

NOTICE.

The Members of the Marine Society residing East of Jones' Falls, who were arrears on the 26th of June last, and have not since paid, are informed that their accounts are left at the Rope Store of Mr. John O'Connell, No. 3, Fell's street, Fell's Point, where they are respectfully requested to call and settle them.

The above notice is designed for the benefit of the Members who are absent from Baltimore the greater part of the year, upon whom the Secretary cannot in every instance wait personally, as he cannot know of their coming or going.

THOMAS ROGERS, Sec'y. d2

Sale by Auction,

At the New Auction Room, North East corner of Water street & Market Space, on Thursday the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Valuable Household Furniture.

One large Looking Glass, 46 by 40 inches; Mahogany Dining Tables, Desks, Wardrobes, Windsor Chairs, Tea Boards, Brass Andirons, Fenders, 15 Feather Beds, Bedding, and Bedsteads with ticking bottoms, and one large Carpet, with many other articles too tedious to mention, the property of a person who has quit house keeping.

ROBT LAWSON, Auct'r. d5t

12,000 Dollars Wanted.

I wish in the course of the month to obtain a Loan of Twelve Thousand Dollars, for one year; to secure the punctual payment of which, at the end of that time, I will mortgage landed property to the amount, in value of forty thousand dollars at least. The property principally is situated in or within 3 miles of this city, no part of it more than twelve from it. Should it be agreeable for any bank, or allied institution, or for any gentleman, or association of gentlemen, to loan the money the interest thereon shall be paid in advance every 60 days at any bank the lender shall choose, under the penalty that the credit shall cease from default made; so that the capital advanced shall produce the same interest to the owner, as would be derived from so much bank stock.

Any further explanation or information may be had by those at a distance, addressing me by post; by those near me, communicating personally. The property meant to be mortgaged, is very eligible and the title indisputable. Mr. Lawrence Keene, who lives with me, will show it to any person or persons who wish to see it.

LUTHER MARTIN. d6 2aw4t

ATTENTION.

Twenty-five acres of LAND,

Part of my plantation on the Philadelphia road, just out of this city. It extends along the Mt. Bank road, from the rope-walk owned by Chapman and others. It is laid out into five lots, well calculated for building lots, or for bachelors to put in grass.

A LOT OF GROUND,

Containing about 36 acres, within a quarter of a mile from Fell's Point, fronting on the road from Town's Gardens to the Philadelphia road, and immediately to the northward of a lot known by the name of Gilmore's Gardens, formerly belonging to Mr. Gilmore. This will be sold together or in lots, as shall best suit purchasers. Any person wishing to buy, may be shown the whole of the property, by my son in law, Lawrence Keene, who has plans thereof. If not sold before at private sale, it will be offered for public sale, on the premises, the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock.

LUTHER MARTIN. d3t 2aw4t

SELECT SCHOOL,

No. 238, MARKET STREET, For the tuition of boys under the age of 12 years.

THE public are respectfully informed, that agreeably to the plan recommended by the gentlemen who have generously undertaken to patronize this institution, a few more pupils can be admitted. Besides the most sedulous attention to the department of the schools, they are carefully instructed in the principles of the English language, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Pupils wishing to commence the study of Latin, will be attentively instructed in the rudiments of that language; and afterwards of the French language will be employed as soon as a number requiring it will be engaged to justify the expense. Those inclined to give their patronage, are respectfully referred to John Boyle, at Madame Lacomb's academy; Mr. Pierce Woods, St. Mary's college; Mr. George Matchett, Baltimore Female Academy, for any information respecting the capacity or moral character of the teacher. Terms of tuition—\$2.00 per quarter.

October 10 2aw4t

SOMETHING NEW.

The Rival Princess; OR, A Faithful Narrative of Facts,

RELATING TO Mrs. M. A. CLARKE'S Political acquaintance with Col. Wardle, Major Dodd, the Duke of York, &c. Containing authentic Letters, curious Anecdotes of several persons of political notoriety. Price 75 cents, 1st Edition. Apply to WARNER & HANNA AND JOHN VANCE & CO.

October 15 d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having returned from England to this city, where he will in future reside, offers the following property for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not sold at private sale before the 17th instant, viz:

THE MANSION HOUSE, WITH THE

3 adjoining Lots,

In Pitt street, Old Town, without reserve. The property is so well known, it requires no description. Those wishing to purchase, will please view the premises, and the subscriber will treat with them on liberal terms.

EDWARD AISQUITH. d1w ead17th

Valuable Property FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THE MANSION HOUSE and three adjoining LOTS, as particularly described by Mr. Edward Aisquith in his advertisement, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

The terms and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale by WM. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers.

October 15

Drawing at Hand, AND Tickets Advancing!

On Monday week (Oct. 23) will positively commence the drawing of the

VINEYARD LOTTERY,

And will continue drawing at the rate of 1500 tickets per week until finished. On the same day, tickets in the above Lottery will advance to

SEVEN DOLLARS EACH. They may at present be had at

G. & R. WAITE'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 17, North Second Street, Philadelphia, At 6 Dols & 50 Cents each.

Notes of most of the banks in the U. S., or prizes of the Baltimore Philadelphia and New York Lotteries, will be taken in payment. Oct 16 d12t

NEW AUCTION ROOM. TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber, having given the requisite security, has obtained a LICENSE from the Mayor of the city of Baltimore to act as AUCTIONEER for the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WEARING APPAREL. Having ceased to act as Constable of Baltimore county, he will be enabled to attend more sedulously to his duties as an Auctioneer.

Such of his friends, and the public generally, as may confide to him the sale of articles of the above description, may rely on the most strenuous endeavours for their interest, and strict punctuality in accounting with them for the proceeds. His Auction Room is now open, at the north east corner of Market Space and Water street, opposite to Mr. James Armstrong's store.

His Sales will commence on every TUESDAY, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. ROBERT LAWSON. Oct 9 ead:

JUST IMPORTED

From Liverpool, via New York, a fresh supply of

Solomon's Balm of Gilead.

A sovereign remedy for Consumption, Debilitated Constitutions, Weaknesses, &c. Price three dollars per bottle, with directions how to use it. Also, Family Bottles, containing four of three dollars, on which two are saved.

ALSO, Solomon's Anti-Impetigine,

A specific remedy for the Scoury, Leprosy, Venereal Disease, and all those disorders which arise from impurity of the blood.—In bottles only of 3 dollars, with directions for its use.

LIKEWISE, Solomon's Guide to Health.

A volume of about 300 pages, 8vo. with a license of Doctor Solomon.—Price 1 dollar. Which points out the most simple and efficacious remedies for complaints, such as Debilitated Constitutions, Nervous Weaknesses, Old Coughs, &c.—Please apply to the Baltimore Agents.

WARNER & HANNA.

Note.—W. & H. have not had a bottle of the above medicine for sale since the Embargo, until the present, and now but a small supply. October 5 d

CARPETING

Of every description, made up in a workman-like manner, by

J. MERRIAM & CO. NO. 135, BALTIMORE STREET.

Who continue to make Carpets after the most modern American, English and French fashions, and will furnish at a short notice, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Sofas, Chairs, &c. All articles for repair in the Upholstering, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N. B.—J. M. & Co. have received some of the newest patterns of English and French Draperies. Oct 11 ead:

Night School.

The Subscriber, grateful for that share of public patronage which he has received in his late establishment, takes the liberty to inform his patrons and the citizens of Baltimore generally, that he intends to commence his Night School at his Academy, in High street, Old Town, on MONDAY evening next, the 31st inst. Where will be taught such branches of Education as may be required.

WILLIAM COFNAM & CHRYAN. N. B.—The subscriber will contract with any person or persons who have Apprentices or others, to teach them through the single Rule of Three, or further, if requested. W. C. C. Oct 13. ead:

Boston Playing Cards,

At the Manufacturers Prices, if taken in boxes of 10 or 12 dozen. Apply to

WARNER & HANNA. N. B. All the NEW PLAYS of the day for sale. October 9

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BET LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1810.

COMMUNICATION. THE DISPATCHES.

The government paper does not declare, that the president has received no dispatches relating to the withdrawal of the French decrees. Considering, indeed, the length of time that has intervened between the receipt of the news, and the date; considering, that it has been the subject of repeated essays and speculations in the British and American newspapers,—it is hard to believe that general Armstrong made no communication to Mr. Pinkney, and that Mr. Pinkney would suppress it altogether.—A duplicate copy, under seal of an ambassador, I contend, is as good as an original. I incline to believe, that as our government last winter published a scrap in the Intelligencer from Mr. Pinkney, which afterwards proved to be unfounded; and as Mr. Pinkney was never recalled to answer for the gross deception then played off on this degraded nation, but was protected and continued in office by Mr. Madison; as all this has happened before our eyes, we must conclude, that our administration know what to publish and what to conceal.

Indeed, the paragraph in the National Intelligencer does not affirm that the accounts from Mr. Pinkney are silent about our relations with France. When we observe, too, that general Turraea lately repaired to Washington, it is presumable that our government has had some official intimations relative to the recent correspondence between general Armstrong and the French minister of foreign relations. I therefore think the paragraph in the Intelligencer of Monday last is very evasive and vague.

(COMMUNICATION) OF RALLYING POINTS.

We have been so long, in full retreat from the field of honour, that people have begun to talk of rallying; but, a writer in a northern paper, thinks the ocean is not the place to rally—that there is no law of nations (now in being) to secure to us our maritime rights; that England holds possession of the water, and has force sufficient to hold it; that it is waste of words to talk of the ocean's being a common highway, for it has been found a way for marine highway-men! Therefore, he seems to conclude, our best policy is to remain on terra firma.

"If you consult a house joiner says he, about building, he will advise to the use of wood in every part, where it can be applied. The mason will overwhelm you with stone and brick. The smith will allow you as many pounds of hinges and brads, as can be crowded upon the work. In civil society the merchant claims his business to be the life and soul of the whole. The manufacturer would persuade us that all the world depends on his trade, and the farmer says that without his labour all the wheels would be stopped. Commerce, agriculture and the arts, are all useful and respectable, and a wise people will use them all without being used by them."

This reminds me of a didactic fable in Watts' Spelling Book, I think; which I read in my boyish days; and from which the author deduced so sound a moral

"A town fear'd a siege, and held consultation, Which was the best method of fortification."

The stone-mason gave his opinion, which was favourable, you may be sure, to the employment of his craft.

A carpenter said, that was well spoke, Yet, 'twas better by far to defend it with oak.

A cobbler, wiser than both these together, Said, "Try what you please, but, there's nothing like LEATHER."

That legislature is unfit to govern a nation, which would act in any other capacity than that of guardian of the general interest and national honour. The prudent legislator would look at the whole ground; for he must legislate for all. He would hold the balance steady between the producer, the transporter and consumer: He would beware of giving the merchant an advantage over both or either, or they over the merchant. A wise government would not favour any preference that would excite the jealousy of one, and the discord of all.—No, let us encourage our congress to govern: all; but to rate things according to their value. Let us not pass by imprisonment, outrage and insult; let us not retire farther from national honour, and rally at an inferior concern, whether commercial or agricultural. This whole nation is pledged to protect the personal liberty of each citizen; let us redeem this pledge; let us make this eminent duty "the rallying point;" and we may from that lofty ground command every thing below it.

Some have said, in a peevish mood, "Let the merchant shift for himself; and if he suffers loss, let him blame himself." If he meddle with illicit trade, let it be so; but, I say, let government govern the merchant; if he violate the law, punish him; if he conform to it, protect him. So too, let them consult the interest of other classes. As LABOUR is the chief foundation of national wealth and prosperity, let the manufacturer and agriculturist experience the fostering care of government. If we wish to establish manufactures and be

really independent, we must curtail our imports or tax them; and we must do more, we must not permit FARRER-MONEY to be augmented to a great extent; else it will so accumulate at home, as to displace specie, and enable foreign nations to underwork and undersell our citizens.

But, above all, let congress govern their FEAR, or fear will govern them.—Perhaps our New York author of "rallying points" wishes to canonize this idol, to which our government have so long bent the knee, and before which they have so often prostrated themselves.—The writer of this is confident that the English navy could not drive us from the ocean; though he dislikes a navy. Give us fleet privateers, and we want no other fleet; with these we can harass England on her favourite element; give us the word, and we can negotiate in Halifax. But, with regard to particular rallying points, I agree pretty well with the New Yorker. I do not advocate the injustice of empowering the manufacturer to levy contributions on the wearer of homespun, by selling it at a double price—nor would I be glad to see the merchant crush the manufacturer, and sacrifice the honest farmer.

If our members of congress have but a particle of honesty, and a grain of knowledge in political economy, these evils cannot happen. Let us no longer sacrifice one class to another.

ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

A correspondent informs us, says the Raleigh Register, that Berlinck Hastings, a man versed in Mechanics and well known in this state, is a candidate for Bonaparte's premium of 4,000,000 of francs, and has sent on to the Institute at Paris, models of his machinery—so that John Frederick Heine of Augsburg, will not obtain the boon until it is decided which of the two machines is best for spinning Flax.

APOCRYPHAL.—(we guess)

The Georgia Journal (the state paper) of the 29th ult. published at Milledgeville, contains the following article:

A letter has been received by a gentleman in this place from an officer of the United States army, in the Mississippi Territory, dated the 22d ult. which states, that "all officers on furlough are ordered to be at head quarters by the 15th Sept for the avowed purpose of taking possession of Pensacola."

REVOCATION OF FRENCH DECREES.

From the London Statesman.

We yesterday took a view of the motives that might have influenced the French emperor, in issuing his late unexpected decree. Among other motives, some persons have insisted upon the fact of his finding himself and his former decrees foiled by our resistance, national strength, and flourishing trade; and therefore compelled to retire before our victorious orders-in-council. There is such manifest absurdity in this, as scarcely to need an answer. Our commerce nearly ruined, our merchants actually so; our government compelled to resort to every little or daring expedient in finance to raise the supplies; misery in our manufacturers' houses, and sickness and want in the artisans' huts and garrets.—This is the real scene of things, and this brought on by the French emperor's blows at your trade, and talk of his being compelled to change his system because the former failed! How abused are all such men as Don Quixote, when represented by fiction as insane, when their folly is compared with such conduct as that of these talkers! For God's sake, if we have no honesty, let us have some sense! Let us not be despised by Europe as we have been, and are hated by her. If our ministers destroy us piecemeal, let them not make us the scoff of the world, by their persuading us to echo their hivelings, and talk of health where there is nothing but pestilence and death! But another motive of the French emperor's decree, it seems, is urged by these same able abettors of ministers, to be a want of money. Who knows that want, and what appearance is there of it, in any part of the world? What appearance is there of it, even in this decree? Very little as we shall shew. And, meantime, people forget the description of empire this man possesses, when they talk so confidently of his wants. They forget the extent of France itself—they forget the state of the continent (all but the peninsula, as it is the rage to call it), all open to her manufacturers and merchants. They forget there are such things as rivers and canals within the continent, as well as seas without; and they do not seem to know that France is the commercial depot of Europe; and which, by the way, you made her!—They forget Napoleon's power, and readiness to exercise it for any purpose!—But if you take all these things into the account, it may not, perhaps, appear so very probable that the French finances are so low as represented by some. No doubt the French emperor's expenditure is immense, but his revenues are also immense. One object he may have in view in the decree, which is to augment his coffers—and no doubt it is so; but it is but one, and you may be assured an inferior object. And indeed, how can that be the main object of a measure, which cannot be accomplished by it? How are the imports of colonial produce only into France, to make all the difference, if her emperor's coffers are empty?—Has any one who talks in this way, considered what is likely to be the amount of that importation? This leads us to an important point of this very surprising

event, both as it concerns any political, or any commercial speculations on its results. The country is heated by it, and thrown into one of those dangerous situations, which have been so often injurious to its credit and its peace. But let us dissect this a little, and see both what great financial aid the French emperor is likely to derive from his decree, and what relief it will probably afford our commerce. The following is the rate of Napoleon's new duties, as reduced into English valuation:—

Table listing various goods and their prices in English valuation. Items include Brazil cotton, duty of, Other cotton, Turkey coffee, etc.

This will be seen to be immensely high; and if France is impoverished, (reasoning on that supposition) how are the duties to be paid? What great population can there be in France to consume a great deal of colonial commodities at such a rate? We are enabled to give from a Bordeaux price current the former duties upon some of these articles of consumption, viz—

Table listing goods and their prices from a Bordeaux price current. Items include Cotton, Coffee, French, Ditto, Foreign, Raw Sugar, etc.

At the same time the price current of those goods was as follows:—

Table listing goods and their prices from a price current. Items include Cotton (Brazil), Mart. & Guad. do., Coffee lb. Martinique, etc.

The difference between the two rates is prodigious. Is, therefore, the former usual French consumption of colonial produce to be expected, under burthens so much heavier? The new duties are not only very heavy in themselves, but will appear more so from comparison with former times, and therefore will prevent the French from consuming the articles generally. But it is only a very general consumption that can produce any great revenue to the French emperor from these duties. It may therefore be fairly concluded, that he could not calculate much upon a source of revenue little to be relied on; and that the money he is to get, cannot be the principal cause or motive of the decree. And now, what degree of relief is our distressed commerce to receive from this measure? First—no English produce is to be imported into France under this decree. But it is the loom and the arvil that want employ. If these could find employ and markets, the merchants would find business and wealth again; if not, the relief is partial. The decree may relieve a few planters and speculating traders, but they are of least importance of any body to the nation. Manchester want be relieved—nor will Nottingham, Birmingham or Sheffield.—Little or no relief will come to trade from this source—and our merchants ought to consider of that in time. Let them not only have experience in their eyes, but let them avail themselves of that! How is the cotton, for instance, which the English merchant may export to France, with a duty of 100 francs, to stand in competition with that of Naples, charged only 66 francs? The same observation applies to indigo and other articles. It does not appear that the English merchant can have any change if he goes to the French market under this decree. And is he safe in doing so?—Berlin and Milan decrees are not annulled by this. And are our merchantmen, then, not liable to confiscation if they go without forged papers of origin? And are they not liable to be seized by our zere if they carry any papers of origin? We hope our merchants will have a little consideration for themselves in this transaction. It would become the character formerly belonging to an English merchant, and we wish to see it restored! On the whole, we do not see the cause for triumph, which some persons have exhibited on the arrival here of this celebrated decree.

JOHN McKIM, Jun. No 108, MARKET-STREET, HAS RECEIVED On Consignment, per the brig Phoebe, from London, viz 13 bales 3-4 brown Irish Linen, 18 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 white Irish Linen, well assorted 1 box Lawns 3 trunks Cambric Muslins 29 trunks Low priced Calicoes 7 bales Glenghams The above goods will be sold cheap for cash, or notes and acceptances in this city. Sept 15