

SALE BY AUCTION.
On FRIDAY the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at our Auction Room corner of East and Lemon-streets, and nearly opposite the Theatre, will commence the Sale of
A Variety of Dry Goods.
And at 11 o'clock precisely, a large and general assortment of
Household Goods & Furniture;
Consisting of
Soleboards, Dining, Breakfast, Tea & Card Tables.
Barcases, Bedsteads and Chairs, of various descriptions.
Beds and Bedding, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs.
Carpets and Carpeting, and generally every description of House and Kitchen Furniture.
In course of the sale, a substantial Philadelphia built GIG, and a few boxes Havana Segars.
W. G. HANDS & CO. Auc'rs.
December 19.

SALE BY AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY,
The 27th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by order of the hon. the Orphan's Court of Baltimore County, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Clouston, Liberty-street, (O. T.) opposite to Mr. John Young's
A Variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture,
Belonging to the estate of the late Captain Stephen Colver, deceased. Attendance by
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auc'rs.
Dec. 18.

SALE BY AUCTION.
By Order of the honorable the Orphan's Court of Baltimore County, will be exposed to Public Sale,
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at 23, George-st. P. P. 1 do. Ship Carpenters' Tools,
AND
1 do. Sea Clothes,
Belonging to the estate of the late William Simmons.
HUGH CREA, Adm'r.
Attendance by
JOSEPH CLARK, Jun.
N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to bring them in for settlement.
December 17

Wanted to Purchase.
About One Hundred SHARES of STOCK
IN THE
Potomac Bridge Company.
APPLY TO
B. H. ROBINSON, BROKER,
18, Commerce-street;
Who offers for Sale,
THIRTY HALF-PAID SHARES
Union Bank Stock.
AND:
20 Shares of the Commercial & Farmers' Bank Stock.
December 19

FOR SALE,
A few hogsheads Flaxseed,
Now on board the Joseph & Phoebe, bound for Londonderry.
APPLY TO
JOHN M. KANE,
Corner of Light & Pratt-streets.
December 19

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,
That well known Establishment, lately occupied by Charles Ramsay as a
Soap and Candle Manufactory.
situated on the west side of Frederick street dock. The Lye-Tubs, Soap-Moulds, Candles-Rolls, &c. in complete order for commencing the business. For particulars apply to
W. C. HOOPER,
At J. A. Buchanan & Co.
No. 152, Market street.
December 18

TO MANUFACTURERS.
The subscriber having his hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calculate goods, at his manufactory—respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton or Flax Lines to be calculated at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the goods must be sent to his warehouse, 137, Market-st. on Monday & 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 CALICOES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red Yarn and a variety of other colours, which he offers for sale on a 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. L. LANNAY, dif
August 25

HISTORY OF PRINTING.
The Subscribers to the *History of Printing in America*; with a biography of Printers, and an account of Newspapers; to which is prefixed a concise view of the discovery and progress of the Art in other parts of the world.
By Isaiah Thomas, Printer.
Are informed, that the work is received and now ready for delivery, by
WARNER & HANNA;
Who have a few more Copies than are subscribed for, and may be had at subscription price.
The Counting-House Calendar,
For 1811,
Is published, and may be had by applying as above.
December 19

SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
FELL'S-POINT CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
And others desirous of patronising this institution, are respectfully informed, that printed CATALOGUES of the Books will be ready for delivery THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 1, Market-square.
December 17

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1810.

ERRATUM.—Read "injuriously extracted," instead of injuriously extracted, in the paragraph headed "Atwater's pamphlet," in yesterday's paper.
In Maryland, there is a democratic majority of at least 20,000 persons; yet, a majority of 100 is distributed over three or four small counties can elect a federal majority in the House of Delegates. From this indisputable fact, we may judge of the infatuation or depravity, which has decided every prominent question in favour of the federal party, in our House of Delegates this session. The election of little quibbling, quiddical lawyers (who set up for leaders) and of other ignorant men to the legislature is the instant cause of the public shame—so that the want of a thorough education is at the bottom of the mischief.

A PROPER SENSE OF DIGNITY.
From the date of Bonaparte's enforcing the Berlin decree to the time of the promised revocation of the Milan and Berlin decrees, General Armstrong absented himself from the French court and attended no imperial levees—thus manifesting a decent feeling for the invaded rights of his country. When the duke of Cadore announced the revocation, the general appeared at the next levee.
How differently did Pinkney behave! He stooped to lick the Lion's paw.—The people cannot forget these instances of honor and meanness.
It is unnecessary to state that the Federal Republican has published gross untruths relative to general Armstrong's withdrawal from court—the lying character of that print is known. Let the rest be judged by this.

UNITED STATES BANK.
The people of other states may rest assured, that nine tenths of the citizens of Maryland who possess knowledge and integrity, are hostile to the renewal of the United States Bank charter, or to the establishment of a national bank. They perfectly coincide with the doctrine and rule of interpreting the constitution laid down by Mr. Madison in 1791, and in the Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1800. On account of a recent disgraceful vote in our House of Delegates, it is proper to furnish the perverse with an image of that constitution which they would not understand. For this reason we republish the following invincible arguments against the interference of congress in chartering banks. We recommend them to the perusal of the uninformed, whom they will enlighten; of the pertinacious, whom they must melt in the glow of their own shame.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. MADISON.
Delivered February 2d, 1791, on the Bill to incorporate the Bank of the U. States.
"In making these remarks on the merits of the bill, he had reserved to himself, he said, the right to deny the authority of Congress to pass it. He had entertained this opinion from the date of the constitution. His impression might perhaps be the stronger, because he well recollected, that a power to grant charters of incorporation had been proposed in the general convention and REJECTED.
"Is the power of establishing an incorporated bank among the powers vested by the constitution in the legislature of the United States? This is the question to be examined.
After some general remarks on the limitations of all political powers, he took notice of the peculiar manner in which the federal government is limited. "It is not a general grant, out of which particular powers are excepted—it is a grant of particular powers only, leaving the general mass in other hands—So it had been understood by its friends and its foes, and so it was to be interpreted."
As preliminaries to a right interpretation, he laid down the following rules:
"An interpretation that destroys the very characteristic of the government, cannot be just."
"Where a meaning is clear, the consequences, whatever they may be, are to be admitted—where doubtful, it is fairly triable by its consequences."
"In controverted cases, the meaning of the parties to the instrument, if to be collected by reasonable evidence, is a proper guide."
"Contemporary and concurrent expositions are reasonable evidence of the meaning of the parties."
"In admitting, or rejecting a constructive authority, not only the degree of its incidentalty to an express authority is to be regarded, but the degree of its importance also; since on this will depend the probability or improbability of its being left to construction."
"Reviewing the constitution, with an eye to these positions, it was not possible to discover in it, the power to incorporate a bank. The only clauses under which such a power could be pretended, are either:
"1. The power to lay and collect taxes, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare, or,

2. The power to borrow money on the credit of the U. States; or,
3. The power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution those powers."
"The bill did not come within the first power—it laid no tax to pay the debts, or provide for the general welfare—it laid no tax whatever—it was altogether foreign to the subject.
"No argument could be drawn from the terms 'common defence and general welfare.' The power as to these general purposes was limited to acts laying taxes for them: and the general purposes themselves were limited and explained by the particular enumeration subjoined. To understand these terms in any sense, that would justify the power in question, would give to congress an unlimited power: would render nugatory the enumeration of particular powers; would supercede all the powers reserved to the state governments.—These terms are copied from the articles of confederation; had it ever been pretended, that they were to be understood otherwise than as here explained?
"It had been said, that 'general welfare' meant cases, in which a general power might be exercised by congress, without interfering with the powers of the states; and that the establishment of a National Bank was of this sort—There were, he said, several answers to this novel doctrine.
1. The proposed bank would interfere so as indirectly to affect the state banks at the same place
2. It would directly interfere with the rights of the states, to prohibit, as well as to establish banks, and the circulation of bank notes. He mentioned the law of Virginia actually prohibiting the circulation of notes payable to the bearer.
3. Interference with the power of the states was no constitutional criterion of the power of congress. If the power was not given congress could not exercise it; if given, they might exercise it, although it should interfere with the laws, or even the constitution of the states.
4. 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 could incorporate companies of manufacturers, or companies for cutting canals, or even religious societies, leaving similar incorporations by the states, like state banks to themselves: Congress might even establish religious teachers in every parish, and pay them out of the treasury of the U. S. leaving other teachers unmolested in their functions. These inadmissible consequences condemned the controverted principle.
"The case of the bank established by a former congress had been recited as a precedent. This was known, he said, to have been the child of necessity. It never could be justified by the regular powers of the articles of confederation.—Congress betrayed a consciousness of this, in recommending to the states to incorporate the bank also. They did not attempt to protect the bank notes by penalties against counterfeiters. These were reserved wholly to the authority of states.
"The second clause to be examined is that, which empowers congress to borrow money—
"Is this a bill to borrow money? It does not borrow a shilling. Is there any fair construction by which the bill can be deemed an exercise of the power to borrow money? The obvious meaning of the power to borrow money, is that of accepting it from, and stipulating payment to those who are able and willing to lend.
"To say that the power to borrow involves the power of creating the ability, where there may be the will, is not only establishing a dangerous principle, as will be immediately shewn, but is as forced a construction, as to say, that it involves the power of compelling the will, where there may be the ability to lend.
"The third clause is that which gives the power to pass 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 natural and obvious force of the terms, and the context, be limited to means necessary to the end, and incident to the nature of specified 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. In this sense it had been explained by the friends of the constitution, and ratified by the state conventions.
"The essential characteristic of the government, as composed of limited and enumerated powers would be destroyed: if instead of direct and incidental means, any means could be used, which in the language of the preamble to the bill, might be conceived to be conducive to the successful conducting of the finances; or might be conceived to tend to give facilities to the obtaining of loans." He urged an attention to the diffuse and ductile terms, which had been found requisite to cover the stretch of power contained in the bill. He compared them with the terms necessary and proper, used in the constitution, and asked whether it was possible to view the two descriptions as synonymous, or the one as a fair and safe commentary on the other.
"If, proceeded he, congress, by virtue of the power to borrow, can create

the means of lending, and in pursuance of these means, can incorporate a bank, they may do any thing whatever creative of like means.
"The East India Company has been a lender to the British government, as well as the bank, and the South Sea Company is a greater creditor than either. Congress then may incorporate similar companies in the U. States, and that too, not under the idea of regulating trade, but under that of borrowing money.
Private capitals are the chief resources for loans to the British government—whatever then may be conceived to favour the accumulation of capitals may be done by congress. They incorporate manufacturers—They may give monopoly in every branch of domestic industry.
If, again, congress by virtue of the power to borrow money, can create the ability to lend, they may, by virtue of the power to levy money, create the ability to pay it. The ability to pay taxes depends on the general wealth of the society, and this, on the general prosperity of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Congress may give bounties and make regulations on all these objects.
The states have, it is allowed on all hands, a concurrent right to lay and collect taxes. The power is secured to them, not by its being expressly reserved, but by its not being ceded by the constitution. The reasons for the bill cannot be admitted, because they would invalidate that right—Why may it not be conceived by congress, that a uniform and exclusive imposition of taxes, would not less than the proposed banks, be conducive to the successful conducting of the national finances, and tend to give facility to the obtaining of revenue, for the use of the government?"
The doctrine of implication is always a tender one. The danger of it has been felt in other governments. The delicacy was felt in the adoption of our own; the danger may be also felt, if we do not keep close to our chartered authorities.

(To be concluded.)
THE DINNER,
Given in honor of Gen. ARMSTRONG, by the citizens of Baltimore, on Tuesday evening last, was served up in elegant style at the Fountain Inn. Edward Johnson presided; supported by Col. Buchanan, Gen. Miller, and Messrs. Isaac M. Kim and Peter Little. The banquet was not confined to delicious viands; but consisted most in the sentiments and patriotic feelings, which, inspired by the occasion, were felt by each heart and beamed from each countenance. Their guest had maintained the honor of his country; and his fellow citizens of Baltimore were too sensible of worth to withhold from it that homage which was its due.
The following are the TOASTS:
1. The people of the United States—The first great object of a patriot's wish—Fullness in their fields, peace on their borders, and freedom throughout time.
2. The Constitution of the Federal Republic, the people's declared will—May it grow with their growth, strengthen with their strength, and be perpetual as their generations.
3. The Congress of the United States—an assembly of freemen, the delegates of the free—May they remember they act for a nation, and before a world.
4. The President and Officers of our Administration—more eminent by character than by station—May they contain the maxims of ancient fraud, and lead a country by justice to prosperity.
5. The memory of departed Sages and Soldiers of the Revolution—Washington and Warren, Franklin and Adams, and their great contemporaries.
6. The retired Patriot—who taught the rights of conscience to intruding authority, and trembled for his country when unjust to others—Thomas Jefferson.
7. The Patriotic Restorers of the Laws—who unflinched the Press, and bid the stranger live secure in the land.
8. The faithful assertors of their Country's Rights in foreign regions—Let their courage and perseverance be truly estimated and justly rewarded.
9. Truth and Sincerity among the Rulers of Nations—May reason no longer be mocked, humanity weeded, and America insulted by the iniquity of Europe.
10. The great Benefactors of Foreign Aggressions—Union and zeal among the citizens of the United States—May selfishness and ambition die, detested and despised.
11. Agriculture—the Nurse of Life, the Source of Strength—by interest, taste, and policy commended.
12. Manufacturers and the Mechanic Arts, that furnish all the others—May the hand craft of America retrieve the honors usurped by idle or pernicious professions.
13. Commerce—the social intercourse of nations—that joins distant worlds and peoples the ocean—May it be free as its winds and waters, to circulate the globe.
14. The Press—Pure as Free—May it never become a fountain of falsehood, but flow with beneficent information to ages.
15. South America—May it be linked to the North by interests firm as the Mountain Atlas, that seems a breach from Eastern winds and waves.
16. The Friends of Freedom throughout the world.
17. The world at peace and all her tumults over; the prelude to a happier state of things.

VOLUNTEERS.
By General Armstrong.—The city of Baltimore—May its extension know no other limits than such as shall be prescribed by the happiness and prosperity of its inhabitants.
By Edward Johnson, Esq. (after General Armstrong had retired) Our late minister at Paris, who carried truth to a court, and freedom to the front of power.
By Col. J. A. Buchanan.—The American Fair: May their smiles never cheer a villain, nor their arms ever embrace a traitor.

James H. McCulloch, Esq.—A heart which expands with benevolence, and the hand that opens with bounty. General Miller—May honest industry terminate our disputes with Europe;—if that fails may a strong-arm decide.
Mr. George Warner—May the deliberations and acts of the present Congress, tend to unite every American.
Mr. Isaac M. Kim—The Army and Navy of the United States.
Col. Little—The Governor and Legislature of Maryland.
Major Biays—Gen. Samuel Smith. 9 cheers.
Captain Shepperd—The patriots of Fell's Point—Never afraid to shew their resentment to traitors.
Mr. Chastellier—Naturalized citizens—May they forget the place where chance gave them birth, and cling to Columbia, so long as it remains a republic.
George Foss, Jun.—Thomas Jefferson. 9 cheers.

By Col. Dorsey, of Harford.—The Freedom of the Seas—Armstrong one of its best supporters.
Lieut. Ridgley—May the U. States be ever blessed with an Armstrong, and a republican administration.
By William Pechin—Our Country—May the clouds which obscure its political and commercial glory, be soon scattered, by a national display of such wisdom and dignified firmness, as an Armstrong exhibited in defiance of despotic power.
By J. K. Stapleton—The Foreign Ministers of the U. States—May they deserve the approbation of freemen.
After Gen. Miller retired.
General Miller.—A man who can triumph over the illiberal influence and trammels of party, to render a well earned tribute of respect to transcendent merit.
After Col. Little retired.
Col. Little—An honest American, whom the people delight to honor.
After Jas. H. McCulloch retired.
Jas. H. McCulloch, Esq.—A vigilant political sentinel, whose discrimination and firmness, enables him to exert his pen with effect, at every period of need. Agriculture, the source of Commerce—It gives plenty to a state, and nerves the arms of her sons—Rome saw a Fabius and a Regulus—America a Washington.

Commerce—The tie that unites the world, and the grand medium of Providence to render its gifts impartial—the elements are submitted to its controul.
The Arts—They modify the productions of Agriculture; they facilitate the means to commerce, and give powers to man beyond his nature.
Our Foreign Ministers—May the firmness and integrity of one, be the star to direct the rest.
"Justice, et terrorem, propositi virum."
Maryland—May she flourish in Agriculture, Commerce and Arts; and as first to the seat of government, may she always be found first at her post when danger threatens it.
Our Sister States—Like the Planets, may they preserve their course around our Constitutional Sun, and never diverge from its vortex.
Washington—The upright statesman, the unconquerable warrior, the father of his country, and the good man.
While gratitude lasts may his name be dear'd, And his precepts while memory holds be revered.

DOCUMENTS,
ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State; dated
Paris, Jan. 28, 1810.
"Mr. Champagny stated, that the order given in relation to our ships, &c. &c. in Spain, was a regular consequence of the system declared in his letter of the 22d August last, and which had been promulgated throughout the United States. "It is obvious," he added, "that his majesty cannot permit to his allies a commerce which he denies to himself. This would be, at once, to defeat his system and oppress his subjects, by demanding from them great and useless sacrifices; if the system be not strictly observed every where, it cannot any where produce the effects expected from it. Still, he said, the property is only sequestrated and becomes subject of the present negotiation." As our remonstrances have been sufficiently frequent and free; as this was a meeting merely of conciliation; and as the closing remark of the minister, indicated rather the policy of looking forward to our rights, than backward to our wrongs, I thought it most prudent to suppress the obvious answers, which might have been given to his observations, and which, under other circumstances, should not have been omitted. I accordingly contented myself with expressing a hope, that our future intercourse should be a competition only of good offices.
In conformity to the suggestions contained in your letter of the 1st December, 1809, I demanded whether, if G. Britain revoked her blockades, of a date anterior to the decree, commonly called the Berlin decree, his majesty the emperor would consent to revoke the said decree? To which the minister answered, that "the only condition required, for the revocation, by his majesty, of the Berlin decree, will be the previous revocation by the British government of her blockade of France, or part of France, (such as that from Elbe to Brest) of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree; and that if the