

**Mackarel, Pork & Rum.**  
New Landing and for Sale,  
60 barrels No. 1 & 2 Boston BAY MACKAREL.  
50 do. New-York Prime PORK.  
7 hds. New-England RUM.  
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,  
No. 13, Bowley's wharf.  
November 9

**BAKERS' FLOUR.**  
THE Subscriber having commenced the Milling Business, has on sale  
A few Barrels FLOUR,  
suitable for Bakers and Family's use, No. 59, Smith's wharf.  
ANDREW CRAWFORD.  
November 9

**FOR SALE,**  
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,  
A Strong Healthy NEGRO LAD,  
who has been accustomed to hard work, and would be a valuable hand on a farm or iron works. For further particulars, enquire at this office.  
November 9

**CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.**

THE Friends and Patrons of this Institution, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that the Boarding House belonging to the School, was thoroughly repaired in the month of August last, and that it is now ready to accommodate sixty boarders. From the first day of the ensuing year, it will be under the direction of an experienced steward, Mr. John Kilgour.  
The well known salubrity of this place, proceeding from an advantageous situation, pure air, and excellent water, has evinced its superiority this year, by withstanding the influence of a season, which proved uncommonly sickly in many parts of the neighbouring counties, and of the state in general. Not one pupil of this school has been confined a single day by sickness—a rare, and perhaps a singular instance.

The requested situation of Charlotte Hall, removed from the vicious examples and lures of populous cities and towns; the impossibility of indulging in habits of dissipation and extravagance, and the freedom enjoyed in healthful and manly exercise during the hours of recreation, must render this institution worthy of the serious attention of all parents and guardians, whose sole view of the literary acquirements, healthy, early habits and morals of their children.

**Boarding, (to be paid quarterly in advance, the boarder finding his own bed, &c.)**  
£29 7 6  
If not paid regularly in advance 30 17 6  
If the boarder finds his bed, &c. and is regularly paid in advance 31 15 0  
If he finds his bed, &c. and is not regularly paid in advance 33 17 6  
Tuition, per annum 10 10 0  
Additional for French 2 10 0

The duties of the Mathematical Department of this School, are ably and diligently discharged by Mr. N. H. Snow. The assistant teacher in the Classical Department, Mr. A. Rogers, adds uncommon industry to very useful talents.

**D. DONLEVY,**  
Principal of Charlotte Hall School.  
November 9

**A. Johns & T. C. Wheeler,**  
Merchant Tailors,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from No. 62 Market-street, to No. 4, North Charles-street, opposite the Domestic Warehouse—where they intend continuing the above business in all its various branches, on accommodating terms.

One or two **GOOD HANDS** can have constant employment, by applying as above.  
November 6

**Five Dollars Reward.**  
STRAYED or Stolen from the stable of the subscriber on Federal Hill, Baltimore, on Friday morning last,  
**A DARK BAY HORSE,**

with star and blaze in his face; the hair shaved off close to his skin on the near side and hip; switch tail; is 13 or 14 hands high, four or five years old, a small lump inside the hough of his near hind leg. The above reward will be given to any person who will take up this horse; or reasonable charges for such information as will enable me to get him.  
**WALTER ARMSTRONG,**  
Federal Hill, Baltimore.  
Nov 6

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber feels it necessary to notify the public, that, for weighty considerations, he has found it proper to withdraw from the partnership he lately contracted with Mr. Augustine Bouzian, under the firm of *Bouzian and Young*, which is hereby dissolved.  
**JOHN C. YOUNG,**  
November 2

**WILLIAM HASLETT,**  
Having taken the two warehouses fronting the head of Frederick street docks, has room for the STORAGE of MERCHANDIZE and COUNTRY PRODUCE, which he will receive on terms advantageous to the storer. Being well acquainted with the different qualities of GRAIN, he will undertake to buy and sell at a moderate commission, and will (when required) make reasonable advances on all quantities of grain on storage.  
He has for Sale,  
1800 bushels Cadiz Salt  
3000 do. do.  
Alum, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento  
H. on Java and India Tea  
Cut Nails, &c.  
November 7

**HUNTER & ROBINSON'S**  
List of Prizes, in the Philadelphia  
VINYARD LOTTERY.  
4th Days Drawing—500 Tickets drawn,  
among which is the following Prizes.  
Value of \$500—No. 490.  
Do 50 747, 980, 1631, 6180  
1635  
107 329, 363  
473, 1344, 1152  
Do 25 141, 1692  
and 104 prizes of 60 cents each.

**TICKETS,**  
Hales and Quarters for sale, at Hunter and Robinson's Lotter Office,  
34, Chestnut Street, Philad.  
Correct Checks to be kept at their State

**THE WHIG.**

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1810.

**CONSTITUTIONAL.**

It is with unfeigned satisfaction, we hear from Annapolis, that Mr. BLAND introduced into the House of Delegates on Wednesday last, a most energetic, clear and argumentative protest against the interference of Congress in establishing Banks. It is couched in form of instructions to the Maryland representatives and senators in Congress; and ably exposes the ruinous impolicy and unconstitutionality of National Banks. Its great length precludes the possibility of inserting it to day; the following is the concluding resolution:

**"Resolved,** That the representatives and senators of this state in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested and instructed, to oppose, by all means in their power, the establishment of a National Bank, in whatever manner it may be proposed to organize such an institution."

**Latest from Europe.**

By the ship *Harris*, which arrived here yesterday in 26 days from the Downs, the editors of the Whig have received London papers to the 4th ult. from which they have formed the following SUMMARY & EXTRACTS, WITH REMARKS.

General Armstrong is said to have set out from Paris the 28th of September for Bordeaux, where he was to embark for America.

The American sloop of war *Hornet*, arrived at Plymouth, Eng. October 3, from Havre, with the American Consul on board, who left Paris on the 28th of Sept. She brought rumours of the defeat of general Massena in Portugal, by the British and Portuguese army under lord Wellington. The Niobe frigate of 36 guns is said to have spoken a French fishing boat off the French coast, which communicated the same intelligence.—The "Globe" of October 4 says, the Tonnant man of war arrived from Lisbon, announces the fact that by a telegraphic communication from Wellington's army, it appeared that an engagement was actually commenced on Thursday, Sept. 28,—the day before he sailed. Now, if the result was known even by a line of telegraphs at Havre on Monday the 1st October, would not the account have been received at Lisbon on Friday, the day on which the Tonnant left the Tagus?—Besides, the "Times" of the same date shows that the news of the reported defeat of Massena was uncertain or doubtful. Defeat or victory, is almost unimportant to England. No thing but the interposition of an Almighty Power can arrest the approach of her overthrow. In a little time, we shall hear the news of the capture of the English army or its expulsion from Portugal.

A sanguinary conspiracy is said to have been detected at Lisbon September 15. It had been plotted to rise upon the British on the 29th Sept. and massacre them. The marquis of Abrantes is among the conspirators; many arrests were made; and the prisoners are to be sent off to the Brazils.—A Portuguese lady, who was married to a French general is reported to have made the discovery.

The Statesman of October 5, says, that ministers had received dispatches from lord Wellington, but suffered little to transpire; that the English are hated by the people whom they are sent to protect; and that, if ministers do not immediately withdraw the army from Portugal, after the plot ought to have opened their eyes, they will shew a contempt for its safety surpassing all former tenacity.

Bonaparte has conferred a material benefit upon his Roman States, having disposed of the national domains to pay the public debt.

**ENGLISH FUNDS.**

The Bank of England (in league with the ministry no doubt) had agreed to advance some money on the *Product Omnium*, to prevent it from being thrown in too great quantities into the market;—which would have increased the depreciation, and created universal distrust.—As this business is more momentous than the battles in Portugal, we copy the following from the *Globe* of Oct. 4:

"We yesterday stated, that on Tuesday morning the Broker of Messrs. Goldsmid & Co. settled with the persons on the Stock Exchange, the price at which the bargains for stock had been made.—This actually took place, but it of course related only to the bargains where stock was to be delivered or received on that day, and could not allude to the general settling. Yesterday there was a meeting of the gentlemen who had made time bargains with the Broker of the house of Messrs Goldsmid and Co.

bargains or to fulfil them. They yesterday paid the differences on the bargains which became due.

It was also yesterday announced, that the Bank had consented to advance (not as the *Standard* says) 45 per cent. on the pledged Omnium, in the hands of the gentlemen who had lent money on the security of it, as the means of preventing it from being brought hastily to the market. In other words, they were willing to pay back £45 on all the Omnium upon which £55 had been paid; to take it in as if only 10 per cent. had been paid on it, and to advance all the rest, on the individuals giving the usual bond for the redemption. This resolution argues extraordinary spirit and liberality on the part of the Bank, unless indeed we are to presume that they have received some extraordinary encouragement from government; for the Omnium had already suffered a depreciation of £10 per cent; and their original resolution was, that they would not take it until 20 per cent was paid upon it."

**LUCIEN BUONAPARTE.**  
Had actually proceeded from Civita Vecchia in Italy, to Cagliari, in Sardinia, where he claimed the hospitality and protection of Mr. Hill, the British minister. Mr. Hill not thinking it prudent to receive him at Cagliari sent him, with his family and suite, (in all upwards of 40 persons) in the Pomone frigate to Malta, where he was received by general Oakes as a prisoner of war, and will remain until instructions respecting him are received from government. According to our Malta letter, Lucien Buonaparte is not a voluntary emigrant, but has been banished from the continent of Europe for his obstinacy in resisting the views and wishes of Napoleon by whom he was pressed to divorce his wife, become king of Rome, and marry his daughter (15 years old) to Ferdinand VII.

If this statement be authentic, we cannot sufficiently praise the inflexible, virtuous, independent conduct of Lucien Buonaparte, in spurning the mandate of a tyrant.

**Russians and Turks.**

An official bulletin has been published at Constantinople, giving a sketch of an obstinate battle fought near Schumla on the 19th of July.—The Russians had abandoned the siege of that place July 14, retired to their camp at Kayalidere. The Turks, learning that the enemy intended to retreat farther, marched and attacked them just as they were breaking up their camp. The Turkish bulletin describes the battle and the result in the following truly characteristic manner:

"His highness the generalissimo led the troops in person to the combat.—With the aid of the Almighty the battle commenced, while the enemy was raising his camp at Kayalidere, and retreating with rapidity. In the combat, which lasted from seven to ten, (that is to say, from seven in the morning till ten at night) the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were completely beaten. The place, even while was situated the camp of these unfortunates, became the theatre of the military evolutions of the troops of his highness. Praise be to the Lord who has given us so signal a victory! and of which the trophies are a great number of heads and of prisoners."

On this victory, gamed after 15 hours fighting, the London editor remarks, that the slaughter on both sides must have been great; "and if the result was as stated, a signal defeat on the part of the Russians, it is strange that the victorious enemy, instead of pursuing them, should have returned to their camp!"

**ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

When we meet with useful essays in foreign prints of celebrity, we presume we cannot perform a more acceptable service than to republish them here. The views and comparisons they contain of the financial, commercial and political systems of other nations are like mirrors in which we may behold the image of our own.

The following is one of the finest specimens we have ever seen, of that composition which treats great subjects with simplicity, yet with precision; which analyses the compound mass (as it were) of a nation's policy, and points out the real consistent principles; explains causes and effects, and illustrates all by contrast. We see modern England compared to modern France,—a rickety dwarf by the side of a Hercules. The editor of the London Statesman, in introducing the same article to his English readers, treats them in the most earnest manner, to pursue and ruminate upon it. "The French Journals, says he, are written by men of superior minds, men who understand the principles which govern success or failure of enterprises, and are much acquainted with facts in detail. The article we give to day shews you your true situation. The Bullion committee have partly opened your eyes; but they blundered; from their small knowledge in the science of political economy, and by some false deductions have a little weakened the truths they did develop. The *Journal de l'Empire* has unerring principles on this topic, and you cannot do better than listen to it in this. She will tell you why your specie is gone—she will tell you, that you no longer have a balance of trade,—which brings the precious metals there, wherever it is. She will tell you that you cannot have a balance of trade, from a combination of circumstances against you—from the genius and industry successfully employed on the continent to find substitutes for coloni-

such of the colonial produce as will grow on the continent; from new habits lessening the desire for these articles of luxury in France and its dependencies; and finally, from the power and vigilance of the French government, which shuts your trade out of the continent, all but a small and smuggling remnant."

She will give you this fearful intelligence, that you have no surplus for war without commerce, and that therefore if money is found for war, it must be out of the bowels of the people. All this is information on which you ought to pause.  
It will explain your difficulties better than the orators of the Bank of England, or even the Bullion Committee, who did find out something. From the understanding of the cause of your miseries, you will at length turn your eyes to the right quarter for a remedy. You will no longer listen to the bank orators, to the modern alchemists seeking after bullion; nor to that arch political economist half made of serious agricultural studies, compounded with mock patriotism and unfeigned selfishness.  
These sound observations are not copied as a recommendation to the essay in the French Journal, for it requires none. It comes to us through the medium of London papers, obligingly lent to the editors of the Whig

**FRENCH PAPERS.**

The *Journal de l'Empire* contains the following article:—  
*Analysis of the Financial situation of England and France.*

**ENGLAND.**—England cannot have more than 300 millions of revenue: she has, however, 1,500 millions; but 300 millions represent her actual wealth, and 1,200 millions the revenue of her monopoly; whence it results, that when England is ever so little cramped in her commerce, the exchange becomes unfavourable to her; she can no longer support herself, and she requires a paper money. Paper-money is a natural and indisensable consequence of the situation of a nation which like England, has created a fictitious revenue. England pays 600 millions of interest for debt; that is, twice her real and reasonable revenue.

**FRANCE.**—France has 800 millions of revenue in time of peace. This is only two-thirds of what she can raise in time of war. By adding 50 centimes to her rates of imports, her revenue is raised to 1,200 millions. This revenue is wholly derived from her own territory. She has 50 millions of debt, that is to say, one 16th of her ordinary income. It is obvious from this, that France has not and ought not to have a paper-money.—France may be considered as a rich farmer, who finds every thing on his farm. She has no need of commerce, but as an agent for selling her productions. Germany, Italy, are open to her speculations; and even England is happy to receive, when she chooses to send, the surplus of her produce. The bank discounts twice as much as the *Caisse de compte* discounted in 1780. It has 120 millions of notes in circulation. These are true bank notes, convertible into specie at pleasure, and not forced. Her manufactures are in such a state of prosperity, that they supply not only her home consumption, but that of Italy and Germany. The manufactures of France never before prospered so much.

*Analysis of the Commercial situation of England and France.*

**ENGLAND.**—As the power of England rests upon her commerce, that commerce consists in the circulation of the produce of the New World. We have proved that four fifths of her revenue arose from brokerage; it is the coffee, therefore, the sugar, the indigo, the dye woods, the muslins of India, which constitute her fortune; all her prosperity consists in drawing these productions from both the Indies, and in promoting their introduction into Europe.

**FRANCE.**—France has an interest wholly continental; her revenue arises from the produce of her fields, of her vines, her olives, her tobacco, her fabrics of silk and linen, and from the cottons of her southern provinces. Like the Continent, she has an interest in rejecting the merchandize of the Indies, and in profiting by the bounty of nature, which has placed within the Old Continent what may enable it to dispense with the New. Thus the shackles which she has thrown upon English brokerage are such, that the consumption of sugar, of coffee, and colonial produce, less within three years decreased one half in Europe. The discoveries which she has made enable her even to replace the productions of the continent. The sugar from grapes is sold cheaper than the cane sugar ever was, even at the period of the greatest communication with the colonies. The cottons of Naples and of Rome are superior to those of America. The kermes, the wood, and theadder, thanks to the aids of chemistry, compensate for the want of colonial dyes. Already soda is made every where. When the New World was discovered, the arts of chemistry were in their infancy. The continental system has produced a real, a prodigious revolution. It will oppose an insurmountable obstacle to the brokerage of England; and in proportion as the continental powers feel, and they have felt for a long time, that it is their interest to tax the importation of colonial produce, they will have success in their attempt to tax the importation of the continent itself. This result is not chimerical.—The actual prosperity of France, the aid which she derives from

from that, this revolution has advanced 16 hrs of its course. It has been silently working; it will burst forth; and at a general continental peace, England will be astonished at the progress of the arts of chemistry in Europe, of the naturalization, of the culture of the plants of America on the continent, and of the repugnance of the continent to give her its gold, and impoverish itself when it finds an equivalent within itself. These are the great causes of the diminution of English commerce; these effects will be more efficacious than the decrees of Milan and Berlin. Let these decrees continue in force a few years longer, and they will make themselves be felt a century after they have been revoked.

*Analysis of the Politics of England and France.*

**ENGLAND.**—The alliance of England has caused the ruin of the powers who have courted it; witness the stadholder of Holland, the kings of Naples and Sardina, and the other princes who have given themselves up to it. England is in her internal policy intolerant; a population of more than 6 millions of Christians cannot profess their religion; cannot hold employments in the state, or in the army, without renouncing their faith.—England oppresses the nations with whom she unites, because she carries her oppression so far as not to leave them the free exercise of their religion. Such are the effects of the English administration. Ireland cannot be guarded without a considerable army. Tranquillity cannot be maintained in London without an armed force. Even in London, English troops have been seen to fire upon the people.—Old men, women and children, to enforce the respect due to the law. It was not only the bayonet that was employed,—it was cannon, and trains of artillery which were brought to London to make the government respected. The king of England durst not go abroad in London unattended; he has, ten times, been very near being assassinated; he will take care not to go among a crowd.—It is probable that he would not do so with impunity.

In order to have sailors, they are pressed; they are carried off in the public streets without law, like savages. In these expeditions men are beaten, they are killed; every where authority acts with violence. The English government, then, has all the characteristics of tyranny and oppression: it employs the bayonet and the cannon to keep in obedience one of the principal divisions of its empire, and to restrain its capital; it shackles six millions of its citizens in the exercise of their religion.

**FRANCE.**—All the powers allied to France are aggrandized; all the countries united with it receive a paternal treatment; toleration, there, is entire and absolute; within the circumference of the Louvre is the chapel of St. Thomas, where Protestants officiate; the emperor appoints and pays the bishops and clergy, the presidents of the consistory, and the ministers; organizes the seminaries and the schools of Geneva and Montauban. Civil authority has no right to restrain the conscience; this is the principle of the French monarchy.—No troops are necessary in the united countries Piedmont, Tuscany, Genoa, had not 1500 troops when the emperor was at Vienna. There were only 1200 men in the garrison at Paris. The conscription was levied, the taxes were exactly paid, and every thing was tranquil.—At no time has an armed force been employed since the close of the revolution; and the emperor promenades in the midst of the crowd which covers the Carrousel, or in the park of St. Cloud in his chariot and four, at slow pace, with the empress, and a simple page, and amidst 150,000 spectators surrounding his carriage, and blessing the father of the country. Opinion is all powerful in France, from the lowest class to the highest; all listen to reason, and march when the trumpet sounds. The conscription is regulated like the taxes; it is levied without commotion, without disorder; the magistrates of the people preside over the whole, there is nothing of violence or tumult to be seen.

*From St. Domingo.*

We are indebted to a mercantile friend in this city, for the following intelligence; as well as for other articles for which we have not room to day, by reason of the important matter with which our paper is crowded.

*Translated for the Whig.*

**PROCLAMATION.**

HENRY CHRISTOPHE, President and Generalissimo of the land and sea forces of Hayti.  
To the Army (composed of the land and sea forces).  
SOLDIERS,  
St. Nicholas Mole has succumbed to your arms; the rebellion in this quarter is extinguished, and you have placed in all places, the flag of the legitimate authority, rendered so famous already by the numerous triumphs gained over the enemies of liberty.

A regular siege of twenty days has sufficed to render in ruins the fortress built by partial hands to the detriment of rebellion. In vain a pretended expeditionary army flattered itself to perpetuate intestine divisions and to procure license on the altar of error: Your arms in support of the most just causes have in a few days overturned those officers and engulfed in their proud wreck the audacity, the projects and hopes of a new horde of Vendéans.