

THE WHIG
BALTIMORE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1810.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:
We have received the communication of "A Precincter," conveying a question to a brother editor concerning the suppression of proceedings, &c. at the Western Precincts, after it had been promised to be given to the public - but, the election being over, and the remarks in favour of commodore B. could not serve the intended purpose, we are desirous that all animosity cease - and that brethren of the same principle forget differences, which originated in the purest motives.

(COMMUNICATION.)
WHAT A FALLING OFF!
There were given for the opposing congress tickets, in Baltimore city and county,
In 1808, 8 750 votes;
In 1810, 5 403 votes.
Falling off 3 345
If the eleventh congress were summoned, they could show cause.
The ship Virginia from Sylt, and brig Julia from Tonningen, are in the Bay.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.
HARFORD COUNTY.
FOR CONGRESS.

Districts.	For
1st 2d 3d 4th 5th	
J. Montgomery	187 316 203 277 332 1345

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Stevenson Archer	136 3 7 259 267 325 1314
John F. Wood	82 3 7 171 111 289 8 3
John Strick	92 113 172 244 230 851
Elijah Davis	96 315 113 83 210 817
James Little	1 2 43 99 146 77 557
John Givston	56 171 159 92 110 549
Josh Bond	77 54 88 108 58 385

ARTS OF FEDERALISM!
We have been much amused with a handbill which a friend has sent us from Elkton - it consists of extracts and fragments from the Whig and Aurora, with heads, hands and feet lopped off - to prove that the Whig and Aurora recommended a KING; - and indeed, they do prove it, just as we might find in the Bible these words - "there is no God!"

The handbill was printed at the office of the Federal Republican in Baltimore. I had said it was published without a head - that is, a few scraps were taken from the essay of an old clergyman, published in the Whig of January 8, but our comments which refuted it, are very carefully omitted. In lieu of my refutation of "Messenger," some federal wag of the name of Hyland, (it is said,) has drawn a caricature of a king swagging at the top of the street, with a crown on his head and a sceptre in his right hand; treading on the heads of the crowd - with the inscription, "The Whig's King - damn the people!"

This federally anointed King is drawn about the size of little Hansson, one of the editors of the Federal Republican, and suits a hand-bill admirably well - his left hand is put out of view, - probably in his pocket, with his finger on one of his pistols - he appears in great haste, stepping the length of himself at one stride; and is probably tumbling away from G. W.

Such are the ridiculous trifles, garbled extracts and sorry expedients of a single Tory fiction, to sustain their cause, by imputing their own tenets to the republicans.

ANTI SUBMISSION.
The republicans of Charleston, S. C. are determined to be no longer misrepresented by submission men. LANGDON CHEVES is nominated to represent them in congress. His talents and patriotism are spoken of in terms of enthusiasm. - In the Charleston City Gazette, there are several able essays on public affairs: one of the essayists, who has taken an extensive review of the conduct of congress in our foreign relations, thus concludes a number on the retroit of the 10th and 11th congress from the ground of independence:

With whatever regret and concern the friends of our national rights and honour had seen the proceedings of a former session, they knew that the reasons which had occasioned that unfortunate charge of measures, no longer existed; no fear now remained of Massachusetts and the eastern states attempting to resist the acts of congress - the friends of our country had seen with pride and delight, the manner in which the republican majority of that state had come forward to disapprove the measures of the small majority of their antecedent legislature and a few of their towns, and to expel their leaders from the public council. The manner in which Massachusetts had shown her resentment against them, and the ardent glow of patriotism that spread from one end to the other of that venerable body of the revolution, gave new spirit to the friends of our rights, while it destroyed forever, the hopes of the apostles of division - during the session of congress Mr. Gerry was elected, and no doubt now remained of measures from their corresponding to the crisis and to the spirit of patriotism which every where displayed itself, our grievances had been increased, and no

hope of a reform that existed - the public mind, however, was not to be deterred, and the friends of our rights, had been fully encouraged, and the least reason offered to change as the earliest opportunity they had almost ever seen to exhibit the firmness of our government. But, as far from doing any thing, even the feeble law of the preceding congress was removed; the only glimmering taper that remained to show, however obscurely, that the government was still alive. This wretched remnant of national spirit was extinguished and without reason being given, except the very unpardonable one, that the revenue was affected; a reason never to be given in a republic having such intemperate resources, and whose honour and commercial rights were at stake - the whole of them have been surrendered, and the once proud name of the American republic, sunk into reproach and ridicule in every part of Europe.

DEGREE.

Received per the Neptune from Kiel, extracted at Philadelphia.
We Frederick, &c. do declare that in consequence of particular circumstances, we have ordered as follows:
1st. The line from Nicustad, in our Duchy of Holstein, over Ahrensbock to Segeberg, from thence to Oldeloc, from thence over Ritzbury and Barnstadt to the city and castle of Giuckstadt, from thence along the Elbe to Bunsbuttel, and further to Husum, shall be considered as a particular line of custom, over which shall not be carried from our Duchies, neither by sea or land, any produce which is not of European origin.

2d. Refined sugars and syrups shall not be exported over said line.
3d. An exception shall be allowed for such quantities only as can be proved for retail commerce and domestic use. Six months provision for the former and twelve months for the latter.

4th. Every vessel that clears from one place to another, along the coast of the Elbe, must give bonds for 25 per cent on the value of ship and cargo, for the security of the discharge of the same, at the place cleared for.

Sec 5. All those goods which are found to be transported nearer to the frontiers of those places designated as the line, shall be confiscated, and the persons therein interested shall be fined for the value thereof.

All these measures shall be enforced till further notice. Dated at Fredericksburg August 9, 1810.

His royal majesty is caused by circumstances, to extend the order of shutting the ports of Husum and Tonningen, for North American ships to all the ports in the Duchy of Holstein, and that every American vessel which may arrive after the publication of this our order, shall be treated as if it had been prescribed in the order of the 3d June last, for Husum and Tonningen. Dated 3d August, 1810.

DIVING BELL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated Sept. 10
"I yesterday witnessed the experiment of the Diving Bell, which to me was a great curiosity. The man went down at India wharf, depth of water from 30 to 46 feet, and went on the bottom from thence to the farther end of Long wharf, a distance I should suppose of 105 rods. He was under the water one hour and 30 minutes. I was very near him when he came up - He was not in the least exhausted. I also saw him go down. He had no communication where by any air could get to him from above."

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The following article, we are persuaded, will be satisfactory to our readers generally, and particularly to those who take an interest in the welfare of the District of Columbia. It was intended that the information it contains should have been communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury before he made his report on manufactures; but, owing to the inattention of the person into whose hands it was put, this was neglected.

(Nat. Int.)
A description of Smith and Drinker's manufactory of cotton twist, on Four Mile Run, in the District of Columbia, began the 1st of April, 1810.

The building is of brick 30 by 23 feet. On the ground floor are worked one cotton breaker and two finishers: single geared, with eight flat cards covering one fourth of their principal cylinders. They are turned by water, have a leather hand passing over a large drum or barrel extending lengthwise of the house twelve feet; this drum gives motion to the whole machinery of the factory. On the same floor are four drawing heads and four roving heads, with cans, bating frames, &c. capable of carding, drawing and roving 150 to 180 rounds of cotton per week. This department requires one man and three boys to attend it.

On the second floor are two frames of spindles; one has 96, the other 12. They may be turned with safety to the work, three thousand revolutions per minute, and will spin two and a third hanks per day of thread, No 10 to 30: A rule to wind off twenty spools at once with roving winders; and a machine for carding wool, which will card and roll 103 weight of wool per day.

This department requires one woman and three small girls to attend it. The wool carder requires the constant attention of one man, when it is carding. The spindles used in this factory differ in several important points from those used in England or in any other factory

in America. They are capable of doing more for better work, and require less attention than the Arkwright spindles generally used. They are well adapted, and make excellent thread when run by hand, 5 or 6 spindles in a frame.

In addition to the above machinery, the proprietors are now constructing (as fast as their funds will permit) 2 frames of 96 spindles each, and a mule with 140 spindles, a breaker and two finishers with a set of drawing and roving heads. They also contemplate a small establishment for coloring and bleaching of cotton twist.

GEORGE DRINKER.
Center Mills, Aug. 28 1810.

PAER CREDIT--No. II

Of all the impositions that have been practised on the credulity of mankind in all ages, none surely has obtained such general currency, been productive of such an abandonment of principle, or threatens to overthrow the pillars of human happiness with such force and effect, as the baleful system of paper money, issued upon no real foundation. For the truth of this observation, we could not have a more striking example, than is to be found in the conduct of the British government, which, in order to prevent their paper system from falling into its original nothingness, has exhausted the whole catalogue of crimes that were ever described in all the penal codes, from the foundation of the world to the present day. With a total disregard of all right, and an unblinking contempt of the laws of nature, reason, or common sense, when the usual scenes of plunder, as practised by barbarian nations at war, fell short of affording sufficient booty to serve the wants of these buccanneries, a resort was had to a novel plan of paper blockades, by which whole coasts and countries were prohibited to the ships of all other nations, and the property bound to such places, was ordered to be brought in by British cruizers for adjudication. This, however, produced but a temporary supply, although it had the desired effect of deterring neutral vessels from going to the prohibited ports, and opened a large field for the display of another talent in the genius of the British government, called forgery, in which science they have borne off the palm from every counterfeit competitor, whether in skill of execution, extensive currency of the frauds, unparalleled efficiency, or consummate meanness and villainy. Bounties and public encouragements were held out for all outlaws of all other nations, who would break through the sacred and moral obligations of civilized society; the most notorious traitors and incendiaries openly supported; licences of all kinds, begging description, were granted; treachery, perjury and perjury, practised in their fullest extent, and besides the old trade of man stealing from their allies, confederations, torture, assassinations and murders, helped to fill up the measure of iniquity; and for what purpose? To increase the trade of the country, for the purpose of paying interest on dead paper, so as to deceive the people, if possible, into a belief that this paper was really worth something, for without such a belief the budget or loan, to help to swell the amount could not be filled. And so little has this complicated system of crimes, tended to diminish the burthens of the English nation, that their public debt has been annually increased for several years past, to the tune of thirty millions of pounds sterling, or upwards of one hundred and thirty three millions of dollars per annum.

Can such a state of affairs long exist? For a few, a very few years, the delusion may yet be supported, but certain occurrences lead us to believe that within two years from the present date, the whole fabric of British grandeur, its government, nobility, supremacy of power on the ocean, will with its debts, disaoid and leave a tremendous wreck behind. - Who can survey the present state of Holland, once the most wealthy power in Europe, without perceiving the analogy, and extending his views across the channel to its opposite neighbour? At a word, in one decree of incorporation has the emperor of France declared the annihilation of 2-3ds of a national debt, because the national resources did not admit of its being really valued at more than 1-3d of its nominal amount. Napoleon knows their value and does not care to call things by their proper names. - Englishmen act in an opposite method, they straggle him as the destroyer of nations, and the cause of all their distress, and when ruin pervades their nation, brought on by their own wilful blind credulity, and accelerated by the villainous duplicity of their state jugglers, they will doubtless lay the whole mischief on his charge. Just as our American republicans, alias Anglo Americans, give him credit in the Gazette of the United States, alias British Gazette, for the failure of all their schemes. But all this cannot arrest the progress of truth and reason, which enable us to discover what foundation these airy or paper nothings rest on, and to declare their fall. Happy would it be for Great Britain and Ireland, perhaps for other nations too, if the English statesmen, taking common sense for their companion, would immediately set about their own reform, lower their pride, and consider the ocean like the air, free for the common use of man. - But we fear they are too far sunk in iniquity to take advice, of course that these lessons must be taught them by the correcting rod of a master, and discipline only will bring them to their senses.

In another paper we will consider how far the United States may be concerned

with the downfall of the British empire, which appears to be inevitable.

THE JEWS.

The political talents of the French emperor have not been displayed with greater advantage, than in the arrangements with the Jews. If by their present attentions, their military subordination, and explicit documtence, they have not fixed a perpetual friendship, they have done every thing which their character required to render them subservient to his views. We may judge of this success, by a comparison between the policy and report of the French administration before the revolution, with the present negotiations and resolutions. When Malouet made his report from the continent of South America respecting the claims of the Portuguese Jews, he represented to the French government, after the statements of local interests, that the government had taken different views of that people, as they viewed them a resource or an obstacle. When they could profit from their wealth, they granted them privileges; but when this wealth was not at their command, they withdrew their favours, they assented an opposition to them by commercial nations, and rendered their hopes as a nation very uncertain. We have, says the commissioner, to examine what may be lost by the absence of their industry, and what may be feared from their principles and manners. To gain a population which may increase a wealth secured by national attachment, is a wise measure and a sure blessing. But no nation has succeeded with the Jew. - This ancient nation are dispersed over the globe, without a home in any part of it. In turn proscribed and tolerated, but we never see them exercise the arts which attach men to the soil they cultivate. No traveller reports of any spot of earth cultivated by the Jews, or of a manufacture established and maintained by them. In Poland, in which they form a seventh part of the population, and are even protected by the clergy, they employ themselves much as they can in commerce and usury. They who are obliged to the laborious employments, chuse such as best enable them to conceal the profits of their labours. - It is the same in Asia, as in Egypt and Holland, where they have great advantages. The king of Prussia attempted to fix them in his estates, and to make them citizens; but he was obliged to abandon his design, from the apprehension of multiplying pedlars and usurers. Many princes of Germany and barons, have invited them into their countries with hopes of advantages to commerce; but their usury soon amassed the specie of these little countries, and impoverished them. Admitted to Jamaica, they became brokers, and the half of the colony groined under their yoke. So in all prices and at all times they have adopted the same plan, and have regarded as enemies all people on earth, and have lived among them with fear and dissimulation. They see in their posterity the rulers of the earth; and by commanding its wealth, they hope to accelerate their conquests. What then can any society hope from a nation that will not, and wishes not to incorporate itself with any other; and that has not for eighteen centuries furnished to the human race a single labourer or artisan; that follows gold as the needle does the magnet; and has no interest in the productions of the earth which supports them? What have we gained by all our connections with them? If we put them under contributions, that is unjust; to incorporate them with the nation has been impossible, upon their principles. The case of the Protestants in France, has been very different from that of Jews. In Protestants we are deprived of those united to us by the dearest interests. The same is true of all other sects but the Jews. The adopted, become a state within a state. The increase of their wealth and population is a danger to the people which protects them. The danger is increased by their correspondence in all parts of Europe, directed only to the benefit of their sect and interest. What then can be security for their fidelity? We must however admit that it is rare to find the Jews in any conspiacuity, or any political intrigues or parties. They generally submit to the policy of the country they inhabit, though they have a separate interest from the country which protects them. Upon these considerations, says the commissioner, we do not regard as useful the extension of their privileges. We are not disposed for the inducements or injuries of our fathers. In vain do the Portuguese Jews pretend that they are distinct from other tribes, and are particularly devoted to France: their principles of separation are the same. It may be wise to refuse their general privileges, and to confer particular favours upon such as merit from the government - while it will be necessary to drive away from the colonies the vagabonds who multiply by our settlements, and who multiply the fraudulent practices of commerce. In this affair we should be instructed by the conduct of Jamaica and Surinam. We should forbid them our colonies, as we have a sufficient number of merchants belonging to the French nation. We cannot omit the notice of an extraordinary Jew mentioned by Malouet, as at once a singular proof of talents, and of national market. Isaac Naeh, says he, is an extraordinary man, it we consider that he has never been out of Surinam, the place in which he was born, is 30 years of age, while any other old than his genius, and has risen above the errors of his sect; his full acquaintance with history; his

ADS,
London Pa-
Calcut-
following articles,
Handkerchiefs, &c.
The above Goods will be sold on a liberal credit for approved indorsed negotiable notes.
Catalogues will be prepared, and the Goods may be viewed the day previous to the sale.
C. O. MULLER, Aucr'r.

Sept. 27
Sale by Auction.
Will be added to the sale of FRIDAY, the 5th instant,
12 bales Ozaburgs.
C. O. MULLER, Aucr'r

October 1
Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY, the 5th inst. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the present residence of Capt Sylvester Long, in Bond street, near its intersection with Wilke's street, will be sold a variety of
Household Furniture;
Consisting partly of
Bureaus
1 Sideboard
Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.
Attendance by
Wm. G. HANDS & Co.
Auctioneers.

Oct. 4
Sale by Auction,
OF MERINOS.
The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 6th of Oct. next, At 10 o'clock in the Morning, at Canton, (the country seat of the late C. O'Donnell) a choice parcel of the fine Leonessa Faslar race of Merino Sheep, consisting of
60 Rams and 140 Ewes,
Imported from Lisbon, in the ship Sachem, capt. Stevens. - A chain of original documents are in my possession - granted by the Junta at Estremadura, the Marquis Romans, the principal superintendent of the Prince of Peace's flock of sheep, and Sr. commissary general in Portugal, authenticating the character and genuineness of these sheep, and their being a part of the Cabanas confiscated and sold by order of the Governing Junta of Spain, as being forfeited from the Prince of Peace's estate; translations of which shall be prepared for distribution in town and at a distance previous to the sale. The sheep may be examined at Canton at any time previous to the sale.
ROBERT BARRY.

Sept 28
Sale by Auction
OF MERINO SHEEP.
On MONDAY, the 8th of October, At 10 o'clock, at Montebello, the seat of General Smith, will be sold on 2nd and 4 months credit, for approved indorsed notes,
35 RAMS, & 170 EWES,
Of the Cabanas, call d Fouaires and Aquirres being part of the Flock of the Prince of Peace, purchased by him of the Carthusian Friars - with a variety of certificates of which will be exhibited at the time of sale.
C. O. MULLER, Aucr'r.

Sept 18
Sale by Auction.
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
The 9th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, will be sold by order of the hon. the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county,
That valuable House & Lot,
situate in Water-street, directly opposite the dwelling of John Hillen, Esq and late the residence of James Fisher, deceased.
The lot fronts 28 feet on Water street, and extends back 38 feet - on which is erected a large and convenient 3 story brick House, together with a three story brick building adjoining. There is an elegant cellar under the buildings, and a vault under the whole yard, which is arched.
The property being near the intersection of four principal streets, has always been considered one of the most eligible stands for business in this city. Any person desirous of viewing the property, will please call on the subscribers.
The terms and other particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.
Attendance by
Wm. G. HANDS & Co. Aucr'r.

Oct 4
LANDING
From on board the ship's Ellen, captain Elliott, at Smith's Dock,
23 hhds prime heavy Upland
James River TOBACCO,
For Sale by
BOUGHAN & YOUNG,
Bowley's Wharf

Who offer for Sale,
21 hhds Maryland Tobacco
50 do Tobacco Stems
60 do bushels southern Wheat - East
Oct 4