GLADE BUTTER. Just Received and for Sale,

100 kegs of Nice BUTTER, from the GLADES of Pennsylvania.

J. & R. IIASSARD, No. 75, N. Howard-st.

Who have also received, and for Sale, A Quantity of Tow Linen. November 13

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,

BUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. Viz -Cloths, Cassimerer, Stockingnett, Waistcoating and Cords, of every description, and of the most feshionable kind, and a variety of other articles, which he will dispose of at reduced prices, and make up in the most feshionable stalled. fashionable style.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

THE Friends and Patrons of this Institu-tion, and the Public in general, are res-pectfully informed, that the Boarding House belonging to the School, was theroug ly re-paired 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 reason, which proved uncommonly sickly in many parts of the neighbouring counties, and of the state in general. Not one pupil of this rebool has been confined a single day by sickness—a rate, and pe haps a singular

The sequestered situation of Charlotte Hall, remo e f on the vicious examples and lures of populous cities and towns; the impossibility of industing in labits of dissipation and extravagance, and he freedom enjoyed in health-ful and ma ly exercise during the hours of re-creation, 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 morels

Rates of Boarding and Tuttion. Board me, (to be paid quarterly in advance, the boarder finding his

awance, one boarder midding his own bed, itc.)

If not paid regularly in advance

If the Steward furnishes a b d. c. and is regularly paid in advance

If he furnishes a bed, itc. and is not regularly paid in advance

33 17

Trivition per annum

34 10 10

Tuition, per annum 10 10 9
Additional for French 2 10 0
The duties of the Mathematical Department

of this School, are also and dilicently discharged by Mr. N. H. Shaw. The assistant teacher in the Classical Department, Mr. A. Relen, ad is uncommon industry to very use-

D. DONLEVY, Principal of Charlotte Hall School.

SERMON

Presched in the Carholic Church of St. Peter, Baltimore, Novemb r first, 1810, o 1 occawion of the consecration of the Rt. Rev'd Dr. Jahn Cheverus, Bishop of Boston, by the Rev'd W. V. Harold, one of the Pasiors of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, and nublished at the request of the Rt. Rev'd Bishops a tending on this solemn occasion; is no wreally for delivery, price 25 cents, at DORNIN'S Catholic Library, 3C, Baltimore-street.

November 15 dor

Baltimore County, ss.

On applica ion to the subscriber in the recess of the Court, as an associate judge of the sixth judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Benjamin Fleetwood, Vachel Shipley, John Perveil, Richard Robinson, Jacob Deale, John Miles, Elizabeth Main, John Berringer, Michael Van Kirk, Jonas White, Jacob Welsh, Hugh S. West, Sam. Walker, John Brown & John Thomas, of Balt, county, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition-and they having satisfied me by competent testimony, that they have resided two years within the state of Ma ryland immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the

oath by the said acts prescribed for deli-

vering up their property, and having gi

ven sufficient security for their personal

appearance at the county court of Balti

more county, to answer such allegations

as may be made against them-I do

therefore order and adjudge that the said

Benjamin Fleetwood, Vachel Shipley, John Perveil, Richard Robusson, Jacob Deale, John Miles, Elizabeth Main, John Berringer, Michael Van Kirk, Johns White, Jacob Welsh, Hugh S. West, Samuel Walker, John Brown and John Thomas be discharged from imprisonment-and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the public newspapers in the city of Balti. more, every other day for three months successively before the seventeenth day of November next, they give notice to their creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustes for their benefit-and to sher cause, (if any they have), why the said Benjamin Fleetwood, Vachel Shipley, John Perveil Richard Robinson, Jacob

Thoras Mould not have the benefit of the said acis as prayed. Given under my hand this tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and ten.

Deale, John Miles, Elizabeth Main, John

Berringer, Michael Van Kirk, Jonas Winte, Jacob Welsh, Hugh S. West,

Samuel Walker, John Brown and John

THOMAS JONES. August 17 co3m

THE WHIC. " CIVE US BUT LICHT."

BALTIMORE:

SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1810.

West and the second second second

STATE TPEASURER'S REPORT. An esumate of monies due to the state, excluding bad debts, gives the following: On bonds installed, £ 10,819 17 0 On bonds not installed, 10,380 9 71.

21,200 6 71

To which may be added £4,157 14s. 4d. dne from the supervisor of the public roads and the poorhouse in Baltimore county.

STATE'S CAPITAL,

In the United States stocks, stock in the different banks, and other institutions in the state, £621,114 4 74 To which may be added £2000 due

from supervisors, &c After deducting the whole amount of public expenses from the receipts into the treasury, there remains subject to future appropriations, £47,748 2 61.

Particulars hereafter.

CRUFLTY TO ANIMALS.

We copy the following from the " London Packet," lent to us by a friend:

" A farmer at Moysten in Deubigshire, last week finding some difficulty in administering medicine to a herse, in a fit of passion tore the animals tongue out. The same man, who is sixty years of age, some time since killed a mare on the eve of foaling."

Should this wrathful wretch, be hereafter punished, according to ideasbroached by the believers in the Melempsychosis, in form of either of the animals he tortured on earth, justice would be

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Tuesday, November 13.

ARCHER'S RESOLUTIONS. For the following introductory remarks and resolutions of Mr. A we are in-debted to an attentive friend at Anna-

polis :-

Mr. Archer observed, that it had been the object and the policy of our laws founded as they all were upon principles of equality, to give the greatest possible security to the lives, liberty and properly of the people of this state; and that the more effectually to secure so great and desirable an object, men, dis-tinguished for unsullied integrity, and great legal sequirements, had been elevated by the executive of this state, to the bench, in every judicial distric', which appointments were built on the cheering hopes, that possessing there essential qualifications, the intention of the laws would be amply gratified, and the people satisfied with the pure, impartial and attentive administration of justice. But, that a marked distinction should be made between these distinguished and indispensable qualifications on the one hand, and the want of a rigid, or at least a necessary attention to the discharge of their duties upon all occasions in every court to which they may be appointed—it was clearly the intention of the law which raised to the bench in the different judicial sections of this state, three legal characters, that in every instance where litigated cases should some before the court for decision, that the parties should have the benefit of the opinion of three judges well versed in the law; that by so salutary a provision appeals might become less frequent, and of course the prosecution of suits less expensive, than when one judge alone

decided important rights, which interested perhaps not individuals only, but the whole community-This intention of the law so manifestly useful; should be strictly complied with, and in this opinion, he felt convinced the members would coincide with him - This house, are the immediate guardians of the rights of the rights of their constituents, whose privileges they should never suffer to be infringed, with impunity; but, should always give a just and impartial representation of their grievances to the con stituted authorities of the sate; that who ever they do wish they should be removed or remedled; acting from a principle so sacred is this, he said he conceived it would be a departure from the plain dictates of his duty, if he were to suffer the present general assembly to close their session without making himself a medium through which the complaints of his constituents should reach that co. s.itutional authority, where all complaints are heard with impartiality. By shigh if weil tounded, they will be remedied, and if improper, rejected. He was extremely sorry to observe, that in the judicial district which he had the ho nour in part to represent, the clamours of the people had become great against the two associate judges, for whose le-

gal talents, and eminent qualifications to

discharge with fidelity their duties, he

felt the firmest conviction-all were rea-

dy to acknowledge that their integrity

was unimpeached and inflexible, but

many had complained, and descreedly

too, that they did not give the necessary

attention to their courts, but absented

themselves so of es, that in his estima

tion the time of forbeatance had expired.

and to ineglect now to take the subject

into consideration, would be consided

into a criminal description of his duty as a representative. An office thus conducted becomes little better than a size-

cure, which this government would re-

ver sanction; and throw an unnecessary

and cumbrous burthen on the chief jus-

tice, whose attention to his duder, he to avail these considered highly landable.—This too mines which was very laborious to him, as it is well clearles outly known that more suits are brought in that district than in any other. He concluded with observing, that he conceived it would be the most proper method of bringing the subject before the house by resolutions; he had drawn up several on the subject, which he would present to the house, and leave them to their

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the falthful discharge of the duties of a judge is all important to the security of the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of the state, and that it is the imperious duty of the general assembly, acting as the guardians of the people, to watch, with a vigilant eye, not only every transgression, but every omission of duty, by all efficers within their control, that their constitu ents, who are immediately interested, may be benefited by the enaction of those laws by which such offices are created, and of such others as have been, or may hereafter be, confided to their admini-

Resolved. That is contrary to the genius and spirit of a republic to tolerate a sinecure, and that therefore no citizen of this state should retain a judicist of fice, who does not give a faithful and due attendance on the courts of which he may be constituted a member, however distinguished his talents, or however brilliant his services may have been.

Resolved, That Zebulon Hollingsworth and Thomas Jones, Esquires, associate judges of the sixth judicial district, have not, since their appointment, given that attendance on the courts within their district, which this general assembly conceives to be indispensably necessary; therefore,

Resolved. That an address be present. ed to the governor, two thirds of both houses concurring, requesting him to remove Zebulon Hollingsworth & Thomas Jones, Esquires, associate judges of the sixth judicial district, from office.

Resolved, That the aforegoing resolutions be referred to a committee of grievances and courts of justice, and that they have power to send for any testimony which they may consider necessary relative to the said resolutions.

Independence of Spanish America.

The extract published in the Whig of yesterday, respecting the favourable disposition of France to the independence of the Spanish colonies, though very satisfactory, is far from being so explicit as the f-llowing official exhortation from Joseph,-in which he conjures the people to declare themselves independent. Of all the events sensequent on the revolutions in Europe, the independence of South America is most important to the New World In imagination we anticipate thousands of benefits from it; although we do not suppose that a people, over whom tyranny, civil and religious has so ling held controul, can be eapable of perfect freedom all at once. But, independence will enlarge their minds, and prepare them for a better state.

From the London Courier of Oct. 2.

The subjoined Proclamation has, with other papers of consequence, been inter cepted in its way to those to whom it is addressed, the inhabitants of Spanish America, by their istrusive King, Joseph Bonaparte :-

His Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, and of both the Indies, to the Spanish A. mericans, natives of the West-Indies, Beloved Subjects, and dear People,

" Who, through the unfortunate circumstaces which the enen ics of your prosperity, of your perce and security, have produced, now find yourselves plungedn a sea of difficulties. troubles and dangers; it is to you, to whom our paternal voice is addressed. You, our dear subcets, who are evidently deceived, and apposed upon by the false news, and egrgious untruths, which the auda cious rock of this our kingdom of Spain, id the cruel persecutors of the human'ace, those English, dispetch and transm to you. Consider, with parti cular de and attention, what you ought to do Listen to the voice of virtue, truth is henor. Know that the rebellious id perverse Junta seek only to deceivyou, and to stup you of all that wealt and treasure which you possess, in ore to make you the more submis sive of cringing to its bloody mandates, and modifical and treacherous views. Be aured that the English on their part deavor to spoil you of your gold and princes, only in order to maintain with a war which they have provoked, the id ney and end of which is to an nihie you. Consider, reflect, and ponder! this; and if your impartial deci sions not to submit yourselves to our patiel and just gove nment, I advise you unite together all in a body, like gound affectionate brothers, and to de clayourselves free and independent of ally nations in the world. Abolish entir that iniquitous, barbarous, fanaticabvernment, under which you have goed and suffered so long. Dash to Dash to gyton. Give to the world illustrious pas of honor, valor and toleration.— lat just, wise and wholesome laws In your eyes to your own proper in Undo resolutely the fatal alliwhich exists between you and the have enumerated, were on the field.

to avail themselves of your reliable mines, which the boson of your nest ter-itories contain. Their view for some years tack has been fixed on these. Use your unnest address, therefore, to provest them from realizing their vile and drijust designs. With equal care and vigitance, kept aloof from all pretonded treaties of co: merce stid friendship, which other nations may offer to make with you. Remain firm, constant, and determined to maintain the wise and happy government which you may have chosen : all united under the same standard, live peaceable and happy. Hold forth to the other nations the example of wisdom, valor, justice and happiness: and my paternal care and affection to-wards you shall be obtained.

"Given in our Royal Palace at Madrid, this 22d of March, 1810. " I, the King,

" JOSEPH." (Signed)

LITERARY NOTICE.

E. Bronson, the editor of the United States Gazette, is preparing to republish an interesting work which has lately appeared in England, and is there highly spoken of, entitled "Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. By Edward Daniel Clarke, L. L. D.-Part the First. Russia, Tartary and Tur

The Edinburgh Review for August, of the present year, speaking of this important work, has these general remarks :

" It is above two years since we ex-pressed our anxiety for the appearance of this work; and we have now to congratulate our readers and ourselves on its publication But what after so many in stances of disappointment, we could scarcely venture to expect, almost all that we anticipated from the adventur-ous spirit and the known abilities of Dr. Clarke, has been fulfilled; and we have, at least, the great pleasure of seeing be fore us a book of travels. by a person, we will not say combining all the requisites of a traveller, or answering, on every particular, to what our fancy might picture as most desirable in this character, but certainly uniting more of the qualifications essential to his difficult calling, than any one whose labours have come under our notice; and, above all (and it is here chiefly that we would fix our commendation) proceeding in the compilation of his journal, and the digestion of his narrative, upon far sounder views of the nature of his duties, than any of those whom we have hitherto dealt

GLEANINGS, From London papers received at the office of the WHIG.

At the Limerick Assizes, before the honorable Justice Mayne, and a special dict was pronounced on Wednesday se'night, for 19171. for the rev. James Eil. ard, jun. of Kilmallock, in which the right honorable Lord Landaff was defendant, in consequence of a refusal to renew a lease of lands held under his Lordship by plaintiff, and for which there was a written document, binding to perform .- The damages was laid at

SALE OF MERINO SHEEP.

Yes erday fifty Rams, and one hundred Ewes, of the true Pauler breed, part of a flock formerly the property of Don Manuel Gedey, prince of peace, and actually presented by the supreme regency of Spain, to colonel Downie, were sold by auction, at Mr. Kempe's pre-mises, near the Angel Inn, Islington. The sheep had been previously driven from the meadow adjoining by Spanish skepherds, and the sale commenced about half past ten o'clock. A nume rous assemblage of noblemen, gentle men, breeders, and agriculturists, were present. The wool of the flock was allowed to be of the finest quality. They were in general full mouthed rams, some of them not in the best condition, but all were healthy. The ewes were young, nimble, and in tolerable condi-on. Both rams and ewes, averaged a bout fifteen guiness each, which, accord ing to the statement of Mr Daniel Smith, the auctioneer, was much less than he had sold the same breed for, some time since, at Richmond Among the purchasers were, Guine ..

Lord Mansfield, a Paulor ewe

18

Sir C. Talbot, ditto

Ditto, ditto

Ditto, ditto	1
Sir J. Banks, a Pauler ram	26
Dr. Peat, a ewe	13 1 2
Ditto a ram	6
Mr. Mattison, a ram	31
Ditto, ditto	23
Ditto, ditto	17
Ditte, ditto	16
Ditto, ditto	16
Ditto, ditto	19
Ditto, ditto	16
Dicto, ditto	20
Ditto, ditto	21 1.2
This gentleman who is a con	si-
derable breeder, bought :	
versl in addition to the above	
Mr. King, a ram	37
Mr. Cox, do	13
Dino, a cwc	14
Mr. Fordham, a ram	- 13
Mr Elias Fordham, ditto	11
Ditto, di to	26
Ditto, ditto	14 1-2
The other purchasers wer	e, Messrs.
Halford, Brewer, Flower, But	rell, Cher
ry, Ford, Ritey, Ludlow, G.	
Hoare The sale lasted seve	
and many distidguished rg	riculturists
and breeders, in addition to	those we

Desire the administration of the North, this is the Rent of the Sent of the period for a little at the which Jenns provided for a little at the time) in the animal absolute of the septembers, was a good smart than for whit cord to the up the spoulds of the many traps I.—There is no apprehension we imagine, of such an item, forming a part of the tharge for the present year !!

Jupan Forran .- A short time before this great Lawyer's death, he went the Oxford Clicuit, in one of the bottest summers that had been remembered, his charge to the Grand Jury was as follows: -" Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot, I am very old, and you are very well ecquainted with your duty—practice

> --FROM THE AURORA.

BANK BUSINESS.

During the last year, various means were resorted to, with a view to excite alarm in the public mind; to impress upon the judgment of the community, that society approached a practice, and that the whole order of national reason and the rational operation of public property were to be reversed.

Had any man published through the medium of the town crier, that the Schuylkill was dried up at its source in consequence of the bursting of a hydrant in Market street, every one who could expand their muscles to rismitty would enjoy the joke, the crier might collect a croud round him, but it would be a mer-

ry croud.

Last year we were told that an effect not less marvellous was to take place, the fountains of social life were to be dried up—the houses, stock in trade, and as far as we could collect from the comprehensive conglomeration of unparalleled disaster, the cabbages and the potatoes, the pickled shad and even the oyster barrows in our streets, were, by the mere flourishing of a paper wand, to undergo a convulsion equally terrible and calamitous as that which befel Lisbon in the middle of the last century.

Having heard of the famous prophet, Brothers, and his more learned disciple.
N. B. Halhead, and having learned from that, from being once disappointed in the exhibition of a man who had under taken to jump down his own throat, we folded our arms with a determination to wait for the calamity with the utmost composure.

The time at which this terrible bub ble was to burst, having now gone bye,-we may, like other people after the dan-ger is over, be permitted to enjoy a little of the pleasure of the escape, even though we had not ventured to take a single step to avert the catastrophe.

Lightly as we now notice the singular manner in which the subject of the United States Bank Charter was treated bust' year; and effectual as the means taken then were to defeat the end proposed to be obtained by those means; we have always considered it, and do still consider it, as a subject which calls for the most serious attention of the American people.

We shall bind ourselves to no form. nor shall we fix any day or method, but we shall as occasion suits, take up this subject from time to time. Our attenveral concurring circumstances; artificial means are now in operation, of a different character from those of the last year, but directed to the same end-the object is to create such a pressure upon persons concerned in trade or derlying accommodation from the banks, as may drive them from necessity to advocate and become petitioners for the renewal of the United States bank charter.

The bank of the United States is in fact attempting by the operation of its monied influence upon the country, to coerce the people into vassalage, and thereby compel them to cource their re-presentatives. This is the plain English of the operation; and we state it this way explicitly and fairly, that the public may investigate it, and set as becomes the people of a free and m.dependent nation

As we shall have occasion to speak largely, and shall not deel in circumlo cution, we think it proper at this stage to state that we have taken this subject up upon long and matured reflection; that we consider it, taken under all the circumstances of its origin, i's progress, the testion of the stockholders, the bale ful influence which it has exercised on our government, the deadly operation of its it fluence on popular elections, and the marked use which has been made of it to accomplish British purposes and injure American interests-we consider it as an institution that has forfeited all claims to the renewal of its charter, and that a renewal would be a vi at stab to the liberties and safety of America.

These are our ideas of the operation and danger to be apprehended from that institution. It is a custom with persons who have no other mode of argument, as was shown a few months ago, when discussing the diplomatic duplicity and treachery of Mr Gallatin, to attribute the arguments which bear upon the particular conduct of public men or public bidies, to some personal motive in the writer; on the occasion when we touched no more than the correspondence of Mr. Erskine and Mr. Gallatin's own vindication (as it was called) and while we left his perfidy to Mr Jefferson, and the general history of his intrigues and speculations as yet untouched, instead of refuting or denying what we alledged, some friend of Mr Gallatin thought it convenient to urge in effect-that all these afficarances of misconduct did not arise out of the correspondence, but out