

GLADE BUTTER.
Just Received and for Sale,
300 kegs of Nice BUTTER,
from the GLADES of Pennsylvania,
J. W. R. HASSARD,
No. 75, N. Howard St.
Who have also received, and for sale,
A Quantity of TOW LIXEN.
November 13

**J. LITTLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**
No. 26, SOUTH ST.,
Grateful for past favors, he has in hand,
his friends and the public, a selection of
A GENERAL AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
GOO'S,
SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Viz—Cloths, Cambrics, Stockingnets,
Waistcoats and Cravats, and a variety
of the most fashionable styles, and a variety
of other articles, which will dispose of
at reduced prices, and take up in the most
fashionable style.
October 30

**CHARLOTTE HALL
SCHOOL.**

THE friends and patrons of this Institution, in general, are respectfully informed, that the Boarding House, which was thoroughly repaired, and is now ready for occupancy, will be opened on the first of the next year, and will be under the direction of an experienced steward, Mr. John J. Donlevy, of this place, who is well known to the friends of the Institution. The well known situation, pure air, and excellent instruction, which is afforded in this Institution, are well known to the friends of the Institution, and are well known to the friends of the Institution. The well known situation, pure air, and excellent instruction, which is afforded in this Institution, are well known to the friends of the Institution, and are well known to the friends of the Institution.

of Boarding and Tuition.
to be paid quarterly in
the boarder finding his
(&c.) £ 23 7 6
regularly in advance 39 17 6
ward furnishes a bed &c.
regularly paid in advance 31 15 0
fishes a bed, &c. and is
regularly paid in advance 33 17 6
per annum 19 10 4
for French 2 10 0
duties of the Mathematical Department
school, are ably and diligently dis-
charged by Mr. N. H. Snow. The assistant
in the Classical Department, Mr. A. H.,
is an uncommon industry to very use-
ful.

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

SERMON
Preached in the Catholic Church of St. Peter,
Baltimore, November 1st, 1810, on the occasion
of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. D. J. C.
Cicceroni, 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. Bishops a reading on
this solemn occasion: is now ready for delivery,
price 25 cents, at DORNIN'S Catholic
Library, 30, Baltimore-street.
November 15

Baltimore County, ss.

On application 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 Ben-
jamin Fleetwood, Vachel Shipley, John
Percell, Richard Robinson, Jacob Deale,
John Miles, Elizabeth Main, John Ber-
ringer, Michael Van Kirk, Jonas White,
Jacob Welsh, Hugh S. West, Sam. Walker,
John Brown & John Thomas, of Balti-
more 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 as-
certain them, being annexed to their peti-
tion—and they having satisfied me by
competent testimony, that they have re-
sided two years within the state of Mary-
land immediately preceding the time of
their application, and having taken the
oath by the said acts prescribed for deliv-
ering up their property, and having given
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 Percell, Richard Robinson, Jacob
Deale, John Miles, Elizabeth Main, John
Berringer, Michael Van Kirk, Jonas
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
trustee for their benefit—and to shew
cause, (if any they have), why the said
Benjamin Fleetwood, Vachel Shipley,
John Percell, Richard Robinson, Jacob
Deale, John Miles, Elizabeth Main, John
Berringer, Michael Van Kirk, Jonas
White, Jacob Welsh, Hugh S. West,
Samuel Walker, John Brown and John
Thomas should not have the benefit of
the said acts as prayed.

Given under my hand this tenth day
of July, eighteen hundred and ten.
THOMAS JONES.

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1810.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.
An estimate 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 7 1/2

To which may be added £4,157 14s.
4d. due from the supervisor of the pub-
lic 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, £631,114 4 7 1/2

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 6 1/2.

Particulars hereafter.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

We copy the following from the "Lon-
don Packet," sent to us by a friend:

"A farmer at Moysten in Deubig
shire, last week finding some difficulty
in administering medicine to a horse, 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 here-
after punished, according to ideas broach-
ed by the believers in the Metempsy-
chosis, in form of either of the animals
he tortured on earth, justice would be
complete.

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 prin-
ciples of equality, to give the greatest
possible security to the lives, liberty and
property 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 acquirements, had been ele-
vated by the executive of this state, to
the bench, in every judicial district,
which appointments were built on the
cheering hopes, that possessing these
essential qualifications, the intention of
the laws would be amply gratified, and
the people satisfied with the pure, im-
partial and attentive administration of
justice. But, that a marked distinction
should be made between these distin-
guished 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 occa-
sions in every court to which they may
be appointed—it was clearly the inten-
tion 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
come 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 interest-
ed perhaps not individuals only, but the
whole community—This intention of
the law so manifestly useful; should be
strictly complied with, and in this opi-
nion, 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 repre-
sentation of their grievances to the con-
stituted authorities of the state; that
whenever they do wish they should be
removed or remedied; acting from a
principle so sacred as 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 him-
self a medium through which the com-
plaints of his constituents should reach
that constitutional authority, where all
complaints are heard with impartiality.
By which if well founded, 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 legal
talents, and eminent qualifications to
discharge with fidelity their duties, he
felt the firmest conviction—all were ready
to acknowledge that their integrity
was unimpeached and inflexible, but
many had complained, and deservedly
too, that they did not give the necessary
attention to their courts, but absented
themselves so often, that in his estima-
tion the time of forbearance had expired,
and to neglect now to take the subject
into consideration, would be construed
into a criminal dereliction of his duty as
a representative. An office thus con-
ducted becomes little better than a sine-
cure, which this government would ne-
ver sanction; and throw an unnecessary

lice, whose attention to his duties, he
considered highly laudable.—This too
was very laborious to him; as it is well
known that more suits are brought in
that district than in any other. He con-
cluded 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
disposal.

Resolved, by the General Assembly
of Maryland, That the faithful 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 imperative duty of the gen-
eral 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 officers
within their control, that their constitu-
ents, who are immediately interested,
may be benefited by the enactment of those
laws by which such officers are created,
and of such others as have been, or may
hereafter be, confided to their adminis-
tration.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the ge-
nius and spirit of a republic to tolerate a
sinecure, and that therefore no citizen
of this state should retain a judicial 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 & Tho-
mas Jones, Esquires, associate judges of
the sixth judicial district, from office.

Resolved, That the foregoing reso-
lutions 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 ne-
cessary 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 independ-
ence of the Spanish colonies, though
very satisfactory, is far from being so
explicit as the following official ex-
hortation from Joseph,—in which he
conjures the people to declare them-
selves independent. Of all the events
consequent on the revolutions in Euro-
pe, the independence of South Amer-
ica is most important to the New
World. In imagination we anticipate
thousands of benefits from it; al-
though we do not suppose that a peo-
ple, over whom tyranny, civil and re-
ligious has so long held control, can
be capable 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 sublime 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 intrusive King, Joseph
Bonaparte:—

His Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, and
of both the Indies, to the Spanish Amer-
icans, natives of the West Indies,

Beloved Subjects, and dear People,

"Who, through the unfortunate
circumstances which the enemies of your
prosperity, of your peace and security,
have produced, now find yourselves
plunged in a sea of difficulties, troubles
and dangers; it is to you, to whom our
paternal voice is addressed. You, our
dear subjects, who are evidently deceiv-
ed, and imposed upon by the false news,
and egregious untruths, which the audi-
acious rebels of this our kingdom of
Spain, and the cruel persecutors of the
human race, those English, despots and
transmit to you. Consider, with parti-
cular care and attention, what you ought
to do. Listen to the voice of virtue,
truth and honor. Know that the rebel-
lions and perverse Junta seek only to
deceive you, and to strip you of all that
wealth and treasure which you possess,
in order to make you the more submis-
sive and obnoxious to their bloody man-
dantes, and hypocritical and treacherous
views. Be assured, that the English on their
part endeavor to spoil you of your gold
and happiness, only in order to maintain
with it a war which they have provoked,
the tendency and end of which is to an-
nihilate you. Consider, reflect, and pon-
der all this; and if your impartial
decision is not to submit yourselves to our
paternal and just government, I advise
you to unite together all in a body, like
good and affectionate brothers, and to de-
clare yourselves free and independent of
all the nations in the world. Abolish en-
tirely that iniquitous, barbarous, fanat-
ical government, under which you have
groaned and suffered so long. Dash to
the ground the inhuman and infernal in-
quisition. Give to the world illustrious
proofs of honor, valor and toleration.—
Enact just, wise and wholesome laws.
Open your eyes to your own proper in-
terest. Undo resolutely the fatal alli-
ance which exists between you and the

to avail themselves of your valuable
mines which the bosom of your rich ter-
ritories contain. Their view for some
years back has been fixed on these.—
Use your utmost address, therefore, to
prevent them from realizing their vile
and unjust designs. With equal care
and vigilance, kept aloof from all pre-
tended treaties of commerce and friend-
ship, 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 stan-
dard, 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 Ma-
drid, this 22d of March, 1810.
"I, the King,
(Signed) "JOSEPH."

LITERARY NOTICE.

E. Bronson, the editor of the United
States Gazette, is preparing to republish
an interesting work which has lately ap-
peared 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-
key."

The Edinburgh Review for August,
of the present year, speaking of this im-
portant work, has these general re-
marks:

"It is above two years since we ex-
pressed our anxiety for the appearance
of this work; and we have now to con-
gratulate 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 requi-
sites of a traveller, or answering, on every
particular, to what our fancy might
picture as most desirable in his charac-
ter, 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
completion of his journal, and the di-
gestion of his narrative, upon far sounder
views of the nature of his duties, than
any of those whom we have hitherto dealt
with."

GLEANINGS.

From London papers received at the of-
fice of the Whig

At the Limerick Assizes, before the
honorable Justice M'ayne, and a special
jury, in the county of Limerick, a ver-
dict was pronounced on Wednesday se-
night, for 1917, for the rev. James Ell-
ard, jun. of Kilmallock, in which the
right honorable Lord Landaff was de-
fendant, 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 were laid at
6000*l.*

SALE OF MERINO SHEEP.

Yes! today fifty Rams, and one hundred
Ewes, of the true Pauley breed, part of
a flock formerly the property of Don
Manuel Godoy, prince of peace, and
actually presented by the supreme re-
gency 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
shepherds, 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 al-
lowed 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-
tion. Both rams and ewes, averaged a
bout fifteen guineas 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,

	Guineas.
Lord Mansfield, a Pauley ewe	17
Sir C. Talbot, ditto	13
Ditto, ditto	11
Ditto, ditto	1
Sir J. Banks, a Pauley ram	26
Dr. Peck, a ewe	13 1/2
Ditto a ram	6
Mr. Marton, a ram	31
Ditto, ditto	23
Ditto, ditto	17
Ditto, ditto	15
Ditto, ditto	16
Ditto, ditto	19
Ditto, ditto	16
Ditto, ditto	20
Ditto, ditto	21 1/2
This gentleman who is a consi- derable breeder, bought se- veral in addition to the above.	
Mr. King, a ram	57
Mr. Cox, do	13
Ditto, a ewe	14
Mr. Fordham, a ram	13
Mr. Elias Fordham, ditto	11
Ditto, do	26
Ditto, ditto	14 1/2
The other purchasers were, Messrs. Halford, Brewer, Flower, Burrell, Cher- ry, Ford, Riley, Ludlow, Gibbons, and Hoare. The sale lasted several hours, and many distinguished agriculturists and breeders, in addition to those we have enumerated, were on the field.	

During the administration of Lord
North, one of the items of charge (and at
which John grew not a little at the
time) in the annual account of the ex-
penditure, was a good smart sum for
whip cord, to tie up the mouths of the
money bags!—There is no apprehension;
we imagine, of such an item forming a
part of the charge for the present year!!

June Foster.—A short time before
this great Lawyer's death, he went the
Oxford Circuit, in one of the hottest
summers that had been remembered, his
charge to the Grand Jury was as follows:
—"Gentlemen, the weather is extreme-
ly hot, I am very old, and you are very
well acquainted with your duty—practi-
ce it."

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 precipice, and
that the whole order of national reason
and the rational operation of public pro-
perty 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 risibility would
enjoy the joke, the crier might collect a
crowd round him, but it would be a merr-
y crowd.

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 un-
paralleled 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. Hall, 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 hub-
bly was to burst, having now gone by,
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.

Lighly as we now notice the singular
manner in which the subject of the Uni-
ted States Bank Charter was treated last
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 con-
sider 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 atten-
tion is directed to the subject now by se-
veral concurring circumstances; artifi-
cial 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 deriving
accommodation from the banks, as may
drive them from necessity to advocate
and become partisans for the renewal
of the United States bank charter.

The bank of the United States is in
fact attempting by the operation of its
various influence upon the country, to
coerce the people into vassalage, and
thereby compel them to coalesce 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 act as becomes
the people of a free and independent na-
tion.

As we shall have occasion to speak
largely, and shall not deal 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, its progress,
the position of the stockholders, the bale-
ful influence which it has exercised on
our government, the deadly operation of
its influence on popular elections, and
the marked use which has been made of
it to accomplish British purposes and in-
jure 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 vital 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 par-
ticular conduct of public men or public
bodies, to some personal motive in the
writer; on the occasion when we touch-
ed 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
retorting or denying what we alleged,
some friend of Mr. Gallatin thought it
convenient to urge in effect—that all
these appearances of misconduct did not
arise out of the correspondence, but out