(J. Ogilvie's Advertisement continued.)

THE RULES

Of *Order* and *Decorum* to which the subscriber will expect his pupils to conform, the articles of propriety, the observance of which he will anxiously recommend by every means calculated to give them credence, efficacy and attraction, are expressed with precision in the following summary, which he has chosen to entitle the

Academical Points of Honor.

Every young person, endowed with a clear understanding, and a benevolent heart, will, in his intercourse with his instructor, his fellow students and strangers, consider the following articles as points of honor.

As it respects his Instructor:

First, a candid and respectful attention to the admonitions of his instructor, evinced by a constant effort to regulate his conduct, both in and out of school, according to his admonitions.

Secondly, a habitual and scrupulous avoidance of whatever may have the remotest tendency to disturb the equanimity of his instructor, or to impose upon him the smallest portion of unnecessary exertion or pain in the performance of his duties.

As it respects his fellow students:

In his intercourse with his fellow students, especially with such as are younger and less informed, he will uniformly manifest a sincere and earnest desire to promote their happiness, by affording them every assistance in his power, in the prosecution of their studies, by communicating politely, but with sincerity and earnestness, his sentiments respecting any error or impropriety into which they may be betrayed; by listening with impartiality and thankfulness to any remark or remonstrance respecting his own errors or infirmities; by abstaining from every act or expression calculated unnecessarily to wound their feelings or invade their rights; and by endeavoring to prevent, arbitrate and reconcile any collisions or alienations that may accidentally occur amongst the students.

As it respects neighbors and strangers:

Every student will regard it as an essential article of the point of honor, to conduct himself with delicate and punctilious politeness, in his casual intercourse with strangers, and to display an inviolable and sacred attention to the rights of every person residing in the vicinity of the school. J. O.

P. S. The School will be opened on the third Monday in January, 1808.

Albemarle, Milton, Nov. 26.

December 9

Post-Office,

Baltimore, December 5, 1807.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Winter Establishment of the Mail upon the main line, will commence at this office on Tuesday the 8th inst.

EASTERN MAIL,

Will close every day at a quarter past seven o'clock, A. M. will arrive every day at half pas. nine o'clock A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL,

Will close at a quarter past seven o'clock, A. M. will arrive at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CHARLES BURRALL.

P.S. The Carlisle Mail will hereafter arrive every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M and will be closed here every Wednesday at 1 o'clock, P. M

december 7

27th Regiment.

Will assemble for "review & exercise" precisely at 12 o'clock, on Thursday the 10th inst. The Regt. will meet in South street, each private with 12 rounds of blunt cartridge. Arms and dress belts in Soldier like order.—Such companies of other Regiments as wish to unite in the exercise of the day will please to inform me thereof, as soon as possible that the evolutions may be constructed.

Should the weather prove unfavorable on Thursday, Friday or Saturday may prove morning.—On one of these days therefore the Regimental music will give notice by beating off from my house at 8 o'clock in the morning.

WM. LOWRY, Lt. Col. Com.

Dec. 8

ATTENTION!

THE RIFLEMEN OF FELLS POINT

Will meet at the Point Market space, on *Thursday* the 10th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. in complete military order, to attend a parade of the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment, to take place as by order of the major of the 2d battalion. Each man to provide himself with 12 rounds of blunt cartridges or powder. But should the 10th inst. not be fair, to hold themselves in like readiness, at the said time and place the next fair day thereafter.

N. HYNSON, Capt.

December 7.

THE FELL'S POINT COLUMBIAN BLUES

Will assemble at the captain's house, on *Thursday* the 10th inst. precisely at 8 o'clock, in full uniform, with arms, &c. complete—each member provided with 12 rounds blunt cartridges. It is expected every member will be punctual in attending, as business of importance relative to the company is to be settled after the evolutions of the day.

By order,

WM. HANNA, Sec'ry.

December 7.

The Independent Light Dragoons

Are requested to meet at capt. Reese's, Philpot's bridge, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, in complete uniform with nine blunt cartridges. Punctual attendance is required, as all absentees will be fined.

By order,

JOHN MAGILL, Sec'ry.

Dec. 9.

The Fell's-Point Light Dragoons.

Will meet at the captain's quarters on *Thursday Morning* next, the 10th inst. at nine o'clock, in full uniform and in every respect properly equipped to join the 6th regiment on that day's review.

The roll will be called precisely at the time of meeting and all absentees fined,

By order,

JOHN HANNA, Sec'ry.

December 8

Baltimore Union Greens

Will muster, in complete uniform, on Market Space, precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday the 10th instant, in order to join the regiment. JOHN D. CRAIG, Sec'y.

december 9.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9 1807.

An *Editorial* article in the Gazette of last evening shall be shorn of its *radiance* to morrow.

Dispatches from Mr. Munroe have been received at Washington, dated 10th Oct. A gentleman of high respectability has given us the following information as to their contents, in the following letter, dated

"Washington, Dec. 6.

"A letter of 10th Oct. was last night received from Mr. Munroe containing copies of Notes which had passed between Mr. Munroe and the British minister on the subject of the insult offered to the honor of the U. S in the case of the Chesapeak. They contain no points on which a decisive judgment can be formed as to the ultimate determination of the British government. I understand however, that an inference may be drawn therefrom, that they are willing to disavow the conduct of Admiral Berkeley, and to make (what we conceive to be) a full reparation for the insult on the national flag, which Mr. Rose (the envoy) will be prepared to do; but they will not agree to any security for the future safety of our seamen, connected with such satisfaction. They will hold themselves ready to discuss, but they insist that it must be perfectly separate from the Chesapeak case. It is not known whether Mr. Rose is, in case of his mission being successful, to succeed Mr. Erskine or not. Nor is it fair whether the Envoy is Mr. George Rose, a well known member of Parliament, or his son."

The following article is copied from the *True Briton* of the 12th of Oct. a ministerial paper printed in London. The information of the article of 8th, the sudden respect of Britain for the neutrality of Denmark, the fleet expedition of 25,000 men now preparing, and the receiving a stripling of 24 years of age to treat with this country, as with what we conceive are considered to be valuable to the interests of America are circumstances which induce us to believe that the bombardment of Copenhagen will finally decay into a *Mahon business affair.*

LONDON, Oct. 12

Australia—On Tuesday last we gave some important extracts from various foreign journals, by which it will be seen how much attention prevails in that mob governed country, with respect to its future relations with Great Britain. While one party cries out for war, another as earnestly expostulates it, and clamor and violence reign the order of the day.

It is difficult to conjecture what may be the determination of our government upon the present question at issue between the two countries. We are willing to flatter ourselves, however, that if there be a particle of British spirit among those who now compose it, they will not suffer Great Britain to be trodden under foot by an infuriated democracy, and second unanimously the tool of France—that they will not suffer her naval rights to be invaded, nor her flag disgraced—and lastly, we all trust they will never consent to the removal of the firmest and ablest, most experienced and active officers, Admiral Berkeley, now commanding on that station, for having acted (although with forbearance) in the firm and conscientious discharge of his duty.

If they consent to abrogate the right of search—if they allow themselves to be bullied into any concessions, which touch upon the honor of the British flag; and if they disgrace the man who has nobly stood forward in defence of every thing that is dear to Britain, her last hours as a nation are rapidly approaching. But time will even then be afforded to behold exemplary punishment on such mean and base betrayers of their country.

We have attentively considered Mr. Jefferson's memorial, and shall hereafter offer some remarks upon it; in which we have no doubt but that we can satisfy our readers of the justice of the proceedings of the Leopard, and how totally unfounded the president is in almost every article of his declamatory manifesto.

"SQUALLY."—We are informed that a certain agent for two or three great commercial houses in England, has within a few days past, obtained *notes* of the merchants of this city to the amount of *eleven hundred thousand dollars*, and that he is still in the expectation of receiving more! The notes are all drawn payable to himself, (for he is a citizen of the United States) and he has been very liberal in his *accommodations* to obtain them. We understand he will rather give an extra credit of even *two years* than leave the account unsettled. What does this look like? How can we understand the mission of Mr. Rose.—*Ev. Post.*

From Washington Dec. 7.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock this day, a CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE was received from the president of the United States. The galleries were immediately cleared and the doors closed. I remained in the capitol until dark; when, as there appeared no probability of the doors being opened, I left it.—This message probably contains the dispatches from Mr. Munroe, which are said to be no later then the 10th October: what, however, may be its purport, or whether it involves the momentous question of peace or war, is yet uncertain:

The Journal Du Commerce of the 11th Oct. states that a decree of his Imperial majesty Bonaparte, dated 7th of Oct. citizen Pichon, consul general and charge d'affairs near the United States of America was deprived of his functions for having (amongst other charges) gone beyond the powers with which he was invested."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Kingston, November 5.

"The rains have been for some time more abundant than I recollect for many years past, which has removed entirely the scarcity of provision and ensured us plenty of food for our negroes for many months, and affords us the prospect of good crops of sugar and coffee—The prices of American produce are extremely low and as follows: Superfine Philadelphia flour from 7 to 8 dollars; corn meal 4 dollars 25 cents; rice 4 dollars 50 cents; bread nominal—It is supposed notwithstanding the depression of flour, it will still be lower as upwards of twenty thousand barrels on hand in this city and no purchasers except for the best Philadelphia superfine."

Extract of a letter from a Physician of eminence in Charleston S. C. to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated the 14th of Nov. ult.

"It is a melancholy truth that the Yellow Fever has prevailed this fall with great Malignity in Charleston.—The first death by it was on the 12th of August, several died in the course of the same month, but it become much more fatal in September, less so in October, but I believe it has now entirely disappeared, though we have had no very cold weather yet in the city, for in my garden several very tender plants readily affected by frost, appear to have received very little injury. In the Country however frost was observed as early as the 19th or 20th of October, at which time I find by a New York paper of 21st October snow had fallen, and lying deep at Geneva to the Westward on the 19th of the same month.

The number of deaths in the month of August was, (including 110 Africans)

	Whites—59	People of Colour—105
In September	174	137
In October,	93	122
Totals	326	364

In all 707.

"I believe however if we state the whole number for these three months, we shall come nearer the truth. Fifty deaths every each person in a population of 25,000 is a very heavy mortality.

"Also, although to be taken into consideration, that the number of Strangers imported was very great, 5700 have arrived, since the 1st of January to the first of November in the present year; of which number 1487 arrived during the months of August, September & October, many of which died of the Desentery and other complaints.

"We have the influenza still among us. It made its first appearance [illegible] and I believe it has [illegible] 20 of the inhabitants [illegible] well as people of colour [illegible] it, it should not exist [illegible] It appears now to be [illegible] inflicted most of the inhabitants of the city."

By an old Gentleman [illegible] have at nearly the same [illegible] in this country, a Gen. [illegible] America, and a Mrs. Wright [illegible] America—each of whom have [illegible] a part in the Tears-Alamo [illegible] with different success.

Mrs. Wightwick, who is engaged at Drury Lane Theatre, made her first appearance, it is said, [illegible] *Pretext*; in which part she is said to bear a strong similitude to her sister, Mrs. Siddons. *London Paper.*

Captain Townsend, arrived at Salem, left Elsineur the 22. October, and St. Petersburgh the 1st. and informs that the Danish ships had sailed for England, but that the English fleet still remained off Zealand. No English vessels had been stopped in Russian ports, though several had sailed under the apprehension that they would be. While capt. T. lay at Elsineur, an English fleet of merchantmen passed up for Russian ports. It was generally believed that war would take place between Russia and England.

It is stated that in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New-York, 250 Bears have been killed this fall: and that instances have been known of whole cornfields being destroyed in the course of a night by these *marauders.*

We understand that the detachments of militia for this state, are at last about to be made out—it is to be lamented that the militia law is calculated with great skill to afford every advantage to those who are opposed to its execution as much as if it had been so purposely contrived; which defects of the law, the great, *rare* and acknowlged talents of this *adjutant general* have not been found competent to supply. *Aurora.*

Marble Quarry.—We understand that an extensive quarry of White Marble had been lately opened at Mount Pleasant, near the banks of the Hudson, and within 45 miles of this city. It is said that this Marble is not inferior in quality to any which has yet been discovered in America. *New-York, Pap.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

On Tuesday last, a new contract went into operation for carrying the U. States mail from Washington City to Detroit, the expedition with which it is to be forwarded, will give pleasure to those who view with a jealous eye, the conduct of the British on our N. Western frontier. By the new arrangement 54 hours are allowed the contractor to take the mail from the General Post-Office and deliver it at Pittsburgh, 92 hours to deliver it at Cleveland, at the mouth of the Cayahoga, and 8 1-2 days to carry it from hence to Detroit. He is allowed 9 days for his return.

When we reflect that for the first moments of war, our country will have to depend on its militia, it is highly gratifying to be able to inform our readers, that according to the annual return of the militia of the state of Massachusetts, for the year 1807, that the infantry consisted of 56,859 rank and file, and 8,693 officers; that they possessed 47,631 muskets, 43,646 bayonets, and 561 rifles. The cavalry consisted of 2,223 rank and file—620 officers, and are as well armed as the infantry—and the artillery of 2,930 officers and men,—131 brass and 16 iron pieces of ordinance—making in all a force of 70,323, men, ready at a moment's warning to defend their country.

The schooner Belvidera, capt. Thompson, of Charleston, for Isles de Los, was wrecked on the 31st July, in Yof Bay, near Cape de Verds. The first mate was drowned in endeavouring to reach the shore. A very small proportion of the cargo was saved by the captain and crew, which was afterwards taken from them by the natives, who robbed them of every article, and then marched them as prisoners into the country, to a small town opposite Goree, where they were ransomed; and reached Goree on the 9th August. Capt. Thompson, has arrived at Savannah, in the schooner Enterprize.

SENATE UNITED STATES,
DECEMBER 3

Dr. Mitchill reported the following bill:

Making an appropriation for the more effectual defence of the ports & harbors of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That for enabling the President to put the ports and harbors of the United States in a better state of defence, a sum not exceeding dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be laid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

DECEMBER 4, 1807.

Mr. Pope, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled an act fixing the military peace establishment of the U. S.

This bill authorises the President to raise one regiment of Infantry, and one battalion of Cavalry.

The Danish government have issued a proclamation bearing date the 1st August last, recalling all their seamen in foreign service requiring their return to the Danish country and promising general pardon to all deserters from the service.

[illegible] Dec. 1.

Sailed [illegible] Thorwell, [illegible] company [illegible] Bass, [illegible] of Norwich, Rap Hero, Cox, of [illegible] Rap Cincinnatus, Lewis, of Fredericksburg; Hero, Roops, [illegible] Salem, and ship John, Lang, of and for New York and saw