

SERMON

Preached in the Catholic Church of St. Peter, Baltimore, November first, 1810, on occasion of the consecration of the Rt. Rev'd Dr. John Carroll, Bishop of Boston, by the Rev'd W. V. Harold, one of the Pastors of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, and published at the request of the Rt. Rev'd Bishops attending on this solemn occasion; is now ready for delivery, price 25 cents, at DORNIN'S Catholic Library, 30, Baltimore-street. November 15 dfe

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 Boughan, under the firm of Boughan and Young, which is hereby dissolved. JOHN C. YOUNG, dif

"A House to be Sold."

ON MONDAY, the 19th inst. (should the weather prove fair) will be sold BY AUCTION, At 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, a handsome

3 story Brick House & Lot,

On the west side of north Howard street extended. The plan and execution of this house has received the unqualified approbation of every person who has viewed it; and for the greater part of the year is one among the most pleasant situations in or near the city, possessing all the conveniences of both town and country.

The Lot is 30 feet on Howard-st. and extends back 138 feet to a new street, 66 feet wide, and has a small front on Madison-st. near the rear of the lot. The house contains two parlours, 5 bed-rooms, an excellent kitchen and cellar; the kitchen is fitted up with a pantry and all servants rooms, together with every other necessary convenience; on the rear of the house is a commodious piazza under roof; a garden is very fancifully laid off, and in front of the building is an unconnected neat court paved and sanded. The whole inclosed with a good and substantial fence, and is in every respect calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family.

And immediately after, The sale of the above described valuable property will be sold

A VACANT LOT,

Nearly adjoining, fronting 30 feet on Howard-st. and running back 150 feet to a new street 66 feet wide.

UNION BAKE HOUSE,

No. 54, North Howard-street. This lease has an unexpired term of 12 years from the first day of March 1811, at the annual rent of 240 dollars. On this property the present occupant has expended 1500 dollars. On this lot there is erected a brick building 24 by 30 feet, 2 stories high—suitable for any business requiring room. Possession will be given on the first day of April, at which time the money must be paid. At the same time and place will be sold, An Interest of One Thousand & Fifteen Dollars,

secured by deed from Christopher Johnson, Esq. executor of Daniel Deady, deceased, by consent of the late Canning S. Bedford and his wife, with all interest, insurance, &c. secured on the last described property, and to be paid out of the rent accruing thereon as it shall become due. Terms and every other necessary information will be communicated at the time of sale. Attendants by

WM. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers. November 15

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY, the 20th inst. At half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Auction on the premises, 2 small commodious

2 story Brick Houses & Lots,

(Late the property of Mr. Osburn Carpenter) This property is simple, situated in Pearl-st. second door from the intersection with Lexington-st. and near the new market. These houses possess a beautiful situation and will be well calculated for the accommodation of small genteel families. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known at the time of sale, by

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 in 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 vicissitudes and noisiness of populous cities and towns; the impossibility of indulging in habits of dissipation and extravagance, and the freedom enjoyed to 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 in the literary acquirements, health, early habits and morals of their youth.

Notes of Boarding and Tuition.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Boarding, Tuition, and other school-related expenses.

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT." BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1810.

We understand, that the Rev. Dr. GALLAGHER from Charleston, a divine of distinguished talents, is expected to preach in the Catholic church of St. Peter, next Sunday morning.

EDWARD LLOYD, was re-elected Governor of this State for another year, by the General Assembly on Monday last. Such repeated marks of confidence are justly due to that deserving, liberal and patriotic chief magistrate.

On Tuesday, the executive council was chosen for the ensuing year. Some changes have been made in that body.

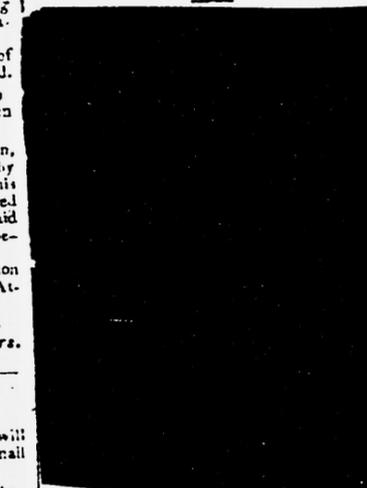
The Editors are thankful to the gentlemen who has enabled them to lay the following information before their readers. The latter extract confirms accounts formerly received.

Extract of a letter from a most respectable character, dated Paris, 20th Sept. 1810, to his friend.

"As far as I can judge, there is some change in the temper of this government towards the U. S. This may arise in part from new views with regard to S. America. They now despair here of being able to compel the Colonies to follow the fortunes of Old Spain—and, are desirous to promote their independence as the only means of diminishing English influence in that quarter. To protect and encourage the neutral intercourse of the United States, I am in hopes will be considered the best means of attaining this object."

Extract of another letter, dated Paris, 27th Sept.

"This government will restore to the owners the balance (after deducting duties and charges) of the American cargoes which had been sequestered, on Congress passing a law, directing the refunding to French subjects, any property of theirs condemned under the non-intercourse law."



TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG.

Messrs. Irvine & Barne,

We hear, almost daily, of dispatches received from Mr. Pinkney, by this vessel and by that; and I have likewise heard of something else, which I am curious to know whether our government has heard of—I do not refer to breaking of Seals on Dispatches by the Madison, to appease the suspicions of the "most noble the Marquis of Wellesley," of that I know nothing; whatever I may believe or suspect;—but something just as strange has been communicated to me very lately, viz. that Mr. Pinkney, our hopeful minister at London, some how or other, happened to be in company with the agent of Burr and Fouché; but, it would be over hard to presume that he knew any thing about Overtard.—Why might not Mr. Pinkney be imposed on by artful agents? Cunning men often beguile and are beguiled by each other; such, it is said, was the fate of Overtard; he amassed a fortune by attending as a waiter at a gaming table; became a banker, and was finally entrapped by a sharper, who was an overmatch for him.

I am fain to discover, whether Mr. Pinkney has since learnt any thing of Burr's dismembering projects, and whether he communicated any part of them to our government.

CURIOSITY.

[Burr's traitorous designs having been mentioned, we cannot resist from expressing our wonder at the countenance this traitor has received both in London and Paris! He was doubtless sent from London, to unite inveterate enemies; and one object of that union was to be, the ruin and partition of these states.—Bonaparte rejected the offered partnership of England; but, why did he suffer the traitor to remain at Paris at all? A

place entire reliance, assures us that Burr was furnished with such maps, books, &c. at Paris as he wished; and, he at length made a report which was laughed at for its weakness and folly.—He was himself an object of contempt and ridicule; being deemed destitute of the very semblance of talent. But, why allow him to draw up any project? If it was merely to penetrate English views, through his scheme, (dignified with the name of Report!) it was justifiable; but, on any other ground, we cannot reconcile such indulgence with honour or justice.]

ENGLISH EXCHEQUER.

The following extract from an essay in the London Independent Whig, on reform, is worthy of note—it shows the vast increase of paper money in England. [The writer is investigating the abuses arising from fees paid to the Tellers of the Exchequer, for services which, from the change of circumstances, they are not now called to perform.]

In the year 1780, the total issues from the Exchequer were about thirty millions, on sixteen of which fees were paid to the Tellers to the amount of 59,191l. 16s. 10d. The annual issues are now more than eighty millions, of which upwards of thirty are subjected to the payment of fees.

In consequence of the disuse of coin in making payments of considerable amount, the office of the Tellers has, from an efficient and most laborious office, become an entire sinecure. The Tellerships of the Exchequer are in reality and substance no other than pensions; they are always executed by deputies; and the duty of the principal is as nothing.—From change of time and circumstances, the profits of these places are grown enormous, and both the nature of the profits and the magnitude of them call for reformation;—the nature of the profits, which grow out of the public distress, is as hideous as it is grievous.

ENGLISH REFORM.

The Ordnance Committee, appointed to consider what retrenchments could be made from certain public expenses &c. have made a long report of evils and remedies: they propose, two years hence to reduce the public burden by £81,550, a sum scarcely visible in the mighty mass of expenditure! But mark, the crown is to compensate the losers! The opposition prints pronounce this report, a solemn insult to "a people worn down with taxes, unnecessarily levied and wantonly expended." It appears, from the report of this committee, that upwards of two millions have been spent in building Martello towers, &c. along the coasts, to repel invaders.

The fortifying the whole coast of a large Island, (says the "Statesman,") is a pleasant joke, or rather would be, if the situation of the Island were not too melancholy and hazardous to be laughed at. If you can't beat the enemy but by hiding yourself in strong holds, you are undone! If you cannot, or will not, fortify the country, by winning its hearts, and taking that for your shelter, you are lost! You are at the mercy of a man whose eye never beamed with mercy on human being! You may cover the entire coast with towers, and every military position with towers; but you have lost the only shield that can cover you from the enemy's ambition and vengeance!—And useless as these towers are, the expenditure of their first cost is nothing to their perpetual and ever-increasing cost.—The very keeping up, and expenditure of these towers, is more than the whole amount of the Reform Committee's saving!—God save us from such Reformers!

WEST FLORIDA.

The more we think of it, the stronger is our conviction, that the situation of Florida (as it has been named) calls for the immediate interposition of our government.

"But can the president act," say some?—"Where is his power? Must he not wait till congress meets?"

The answer is no.—He has ample powers, to meet the crisis which has occurred.—What say the laws of this country?

The act of October 31, 1805, "authorizes the president of the United States to take possession of, and occupy the territory ceded by France to the United States by the treaty" of Paris. Our claim extends to the Perdido.—But does congress recognize this claim, or any part of it? Is this territory, or any part of it, to the east of the Mississippi, expressly designated as a part of the cession? Certainly.

The act of Feb 24, 1804, "for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty" of Paris, authorises (in the 11th section,) "the P. U. S. whenever he shall deem it expedient, to erect the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets and bays emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the Pascaguila inclusive, into a separate district, and to establish such place within the same, as he shall deem expedient to be the port of entry and delivery of such district; and to designate such other places, within the same district, not exceeding two, to be ports of delivery only."—A collector to be appointed; he port of entry, and a surveyor at each port of delivery &c.—The act of March 26th, 1804, "for erecting Louisiana into two territories &c." states, that "all that portion of the

under the name of Louisiana, which lies south of the Mississippi territory, and of an east and west line to commence on the Mississippi river at the 33d degree of north latitude, and to extend west to the western boundary of the said cession, shall constitute the territory of Orleans." Here is scope enough to go on—here is ample power conveyed.

The only point is, is it now expedient for the P. to act? It is true, that when the Spanish authority was efficient in that country, we waived the immediate assertion of our rights—"we reserved our claims in that quarter as a subject of discussion and arrangement with Spain"—but the case is now altered.—There is a part of West Florida, in which the Spanish authority has been subverted.—The forces opposed to the Convention have dispersed and with a few exceptions joined them. Spain, the other claimant, is busied—and we have now a right to take possession. A self organized body, mistaking their resources, and unable to maintain a fleeting shadow of independence, and egged on perhaps by the intrigues of a foreign power,—have usurped a sort of sovereignty within the limits of the United States. Must we hold off, until we see our rights ravished from us, perhaps, by some foreign power? The Spanish regency, we are told, have already promised an indemnity to Great Britain, on the Yucatan, in Cuba and in Florida.

Let us act at once.—The Philadelphia Evening Star has surmised, that governor Claiborne has gone on, with full powers on the subject. It may be so, and we trust that it is so. The troops of the United States are marching thither from various points—Colonel Covington with two companies.—According to the Charleston prints, gen. Hampton, now in Charleston, has issued orders for a detachment of the troops in garrison in that harbour, to proceed immediately for the South Western frontiers of the state of Georgia. These evolutions must mean something. Governor Claiborne is the fittest man to head the enterprise—because this slip of land is attached to his territory.

Such is our view of the Law and the facts: That Mr. Madison has nerve to do whatever is expedient, we have no doubt—as for France, we must see that in the present posture of Spanish relations, the United States ought to take possession.

* P. Jeffers's Message, November 8, 1804.

GLEANINGS, From London papers received at the office of the Whig

It is probable that parliament will meet in November, in consequence of the very deranged state of affairs in the commercial and monied world.

It is calculated that, in the course of the last ten years, thirteen millions of wooden houses have been destroyed by fire at Constantinople!

Two houses, principally in the Manchester trade, stopped payment on Saturday.

A ludicrous case of assault was tried at Northampton Assizes on Wednesday, in which the jury found a verdict of 250l against Dr. BAILEY, a clergyman, for an assault. It appears that there is a pond in a village where the Doctor lives, in which the poor women are in the habit of washing their clothes:—the rev. divine chose also to wash his horses in the same water; this the women resented, and with mops, brushes, &c. beat the horses and the Doctor himself, which so much exasperated him, he in return struck one of the assailants (a woman pregnant at the time), for which the action was brought. The Doctor compromised for striking another woman, by paying 50l into court.

A handsome cook-wench, at one of the Inns at Bath, having mislaid her apron, took down a large posting bill of the evening's play, which hung in the bar, and pinned it before her; the play was "The Road to Ruin."

OLD BAILEY.

Yesterday, George Hoffer was indicted for bigamy, in marrying Sarah Morris, spinster, his wife Anna Sophia being then living.

It was proved in evidence that the prisoner married his first wife on the 3d of February, 1795, and had by her four children now living; and that he married Sarah Morris, his second wife, on the 1st of March, 1805, his former wife being still alive.

Mr. Gurney, on behalf of the prisoner, took an objection to the indictment, on the ground that, upon searching the parish registers for the baptism and marriage of the first wife, the name of Sophia was not entered, and, therefore, that she was described in the indictment by her proper name.

The Recorder over-ruled this objection, and observed, that if such trivial objections were to be admitted, the consequences, in this great metropolis, must be most mischievous, and half the marriages in London might be annulled, to the great injury of many respectable families. It appeared also that the prisoner is a methodist, and had justified his conduct to his friends upon scripture authority, quoting the example of Abraham, who had taken unto himself two wives, and that he had a right to follow so high an example. The Recorder, summing up the evidence for the jury, expatiated forcibly on the guilt of the prisoner. The jury, without hesitation, found him guilty.

After some other trials of no public interest, the prisoners tried and convicted during the sessions were brought up to

Sentence of DEATH was passed upon the following:—George Freeman, for house breaking; James Manoff, for highway robbery; George Garret, for stealing 6l. in a dwelling house; William Quelch, for stealing logwood, value 25l. from a barge upon the river Thames; William Bunyon, for horse stealing; Anthony Hilton, for stealing goods above the value of 10 shillings in a dwelling house; George Towers, for burglary, Richard Evans, for returning from transportation previous to the expiration of the term for which he was transported; J. Williams, for a like offence; William Harrison, for stealing goods value 8l. in a dwelling house; William Cane, for a highway robbery; Esther Gamble, for stealing lace, value 54l. in a dwelling house; Bridget Kelly for stealing privately in a shop; Jane Simpson and Sarah Jones, for coining; the latter to be conveyed to the place of execution upon a hurdle.

Twenty three were ordered to be transported for seven years, eight to be imprisoned in the house of correction for one year, and six for six months; seven in Newgate for various periods; three judgments respited; two fined 10s. and discharged; four privately and one publicly whipped; and 18 discharged by proclamation.

From the Boston Patriot. THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF OUR RIGHTS ON THE OCEAN.

We have taken a sufficient survey of the parent country to perceive, that useful she thoroughly change her present system, we must look in vain either to her theory or practice for the correct principles of our maritime rights. Let us then take a ground that neither England nor her advocates, however peripatetic, will ever dare openly to dispute. Let us take for granted, that, as independent Americans, we are under no obligation to go to Cock Pit to enquire of the king's toll gatherer (nicknamed his deputy judge of admiralty) what are the terms of passing the common highway of nations, which his modest manner claims as his own turnpike. Let sir William Scott's conscience be instructed by his majesty's orders in council, till it become as enlightened as its cabinet keepers at St. James'. But let honest Americans, if they wish to remain so, seek their guides in their own reason and investigation.

The first principles of our maritime rights are extremely simple and obvious to those who are not disposed to forego the use of their understanding in civility to those imposing sophists, whose interest it is to deceive them.

The God of nature has made the ocean incapable of permanent and exclusive occupation. The winds and the waves declare to man that his residence upon it must be transient. It is ordained to be the common highway of nations, equally free to all, as the bountiful elements that bear us over its surface.

This is a leading principle, founded in the immutable law of nature, and recognized by the great writers of every age, and every civilized nation, whether christian or heathen—whether philosophers, civilians, or poets.

Another principle growing out of this and the nature of municipal government, is equally clear and universally admitted.—That the vessel of every nation, whether of war, and commissioned as such, or merchantmen with their accustomed paper, bear within their walls the sovereignty of the nation to which they belong.

From these elementary principles of the law of nature and nations, are derived those rules of right and maxims of comity, which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations on the high seas—which make the ocean a grand republic, whose subjects are all nations, and whose just and liberal laws extend their protection to all the tenants in common of its equal rights.

So analogous are the rights of the common domain of the ocean, to those of a free highway by land, that one may be aptly and familiarly illustrated by the other. The principal difference is—the former is governed by the universal law of nature and nations, all mankind being its subjects, who choose to avail themselves of its occupancy; the latter is regulated by the municipal laws of the country to which it belongs.

Every one has a right to pass and recross the common highway, and in that mode which he finds most for his convenience. But none are permitted to appropriate any portion of it to their own permanent and exclusive use.

That portion of the highway, which the traveller transiently occupies for the fair purposes of speeding his journey, becomes for the time being exclusively his own; and all are bound to respect his right.

Whether he walk on foot, mount his horse, or roll in his carriage, he is, as respects his fellow occupants of the highway, invested with the right of sovereignty, within his own moving sphere, to the exclusion of all others.

If one mounted on horse back were permitted to stop the pedestrian, and search his pack or his pocket—the latter must be permitted to take the like liberty with the pocket and portmanteau of the former.

Were those who ride in a coach and four suffered to drive from the highway, or run down, those who ventured upon it with inferior force—our rights would no longer depend on the laws of justice, reason, and common civility. But the power of pressing into our service the greatest possible number of burthen—