John H. Browning & Co. 12. FELL'S STREET, PELL'S-POINT, Have imported in the shifts Salty and Orozimbo, from Liverpool, hart of their Fall supply of

Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c. And expect by the Dumfries, the residue, which will make their assortment general and

They have in Store, as usual,

A general assortment of American wrought
NAILS and SPIKES; ditto CUT NAILS
and FLOORING BRADS.
Likewise, Ship Carpenters' Axes & Adzes

All of which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, for cash, or to punctual customers, on the usu ler d.t.

November 5

150 BALES

TENNESSEE COTTON, of Prime Quality, and in good shipping order. AND

A few tierces Prime RICE.

T. JONES & H. YOUNG
Nixember 3 d4 4

TEA WAREHOUSE,

No 66, MARKET-STREET, Imperial
Gun-Powder
Hyson Chulong
Od Hyson

Green TEAS of a superior quali y & flavour. Young Hyson Hyson Skin

Peckbe Southong Paddre Souchoug Soongchei P uchong Congo B hea

Black TEAS of the first quality.

The above Teas are of the latest importations and selected from the best enigoes that have arrived at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Buston.

more and Boston.

Superior quality Chocolate, in boxes & half boxes; double refined Salt Petre (best kind for meats); real Poiand Starch; Split Peasin small kegs; Pickled Oysters, Salmon, Toigues, in small kegs; old Hock and Arrack in bottles; old Madeira, Poit and Champaigne in ottles of a choice quality; Englith Playing Cards; White Wax, Spermacett, mout and dipt Candles; Irish Whiskey hich has been imported 6 years; old Cognize Brady and old Rum, not to be surpressed in quality by any in his city; old Bill Madeira Wine, &c. &c.

Sea Stores put up at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. WM. NORRIS, Jun.

JOHN W. GI.ENN & Co.

MELDERRY'S-WHARF, Have lately received, in addition to their former stock of PAINTS, &c.

120 doz. best London Painter's BRUSHES and SASH TOOLS

41 casks Spanish Browndry, and 200 kegs ditto ground in oil Venetian Red Lead, White Lead, dry and greand in ol-Pressian Blue, No. 1 and 2—Pa ent Yellow, Sugar of Lead, Oxford Stone Ochre, Mineral Green, Gold Laf, Spanish Whiting, in hogheads, it rees and barrely, Lampblack in hogsheads, Gizziers' Diamonds,

warranted equal to any ever imported. Also on hand, GLASS of the following sizes, suitable for Coaches, Picture, and Window Glass—21 by 29—18 by 24-16 by 24—14 by 18—12 by 16—12 by 14—11 by 15—10 by 14—10 by 12—9 by 12—8 b, 10—and 7 by 9—best quality Copal Varnish—Ditto 2d and 3d quality Japan Varnish—O, boiled and raw—irr and Pitch.

Also on hand,
500 bbls, hest coft TURPENTINE, in good shipping order, and of their over manufacturing—100 bbls. Resin; 5:) gel'o-s Sprits of Turpenthie; Black and Bright Varnish, in barrels and tierces.

Baltimore Hospital Lottery.

The drawing of this Lott ry will commence on MONDAY NEXT.

\$21 10 614 Present price of Whole Tickets Half Quarter d tto 5 373

Eighth ditto 2 75

Those who wish o advenure can be accom-

modated with rickets by the ubrcribers, who oas in this, and every will keep regular checit books in this, and cory succeeding to ttery, and give very is formatio with the greatest ple sure, to hole who will send, or call, at their Commission Warehouse, corner of Market and outh streets; where may be had on the most reasonable terms,

Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinetts (From the manufactory of Mesors Mother, Long and Gwynn, near this city.) Long & short

German-Town Stockings, AMERICAN BED-TICKEN CHAM BRAYS, &c.

Tennessee Shoe Thread. BAGOING, from the Western Country; and an additional supply of home made FLAX AND TOW LINEN,

Wholesale and retail.
SIMKINS & CALDWELL. November 3

CITY TAXES.

THOSE pe conswheare in arrests for Ci y, Paving and Pump Taxes, are respectfully re-quested to say the same immedituely either when called on er at the Collector's Office, in

South-street.
Those who reglect this notice are informed that my duty of the public as well as inviel; must prevent londer injulgence, and that I shall proceed to eaforce payment without respect to persons.

Benjamin Fowler,

Collector.

BENJAMIN GLAGETT Considers it necessary to inform his friends in this way, that he has changed his residence from Baltimore to I rederick county, n. ar New Windsor; and that it is his intention to be in

the city of Baltimore, at Mr. Gadsby's, from the first to the six h of January next.

THE WHIG.

" OIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1810.

We return thanks to the gentlemen who have favoured us with files of London papers, containing much miscellane on and other matter—from which we constitution bruised and fractured by a will extract from time to time, as our limits admit.

We understand that D. B. Warden, Esq. arrived in town on Saturday evening, and proceeded to Washington yesterday.

A report has been circulated, on what ground we know not that American vessels and cargoes that had been sequestered in Holland, have been lately ordered to Bayonne to be sold.

The ship Asia has arrived at Philadelphia, and brings London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool dates to the 9th of October. We learn nothing of great consequence by her.

As the messengers by the Hornet bring our government the latest dispatches from Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Atmstrong, we may probably hear something of their contents, today. It is however asserted, that little is to be ex pected from England-she waits for the example of France.

The sederalists have maintained their ascendency in Boston and Essex at the late election for members of congress.

On Wednesday last in the House of Delegates a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore cou-ty, praying for a public road from the Pennsylvania line, nearly again t Henrick's ta vern, to intersect Caton's Road,—was preferred, read and referred to Messrs. Harryman, Moffit and Randall.

A perision has been presented from some citizens of Baltimore, praying law, to recover debts not exceeding 85%, as well in the county where the debt is contracted as where the debtor resides. Other particulars omitted to day to make room for Bland's Instructions, shall appear to-morrow.

IMPRUDENT CONFESSIONS.

The orator Jackson, who blabs so many ugly secrets of the Bank of England, in a speech made to defend it, is likely to get by it (says a London paper) what he not improbably wasts,—a place on the Judge's Bench in India. This appointment may be made at the instance of the Great House in Leaden Hall-street, to silence him. For he has confessed as an advocate, what would have been deemed secution in any body else.

CANALS.

The long intended improvement of the navigation of the Thames, by the formation of a canal from the Hog Hole near Datchett, to the Rails End Bridge, Islesworth, is to be carried into effect early in the next year. It is likewise intended to make a canal from Reading to communicate with the Thames at Tap icw, and from thence to join the Grand Junction Canal in the Parish of Cowleyin Middlesex. Another cut is intended from Enbouan near Newbury, to Old Basing, for connecting the Kennet and Ayon canal wish the Basingstoke conal. (London Statesman,

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.

" Annafiolis, Nov. 8. " Yesterday, in the kouse of delegates Mr. Bland made some prefatory remarks on the necessity of guarding state rights, " keeping close to our chartered States' constitution unimpaired; after which he laid the following preamble and loans, the deposites, and all the bargains, authorities," and preserving the United resolution on the table-which were or dered to be printed. I lose no time in rwarding a copy, that our citizens may be seasonably apprised of a measure which vindicates their rights and prosperity, and may become the happy means of saving the nation from being sacrificed to a profligate, accursed and raistaken policy.

" You will observe, that Mr. Bland arranges his arguments under two general heads, the impropercity and unconstitu tionality of any bank emanating from Congress, from whom the convention expressly withheld the power."

To the Senators and Representatives of the State of Maryland in the Con-gress of the United States.

The general assembly of Maryland feels the firmest attachment to the constitution of the United States, and is sincerely desirous of promoting the integticy and prosperity of the Union. assembly is also impressed with sentim ents of respect and esteem for the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States; and it would not officiously obtained its opinions apon the councils of the nation, but when it is perceived, that principles have been agitated, and establishments proposed, which there is reason to believe must finally prove ruinous to the harmony of these states, and poisonous to the liberties of the people, if adopted, Pipe-Creek, Frederick county, Nov. 6, 1810. it cannot refrain from expressing its

The Bank of the United States was es. tablished by an act of congress, passed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one. The good people of Maryland, preferring harmony to discord, and peace to strife, beheld the erection and contin-uance of that baleful institution, with a spirit of tolerance and self command which they believed comported with their governmental banking company; but they looked forward to a season when the wound might be healed, and their fundamental law restored to its original vigor and purity. They patiently awaited the arrival of the period when the charter of the bank of the United States would expire, when so dangerous an in stitution should quietly drop into oblivion, and be heard of no more Such has been the hopes and expectations of the people of this state; but they have of late had some cause to apprehend that these hopes and expectations may prove to be delusive. Notwithstanding the warning experience of this and other nations. in hos ility to the interests of the people of these states, and in contempt of the con-stitution of the United States, the estab lishment of a national bank has been again proposed as an institution, the erec tion of which is wise, politic and cons i tutional! In opposition to doctrines so danger

ous in their consequences, the immedi ate representatives of the people of Ma ryland should hold themselves bound to raise their voice. There is, in the opin-ion of this assembly, a material and stri-king difference between a banking company incorporated by a state law, and limited in its operations to commercial purposes merely, and a great monied in stitution, which grasps the shield of the government for its defence, and is continually nourished and invigorated by the revenues of the nation passing through its various branches. The provincial banks of our country are calculated to answer all the ends of a fair commerce; they can never endanger the interests of the nation, because their operations are confined to given circles of demand for paper credit; they are most likely to produce the benefits desired by such institutions, because their is nes and cred its must always be graduated by the real commerce of the country, and those who are interested guard their capital and profits, by ctaining funds sufficient to an swer any demand, and by curtailing credit, when credit cannot be extended to advantage; they cannot long continue to the manifest prejudice of the commu nity, because they depend solely on the unbiassed public opinion; their credit, like that of every trading company, rests where all credit ought to rest, upon actual capital and resources; they act and are acted upon by the only true and genuine principles of credit-public opinion flow. ing free as air in every direction to its proper level, uninfluenced by any unnatural or foreign power whatever With in these bounds, and upon these principies, banking establishments have been beneficial to our country-And experience proves that, operating under such limitations, if an effort should be made to push paper credit far beyond its due extent, the banks themselves fall the sacrifice; the shock produced is that of a common bankruptcy; the laws, the constitution, and the peace of the commonwealth, remain unegitated by it; such a fallure induces caution, and rather renovates than impairs credit, by crincing

that it rests on its proper basis But the operations and consequences of a national bank are widely dissimilar. Such an institution, under the control of government, holds out a perpetual temp tation to engage in measures of extravagance, or to pursue them after the real rescurces of the country are spent. It affords a cover under which the dilapida tors of the treasury may be hid from the eyes of the people. It furnishes an hypecritical clock which public men may dealings and continuous, government and the bank, are wholly in visible to the public; their causes are not known, and their detrimental effects and consequences are above the reach of Where such a connection subsists, no efficacious node can be devised for preventing collusion between the necessities of the administration and the avarice of the bank, to the prejudice of the nation. The metallic medium of the whole country may be collected, or it may be has ily drawn from the banks of any state in the union into the hands of administration, and squandered on ob jects and for purposes the most all advised and disastrous, with a rapidity ruinous in its effects and utterly beyond control. A national bank, somer or later, concentrates the power, and congregates into a distinct body the monicd interest of a country, which it ever ranges on the side of dministration. Executive patronage and monied influence are thus brought to act in concert for their mu'ual aggran dizement, to the destruction of public virtue, and the ruin of the liberties of the people. Nothing can finally resist their united sway; even the monted interest of the state banks, allured by the profit to be derived from bending to circunistances, dwindle at length into petly streams of inducace, merely tributary to the of the great national institution.

If the whole mass of paper to be issu ed by both national and state banks should obtain circulation, either through tha in fluence or ceercion of the government, the price of labor must rise, our manufacturers would be disabled from competing with foreign manufacturers-The opinions and fears, its hopes and wishes, agriculturers, artisens and traders of the power of the states, is no constitutional

United States, having the products o. their industry thus burthened by an artificial and unfair value, would have to meet those of other nations under disadvantages which they would be wholly unable to withstand If a national bank of any sort be erected, it will one way or other be connected with government, & the work of corruption will commence; avarice will be made the ruling principle; schemes, plots and intrigues, will be the mode by which the administrators of national af fairs will act, and a sordid love of lucre will crowd itself into the place of generous attachment. But such a bank, it is said, "will tend to give facility to the obtaining of loans for the use of the government in sudden emergencies."The government of the United States stands in need of no such awkward bodyguard as that of a banking company; it rests on the good opinion of the people; it is a work of their own, and they will uphold it with all their power; it has their confidence, because it is their collected will, and they are ready at a call to intrust it with their money and property-It is the object of their best affections, and they will watch over it with tenderness, and protect it at the hazard of their lives. By adverting to the an nals of other nations, it will be found that no tolerably just government ever failed to obtain from individuals credit and loans, amply commensurate to its necessities, and with a readiness answerable to any emerger cy; and this assem-bly is strongly impressed with the belief, that the government of the U. States, emanating as it does immediately from the people, will never be treated by them with diffidence, suspicion and mis-

Metallic medium, as the sign of the value of human labour and of all property, has its laws founded on the shin-ne of mankind in general, and is therefore not within the reach of any municipal regulation, nor under the guidance of any single nation of the earth. The paper medium issuing from a national bank, indirectly carries with it the plighted faith of the government, and obtains a credit above what it should have as the mere representative of real value—It consequently is liable to most of the evils, and subject to the depreciation, incident to mere paper money "Excessive credit has hitherto proved the tomb of public credit in all nations; it advances from a dollar to a hundred, from a handred to thousands, from thou sands to millions, and finally to the june ture in which the whole delusion vanishes in the expansion of its own magni-tude" Self interest will prompt 'the bank to extend its issues of paper; the government pressed by its necessi ies, or tempted by the prospect of power, will be urged to sanction the procedure; the bank will again over issue; the govern-ment will again extend its shield, and so on without end. This is not mere theory, it may be found as a portion of the actual fiolitical history of other nations. And when this assembly beholds one of the most polished nations of Europe at this moment struggling, and apparently struggling in vain, to extricate herself from the foulest corruption, and most complicated embarrassments, occasioned chiefly by this system of paper credit in the short period of little more than half a century, it turns towards the national councils of our common country, and aweits their final decision upon this all important subject, with the most anxious

when this Assembly views this subject in another aspect, and looks into the constitution in search of the article or section by which Congress is enabled to incorporate monied instituti-ns, to create monopolies, or establish bodies politic, and confer upon them great and exclusive powers and franchises, its apprehensions, excited by the impelicy of such institutions, are not unmingled with a considerable degree of indignation at the boldness of the proposal to erect a national bank. The government of the United States is peculisr in its structure, and limited in its powers. The constitution, which called it nto existence, "is not a general grant, cut of which particular powers are excepted—it is a grant of particular powers only. leaving the general mass in other hands "

Thus it was interpreted and understood by its best friends at the time of its adoption; and lest other and improper constituctions should he given to the tenth article of the amendments, which was finally adopted soon after the passage of the act incorporating the bank of the United States, explicitly declares, that "the powers, not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the peo-ple" Reviewing the constitution with Reviewing the constitution with an eye to the principle of this amend ment, it is in vain we search for the power to incorporate a bank. The only clauses under which such a power can be firelended, are either, 1st. "The power to lay and collect taxes, to pay debis, and provide for the common defence and general welfare" It will not be alledged that the first part of this clause has any relation to the subject; of the last it may be said, "that by general welfare, is meant cases, in which a gene ral power might be exercised by congress, we hout interfering with the powers of the states; and that the establishment of a national bank was of this sort." In answer to this, it appears to this assembly manifest, "that the proposed bank would interfere so as directly to affect a state bank at the same place; that it would directly interfere with the rights of the states to prohibit as well as to establish, banks, and the circulation of bank notes; that interference with the

criterion of the power of congress. the power was not given, congress sould-not exercise it; if given, they might exercise it, although it should meerfere with the laws, or even the constitution of the states; that if congress could incorporate a bank, merely because the act would leave the states free to establish banks also, any other incorporation might be made by congress; they might even establish religious teachers in every parish, and pay them out of the treasury of the United States, leaving other touchers unmolested in their functions " And it must be fresh in the recollection of the senature and representatives of this state in congress, how loudly and distinctly, on a late occasion, the people of Mary land expressed their indignation at an attempt to encourage religious establishments; their feelings upon this subject are yet slive, and this assembly is convinced that nothing would do greater violence to their sentiments and apinion, than any act which should indirectly invest congress with a power to erect or promote such establishments.

The second clause is, that which orpowers congress to barrow money. The obvious meaning of the power to borrow money, is that of accep ing it from, and stipulating payment to, those who are able and willing to lend. To say that the power to borrow involves a power of creating the ability, where there may be the will to lend, is as forced a construction, as to say that it involves the power of compeding the will, where there may be the ability to lend."

The third clause, is that which gives the power to pars all laws necessary and proper to execute the specified powers. Whatever meaning this clause may have, none can be admitted, that would give an unlimited discretion to congress. Its meaning must, according to the nothe context, be limited to means necessa. ry to the end, and incident to the nature of the effectified powers. The clause is in fact, merely declaratory of what would have resulted by unavoidable implication, as the appropriate, and as it were technical, means of executing these powers." Let us pursue this implied power a little further, and we shall clearly perceive its unsoundness and absurdity. " To berrow money is made the end, and the accumulation of capitals implied as the means. The accumulation of c pitals is then the end, and a bank implied as the means. The bank is then the end, a charter of incorporation, a monopoly, capital punishments, &c. implied as the means. If implications thus remate, and thus multifilied, can be linked together, a chain may be forn ed that will reach every object of legislation, every object within the whole compass of political economy." The doctrine of implication is always a dangerous one. Like an insidious serpent, it has wreathed and coiled itself about other governments, and stung them in the very vitals; we too may be made, ere long, to feel its dead-ly venom, "if we do not keep close to our chartered authorities". This Assembly feels itself fortified in the interpretation which it has given to the con-stitution of the United States, when it recollects, that it has been solemnly declared by one of the most distinguished framers of that instrument, who now fills the highest station in the Union, "that a power to grant charters of incorporation had been proposed in the general convention, and REJECTED "
But it may be said, that this question is

settled; that the first congress have determined the constitutionality of the act, and that it ought not now to be made a subject of discussion. This is the dec-trice of precedent — It is the first wrong only that is censurable, all that follow ere perfectly justifiable. The free violation of the constitution sancifics all succeeding infractions of a similar nature! There is an absurdity in this manner of reasoning unbecoming the enlightened representatives of free men; and the danger of implicitly following frecedents is so obvious, that this assembly would not have noticed the subject in this respect, had it not been for a rumour which has reached it, that such arguments would be used in favour of the re-catablishment of the United

States bank. This assembly is sensible of the embarrassments which arise from this mode of communication, it has therefore confined itself to a brief sketch of the principal evils and grounds of unconstitutionality of a national bank; trusting to the telents and integrity of the senators and representatives of this State in congress, to do that ample justice to the sentiments and opinions of the gred people of Maryland, which is so emmenly their duty upon so very important a subjec - Therefore.

RESOLVAD, That the representatives and senators of this State, in the congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested and instructed, to oppose, by all means in their power, the establishment of a national bank, in whatever manner it may be preposed to organize such an i-stitution.

SOMETHING NEW. The Rival Princess;

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