

Mackarel, Beef and Duck.

148 barrels No. 1 & 2 Boston Bay MACKAREL, of an excellent quality.
50 barrels No. 1 BEEF.
100 pieces first quality RAVENS DUCK, just received from the sch'r Elizabeth, captain Howes, from Boston, and for sale by
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14, Bowley's wharf.
December 22 d4t

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, Sec'y.
December 20 c4t

Washington Lottery Office.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL LOTTERY, SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 3111, prize of \$2000
6329, 500
4334, 200
1789, 3381, 100
1087, 6807, 50
And 119 prizes of
Wheel gained nearly \$8000
CASH given for Prizes—and TICKETS for sale as usual, by
SIMKINS & CALDWELL,
December 21 d4t

Fell's Point Lottery Office.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING. Baltimore Hospital Lottery.
No. 3111, prize of \$2000
6329, 500
4334, 200
1789, 3381, 100
1087, 6807, 50
And 119 prizes of
Gain of the wheel this day nearly \$8000.
A few more WHOLE, HALF, QUARTER, and EIGHTH TICKETS, may be had, by applying to
S. C. LEAKIN,
No. 1, Market-Street, Fell's Point.
December 21 d4t

2d DAY'S DRAWING

Baltimore Hospital Lottery.
500 tickets were drawn.
No. 3111, prize of \$2000
6329, 500
4334, 200
3381, 1789, 100
1087, 6807, 50
118 prizes of \$50
GEO. ROBBIN & MURPHY,
December 21 d4t

TOBACCO.

26 hhds. Bright Maryland TOBACCO, inspected here.
24 hhds. heavy Upland James River Do. suitable for the French market.
88 hhds. TOBACCO STEMS.
FOR SALE BY
A. BOUGHAN,
13, Bowley's wharf.
December 21 d1w

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.
By Order,
JAMES DAWES, Cashier.
December 20 d4t

Marine Bank of Baltimore.

December 20th, 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.
By Order,
JAMES LAW, Cashier.
December 21 d4t

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.
By Order,
GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.
December 20 d4t

CHEESE, FRUIT, SPICES PICKLES, &c.

Double Gloucester & English CHEESE, in nice O.G. Cheshire & order, &c. of superior quality. Goshen Cheese in Casks, equal in quality to any in the market.
Fresh Muscatel Raisins
Ditto Bloom ditto
Ditto Zant Currants
Soft shell Almonds
Filberts, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c.
Also,
Very fine Apples by the barrel
One box fresh Mace
One case Nutmegs and Cloves
Pepper, rice and ground Ginger, Allspice and Cinnamon
Nico Pickled Oysters, in small kegs
Ditto Prunes or Shrimps in ditto
Capers, Olives and Anchovies
For Sale by
STILES & WILLIAMS,
Trade-Dealers & Grocers.
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
Double and single refined Salt-petre
Gun-powder in kegs and canisters
Shot of various sizes
Martiniques and white Nauvo, two dollars per bottle, a real Cordial, with a variety of other GROCERIES, on the most accommodating terms.
December 15 d1w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Capt. *George Barry*, late of Baltimore county, deceased—requests all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment; and those to whom the said estate stands indebted, to bring in their claims, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 21st of June next, else they may be by law excluded from the benefits of said estate.
PLINY HAMILTON.
December 21 1aw6w

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1810.

This is Christmas, as every good Christian knows;—an anniversary on which one class indulge in festivity, another in piety; therefore, the Whig will not appear till Thursday morning.

ERRATA.—In the article, headed "Excusable egotism," in yesterday's Whig, read *dismission*, instead of *submission*; and, in the introduction to Warden's Memoir, read *extracted* for *expected*.

Schooners *Minerva* and *Amazon*, have cleared at Boston, for this port.

DANISH CAPTURES.

The following notice has been published in the National Intelligencer:

Department of State,
Dec. 21, 1810.

Persons interested in American property, captured by Danish cruisers, and detained in the ports of Denmark and Norway, are requested to transmit to this Department, without delay, the proofs necessary to establish the validity of their respective claims.

Congress ought to do nothing with the United States Bank, *pro* or *con*, for three reasons.

First.—Because TIME will close its accounts, if left to itself.
Second.—Because our relations with England demand the whole and immediate application of that body—
Third.—Because MANY of the present members are excluded from the 12th congress; and it does not become men discarded by the people "the tenants of a day," to vote on charters that may affect the nation *vitality* and *permanently*.

The British jurists, says the Boston Patriot, have determined Lucien Bonaparte to be *good prize*, and the king has accordingly ordered his *capture*.—This seems to reverse the natural order of things—in which capture precedes condemnation. Some consider the arrest of Lucien after confiscation, as an emblem of the topsy-turvy state of the British government: others attribute it to the influence in the cabinet of an Irish precautionary maxim.—"First knock him down, and then bid him stand!"

THE CRISIS.

As every subject seems to be regulated by the *Treasury Thermometer*, in the operations of government, it is important that the fiscal standard itself be correct. Mr. Duane has attracted the public attention to this subject in three able essays, stored with able information and sound opinions—he has drawn a picture of Mr. Gallatin, which is a *striking likeness*, accurately delineated and coloured to perfection.—We take the 3d. no. as an *excerpt* from the series, and publish it to day, to the exclusion of several manuscript articles. *This is the moment* that imperiously requires the supremacy of truth, of clear heads and sound hearts, in our national councils; because, *this is the moment* that can either raise us to purity and prosperity, or drive us irrecoverably down the stream of corruption and false policy. The palliatives and financial quackery of Mr. Gallatin ought now to be exploded—the United States Bank ought to perish, *that our money may circulate at home*—the treasury ought to be carefully and prudently conducted, which is not the case now.—In a word, we ought to rend the fetters which corruption and ignorance have slipped on our commerce, our whole industry, our freedom. Let us import no more than we can pay for by exports of our products in each year. Let us avail ourselves of this opportunity, (so precious, if it be not lost or sold!) to rescue our commerce and manufactures from the incumbrance of a *British bank with branches, paper influence* (and insolence) extended in every direction through the U. S. Let congress cease to consult a dubious treasury oracle, and be guided by their own good sense. As the constitution has *limited* their legislation, to a few objects of a general or national description,—they certainly can perform these few aright. First then, let them relieve the country from the odious vassalage to which it has been subjected for *twenty years*; vassalage that took our money, and gave us in return—what? Blows, insults, baleful examples, dry goods and hardware, &c.

BOUNDARIES OF LOUISIANA.—A succinct and clear account of them is published in Saturday's Intelligencer—so far as they are determined. Doubtless, this territory extended to the Perdido Eastward—but it is remarkable, that *M. Robin*, a Frenchman, who travelled over the greater part of N. America, &c. &c. under the patronage as it is reported, of the French government in 1801—3, has written a memoir, in which he reduces Louisiana to very limited dimensions.—But his assertions are not supported by solid testimony or facts.—We have seen an abstract of his book in manuscript, made by the indefatigable Mr. WARDEN, with notes *refuting* his inferences. It is also the opinion of Mr. Pinkerton, an extract from which we have seen in writing, that *the best geographers had placed the E. boundary of Louisiana at the Perdido*.—American editors and French Tories may proclaim what they please; this nation

must insist on its rights, and secure its safety. Whatver might have been the pretensions of France in the event of succeeding more readily against Spain and her colonies; these dispositions are completely changed; and we cannot come into collision with her in contending for our territorial bounds.—Every thing then favors the cause of justice, except *federalism*, the Spanish patriots and Britain. These we can and will subdue, when necessary.
† This opinion was drawn up, not long since, on a minute examination of various authorities; and transmitted to his correspondent at Paris.

From the Public Advertiser.

SONG

FROM MISS BALFOUR'S POEMS.

Tune—*Limerick's Lamentation.*

Behold where the heroes of Erin repose,
Who fell overpowered by their conquering foes!
How fresh is the verdure that springs where they lie,
How sweet is the wild roses that blossom and die.
The dew as it drops from the soft blushing wreath,
Seems to weep o'er the ashes that moulder beneath,
And evening's last breeze as the branches light wave,
Breathes a murmuring sigh o'er the tomb of the brave:
When the coward and slave shall alike be forgot,
The sorrows of Erin shall hallow this spot,
Her own native shamrocks shall twine it around,
Her own native harp shall their praises resound.
For see the last sun-beam now fades from the west,
No longer the clouds in gay colours are drest,
Yet its smiles still illumine the far distant wave,
So glory shall beam on the tombs of the brave.

CONSIDERATIONS.

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

No. IV.
This bank has had its youth, its middle age, and now comes on its old age, and on the 4th of March next will be its dissolution. At the outset, 20 years appeared to the stockholders a long time for the enjoyment of such extensive means in the acquisition of wealth. The term, being nearly closed now appears too short. Preparation has been delayed. The profits have been enormous, but how shall the holders of shares, which have been at a high premium, bear to see them reduced to par?

As the Government has honorably complied with its engagements, has received and used hundreds of millions of the bank paper, has deposited its treasures in the vaults of this bank, has incorporated no other bank within the term and has uniformly been its patron and benefactor, do not justice and honor require the stockholders of this bank to be equally punctual on their part? If they are anxious for more profits, let them recollect that "Their measure has been heaped up, pressed down, and running over;" that their fellow citizens are as well entitled to such privileges as they are, and that all the loaves and fishes in the gift of government have not been equal to what they have enjoyed.

Such reflections may lead them to offer to buy a new charter, instead of receiving it gratis, or gaining it by *compulsion*; but the government will not *sell* to foreigners, it will not *sell* to citizens a monopoly of making paper represent silver and gold, and of punishing other citizens for making paper represent their paper. If such things are to be sold, let us hold a public auction of our declaration of independence, our constitution and our president.

The directors of the bank are said to be honorable men. As such they may in concert with the government, adopt such means as will draw their affairs to a close with the least possible injury to themselves and the public. They may cease to discount and be allowed their own time for their collections; but the honor of the directors will lead them to a different course. They are resolved on a renewal of the charter. The millions of the United States are *re-issued* against a *renewal*. The question is before the legislature of the nation. *Federalism* will be the daring advocate, and *Republicanism* the intrepid and successful opponent of the measure.

The spasms and convulsions, inseparable from the approaching dissolution of such a gigantic body, though enlisted by the bank as their best troops, will publicly desert their standard on the day of discussion, and will be the most powerful and irresistible militants against their claim.

OUR SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability and intelligence in Mississippi territory, dated November 23. It has been calculated that Governor Claiborne would reach Natchez on the 29th; so that we may expect, at an early day, to receive information of the manner in which he has been able to execute his instructions in taking possession of the territory West of the Perdido.

(Nat. Intel.)

Enclosed you will receive a copy of a letter from Don Vincent Folch, gover-

nor general of the Floridas, by which you will perceive, that our trade in this quarter is released from the burdens under which it has heretofore been oppressed.

We are annoyed with another *Burr* project against the Spaniards. It is headed by a Mr. Kemper of Baton Rouge, and Mr. Kennedy, a lawyer of this place. They have inveigled many of our uninformed citizens across the National boundary, where they have, a few days since, raised their standard, and are preparing to attack the town of Mobile.

In conformity to the wishes of the government of the United States, as expressed by their secretary at war in his letter, a copy of which you have presented me, and in consequence of negotiations which I have every reason to believe are now pending between his Catholic majesty's and your government, which I am fully persuaded, will speedily place the Floridas in the possession of the latter; I hereby declare, that from this date, no duties whatsoever shall be levied or collected at this place, or within this district, (including Pascagoula) on any vessel, goods or merchandise, belonging to any citizen of the United States, or their territories, or any person residing in either, or passing to or from the Mississippi territory.

In consequence of this friendly step, which the Spanish government gives as an unequivocal proof of their desire to maintain a good understanding with the United States, I hope that their government will employ its forces to dissipate the troubles fomented and protected by their own citizens.

May God preserve you many years.
(Signed) V. FOLCH.
Mobile, Nov. 25th, 1810.
Capt. E. P. GAINES.

POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES.

From the Baltimore E. Post.

Ulster County, N. Y. contains 26,576 inhabitants—who during the last year made 397,329 yards of cloth.—The increase of inhabitants in Ulster and Sullivan counties (the latter lately taken from the former) since the last census, appears to be 7,831.

Total in 1810	32,984
Do. 1800	24,853
	7,831

Genessee county has 12,657 inhabitants—ten years since it was almost a wilderness; who during the present year manufactured—

29,767 yds. woolen cloth
86,690 do. linen do
2,426 do cotton do
10,500 lbs leather
7,700 gals whiskey
1,400 bushels salt
187 tons potash

Jefferson county has 15,136 inhabitants—who, last year, manufactured about 61,000 yards of cloth, 51,000 of which were woolen; they have 20,505 sheep.

Nelson county, Kentucky, has 14,683 inhabitants—who last year, manufactured—

190,880 yds of cloth
76,370 lbs sugar
200,000 do hemp
160,050 gals whiskey
125,000 lbs spun-yarn
1,000
28,000 lbs cut nails
2,000 do powder
4,550 hides

FROM THE AURORA.

THE TREASURY—No. III.
In our first notice of the annual report from the treasury department on Friday, we urged some general exceptions to the loan, negotiated by the secretary, with the bank called the United States Bank.

First. Because we conceived it to be unnecessary, to make such a loan—
Second. That it was exceptionable, in the manner of making it—

Third. Because a loan being supposed necessary, there would have been more advantage, and more decorum, in making the loan in exchange stock—

Fourth. Because it was a gross abuse of the influence of office, and apparently intended to force congress, into a renewal of the charter of the United States bank—

We take this subject, in an earlier stage of the discussion of the treasury concerns, for the reasons before assigned, and because there is great reason to believe that *corruption* will not be left unemployed, to procure a charter; that the public attention may be engaged, and the caution of congress excited against the approaches which may be made upon individuals under insidious and plausible forms.

We have in the two preceding numbers, sufficiently developed the economy of loans, the grand political panacea of the American Neckar. To show that there was no necessity for the loan, we might cut short the discussion, by exhibiting that part of the report of the 11th inst. which shows that there remained in the treasury after last year's expenditures, about six millions of dollars, a sum sufficient for nearly two quarters' expenditures on all branches of the public service; and that the receipts up to the 30th of Sept. last, amounted to *eight millions and a half* more; or altogether as stated in the treasury report, above *fourteen millions and a half*; while the actual dis-

bursements of the year, including a payment of 2,881,000 dollars of the public debt, amounted to little more than eleven millions, leaving after all services, a balance of nearly *three and a half millions*, for future services; the receipts alone, according to the treasury report, exceeding the current expenses, *half a million* of dollars.

Two exceptions may be offered to this statement; one of which is, that as we have indirectly censured Mr. Gallatin for not being a prophet in the case of the repeal of the direct tax; that thence in fairness we should not censure him for not being more *provident* than prophetic in anticipating wants which, though they really have not arisen, might have arisen. This exception we without ceremony dismiss, by placing it to the credit of the unrivalled talents of this unrivalled financier.

But while we surrender to this very formidable evidence of financial sagacity, we must see what colour the second exception wears; this is to be found in the artificial exigency created by the paragraph headed,

"*Last quarter of 1810.*"

In which it is held forth, that although the receipts of this quarter may be more than sufficient to defray all expenditures and debt accruing in the same period, yet that to complete the annual appropriation of 8 millions, a loan first negotiated for 3,750,000 dollars and afterwards reduced to a *million less*, became necessary.

Upon this payment of the public debt becoming necessary we shall not dispute, the appropriation must be made in obedience to law, but how came it necessary to negotiate in a manner disadvantageous to the public, and injurious to the public feelings, when another and a better, and an advantageous mode was not merely open, but expected, nay recommended by congress, and when his own recorded opinions in his public reports show both its practicability and its utility. If therefore it can be shewn, that the public could have derived great advantage and time and credit, by a different financial process, then we shall have shewn, that Mr. Gallatin transacted this business to the public disadvantage, and did that which was in him unnecessary and improper.

This bears us to the second of our heads of exception. We shall state the facts simply as they arose; and subjoin our remarks as they seem called for.

At the last session of congress, an act was passed to authorise a loan, the ostensible object of which was to pay the holders of the *exchanged stock* the amount thereof, computed at \$3,750,000. The matter being presented to congress, by the secretary of the treasury, at his recommendation the bank was authorized to make the loan; but desirous of relieving the national finances from difficulty, and placing them at ease, congress directed that a *preference should be given to the holders of the exchanged stock*, who would have readily *reloaned* it.

But no such proposition was made to them by the secretary of the treasury, although *specially required* to do so by that act!

Had the holders of this exchanged stock been invited to reloan, as was expected and enjoined, and had they accepted, as it was certain they would, the state of the finances would have been such, as to have rendered any new loan unnecessary—the premium of the bank would have been unnecessary, and interest would have been payable to the holders of the stock, instead of the bank. No necessity would have existed for a loan, which must now be made to meet the payment of the loan made by the bank, or the treasury must be drained of its last dollar, since the bank must be paid on the first of April next. This is financiering. How the members of congress can look at each other, and know the character of such a transaction as this, without blushing in each others faces, at the manner in which their functions are perverted by treasury contrivance and influence, we cannot imagine—indeed it is impossible that they should not blush for themselves and for the government.

Where was the necessity of calling upon the holders of the exchanged stock, to come in and receive payment at a time when we have no money.—Government was under no obligation to pay them immediately—the debt was payable at the pleasure of the government. How has it happened, or how has such a scandalous transaction been endured by the president—why were they called upon, unless it was to *embarrass the government*, and to force upon it a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States?

In order that there may be "a view of the whole ground," we publish an extract from the law authorising the loan, which bears date the 1st May, 1810, and occupies pages 199, 200, and 201, of the laws of the second session of the eleventh congress.

"*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised with the approbation of the president of the United States, to give the preference in the subscription which may be made to the loan authorised by this act, to the holders of the *exchanged* 6 per cent stock, created by virtue of the 2d section of the act passed on the 11th Feb. 1807."

To every man who is not incompetent to comprehend the subject, or who is not too depraved to admit the truth to the counsels of his own mind,—it must appear as an attempt on the part of the secretary of the treasury, to legis-