

For London,
The fine fast-sailing copper-fastened Ship
RISING SUN,
CAPTAIN MEYERS.
Will sail with all possible dispatch—about two thirds of her cargo being engaged. The remainder will be taken on moderate freight.
APPLY TO
JAMES BIAYS, or to JOHN BOLTE,
Ship Broker.
S pt 14

REGULAR PACKET.
THE SCHOONER
A LACY & JANE
CRINTERVILLE PACKET.
Will sail from the upper end of Bowley's wharf every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, and leave Centreville every SATURDAY morning at the same hour.
BENJAMIN CALDER,
July 25 2aw 1st O.

FOR SALE,
The HULL of
A NEW VESSEL,
Now lying at Mr. Flammang's wharf—built of good materials, composition fastened; about 185 tons; carpenter's measurement, and will in its expected sail very fast. For terms apply to
VICKERS & BISHOP,
No. 26, Chesapeake St.
Sept 18

Fees and Taxes.
Persons yet in arrears for their fees and taxes for the year ending in hundred and nine, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts. If, however, they do not, the public do stand on me for none, will compel me to execute without respect to persons.
WM. MERRYMAN, SH' & Col'.
August 31

City of Baltimore,
September 6, 1810.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That on Monday, the first day of October next, an election will be held, agreeably to law, in the several Wards in the city of Baltimore, for two Members of the first branch, and for one Member of the second branch of the City Council, for each respective Ward; and for sixteen persons qualified to be Members of the first branch of the City Council, as Electors of the Mayor, two of whom to reside in each of the Wards AND, on the same day, and at the same place, an Election will be held for two Members to represent the fifth district of the State of Maryland in the House of Representatives of the United States:— Also, for two Members to represent this city in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland.
EDWARD JOHNSON,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.
Sept 7 ds & 2:10

Ten Dollars Reward.
Thieves!
Broke into the shop of the subscriber, last night, and stole therefrom, eight pair of Boots and two pair of Shoes, together with a variety of other articles. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will inform on this or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice.
WILLIAM BEATTY,
The shop was within 12 yards of a watch-box, where a watchman stands, sit or sleeps!
Sept 19 dt

TO MANUFACTURERS.
The subscriber having his hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calculate goods at his own manufactory, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton or Flax Linnen to be calculated, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to his Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.
Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.
He has on hand from his own manufactory, an extensive assortment of ALL COES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns, Shaw's, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, the Sprays, Turkey Red, Yarn, and a variety of other colours; which he offers for sale on liberal credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.
He will print on commission at a moderate price.
Cash will be given for Damaged Wheat
L. I. LANNAY
August 25 dt

NOTICE.
Since the Partnership of **CATOR & OWENS,** has dissolved by mutual consent, the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has OPENED a
Grocery & Commission Store;
No. 156, DEGAN'S WHARF, three doors below where he formerly kept—where he intends keeping a General Assortment of
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
of the best quality—where Country Merchants and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms; and all Goods entrusted to his care, shall be attended with the greatest care and punctuality.
JOHN CATOR.
N. B. GOODS received on Storage, as above.
S pt 5 2aw 4w

FOR SALE,
An active, healthy NEGRO MAN, capable of managing a cart, driving wagon or stage. He is about 27 years of age—will not be sold out of the state. For terms, or other particulars, enquire at this office.
Sept 19 dt

Was Committed
To the jail of Baltimore county, on the 20th of July, as a runaway, a bright Malatto Negro man by the name of *John Gordon*, alias *Nancy*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high—is represented to be the property of William Yates of Saint Mary's county,—has a star on her forehead over the left eye. The owner is hereby desired to come and release her, according to law.
WILLIAM MERRYMAN,
S'nt of Baltimore county.
August 10, 1810 (S7) dtm

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
MONDAY SEPT 24, 1810.

ATTENTION, THE WHIGS!
Let voters for members of congress observe the STATE LAW; they cannot vote for two persons resident in the city, or for two persons resident in the county of Baltimore.
Let them, therefore, place on each ticket, the name of one citizen of the city, and the name of one other citizen of the county;—or else, let them vote for one only.

THE LAW IS,
That "Baltimore city and Baltimore county shall be the fifth" district;— "which district shall be entitled to two representatives, one of which shall be a resident of Baltimore county, and the other a resident of Baltimore city."
STATE SOVEREIGNTY.
Sept. 22. dt 1st O.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.
The Tammany Society are requested to meet *This Evening*, at the usual time and place.
The Tammany Society
Will meet this evening pursuant to an adjournment, at the usual time and place.

NOTICE.
It is proposed to have a meeting of the citizens of the South Western part of the city and Federal Hill, at the Haver market house on Wednesday evening next, in order that the congressional candidates may have an opportunity of explaining to this portion of our citizens their views and opinions on the state of our public affairs—to commence at 7 o'clock.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
We are happy in being enabled to announce the following ticket of candidates for the House of Delegates, as being determined on by a great number of respectable citizens of this city:
THEODORE GLENN, and
JAMES MARLIN;
The former a tried and useful member of our state legislature; the other a respectable mechanic, a soldier of the revolution, and a warrior at all times; a venerable man, whose political integrity is undoubted, and whose moral character is without a flaw. Such men merit, and will obtain the united support of all consistent republicans.

Washington County—Assembly ticket.
John Bowes,
Dr. William Downey,
Thomas B. Hall,
Dr. Wm B. Williams.
Mr Moses Fabus, of Hager's town, has been nominated a candidate for congress, to succeed Gen. Nelson, from the 4th district.

Prince George—Assembly ticket.
C. Joseph Cross,
Wm. Bowie of Walter,
Robert Wm. Bowie,
Humphrey Bell, jun.
CALVERT COUNTY.
T. H. Wilkinson,
William H. Harby,
Richard Ireland,
William Somerville.

From Worcester county we have received very encouraging assurances that democracy will prevail, at the ensuing election.

ENGLAND IN TREPIDATION.
Buonaparte has again renewed the threat of invading England; and by the simple array of a military force on the opposite coasts, and a little stir in the docks, harbours and ship yards of Holland, &c. can raise alarm and produce preparation in England, as extensive as expensive. He will terrify John Bull, and depress his Omnium stock; a successful blow at English credit at this critical moment, would stab that just government to the heart. When that lofty edifice begins to totter, it is no American submission and tribute that can avert its fall; a fall which must produce as much confusion as was known at B-1.
The bare menace of it was, however, set all the military workshops and foundries in motion; Congreve rockets, &c. are fabricating in great abundance; and George the Third, who has carried Havoc and Desolation to every quarter of the globe, looks and enquires with stupid amazement, "Eh, Perceval, eh! what's this?"—Ignorant or forgetful that "even handed Justice returns the poisoned chalice to his own lips."

OBITUARY.
Died—at New York on the 19th inst. of typhus fever Mr **JAMES CREEKHAM**, editor of the American Citizen; in the 38th year of his age. He lived long enough to prove that he possessed some talent, but was destitute of political integrity; to merit the applause of the Tories, and the contempt of the Whigs—But, here oblivion lets fall the curtain over the inconsistencies of life;—and makes one ready to cultivate harmony, by evincing the futility of that strife which can only embitter our narrow life. When British chapmen scour our country to purchase hacks, it is not every man who has virtue to refuse their temptation. This "secret service money" has made traitors of many native Americans, from the printer to the senator. Creekhams was not worse than they.

FOR THE WHIG.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.
No. 1.

Fellow Citizens,
Much has been said on your present situation with the contending powers of Europe, without producing any favourable change in the minds of a great part of the American people. Those who will take the trouble of examining fully, the measures pursued both by Great Britain and France towards neutrals, for the last seventeen years, will find, that their total disregard of neutral rights and the laws of nations, have been, in every instance, conspicuous.

Before I proceed any farther, it may be necessary to observe, that every American, let his political sentiments be what they may, whether federal or democratic, ought to disclaim any partiality whatever either to Great Britain or France, further than they justly merit. But unhappily this is not the case: It is not from either of those powers that you hold your independence; and why men should be blind to the injustice of one, and magnify that of the other, I cannot tell, unless it proceeds from ignorance or hostility to their own country. From whatever cause his fatal bias may proceed, it is not less the fact that it exists. To differ in opinion on the adoption of your municipal laws, is neither strange nor improper; but when the collision of sentiment arises from the hostile acts of a foreign nation, and that nation your enemy, the voice of justice ought to proclaim RESISTANCE.

I think it no hard matter to prove to you, that the measures of the federal party are at variance with their dearest rights; and that their opposition to government has been the very mean of protracting the adjustment of your differences with foreign nations. Let us in the first place examine the measures pursued by Great Britain towards you, and we will then see whether the federalists have in reality any cause to discover partiality to that nation. As far back as the year 1793, we find Great Britain issuing and enforcing her orders of council against neutrals, in direct violation of the laws of nations.

In vain did the United States remonstrate against the order of the 6th Nov. 1793, issued by her. It was the principle of the rule of the war of 1756, which she wished to establish; and contended, that that rule was ingrafted into the great maritime code, and adopted in times of emergency by belligerents, without creating any alarm to neutrals, or causing any serious resistance. The order of '93 was, "to stop and detain for lawful adjudication, all vessels laden with goods for the produce of any French colony, or carrying provisions or other supplies for the use of any such colony." This order prohibited the neutral from a trade with the belligerent colony in time of war, which was not granted in time of peace; and as such, it was a most flagrant violation of the law of nations.—Under this sweeping order, numbers of American vessels were captured while carrying on an innocent and legitimate trade with the colonies of France, and condemned by the British prize courts, in the face of justice, and the remonstrances of the American government.

It was not until January 1794 that this order was repealed, and another substituted in its place. Under the order of '94, the direction was "to seize such vessels as were laden with goods, the produce of the French West India islands, and coming directly from any port of said islands to Europe." This order remained in force until January, 1798, when a new one was substituted, which continued unrevoked to the close of the war. By this last order, directions were given to bring in for lawful adjudication, all vessels laden with the produce of any island or settlement of France, Spain, Holland, and coming directly from any port of said island, or settlement to any port in Europe, not being a part of this kingdom, (Great Britain) or the country to which the vessel being neutral, should belong." This last order was complied with by the shippers of the U. States, under the disadvantage of neutralizing the produce of a belligerent colony, by landing it in the United States, and then shipping it again for any port in Europe.

Here, fellow citizens, are a few acts of injustice exercised by Great Britain, down to the year 1798—though the catalogue is greatly increased when traced to the present period.

From the convulsed state of Europe for a long time, the colonial carrying trade has been principally in the hands of a few American merchants, which gave the United States such advantages over the belligerents, that acts of injustice, violating all national laws, were resorted to, to check the growing wealth and prosperity of the United States. We find Great Britain at one time issuing her orders of council, bottomed on the rule of the war of '56; and at other times receding from that principle, which she terms a mere relaxation. We find her at all times, regardless of the laws of nations, and exercising illegal restrictions on the commerce of the United States with impunity. In May 1806, she declared a great part of the continent of Europe in a state of blockade—from Brest in France, to the river Elbe in Germany. Though this extent of country was not invested by a competent force to constitute a blockade—still, American vessels were captured and condemned, when taken in entering any of the ports within the designated limits. Here is a construction given to the law of blockades, before unknown in the annals of nations; and from this sketch

of arbitrary power, may you date the commencement of your national degradation. Retaliating decrees were issued by France, and continued on both sides, till every vestige of national right was swallowed up in belligerent aggression. At the commencement, or before the close of the session of congress in 1808, the commerce of the United States was completely destroyed by British orders of council and French decrees. There was scarcely a port in the known world, where your vessels were permitted to enter, without being subject to capture and confiscation.

CATO.
FOR THE WHIG.
TO JOHN C. HERBERT, ESQ.

Sir,
When a citizen offers himself for a public situation, it is admitted by all that his political life at least, becomes a fair subject of investigation.
In addressing this letter to you, sir, I promise not to be influenced by improper views—if you prove yourself innocent, that, when a public man, your conduct was correct and unimpeachable, I will be the first to vindicate it.

The information necessary to direct the votes of my fellow citizens of Prince George's county is all I require. If you, when a representative in the legislature of Virginia, for the county of Fairfax, did your duty to your constituents, and supported the general rights of your fellow citizens; I see no reason why a similar line of conduct may not be expected, should you be elected by the citizens of Prince George's county to represent them: If on the other hand, you were adverse to the rights of the poor man and the honest creditor;—if by improper means you misled the legislature of Virginia and induced that body ungenerally to tax your constituents, then I conceive you are an improper person to gain to be trusted with legislative powers:—You ought to be viewed as the poor man's enemy, and as a politician, inimical to those just rights, which the glorious constitution of these United States, has proclaimed aloud as belonging alike to every man.

Stand forth, then, John C. Herbert, and say, when you were a representative for Fairfax county in the legislature of Virginia, in the year 1798, you did not vote against a proposition for a call of a convention of the state of Virginia, (that being the only mode in that state by which the constitution can be amended) for the purpose of altering the constitution so as to extend the right of suffrage (which is at present confined to freeholders) to the citizens generally, as well as for the purpose of subjecting real estate to execution for the payment of debts?—Say, John C. Herbert, did you or did you not vote against calling such a convention? and if you did—let those freemen who are on the first Monday of October to choose their representatives, know the reasons which dictated that vote. Will you, sir, dare at the poll to assert that the wealthy landholder alone feels the glow of patriotism; that he alone possesses the talents adequate to decide who are and who are not proper to be entrusted with legislative powers? Will you on that day tell the honest veteran, who bared his bosom in defence of his country, when you were pulling in your nurses arms, and some of those to whom your education was entrusted, were strongly suspected of toryism,—that he is unworthy of a vote, because he has no landed property?—Will you venture to say, that the rich alone support the country; that they alone are objects of legislative consideration, and that the poor man is not equally concerned with the rich in the operation of the laws? Or with a reverend hypocrite of another nation, to which you are suspected of too much attachment, will you proclaim that the poor have nothing to do with the laws, but to obey them? Will you choose to advance in Maryland as an opinion, that if a man has property in land, and by extravagance or folly becomes a debtor, that such landed property should not be responsible to his creditors? But, sir, these constitute not all the charges attached to your short political career.—The inhabitants of Prince George's county know very well, that in the year 1798, that part of the District of Columbia now called Alexandria county, was attached to Fairfax county in Virginia; that Alexandria was then the county town of Fairfax; that congress was expected to assume jurisdiction in 1800; that the public buildings in Alexandria were built by equal tax on all the inhabitants of Fairfax county, and that on the congressional assumption, Fairfax would necessarily require the erection of a court house and other public buildings. But the inhabitants of Prince George's do not generally know the mode by which the people of Alexandria, among whom you resided, were exonerated from a share of the expense of those buildings,—although they received the sole benefit of the court-house and other public buildings in Alexandria. Let me then unfold them. Alexandria has ever been a tory town, whilst the county of Fairfax was and is republican. The two interests were thus nearly balanced, and as each county in Virginia is entitled to two representatives; by compromise you were permitted, with col. West, to represent them in 1798. It so happened that owing to indisposition, col. West did not attend the legislature in that year. You therefore alone represented Fairfax, and it was you, sir, who introduced a bill for taxing the inhabitants of all that part of Fairfax county not included within the present county of Alexan-

dria, for the purpose of erecting the public buildings in Fairfax. This bill when read was so monstrous, that John Taylor of Caroline, 1798 and stated that it appeared to him so iniquitous, that although it was a local measure and only concerned your constituents, yet he could not vote for it, unless you, the only delegate from Fairfax, would state that an understanding existed among your constituents on the subject; and you John C. Herbert stand charged with assuring the legislature of Virginia, that such an understanding did exist, and that the people of Fairfax county were willing to exonerate yourself and your friends in Alexandria, of the taxes necessary for the erection of the contemplated public buildings! On this declaration Mr. Taylor withdrew his opposition, but adhered to his opinion that the principle of the bill was iniquitous. If this account be true, and I think you will not deny it, for you cannot forget the execration this measure procured you in Fairfax, nor the necessity you felt for retiring and permitting Mr. Swan to succeed you as the federal member, (for the indignation at your conduct was not confined to the democrats.) what security can you offer to the generality of the citizens of Prince George's that if you are elected, you will not contrive to tax them for the individual benefit of yourself, or for that part of the county in which you reside?

DEFECTOR.
Prince George's county
Sept. 20th, 1810

From the Maryland Republican.
Amongst the alterations to the constitution proposed by the last legislature, and which will become a part of the constitution if ratified by the vote, it is with unqualified approbation we notice the bill which establishes the necessity of a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of trust or profit, or persons elected to be members of the legislature, or electors of the senate of this State.—I hold it as a maxim sufficient evidence that riches are fundamental enough in themselves and insure to the possessor all the legitimate advantages they are entitled to over the less fortunate, without the intervention of laws to make them so. The plainest rule upon the mathematical scale of republicanism, is an equal participation, in an equal right to participate in the government. Every provision that defeats this principle, is oppressive to one man, and profitable to another: at his expense—but particularly that which secures to those exclusively who are already rich, all the places "of profit" under the government, is an iniquitous partiality for that class of society, and an unjust exclusion of the largest portion of the people, who perhaps may be quite as deserving, and are certainly quite as necessary. That it was a part of the constitution of Maryland at its adoption—that no man who did not possess property to a given amount (in many instances 1000) should be appointed or elected to a place of trust or profit, must be referred to the strong prejudices of the times, and the government by which we had been controuled;—but that it should have remained a part of the laws of a free people for thirty five years after their emancipation, is the strongest evidence of the powerful authority of the rich over the majority of the community. To the legislature of 1809 we owe an opportunity of relieving ourselves from this arbitrary provision of the constitution—and the people must indeed be wanting to themselves if they do not accomplish what those have commenced by sending the same men to legislature in 1810.

A more striking discrimination between the views of parties in the last house of delegates, can scarcely be selected than that which marked the proceedings of the bill to prevent insurance of property by foreigners in this state. Where an institution established by our own laws, consisting of members of our own community, and having a capital of our own circulation more than sufficient for all the policies offered in the state, and sharing its profits completely amongst our citizens, was rivalled by an overgrown avaricious institution, called the London Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, erected and conducted by British laws, consisting of Englishmen, resident in England, and who drained completely the amount of premiums annually out of our circulating medium to enrich themselves, without giving our citizens other means of recovery in case of loss, that was afforded by their laws and their faith, and withal teaching our citizens to look to foreign countries, and last of all to that country for a security for their property, was an instance which demanded the legislative interference, and justified the protection required for our own establishments. But wonderful to relate, even this plain and palpable case could not be spared from a party division, and the federal members of the house, upon the question (without debate) all voted in favor of continuing the branch of the London Institution. However, in spite of their opposition, the bill succeeded and became a law.

Another strong evidence of the designs and purposes of the federal party was evinced in their conduct towards the bill fixing the mode of electing the senators of the United States. A difficulty had been experienced by the state of Maryland to maintain its due representation in the most important branch of the general government, under the imperfect method heretofore adopted.—We had observed that the imperative language of the constitution and the urgent interest of the state was alike de-