

J. LITTLE, MERCHANT TAYLOR,
No. 26, SOUTH-STREET,
Grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, A GENERAL AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Viz.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Waistcoating and Corde, of every description, and of the most fashionable kind, and a variety of other articles, which he will dispose of at reduced prices, and make up in the most fashionable style.
October 29 d20r

FIG BLUE, &c.
The Subscribers have and will keep a constant supply of the
Best Fig Blue in boxes,
of 14 to 25lb. each.
Also,
A large and general assortment of
Groceries, Teas & Queens-ware
Wholesale and retail upon liberal terms.
WESLEY & W. WOODS, Jr. & Co.
No. 31, Baltimore-street.
June 23 e60m

TO RENT,
(And Possession given Immediately)
AN ELEGANT TWO STORY
Brick Dwelling House,
Pleasantly situated on the corner of Pitt-street, near the Quaker Meeting-House, Old Town.
November 6 d1r

Coffee, Indigo and Hides.
FOR SALE,
The **CARGO** of the sch'r *Fame*, Robert Russel, master, from Lagaira,
CONSISTING OF
Green COFFEE,
INDIGO
HIDES
of the first Quality.
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 e1r

For Sale on a Credit,
A HOUSE AND LOT,
Situated on the corner of Albermarle and Queen-streets; and for several years the residence of Captain Boyle. For terms, enquire at Fayette-street, the second door below Messrs. Ebenezer Finley & Son.
October 18. e1r

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, 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, who set a just value on the literary acquirements, health, early habits and morals of their children.
Rates of Boarding and Tuition.
Boarding, (to be paid quarterly in advance, the boarder finding his own bed, &c.) £23 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 ably and diligently discharged by Mr. N. H. Shaw. The assistant teacher in the Classical Department, Mr. A. Reed, adds uncommon industry to very useful talents.
D. DONLEVY,
Principal of Charlotte Hall School.
November 9 d1m

TO MANUFACTURERS.
The subscriber having his hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calculate goods at his own manufactory, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton or Fine Lins to be Calendered, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with promptness; the Goods made he sent to his Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.
Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.
He has on hand from his own manufactory, an extensive assortment of CALICOES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns, shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, &c. Spreads, Turkey Red, Yarn, and a variety of other colours; which he offers for sale on liberal credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.
He will print on commission at a moderate price.
Cash will be given for Damaged Wheat.
L. I. LANNAN
August 25 d1r

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 Bougan, under the firm of Bougan and Young, which is hereby dissolved.
JOHN C. YOUNG.
November 2 d1r

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1810.
HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

It is fortunate, that our perceptions of constitutional right and of our own interest, conspire to produce an almost unanimous opposition from the people of Maryland to the establishment of any national bank. The stand taken by our legislature, with respect to this subject, as embraced in Mr. Bland's Instructions, is viewed with approbation by the nine-tenths of all the thinking men in Baltimore. How it is thought of and is likely to be imitated in Pennsylvania, we may learn in part from the following article in the Democratic Press, introductory to the publication of Bland's Resolution:

"It is very long since we have published an article which gives us more real satisfaction than the following from the *Baltimore Whig*. We flatter ourselves that every republican legislature in the Union will adopt similar resolutions. We confess we feel some regret that the legislature of Pennsylvania has not had the honor of being the first to adopt this measure. We are quite certain it will not be the last."
Thus, these Instructions have placed the Maryland legislature in a conspicuous situation before the world; all eyes are on them. Doubtless, the delegates of the people will act a part worthy of their high calling, and discharge their duty without fear, that their names may be without reproach. Again we entreat them to look at England; and to look also at the hideous, the worse than monstrous project of a National Bank, proposed and advocated in a paper enjoying the countenance of the administration at Washington.

SCRAPS OF NEWS.
Numerous flocks of the finest sheep have been driven lately from Spain into the interior of France, for the benefit of the woolen manufactures.
The spirit of encouraging domestic manufactures increases in Ireland; as the people begin to perceive that it is the readiest way to render them independent.
A late letter from Liverpool informs us, that almost every mail that arrives there from London and other parts of England, brings tidings of new shocks and failures in the commercial world.

MASSENA'S DEFEAT—transformed!
"Capt. Wing, arrived at Philadelphia, says, that on the day of his departure from Corunna, a gentleman informed him, that the news did not then appear so agreeable as at first reported."

The Mystery at an end!
The cargo of the ship Commerce, captain Crowdhill, seized in the river Jahde, appears to have gone in under British protection; as the letter writer talks of "our vessels of war stationed in the river Jahde," meaning English vessels of war. In the same manner, the Federal Republic, last spring, styled Francis James Jackson "OUR minister." There are men amongst us who are continually prone to forget the Declaration of Independence adopted July 4, 1776,—the seven years war of the American revolution,—and the Definitive Treaty, acknowledging our Independence, signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, by Hartley on one part, and by Adams, Franklin and Jay on the other!

COMMUNICATION.
"Another hand at the hells," I vow! I could take it to my death that this is *Hanson's week*; for, Thersites like, the Federal Republic abuses every decent man or public (republican) officer he names. He turns his utmost rage against Mr. Madison; whom he abuses in the most "low and vulgar" style, as a man devoid of truth, honesty and courage.
But, I account for this scurrility, as follows: The Federal Republic sees Old England going down hill, and then very naturally trembles for its own existence. In this situation, we must expect a little peevishness, agitation and gloomy apprehension. Thersites enquires, "Will a coward risk the resentment of an enemy that he dreads, and at the sound of whose name his very teeth chatter with terror?"—Well drawn, up on my conscience! Such a picture must have been taken from life; so, methinks, Thersites represented his own "terror," when he refused to encounter G. W. W., "the enemy he dreads."
Yet, I must do this man justice. He tells some truth: "The times are pregnant with the most important events." Yes! England is about to be visited with stripes, perhaps with civil and political death, for her enormous crimes. She feels the approach of her fate; and her friends anticipate her down fall.—They "mourn the living Hector as the dead." In such plight of temper, I humbly think it would better become them to dissuade from injustice, than to defend foreign tyrants and aggressions, and revile our own laws and functionaries,—especially when these functionaries barely perform that duty which the law imposed upon them. For, I maintain it, that Mr. Madison would have subjected himself to censure or impeachment, if he had not carried the law of congress into effect. The proclamation was not merely expedient and justifiable; it was commanded by the law. Of Mr. Madison I have not the highest opinion; but, it is

insufferable to hear the federalists comparing him to the infamous Godoy.
A LOOKER-ON.
COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.
Maryland Legislature.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
FRIDAY, Nov. 9, 1810.

Mr. F. Bennett from Dorchester county, and Luke W. Barber from St. Mary's, appeared qualified, and took their seats in the house.

On motion of Mr. Comegys, leave given to bring in a bill to alter the constitution as relates to the manner of filling up vacancies in the senate.

On motion by Mr. Comegys, leave given to bring in a bill to regulate officers fees.

The speaker laid before the house communications from the orphan's courts of Cecil and Kent counties, which were referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

On motion by Mr. Hall, leave given to bring in a bill making provision for, and appointing jurisdiction over offences committed in one county by the inhabitants of the adjoining county.

On motion of Mr. Bland, leave given to bring in a bill to subject lands for the payment of debts.

On motion of Mr. Bland, leave given to bring in a bill respecting the registering of marriages, births and deaths.

On motion of Mr. Bowie, leave given to bring in a bill authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of clearing out, and straightening a creek therein mentioned.

PETITIONS.

Petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying a supplement to an act entitled, An act to lay out and open a certain road in Cecil county.

Petition from William Dawson of Cecil, a revolutionary soldier, praying relief, was read and on motion of Mr. Herbert the question was put, that all petitions of a similar nature be referred to a standing committee—determined in the negative.

Petition from Thomas Murphy of Kent county, praying for a loan from the state to enable him to establish a woolen factory.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Mr. A. Brown delivered a petition from Elizabeth Fling of Allegany county, praying she may be authorised to remove slaves from Virginia to Maryland; read and referred to Messrs. Brown, Bayard and Hilleary.

On motion by Mr. Archer, the resolutions of the state of Pennsylvania, proposing an alteration in the constitution of the United States, were referred to Messrs. Archer, Herbert, Bowles, T. B. Hall and P. C. Blake.

On motion by Mr. Archer, the letter from the governor of Virginia proposing an exchange of the acts of Assembly, was referred to Messrs. Archer, Downey and Frazier.

On motion by Mr. T. B. Hall, ordered, that the committee of claims procure one copy of the *Maryland Republican*, and of the *Maryland Gazette*, printed in the city of Annapolis, for each member of the legislature during the present session.

Mr. Bland delivered the following bills, viz. An act concerning insolvency, which was read;—a bill to give validity and operation to deeds of conveyance therein mentioned;—and a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year, which were read the second time and passed.

Mr. Forwood delivered a bill to withdraw the salaries from the militia officers, and to make some provision for the privates.

Mr. Bland delivered a bill concerning partitions, joint-right and obligations; which was read.

Mr. Groome delivered a petition from Henry Mitchell, a revolutionary soldier, praying for a pension; read and referred to Messrs. Groome, Moffit and Pylesick.—Adjourned.

NON-INTERCOURSE—its terrors to England

The following abuse poured on the Chinese government by an English colonial paper, shows the dread with which England views the stoppage of any sort of trade.—If that with China, (a country so remote,) could affect her; how would they relish non-intercourse with a nation nearer home—and that her best customer? Let the Congress look to it, at the approaching session.

GLEANNINGS,
From London papers received at the office of the *White*.

THE CHINESE.
(From an India Newspaper.)

The Chinese, whether considered as a people, as a government, or in the aggregate view of an Empire, are unquestionably the most impotent nation on earth; yet such has been their policy and address, that they have controuled, with unrelenting despotism, in their ports, all the relations of commerce and intercourse with foreigners trading to that country. The will or rather the caprice of a head mandarin, has on every occasion of difference been erected as the standard of public right and national law, and the most arbitrary demands have invariably been conceded to, on no other ground than the dread that the Chinese should enforce their threat of stopping the trade.
The reader will, no doubt, recollect, that it is not yet 300 years, since the

Chinese, after a treacherous massacre of a number of Portuguese, and after prohibiting that nation from their ports, were soon afterwards reduced to the utmost distress, by the daring enterprises of the pirate Tohang-chi-lao, who took possession of Macao, besieged Canton, and threatened to annihilate their trade, in open defiance of the whole naval military force of the Chinese Empire. Such was their deplorable weakness, and such their distress in this emergency, that, to overcome this pirate, they were humbly obliged to implore the assistance of the Portuguese, whom they had so shortly before interdicted from their ports, to relieve them from the oppression of Tohang-chi-lao. The Portuguese sent three vessels of the smallest denomination, and quickly achieved with that paltry force, what the power of the whole Chinese Empire could not effect. They completely defeated the pirate, and took possession of Macao, which island was assigned to them as the reward of their services on that occasion. That the Chinese are now as feeble and inefficient in their naval and military appointments, as at that time, might be deduced from their excluding all innovation or improvement in arms, in government, or policy; but the fact does not rest upon deduction alone; it is made evident by the success and impunity with which a set of pirates, for the last four or five years, have conducted their depredations on the Chinese shores and neighbouring islands, and who, but for the interposition of the English and Portuguese, would have destroyed their trade, and prescribed their own terms to all the provinces either bordering on the coast or accessible by rivers.
These and many other facts that might be cited, shew the stationary position of the Chinese, and that in national power and energy, they are at this day precisely what they were a thousand years ago, sunk in ignorance and imbecility, with a people groaning under a government unequalled in oppression and iniquity. Yet this Empire, the government of one of its provinces, continues to lord it over all the nations trading to its ports, and with such tyranny, that if the most humiliating propositions do not command immediate assent, the grand and never-failing denunciation is held up in *terrorem*: "do this; or expulsion from the heavenly Empire, and stoppage of your trade shall follow." And such has been the magic power of this threat, in the hands of the Chinese, weak and dastardly as they are, that they have gained every point they proposed, however unjust.

Yet this train of proceeding, extraordinary as it must appear, still continues without exciting either the surprise or the sensibility of the nation: such is the power of the pre-conceived opinions and habit, which lead both nations and individuals to think and to act in the course that prejudice or erroneous precedent have established. If we reflect on the usual wise and manly policy observed by Great Britain, in her foreign relations, and contrast it with that which has prevailed with respect to the Chinese, we shall trace a strong resemblance to certain Indian tribes of North America, who glory in encountering every real danger, yet tremble with fear at the idea of evil spirits, that have no other existence than in their own perverted imagination.
The English are not ignorant of the character and national importance of the Chinese; but here, as in many other cases, the distance between knowledge and its application, is inconceivably great. The Chinese see and marvel at the fact, that they are treated by the English, and by the other nations of Europe, as if there really were danger to be apprehended from their threats or utmost vengeance; and very properly continue to avail themselves of all the good effects which prejudice has raised up in their favour.

IRELAND.

Transfer of the Irish Sinking Fund to England.—The first effects of this pernicious measure began to be felt in this city on Saturday last, when the broker, employed by government to purchase for the Sinking Fund, gave public notice that the purchases of stock, which, in the present quarter, commencing the first of July last, had been £2400 stock daily, would now be reduced to the purchase of only £1000 stock per day.—Thus, in the midst of the unprecedented pecuniary distress of the country, the public is to be deprived of full £1100 in money daily, arising from the accumulation of taxes which they are now paying, and which they have been for a series of years paying, in order to be transferred to another country, which has, as we before successfully contended, neither a just nor an equitable claim to participate in a fund created by the one per cent. on the loans raised in Ireland, since 1797.
(Dulstin Correspondent.)

METHODISTS.

The Annual Conference held by the Wesleyan Methodists, is just concluded, at their Chapel, in the City-road.—According to their Report, Great Britain is divided into twenty six districts, over which are placed six hundred and twenty-two ministers, who change their destinations annually, and some quarterly. This is exclusive of their clergy in Ireland and America.

Lord Castlereagh has been at Boston, and attended divine service at the church. One night, whilst his carriage stood in the yard of the inn at which he was, some wag, with a nail or other rough in-

strument, scratched "Sir Francis Burtwell" in very legible characters at the back. The inscription did not admit of obliteration, unless the carriage were fresh painted, and his lordship did not travel in it when he left town!

PARAGRAPHS—from the Vir. Argus.

If France sticks to her promise of repeal, what will the Tories say to it?—If she does not, will the federal prints find as many apologies for the French as they did for the British in the case of Mr. Erskine?

Will the federalists be sorry that our trade is restored with the whole continent of Europe? Would they not rather our Tobaccos of a certain kind, our Codfish, and our Cotton, should lay on hand for ten years, than that free intercourse should be restored with the French empire; or the British be disturbed in their unrighteous proceedings? The columns and the croakings of the federal prints will soon answer the question.

The merchants formerly thought they were the only folks in the world that knew any thing about commerce. Sad experience, and the seizure and confiscation of their property, soon convinced them that a thing or two was known at head quarters on the subject—and the merchants now, by their caution, admit that government in its embargo admonitions was right. The commercial men like individuals of most other pursuits in life, too frequently mistake practical knowledge for a knowledge of principle. On the contrary, it is generally true, that an acquaintance with business in the practical detail, precludes the knowledge of those great principles upon which the whole business depends.

REMARKABLE.

The following extraordinary succession of calamities took place last month on board the United States frigate Constitution, capt. Hull, in the short space of four days.

While captain Hull was on shore at Sandy Hook, where the frigate was lying at anchor, six names on paper were handed to the commanding officer for permission to go on shore—he marked four names as permitted, saying that all could not go. It so happened that he marked those of Morgan and Rogers, two midshipmen, between whom a duel took place at that time as mentioned in the papers, and their two seconds—the result of the duel it is known was the death of Rogers, and Morgan wounded—the dead body was the same evening carried on board the frigate, and the next day with the usual ceremonies buried on shore, while the procession of boats for this purpose was moving towards the shore, a man fell from the mast head of the frigate and was killed, in a quarter of an hour afterwards another fell from the same place and was so hurt that he died the next day; while they were lowering the wounded man into the cock pit, another fell backward into the cock pit and badly fractured his leg—the next day the frigate sailed for the Delaware, and the day after while she was going up the bay at the rate of ten knots an hour, a midshipman fell overboard and was drowned, while the boats were lowering away to go to his relief, the stern boat with a pendant and three men in it was capsized, and they were all immediately plunged into the water, from which they were with difficulty rescued by the surrounding boats.

A remarkably large parabolic lens was recently purchased at Vienna, for the French government. It was made at Gratz, in Styria, by Rospine, a celebrated mechanist, for some alchemists. It was not cast, but softened by heat, and bent over a parabolic mould. Several pieces were broken before he succeeded: so that it cost originally from 800 to 1200 guineas. It is three feet three inches in diameter, and of eight feet four inches focus; composed of two pieces of glass united together by an iron hoop; so as to form a hollow vessel, capable of holding eighty or ninety quarts of spirits of wine. M. Jacquin, of Vienna and several men of science, who witnessed the experiments, declare, that it burned a diamond in a few seconds, and fused platinum in a few minutes. A button of platinum, weighing twenty nine grains, was melted by it and made in part to boil. The diameter of the focus does not appear to exceed four lines. It weighs 550lbs. avoirdupois.—*Lon. Pap.*

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

An appeal from what is wrong in practice to what is right in principle, cannot fail to produce a salutary effect wherever it is made. This appeal has been prosecuted with impartiality, perseverance, and ability by our government, and urged home to the royal transgressors of Europe. Nothing is wanted but the united voice of the American people to make this appeal decisive in favour of our violated rights. Whatever may be the gloomy forebodings of desponding minds, that justice, unsupported by the sword, has lost its influence with man, and is about to quit the earth—the present year, the most obdurate of this iron age, has given most conclusive evidence of the irresistible weight of justice, unaided by any force but the armory of truth, urging her own sacred cause with effect, in the face of the most determined despot that the world ever saw.
The colossal emperor of France, on the unprincipled plea of retaliating the wrongs of his adversary upon inoffensive neutral America had incorporated into his memorable decree of Berlin the

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