

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

FOR SALE,  
A Lot of Ground,  
Fronting 20 feet on North-street, and  
running back 100 feet. There is a Two  
Story Brick and a Frame House on part  
of the Lot—the whole of which will be  
sold together. For terms, apply to  
PAUL MADIGAN,  
No. 33, South Frederick st.  
November 14

FOR SALE,  
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,  
A NEGRO WENCH, aged about 38  
years, strong and healthy, capable of do-  
ing all kind of work. She is a very good  
cook, and an excellent washer and iron-  
er. For further particulars, enquire at  
No. 28, North Gay-street.  
November 16

THE SUBSCRIBER  
Begs leave to inform her Friends and the  
Public generally, that she has commenc-  
ed the PUTTING UP of

Beef, Tongues, Pickles, &c.  
In her exact and particular method of curing  
the same, at Mr. F. U. Holland's Store, No  
5, South Howard-street.  
Those Gentlemen who intend going to  
sea can on a few hours notice be supplied  
with every requisite article.  
POULTRY, &c. at the same place—as al-  
so, Nice Cured HAMS.—VEGETABLES  
of every kind.  
HETTY LEVEY.  
November 6

CITY OF ROME.  
Extract from the report of the commissioners  
appointed to lay out and survey the plot com-  
menced to be called the "CITY OF  
ROME"

At a meeting of the councillors of the City  
of Rome, held in the city of Philadelphia,  
the 30th of October, 1810, the following ex-  
tract from the report of the commissioners, was  
ordered to be published in two or more news-  
papers of the said city.

"The commissioners report, that agreeable  
to the order of the council, they have pro-  
ceeded to the city of Rome, where they arrived  
on the 21st day of October, 1810, and on that  
day fixed upon the site and marked the most  
eligible spot for and determined the course  
which the streets are to run. They have mea-  
sured the distance from the bridge across the  
Lehigh on the turnpike leading to Wilkes-barre,  
and found the distance from said bridge to the  
centre of said city of Rome, called Union  
Square, to be five miles. Said bridge is about  
700 yards from the city of Wilkes-barre, and  
17 miles and a half from Wilkes-barre, on the  
east side of the Schuylkill. The centre of  
Union Square afore said, is situated on a gentle  
rise of ground, and is elevated a few feet  
above the adjoining squares. The quality of the  
land contained in the plan of the city of Rome,  
throughout the whole extent, appears to be ex-  
cellent, abounding with streams of wholesome  
water, the principal of which is called "Trout  
Creek," which affords water sufficient to turn  
mills of any description. The timber is valu-  
able, consisting of Sugar Maple, Black Cherry,  
Black Birch, White Ash, Spruce and Beech.  
The road (which is now engaged to be cut from  
the turnpike to Union Square), is surveyed  
through a pleasant tract of country, and a sur-  
veyor is now engaged to lay out all the streets.

JOSEPH TYSON,  
PHILIP SHEAF, Junr.,  
THOMAS GELLOW,  
RALPH SMITH, Junr."

N. B. As soon as the appointed agent to sell  
lots, in Baltimore, and deliver certificates for  
the same, at No. 129, Baltimore-street, where a  
plan of the city may be seen, together with  
the names of the different gentlemen who have  
vested considerable sums in the purchase of  
lots, and also the different lots already sold.

Persons in the different mechanical branches  
of business, disposed to reside at the city of  
Rome, are informed, that advantageous terms  
will be offered, on application at the office, at  
the N. W. corner of Calowhill and Sixth-streets,  
Philadelphia, or to ASHER NEAL, Bal-  
timore.  
November 14

SERMON  
Preached in the Catholic Church of St. Pe-  
ter, Baltimore, November first, 1810, on oc-  
casion of the consecration of the Rt. Rev'd Dr.  
John Carroll, Bishop of Boston, by the Rev'd  
W. V. Harall, one of the Pastors of St. Mary's  
Church, Philadelphia, & published at the  
request of the Rt. Rev'd Bishops a tendering on  
this solemn occasion; is now ready for deliv-  
ery, price 25 cents, at DORRIS'S Catholic  
Library, 30, Baltimore-street.  
November 15

Stop the Swindler.  
Absconded between 12 and 1 o'clock on the  
night of the 5th inst. JOHN DEWITTY alias  
BROWN, a Shoemaker by trade, who is  
supposed to be taking away sundry articles  
sitting out of the shop. He is about 5 feet 9 in-  
ches high, thin made, large mouth and nose,  
and black hair and eyes: his clothing is one  
black suit—one blue round about with pearl  
buttons, and a pair of blue trousers; he can  
work on either hand or woman's work. Who-  
ever secures said Swindler in Baltimore, gold  
shall receive five Dollars reward. Apply at  
No. 5, George-street, Fells' Parson, Baltimore.  
GEORGE PHILLIPS  
N. B. Employers and Journeymen be on  
your guard, of either employing or associating  
with him.  
November 14

For Sale for Life,  
A NEGRO GIRL, 8 years old; healthy  
and stout of her years; is smart and  
active, and very attentive to Children.—  
Those wishing to purchase will please  
apply at this office.  
November 16

## THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1810.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications of "A Virgini-  
an" and others are received, and shall be  
attended to, as soon as we can make room  
for them.

### FIRE!

About a quarter past 7 o'clock on Sa-  
turday evening, Fulton's stable in the  
rear of the Globe Inn, was discovered to  
be in flames. The building and its con-  
tents were rapidly consumed—the great  
exertions of the citizens, favoured by the  
calmness of the night, prevented the fire  
from spreading; but, the adjacent build-  
ings were considerably scorched; and  
much furniture, goods, &c. under a  
groundless alarm were thrown into the  
street—Eight horses were burned in the  
stable, five of which belonged to Mr  
Fulton.

But what is chiefly to be regretted, is  
the death of Mr. PETER STRAW, a nier-  
chant from Virginia, who, while he was  
endeavoring to persuade the owner of a  
neighboring store, that there was no ne-  
cessity for removing his goods, was sud-  
denly killed by a bale of merchandise  
that was lowering from an upper story,  
the rope having broke. His corpse was  
decently interred yesterday afternoon.  
No doubt remains of this fire  
having been kindled by an incendiary.

We are informed that the people of  
Cuba are prepared to adopt a system of  
government suitable to their condition,  
on receiving the news of the total sub-  
jugation of Spain; and that the necessary  
papers are drawn up for that purpose.

### Affairs in Portugal.

There never was a more daring attack,  
than that made by the French on the al-  
lied armies on the mountains of Busaco;  
the consequences are those of a defeat  
to the British. Accounts are received at  
New York, that Wellington had retreat-  
ed 20 miles, after the battle. The catas-  
trophe will be more tragical than that  
of Corunna—it is not improbable that the  
English army will be captured.

### ONE DAY LATER.

We have been favoured with the per-  
usal of a London paper of the 15th and  
a Leeds paper of the 19th October,  
brought by the sch'r Hazard arrived here  
last evening.—They contain little more  
than the accounts received at New York  
more troops were embarking from Eng-  
land to aid my lord Wellington to—  
run away.

On the 8th of October, new and heavy  
duties were to be imposed on all colonial  
produce imported into Saxony—

On Indigo \$ 120 per cwt.  
Cacao 100 per do.  
Coffee 100 per do.  
Sugar 100 per do.

A dreadful eruption of Vesuvius oc-  
curred on the 12th of September, which  
injured or destroyed the vines, cotton,  
&c. for about 14 miles round.

### Legat's Credulity

Is served up in fine style in the Fed-  
eral Republican of Saturday. The Brit-  
ish minister send Burr to France; he  
proposes a partnership between England  
and France in domination and plunder,  
and partition—Fouche listens to it, and  
sends an agent to London. Bonaparte  
spurns it, banishes Fouche, and impris-  
ons the agent. Then the officious L—  
happens to be in London,—where he  
went to beg a peace. He is introduced to  
"the most noble the Marquis of Wel-  
lesley," who finding him credulous pal-  
avers him handsomely sure enough; and  
tells him—"there exists in my office  
proposals made to this government by  
that of France, for partitioning your  
country!"—Then come comes the "ce-  
lebrated" Legat; and he whispers Wel-  
lesley's deception to his federal friends,  
and the Federal Republican transposes  
the whole matter and publishes it just  
as the British Cabinet would wish. See  
what a pretty manoeuvre "the British  
party in America" can execute!

### WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The New Jersey legislature has passed  
an act "for the preservation of sheep."  
—They have also appointed a committee  
of five members to prepare and report a  
plan for establishing Free Schools in the  
several parts of that state;—which plan  
is to be submitted to the legislature at  
its next sitting the 24 Tuesday of Janu-  
ary next.—Provision is made for print-  
ing a compilation of all the public acts  
and parts of acts now in force, under the  
inspection of the Governor. The follow-  
ing resolution was read, and ordered to  
lie on the table:

Resolved, That the committee appoint-  
ed to enquire what alterations are ne-  
cessary in the penal laws, and the act to  
carry into effect the act for the punish-  
ment of crimes, be instructed to report  
a bill providing for the separate confin-  
ement in cells of all persons hereafter  
sentenced to imprisonment in the State-Pris-  
on.

It is truly observed by the Aurora, that  
the dispensing power lodged with the  
secretary of the treasury, has operated  
as a premium to vice, and a penalty to  
honesty, because the violators of the law  
have been permitted to enter their for-  
feited vessels and goods,—while the wor-  
thy were suffering privations, they saw  
the dishonest suddenly enriched. If

(this unconstitutional practice of setting  
aside the laws be continued, the members  
of congress, the Aurora thinks, had bet-  
ter stay at home.

Meeting at Dublin; Repeal of the Union,  
&c.

The London Statesman acknowledges  
and extols the order, feeling and firm-  
ness which characterized the meeting in  
the Metropolis of Ireland. "Although  
there were more than 10,000 persons as-  
sembled in the vicinity of the Exchange,  
no disorder prevailed." All this, says  
the London editor, grows out of the ne-  
cessity of the repeal, and the co opera-  
tion of all parties to obtain it. Ireland  
has appealed to justice, to generosity and  
to pity; she can go no farther with such  
expressions [be ware, then, lest her next  
arguments be addressed to English fears,  
"and beware it does not awaken them  
when too late!" To show, he adds, what  
the feeling in Ireland is of the necessity  
of a repeal of the Union is, and how it  
places all other feelings, we must ob-  
serve what Mr. O'Connell, a Roman  
Catholic leader, in Ireland, ended his  
eloquent speech by exclaiming, "If Mr  
Perceval would enter into a treaty with  
me, making it a condition, that provided  
I would consent to a re-eraction of the  
penal code against the Catholics, the act  
of Union should be repealed.—I declare  
to God I would accept the condition."

The Bank of England, the editor as-  
serts, may crumble into dust, or be  
turned into a new Hall for Rag fair  
clothes, and the funds may disappear in  
the metamorphosis, and the independ-  
ence and constitution of England still  
survive. But, the loss of Ireland would  
be to England her last wound, under  
which she must expire. Her site on  
the ocean, and the fertility of her soil  
enabled Ireland to accumulate a surplus  
of wealth for the defence of the empire  
far beyond the comparative natural means  
of England. He then exhorts the gov-  
ernment to remove the obstructions to  
her agriculture, commerce, manu-  
factures and freedom, and they would  
find Ireland of more importance with the  
enemy that Britain has to resist, than  
three fourths of her own counties. "You  
may gain from Ireland, under proper  
management, a population to fight your  
battles—and such a population! hardy in  
formation and habit—daring to any ex-  
treme that sanity can attempt—impe-  
rious as madness—yet firm and immove-  
able in purpose as Patience herself!  
Such is the population you may have at  
your will, and with all its warm affec-  
tions too, for Ireland loves even more  
ardently than she hates!"

### THE FISHERIES.

A writer in the American, has ad-  
dressed an essay to the members of the  
legislature of Maryland, from which we  
cheerfully extract what follows:—

"A petition, for the preservation of  
the shoals of herring Fisheries will be  
presented for the consideration of the  
legislature at its present sitting, and the  
object of this publication is to invite dis-  
cussion and to induce the members to  
make themselves well acquainted on a  
subject of such general importance when  
the same shall come before them, in or-  
der that the object of the petition may  
be properly comprehended.

"The legislature once passed a law  
for the preservation of wild deer, and  
laid a penalty of 50 on any one who  
should destroy them during the months  
from January to July inclusive, every  
year. If deer be of such consequence as  
to call forth the protecting hand of the  
legislature, what must be the relative  
value of our fisheries to the state? The  
benefits arising from them are visibly on  
the decline. The end and herring fish-  
eries hang among the greatest benefits  
of the all wise creator—and shall man,  
for whose good they are intended, be  
their destroyer? Heaven forbid.

"An average estimate of the products  
of our fisheries for eight years past is  
made, at 60,000 barrels of herrings sal-  
ted, of which one half is supposed to be  
disposed of in the Baltimore market,  
which, rated at 4 dollars per barrel amounts  
to 200,000 dollars, or 240,000 dollars in  
the whole. The salted shad generally  
find a vent the same way as the herrings.  
The number of barrels disposed of in  
Baltimore is averaged 1500 bbls which  
at 7 dollars per barrel produce 9,100 dol-  
lars, how the rest are disposed of is so  
various, that calculation of amount would  
be very uncertain. Those that are caught  
and preserved in the Susquehanna, in  
the state of Pennsylvania, if taken into  
account, would swell their importance to  
an astonishing amount. In this state,  
however, they amount to more than six  
times the estimate, say 54,000 dollars;  
indeed, it would not be far from the fact,  
if their importance to the state was esti-  
mated at \$700,000 per annum. Fish are  
of these bounteous gifts of Providence  
which require of the assisting hand of  
man for their support—neither pains nor  
expense are required except to receive  
them at the hand of the giver. But  
"there is a time for all things," a time  
to receive these gifts. The reason the  
fish deposit their eggs or spawn is not  
the time for the fishermen to pursue  
their present destructive practice of  
throwing the seine by night and by day.  
This practice so destructive to our fish-  
eries calls loudly for the attention of the  
legislature to arrest it; suffer it to go  
on and your fisheries will be destroyed.

Fish caught in the season of spawn are  
not worth the salt that cures or the bar-  
rel that contains them. The egg or  
spawn is deposited in the mud, where  
undisturbed it soon gets into motion—  
one haul of the seine in this season will  
destroy more than ten times the quanti-  
ty caught at the great fisheries in Ame-

rica. By means of the lead lines milli-  
ons of spawn are destroyed. Those  
which again escape this destruction are  
prematurely caught in their return from  
the head waters to the ocean. This calls  
loud for redress, and it is to be hoped  
that the members of the legislature will  
give their most serious attentions to this  
subject when it comes before them.  
Good and wholesome laws are necessary  
on this subject to bring the products  
of our fisheries into repute, as the quan-  
tity of fish caught out of season and cur-  
red, have sensibly destroyed the charac-  
ter of salted fish of the Baltimore mar-  
ket, particularly to the westward."

Office of the New York Evening Post,  
November 15.

Captain Forbes, of the brig *Syph*, ar-  
rived here this morning from Lisbon,  
which place he left on the 7th of Octo-  
ber, and has brought papers to the 6th,  
which are in the hands of our translator.  
Captain F. states that there had been no  
fighting since the battle of the 27th of  
September. That the English in that bat-  
tle gained an advantage, but that it was  
by no means decisive. Another more  
bloody battle was hourly expected, which  
would decide the fate of the country—  
The English and Portuguese are in high  
spirits, but were taking every precau-  
tion to recure a retreat in case of a reverse  
of fortune. An embargo was laid on all ves-  
sels in the harbor of Lisbon, to take place  
on the 8th. The French were in want of  
provisions and every necessary, and risked  
every thing on the result of the ex-  
pected battle; for unless they could gain  
some advantage, and that soon, they  
could not avoid a total defeat.

### From the United States' Gazette.

We have been favoured with the following  
extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated  
October 6

"Lord Wellington is coming down to  
occupy his strong lines within 6 leagues  
of this city, where, I am told, he means  
to make his grand stand. The army com-  
ing so much nearer has spread a general  
alarm. 'Tis an awful moment, for the en-  
gagement will be terrible, should Mas-  
sena follow, which they say he cannot  
avoid. The military are in high spirits,  
and entertain no doubt of success. I am  
also sanguine as to the result, from the  
strength of lord W's position, joined to  
the discipline and valour of his combined  
army."

The safety of Mungo Parke, it is said,  
is ascertained by the arrival of the ship  
Mary Ann, Clifton, at Plymouth, from  
Senegal Accounts to the 15th of August  
had been received at Senegal, mention-  
ing that M. Parke had been at Tombou-  
ctou in the latter end of May. This enterprising  
traveler had been seriously indisposed,  
and much disabled in constitution.

Lucien Bonaparte was expected in  
England in the Pomona frigate, from  
Malta, with his family. He will have  
his choice of remaining there or coming  
to the U. States.

It appears by a Russian official account  
of the battle with the Turks, before Rud-  
schuk on the 6th of Sept that the latter  
surrendered by capitulation. The Turks,  
lost 5000 killed, and 5000 prisoners.  
Among the prisoners is Achmet, a Pacha  
of three tails. The battle lasted from  
10 in the morning till 7 at night.

The Princess Amelia was very ill at  
Windsor on the 22th ult.

It is said that Augustus Adolphus  
was arrested at Pillau, in attempting to  
make his escape on board the British  
Reet.

### Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

(EXTRACTS.)

Mr. PLYCK delivered a petition from  
sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, pray-  
ing that persons conscientiously scrupu-  
lous of taking an oath may have the  
same privileges enjoyed by those who  
have no such scruples;—that the levy  
court may be elected by the people;—  
and the orphan court may be authorised  
to sell the real estates of deceased per-  
sons for the payment of their debts;  
which were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. CONEGYS, leave  
given to bring in a bill concerning strays,  
and declaring what shall be a lawful en-  
closure.

On motion of Mr. ARCHER, leave given  
to bring in a further additional suppli-  
ment to an act to direct descent.

Mr. BLAND delivered a memorial from  
the chancellor of this state, accompan-  
ied by a report of the English statutes,  
under a resolution of the legislature of  
the last session; which was read and re-  
ferred.

The speaker laid before the house a  
letter from the clerk of Saint Mary's  
county court, containing an account of  
the number of days each judge attended  
said court; which was read and referred.

Mr. T. B. HALL delivered a bill, en-  
titled, An act concerning the jurisdiction  
of trespasses on real property; which  
was read.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Mr. BLAND delivered a petition from  
the President and Directors of the Frank-  
lin Bank of Baltimore;—the President  
and Directors of the Commercial and  
Farmers Bank of Baltimore;—and the  
President and Directors of the Farmers  
and Merchants Bank of Baltimore; se-  
verally praying for a charter, which were  
read and referred to Messrs. Bland, Har-  
ryman, Groome, Archer and Randall.

On motion of Mr. BLAND, leave given  
to bring in a bill, entitled an act con-  
cerning Libel and Contempt of Court;

referred to Messrs Bland, Archer and  
Martin.

Mr Downey delivered a petition from  
sundry inhabitants of Washington and  
Frederick counties, praying that com-  
missioners may be appointed to ascertain  
the divisional line between said counties;  
referred to Messrs Downey, Schley,  
Brooke, T. B. Hall and W. B. Williams.  
Mr. C. Hall delivered a bill for the  
benefit of the people called Quakers;—  
which was read.

Mr Bland delivered a bill to prevent  
fraud; which was read.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.

The Speaker laid before the house let-  
ters from the clerk of Frederick county  
court, relative to the attendances of the  
judges thereof, and containing a list of  
the number of suits brought in, dismiss-  
ed or disposed of by said court for three  
years prior to the last of September,  
1810; which were read, and referred to  
the Committee of Grievances and Courts  
of Justice.

Mr Bland delivered a bill to regulate  
judicial proceedings in civil cases; read.

On motion of Mr. BROOKE, leave given  
to bring in a bill to give further time to  
the stockholders of the Baltimore and  
Frederick town turnpike company, for  
extending the turnpike road from Fied-  
rick town to Harper's ferry; referred to  
Messrs Brooke, Swearingen and Bland.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

The house, according to the order of  
the day, proceeded to the second reading  
of the bill respecting the registering of  
marriages, births and deaths.

After a debate, the question was put  
that the further consideration of the said  
bill be referred to the next general as-  
sembly, and lost—yeas 25—nays 35—  
The question was then put, shall the said  
bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

The further Supplement to the act for  
the speedy recovery of small debts out  
of court, and to repeal the acts of As-  
sembly therein mentioned, was read the  
second time and the question put, shall  
the said bill pass. Determined in the ne-  
gative—yeas 3—nays 60!

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Danube, captain Pierce, ar-  
rived at New York on the 14th inst., in  
23 days from Belfast, brings accounts  
of the repulse of the French army in  
Portugal on the 27th of September.—but  
the British were preparing to retreat.

An extraordinary gazette was publish-  
ed in London, October 14, containing  
lord Wellington's narrative of the opera-  
tions. It is dated Coimbra, Sept 30.—  
The following extracts show the posi-  
tions and result:

"The Sierra Busaco is a high ridge  
which extends from the Mondego in a  
northern direction about eight miles.—  
At the highest point of the ridge, about  
two miles from its termination, is the  
convent and garden of Bussaco. The Si-  
erra of Bussaco is connected by a moun-  
tainous tract of country with the Sierra  
de Caranula, which extends in a north-  
easterly direction beyond Vizcu and se-  
parates the valley of the Mondego from  
the valley of the Douro. On the left of  
the Mondego, nearly in a line with the  
Sierra de Bussaco is another ridge of the  
same description, which is called the Si-  
erra de Morcella, covered by the river  
Alva, and connected by other moun-  
tainous tracts with the Sierra de Estrella.—  
All the roads to Coimbra from the east-  
ward, lead over one or other of these  
Sierras. They are very difficult for the  
passage of an army, the approach to the  
top of the ridge on both sides being  
mountainous. As the enemy's whole  
army was on the right of the Mondego,  
and as it was evident that he intended  
to force our position, Lieutenant general  
Hill crossed the river, by a short move-  
ment to his left, on the morning of the  
26th, leaving colonel Le Cor. with his  
brigade on the Sierra de Morcella, to  
cover the right of the army; and major  
general Lane, with his division of Portu-  
guese cavalry, and the 13th light dra-  
goons in front of the Alva, to observe  
and check the movements of the en-  
emy's cavalry on the Mondego. With  
this exception the whole army was col-  
lected upon the Sierra de Bussaco, with  
the British army observing the plain in  
the rear of his left, and the road leading  
from Mortagoa to Oporto, through the  
mountainous tract which connects the  
Sierra de Bussaco with the Sierra de Ca-  
ranula.

The eighth corps joined the enemy in  
front on the 26th, but he did not make  
any attack on that day. The light troops  
on both sides were engaged throughout  
the line.

At 6 in the morning of the 27th, the  
enemy made two desperate attacks upon  
our position, the one on the right, the  
other on the left of the highest point of  
the Sierra. The attack upon the right  
was made by two divisions of infantry.—  
One division of the French infantry ar-  
rived at the top of the ridge, when it was  
attacked in the most gallant manner by  
the 86th regiment, under the command  
of the hon. lieut. colonel Wallace; and  
the 45th regiment, under the command  
of the hon. lieutenant colonel Meade, and  
by the 8th Portuguese regiment, under  
the command of lieutenant colonel Dou-  
glas, directed by major general Picton.—  
These three corps advanced with the  
bayonet, and drove the enemy's division  
from the advantageous ground which  
they had obtained. The other division  
of the 2d corps attacked further on the  
right, by the road leading by St. Antonio  
de Cantaro, also in front of major gen-  
eral Picton's division. His division was re-  
pulsed before it could reach the top of the  
ridge, by the 7th regiment, under the