

BALTIMORE THEATRE.

MR. FENNELLS SECOND NIGHT. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, Will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy in 5 acts, called 'The Distress'd Mother.'

Catherine and Petruccio; OR, TAMING OF THE SHREW. (Altered from Shakespeare, by David Garrick)

On Friday, King Lear, with entertainments October 9

ECONOMICAL & CONVENIENT CHAMBER LIGHT, By means of a Floating Wax Taper, which will burn ten hours, and not consume more than a spoonful of oil.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE BY AUCTION. On THURSDAY, the 11th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Two small 3 story brick Houses and Lots, In fee simple—situated on Pearl street, 21 doors from the intersection with Lexington street.

JUST IMPORTED From Liverpool, via New York, a fresh supply of Solomon's Balm of Gilead.

Solomon's Anti-Impetigine, A specific remedy for the Scab, Leprosy, Venereal Disease, and all those disorders which arise from impurity of the blood.

Solomon's Guide to Health, A volume of about 300 pages, 8vo. with a likeness of Doctor Solomon—Price 1 dollar.

WARNER & HANNA, Note: W. & H. have not had a bottle of the above medicine for sale since the Embargo, until the present, and now but a small supply.

CITY TAXES, THOSE persons who are in arrears for City, Paying and Pump Taxes, are respectfully requested to pay the same immediately.

Benjamin Fowler, Collector of City Taxes.

Five Dollars Reward, LOST on the 1st instant, above St. Patrick's Church, Falla Point, a Double Cased SILVER WATCH.

PETER GALT, Falla Point, N.B. Watch-makers and others, are requested to stop the said Watch, if offered for sale.

FIG BLUE, &c. The Subscribers have and will keep a constant supply of the Best Fig Blue in boxes, of 14 & 25lb. each.

A large and general assortment of Groceries, Teas & Queens-ware Wholesale and retail upon liberal terms.

THE WHIG

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1810.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL. Arrived at this port last evening, ship Sally, Webber, 41 days from Liverpool. She brought DISPATCHES from Gen. Armstrong and Mr. Pinckney, to our Government, which she put a shore at Annapolis, and forwarded to Washington.

A gentleman just arrived from Washington, informs us, that Brown, the collector who eloped from New Orleans, has arrived at the seat of government from England—as a prisoner, probably.

When we observed, that Mr. Madison, we supposed, would issue his proclamation, immediately, declaring the arrangement with France, it was not meant that we thought he would take that step without official assurances.

The federalists, however, are beginning to persuade themselves, that our administration will not fulfil the terms of an arrangement contained in one of our own laws.—Why do they imagine, that they are infected with British perfidy?

THE DELAWARE ELECTION, Has resulted in the choice of a republican governor, by a majority of 71 votes; and a federal member of congress, a Mr Hildger, by a majority of seven—en

Republican majority, 71.—But, as Kent and Sussex have chosen federal representatives to the state legislature, Delaware remains federal.

Schooner Express, of Baltimore, 19 days from Tonningen for Rio Janeiro, was spoken Aug 28, in lat. 37, lon. 15.

Judge Butler is reported to have been elected in the N. W. District of Vermont over Mr. Chittenden, the federal candidate—there is a prospect of the whole Vermont delegation in the 12th congress being democratic.

BANK OF ENGLAND. We perceive, in a file of Cork papers, obligingly lent us by a friend, that the committee appointed in the English parliament, to report on the subject of bullion, &c. &c. have recommended that the Bank shall two years hence resume payments in specie.

This very subject is full of interest to all; it abounds with warning to us.—May our national government never be cursed and corrupted by connecting itself with a national bank or any set of banks!

The following information is given by a gentleman who has just arrived in this city from the Southward. In the State of South Carolina, Mr. Cotton is the contractor for carrying the mail between Fayetteville in North and Charleston in South Carolina.

Mr. Grattan replied in an eloquent and most able speech. He had doubted whether he should trouble the house in answering what had been urged against his motion; but he had decided in favour of that proposition, because the learned gentleman opposed to him had so entirely misrepresented the argument.

driver, in whom he greatest confidence had hitherto been placed.—The moment a suspicion was entertained of the driver, who had gone on a visit to his friends, in North Carolina, the contractor formed the resolution of pursuing him, and after a journey of three hundred miles, during which he slept but five hours he overtook him and found in his possession bank bills to a large amount.

This is the way our FLAG is USED. RICHMOND, Saturday Morning, 29th Sept. 1810.

John Thompson, Jonas Vanberry, Peter Swanson and John Frederick Falck, severally declared that they are mariners, and arrived at Rockets the day before yesterday in a schooner which is sometimes called 'The Patriot of London,' and at other times, 'The Mary of Boston.'

That Richard Billing, who is on board, calls himself the owner of said schooner; says he is an American; is married, and has a family in London—in which place he has resided more than 20 years last past.

That when the said schooner sails under British colours, or clears from or enters a British port, one Robert Martin, who is on board, is called and recognized as her master and commander—because the said Robert, as they understand, is a British subject.

That said schooner cleared and sailed from London on the 19th February last for Cadix, where she arrived on the 7th March. Just after being at sea, she assumed American colours, and rubbed out the name, 'The Patriot of London' from the stern of the boat; entered the bay of Cadix under American colours, but finding the British possessed there, hoisted British colours.

That in like manner at Cadix, and on board, said Billing took from Swanson his protection as a Swede, and with holds it.

Mr GRATTAN'S SECOND SPEECH. On the first of June, Mr. Grattan replied to the gentleman who had opposed his motion in favour of Catholic claims, in the House of Commons.

Mr GRATTAN replied in an eloquent and most able speech. He had doubted whether he should trouble the house in answering what had been urged against his motion; but he had decided in favour of that proposition, because the learned gentleman opposed to him had so entirely misrepresented the argument.

not only not obtain that general consent so anxiously sought, but a general opinion must be disseminated that the scheme was irreproachable; that Parliament had finally refused to the Catholic domestic privileges; that the Catholics had determined in favour of foreign domination; and that the system between the Protestant and Catholic brethren was irreconcilable.—(Hear! hear!) He denied the position that had been asserted, that the Catholic had decided against nomination in favour of foreign domination.—They had no where, in no instance, so decided. They sought for nothing beyond the mere safety and integrity of the Catholic religion, and that was perfectly reconcilable with domestic nomination. To this they had intimated their readiness to accede, but the offer should come from the house; and if they should go into a committee, they would then, and not till then, have a right to expect a declaration from the Catholics against submission to that foreign influence so generally dreaded.

It was said, would have given his consent to the measure—Protestants might have obtained the veto; and the Catholics would have obtained their franchise. The wonder expressed by the right hon. gentleman, at the subsequent demands of the Catholics, might cease, if he reflected on the decision that had been practised, not on the issue, but on himself—only by his own artifice—for it was a solitary delusion, inasmuch as it found no support from those who said they were deluded.—(Hear, hear, hear!) At the approbation expressed by the right hon. gentleman, of the principles contained in the pamphlet of Lord Grenville, he sincerely rejoiced; because, if he should in defiance of conviction, deny the Catholics his vote, they would have that with them, which was no inconsiderable acquisition—his judgment.—(Hear, hear!) One point had been maintained exclusively by two gentlemen—that whatever was now granted to the Catholics would be insufficient—they would demand further concessions—and that was a justification for refusing to go into a committee, that is, the gentleman would be come evidence that would not be admitted in any court of law—by which he would ground the perpetual disability of a fifth part of the community, and founded too upon a bare opinion of a County to which he was an entire stranger—and of a people of whom he knew nothing.

The Hon. Gentleman had said the Catholics were tenacious of Ecclesiastical Power—that was a character attributed, whether justly he would not say, to all Churchmen.—(Hear, hear.) To the Presbyterians were as unjustly attributed their supposed principles of Republicanism. But if the Right Hon. Gentleman would turn his eyes to the Catholic Church of Ireland, he would there see a Clergy and Episcopacy, the least attached to money hoardings—a priesthood, who so far from being tenacious of power, were a brilliant example of private moderation and resignation, yet to those men are denied the rights and franchises inherent in every subject by the constitution. The arguments of the Hon. Gentleman went to say, the Catholics had no ambition now, but give them more power, and then they would demand not only the establishment of their own church, but the destruction of yours; thus appearing not only as an evidence against the present, but as a prophet against the future generation, on which he would ground an immutable Bill of Attainder against five millions of his fellow subjects. Another charge against the Catholics was, that having obtained great privileges, they were still dissatisfied—but every people must be dissatisfied with the possession of the half only of that to which they were entitled—that was a fundamental principle, which must operate on human society. But when they should obtain the whole of their privilege, it did not follow that they would desire an Ecclesiastical Establishment—nor could that be proved unless it were shown that the Ecclesiastical was a part of the Civil Establishment.—(Hear, hear.) The Hon. Gentleman had agreed that they ought to have the privileges they now possessed, but no more—Nothing could, however, be more prejudicial to the recruiting service, than the principles on which Government had acted. What could be more disgusting to a Catholic, than to find that although his son might be permitted to join the army, they at once compelled him to attend their Church, and rigorously interdict him from hearing mass at his own—(Hear, hear.) This was in fact putting through him a religious manual, and requiring an union of prayer as well as of faith. It would be as injurious to the army as prejudicial to the state. But the recruiting sergeant was a better statesman than ministers; for troubling his head with no theology but that of the drum and file—the practical philosophy of his profession—he went about from street to street, and village to village, indiscriminately enrolling both Catholic and Protestant in the common cause of the State.—He was indeed convinced that on this subject, the best practical good sense was to be witnessed; he would not say the folly, but wisdom of the Gentlemen on the other side. (A laugh.) A Learned Civilian had intimated on the propriety of legislative interference in matters of religion, and had even thought him (Mr. G.) inconsistent for saying that religion was between an individual and his God; but if that learned Gentleman meant to state, that there is any legislative right to regulate religious opinions, Civilian as he was, he would deny the right of any State to make a law for Heaven.

As well might he contend for a right of making the square of the Hypothesis equal to the squares of the other sides of the triangle—for whatever Laws might be enacted by human agency, the first question must be determined by the rules of religion, and the other by those of Geometry.—(Hear, hear!) His idea on the subject was this, if the Catholics should attempt to put at the head of the Church any character inimical to the country, then the state might justly interfere—because such an appointment was not the result of religion, but of a political design against the state. Suppose Cardinal Fesch to be Pope, and to nominate French Catholic Bishops and send them to Ireland—where French Bishops have been sent—the state would naturally and justly consider that as a dangerous and unjustifiable political interposition, totally unconnected with religion.—Certainly no government would suffer Bonaparte to send French Bishops into Ireland—and as certainly, it must be believed that no seat of the christian religion could entertain such