

Nathaniel F. Williams,  
No. 14, BOWLEY'S WHARF,

HAS FOR SALE,  
500 bags Laguna Coffee, very } Entitled  
400 do Barracoa do. } Debiture.  
50 do Spanish Indigo, of the very first  
quality,  
83 casks Rococo,  
7 chests Gampowder Tea  
69 do Hyson Skin do.  
6 pipes London Particular Madeira Wine  
do.  
20 qr. cask: Vidonia do. old and fit for im-  
mediate use,  
300 bbls. fat Boston Bay Mackerel, No. 1, 2  
and 3,  
30 half barrels do.  
150 do. New-York prime Pork, recently in-  
spected  
50 do. Mess, No 1 & 2 Boston Beef  
200 boxes Mould Candles, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 to the  
pound  
30 do. Spermaceti do.  
8 to 9 American Patent Shot, assorted sizes  
40 bags Jamaica Pimento  
13 tier extra soft shelled Almonds  
4 do Cloves  
1 trunk Italian Sewing Silk, entitled to de-  
biture  
Coddish, Sugar-House Paper, &c. &c.  
November 28

### CAMBRICK MUSLINS, Calicoes & Gingham.

Arrived in the ship Congress from London,  
and will be sold cheap for cash, or paper on a  
short time.

ALSO,  
49 bales of Tennessee COTTON in good  
order for shipping per the Missouri, from New  
Orleans.

AND  
By the Sally and Orzimbo from Liverpool,  
large assortment of  
Sheathing Copper & Copper  
Bolts, assorted.  
300 half faggots of the REAL CROW-  
LY STEEL.  
JOHN M'KIM, Jun.  
November 22

### IRISH PORTER

BOTTLED IN DUBLIN,

Received on Consignment, a few boxes  
containing six dozen each, of excellent qual-  
ity. This kind of Porter has of late had the  
preference in many parts of England. The  
whole will be sold together on moderate  
terms, or by the single box.

ALSO,  
1 bale Princes Check for Saddlers, am't a-  
bout £100 sterling.  
A large quantity of GILT GOODS,  
consisting of

WATCH SEALS, KEYS, &c.  
of plain, first quality and new patterns.  
FOR SALE BY  
THOMAS EVERETT,  
No. 216, Market-st.  
October 3

### HOSEA JOHNS,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store head of Frederick-st. Dock,

3 bales Brown Burlaps  
3 do. fine Hempen Linens  
3 do. Tickenburgs  
boxes fine white ditto  
do. superfine ditto  
100 pieces Poyon Rolls  
3000 do. Blue Nankeens  
2 Brown Hand.  
1 case Britannias  
25 pieces double mill'd Cassimers—part  
of the seized goods by the Custom-house.

ALSO,  
1700 pieces Yellow Long Nankeen 1st chop  
—entitled to drawback.  
1 bale Hessians  
150 pieces Russia Duck  
100 do. Ravens do.  
50 do. Russia Sheetings  
100 do. Bandanno Hdks.  
30 bales India Muslins  
10 do. Trukey Hdks.  
20 pieces single mill'd Cassimers  
1 bale superfine Cloths  
4 trunks colored Threads assorted—en-  
titled to drawback.  
October 27

### Valuable Building LOTS for sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY the 8th inst  
Precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,  
will be sold on the premises, on terms  
which will then be made known,

### 20 LOTS OF GROUND,

On the R. iter's Town Turnpike Road, op-  
posite to Bellevue and adjoining the property  
of Walter Dury and Wm. M'Neil, ex'ors.  
These Lots are laid off with a front of 25  
feet on the road, and running back 150 feet;  
and whether viewed as a situation where at no  
very remote period, a very extensive country  
business will be done, or from the extensive  
prospect and beauty of the surrounding coun-  
try, as a convenient and safe retreat during  
the summer months—it will doubtless claim a  
more than common share of attention from a  
discerning public.

Punctuality to the hour is recommended  
on account of the short time which will be al-  
lowed to effect the sale.

Attendee by  
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs  
December 3

### Baltimore County, ss.

I certify, that Neale Haile, living on the  
west side of the York Turnpike Road, ten  
miles from the City of Baltimore; brought  
before me the subscriber, a Justice of the  
Peace for said county, as a trespassing stray,  
which he stated to have come to his place  
about two months ago—a Sorrel MARK  
CATTLE, about 15 hands high, seems to be  
between 3 and 4 years old, with a flaxen  
mane and tail, a large blaze in her face, and  
a white foot white, without any shoe.  
Overtaken by me, this 30th day of No-  
vember 1810.

JOHN WALLACE  
The owner of the above Stray, is desired  
to come, prove property, pay charges, and  
take her away.  
NEALE HAILE.  
November 5

### TO HIRE,

BY the Month or Year—A Young NEGRO  
M'N, who is acquainted with house or out  
door work. Apply at this office.  
November 27

## THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:  
THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1810.

The TAMMANY SOCIETY  
will meet THIS EVENING, at the usual  
time and place.

(COMMUNICATION.)

It is proposed to the Citizens of Bal-  
timore, to express that opinion which  
contributes so much to encourage and  
reward firmness and attention in public  
agents, by giving an entertainment to  
General ARMSTRONG, our late ambas-  
ador to France, on his arrival in this city.

A subscription paper for that pur-  
pose, will be lodged at the Merchants'  
Coffee-House.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

Published last evening in an extra sheet,  
is republished in our paper of this morn-  
ing; the errors resulting from haste in  
the first impression being corrected in  
this.

Mr. Madison communicates the pleas-  
ing intelligence of the determination to  
take possession of a part of W. Florida,  
comprehended in the ancient bounds of  
Louisiana; he also recommends proper  
measures regarding the militia and the  
erection of a military academy. But, of  
our most important national affairs, he is  
either remarkably cold, or utterly silent.

Of impressment, he says—nothing  
Of our present losing trade, and dimi-  
nution of specie—he says nothing.  
Of pressing difficulties, (in short) he is  
studiously mute; but he speaks of a fu-  
ture National University, as an object of  
much moment—though it is evident,  
that the seminaries for dispensing the be-  
nefits of a common education, are prior  
in their nature and utility!

JUST REMARK.

The editor of the Plebeian (a valuable  
paper published in the state of N. York)  
gives a sketch of the leading objections  
to a National Bank, or any bank char-  
tered by congress; and then adds the  
following observation—"It is worthy of  
remark, that the opposers of a national  
bank have been most exclusively repub-  
licans, while its advocates are generally  
found among that class who in '98 styled  
themselves the friends of energetic gov-  
ernment."

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MAR-  
YLAND.

Gentlemen,

As you are about granting charters  
to several new banks in Baltimore; and,  
as the Franklin Bank is probably the on-  
ly one in which the mechanics or mid-  
dling class expect accommodation,—it  
is to be hoped that you will protect it  
from the all-grasping designs of superi-  
or wealth and cunning. Let it not, (like  
other banks) be deprived of equal repre-  
sentation. The principal precaution  
should be to prevent stockholders from  
voting by proxy, according to the num-  
ber of shares held, &c. Check this  
mode of voting, and you will prevent any  
16 men who may hold or collect from  
their friends 500 shares each, from giv-  
ing to themselves 8000 votes by trans-  
ferring their votes to Tom, Dick or Har-  
ry,—at the same time holding an invisi-  
ble bridle or power of attorney.

To illustrate this customary fraud a  
little more, suppose a president and cas-  
hier to have 20 friends who may hold  
400 shares each, and 16 directors 200,  
making a round number of 11,200  
shares—in what way can the stockhold-  
ers turn them out? Or, it may be ask-  
ed, Where is the director that would  
dare to oppose a faulty president or  
cashier who can gather from their  
friends 5000 shares, if you permit them  
to vote by proxy?—One word more of  
the operation of proxies; A slender  
stockholder wishes to have a note dis-  
counted, and solicits a director to carry  
it through the board—Four months pre-  
vious to the next election, the director  
calls on him for his proxy; which the  
stockholder cannot safely refuse. So  
the director may go on to ensure his re-  
election.

Banks are nuisances when the rich  
can monopolize their stock and their in-  
fluence; but, if well managed, on prin-  
ciples of equal voting, they are capable  
of extensive benefit to the honest trader  
or mechanic, &c. The rattle snake is  
harmless, when its fangs are extracted  
—If unequal voting be continued in the  
banks, I wish to see no more of them  
chartered.—The present monopolies  
would, in that case, be for a time more  
odious; but, when they expire, the evil  
dies, and we can then begin anew on a  
just foundation.

A Foe to proxy representation.

### President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1810.

The President of the United States this  
day communicated by Mr. Ed. Coles,  
his private secretary, the following  
Message to Congress:

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and  
of the House of Representatives,

The embarrassments which have pre-  
vailed in our foreign relations, and so  
much employed the deliberations of  
Congress, make it a primary duty, in  
meeting you, to communicate whatever  
may have occurred, in that branch of  
our national affairs,

The act of the last session of Con-  
gress "concerning the commercial in-  
tercourse between the United States and  
Great Britain and France and their de-  
pendencies" having invited, in a new  
form, a termination of their edicts a-  
gainst our neutral commerce, copies of  
the act were immediately forwarded to  
our ministers at London and Paris, with  
a view that its object might be within  
the early attention of the French and  
English governments.

By the communication received thro'  
our minister at Paris, it appeared, that  
a knowledge of the act by the French  
government, was followed by a declara-  
tion that the Berlin and Milan decrees  
were revoked, and would cease to have  
effect on the 1st day of November ensu-  
ing. These being the only known ed-  
icts of France, within the description  
of the act, the revocation of them, be-  
ing such that they ceased, at that date,  
to violate our neutral commerce; the  
fact, as prescribed by law, was announ-  
ced by a proclamation bearing date the  
second day of November.

It would have well accorded with the  
conciliatory views, indicated by this  
preceding on the part of France, to  
have extended them to all the grounds  
of just complaint, which now remain  
unadjusted with the United States. It  
was particularly anticipated that, as a  
further evidence of just dispositions to-  
wards them, restoration would have  
been immediately made of the property  
of our citizens seized under a misappli-  
cation of the principle of reprisals, com-  
bined with a misconstruction of a law  
of the United States. This expectation has  
not been fulfilled.

From the British government no com-  
munication on the subject of the act has  
been received. To a communication  
from our minister at London of the re-  
vocation, by the French government, of  
its Berlin and Milan decrees, it was an-  
swered that the British system would be  
relinquished as soon as the repeal of the  
French decrees should have actually ta-  
ken effect, and the commerce of neutral  
nations have been restored to the condi-  
tion in which it stood, previously to the  
promulgation of those decrees. This  
pledge, although it does not necessarily  
import, does not exclude the intention  
of relinquishing, along with the orders  
in council, the practice of those novel  
blockades which have a like effect of

And this further justice to the United  
States is the rather to be looked for, in-  
asmuch as the blockades in question, be-  
ing not more contrary to the established  
law of nations, than inconsistent with the  
rules of blockade formerly recognised  
by Great Britain herself, could have no  
alleged basis, other than the plea of re-  
taliation, alleged as the basis of the or-  
ders in council. Under the modification  
of the original orders of November,  
1807, into the orders of April 1809, there  
is indeed, scarcely a nominal distinction  
between the orders and the blockades.—  
One of those illegitimate blockades,  
bearing date in May 1806, having been  
expressly avowed to be still unrescinded  
and to be in effect, comprehended in the  
orders in council, was too distinctly  
brought within the periphery of the act  
of congress, not to be comprehended in the  
explanation of the requisites to a com-  
pliance with it. The British govern-  
ment was accordingly apprized by our  
minister near it, that such was the light  
in which the subject was to be regarded.

On the other important subjects de-  
pending between the United States and  
that government, no progress has been  
made, from which an early and satisfac-  
tory result can be relied on.

In this new posture of our relations  
with those powers, the consideration of  
Congress will be properly turned to a re-  
moval of doubts which may occur in the  
execution, of the act above cited.

The commerce of the United States,  
with the North of Europe, heretofore  
much vexed by licentious cruisers, par-  
ticularly under the Danish flag has latterly  
been visited with fresh and extensive de-  
predations. The measures pursued in  
behalf of our injured citizens not having  
obtained justice for them, a further and  
more formal interposition with the Dan-  
ish government is contemplated. The  
principles which have been maintained  
by the government in relation to neutral  
commerce, & the friendly professions of  
his Danish Majesty towards the United  
States, are valuable pledges, in favor of  
a successful issue.

Among the events growing out of the  
state of Spanish Monarchy, our attention  
was impetuously attracted to the change,  
developing itself in that portion of West  
Florida; which, though of right apper-  
taining to the United States, had re-  
mained in the possession of Spain; a  
wanting the result of negotiations for its  
actual delivery to them. The Spanish  
authority was suverted; and a situation  
produced, exposing the country to ulti-  
rior events, which might essentially af-  
fect the rights and welfare of the Union.

In such a conjuncture, I did not delay  
the interposition required for the occu-  
pancy of the territory West of the river  
Perdido; to which the title of the  
United States extends, and to which the laws  
provided for the territory of Orleans, are  
applicable. With this view, the pro-  
clamation, of which a copy is laid before  
you, was confined to the governor of that  
territory, to be carried into effect. The  
legality and necessity of the course pur-  
sued, assure me of the favorable light in  
which it will present itself to the Legis-  
lature; and of the promptitude, with  
which they will supply whatever provi-  
sion may be due to the essential rights  
and equitable interests of the people as  
brought into the bosom of the American  
family.

Our amity with the Powers of Bar-  
bary, with the exception of a recent oc-  
currence at Tunis, of which an explana-  
tion is just received, appears to have  
been uninterrupted, and to have become  
more firmly established.

With the Indian tribes, also, the peace  
and friendship of the United States are  
to be so eligible, that the general dispo-  
sition to preserve both continues to gain  
strength.

I feel particular satisfaction in remarking  
that an interior view of our country pre-  
sents us with grateful proofs of its sub-  
stantial and increasing prosperity. To a  
thriving agriculture, and the improve-  
ments related to it, is added a highly  
interesting extension of useful manufac-  
tures; the combined product of profes-  
sional occupations and of household in-  
dustry. Such, indeed, is the experience  
of economy, as well as of policy, in these  
substitutes for supplies heretofore obtain-  
ed by foreign commerce, that, in a na-  
tional view, the change is justly regarded  
as of itself more than a recompense for  
those privations and losses resulting from  
foreign injustice, which furnished the ge-  
neral impulse required for its accom-  
plishment. How far it may be expedient  
to guard the infancy of this improvement  
in the distribution of labor, by regulations  
of the commercial tariff, is a subject  
which cannot fail to suggest itself to your  
patriotic reflections.

It will rest with the consideration of  
Congress, also, whether a provident, as  
well as fair encouragement, would not  
be given to our navigation, by such re-  
gulations as will place it on a level of  
competition with foreign vessels, par-  
ticularly in transporting the important  
and bulky productions of our own soil.—  
The failure of equality and reciprocity  
in the existing regulations on this sub-  
ject operates, in our ports, a premium  
to foreign competitors; and the incon-  
venience must increase, as these may  
be multiplied, under more favourable  
circumstances, by the more than coun-  
terbalancing encouragements now given  
them, by the laws of their respective  
countries.

Whilst it is universally admitted that  
a well instructed people alone can be  
permanently a free people; and whilst  
it is evident that the means of diffusing  
and improving useful knowledge from  
so small a proportion of the expen-  
ditures for national purposes, I cannot  
presume it to be unseasonable, to invite  
your attention to the advantages of su-  
parading, to the means of education  
provided by the several states, a semina-  
ry of learning, instituted by the national  
legislature, within the limits of their ex-  
clusive jurisdiction; the expense of  
which might be defrayed, or reimbursed  
out of the vacant grounds which have  
accrued to the nation within those limits.

Such an institution, though local in  
its legal character, would be universal  
in its beneficial effects. By enlighten-  
ing the opinions; by expanding patriot-  
ism; and by assimilating the principles,  
the sentiments and the manners of those  
who might resort to this Temple of Sci-  
ence, to be re-distributed, in due time,  
through every part of the community;  
sources of jealousy and prejudice would  
be diminished, the features of national  
character would be multiplied, & great-  
er extent given to social harmony. But  
above all, a well constituted Seminary,  
in the centre of the nation, is recom-  
mended by the consideration, that the  
additional instruction emanating from it  
would contribute not less to strengthen  
the foundations, than to adorn the struc-  
ture, of our free and happy system of  
government.

Among the commercial abuses still  
committed under the American flag, and  
leaving in force my former reference to  
that subject, it appears that American  
citizens are instrumental in carrying on  
a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in  
violation of the laws of humanity, and  
in defiance of those of their own country.  
The same just and benevolent motives  
which produced the interdiction in force  
against this criminal conduct, will doubt-  
less be felt by congress, in devising fur-  
ther means of suppressing the evil.

In the midst of uncertainties, neces-  
sarily connected with the great interests of  
the United States, prudence requires a  
continuance of our defensive and precau-  
tionary arrangements. The secretary of  
war and secretary of the navy will sub-  
mit the statements and estimates which  
may aid congress, in their ensuing pre-  
visions for the land and naval forces.  
The statements of the latter will include  
a view of the transfers of appropriations  
in the naval expenditures, and the  
grounds on which they were made.

The fortifications for the defence of  
our maritime frontier have been prose-  
cuted according to the plan laid down in  
1808. The works, with some excep-  
tions, are completed, and furnished with  
ordnance. Those for the security of the  
city of New York, though not advanced  
towards completion, will require a fur-  
ther time and appropriation. This is the  
case with a few others, either not com-  
pleted, or in need of repairs.

The improvements in quality & quanti-  
ty, made in the manufactory of cannon;  
and of small arms, both at the public ar-  
mories, and private factories, warrant ad-  
ditional confidence in the competency of  
these resources, for supplying the pub-  
lic exigencies.

These preparations for arming the mil-  
itia, having thus far provided for one of  
the objects contemplated by the power  
vested in congress, with respect to that  
great bulwark of the public safety; it is  
for their consideration, whether further  
provisions are not requisite, for the oth-  
er contemplated objects, of organization  
and discipline. To give this great mass  
of physical and moral force, the effici-  
cy which it merits, and is capable of re-

ceiving; it is indispensable that they  
should be instructed and practised in the  
rules by which they are to be governed.  
Towards an accomplishment of this im-  
portant work, I recommend for the con-  
sideration of congress the expediency of  
instituting a system, which shall, in the  
first instance, call into the field, at the  
public expense, and for a given time,  
certain portions of the commissioned and  
non commissioned officers. The instruc-  
tion and discipline thus acquired would  
gradually diffuse through the entire  
body of the militia, that practical know-  
ledge and promptitude for active ser-  
vice, which are the great ends to be pur-  
sued. Experience has left no doubt, ei-  
ther of the necessity, or of the effi-  
cacy, of competent military skill, in  
those portions of an army, in fitting it  
for the final duties, which it may have  
to perform.

The corps of Engineers with the Mil-  
itary Academy, are entitled to the early  
attention of Congress. The Buildings  
at the Seat, fixt by law, for the present  
Academy, are so far in decay, as not to af-  
ford the necessary accommodation. But  
a revision of the law is recommended,  
principally with a view to a more enlar-  
ged cultivation and diffusion of the advan-  
tages of such institutions, by providing  
professorships for all the necessary bran-  
ches of military instruction, and by the  
establishment of an additional Academy;  
at the Seat of Government, or elsewhere  
—The means by which war, as well for  
defence, as for offence, are now carried  
on, render these schools of the more  
scientific operations an indispensable  
part of every adequate system. Even  
among nations whose large standing ar-  
mies and frequent wars afford every  
other opportunity of instruction, these  
establishments are found to be indispen-  
sable, for the due attainment of the  
branches of military science, which re-  
quire a regular course of study and ex-  
periment. In a Government, happily  
without the other opportunities. Semi-  
naries, where the elementary prin-  
ciples of the art of war can be taught without  
actual war and without the expense of  
extensive and standing armies, have the  
precious advantage of uniting an essen-  
tial preparation against external danger,  
without a scrupulous regard to internal  
safety. In no other way, probably, can  
a provision, of equal efficacy for the  
public defence, be made at so little ex-  
pense, or more consistently with the  
public liberty.

The receipts into the Treasury during  
the year ending on the 30th of Septem-  
ber last (and amounting to more than  
eight millions and a half of dollars)  
have exceeded the current expenses of  
the Government, including the interest  
on the public debt. For the purpose of  
reimbursing at the end of the year,  
2,750,000 dollars of the principal, a loan,  
as authorized by law, had been negoti-  
ated to that amount; but has since been  
reduced to 2,750,000 dollars; the reduc-  
tion being permitted by the state of the  
Treasury; in which there will be a bal-  
ance, remaining at the end of the year,  
estimated at 2,000,000 dollars. For  
the probable receipts of the next year,  
and other details, I refer to statements  
which will be transmitted from the treas-  
ury, and which will enable you to judge  
what further provisions may be neces-  
sary for the ensuing years.

Reserving for future occasions, in the  
course of the session, whatever other  
communications may claim your atten-  
tion, I close the present, by expressing  
my reliance, under the blessing of Di-  
vine Providence on the judgment and  
patriotism which will guide your mea-  
sures, at a period particularly calling for  
united Councils, and inflexible exertions,  
for the welfare of our country, and by  
assuring you of the fidelity and alac-  
rity with which my co-operation will be af-  
forded.

JAMES MADISON.

From among the voluminous mass of  
documents accompanying the Message  
of the President, we have selected the  
following, which appear to us particu-  
larly interesting:

From the Secretary of State to Governor  
Caldwell.

Department of State,  
October 27, 1810.

Sir,

From the enclosed proclamation of the  
President of the United States you  
will perceive his determination to take  
possession of the territory therein spe-  
cified, in the name and behalf of the U-  
nited States; the considerations which  
have constrained him to resort to this  
necessary measure, and his directions  
that you, as governor of the Orleans  
Territory, shall execute the same. Of  
this proclamation upon your arrival at  
Natchez, you will, without delay, cause  
to be printed as many copies, in the En-  
glish, French and Spanish languages, as  
may be deemed necessary, and you will  
cause the same to be extensively circu-  
lated throughout the said territory.

You will immediately proceed by the  
nearest and best route to the town of  
Washington in the Mississippi Territo-  
ry. From the Secretary of War you  
will receive an order to the officers com-  
manding the several frontier posts to  
afford you such assistance in passing the  
Wilderness and in descending the West-  
ern Waters as you may require. And,  
as dispatch is very desirable, you are au-  
thorized, in case your horses should fail,  
to procure others at the public expense.  
—After having made at Washington the  
necessary arrangements with governor  
Holmes and with the commanding offi-  
cer of the regular troops, you will with-  
out delay proceed into the said territory,  
and, in virtue of the President's procla-  
mation, take possession of the same in