

"GIVE US, BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1810.

HYFOCRISY.

The Maryland branch of the Essex Junto, called the Washington Society, affect to set up Washington's opinions as the "only" standard of political orthodoxy. They represent the man as an infallible being who alone is right. Do the Junto recollect that this infallible man once prescribed all self constituted societies as nuisances? I do not agree in that denunciation; I think it is uncharitable in the extreme; I also think it was erroneous; for, people have the right to establish as many societies as they please, provided their object be a lawful one—but, it is the hollow dissimulation of the Maryland branch of the Junto I wish to expose.

INSANITY, Or Folly,—or Impudence.

From the Federal Republican of ye 1er. "Among the persons accused of participation in the original plot, [Burr's conspiracy] there was not more than one conspicuous federalist, but many democrats." &c.—"It may therefore with justice be considered to have been a democratic plot." The toby party, like the sexton or the grave, open their charitable arms to receive the carcass which moral life or the honest part of the world have forsaken Burr was not qualified for their friendship until Ogden's fatal soliloquies and Harper's epistles to "my dear colonel" seduced him from the paths of honour, and made him an apostate.

From the hour of the memorable hal- loting in congress to this minute the faction have remained true and loyal to his person and his cause.—He grived their fealty by thwarting the people's will; and they have seduced to him through good and through evil report, with a fidelity worthy of a better cause.

When Burr was indicted for treason, did not all the faction sympathize in his trouble? Nor was that affection inconsistent in them; as they had wished him good fortune in his projects, it was very natural to sigh at his disappointment, and lighten his grief by sharing it. If apostasy deserved friendship,—treason was worthy of devotion. Did not Judge Marshall dine with him, and afterwards utter many a tedious opinion in his favour from the bench? Is Judge Marshall a democrat? He is the leader of the federal faction, and the worst man in the Union—not excepting Timothy Pickering.

Burr was acquitted, then, by the obstinate conduct and cunning management of the leading federalists. If federalists they can be called, who befriended a traitor, at the expence of character and civic faith. These are solid facts which cannot be controverted. It must have been an extraordinary "democratic plot" indeed, in which none but federalists were concerned!

Who was it that walked arm-in-arm with Burr and Bollman through the streets of Baltimore? Rumour says it was one La per

Who accompanied Burr to a store in this city to buy or contract for Fitz-Arris? Rumour says it was one Harper. But, we must presume the motive of this intended purchase was innocent—quite innocent,—as it was meant to use knives in forming the Washin lands!

Burr had not a single friend amongst the democrats—but "many" among the federal party, or those who profess to be of that party.

Stupid charges, like Wager and co's will but serve to expose tory disaffection the more, though these wiseres designed them to palliate the New-England plan of dividing the Union.

REGENERATION

The people, every where, seem to be indignant at the misconduct of the submission members of the eleventh congress; whom they are resolved to dismiss.—We copy the following address from the Rhode Island Republican, with a hope that the citizens of Maryland may follow suit, at every hazard.

REPUBLICANS, Of the state of Rhode Island! The state of public affairs demands that you furnish your quota of firm, honest and capable men, to represent you in the twelfth congress of the U. States men, who may be depended upon in the most trying, difficult, and seductive position in which they can be placed—men, who are equally opposed to tyranny and

Country rights for British or foreign gold.

Under circumstances like these, a large and respectable number of your best friends, in convention, in June last, after mature deliberation, unanimously agreed, that Nathaniel Hazard of Newport, and Nathan Brown of Johnston, were gentlemen eminently qualified to represent you in the twelfth congress, and to oppose the vile machinations of your foreign and domestic enemies. Is honest zeal for the public good, and your local interests a requisite? You have it in these gentlemen. Are they capable? Attend them in your general assembly, engaged in the support of the true interests of their constituents. The former of these gentlemen, Mr Hazard, has been elected to the first place of importance which was in the power of the house of representatives to bestow.— There he took his stand; and in a dignified, correct, and elevated tone, defended and supported the rights, liberties, and privileges of his fellow citizens, in a manner that did honour to his head and heart. Situated as he was, and opposed by a host of federal lawyers, he discovered such traits of elocution, precision, knowledge of the principles of legislation and law, as caused your enemies to let fall their heads and be silent.

Such men demand the confidence and support of every friend to his country, and lover of the prosperity and happiness of his fellow creatures. These gentlemen are cultivators of the soil—they are farmers. The yeomanry of the state must feel a peculiar interest, in selecting from among themselves, men who know how to appreciate their best interests, and who will be faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Opposed to these, our candidates, are a couple of men, by the names of Pöter and Jackson. These men are best known by their determined opposition to the administration of our own government, and supporting that of his Britannic majesty. Our republican friends have only to be energetic and attentive to the cause, and success will be ours.

The People's Friend.

FROM THE AURORA.

DIGNIFIED MODERATION

The dignified moderation men boast that notwithstanding all the kicks and cuffs which we have received from the bellicifics, this nation remains at peace, and that we will not be driven into war by either of the contending powers. If this were true, we should be somewhat like a man, who after being beaten all over the house by his wife, at length takes refuge under the table. This station he maintains with the utmost dignity, notwithstanding the orders of his wife to come out, and thus disobeying her in this instance, declares himself master of his house.

The United States have about as good a claim to independence as the man under the table. We have suffered ourselves to be abused in every way that hatred could invent, and we resent it by stuning under the table—and with dignified moderation, declaring that we will not come out.

This is dignified moderation with a vengeance. But is it true that this dignified moderation has preserved the country in a state of peace with foreign nations? And how comes it then that our ships and merchandize, bound to the continent of Europe, where we say we are at peace, are captured and confiscated by Great Britain—and on the other hand, how happens it that our commerce found in the ports of Holland, France and Naples, are confiscated, and our ships excluded from the ports of the European continent, by the continental powers themselves?

These are questions which it is to be hoped the people of the United States will ask, with moderation and firmness, and a steady determination to probe to the root of the evil.

The present situation of the United States is most deplorable. We have been played with as a boy plays with a shuttlecock, and one of our statesmen who has the modesty to tell us that for seven years, that is, from 1800 to 1807, no actual aggression had been committed on the neutral rights of America by France, was labouring within that very period to lead us into a war with France, and into absolute submission to Great Britain.

We have suffered that nation to imprison, imprison, and murder our citizens, engaged in their legitimate occupations, even in our own territories, without resistance, and we are astonished, or affect to be surprised, that all other nations despise us. In Great Britain, public offices have been set up under the sanction of that government, and under the eye of our minister and our consuls, for the forgery of American documents, and thus has our flag been prostituted to introduce British produce and manufactures to the continent of Europe, in direct violation of the laws of the European nations, and in this dishonourable traffic hundreds of Americans have been engaged, and we affect to be surprised that the flag so basely employed no longer protects our fair trade; but we did not stop here—for a number of American ships were hired as transports for military service on the Walchean expedition, and thus it is that we who pretend that we will not be forced by either of the bellicifics to go to war with the other, have completely deviated from our neutrality, and the consequence is, that instead of having the enmity of Great Britain alone to encounter, upon which we can always calculate under whatever cir-

in other words, our subject submission to the British government, has procured us the hostility of all Europe, and the loss of the whole of our commerce that is valuable.

Look at our situation at home! The construction of the laws left entirely to the secretary of the treasury, who assumes as much power of enforcing or mitigating them at his pleasure, as the popes formerly exercised over men's consciences, and no enquiry on this subject has been instituted by congress, who appear to have no opinion of their own—that can stand the test of three days opposition to Gallatin.

As to their laws they are not respected, because they are not executed.—Mr Gallatin by a circular letter destroyed all the force of the embargo law, and there are persons who assert that his circular was issued with no other purpose than to render a favourite purpose of Mr Giles nugatory, because John Randolph and Mr Gallatin both dislike Mr. Giles. Honest men obey the laws from a sense of duty, rascals break them with impunity and rise into wealth and power, while the men of probity are alone the sufferers; the government seems to act upon the policy of the most despicable of the Stuarts, to depend upon the men of virtue, and secure all the "rascals in the country" by impunity or countenance. It was a curious sight at Washington last winter, to see the associates of Burr openly caressed, while Wilkinson was undergoing a persecution, instigated by the friends of the traitors he had frustrated, and congress engaged in dishonouring itself, by taking evidence and publishing a report exparte, every word of which will turn out to their shame, as much as their votes in the repeal of the embargo.

It is becoming a very prevalent opinion that the constitution is a *rope of sand*, and that no person need submit to our government who does not choose to do so, unless he be a poor man or a very honest man.

Has not this sentiment been strengthened by the bondmen of the embargo, a measure that was supported by seven eighths of the people of the U States? It is altogether impossible to believe that such a contemptible handful of British partizans, as comparatively there are in the nation, could have succeeded in effecting the repeal of that wise policy, if some foul treachery had not been practised in the democratic party, and that too by one or more leading characters.

The correspondence of Eiskine and Canning develops a mine of information for the instruction of the sagacious politician, and no man could be mistaken in his judgment who compares the tenor of those dispatches with the contemporaneous measures in congress.

There was a time when it would have been, by honest unsuspecting men, thought a crime to have called in question the integrity of the vice president of the U. States, Aaron Burr. At a subsequent period, however, he was universally known to be a traitor, and he brought the nation to the verge of a civil war. In the present day the integrity of Mr. Gallatin, the secretary of the treasury, is much doubted, and not without some very strong reasons. Let the people therefore be on their guard and watch well the security of their liberties and their property, for the one will go with the other. Little indeed have the people to expect from the eleventh congress. Our chief hope of salvation must rest on the patriotism of the people, who must speak through the twelfth congress. Meanwhile we must patiently endure the insults and indignities that may be flung at us by the great and the little tyrants that infest the world, and our government will bear it with their usual dignified moderation.

O! WONDERFUL MODERATION.

Paragraphs from the Tiverton True American.

How comes it that some men sympathize so warmly with the Spaniards in their struggle for independence, yet reprobate all attempts of the Irish to throw off a foreign yoke?—that while they dub the former patriots for their exertions, they stigmatize the latter as rebels for their efforts in the same cause? Are not the Irish as enlightened, as generous, as brave, as the Spaniards? Are not the British as oppressive, as rapacious, as cruel, as the French? Can Spain suffer more under an emperor of France, than Ireland has done many centuries under kings of England? Are the outrages of the French soldiery in Spain, more atrocious than the hangings, burnings, tortures, robberies, ravages and rapes of the British soldiery in Ireland? Must not a solution of our question be found in blind devotion to England?—Because it is her interest that Spain should be independent of France, federalists wish her success—because it is her interest for Ireland to be kept in a state of abject enslavement, federalists rejoice in her depression—republicans desire the independence of every nation—and if they have viewed with indifference the contest in Spain, it is because it seemed probable that if the Spaniards succeeded in repelling the embraces of the French, they would throw themselves into the arms of the British—and even should they become independent of both, they do not appear to contemplate any amelioration of their debased condition, but to prefer submitting again to their old tyrants, and hugging their ancient chains. It seems, indeed, a mere struggle for a choice of masters—whether the country shall be under the control of the British or French—whether it shall be govern-

ed by a Bourbon or Bonaparte, Ferdinand the seventh or Joseph the first. Had the Spaniards renounced the despotism under which they have groined for ages, asserted their rights as men as well as their independence as a nation, and declared for a free and rational government, there is not a republican in America who would not have devoutly prayed for their success. Can federalists say as much with regard to Ireland? If they cannot, there must be some lurking partiality of prejudice in their hearts which they ought to expel or subdue.—Unreasonable attachment to one nation, and unjust antipathy to another, are equally improper and dangerous, and ought alike to be discarded and discountenanced. We ought to feel no affection for any nation but America—no aversion to any people but her enemies.

An article under the head of Montreal July 9, states that "on the 5th, Mr. Donald McKenzie and Mr. Wilson P. Hunt, embarked at La Chine, with a crew of 16 men, in one canoe, for the north west coast of this continent, with a view of opening a new trade."—Mr Hunt is of this city, and is probably one of the most enterprising and intelligent men the state can boast of.

The Captain of the Moselle pretended he did not know the American flag.— This is not as improbable as it may at first seem. The blood stains received in the Chesapeake massacre have so disfigured and defaced it, that its best friends scarcely know it, or knowing will hardly acknowledge it.

As the Hornet is sent out to France and England with dispatches we trust the governments of these countries will get a severe stinging!

Military Schools.

By an advertisement of the Adjutant General of Georgia it appears that a law passed the Legislature of that state "for the establishment and support of Military Schools," by virtue of which the militia officers are invited to attend at places and times mentioned in the notice, prepared to encamp in a regular manner, and continue eight days in each place, to receive instructions in military science. They are to appear in short deep blue jackets, (with standing capes) and pantaloons, white vests, black stocks, and black boots or spatterdashies—Cavalry officers and soldiers, in their undress and properly equipped, will receive instructions suitable to their corps. An observance of the rules established for the camp, and a constant attendance, are expected of all who are permitted to join in the exercise.

PORTRAIT

Of the illustrious F. Nelson, author of Telemachus.

At once the man of fashion and the saint of the court, Fercion was every where wished for, and he never showed himself but to some chosen and useful friends. He united all the sprightliness, all the complaisance, that the intercourse with women requires, with all the modesty and reserve proper to his sacred profession. Unassuming with the Burgoyne, sublime with Bossuet, brilliant with the courtiers, of graceful manners, a lively imagination, an affectionate theology, passionately fond of virtue for the love of God—the fire of his eyes announced the most unquarrelable passions, and his conduct the most astonishing victory. Amiable genius! he exerted a love of virtue by his eloquence, full of grace, mildness, nobleness, truth and taste. Born to cultivate wisdom and humanity in kings, he made the throne resound with the miseries of the human race, trodden under feet by tyrants; and the abandoned cause of the people found in him a zealous defender against the arts of flattery.—What goodness of heart!—what sincerity!—what a splendor of words and images!—Who ever strewed so many flowers in a style so natural, so melodious, and so tender!—Who ever ornamented reason in so captivating a dress?

RURAL ECONOMY.

To the Conductor of the Farmers' Magazine.

Consideration on the selection of Wheat for Seed.

SIR, From a long practice in the trade of a baker, I had opportunity of observing the different effects of fermentation on the flour of the numerous parcels of wheat which I manufactured; and always found, that in proportion as the wheat was bad, the more easily was it fermented; that in the case of smutted wheat, it was necessary that the fermenting sponge should be set very cool, otherwise sour bread would be the consequence; and that the flour of first rate wheat required the sponge to be set considerably warmer; or which amounts to the same thing, that a greater quantity of yeast should be added to it. The inference I drew from these observations was, that the degree of fermentation proper to be excited, depended entirely upon the quality of the wheat; or in other words, upon the quantity of gluten which it contained. And in order to ascertain this as correctly as possible, I had recourse to the following experiment, which I found to answer the purpose, and which I ever afterwards continued to practice with every parcel of grain that I manufactured. I took a pound weight of fine flour, made it into dough, tied it loosely into a linen cloth, and washed it in two or three basins of water, or in a running stream, till the whole saccharine parts were dissolved, and nothing but the

The 10th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Chase & Stiles's wharf, Fell's Point, will be sold, on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed notes.

A Beautiful NEW SCHOONER, Burthen 195 tons per register—built at this place by Mr. Thomas Keap, of the best materials—copied and fastened and coppered to the beam, with 20 oz. copper—pierced for 18 guns—she is finished and fitted in the most complete manner, and it is expected will prove a fast sailer; and is now ready to receive a cargo.

ALSO, A beautiful new built Schooner, Burthen about 180 tons, per register: it is completely finished, and fitted with the best materials; it is supposed by judges will prove a fast sailer, and is now ready to receive a cargo.

C. O. Muller, Auct'r.

August 3

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY, The 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, at Frederick street dock, will be sold on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed notes,

HAPPY COUPLE. Burthen 176 tons or 1400 barrels; with all her materials as she arrived from sea. She was built of the best materials, very fast and may be sent to sea at a trifling expence. Her inventory may be seen at the Auction Room.

C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.

August 8

REGULAR PACKET.

THE SCHOONER NANCY & JANE, CENTERVILLE PACKET, Will sail from the upper end of Bowley's wharf, on WEDNESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and leave Centerville every SATURDAY morning at the same hour.

BENJAMIN CALDER, d'w 1st O.

July 25

FOR LONDON.

The Ship SALLY, Having a considerable part of her cargo engaged—the remainder will be taken on the very best terms.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The new Ship BALLYON, Two-thirds of her cargo engaged—the other third wanted. Both ships shall have immediate dispatch. For terms, apply to

JAMES BIAYS, or to JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker.

July 29

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY, The 10th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, on the premises, near Trinity Church, with out reserve, that

Valuable Property, Formerly belonging to the estate of Mr. John Ellis, fronting on street forty feet and 100 deep—subject to a small ground rent. The improvements are one 2 1/2 story brick House in front, and a one and a half story frame back, with a pump of excellent water before the door.

Terms of sale, one-half cash, the residue in 6 months.—Clear of all incumbrances to the day of sale.

August 7

Sale Postponed

The sale of the following property is postponed till Tuesday the 14th instant

PUBLIC SALE.

By Order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, will be exposed at Auction, on the Premises, on

Tuesday the 7th inst. at three o'clock, P. M.

A Lot of Ground;

Situate on the west side of Howard street, near the late section of Cards street. The Lot is 25 feet 9 inches front, and 74 feet deep, and a Frame House with a brick front, &c. on—Subject to the yearly rent of \$5.40 current. Late the property of David D. per. deceas'd.

Term of sale one-half cash, and the residue on a credit of six months.

ANN DUPEY, Adm'r. SAM. D. LEGRAND, Adm'r.

August 7

Sale by Auction

ON SATURDAY, the 11th inst. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon—By order of the hon. the Orphans' Court, will be sold on the premises,

A House and Lot;

Late the property of Capt. Nicholas W. Easton, deceased—situate in High street, Old Town.

Terms and other particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale. Attendance by

W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs August 2

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Co-partnership here before existing between the subscribers, under the firm of L. & P. LANNAY, is dissolved from the 31st July last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late concern, are requested to settle their accounts with L. I. LANNAY, who will pay any claims that may exist against it.

P LANNAY, L. I. LANNAY

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he will carry on the

Calico-Printing, Starch & Hair Powder Manufactory.

He has on Hand, A Large Assortment of PRINTS, which he offers for sale on a liberal credit for approved notes, or for cash at lower prices than usual.

L. I. LANNAY. August 8