

GOSHEN CHEESE,

FRESH FRUIT.

6000 lbs. Goshen Cheese, nice and mellow
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto Bloom ditto
300 lbs. fresh English Walnuts
600 lbs. first quality Zant Currants
20 boxes Fig Blue, first quality
Just received, and for sale by
JOHN MCCLURE,
119, Baltimore-street
WHO HAS ON HAND,
Imperial, Hyson, Hyson } TEAS, of the latest
Skin and Souchong } importations.
Lump and Brown Sugar
Brandy, Gin, Spirits
Mackera, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
IRISH WHISKEY, 10 years old
Sampson's Mould Candles, 4, 5, 6 and 8 to
the lb.
Spermaceti and Dipt Candles
Mustard, London and Dixon's, fresh & good
Crackers in bbls. and kegs
Philadelphia and Baltimore Soap
Indigo and Starch
Almonds, Filberts, Cocoa-nuts
Leiper's Snuff in kegs
Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Allspice
Cinnamon and Pepper
Ginger, Table Salt, Salt Petre
Cordials, of different qualities and flavors
Bergars, 1, 2, 3d and 4th chop
With a general assortment of
GROCERIES.
December 15

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That convenient and well known HOUSE and
LOT, situate in the most central part of Elk-
ridge landing, at present occupied by Mr.
Samuel Litchfield, as a Tavern and Store—
the house is large and well calculated for the
above business with the advantage of good
stabling, sufficient for 12 or 15 horses, and an
excellent well, before the door, or for the bak-
ing business, having a complete bake house
and oven—ready built. The garden contains
1 1/4 acres in fine order, with strong new
palings and beds of different herbs. For fur-
ther particulars apply to
THOMAS JEFFRY,
2 miles below Spurrier's Tavern, on the
Annapolis road.
Dec. 13

Washington Monument

LOTTERY.

FIRST CLASS.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$50,000 is	\$50,000
1	30,000
1	20,000
2	10,000
3	5,000
20	100 tickets each
3	2,000
14	1,000
20	500
25	200
50	100
100	50
500	20
1,000	15
10,000	22

11,740 Prizes a 350,000
23,260 Blanks—Not two Blanks
to a Prize.
35,000 Tickets at \$10 each 350,000
Cash prizes subject to a discount of fifteen
per cent.

Stationary prizes—as follows:
First 7000 drawn blanks entitled to \$12 each
drawn ticket 5,000

— each day from the 21st to the 100
40th inclusive (excepting the 100
tickets constituting prizes) each

The said 20 prizes to consist of the number
from 10,001 to 12,000 inclusive, each hundred
of the said 2,000 to be one prize, the first hun-
dred or lowest number for the 21st day, and
so regularly ascending to the 40th.

First drawn ticket 42, 45, 48, 53, 55
and 58th days, etc. 1,000

Do 50 30,000
Do 60 2,000
Do 65 5,000
Do 70 10,000
Do 75 2,000

This scheme, to those who purchase with
an eye to gain, offers advantages equal to any
ever projected in America; but the managers
know that the feelings of every friend to his
country, will prompt him to contribute his aid
in raising a monument of gratitude to their il-
lustrious countryman, independent of all pec-
uniary considerations.

They solicit gentlemen in every section of
the Union, generously to aid them in the dis-
posal of tickets. All prizes will be paid at
the expiration of sixty days after the drawing
is completed.

MANAGERS.
James A. Buchanan Nath'l F. Williams
Robert Gilmore, jun. David Winchester
Robert Miller James Barrall
Isaac McKim L. Hollingsworth
George Hoffman Fielding Lucas, jr.
Edward J. Coale B. H. Mullikin
Lemuel Taylor N. G. Ridgely
Washington Hall Dr. James Cooke
John Frick James Williams
James Partridge Dr. James Williams
Wm. Gwynn John Comery
Wm. H. Winder

Tickets to be had at the different Lotteries.
Offices of the Managers, and of Mr. Eli
Sinkins, Secretary.

Letters (postage paid) including the cash,
for tickets, will be duly attended to.
May 15

JUST IMPORTED,

From Liverpool, via New-York, a fresh supply

SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.

A sovereign remedy for Consumption, De-
bilated Constitutions, Weaknesses, &c.
Price three dollars per bottle, with direc-
tions how to use it. Also, Family Bottles,
containing four of three dollars, on which two
are saved.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

A specific remedy for the Scourgy, Leprosy,
Venereal Disease, and all those disorders which
arise from impurity of the blood.—In bottles
only of 3 dollars, with directions for its use.

SOLOMON'S GUIDE TO HEALTH.

A volume of about 300 pages, 8vo. with a
likeness of Doctor Solomon.—Price 1 dollar.
Which points out the most simple and effec-
tious remedies for complaints, such as De-
bilated Constitutions, Nervous Weaknesses,
Old Coughs, &c.—Please apply to the Balti-
more Agents.

WARNER & HANNA.

Note—W. & H. have not had a bottle of the
above medicine for sale since the Embas-
sage, until the present, and now but a small
supply.
October 5

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:
TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1810.

The Dinner prepared in honour
of GEN. ARMSTRONG, at the Fountain
Inn, will be on the table, precisely at
5 o'clock, THIS EVENING. The Sub-
scribers will please to attend accord-
ingly.

BANKING.

An investigation of this subject (com-
prising the U. S. bank fraud) is begun
on a comprehensive plan in the Aurora,
which we have not room to copy. Ma-
ryland has preferred the lesser of two
evils,—a partial to a general one;—she
has established several new banks; but
in doing so, we are mortified that the
legislature did not insert a provision for
their more equal regulation, which
would have checked their aristocratic
tendency. This is the more to be la-
mented, when we know the influence
which monied bodies too often exercise
on legislatures, when pressing for char-
ters or laws in their own favour. "The
funding system staggered, says Mr. Du-
ane, even on the threshold; it was
lost on a vote; but a *douceur* of only
two thousand dollars changed a vote,
and established the shame and all its
iniquities." Yet, we hope that Mr.
Archer's predictions will not be fulfilled
in Maryland!

Congress so far, has manifested a pro-
per regard for the rights of the states,
the safety of credit, and of the state-
banks. In addition to what is proposed
in that body, it becomes them *immedi-
ately* to prevent the execution of a pro-
ject formed by the British ministry, for
drawing all the specie out of this coun-
try, by means such as Claviere the
French comptroller, adopted against Eng-
land in 1792.

If we do not resort to speedy precau-
tion, we must feel great distress next
spring. But, let us never, never think of
national banks.

P. S. Since we noted the foregoing,
we have received and read a series of
pithy strictures against the U. S. Bank,
by a "Jesse Atwater," printed in a neat
pamphlet at New Haven; we have also
seen the Virginia papers, some of which
come out with strong protests against
the renewal.—Thus the people from
Maine to Mississippi are likely (the spe-
culators excepted) to join chorus against
a second infraction of the constitution.
Maryland has the honour of leading the
way.

It is rumored that Gideon Granger
is to be appointed a judge of the Su-
preme Court U. S. [our "hospital of in-
curables,"] and that Mr. Pope, a mem-
ber of the senate from Kentucky, is to
be postmaster general in his stead.

THE ORLEANS BATTURE.

Extract to the editors, dated
"Washington, Dec. 15, 1810.

Edward Livingston has taken pos-
session of the Batture, in connexion
with some corrupt officers of the U. S.
government. The late marshal [spoken
of in the annexed paper] was the friend
of L. C. and all Burr men—the present
marshal is a good man, but a weak and
sometimes a madman. The district at-
torney was the late major of the 5th
regiment infantry U. S. He is without
principle; and in proof, boasted that he
had lived two months in general Wilkin-
son's family, in order "to blow him up"
—he was ignorant of his duties as a mi-
litary man; but resigned on his arrival
at Orleans,—through the influence of
Thos. B. Robertson, the secretary of
that Territory, (who is a Randolph
or Clark-man)—the inveterate enemy
of governor Claiborne and the U. S. go-
vernment. It was he who in conjunc-
tion with T. B. Robertson and Judge
Hall, who lately attempted to destroy
the character of Philip Grymes, the
best friend of our federal government
and a sound republican. It is believed
by many, that Livingston's intrigues ex-
tended to congress, as the zealous har-
rangues of S—y and a certain terri-
torial member, were supposed to evince;
though without effect on the general bo-
dy of that assembly.

Here follows a copy of the notice al-
luded to in the preceding extract:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The illegal force which deprived me
of the enjoyment of my property on the
Batture of the Suburb St. Mary's, hav-
ing now ceased to operate, the late mar-
shal, the present marshal, and the at-
torney of the United States, having all
declared under oath in open court, that
they had no instructions from the go-
vernment relative to the said property;
the claims of the city having been deci-
ded on, and the mayor having lately
also declared on oath that the corpora-
tion were not in possession and claimed
no title thereto: I have peaceably in
the presence of several magistrates and
other respectable witnesses, resumed
the actual possession of my said prop-
erty.—And I hereby give notice, that I
permit all boats, flats and rafts to load
and unload on the said Batture without
paying any wharfage or any other charge
whatever, and that the water carts may
fill at the accustomed places; but that I
will sue, without distinction, every per-
son who from henceforward shall dig
the earth or commit any other treas-
pass thereon.
(Signed) EDWARD LIVINGSTON.
November 16th, 1810.

COMMUNICATION.

A "handful" of the "sons of Faust" and
other gentlemen, having supped to-
gether last Saturday evening, at
Fell's Point, mutually agreed, when
the cloth was removed to *wet their
matter* in a few bumpers—the follow-
ing were the toasts: [Typographical
phrases are printed in *italic*]

Types—the ancient ones *set up mys-
tery*; ours *distribute* it.
The memory of Benjamin Franklin—
he was a *two line letter* of the finest fa-
shion—whose *impression* is as beau-
tiful as indelible.

The sages and soldiers who achieved
the independence of America—we need
fresh *sorts* from the same *fount* now-
adays!

The American stars—let them be
extinguished rather than yield us light
to behold stripes inflicted on our coun-
try.

American submission—'tis high time
were laid in the *coffin*.

Ignoramus legislators—since we have
metal type ready cast, why should the
country continue to prefer *wooden
blocks*?

National Honour—When will submis-
sion men cease to *stir and mackle* it!
A free and enlightened press—Nei-
ther barbarism nor oblivion can break
the *girts* of civilization while it exists.

Non-intercourse and embargo—the
platin of war would comprehend both
at a *single pull*.

The Maryland Legislature a bright
proof of amor patriæ, and an example
to every *section* of the union.

Our senators and representatives in
congress—May they prefer a wooden
bank to a national one, and so *secure*
the constitutional *heap* undiminished.

Bland & Martin—our worthy journeymen,
who have honestly worked their
form, and made no *batteration* but
what was *justified*.

Governor Lloyd—a faithful *foreman*,
who follows Franklin's *plain copy*.

The constitution and laws—wisely
and firmly administered, they are the
strongest *braces* of society and remedy
scabbling.

Gallatin's last report—the composi-
tion is *judged* and the press-work shows
bad register, picks, monks & friars!

The road to universal freedom—that
on which slides the printers *carriage*.

VOLUNTEERS.

Economy—Let members of congress
receive 20 dollars *per diem*, or nothing
—in either case, we should find men of
talents who could estimate the *worth* of
time!

Republican printers, who write inde-
pendently, and print what they write
—in spite of wind or weather.

New Jersey—a *flower* in our repub-
lican *border*—she performed her duty
last war, and is ready to perform it
again.

"Crescit eundo!"

A most urgent protest has been intro-
duced into the Pennsylvania legisla-
ture against the interference of con-
gress, in granting or renewing bank-
charters beyond the District of Co-
lumbia. It concludes with the follow-
ing resolutions:

Resolved by the senate and house of
representatives of the commonwealth
of Pennsylvania in general assembly
met, That the senators of this state in
the senate of the United States be, and
they therein are instructed, and the re-
presentatives of this state in the house
of representatives of the United States
be, and they hereby are, requested to
use every exertion in their power to pre-
vent the charter of the Bank of the U-
nited States from being renewed or any
other bank from being chartered by con-
gress, except it shall be specially pro-
vided in the charter that the bank shall
be established and remain within the
District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the governor be, and
he hereby is, requested to furnish cop-
ies of the above preamble and resolu-
tions to the governors of our sister
states, and request that they be laid be-
fore the legislatures of their respective
states; and that the governor be, and
he hereby is, requested to forward a co-
py of the above preamble and resolu-
tion to each of the senators and repre-
sentatives of this state in the congress
of the United States.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by
the Rev'd. Dr. Roberts, *Mr. William
Glassgow*, to *Miss Elizabeth Russell*
daughter of Mr. Alexander Russell, both
of this city.

FROM MISS BALFOUR'S POEMS.

Written extempore, under a drawing of
Cupid playing upon a lyre, and hold-
ing a bunch of grapes.
Perhaps a bosom may be found,
That never was touched with dulcet sound,
That wine had ne'er the power to warm,
Nor love, resistless love, to charm:
But who will not his heart resign,
Assailed by music—love—and wine.

To a friend, with a carnation on the
1st of November.

Through winter's ravages we trace,
Behold a sprig thy breast to grace,
Fragrant as when each lovely scene,
Confessed the summer's smiling reign:
Exempt from nature's stern decree,
It blooms unhurt—and blooms for thee.
Thus, when thy summer's glowing prime
Shall fade beneath the hand of time,
O may I still have power to strew
Flowers ever fragrant, ever new,
And spite of dreary age's frown,
Thy brow with blooming wreathes to
crown?

The value of Mexico has interested
many persons who have attempted to
exhibit a view of it, but the public mind
is not yet satisfied and perplexed with
many doubts about its real state. Chap-
pe D'Auteroche has given a late account
which has repeatedly been offered to
the public. According to him, what-
ever was the former appearance of the
city of Mexico it is not at present on an
island, but it is now seated on the banks
of a Lake. The houses are built upon
piles, the streets are wide, and at right
angles. There are three squares. On
the north side of the city is a public
wall. Not far from the wall is the
place of the inquisitors, which is en-
closed within four walls, and filled with
ovens, into which are thrown the unhap-
py persons who for their religious opin-
ions are to be burnt alive. In Mex-
ico the style of architecture is the same
as in Spain, and not remarkable for ex-
ternal or internal embellishments. At
the mint, one hundred workmen are
employed in coining silver. Their
churches display the greatest wealth,
and their riches is in ornaments of so-
lid silver and gold. The most opulent
merchants live here, and this is the
centre of the commerce with Europe,
Manilla, &c. by the ports of Vera Cruz
Acapulco. The wealth is immense. The
writer agrees with Dr. Robertson in
putting the inhabitants at 150,000. From
the appointment of Viceroy from Spain
every three years, and the constant in-
flux of Spaniards, it is made to appear
that their manners do not differ much
from those of Madrid, though it is
granted that the Creoles are more luxur-
ious and effeminate than the Europeans.
Much is not said in favor of the heal-
thiness or the pleasantness of the city,
and epidemic diseases are known to be
its scourge. In 1763, the black vomit
as it is called, swept away more than
one third of its inhabitants. In 1761
and 1762 it lost 25,000 of the small-pox,
but in these calamities it has only had
its share of suffering with the West In-
dies, and other American settlements.
(Salem Reg.)

DOCUMENTS,

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S
MESSAGE.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH
London, 23d July, 1810.

SIR,
I followed up the conversation with
lord Wellesley, mentioned in my letter
of the 6th inst. with a short note, of
which a copy is enclosed, requesting in-
formation concerning the intention of
this government to send a minister ple-
niptentiary, without delay, to the U-
nited States, as the successor of Mr.
Jackson.

Reflection seems to have suggested to
lord Wellesley some objections, which
did not occur in the course of our con-
ference, to giving this information in an
official manner.

I was aware of this on Saturday last;
but was not willing to forego a written
communication on a matter which had
taken a character of some delicacy and
importance.

Lord Wellesley has endeavoured to
avoid his own difficulty and mine, by
sending me the letter (marked "*priv-
ate*") of which I have now the honor to
transmit a copy.

As this letter is in conformity with
his verbal assurances in conference, and
appears to leave no reasonable doubt
upon the point to which it relates, I do
not suppose, that I can properly under-
take to question its sufficiency, either
by pressing for a more formal commu-
nication, or by taking the step, which
your instructions of the 23d of May,
in certain circumstances, prescribe to
me.

I still believe, that the affair of the
Chesapeake will very soon be brought
to a conclusion.

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt (on the 21st inst. by Mr. Henry
Izard) of your letters of the 12th & 16th
of last month; and I take this opportu-
nity to thank you for the private letters
of the 5th ult. received at the same time.
I have the honor to be, with great con-
sideration, sir, your most obedient ser-
vant,
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.
The hon. R. Smith, &c. &c.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.
Great Cumberland Place,
7th July, 1810.

MY LORD,

In pursuance of the conversation
which I had the honor to hold with your
lordship on the 6th instant, I take the
liberty to request information, which I
am sure will be readily given, concern-
ing the intention of his majesty's go-
vernment to send a minister plenipotentiary
to the U. States, as the successor
of Mr. Jackson.

I have no doubt that it is intended to
send such a successor without delay, as
one of the means of restoring and main-
taining the friendly relations of the two
countries; but I shall nevertheless be
glad to be authorised by your lordship
to make a communication to that effect
to my government.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
My lord, your lordship's
Most obed't, humble serv't,
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.
The most noble
The marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.
Apsley House, July 22d, 1810.
(PRIVATE.)

SIR,
I think it may be difficult to enter
upon the subject of your last note, (res-

pecting the diplomatic rank of our min-
ister in America) in any official form.

But I have no difficulty in assuring
you, that it is my intention immedi-
ately to recommend the appointment of an
envoy extraordinary and minister plen-
ipotentiary, from the king to the United
States.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect and esteem,
Sir, your most obt. hum. serv't,
(Signed) WELLESLEY.
Wm. Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.
London, Aug. 13, 1810.

SIR,
As lord Wellesley still withheld his
long expected answer to my note of the
30th of April, respecting the British
blockades anterior to the Berlin decree,
and his written overture in the case of
the Chesapeake, I sent him on the 3d
instant a letter, of which a copy is en-
closed. No opportunity had before
been spared, which it became me to
use.

I need not trouble you with comments
on the obvious unwillingness of this go-
vernment to touch the first mentioned
subject, or anything connected with its
principles and practice respecting block-
ades, or with the system of the orders
in council. Justice and policy both in-
vite it to give the declaration, which I
have required; and certainly nothing
has been omitted, on my part, to induce
it to take that course. I fear, however,
that the declaration will be declined;
unless, indeed, lord Wellesley should
continue to evade my application, by
returning no answer to it—a new practice,
I think, which, little to be commen-
ded as it is, must I presume, if persist-
ed in here, be reciprocated in Ameri-
ca.

It is truly surprising, that, in the case
of the Chesapeake, there should be the
same backwardness. I can conjecture
no motive for this hesitation to propose,
in writing, terms arranged in confer-
ence between lord Wellesley and myself,
in an affair which it is the manifest in-
terest of England to settle as soon as
possible. It is now almost six weeks
since lord Wellesley last assured me (as
he had before more than once assured
me), that he would put me in possession
of his formal overture in this case *im-
mediately*. He knows that you have
been made officially acquainted with
that assurance; for I thought it advis-
able to submit to his perusal, before it
was transmitted, (for the purpose prin-
cipally of avoiding misunderstandings)
my short letter to you, of the 6th of last
month, which states, that, "in the bu-
siness of the Chesapeake, he will write
to me in a few days," and further, that
in that business, "I do not expect any
difficulty."

There can be no misconception as to
the terms to be offered; for besides that
they were stated with great precision, in
the conference alluded to, in my letter
to you, of the 6th ultimo as well as in
general antecedent interviews, I wrote
lord Wellesley, the day after, that confer-
ence, a *private* note of which a copy
is transmitted, enclosing a memorandum
in pencil of the terms which (exclusive
of any further mark of displeasure to
admiral Berkeley, very decidedly dis-
couraged by lord Wellesley) "had been
spoken of, in our different conversations
as fit to be proposed." I do not find,
that I retained any copy of the memo-
randum in pencil; but the terms (agree-
ing in substance with those to which I
informed you, in my letter of the 13th
of June last, lord Wellesley had no ob-
jection,) were to this effect.

1. The overture to contain such a rec-
ital, or statement, as is found in Mr.
Erskine's letter to you of the 17th of Ap-
ril, 1809, of the prompt disavowal, by
his Britannic majesty, of the unauthoris-
ed act of his naval officer, whose recall,
as a mark of the king's displeasure, from
a highly important and honorable com-
mand, immediately ensued.

2. To offer, *without any reservation*,
the restoration of the men to the
ship from which they were forcibly tak-
en.

3. To offer, *without any reservation*,
and as a part of the terms of the in-
ternational adjustment, a suitable pecu-
niary provision for the families of the
persons slain in the attack, and for the
wounded survivors.

It was, moreover, understood, that the
paper, proffering these terms, would not
contain the allusions, which I have hereto-
fore occasioned embarrassment; that
the whole affair would be made to take
the most friendly character; and that
I should be at liberty to express, in my
reply to the overture, if I thought fit,
the expectation of my government as
to the further punishment of admiral
Berkeley.

I thought to add, that, in all my con-
versations with lord Wellesley, on the
case of the Chesapeake, he has shown,
not only a disposition, but a wish to ac-
commodate it, and that I am therefore
more astonished at the delay which has
taken place.

In a few days, I intend to renew my
efforts to bring this matter to a conclu-
sion, and to obtain an answer of some
sort to my letter of the 30th of April. I
am sufficiently inclined to present a
strong paper upon subjects; but, in the
actual posture of affairs, and in the ab-
sence of such instructions from you, as
would countenance such a step, I think
it my duty to forbear a little longer.

It is not impossible, that lord Welles-
ley's backwardness, to close the case of
the Chesapeake, with me, may arise
from a desire, that it should be adjust-
ed in America through the new minister.
If this were so, however, he could have