NOTICE !

AS the enhancing wishes to ratice from public frames—he offers in rent. for a term of renes, that convenient and well-known STARIII (bester distinguished by the name of the

Eagle Tarern or White House) Bitting In High street, and fronting the publicagues in Chester-Town, Md. This rahually property has been occupied as a Tarrent fig. non-her of years—and is supposed to be the most eligible situation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; it has every necessary convenience amia sed to it. The House will be rendel with, or without, Furniture and Servants, as may be most convenient.

15AAC CANNELLS.

Chairm town

Chester-town, Aug. 4 (8)

- PAPER, MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY Aaron R. Levering & Co.

165, 25 CHEATED :
Who always have on hind, a large supply of
Letter Paper, wore and had,
Folio Port, do. do.

rolio Port, do.
Folla-Cap, No. 2, S. 4,
Do.
No. 2, S. 6, manufactured exmely to said the Sportish market.

pressly to suit the Special Medium Veriting and Printing Demy do, do, Demy d SPAPERS

Royal-Wrapping Do. Saud All of weight are of the best qualities, and

offered on the most reasonable terms
A. R. L. & Co. are prepared to make contracts for the manufacture of Writing or

Two or three APPRENTICES are wanted at their stills

Of RIGS purchased as above.

With 2m

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having returned from Virginia to this city, where he will in future reside, offers the following property for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not sold at private sale before the MANSION HOUSE,

W.TR THE

3 adjoining Lota,

In Pitt street, Old Town without reserve.

The property is so we'l knawn, it requires no description. These wishing to purchase, will please view the pramises, and the subacciber will treat with them on liberal terms.

HTTIPELA CIRAVICE de l'os vih

Was Committed

so To the jail of Baltimore county on the 17th , as a runsway, a negro man who of August, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself 1151, and says he is the property calls himself JIM, and says he is the property of William Eumphreys, of St. Mary's county. He is of sleuder make, 20 years of age, 5 feet 2 whee high, very black, wears a blue round-about jacket, and tow linen shirt and trowsers. wher is hereby required to come and release him according to law.
Www. MERRYMAN, Sheriff of

Sent 1, 1310 (7)

TWENTY JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS

WANT EMPLOYMENT.

A line addressed to A. B. and left at None need apply but those who are disposed to give the NEWLY ESTAB-LISHED PRICES.

Oct. 9

MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. Durhain, Has returned from Published and will open on Monday the 5th instant, at No. 205, Baltimore errect,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,

MILLINGITY COP

Flain and Plush Velicts, Modes, Figured
and Plain Mastas, Saranets, Laventen, White
Blain Sain, Lave Veils and Handker, and Plain Mastua, Sarraets, Laventen, white and Black Satin, Late Wells and Handker-chiels, with a large supply of Ribbon and Fancy Trimmings; Lage and Small Beaver-Hats; Lechorus, Spiit Straws, with a vari-ety of Str. w Trimmings Besides those she have n hand and intends

keep a constant assertment of Ready-lade Millinery of the best and most fashion-le kinds,—fir sale either wholesale or re-

tail, at the cheap, at prices.

N. B. Country merchants and others, will find it to their advantage to deal at her store, as her extensive assortment enables her to fill their orders at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms
O 1 5

SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 238, MARKET STREET,

For the tuition of hoys under the age of

THE public are respectfully informed, that agreeably to the plan recommended by the gentlemen who have generously undertaken to patronice this institution, a few more pus can be admitted. Besides the most sedupils can be admitted. Deported in the scho-lous attention to the deported in the scholars, they are carefully instructed in the re-espise of the Engl. h language, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geograf by, and the use of the

Pupils wis ling to commence the study of Latin, will be attentionly matricted in the retiments of that language; and a teacher of the French language will be employed as soon as a number requering it will be engaged to intify the expense. These inclined to give attenti... ly mitructed in the justify the expense. These inclined to give their patronge, are respectfully referred to Mr. John Bo, le, at Madam. Lacombe's aca-Mr John Boye, at this measure of the demy; Mr. Pierce Woods, St. Mary's college; Mr. George Matchett, Bai innore Female Academy, for any information respecting the capacity or moral character of the teacher. Terms of twitton—8 dults, per quan-

Nouce is hereby given, THAT tile subscribe hath observed from the Crphen's Court of Baltimore county, letters to amentary on the personal estate of John Nelsor, Lite of Baltimere county, de-ceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhillit the same with preper couchers, to the and criber on or before the 27th day of Mari-2011; they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of a idestate: And a persons inches to baid estate, are requested make payment.

MARY NELSON, Ex'uix. Sept 27

THE WHIE othe se ser month

BALTIMORE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12 1810.

Much impatience was felt yesterday for the arrival of the Washington mail. many persons expecting it would bring the President's proclamation or some official documents; but they were disappointed. We think it is very probable, that the southern mail of today may cure our cumosity.

DIVISION.

The factious fermentation among the democratic sects of Philadelphia has been suffered to proceed to an accious extent, and produced a federal triumph.

Whatsqever impropriety or injustice there was in attacking Mr. Snyder so luriously for the part he acted in the Olmstead business, that is no excuse for the infamous and unprincipled conduct of Mr. Snyder's officers and printers in the Philadelphia district; where they give at the late election the most strenuous opposition, openly and covertly, to the democratic ticket which had been regularly nominated - thus co-operating completely with the federal party.

It is remarkable that, whist in other parts of the state, Mr. Snyder appears to appoint republicans, chiefly, to office; yet, in Philidelphia he matly appoints either Quids or sederalists departure from principle is not justified but rendered more odious, because the motive is, to overwhelm an adversary. But we desist. It is the important relation in which Pennsylvania stands with vice repunitesn party of the Union, and the possibility of changing that relation for the worse, that excite our solicitude.

COMMUNINATION.

10 THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL .

OF MARTLAND. Gentlemen, "remember you are men."

Though I begin with this moral memento, i eliçve me, I come to praise you for the ingenious and original principles by which I am given to understand, you have been governed in a certain appointment recently made. I expect a hearty welcome from your hospitable highnesses-for, even the Grand Turk or any of his three-tailed Prolins, would smile on the men who trudges to him with tribute; and I have been told that the surriest rector of a parish in England or Ireland, would give a benediction on the veriest atnner is his cure if he bestowed him a tythe pig. Ah! what a pity, that we have no established churches, system of tythe pige !

Every man has his humour ;- I sometimes trest serious matters in a light manner, because somebody once wrote that a joke is as good as a scrmon, -in its proper time and place.

The principal judge of the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, lately died; he was a good man, his death was an uncommon loss; it was lamented by all -The people of Baltimore wished he might be succeeded by a worthy man and a staunch republican; a man accustomed to read and reflect, who takes pride in gaining an accurate knowledge of the law, and administering it with fidelity. Our best and most respectable citizen interested themselves in behalf of such a gentleman; they wrote you letters, they petitioned you, and pawned their honsur that he would discharge the duries of the office with care and ability. This gentleman has ever been a decided democrat. You did not appoint him -But, you gave the place to a gentleman who was till very lately in the ranks of our political opponents. It is currently believed, that a federal gentleman of high character interposed in Mr. G's favour; and he was successful.

For this novel plan, and this singular practice, I mean to celebrate you; though blunt folks flout you without re-Rection: They never dream, that you proceed on deep policy, and prefound principles, which I flatter myself I can futhom.

Your honouts put on your spectacles, take your instruments, survey the physical world, and draw a right line which represents it; you next review the mo ral world, and draw a parallel to the physical;-you act, in short, from merca analogy This seems problematical; I will demonstrate:

Mr. - is an old republican; Mr. is a new one; the one, reasoned you, is oxygenated, he is rusty-the other is newly forged, his polish is fresh; a four year old republican is preferable to a reteran -who would not chouse political youth rather than age?

Q. E. D. Let the British proclaim, that if a French soldier deserts to them, he shall be made general, and I dare predict that | viz -

his reliance on his old warriors ; but Alexamiler, like a feet of seine and graittude, skilled as old general and au old friend, because he was savey

I had intended, gentlemen, to sketch a table of limitations, marking the boundary beyond which appointments can neither be conferred nor applied for and the contrary ; -as for example : A B, a democrat of 75, and

a republiban ever since, disqualified C D, a democrat of '83, and always firm,

Z Y, once a tury, now a democrat. qualified X W, balloted for Burr, but

is since converted, Gentlemen, take this memorandum, and reflect upon it; I am confident you will fancy it novel sort of praise. Take also the homage of my attentive regards.

AN OLD MAN.

N. B. Let it not be supposed I have any personal motives for the preceding cracker. I believe both the gantlemen alluded to, are honourable; but, that the one rejected had better claims, abilities and qualifications, than he who is ap-

With respect to federal recommendations, I have no objection to them -but, if the Governor and Council intend to go, the full length, let them consult the editors of the Federal Refusican; or, if it be more desirable, appoint one of them to some office!

Tho gh we have admitted the preceding communication, as a hint to our governor and council, yet we feel confident that they are decided republicans, and that the feilure of the application must proceed from some cause not publicly known.

SARCASTIC.

Dr. Milnen, of London, a catholic di vine, who was sgent for the Irish bishops, and well known as an acute controversial writer, has lately published 5 or 6 letters in the London Statesman, on the subject of the Veto, an alledged mistatement of Mr. Porsonby in the House of Commons, a certain censerious resolve of a catholic meeting sgainst him, &c. We have read the letters with pleasure, but they are not, from the subject, sufficiently it.teresting to republish here.

In his 4th letter we find these keen hits at some of his opponents :-

"Two years ago I stood at the bar of the house of peers, whilst one of the ministry accused me of having in print called the king an Orangeman, and the sovereign of a very small part of his Irish subjects." So the matter appeared, till the nobleman who is nearest allied to the great Fox, in genius as well as in blood, convinced this minister that he 'did not understand the English language. Three years before that period I sat in the gallery of the House of Commons, whilst, a member, who is Learned, because he is a lawyer, and Righ't Honouruble because his majesty has made him so, maintained that I had taught it to be " a mere matter of conveniency whether oaths are to be observed or not." Mr. Pitt was as tonished Mr. Perceval was scandalised. and the whole house during twenty four hours, thought me a very wicked casuist, till my friend Dr. Lawrence produced my book from which the Doctor had were completely turned upon him, and I experienced the predic ion of the poet,

Solventur risu tabulæ, tu missus ebibis.

Adverting to his " Letter to a member of Patliament, in answer to the several objections against the Emancipation" of the Catholicks, he relates,

"This was quoted by Mr. Fox, in his speech on the latter subject in 1805; and, what was almost an equal honour, it was flouted by Dr. Duigenan."

Duigenan is a ferocious protestant bigot and tory, the "apostle of calum ny," the tool of a corrupt party, and the betrayer of his country and the rights oi man.

rougers.

It appears by the following article from a New Jersey paper, that certain folks have received value for their promissory notes!

Morris Town, Oct. 2. At a very lengthy and interesting term of the court of Oyenand Terminer and general gaol delivery, held in this town during the last week, Judge Penthe gron presiding, the following persons were convicted and received seatence,

place the season of the state prison on the state prison on the first indictment, and 3 years on the

· Blies Strivell, on an Indictment for forging promissory notes.—Verdict guilprinonment at hard labour in the state

Bevier Dupiny, on an indictment for uttering forged promissory notes, knowing them to be such Sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in the county

Jour Person, a quaker, travelled to Roma in the year 1685, for the purpose of attempting the conversion of the Pope His project, however, was rendered a bortive by the "holy inquisition." who soon made him their prisener; but after many examinations, considering him a madinan, he was released; and after his return home published a book, entitled " Battering Rante against Rome. [London fafter.

FOR ERY. "That which is morally wrong, cannot be folitically right" you.

Though the illustrious orator and statesman, who, while edverting to the hagen, pronounced this memorable axiorn-did not long survive the period in which, with all the force of eloquence, and in all the majes y of truth, he en forced it in the English House of Com mons-yet, he lived long enough to be-hold, in the increasing columities of his country, the sorrowful truth of his picdictions. There is in the moral, as well as in the physical world, an invariable and powerful tendency to reaction. The injustice of governments as well as of individuals, though committed to pro-eure temporary advantages, and though attempted to be justified, or at least pallisted by the ruffran's plea, " necessity," seidom fail to be visited, though someimes slow, yet by sure and ample retri

We !.. ve been led to these reflections

by the rece t advices received from

dur Consuls and various other sources, respecting the rumerous and shamuful forgery of American fuhers, in cover and factiffate the transit of British produce and manufactures into the continent of Europe. Of all the nations on earth, there is none so deeply interested as England is, in preventing and discouraging the crime of forgery. From her widely extended commerce, and the im me se amount of paper she has been compelled to is ue as a circulating me deeply affected, in as much as she is most vulnerable by the commission of crimes of that nature. Of the truth of this position, nor legislature of other days, be fore the sun of her glory began to set, appears to have been du y sensible. In long list of capital offences enumerated in the sanguinary code of that nation, there are none against which the punishment of death (the greatest which hu man laws can inflict) has been so cer twinly or so unralentingly executed -Lo matter how distinguished in society the perpetrator of this crime might pra vieusly have been; no matter what power or influence might be exerted to escue the unhappy delinquent from his im-pending fate—this, in the view of a com mercial people, was considered a crime of so deep a die, that even the regal promgative, so often exerted in favor of the feulest murderes, was not permitted to be extended towards the respectable Pereaus, or the celebrated, but unfortu nate Dr Dodd.

Now if the prevention of forgery be considered so indespensibly necessary to the vital interests of commerce; and if the presperity of commerce be deemed so essential to the weil being of Britain, how extremely crutious ought she to be not to familiarise the minds of her people, (for the sake of a present partry profit), to the commission of this crime: yet it is a fact now so generally known that even incredulity must cesse to doubt its correctness, that every species of peper, with all the formula of our Coll.cors' signatures, Consuls' certificates, &c. are as regularly manufactured, (and this with the connivance, and under the eye of the government). in London; and may, for the stated price, be procured as readily as a hat stamp. This is no doubt one principal cause of the various interruptions, seiz ures, sequestrations, &c to which neutral commerce has been subjected.— Governmental corruption and commer cial cupidity has, however, been visited in a dispensation of retaliation, and pun ished by the complete failure of their il licit projects. The Immense amount of British property smuggled into the ports of the continent, under cover of our flag, with forged papers and perjured attestations, has been seized by the prompt and vigorous measures of her wary and formidable foe. - ilence ruin and bankrupt cy, with desolating strides, stalk thro'out the British empire

[Long Island Star.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

State of Commerce. - As the failures that have lately taken place among the mercantile men continue to be the subject of general interest and conversation, we conceive we shall not be performing an useless task, if we endeavour to trace these failures to their source; by so doing, we shall be able to form an accurate judgement of their importance to the goneral interest of the community

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy to obstruct the commerce of G. Britain, her imports and exports have gone on progressively increasing, to an amount altogether unprecedented; an efficient that has been the boast of his majesty's ministera: as justifying the policy of their councils, the wonder of the opposition, who predicated the annihilation of our commerce, as the inevitable result of these countries and the disappointment of Bonaparte, who finds the ingenui y of his subjects is an overmatch for his au horsty : that their necessittes are stronger than his law : and who is compalled to acknowledge the impractreability of enforcing decrees, which tend to cut off not only their accustomed conveniences, but even their theuns of subsistence. I hat spirit of commercial enterprize, which so particularly distriguishes the Binish nation, has of late had greater scope than ever - a greater prop. rilon of our commerce having been orced out of its regular changes, and becon e a specui-uve description, in conequence of those revolutions which have subverted the established order of things and interrupted the ordinary commercial relations in almost ever country in Lurupe' The profit made by the fits advanierers in any new line of business. generally encourages both them and others to pursue it still more largely, till the market becomes overstruked, and the Trade instead of continuing to afford a profit is attended with heavy losses .-This has been the case for some time past, with many leading branches of that commerce in which speculative men are duraged : and we have only to examine into the fact o be satisfied of the t uth of this cematk. If we turn our eyes to the Bultic trade

we shall find that the cagethess of comnercial men to lodge a large quantity of British manufactures and produce in the ports of Russia, while they were yet open for their reception, and to secure an adequate supply of hemp, tallow, and other commodities which we derive from these countries in return, induced them to carty on this branch of commerce last year, lo an excent whelig without example -The consequence of these excessive intportations has been, that the prices of all those commodities, which had risen to a very great height, have experienced as rapid a decline; and the imperters and speculators either have their capital still, locked up in them, or have soid them to very great discdvantage.
The trade to Heligoland formerly ook

off a vast quantity of British me chindidze and colonial produce which were sinu gled from he ce min the neigi bouring ports of the continent But naparte, in order to put a stop to this traffic, established a new cordon o custom house (ficers (douaniers) all along the coast; and, although it may be picsumed that they will not be more incorruptible than their predecessors, yet the inhabitants must have an opp rinning of becoming acquainted with them, and feeling their pulses properly, before the trade can go on as u.u.i. In the mean time the imports have continued to such an excess, that a room 24 feet square, now tents at Heligoland for one buildred guiness per month; and who e cargues of goods are lying there exposed to the weather, for want of warehouses to put them into. Under these circumstances of a total stagnation of sales and want of returns, the parties concerned in this branch of commerce are necessarily in a state of much embarrassment

If we consider the state of Holland, we find that two thirds of the funded proferty of that country have been southi ated by Bonsparte. This loss fulls chiefly upon the nierchants, who are great capitalists; and the seaction of such a blow necessarily affects the British merchants with whom they are connected.

If we go farther to the westward, wa shall find that the desire of making a provision of the commodities of Spain and Por ugal, before the final subjugation of that peninsula, has led to the same consequence as in the Beltic trads The apprehension of our being shortly deprived of any future supply of the commodities of those countries, raised their value here -- This rise occusioned extraordistock on hand so as to lower the price again, and to bring very heavy losses on the speculators. For example, Spanish wool rate to more than twenty shillings per pound, and is now not worth more than from eight to ten shillings per ib.

Nor have speculations to the foreign colonies been more productive than those to the c ntinent of Europe. The met-kets in the Brazile, and the Spenish provinces is South America, are completely overstocked with Bilish goods; and ail the late adventures to those se dements have been very losing concerns to the persons who embarked in them.

The same observations apply to St. Domingo, with the additional misfor-tune that coffee, the principal article brought from thence in return, can hardly be sold at any price, and if sold at all, must be sold at a ruinous depreciation.

A far greater quantity of goods has been sent to Martinique and Guadaloupe then the consumption of those islands can, by any possibility, take off; and competition for plonuce to load ships home has been so great, as to raise the price of sugar there forty per cent upon the purchasers; a commodity, which, when it arrives, is just as unsulcable, in the present state of things, as the coffee of S. Domingo.

Since our intercourse with the United States of America has been tot exed, the glut of their produce, which has been eccumulating while their embargo and norintercourse laws were in ferce, is youring into this country, with a repidity that