

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 Cheston, 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 Culver, deceased. Attendance by WM. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers.

Dec. 18.

FREIGHT WANTED.

Four Hundred BARRELS Will be taken on moderate freight on board the ship *MADISON*, to Cadix or Lisbon. In order to give dispatch, application must be made immediately to

JAMES BIAYS.

December 20

FOR LONDON DERRY,

The Ship **JOSEPH & PHIBBE,** Captain Phibbe, The principal part of her cargo being engaged, she will proceed with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS MOORE.

November 23

FOR LONDON,

The elegant fast sailing and coppered SHIP **CONGRESS,** Alexander Clark, master. The greater part of her cargo being engaged will be dispatched immediately—a few packages of small sizes, will be taken on freight, and passengers can be well accommodated. For terms apply to

JAMES BIAYS, or JOHN BOLTE.

December 10

Marine Bank of Baltimore,

December 2nd, 1810. As this Bank will be shut on Tuesday next, (Christmas Day) it is required, that notes due on that day, will be paid the day previous.

JAMES LAW, Cashier.

December 21

Commercial & Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.

AS Tuesday next will be Christmas day, this Bank will be shut—Bills and Notes intended for Discount on that day, must be lodged at the Bank on Saturday; and if discounted, may be drawn for on Monday—when it is expected those due on Tuesday, will be paid.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

December 20

Franklin Bank of Baltimore,

December 19th, 1810. AS this Bank will be shut next Tuesday, it is required that Notes for Discount be lodged in Bank next Saturday, before twelve o'clock, (the proceeds of which may be drawn for on Monday) and that Notes due on Christmas day, be paid the day previous.

JAMES DAWES, Cashier.

December 20

A Quarterly Meeting

Of the Marine Society of Baltimore, will be held at Pamphill's Hotel, on the 23th inst. at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the President.

December 20

The Baltimore Water Company's Office.

IS Removed from the Company's New Mill, to the front room in the Office of the Maryland Insurance Company, in South-street—where those in arrears for WATER RENT payable on the 1st day of November past, are requested to call and discharge the same.

JOHN BAYNARD, Secy.

December 20

FIRST CHOP COVE OYSTERS,

From Swan Harbour—may be had on board the schooner Horn-Harbour, lying at the head of Smith's dock.

December 20

TOBACCO.

26 lbs. Light Maryland TOBACCO, inspected here. 24 lbs. Heavy Upland James River Do. suitable for the French market. 88 lbs. TOBACCO STEMS

FOR SALE BY A BOUGHAN, 13, Bank-street.

December 21

Wanted to Purchase,

About One Hundred SHARES of STOCK IN THE Potomac Bridge Company.

B. H. ROBINSON, Broker, 13, Corn-street.

Who offers for Sale, THIRTY HALF-PAYD SHARES Union Bank Stock.

20 Shares of the Commercial & Farmers' Bank Stock.

December 19

PATROLE!

On Saturday night last, was taken from a Negro, supposed to be stolen—namely, A box of Mould Candles.

The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges (of this advertisement) and take them away. Enquire of the subscriber—Plover-man-street, near Market-st. Bridge.

JAMES ROCHE

December 19

21 DAY'S DRAWING

OF THE Baltimore Hospital Lottery. 500 tickets were drawn. No. 5114, prize of \$2000. 6329, 500. 4334, 200. 5381, 1780. 1-87, 687. 113 prizes of \$50. GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY.

December 21

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1810.

Brig Savage, from Edinburg for Baltimore, was spoken, in lat. 37, long. 55, out 20 days—by the brig Comet arrived at Boston, 36 days from Lisbon. Brig Venus, hence for Boston, arrived at the Vineyard Dec. 11. Cleared at Boston the 15th inst. for Baltimore, sch'r Columbia, Hamblin, and Jane, Mathews. The sch'r Eliza, Owens, from Havana, is in the river.

Some unimportant articles of intelligence of Nov. 6, are received at Boston by an arrival from Lisbon—the two armies remained in their former positions—some skirmishes had taken place between the pickets. The French had sent a party across the Tagus for provisions, which were watched by a detachment of Portuguese.

BRITISH POLICY.

The following quotation from a work written by Mr. Pownall, pointing out the method of holding America subservient to England, whether a colonial or independent territory, is worth a volume; because it unmasks the purpose for which the United States Bank was established—We take it from the Aurora of December 17—let members of congress mark it—Having observed that no authority, no law could render paper equivalent to bullion, he says, "The safest and wisest measure which [the British] government can take, is not to obstruct the passage of silver into the colonies; on the contrary, I wish to see it flow in an uninterrupted stream—because it will always flow into the coilers of Great Britain under proper management. All that those have to do, therefore, who have charge of the trade with America, is so to regulate it as that the silver shall finally come into and centre in Great Britain; and furnish them [the Americans, &c.] with such a paper currency as will serve in its place."

The funding and banking systems, the one growing out of the other, were the wooden horses intended to accomplish what open force could not effect,—to prepare America for an aristocracy or a monarchy.

BURRIFE—MUSEMENT.

As it is infinitely better (for the British party) to divert the public eye from public wrongs, of British infliction, than to punish the aggressors; better to cheer Burr in his exile, than to hurt his feelings; so some members think to reach both objects by hunting the persecuted Wilkinson still farther. Mr. Pearson says, he has received new testimony since last session, Might we enquire, From what source?

How much of it is FORGERY? Was it not devised by Clarke & Burr? Did Clark send R. R. K*** from this country to Havana—and thence to London to consult with Burr?

Is this celebrated character now at New-Orleans, under the protection of Clark; or has he arrived incog. at Washington, to represent the interests of the concern, and act as prompter to prejudiced enemies of the general? Doubtless Mr. Pearson will explain all these questions and others in his next speech. Does Wilkinson expect to escape punishment for the offences against Burr? he ought to be cashiered!

HAVANNA, LONDON & CADIZ!

LIARS EXPOSED.

A coarse expression is often the most appropriate—thus we long since took the liberty of styling the Federal Republican, "The Liars Museum;" and almost every publication of that abandoned print justifies the designation. The printers of the Museum told us yesterday, "Mr. David B. Warden is at Washington, soliciting the government to be appointed consul-general, or perhaps minister to France."

The truth is, Mr. Warden is, and has been in this city since Tuesday last. Again—"It is well known, that Mr. Warden is a foreigner." Mr. Warden is a citizen of the United States; but it is very true, that he is guilty of being born in Ireland—guilty of being a man of science and letters,—and worse than all, devoted to republicanism with all his soul.

Third lie—"It is impossible that this man, who has neither family, connections nor property in the United States, can have any attachment to the country."

Yet, Mr. Warden has given the strongest proofs of attachment to the interests and honour of America; because he is incapable of acting dishonourably. While a set of unprincipled American Tories were speculating on the spoils of their countrymen at Paris, (by way of showing their love for their native country, we suppose) Mr. Warden did not avail himself of the advantage of his situation to make money; no; he served honest American claimants as far as he could, and wrote for them without fee or reward.

Neither family, connections nor property in the United States? Let us examine these charges: Burr, who had at his heels, "the best blood of the nation" turned traitor; and the most wealthy of the British party were his connections.—And as for "property," had he not the "Washita [Ouachita] lands?"

Mr. Warden possesses the most valuable of all property,—an unassailed reputation,—his connections consist of the most respectable gentlemen in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York; nay, his connections embrace the most patriotic, learned, and exalted characters in the United States. While some native Americans turn against their country, Mr. Warden has exemplified the truth, that honourable principles are a surer pledge of affection and patriotism, than the fortuitous circumstance of birth-place. But, why do British prints meddle with American affairs?

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Irvine & Barnes. I was peculiarly touched with these remarks in Mr. Madison's speech republished yesterday,—viz: that (laying aside the constitutional veto) the government could collect its revenue through the state banks on better terms than it could be collected by the United States Bank, for this is its own notes. In Baltimore, this and other privileges of that Bank have produced great oppression. Instances, I am informed, have occurred where the Branch has refused to receive the notes of the mother Bank at Philadelphia in payment of a check on one of our state banks; and yet the United States must receive that paper for revenue! The insolence of that bank and its managers, created by the deposits of revenue, has been remarkable; constantly enabled to draw on the other banks, they have sometimes rejected gold with haughtiness, unless it could be obtained at a rate below its current value.—This you must allow was very oppressive; it held the other banks in constant terror, and caused them to curtail their discounts;—if the gold was obtained on their own terms, there was an opportunity of making two dollars clear of expenses, on every dollar by exporting them to England, where they are worth 18 dollars.—An institution, so tyrannical, has rarely existed; and yet, its conductors have the assurance to talk of their accommodations and indulgence. I hope, therefore, that revenue bonds will be henceforth collected by the state banks—it is not only just, but necessary. Not "Ten in the Hundred."

THE SHAMROCK; OR, HIBERNIAN CHRONICLE.

We have received the first number of a weekly paper of this title, published at New-York by Edward Gillospy. We extract the following from the editor's prospectus:

Our paper freed from party bickerings and partial details, shall, on the whole, be a general recorder of momentous news, and particularly as it respects Ireland, a literary and historical panorama of passing events.

It is our wish, and it shall be our editorial study, to unite Americans and Irishmen by a bond of friendly intercourse and political amity, having for its object the general good. Gratitude, the first law of all moral virtues will always trace the conduct to be pursued by the Irishman, and convince him how conscientiously he should discharge the debt he owes to the nation which, throwing open to him all the advantages of being free in the midst of freemen, offers the greatest encouragement and reward for every display of art, or essay of genius.

On the native Americans we shall endeavor to impress the political strength and general advantages derivable to them from the residence of the people who, impelled by the love of liberty triumphing even over their constitutional love of country, could separate themselves from their green fields, their health-bestowing climate, and their best friends, to seek an association and a residence with a people whom they knew but by character, and in a country of which they knew still less. The characteristic hospitality of an Irishman, receives in his own country, additional impulse, when exercised towards the visiting American—a corresponding sentiment should ever warm the heart of the American at home.—The effect is fortunately as it ought to be, and, from this reciprocation of friendship and good offices, we confidently anticipate the happy result of harmony and co-operation.

These sentiments on which it becomes our duty to dwell, particularly as it respects Irishmen, are reciprocally binding, though not always with equal force, on natives and foreigners generally in their intercourse with each other.

On the general subject of national allegiance it is not our province to descend further than to say, that every inhabitant owes allegiance to the government by which he is protected during his residence under the same. If he is a sojourner or an alien, every political interference, not warranted or required by the law, is presumptuous and improper; if naturalized, the country of his adoption, by conferring a new favor, acquires a new and indispensable right to every aid that his talent or enterprise, his head, his hand, and his heart can contribute to the welfare and protection of his adopted country. The privilege of being embodied with the natives, by a political naturalization, is a boon often of inestimable, and never of contemptible value;—it should eagerly be embraced by the alien who, by his alacrity to receive, would prove himself worthy to defend the rights offered for his acceptance.

Go do sin, don te sin, nach mainean sin do.

The rose-bud its fragrance at evening may breathe. Or sparkle with dew-drops the moon-light beneath. Its fragrance, its beauty, its sweets I resign. And Erin's Green Shamrock alone shall be mine.

The laurel its branches triumphant may wave, And shade with its foliage the tomb of the brave; No blood-crimson'd chaplet my brows shall entwine, But Erin's Green Shamrock alone shall be mine.

Oh dearer by far is thy leaf to the heart. Than all the rich boon of the East could impart, May Erin thy plants in her bosom enshrine, And the sprig her affection has hallowed, be mine.

Pronounced—Go do sin, don te shin, nach maynean shin yau. Shamrock.

CONSIDERATIONS.

On the approaching Dissolution of the United States Bank—from Mr. Atwater's pamphlet.

No. 1. On the 14th of August, 1790, was established the funding system; and on the 23th of the succeeding February the Bank of the United States, twin-brothers, of the full blood, from the same progenitors.

The first erected, from the sweat and blood of the revolution, an aristocracy, to endure till the national debt should be extinguished. The last erected, another, with enormous privileges, and limited to the 1th of March, 1811, when its charter will cease.

It is understood that the stockholders wish a renewal of the charter; that the stockholders of other banks, which will be pressed, and that individuals who fear a pressure, in case of the dissolution of the United States Bank, also wish a renewal. This is perfectly natural.—Millions of other citizens would be gratified, if the government could consistently add thousands to their property; but let us look at the effect in a single point of view, which shall be presented after a short preface.

If the charter shall be renewed, because it cannot be avoided, then the renewal to the present stockholders will be considered as an act of necessity, and the charter to be endless. In such case the stock, which under the limitation has been at 17 per cent. above par, will rise to 60.

OF THE STOCK OF TEN MILLIONS, FOREIGNERS OWN TWO THIRDS. A renewal of the charter will be given them as a bounty.

1st. Two-thirds of six millions. 2d. Two-thirds forever of the profit arising from the paper of the bank being receivable for United States bonds and dues.

3d. Two-thirds forever of the profit of United States deposits, and the enormous deposits, which, by reason of the solidity and perpetuity of the bank, will be always in the vaults.

4th. A semi-annual drain in specie of two-thirds of all profits.

5th. Two-thirds forever of the influence in the most monied, most powerful and perpetual aristocracy in the union.

6th. Two-thirds of an everlasting and most baleful influence on our elections.

7th. Two-thirds of an enormous capital, with which to speculate on our produce, and create artificial scarcity or plenty.

8th. Two-thirds forever of the inordinate power of crushing all the other banks, of laying under contribution our commercial capitals, of paralyzing our manufactures and of aving our government.

9th. Two-thirds forever of a power too gigantic in 1810 to have been arrested and held to its own limits, and bidding fair in 1820 to lord it over congress and give laws to this western world.

Heaven and earth forbid that a republican congress should want energy to crush this hydra in the 20th year of its age.

No. II. In the establishment of this bank were the following provisions. 1st. That one third only of the capital should be required in specie, the remaining two-thirds to be in funded stock of the United States, drawing an interest, while upon the strength of the funded stock, bank bills should be issued and lent on interest. Here was an arm chair for the funding system!

2d. That the bills of this bank should be receivable for all debts due the United States. Here was a fair outlet for 10 millions of paper.

3d. That during the term of this bank no other bank should be chartered by the United States.

4th. The duration of 20 years for the peculiar privileges of this bank.

The intelligent managers of the bank have made the most of their privileges. They have divided 8 per cent. and left surpluses, which in addition to the profit on lost bills, are to be in the last dividend. Their influence on our commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and political concerns has been without limit. Their stock has been at 17 per cent. above par. It has fallen to 20. Beginning to feel the rigours of winter, it will fall till the 4th of March, when the day

of dissolution will assuredly arrive, as is clearly foretold in the 1st vol. of the laws of the U. States, page 283.

The limitation to that time is a public covenant between the government and the people of these states, that the bank, organized in 1791, shall close its concerns in 1811, and on the 1th of March will return to the people a charter, the granting of which, on terms like the first, would be worth to the grantees six millions of dollars. Every holder of one hundred shares in the existing bank paper hopes that government will renew, and thus make him a present of twenty-four thousand dollars.

To foreigners our government will not give two-thirds of six millions, and to citizens it will not give one-third of six millions. The United States will not be a province of the United States Bank. (To be continued.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

The bill fixing the salary of the assistant post-master-general was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Vanhorne, from the committee on the district of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of Washington—referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Amendment to the Constitution. On motion of Mr. Macon, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the amendment to the constitution of the United States (proposed by Mr. Macon) declaring that no person elected to serve in either branch of the legislature, shall, after having taken his seat, be eligible to any appointment under the authority of the United States during the period for which he was elected or during the presidential term for which he was elected.

Mr. Rice objected to the latter part of the proposition. He could see no reason why a man, after he had ceased to be a member of congress, should be prohibited from accepting any appointment. Such an exclusion would be perfectly arbitrary. He therefore moved to strike out that part of the amendment which prohibits members from holding any office during the presidential term for which they were elected.

Mr. Macon said his object was to prevent members of congress from creating places for themselves when about to retire from the legislature, offices could be as well filled by men out of Congress as by those in it. If persons could be taken from Congress at the heel of a session, and appointed to executive offices, where was the boasted independence of the different branches of government? He could not consent to strike out that part of his amendment, as he was anxious to preserve the entire purity of the legislature. It had been a source of great mortification to him to see all appointments of consequence taken from among the members of Congress. He did not wish to mention names, but the thing was notorious; and if not checked in time, it might become a serious evil.

Mr. Boyd thought the amendment would be going too far, as it might deprive respectable citizens of their rights. He was opposed to meddling so much with the constitution. Every year, every day, every hour, some man was crying out, "Come let us alter the constitution." This thing might be carried to such a length that at last the people of the U. States, would not know whether they had a constitution or not.

Mr. Burwell thought such an amendment would convince the people and the world, that members of Congress were not influenced in their conduct by any improper motives, especially in the cases of presidential election. He called the attention of the house to the British government, where a man of the most contemptible talents might be taken from the minority of parliament, and suddenly elevated to the post of prime minister, who would nevertheless command majorities in parliament, the cause of which must be obvious.—It was of great importance that such evil should be guarded against here. If the amendment was objectionable at all, it did not go far enough.

Mr. Rice again opposed the amendment at some length after which Mr. Sumner moved that the committee of the whole report progress, and decline to set again, for the purpose of further deliberation on the subject. This motion was lost, yeas 29, nays 55. The question was then taken on Mr. Rice's motion (to strike out parts of the amendment) and lost, yeas 12.

Mr. Bacon suggested several verbal alterations which might be made to the amendment, and for that purpose moved that the committee of the whole rise and report progress, which was agreed to; after which, on motion of Mr. Sheffield, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the amendment, and it was recommended to a select committee of five members.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman, with 3 Children, One Boy and two Girls—she is near 25 years of age, strong and healthy—111 for no fault whatever. She understands country work, having been raised on a plantation and wishes to return to such business again. To a good purchaser in the vicinity of Baltimore or Annapolis, she will be sold in reasonable terms. Apply at the Whig office.

N. B. She will not be sold out of the city on any consideration.

December 19