

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 sequestered situation of Charlotte Hall, remote 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, who see a just value on the literary acquirements, health, early habits and morals of youth.

Rates of Boarding and Tuition.
Boarding, (to be paid quarterly in advance, the boarder finding his own bed, &c.) £ 28 7 6
If not paid regularly in advance 30 17 6
If the Steward furnishes a bed, &c. and is regularly paid in advance 31 15 0
If he furnishes a 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 able and diligent discharged by Mr. N. H. Shaw. The assistant teacher in the Classical Department, Mr. A. R. Kitchin, adds uncommon industry to very useful talents.

D. DONLEVY,
Principal of Charlotte Hall School.
November 9 d1m

Mackarel, Pork & Rum.
Now Landing and for Sale,
60 barrels No. 1 & 2 Boston Bay MACKAREL.
50 do. New-York Prime PORK.
7 hhd. New-England RUM.
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14, Bowley's wharf.
November 9 d4*

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.
AND W. CRAWFORD.
November 9 d1*

TO MARINERS, &c.
Bouditch's Practical Navigator
Ship Master's Assistant
And a few Copies of the
Nautical Almanack, for 1811.
FOR SALE AT
S. C. LEAKIN'S,
Lithery Office, No. 1, Fell's-st. F. P.
November 12 d6*

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 d4*

FELL'S POINT
Circulating Library.
It is earnestly requested that persons holding Books belonging to this Library, will leave them at the Library Room, immediately, in order that the subscriber may be enabled to have a Catalogue printed, for the accommodation of those ladies and gentlemen who may wish to patronize this institution. As soon as this request is complied with, arrangements will be made to obtain all new publications.
S. C. LEAKIN.
November 2 d

CITY TAXES.
THOSE persons who are in arrears for City, Paving and Pump Taxes, are respectfully requested to pay the same immediately, either when called over at the Collector's Office, in South-street.
Those who neglect this notice are informed that my duty to the public as well as myself, must prevent longer indulgence, and that I shall proceed to enforce payment without respect to persons.
Benjamin Fowler,
Collector.
Oct. 6 d1*

Coffee, Indigo and Hides.
FOR SALE,
The CARGO of the sch'r Fame, Robert Russell, master, from Luçaira,
CONSISTING OF
Green COFFEE } of the first Quality.
INDIGO }
HIDES }
APPLY TO
NATH'L F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14, Bowley's wharf.
Who has Landing for Sale,
100 boxes Mould Candles,
4, 5, 6 & 8 to the pound, made this season.
November 12 d1*

BENJAMIN GLAGETT
Considers it necessary to inform his friends in this way, that he has changed his residence from Baltimore to Frederick county, near New Windsor; and that it is his intention to be in the city of Baltimore, at Mr. Cadby's, from the first to the sixth of January next.
Pipe-Creek, Frederick county, Nov. 6, 1810.
Nov 9 d1*

WAS FOUND
On Monday evening last, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, in Eutaw-street, by the City Watch—Two Pieces of MUSLIN. The owner by describing the same and paying the expense of this advertisement, may have them on applying to
JOSEPH HOOK,
Captain of the Watch.
November 8 d1*

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1810.

COMMUNICATION.

Capt. Richard P. Weathers, of the sch'r Felicity of this port, arrived here last Saturday from Aux Cayes, brings a number of other information, the following narrative of a most bloody and treacherous deed:

The schooner Blossom, of Philadelphia, proceeding home with wood and \$16,000 in specie, was followed by the night by 2 boats and 9 men, the harbour master at the head of them, who boarded the sch'r within 7 miles of the harbour, drove the crew down the fore-castle, took out the money and sunk her, with the poor fellows on board. Two days after, a sch'r arrived, who reported having seen a vessel's stem with a knee head representing a Viper, which corresponded with that of the Blossom. In the meantime, the Harbour master and the other officers concerned were noticed to have great plenty of money; and were frolicking. Suspicion arose in the mind of Mr. Young, the consignee of the Blossom, who had the men arrested; one of whom confessed the act. Six on ly were caught, and shot the next day at high water mark; three escaped to the mountains, after whom a particular search was making by an armed force.

One of Peiton's cruisers captured and carried into Aux-Cayes in October, a French privateer loaded with dry goods, valued at \$120,000; was said to be formerly an American schooner called the Mary; she had captured a number of English and Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Jamaica—She was taken by surprise in the following manner:—One of Peiton's brigs manned 3 boats with 38 men, boarded the schooner in the night off the Isle de Ash, and carried her; she mounted 6 nine pounders and had 80 men.

In the hurricane on the 28th Sept the following vessels were driven ashore or wrecked:
Schr Margaret, of Norfolk; was after wards got off, and went to be repaired.
Schr Washington (an Eastern vessel) had all her cargo on board, logwood, hides, &c. saved.
The Columbia had some cargo on board, which was saved.

The Dash had all her outward cargo of fish on board,—principally saved.
[An English ship of 18 guns, was lost.]

The following persons captains and scamen of the vessels wrecked, were brought home by the Felicity:
Capt Wm Bailey; Thomas Brooks, and a black man cook,—of the Margaret. Lott Cobb, mate; John Goodspeed, Abel Howard, James Burnham, of sch'r Dash—Stephen Chapman, Joshua Goss, Joshua Goss, jun. Wm. Goss, Josiah Thomson, James Stewart, of schooner Columbia.—L. D. Connor, Daniel Newman, Isaac Robinson, John Dill, Lewis Davies and Stephen Davies of schooner Washington.

Three of Miranda's men, who had sailed to Aux Cayes from Jamaica, came home by the same conveyance Benj. Davies, Ellery Kenley and Robert Stevenson.

THE CONSTITUTION.
We are extremely gratified to find that the Aurora has come forward to vindicate the constitution, and to defend the rights of the many against the designs of the stock-jobbing phalanx.—With the lapse of the present charter of the U. S. Bank, we hope for the utter abandonment of all anti-constitutional schemes—and we hope that every state legislature in the Union will assume such an attitude at their ensuing sessions, as will deter desperate men from stabbing the constitution again. May our liberties never be wrapped up in the winding sheet of a national bank! Look at England.

It seems, that by an order of Bonaparte, of the 20th Sept the cargoes of 28 American vessels, transported from Holland to Antwerp, were advertised on the 23d Sept. by the principal receiver of the customs, to be sold on the 15th of October.
We have received a printed list of all the American prize cases now pending before the Imperial Prize Court at Paris. Sept 1st.—It was printed by order of Mr. Warden, late consul general and agent of prize causes; there are in all 79 cases, among which are those of four vessels from Baltimore, viz. the Sally, Low, registered in July 1806; Robereus, Hall, registered in February 1810; Little John, Hynton, registered in February 1810; Henry, Jacobs, registered in the prize court in February 1810.

We have not learnt however, whether these cases, &c. are likely to change our relations with France; as a general rule of restoration will, we presume, be adopted. But experience has shewn that we meet no justice in English or French prize courts. Our repeated submission, submission, submission, have justified insult and robbery.—If that sort of acquiescence can do so!

As far as fidelity, constant attention to American claims, and an extensive knowledge of maritime law, could aid the plundered, Mr. Warden's exertions in behalf of American merchants deserve great praise; but, an individual nowadays has no more influence than—justice!

Amongst the American merchandise advertised to be sold at Antwerp, we perceive 9482 pieces of Irish linen. This, we imagine, is not an American commodity! True; we reverse the doctrine, that enemy's goods shall be safe in the vessel of a friend or neutral; but, our federal advocates have justified England in a contrary practice; and Bonaparte, we suppose has acted on English and federal maxims. Now, when the poisoned chalice is returned to their own lips, the federalists ought to acknowledge how dishonest and improper it is, to varnish the injustice of any foreign nation.

It has been asserted in some of the papers, that Bonaparte has caused an American cargo to be seized in a Dutch port. We had better wait for official intelligence, before we undertake to decide on such news. How do we know whether he will ever again permit our tobacco to be imported into the dominions of France? He has passed municipal laws to guard his manufactures and agriculturists from foreign harm.—In this respect, we wish our government would imitate him. Such laws every nation has a right to pass.

PECULATION.
We understand (says a London paper of Sept 25) that some discoveries of fraud and peculation have been lately made in the Ordnance Department, at Fort George, in Scotland, and the individual who made the discovery has been dismissed the service. We are however happy to learn, that this affair is likely to undergo a strict investigation, and it is to be hoped the person who made the discovery will be remunerated for the service he has rendered the country.—Restoring him will not be sufficient for that purpose.

HORNE TOOKE.
Mr. Horne Tooke's present illness, says a London paper of September 29, is a relapse of his former severe indisposition, but he is so extremely feeble, that it is apprehended that it will prove fatal. He had his grave made some time ago in his garden, inclosed by a plain building, which for some time past he visited daily, when ever he was able to be moved.

ABSTRACT FROM THE
VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF
MARYLAND.

Wednesday, November 7.
Five additional members appeared, qualified, and took their seats.
A petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington county, praying a road may be made near the saw mills of Eli Williams, to the Greer-Spring furnace, a public high-way, was referred to Messrs Bowles, Thomas, B. Hall, and Grahame.
On motion, leave given to bring in a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the Council, for the ensuing year.—Ordered, that Messrs. Street, Nabby, and Hebert be a committee to bring in the same.

On motion, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to confirm an act passed at November Session, 1809, to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed, or holding offices of profit or trust in the State, and persons elected Members of the Legislature, or Electors of the Senate;—Ordered that Messrs. Herbert, Bland, and Hysick, be a committee to prepare and ring in the same.
On motion, leave given to bring in a bill for the valuation of real and personal property within this State;—ordered that Messrs. Stevens, Schie, Jump, Archer and Harryman, be a committee to bring in the same.

On motion, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled "an act to establish PUBLIC SCHOOLS in the several counties through out this State, for the education of orphans, and the children of poor people;—Ordered, that Messrs. Warfield, Herbert, Marriot, Comets, A. Brown, Grahame, and W. B. Williams, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.
The Clerk of the Council delivered a communication from the executive, enclosing letters from the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, New-Hampshire and Georgia, which were read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying a law may pass to enable creditors to recover from debtors, as well in the city where the debt is contracted, as where the debtor resides, the amount of debts due to them, which shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, and which other wise are accountable before magistrates; was referred to Messrs. aron, Bland and Welsh.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Anne Arundel county, lying for a road leading from Wm. Mikin's gate, to intersect the road leading from Annapolis to Hammond's or G's Ferry;

referred to Messrs. Warfield, Marriot, and Belt.

On motion, leave given to bring in a bill to confirm an act passed at November Session, 1809, to alter all such parts of the Declaration of Rights, Constitution, and Form of Government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and general tax for the support of the Christian religion;—ordered, that Messrs. Archer, Sch'ley and Belt, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

GLEANINGS,

From London papers received at the office of the Whig
Report assigns to lord Castlereagh the difficult task of bringing about an union between the discordant military in India—that the talents of the noble lord, at affecting an Union, are brilliantly pre eminent, is a truth that has, in many instances, been extorted from his countrymen!!!

Notwithstanding the wretched appearance which the clergy make throughout the principality of Wales, instead of teaching his offspring the arts of agriculture, a Welsh farmer educates his children to the church. He has been told, that a parson is a gentleman all the world over, and therefore, actuated by his national pride, he naturally determines to have as many gentlemen in his family as there are males belonging to it. The county of Merioneth sends out annually such a concourse of candidates for holy orders, that the parsons of Dolgelly, the chief town, are a proverb in the country. One of the chaplains to Drummond, a late bishop of St. Asaph, observing the vast numbers that came to be ordained from that quarter, said, "Sure, my lord, we ought to style that part of your diocese the Levitical land." "O! no," replied the bishop, "rather call it the hot-bed of the clergy!"

The bans of matrimony were actually published, about 30 years ago, at St. George the Martyr, Queen square, between two foundlings; but the marriage was prevented by the discovery that they were brother and sister!

The plant court of Denmark, in conformity with the views—probably by the direction—of Napoleon, has published an ordinance relative "to a new toll line," by which the commerce of Great Britain is to be excluded. The cordon of exclusion will be extended to every place under the influence of France—and where is the point on the continent of Europe which she does not at this moment command? The crisis to which we are rapidly approaching is awful—but that the effect will not be commensurate with the expectations of Bonaparte, is, we think, highly probable. The commerce of England will be deeply affected—but it cannot be destroyed while England can meet the concentrated powers of Europe on the ocean.

The lords commissioners for trade have been pleased to acquaint the merchants, trading to the Mediterranean, that the government of Algiers have ceded to his majesty the extensive and fertile tract of territory on the African coast, betwixt, and comprehending, the settlements of La Cala and Bona; from whence the French African Company, in their trade from Marseilles, have, till recently, derived essential advantages, during a period of above one hundred and fifty years.

NAPOLEON'S VIEWS AND POWER, IN EUROPE.

The entire commerce of Europe is become *permissive*—absolutely dependent on the personal caprice of Bonaparte. The progress of Napoleon's system of commercial exclusion, is, from the very nature of the enterprise, extremely slow; but every year brings fresh conviction, that, with the continent of Europe, commercial intercourse, if not entirely annihilated, will be so circumscribed, as to produce a frequent recurrence of the embarrassments which at this moment press so heavily.

Prussia, as a kingdom, is no more; its king is but elector of Brandenburg, with a royal designation; and retains her name and royalty only to make her fall more conspicuous. The hand which aways the sceptre of Prussia are too feeble long to retain that insecure possession—Napoleon has yet provision to make for many remaining candidates—men who have shared his fortunes, and eminently contributed to place him on the imperial throne of France. Of these Berthier claims the first place; and for him must be destined some diadem of lustre superior to any yet conferred by Bonaparte. The Muscovite will too late awaken from his security—he will at last discover a truth fatal to his own ambition—though, perhaps, beneficial in its effects to Europe—that it is the never ceasing policy of France, to drive the power of Russia back to that quarter of the globe from whence the genius of the great Czar Peter first drew her forth, as an European power of the first rank.

The apprehensions entertained within less than half a century, of the predominating power of Russia, which was then gradually increasing, as the effect of system, have vanished, or been more justly transferred against France. That empire has, indeed, become most critically situated since the alliance of the Gallic and Austrian monarchs. Russia looks to Turkey as a source of aggrandisement, whenever, by either force or treachery, she may possess the means of gratifying her avarice and ambition. But it is by the plunder of Turkey alone that Bonaparte can propose to pay his father-in-law the price of his ambitious consort;

and give something which he has no interest to retain. The only plan that Russia can pursue, will be to divide the empire, by entering into a second Polish league of partition.

Turkey has been long sinking into ruin by the sure effect of military despotism. In consequence of the alliance between Austria, Russia, and the Porte, to repel the aggressions of France, Russian squadrons of war were permitted to pass the sacred walls of the seraglio, and to inspect as friends that weakness which may now assist them as enemies. Turkey must doubtless fall, when France permits it, but not without a mighty concussion; at which the Eastern World will tremble. France indulges the hostilities of Russia against the Porte only to save trouble to herself and Austria.

The miseries which have recently been experienced by the nations of Europe, are indeed an awful lesson, but the manifest vengeance of Heaven, while it punishes, may also purify; the inflictions of Providence never want their true characters, and the blindness of obstinacy only can pass them by. Even the spirit of humanity rises indignantly at unprovoked and unprincipled attacks upon the independence and freedom of nations. In the subjugation and dismemberment of Poland, the spirit of that nefarious band of conspirators who signed the treaty of Pilnitz is sufficiently manifested; and that man who does not feel himself actuated by the strongest resentment at such violations of every principle of justice, must necessarily be deficient either in sense or in honesty.

From the Boston Patriot.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL.—

A system of policy that will not be voluntarily abandoned by England, while neutral acquiesce.

To an attentive observer nothing is more obvious than that the various orders in council, which have issued from the British cabinet, for eighteen years past, have been predicated upon a deep and determined system of policy, alike subversive of the principles of the British constitution and of the law of nations, and deadly hostile to America in their effect upon neutral rights.

Those of us who imagine that this system is the child of the tory party in England, and finds its support only in the advocates for the prerogative of the crown, are amusing themselves with idle dreams. Mr. Fox settled this question in 1806, by the part he played off with such admirable address in support of this system. In the winter of 1805-6, both parties in this country united in their remonstrances against the condemnation of our vessels in the British prize courts under the pretext of their prosecuting a trade with the enemy, prohibited in time of peace.

Left for once without advocates in America, England appeared for a moment to take council of her honesty. His majesty was graciously pleased to relax from that rule of extreme rigidity, in English phrase, which our merchants could neither palliate nor distinguish from common robbery, till taught by senatorial wisdom and integrity that England must impose some restrictions on our neutral commerce, and that such restrictions as she saw fit to impose were no essential injury! Mr. Fox, however, took care that common honesty should gain no prescriptive right by practice or precedent in his majesty's cabinet. The fertility of his genius soon supplied sir William Scott with a new text for the instruction of his accommodating conscience. The order of council of May, 1806, declared the coast of France from the Elbe to Brest in a state of blockade, had enough of novelty and plausibility to change in appearance the then serious ground of dispute between the two countries—to give the federalists time and an excuse to return to their wonted opposition of government, and to dupe the senses of those simple republicans, who had placed their hopes on a whig administration in England.

Fox was determined to keep alive the principle of imposing restrictions on our commerce, and to avow that determination to the world. He judged that our merchants and partisans would be governed by the question of immediate interest; and foresaw, that there was room enough for the cabinet and its obedient echo in Cock-pit to make those partial and personal discriminations between extreme right and common justice, which would, under proper management, divide our merchants in the point of interest, and retain, without the imputation of a direct bribe, advocates enough for the British cause in America, to confound the understanding of the nation and destroy the union and energy of its councils. Each successive year has added to the disgraceful items of what we have lost in national character, and in the persons and the property of our citizens, by not adhering to the immutable principles of justice in our favour, with as much union, firmness and perseverance, as our adversary does to the rotten and untenable principles of her encroaching system of policy.

Our quarrel are vainly tampering with an imagined wart, while the cancer is taking deep root and spreading its deadly fibres to every part of the body. England's "great system of policy" in which her minister has told us that she would persevere, consists of nothing short of absolute naval supremacy and the control of the commerce of the world. With weak and wicked minds this egregious system may find an apology in the present necessities of England. But we must look to very different causes for its