to impose upon the public in his impugning harangues; it is only his contemptible equivocation on that subject, which calls for the indignation and respect for the laws of his state, or the constitution of the U. States.

The question, then, at issue between Mr. Little and the laws of this state, is this:—Has the state of Maryland a constitutional right to appoint his constituents in congressional districts, and to require that each member to congress shall reside in the district in which he shall be chosen? His arguments drawn from the decision of the House of representatives in the case of the contested election of Mr. McCree, are to prostrate the right of the state. I assert that he is wilfully wrong, and ignorant to understand laws or constitutions; that the decision of the house was unconstitutional; and that the law of the state is both unconstitutional, and is wholly a null policy. I present to the federal constitution itself to establish the two last of these points. Having cleared them of every shadow of doubt, the first will follow of course.

The federal constitution, second section of the first article, provides that—  
 "No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen."  
 I will be at once perceived by the reader, that this section speaks a sort of positive language; that by it no man can be a representative who is devoid of the qualities it mentions; but that it does not say, that any man who has these qualifications shall be eligible, and that others shall not be necessary. If it had used this language; it had authorized to prohibit the state legislatures to propose to their constituents, when would the section which now follows have never been introduced.

**ARTICLE 4.** The times, Places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The places and manner of holding elections for members of congress are hereby explicitly given to the legislatures of the respective states. By the "places and manner" of holding elections, the constitution clearly contemplates the discretion of the states. The very names of the gentlemen Moore & Little, show their comparative unfitness on this important question. Moore voted it is said for the Maryland law, and for the subsequent declaration of that law by the House of Representatives of the United States; and only appears to avail himself of the "double chance," thus presented; he however sees easily. Messrs. McKim and Barney do not blame him in this particular, and I wish to needless combinations had been made. But of the great principle advocated by our respected and well informed correspondents, we most heartily approve. It is a principle we laboured long and often to explain and impress; we brought it into view when the House made the unconstitutional decision in McCree's case; but faction was deaf and blind—a negative outline was mistaken for positive tints, finish and colouring.

vision of the states into congressional districts, and the appointment of places at which the electors should give their votes. If other proof of the correctness of this construction be asked, it is to be found in the commanding fact, that most of the states have, under this construction, laid themselves off into congressional districts, each of which is to elect a representative. And congress itself, on including the house of representatives, the senate and the president, may alter by law this regulation of the states.

No decision merely of congress, much less of the house of representatives alone, can alter a law of the state on the subject of federal elections, even if the law be unconstitutional: it can only be done by a formal act of the United States; a statute which must not have a retrospective operation, because then it would be an unconstitutional ex post facto law; it cannot operate on past elections, but only on elections which happen subsequently to its passage. The decision of the house of representatives in the case of McCree was not a law; it was only a resolution of one branch of congress; it operated not on subsequent elections, but on an election which had already taken place. But it is pretended the house had a right to decide as it did, under that section of the constitution which makes it the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. This argument is absurd; it goes to the full length of asserting, that if the house of representatives, in its wisdom, deem it proper, it may render any election null and void by deciding that the qualification is necessary by the law of a state enacted in pursuance of the federal constitution is not essential; and that the state law was unconstitutional. But the fact is as clear as the light of day, that the house can only judge according to constitution and law, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members. In the name of all that is sacred in our constitution, all that is sacred to the defence of our domestic liberties, has a single branch of congress a right to prostrate any law of a state at its will? Does the house of representatives possess legislative power over the acts of the state governments? Is it to be admitted; is it to be adopted, the orthodox creed of republican politicians, that the states are mere cyphers in American legislation; that their legislatures are really but the common councils of petty corporations?—Yet such was the decision of the house of representatives; such is the doctrine of Mr. Little, and such the doctrine of the disciples of the old federal school.

It, then, I presume, has been satisfactorily demonstrated, that the decision in the case of McCree and Barney violated the federal constitution. But if a doubt exists on this point, let it be remembered that one of the most sacred principles of law applicable to individuals, is, that all doubtful statutory provisions shall be construed in favour of individuals; that this principle is equally sacred in the administration of the federal constitution, in reference both to individual and state rights; that it is carefully entered by the constitution itself, in the frames of which wisely and vigilantly provided against the extension of federal powers by implication or doubtful construction.

The law of the state of Maryland is both constitutional and wise. Sufficient has been advanced to prove its constitutionality. It is highly expedient, inasmuch as by compelling each congressional district to elect a member within its own boundaries, it gives to the people an opportunity of judging understandingly on the merits of candidates; of electing men, in fact, with whose personal as well as political character and qualifications they are nearly universally acquainted. This is an important privilege, and more so to the people of the city and county of Baltimore now than it ever was before.

Mr. Little, therefore, wilfully prevails in his popular harangues. He is called upon to declare himself a candidate for the city or county. He declares but this is unbecomingly; that he will not be elected; he has a majority of the votes of both. Contemptible equivocation! To doubt, or to waver, in the administration of the law, is the duty of a representative; he yet vindicates his conduct by that decision. He violates the law of the state, without exercising the courage to declare it to have been ill-legal.

Fellowmen of the district! Can you treat such a candidate with comports respect? Will you sanction his principles, which go to establish this as a law, that you may elect a man to represent you in congress from the remote corner of the state? Surely you will never consent to destroy the sovereignty of your own state; to multiply in the dust the latest stipulations of a federal treaty!

One word more! If the principles of Mr. Little and the decision of the house be sanctioned, I trust in God that the people of this district will never avail themselves of it. Our present candidates are unworthy, they have no talents to represent us at any time, much less at a crisis big with the fate of our nation in dependence. Having no means of competent talents in the district to serve us,—none such at least who will come forward; let us invite men from other parts of the state to offer. But I perceive indignation flashing from the eye of every man at such a proposition. Such is the indignation, such the reverence, which ought to be transferred to all men, who have the audacity to advocate the principle of Mr. Little, and the decision of the house of representatives of the United States.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
**TO THE VOTERS**  
 OF  
**BALTIMORE COUNTY & CITY.**  
 The period last approaches when the Free men of this District must designate, by their votes, the characters who are to represent them in the 14th Congress. This decision is peculiarly important at this time, as it will express the sentiments of the Republicans, as to the present posture of our political affairs. It will proclaim their approbation or disapprobation of the measures which produced this state of things; and of the conduct of those who advocated or assented to such measures.

Are you, fellow voters, prepared to approve of the policy pursued by the present congress towards foreign nations? Are you satisfied that the best has been done for our country, which talents and spirit could devise? And has the interest of the nation been promoted, and its honor preserved unimpaired? If these are your sentiments—your deliberate opinions, then indeed ought you to declare them by the re-election of your former Representatives. They voted to repeal the Embargo; they voted for M'Creary's Bill; they did not raise their voices in favour of, nor, for aught that appears in public or private, advocate or desire more vigorous measures. But, if on the contrary your feelings and sentiments correspond with mine on this subject, you will testify them by a rejection of the old candidates; and so far express your contempt of such ruinous expedients, and such detestable policy.

The new candidates have at least this advantage over the old ones, (if they had even nothing to show in their own behalf) that they have never yet decided on betraying you, and had no share in the work of impolicy and disgrace.

Of Mr. Little I know not much, but he gave satisfaction as a Representative in a subordinate station, and is a worthy mechanic. But the character who appears to me admirably and exactly fitted for the times, and who deserves the united support of old and young Whigs,—the Whigs and the lovers of '76, is Commodore Barney. Of him all the world knows something, and that something is far, very far from contemptible or ambiguous. He has been an actor in scenes too numerous to leave us in doubt whether he has talent and spirit, or will merely submit to threats and buffeting; and whether he is the advocate of the rights of men and nations, or will yield himself up a tool to intrigue and syco-phancy. Commodore Barney gallantly signified himself in our glorious Revolution, as a brave and skilful naval commander; and among others his victory off the Capes of Delaware does him immortal honour, in which he captured the British frigate Mink, of war, superior force and in sight of another frigate and brig. So ardently has he ever been attached to the cause of liberty, that when standing against her oppressors, he has never needed the assistance, and always triumphed in her battles. It is needless however, to descend minutely on scenes long since past; but it seem'd proper to advert to those in which Mr. Barney had a part, as furnishing pledges and testimonials of his future conduct, and of its should be placed by your suffrages on the floor of congress. The public mind of the 10th & 11th congresses, and their shameful defection from honorable principles, not only require that they should be succeeded by men of spirit & energy; but our public councils are peculiarly deficient in that knowledge & experience, which his gentlemanly and especially his patriotic heart has ever shown a propensity to more dignified, then honourable protection. In this department we should possess an individual's acquisition in Commodore Barney, whose intimate and thorough acquaintance with all its details, would enable him to suggest important improvements in its economy, so well as to designate the objects towards which its force should be directed. He is also perfectly well fitted to represent a community as most of his life has been devoted to foreign commerce.

Mr. Barney having lived abroad some years, both in England and France, and visited almost every part of the world, his extensive knowledge of other countries qualifies him especially for a statesman at a period when our affairs are so entangled with foreign relations, and our country is feeling in the east and honor at every pore, with her injured and insulted rights.

When France ought to be thanked, Mr. Barney was a volunteer in her defence; but when she was no longer the object of her rulers' adoration, he retired to his own country, since he believed that Republicans have no right to support a government. He was in England the same republican, with the same principles, and the same firmness of mind, and the same success in his own efforts, and the same success in his own efforts, and the same success in his own efforts.

Who that knows, or ever heard of Commodore Barney, believes that he will ever submit to the capricious and perfidious decrees of Napoleon, by which a neutral commerce is turned into his ports, on which he then practices, like a vulture, and beside the blood of merchants, and throats in the fish of emperors and kings!—Who that knows, or ever heard of Commodore Barney believes he will submit to the impoliteness of 10,000