HOSEA JOHNS,

HAS FOR SALE. At his Store head of Frederick-st. Dock, 3 bales Brown Burlaps
3 do. fine Hempen Linens
5 do. Ticklenburgs
6 loxes fine white ditto

2 do. superfine ditto 100 pieces Polyon Rolls 3000 de. Blue Nankeens 2 Brown H'and.

1 case Britumias 25 pieces double mill'd Cassimers—part

of the seized goods by the Custom. ALSO, 1700 pieces Yellow Long Nankeen 1st chop

titled to drawback.

1 bale Hessians 150 pieces Russia Duck 100 do. Ravens do. 50 do. Russia Sherting 100 do. Bandanno Hdkis 30 bales India Muslins
10 da. Truksey Hdkfs.
20 pieces single mill'd Cassimers
1 bale superfine Cloths
4 trunks assorted Threads—entitled to

October 27 dif

FOR HAVANA, THE SCHOOMAN ELIZA, WILLIAM OWEN, MASTER, in Carpo, and will sail on

Is now taking in Cargo, and will sail on Wednesday next. For freight or passage (having elegant accommodations)

LEMUEL WARFIELD. Oct. 27

FOR CHARTER,

THE SHIP

FRIENDSHIP,
JOHN HALL, Master;
Burthen cout 1800 barrels—will be ready to receive a sameo immediately.

For terms, apply to

JAMES BIAYS, on

JOHN BOLVE, Ship Broker. d12t

JAMES MEICHAN.

Respectfully informs Young Gentlemen, who would wish to acquire a real Mercantile knowledge, or commercial education—that he intends to commence an EVENING SCHOOL at Mr. John Craig's Schoot R. om, No. 130, Market street, on the first day of November—where BOOK-KEEPING will be taught extensively; after the true I han form, viz.—The course of the author, P-sted and Closed half yearly and monthly; under & over Shippings; by the difference of balances, principal, interest and agics. Wares in Company—Account of Exchange in Company—Cash in Company—The investigation of Wares in Company kept under the direction of another—Neg-ciation of Bills; Protestation of Bills and Laws of Do.

Deach Evening previous to the commencement, a Lecture will be given on the explanation of each transaction.

October 27

Rocou. Coffice, and Pimento.

Rocou, Coffee, and Pimento.
83 casks of Recou
88 bags of C ffee

50 duto first quality Jamaica Pimente, entitled to debenture

NATHL. F. WILLIAMS, No. 14, Bowly's wharf. Oct 26

AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on a credit, the

Old Methodist Meeting-House, with the LOT attached thereto—situated in Strawberry alley, Fell's Point.

Constable's Sale.

THE goods and chattels of Eph-aim Nash seized and taken by virtue of a writ of fiera facias to me directed, at the suit of John Rogers, consisting of

ONE HORSE, ONE CART & GEERS will be said at public sile, for each, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at ten o'clock, at the Horse Market, if not released according to

JAMES KELLY, Constable.

Fees and Taxes.

Person yet in arrears for their fees and taxes for the year eighteen hundred and nine, are earnestly requested to settle their counts.

If, however, they do not, the public demands on me for money will compel me to execute without respect to persons.

WM MERRYMAN, Sh'ff & Col'r.

On the 29th Instant, WHOLE TICKETS

IN THE -Baltimore Hospital Lottery, (Which will positively comme ce Drawing, on Monday, the 5th November next.)

Will advance to TWENTY ONE BOL.

LARS, & SHAKES in proportion. Whole, Half, Quarter and Eighth TICKETS

IN THE ABOVE LOTTERT, May be had in a variety of numbers, by applying at the Established Lottery-Office

G. DOBBIN & MURPHY,

10, Baltimore-st. opposite Centre market Clubs, Societies and Individuals will find it to their advantage in giving us a call, as a generous credit will be allowed en notes with approved endorsers.

Regular Check Books will be kept and every information as to the fate of Tickets, given gratis.

G. D & M. †1† Letters from correspondents must be post haid.

October 23

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Betsey Price has abseconded from my bed and board on the 22d inst this is to forewarn all persons from cre-diting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date. MOSES PRICE,

Black-man.

Baltimore Price-Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.) Prices Per D. C. D. C. ts. Butter, for exposition
Collee, W. I. best grem
Cotton, Georgia, upland
Cordage, Baltimore
Clicese, American 16 12 bbl. 9 80 *Flour, superfine Flaxseed, (rough) bush. (cleaneed) cask Gunpowder, Balt. man. 25lb. 1 25 1 30 12 15 Grain, Indian corn wheat. Virginia do. Muryland rye bariey 85 clover seed 16 50 Glass, Bakt. 8 by 10 16 Hemp, country Herrings, mackarel lb. bbl. 4 50 8 31 shad · —
Hops (fiesh) lb.
Mesl, corn, hiln dried bbl.
Naval Stores—tar — 7 50 4 50 2 75 pirch turpentine (soft) spirits turpentine, gai. 40 30 45 Pork, Balt. prime Rice, (fresh) 17 661. per 100%. 92 Spirits, Gin, Amer. gal.
Whiskey, het pr.
Sugars, Hanna, white cut. 62 60 50 de hown Louisiana 11 50 21 lb. 20 18 lump —
Salt, Liverpool, ground bush.
Slot, Amer. all siz. cwt.
Tobacco, Maryland —
Up. Patuxent 1st —
Lr. Patuxent 1st —
Potowmac 1st —
Easte n Shore 1st —
Vicalia Le. 12 50 3 :0 3 25 50 Virginia fat do midding Rappanannock Kentucky 4 50 6 16. 11 Tallow, American

Store prices. † Cargo prices.

3

75 37

30

Wax, bees
Wool Fleece, Merino

6.11 blood

common country

cros ed

skinners

PRICE OF STOCKS. 100 a 101 63 a 641 102 a 102 i-2 Six per cent.
Three do.
Louisiana, 6 per cent. United States' Bank Stock 370 Baltimore Union B. of Maryland do. whole shares half 61 M chanics' Bank Alexandria Bank Farmers' Bank Columbia Bank do. no sales Potowmac Bank do.
Baltimore Insurance Shares
Maryland do.
Marine do. 41: a 415 Chrsapeake 125 a 128 Union do. Water Stock 10 Fire Insurance Reister's-Town Road Stock 12 a :3 17 a 18 Fredericktown Falls 1 4 dist. Merchants & Farmers Bank Franklin 1.4 a 1 2 dis Marine do. Union Manufa turing

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

As Apprentice to the Printing Business, A smart BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, of genteel connections, and good morals, who has received a tolerable education. Such a youth would be taught the Printing Business on favorable terms at

CURE FOR IMPRESSMENT.

A PAIR QUESTION,

Supposin, that Congress had adopted the bill proposed by governor WRIGHT, in the senate of the United States, in behalf of our impressed seamen,-would there be a single American citizen de tained on board the British fleet at this day?

We trust, congress will at its next ression, screw itself up to the courage and magnanimous sympathy displayed by that bill.—It is ridiculous to whine a bout violence, and immorality as con nected with the proposition of Mr Wright. If liberty be more valuable (as it cert-inly is,) than life; lives ought, in necessary cases, to be sacrificed to liber ty. Why, if the manstealer was justly punished with death, -should the kidnapper or press gang escape? When punishment is deserved it matters not who inflicts it Every friend of "op-pressed humanity" ought to be grateful for the manly example set to future legislators by Mr. Wright. Violent diseases sequire strong medicine. When liberty and life are both at stake, let us countenance no false delicacy.

When a plaintiff, from motives of for bearance, agrees to accept an unequivo cal retraction; and the defendant does net comply wit his own (or his counsels) proposition; when, under pretence of revoking he re-affirms,-when he plucks out a splinter, and inserts an arrow, - the agreement is dissolved. Such was a late matter, of which it would be improper to say more at present.

Generous Charmy.
In three Episcopal Churches at Charleston, S. C. 31310 25 were collected on one sabbath, for the relief of sufferers by occasion, were previously delivered.

HOME MANUFACTURES. In four towns of Ulster county, in the state of New York, it appears by the census, that there have been manufactured 148,885 yards of cloth in the present year.

" A penny saved 's a penny got."

We have learnt the secret, and that too dearly, that the quantity of our exports consumed in England is exceedingly small. We pay handsomely for Eng-lish brokerage; and what do these bro-kers tell us? "This srticle is brisk, because there's a demand for it—in France! That is unsaleable, because there is no export vent to the continent. These tobaccoes lie heavily on our hands, because France will not permit us to convey them to her ports" Seeing, in-deed feeling, that we thus pay an extravagant price to English commission mer chan's, who acknowledge that they can-not serve us,—why do not our govern ment and merchants cease to submit to British orders in council, and trade directly with France and other continental powers?

Not three days ago, some gentlemen were purchasing some commodities to be shipped to England; it was observed, "The duties on these will sink your profits to a cypher?" Oh! no, it was replied, we intend to export them in British vessels.

As honour has been discarded, perhaps it is intended to let profit go and keep it company -But we pay too dearly for our whistle.

More British Prosperity!

We understand, and as we believe from correct authority, says the Boston Chronicle, that the Bank of Liverpool had stopped payment the beginning of September; that the English stocks had failen 10 per cent. and that owing to the great and continued want of bullion, and the difficulty of exporting manufactures to the continent, broadcloths and other woollen goods had fallen near 35 per

Is this the reason why the federalists are so anxious to connect us in alliance with England; that we may, by our re sources, protract her rapidly approaching downfal.?

" The mobbed queen !"

Polonius. If the following deserves credit, we must acknowledge that Spanish gallantry is on the wane; and that there is need of a corps of chivalrous knight errants to protect damsels, rescue matrons, quell baibarlans, and defeat enchanters!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana to his correspondent in New York, dated Sept 30.

"The day before yesterday arrived here a Spanish ve sel in 24 days from Certhagena, that brings intelligence of a complete revolution in that country, which is a vice royalty, situated between caraccas and Mexico. The vice roy and all the royal officers have been imprisoncd, and the vice queen whipped through the streets of Santa Fe. This news is

NEW MEMBERS OF 12TH CONGRESS. William Piper is elected to the 12th congress, in opposition to Mr. Rea, a member of the 11th, from Pennsylvania. Mr. Lacock is said to be elected to the 12th congress, from Alleghauy, Beaver, and other western counties, in the same

It is reported that William Findley has been re elected, by a small majority; and John Smilie, without opposition.

From the Boston Patriot.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL:

THEIR GENERAL IDEA. Time was, when Great Britain decla Which any man conversant with the doctripe of probabilities may answer :- red herself to be governed by the unilating to persons or property, where the subjects of another nation were concern-

Judge Blackstone says -" Since in E gland no royal power can introduce a new law, or suspend the execution of the old, therefore the law of nations, (whenever any ques ion artes which is properly the object of its jurisdiction.) is here adopted in its full exten by the common law, and is held to be part of the law of the land those acts of Parliament which have, from time to time, been made to enforce this universal law, or to facilitate the execution of its decisious, are not to be considered as introductive of any new rule, but merely as declarative of the old fundamental constitutions of the kingdom-without which it must cease to be a part of the civilized world "

[Vot iv, p. 67.]

In the case of the Silesia loan, between England and Prussia, in the reign of George II. one article of the Prussian government states-

That the British ministers have said, that these questions, (between the beiligerent Biitish and neutral Prussians) were decided according to the laws of England."

The English Judges answer-

" That the British minister must have been misuaderstood; for the law of England says, that all captures at sea as prizes, in time of war, must be judged of in the court of admiralty, according

ver, (continue they) existed a car where a vourt judging according to the laws of England only, over took cogni-sance of a prize."

In the same case they add, what is at this time worthy of particular nouce, that-

" In England the crown never interferes with the course of justice,"-and that "No order or intimation is ever

given to any judge."
All this is agreeable to a fundamental mexim of the British constitution—that the judges are completely independent of the crown, and bound to judge accord ing to the law, without any reference to the will of the king, however it may be expressed. Thus stood this great constitutional principle, without which England can neither be just to herself nor to others-and thus was it most solemniy declared to the world in the reign of George II. Let us see what changes the reign of George the III. has wrought upon that boasted bulwark of freedom and justice, the British constitutionand how these changes affect the commercial world.

The former sovereigns of England satisfied with exercising their constitutional prerogative and issuing their or ders in council from time to time for the governance of their pavy; but if vessels were captured in pursuance of these orders, contrary to the law of nations or existing treaties it became the duty of their judges in admiralty to acquit, their sovereign's orders in council notwith standing. The bench was a check to the power of the throne; and on it sat the inflexible guardians of the justice of the nation, and the honour of the sove-

It has been reserved for the present king of England to break down the bar riers of justice in his courts of admiralty, and to reduce their judges in effect to the discipline o martial law. His orders in council, however arbitrary, unjust, and contrary to the law of nations, are now as peremptorily obeyed by his judges as his admirals—and their places as naturally depend upon their obedi-

Were this violation of the first princi ples of the British constitution and of universal justice, made to operate upon the rights of Englishmen as it does on those of other nations, a serious opposition would arise, that no power of the king, or arts of his ministers could silence or resist. The history of England shews in what light the independent judges of the king's beach have held ca-binet orders of council infringing the rights of British subjects, by their treating with contempt, and disclaiming as a nullity, the general warrants of the Sccretary of State for breaking and search ing the houses, and seizing the persons of those suspected of treasonable corre spondence

To issue a warrant to the officers of the navy to search American vessels, and to seize the persons of those suspected to be Englishmen; to fabricate at St James' a cause for the capture of neutral vessels; to order the officers of the navy, (ever willing to obey where prize money is the bounty,) to govern themselves ac cordingly; and to complete this solemn mockery of every thing that is just, honorable and sacred; to "instruct the conscience" of the judge in admiralty to make this fabricated cause of capture the "rule" of his judgment in condemnation -These are the modern innovations of England which exhibit at once the essence and scope of her cabinet orders in council.

I cannot better express my ideas on this subject, than in the language of our ablest civilians and most accomplished diplomatists. Those who weigh arguments only in the scale of party, or judge of their preponderance by the comparative respectability of names, will find at least enough from the pen of Rufus King to Lalance against the crudities of col Pickering. In his unanswerable reply to Stephens' "War in Disguise," the vade mecum of the advocates for mo dern Britain, Mr. King s.ys-

"It has in the strong and pointed terms of Sir William Scott, been judg ed, that the text of the king's instruc tions is the rule of the prize court."

Again he says in the same argu

ment-

" The prize courts therefore spoke to neutrals, (by their decrees) this clear and distinct language. We acknowledge that by the law of nations you are entitled to the prohibited commerce, and should not hesitate to restore your captured property -but we are bound by the text of the king's instructions. Where they do not apply, we shall restore, as we did during the American war; and as soon and as far as the instructions may be withdrawn, so soon and so far, we will conform our decrees to the law of nations."

These innovations upon the principles of the British constitution and of the law f nations, do not violate the rights of Englishmen any further than their repu tation is concerned. To confiscate the property of a British subject, requires a joint act of the king, the house of lords, and the commons: to confiscate the pro perty, or seize the person of a neutral, under the operation of this new machine ry of state, requires only the act of the crown.

These innovations are therefore the ground of high and solemn charges from all other nations, particularly America, whose rights they do violate. With to the law of nations, and particular treaties, when there are any." "There need their sources, and properly understood in called Carlsham, about 25 miles to the

their bearings and aperation—it is im-possible for an honest, intelligent Ame-can to pullists these charges. They have become too notorlous for the denial of England's most obdurate advocates. No ingenuity of man can give to such shameful dereliction of principles, any possible colouring of justice.

THE VOLUNTEER.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

Case of the schooner Laura Ann. On the 15th December, 1809, the Laura Ann sailed from the port of New York loaded with cotton, bound to St. Sebastians Being dismasted in a gale of wind, she put into Lisbon on the loth January last to refit. When ready for sea the captain was notified by admiral Berkley that all the ports in Spain, from Guyon to the French coast, were, by an order in council of the 24th February last, declared in a state of rigorous block ade. The Laura Ann, then proceeded for the port of Tonningen. On the ent trance of the channel, and during her ade. passinge, she was frequently boarded, strictly examined by the British cruizers, and suffered to pass. On the 24th April the Laura Ann, arrived in the Eyder, and on the 30th she reached Tonningen.

The commissioners appointed by the king of Denmark to examine the papers of neutral ships, having ordered the vessel away, in consequence of having been in the port of Lisbon, the Laura Ann was forced to seek another part for the discharge of her cargo. On the 17th May she sailed from Tonningen for the port of Stralsund, in Swedish Pomers, nia. On the 6th June, then in the Bal. tic, she was brought to by the British frigate Pyramus, commanded by captain Dashwood, in company with other ships of war. Captain D. boarded the Laura Ann himself, examined her papers, and not finding a British licence, demanded where it was? Upon being informed that it was a paper which the American government did not acknowledge, he replied, "don't you know you have no right to trade with any foreign power without first going into England and paying your duties? However," added he, "as affairs are in a good train between the two governments, I may as well let you go"-Captain Dashwood then quitted the schooner; but had not proceeded far before he halled from his boat the sloop of war Prometheus, saying, "Here is an American who has been to Lisbon, Tonningen, and five or six other places, and now wan's to go to Stralsund and as many more. Take him to the Minotaur; tell captain Barrett I think him a good prize Dainn him I he ought to be sent in. Send him in!" -The Prometheus sent her boat to the Laura Ann, and took the captain on beard the Mino aur. A boat from the Minotaur was sent to the Laura Ann, with a prize master and 12 men, and returned with the second mate and 10 men of the schooner on board the Minotaur. The captain of the Laura Ann was then sent back to the sch'r, and on the following day the prize master received his instruction to proceed to London for adjudication During the voyage the vessel experienced very heavy gales of wind; and, from the ignorance and unskilful management of the prize master, was so strained as to make nearly five feet water in her hold. On the 28th of June the Laura Ann arrived at Blackwall (essel and cargo in a most deplorable state) and being libelled, was tried on the 2d August, before sir William Scott, who after a very short statement of the cause restored the whole property, ordering. however, the claimants to pay costs, "Justice so requiring;" these are the very words of sir Wm Scott.

On taking possession of the vessel the captain called a survey. which was appointed at Lloyd's Coffee House. The surveyors reported the schooner was much strained; that the foremast was sprung, and that, to repair the damages she had sustained, it was necessary to discharge the cargo, which was done by this order On landing the cargo it was found in so damaged a state, by reason of the sea water in the vessels hold, as to render it not only unfit to be re shipped but necessary to make immediate sale of it on the best possible terms, in order to prevent a total loss of the property. County and City of A York, es.

Jacob Williams, seaman, deposeth and

sayeth, that he the deponent sailed on a voyage from New York to Europe, as second mate on board the schooner Laura Ann. That the said sch'r being dismasted put into Lisbon to refit, from whence she sailed for Tonningen. That on the 17th May the said sch'r was taken possession of by the Minotaur British hip of war, commanded by cap ain John Barret That the deponent together with ten of the crew belonging to the Laura Ann, were removed to the Minetaur, where they were detained six days upon prisoners' allowance.—That on the 11th day of Junz the master of arms applied to this deponent and the other en to enter into the British service, to which proposal they all refused their consent; -on which they were told to be ready to go on shore the next morning at 4 o'clock On the 12th of June the said deponent, together with the said ten men, were ordered into the boat. That this deponent represented to the commanding officer, that neither he nor his companions had had any thing to eat that day; that they had no money to buy provisions, and were ignorant of the language of the country To which the officer replied, that they must go on shore then, or they would be kept on board altogether. This deponent further sayeth, that he togother with the said ten men, were landed at a small place