## BALTIMORE THEATRE.

MR. FENNELL'S SECOND NIGHT. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct 10, Will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy in 5 acrs, cared The Distress'd Mother.

(Translated from the Andromague of Racine, by Ambrose Philips ) MR FRANKLL. MIS. TWAITS; HERMIONE. (From the N. York Theatre-her first appear

CLEONE, Mrs. JEFFERTS [Her first appearance on this stage.] To which will be added, a Comedy, in 3 acts, called

Catherine and Petruchio; OR, TAMING OF THE SHREW. (Altered from Shakespeare, by David Garrick)

Mrs. Twaits Catherine, Mrs. Jefferis. Bianca, • The Doors to be opened a quarter after 5, and the Curtain rise a quarter

after 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets to be had, and places in the Boxes taken, of Mr. Pullen, at the office in front of the Theatre, on days of non-performance from 10 till 2, and on days of performance from ten till four

On Priday, King Lear, with entertainmente October 9

#### ECONOMICAL & CONVENIENT CHAMBER LIGHT,

By means of a Floating Wax Taper, which will burn ten hours, and not consume more than a spoonful of oil, and give a good and sufficient light; they require no particular kind of Lamp, but may be burnt in a Wine Glass. Tumbler, or any similar vessel. Persons who are in the habit of being cal-

led up at night, and others requiring or wishing a light during the night, (particular-ly the sick) will find these Tapers exceeding-

ly theap and convenient.

They are roid at G & R. WAITE'S Lat-tery and Exchange Utiling, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, in boxes containing Lane and Market street, in 1955 50 tapers each, at 50 cents per box.

# HOUSES & LOIS FOR SALE BY AUCTION. On THURSDAY, the 11th instruction at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the plemises, on terms which will then be made known,

Two small 3 sto y brick Houses and Lois,

In fee simple-si unted on l'emi street, 21 In fee simple—ii used on Peal street, 21 doors from the attersection with Lexington street, in the western precinct. These houses when finished, will be well calculated for the accommodation of two genited families; and when the already much improved and daily improving state of this part of the city, together with the beauty and healthiness of the situation, is properly viewed, this property will certainly command that atten ion which it is entitled to.

Attendance by W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'is October 8

#### JUST IMPORTED From Liverpool, via New York, a fresh

sufficy of Solomon's Baim of Gilead.

A sovereign roundy for Consumptions, Debilitated Constitutions, Weaknesses, &c-Price three-dollars per buttle, with direc-tions how to use it. Also, Family Berties, containing four of three dollars, on which two are saved.

Solomon's Anti-Impetigine, A specific remedy for he Scare, Leprose, Veneral Distance, and all those disto ders which arise from impacts of the blocd.—In bettles only of 3 dollars, with directions for its via-

IIKEWISE, Solomon's Guide to Health. A volume of about 320 pages, 8vo. with a likeness of Doctor Solemon—Price 1 dollar. Which points out the most simple and efficacious remed es for complaints, such as De bilitated Constitutions, Nervous Werkscases, Old Cought, &c.—Please apply to the Baltimore Are, to

timore Agents.

WARNER & HANNA. WARNER & HANNA.

Note - W. & H. have not had a battle of
the above ne ione for rale since the Embargo, until the present, and now but a small supply.

October 5.

#### CITY TAXES.

THOSE persons who sie in a reas for Ci y, Paying and Pump Taxes, are respectfully requested to just the same immediately, either when called on or at the Collector's Office, in

Those who reglect this notice are informed that my duty to the public as well as muself, must present lon er incolpence, and that I shall proceed to enforce payment with a res poct to persons.

Benjamin Fowler, Co. ceto.

Five Dollars Reward. LOBT on the 1st instant, chove St. Fa-ick's Church, Fell's Point, a Double Cased trick's Chur SILVER WATCH.

shewing the day of the Month -mixer's name Charles Churchill, London, No. 26121. The above reward will be paid on d, livering said Watch to

PETER GALT,

N.B. Watch-makers and others, are requested to stop the said Watch, if offered for sale. October 4

### FIG BLUE, &c. The Subscribers have and will keep a constant supply of the

Best Fig Blue in boxes, of 14 to 251b. early.

A large and general assortment of Groceries, Teas & Queen -ware Wholesale and retail upon liberal terms. WFSLEY & W. WOODS, Jn. & Co. No. 31, Baltimore street. June 23

## THE WHIGH

" dive to boy Light."

BALTIMORK: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1810.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL. Arrived at this port last evening, ship Sally, Webber, 41 days from Liverpool. She brought DISPATCHES from gen. Armstrong and Mr. Pinckney, to our Government, which she put a shore at Annapolis, and torwarded to Washing-

A gentleman just arrived from Wash ington, informs us, that Brown, the col lector who eloped from New Orleans, has arrived at the seat of government from England-as a prisoner, probably.

When we observed, that Mr. Madison, we supposed, would issue his proclama tion, immediately, declaring the ar rangement with France, it was not meant that we thought he would take that step without official assurances -The federalists, however, are beginning to persuade themselves, that our administration will not fulfil the terms of an arrangement contained in one of cur own laws !--- Why do they imagine, that they are infected with British perfidy? Whatever sophistical defences may be set up for English disavowels and refusals, we are confident that the people of this country will not patiently suffer their rights, honcur and commerce to ba sacrificed either to fear or love of Brilain, for three years more.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION, Has resulted in the choice of a republican governor, by a majority of 71 votes; and a federal member of congress, a Mr Ridgely, by a majority of

sevent: en Haslet's majority in Newcastle, Redney's in Kent and Sussex, 786

Republican majority, 71 -But, as Kent and Sussex have chosen federal representatives to the state legislature, Delaware remains federal.

Schooner Express, of Baltimore, 19 days from Tonningen for Rio Janeiro, was spoken Aug 28, in lat. 57, lon. 15.

Judge Butler is reported to have been elected in the N. W. District of Vermont over Mr. Chittenden, the federal candidate - there is a prospect of the whole Vermont delegation in the 12th congress being demociatic.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

We perseive, in a file of Cork papers, obligingly, lent us by a friend, that the committee appointed in the English parliament, to report on the subject of bullion, &c. &c. bave recommended that the Bank shall two years hence resume payments in specie. Expe ience may have taught parliament the danger of an excessive issue of bank-notes, forced into circulation by act of parliament. " Con fidence can support paper, but paper cannot always support confidence." The committee must have perceived the truths demonstrated by Mr Howison,that the institution is a cheat on the credulous public; that the interests of its directors are adverse to the interests of the community; that their paper coinege had raised the price of labour, injured manufactures, and even deprived the pation in a great measure of the benefits of a favourable course of exchange. But, whether they seriously contem plate the execution of their recommenmendation, we cannot tell.

This very subject is full of interest to all; it abounds with wanning to us -May our national government never be curred and corrupted by connecting it elf with a national bank or any set of Lanks !

The following information is given by a gentleman who has just arrived in this

city from the Southward. In the State of Sou h Carolina, Mr. Cotton is the contractor for carrying the mail between Fayetteville in North and Charleston in South Carolina. Within the course of five weeks, the mail bag had been robbed four different times between Georgetown and Charleston. The drivers who attended the line on the latter route, was apparently a man of steady habits and good morals; his conduct was generally approved of by the passengers of the stage; and he was prized for his attention and fidelity; not the slightest suspicion arose in the mind of any be dy that he could be the robber-Subse quent events and a chain of irresistible circumstances impressed upon the mind

driver, in whom the greatest confidence had hitherto been placed—The moment driver, in whom the greatest confidence not only nor obtain that general concerd he was sure, wruld have given his control had hitherto been placed. The moment so engiously sought, but a general opisent to the measure.—Pro estants mind a suspicion was enterismed of the driver, and the Control was enterismed of the driver, and the Control was enterismed at the driver. who had gone on a vitit to his friends, in North Caroline, the contractor formed the resolution of pursuing him, and after a journey of three hundred inities, during hich he slept but fire hours he avertock him and found in his poss asson bank bills to a large amount. Amangst the bills there were three which corresponded with the marks and numbers of chose stolen out of the mail. The contractor by his industry and activity in detec ing the thief and bringing the offender before a bar of justice, has performed an im portant service to society. We think it proper to pay this t ibute as an act of justice, and we flatter ourselves the example will not be lost in future Autora.

This is the way our FLAG is

USED. RICHMOND, Saturday Morning, 29th Sept. 1810.

John Thompson, Jonas Vanberry, Peter Swanson and John Frederick Falck, severally declared that they are muri-ners, and arrived at Rocketts the day before yesterday in a schooner which is sometimes called " The Patriot of London;" and at other times, " The Mary of Boston."

The said American schooner had on board British colours and American colours-under the one and the other of which she has sailed since they have been on board. She has also two sets of papers or slupping articles at least—the one of which purports her to be a Bri tish vessel, and the other an American vessel.

That Richard Billing, who is on board, calls himself the owner of said schooner; says he is an American; is married, and has a family in London-in which place he has resided more than 20 years last past.

That when the said schooner uses American colours, the said Richard Billing is recognized and reported to all passing vessels, as the master or commander ;and the said schooner as an American vessel, at sea sails under American colors

That when the said schooner sails under British colours, or clears from er enters a British port, one Robert Mar in, who is on board, is called and recognized as her master and commander—because the said Robert, as they understand, is a British subject. At other times said Martin is known and acts as the mate.

That said schooner cleared and saile ! from London on the 19th February last for Cadiz, where she arrived on the 7th Tout af er being at sev, she as March. sumed American colours, and rubbed out the name, 'The Patriot of London' from the stein of the boat; entered the bay of Cadiz under American coleurs, but finding the British possessed there, hoisted British colours. That at sea and a day or two before they arrived at Ca. they were seized; and by threats of being put on board a man of war, they were compelled to sign another and different set of articles than they had first signed at London.

That J. in Thompson obseized from R. S. Hack'ey, American consul at Ca diz, a protection which on the 16 h Feb was taken from him or board said sel.". by said Billing, who is still retaining and refuses to restore it.

That in like manner at Cadiz, and on bootd, said Billing took from Swatson his protection as a Swede, and with

That said schooner took from London some gin and porter, and bale goods, part of which was disposed of at Cadiz; and what was not then disposed of, has That efter been brought to this place. she entered the Capes of Virginia, and had a pilot on board, the coverings and wrappers of the bales were changedold marks were obliterated or ripped off and thrown away, and new marks put on-and larger bales made into smaller I Luquirer.

#### MR GRATTAN'S SECOND SPEECH

On the first of June, Mr. Grattan repliof to the gentlemen who had apposed his motion in favor of Catholic claims, in the House of Commons [The following is evide tly an imperfect skeich- he London reporters being in the organiable and illiberal practice of gaibing every thing that re-lates to Itish offices. Sill, it bears some marks of its distinguished au thor ]

Mr GRATTAN replied in an elequent and most able speech. He had doubted whether he should trouble the house in answering what had been urged against his motion; but he had d cided in favour of that proposition, because the learned gendenian opposed to him had so en urely mistepresented the argument, that it became a matter of wisdom, policy and justice, to give the qualtion full con sideration, in order to snew that the Catholic body had not determined, as had been argued, in favor of foreign domination. So for from that being the fact, the Synod, although they had determined against the veto, had also determined against foreign domination-and so had the counties of Tipperary and Kil dare, and other very important places. If the house should senarate in ignorance on this important question, and carry away with them an idea that the Catho lics were in favour of foreign domina tion, what impression might it not make on the minds of the people of this coun try? It would be erroneously underof the contractor the belief of the robbery stood that the Catholics had determined being committed by no other than the in fevour of France — They would thus

schiem was irreparable; that Parliament had finally refused to the Catholic do-mes in privileges; that the Catholica had determined in favour of foreign domination; and that the system between the Protestant and Catholic brethren was irrecancilable —(Hear! hear!) He de-nied the position that had been asserted, that the Catholic had decided against nomina ion in favour of foreign domin ion .- They had no where, in no i st nee, so decided. They sought for nothing beyond the mere safety and in tegrity of the Catholic religion, and that was perfecily reconcileable with domestic nomination. To this they had inti-mated their readiness to accede, but the offer should come from the house; and if they should go into a committee, they would then, and not till then, have a right to expect a declaration from the Catholics against submission to that foreign influence so g early dreaded. question has been asked with respect to the letter of a distinguished Cutholic prelate; but before he gave an answer to the learned gentleman, he begged to know of him, whether he agreed with lord Grenville and the other distinguish ed personages whose names had been introduced in that question-he would ask, whether he agreed with the principles on one side, and yet was determined to vote on the other? Whether the conduct of a former administration, to which allusions had been made, had been popular, he would not take upon himself to decide, that it had been judicious, was his unqualified opinion; that administration had rein quished the Ca tholic bill, because they found them sches unable to carry it; and they had magna imously relinquished their offi ces, because they would not relinquish their principles !-(Hear, hear!) A most cutious argument had been bro't fo ward on a broad assertion, that the people of Ireland would not feel the be nefits of the repeal of the laws against the Catholics; but he (Mr. G ) begged leave to say, the lower orders of the people of Ireland would not only be ben firted by the repeal of those laws, but feel themselves raised from that degredation in which they were held by the insuits they received, and must continue to receive, while these were in force. The disturbances that had at times been prevalent in Iteland, had been erroneously attributed to the pe-ple of Ireland, as the result of a lawless disposition in the Catholics; but if the house wished to have the Catholics of Ireland amena ble to law, the only way to obtain that desideratum was to put them on the same foo ing with the people of England (Hear, hear!) The question before the house had been opposed on two grounds -1st, by those who objected to the mea sure in point of time; and secondly, by those who objected to it in teto, on the ground of principle. The great majority of the speakers who opposed the motion, most certainly confirmed the ch jection to the period: the acquaintance, therefore, of those gentlemen in the principle, might seem to shew that the disqualifying oath was in fact Catholic ism in the abstract; so that the Catholic religion in offect was admitted to be in nexious in itself. Having thus acquitted the Irish Catholic in principle-having thus admitted that there was nothing no tu ally defective by which the Irish were incapacitated from the enjoyment of civil rights,-what became of the furious bigot:y with which they were charged in the many writings that had been published, and industriously circulated egainst the Catholic religion? it had vanished and sunk into eternal obli vion: for though you still contend that the Catholics may not participate in all the privileges of civil rights-you have obtained a decisive victory over prejudice, and laid bigotry prostrate at your teet! (Hear, I car, hear!) It has thus become a mere question of expediency with regard to the precautions that might be deeined necessary to guard resinst the exertion of foreign tofluence;-And what Englishman and Dishman could object to any precauti n which had that for its object? ---- to much for the admission of the principle .-With respect to the experiency of the time for conceding to the Cathohes these rights to granting which so many were adverse, it did appear to him essentially important at the present moment, that every inducement neight be given to both Protestan's and Catholics to defend the privileges, contract to both-and be thought it better row -First, because it was desired by the Ca tholics, and from their present commu nication with perliament, it was ur ques-tionably a sefe measure. Secondly, because it was highly necessary to go in o a committee, for the purpose of showing the country, that an arrangement with the Catholics was deemed possible -Thirdly, because the Pope inay not al way be in that condition to induce him to assent to it, in which he now is-for if the uncle of Napoleon, cardinal Fech, became Pope, his consent would certainly become doubtful, if not impossible -F om all these considerations, delay was not mere'y unnecessory, but imminently dangerous .- (Hear, hear, hear!). But if they went into a committee there was security - (Hear, hear!) - If they had gone into a committee in 1806, they culd have obtained the veto.-If they had gont into a committee in 1808, they would have obtained the veto. - The Ca tholics were at those periods inclined to grant the veto; but in those intervals of protraction, they had changed their minds. When Dr Milner said they would agree to the veto, they would

sent to the measure -Pro estants might have obtained the veto; and the Concess lies would have obtained their franchises. The wonder expressed by the right hon. gemleman; at the subsequent dama its . f the Catholics, might cease, if he reflected on the delusion that had been practised, not on the House, but his neelf-on ! by hisown artifices-for it was a solitare delusion, inasmuch as it found no su .. port from those who said they were du luded - Hear, he r. hear?) At the an At the ap probation expressed by the right homgentleman, of the principles contained in the pamphiet or lord Grenville, he stocerely rejoiced; because, if he should in defiance of conviction, deny the Cathon lies his vote, they would have that with them, which was no inconsiderable acquisi ion-his jurgment-[Hear, hear!] One point had been mainteined exclusively by two gentlemen-that whatever was now granted to the Catholica would be insufficient-they would demand further concessions-and that was a justilication for refusing to go into a committee, that is, the gentleman would be come evidence that would not be admitted in any court of law-by which he would ground the perpenual disability of of a fifth part of the community, and founded too upon a bare opinion of a country to which he was an entire stranger-and of a people of whom he knew nothing. The Hon Gentleman had said the Ca-

tholics were tenacious of Ecclesiastical l'ower-that was a character attributed, whether justly he would not say, to all Churchmen.— (Hear, hear.) To the Presbyterious were as unjustly attributed their supposed principles of Republican-ism. But if the Right Hon. Gentlemen would turn bis eyes to the Catholic Church of Ireland, he would there see a Clergy and Episcopacy, the least attached to money triagin ble—a priesthood, who so fir from being tenacious of power, were a brilliant example of private modetation and resignation, yet to those men are denied the rights and franchises inherent in every subject by the constitution. The arguments of the Hon. Gentleman went to say, the Catholics had no ambition now, but give them more power, and then they would demand not only the establishment of their own church, but the destruction of yours: thus appearing not only as an evidence against the present, but as a prophet against the future generation, on which he would ground an immutable Bill of Attaind:r against are millions of his fellow subjects. Another charge against the Ca tholics was, that having chiaired great privileges, they were still dissatisfied -but every people must be dissatisfied with the possession of the half only of that to which they were entitled-that was a fundamental principle, which must operate on human society. But when they should obtain the whole of their privilege, it did not follow that they would destre an Ecclesiastical Establishment-nor could that he proved unless it were shown that the Ecclosiastical wes a part of the Civil Establishment. -(Hear, hear:) the Hon. Gentleman had egreed that they ought to have the privileges they now possessed, but no more. Nething could however, be more prejudicial to the recruiting service, than the principles on which Government had acted. What could be more disgusting to a Catholic, then to find that al. hough his son might be permit ed to jus the army, they at once con-pel him to a tend their Church, and rigorously interdict him from hearing mess at his own -(Hear, hear ) This was in fact putting through him a religious manuel, and requiring an union of prayer as well as of It would be as injurious to the army as prejedicial to the state. But the recruiting serjeant was a bester statesmen than ministers; for troubling his head with no theology but that of the drum and fire - the practical philosophy of his profession—he went about from street to street, and village to village, indiscriminately corolling both Catholic and Protestant in the common cause of the Size. He was indeed convinced thet on this subject, the best pracical good sense was obe without; he would sair the fally; but wisdom o tlemen on the other side. (A laugh.) A Learned Civilian had marked on the propriety of legislative interference in matters of religion, and had even thought him (Mr G ) inconsistent for saying the 2 religion was "between an Individual and Lis Ged;' but if that learned Gentlemen. meent to state, that there is any Logislative right to regulate religious opinions. Civilian as he was, he would deny the right of any State to make a law for Heaven As well might he contend for a right

of making the square of the Hypotherase equal othe squares of the other sides of the triangle-for whatever Laws michbe enacted by human agency, the first questien must be determined by the rules of religion, and the other by of Geometry-(Hear, hear!) His idea on the subject was this, if the Cathelies hould attempt to put at the head of the Church any character inimical to the country, there the state might justly interfere- because such an appointment was not the result of religion; but it a political design against the state. pose Cardinal Fesch to be Pope, and to nominate French Catholic Bishops and send them to Ireland - where Frenca Bishops have been sent-the siste would naturally and justly consider that as a dargerous and unjustifiable political interposition totally unconnected with teligiou. - Certainly no government wou d suffer Boneparte to send French Hi-shops into Ireland — and as certainly, it must be believed that no sear of the have done so. The Pope at that time, christian religion could entertain such