

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY, the 20th inst. At half past 5 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. Osborn Carpenter) This property is in fee simple situated in Pearl-st. second floor 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
W. G. HANDS & CO.
 Auctioneers

Duck, Cloth, Diapers, &c.

Remaining from CARGO of Schooner Pilot, from St. Petersburg,
 AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
 Light and heavy RAVENS DUCK
 First Quality SAIL CLOTH
 Broad DIAPERS
 CRASH
 BRISTLES—and
 Best CUT-LEAD HEMP.
HOLLINS & M'BLAIR,
 November 17 d4.

J. LITTLE, MERCHANT TAYLOR,

No. 26, SOUTH-STREET,
 Grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, A GENERAL AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
GOODS,
 SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
 Viz—Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockings, Waistcoats and Cords, of every description, and of the most fashionable kind, and a variety of other articles, which he will dispose of at reduced prices, and make up in the most fashionable style.
 October 30 d20t

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

THE Friends and Patrons of this Institution, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that the Boarding House belonging to the School, was thoroughly repaired in the month of August last, and that it is now ready to accommodate sixty boarders. From the first day of the ensuing year, it will be under the direction of an experienced steward, Mr. John Kilgour.

The well known salubrity of this place, proceeding from an advantageous situation, pure air, and excellent water has evinced its superiority this year, by withstanding the influence of a season, which proved uncommonly sickly in many parts of the neighbouring counties, and of the state in general. Not one pupil of this school has been confined a single day by sickness—a rare, and perhaps a singular instance.

The sequestered situation of Charlotte Hall, remote from the vicious examples and lures of populous cities and towns; the impossibility of indulging in habits of dissipation and extravagance, and the freedom enjoyed in healthful and manly exercise during the hours of recreation, must render this institution worthy of the serious attention of all parents and guardians, who set a just value on the literary acquirements, health, early habits and morals of youth.

Rates of Boarding and Tuition.
 Boarding, (to be paid quarterly in advance, the boarder finding his own bed, &c.) £28 7 6
 If not paid regularly in advance 30 17 6
 If the Steward furnishes a bed, &c. and is regularly paid in advance 31 15 0
 If he furnishes a bed, &c. and is not regularly paid in advance 33 17 6
 Tuition, per annum 10 10 0
 Additional for French 2 10 0

The duties of the Mathematical Department of this School, are ably and diligently discharged by Mr. N. H. SHAW. The assistant teacher in the Classical Department, Mr. A. REECH, adds uncommon industry to very useful talents.

D. DONLEVY,
 Principal of Charlotte Hall School,
 November 9 d1m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber having his hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calculate goods at his own manufactory, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton or Flax Linen to be Calendered, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality: the Goods to be sent to his Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.
 Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.

He has on hand from his own manufactory, an extensive assortment of CALICOES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red, Yarn, and a variety of other colours, which he offers for sale on liberal credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.
 He will print on commission at a moderate price.
 Cash will be given for Damaged Wheat.
L. I. LANNAY,
 August 25 d4

TO RENT,
 (And Possession given Immediately)
 AN ELEGANT TWO STORY
Brick Dwelling House,

Pleasantly situated on the corner of Pitt-street, near the Quaker Meeting-House, Old Town.
 November 6 d4f

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,
 November 2 d4f

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 d4t

Baltimore Price-Current.
 (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Articles.	Per	Prices.	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	12	15	
Butter, for exportation	—	17	20	
Coffee, W. I. best green	—	—	23	
Cotton, Georgia, upland	—	16	18	
Corlidge, Baltimore	—	16	17	
Cheese, American	—	9	12	
Flour, superfine	bbl.	9 12	9 25	
Flaxseed, (rough)	bush.	1 25		
(cleaned)	—	12		
Gunpowder, Balt. man.	25lb.	15		
Grain, Indian corn	bush.	65	70	
wheat, Virginia	—	1 70		
do. Maryland	—	1 70	1 75	
rye	—	—	1	
barley	—	—	85	
clover seed	—	—	7	
oats	—	—	43	
Glass, Balt. 8 by 10	box	16	16 50	
Hemp, country	lb.	12	13	
Herrings,	bbl.	4	5	
maclarel	—	8	11	
shad	—	7 50	9	
Hops (fresh)	lb.	25	30	
Meal, corn, kiln dried	bbl.	4 50		
Naval Stores—tar	—	2 75		
pitch	—	3 25		
turpentine (soft)	—	3		
rosin	—	3		
spirits turpentine, gal.	—	40	45	
varnish	—	30	33	
Pork, Balt. prime	bbl.	—	17	
Rice, (fresh) per 100lb.	—	4		
Spirits, Gin, Amer.	gal.	92	1	
Whisky, 1st pr.	—	60		
Sugars, Havana, white	cwt.	13 50	14	
do. brown	—	11 50	12	
Louisiana	—	18	15	
loaf	—	20	21	
lump	—	18	19	
Salt, Liverpool, ground	bush.	—	45	
Shot, Amer. all size.	cwt.	12 50		
Tobacco, Maryland	—	—	5	
Up. Patuxent 1st	—	3 30	4 50	
do. 2d	—	3 25	4	
Potomac 1st	—	3	3 50	
do. 2d	—	7	8	
Virginia 1st	—	4 50	5	
do. middling	—	—	3	
Rappanannock	—	6		
Kentucky	—	—	11	
Tallow, American	lb.	11	12	
Wax, bees	—	33	35	
Wool Fleeces, Merino	—	3		
full blood	—	75	1	
crossed	—	07	50	
common country	—	30	07	
skinners	—	—	—	
Store prices.	—	—	—	
† Cargo prices.	—	—	—	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Six per cent.	101 a 101 1/2
Three do.	61 1/2
Louisiana, 6 per cent.	102 1/2
United States Bank Stock	460 a 434
Maryland do.	370
Baltimore do.	340
Union B. of Maryland do. whole shares	114
half do	52
Mechanics' Bank do.	15 5/8
Alexandria Bank do.	no sales
Farmers' Bank do.	56
Columbia Bank do.	no sales
Potomac Bank do.	do
Baltimore Insurance Shares	500
Maryland do.	500
Marine do.	410
Chesapeake do.	150 a 135
Union do.	125 a 128
Water Stock	98
Fire Insurance	19 1/8
Roller's-Town Road Stock	115
Fredericktown	12
York	17 a 18
Falls	85 a 87
Merchants & Farmers Bank	1-4 a v
Commercial do.	1-2 a v
Franklin do.	1-4 a v
Marine do.	1-4 a 1-2 dis.
Union Manufacturing	24 1/2

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1810.

It was erroneously copied into yesterday's paper, that the ports of Denmark were open to American vessels—

An obliging friend at Annapolis has favored us with a copy of the bill concerning insolvency, now before the legislature. We have inserted part of it to day, and the remainder shall be published to-morrow. We would have published it entire, but that we were under promise to insert the pious address of a meritorious Society of Christians. As some changes are contemplated by the proposed plan of an insolvent law, it is well worthy of the close attention of all classes of citizens.

GEN. ARMSTRONG arrived at New London on the 13th inst. in the ship Sally, 32 days from Bourdeaux. The Sally had been bound to New York, with sixty passengers; but she lost her rudder on Shagworn Reef, L. I. and put into New-London for a new one.

As the British troops are either captured, or driven from Portugal; we may enquire or conjecture, What next? The continental market being now effectually shut against British manufactures, how long can she swim under her load of debt and taxes; a load, of which we may form some conception of by reading the mythological story of Atlas?

The authorities of Cuba, have decreed, that friendly and neutral vessels that import provisions, as flour, &c. into St. Jago de Cuba, shall pay only the duty of six per cent. upon the tariff of this class.—This regulation is to be continued for six months; and the notification was published at Havana, the 30th ult.

MAURICE MARGAROT.
 It is mentioned in the foreign papers, that the celebrated Maurice Margarot, the victim of that band of blood hounds, the lords of the Scotch Judiciary, is about to return from Botany Bay, whither he was transported in 1794, for advocating reform in Britain; which was then count-

ed sedition or treason, as the informers, the judges and the jury thought fit.

Mr. Margarot was sentenced to FOURTEEN YEARS' banishment; because he was found guilty of—patriotism! It was to the extreme cruelty of this and other sentences pronounced by the Scotch judges, that Mr. Curran alluded, in his oration for Hamilton Rowan; when, having poured forth the most eloquent panegyric on the Scotch people, he declares his wonder, how from the bosom of a country like that, genius, and character and talents, should be banished to a distant barbarous soil; and condemned to pine under the horrid communion of vulgar vice and base born profligacy, for twice the period that ordinary calculation gives to the continuance of human life.

† In the English insurance offices, &c. &c. lives are ordinarily estimated at seven years.

LITERARY.

The Belfast Commercial Chronicle announces the following works:

The life of THOMAS PAINE is in hand, and nearly completed, by Mr. C. Rickman. This work will be an impartial and compressive memoir of that truly great man.

The Rev. A. P. Scargill is preparing for publication, a Hebrew and English Dictionary on a new plan, without points.

(Communicated for the Whig.)

ADDRESS

OF THE
BIBLE SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE
 TO THE

CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow citizens,

All Christians allow that the Old and New Testaments, taken together, are the only books in the world, which clearly reveal the nature of God; contain a perfect law for our government; propose the most powerful persuasives to obey this law; and furnish the best motives for patience and resignation, under every circumstance and vicissitude of life. Even those writers who deny their divinity, have yet acknowledged, that the matters contained in them, are, at least, calculated to make mankind wiser and better. These surprising and salutary effects the scriptures have unequivocally produced, and wherever they are read and attended to, will continue to produce. Facts, so fully ascertained and so clearly demonstrating the great importance of circulating the sacred writings, have (within these few years past) called the attention of men more particularly to this subject, and given rise to the establishment of societies, whose object is to encourage their circulation, by promoting the printing of them in all languages, and their distribution gratis, wherever they could not be otherwise obtained.

In 1804, the first society of this kind was formed in London, under the appellation of "The British and foreign Bible Society." The utility of this institution soon became evident, and was followed by similar ones in the United Kingdoms and on the continent of Europe. The number of Bibles this society has already distributed almost exceeds belief. The range of its boundaries is immense, extending "from North to South, from Iceland to the Cape of Good Hope and Van-Delman's land; from East to West, from Hindostan and the shores of the Caspian to Buenos Ayres and the lakes of North America." The Spirit or principle of the institution, admits of no distinction between those of one religious denomination and that of another, but embraces the poor, the needy, and the ignorant of all nations, and sects, and kindreds of people and tongues. It sets "no bounds to the sphere of its effects but such as its funds prescribe." May not the idea be entertained, that the progressive operations of this and similar societies by circulating the holy scriptures, are providentially intended to assist in filling the earth with knowledge and glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea?

In 1808 the first Bible Society within the United States was instituted in Philadelphia. This one has been succeeded by like societies in Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina, and New Hampshire. Following humbly in this track, those who now address you, united last September, with others of their fellow citizens of Baltimore, "for the sole purpose of distributing the Holy Scriptures more effectually and extensively among the multitudes whose circumstances tender assistance in this way a solemn duty."

And here it may not be improper to state for the information of the public, two of the fundamental articles of our association. One of these provides, that "all copies of the Scriptures distributed or published by this society shall be without notes, and of the versions in common use among the churches in whose language respectively it may be deemed useful to distribute or publish them"—the other, that "every person becoming a member shall, at the time of subscribing its constitution, pay the sum of five dollars, and the sum of two dollars every year afterwards. Persons subscribing or giving thirty dollars and upwards, shall be members for life without any other contribution."

Such are the terms of admission.—With respect to the principle upon which this society is formed, from the nature of the institution you will perceive it disclaims every distinction, arising out of different religious denominations. It receives Christians of every

* See third report of the committee of the British and foreign Bible Society.

sect; and inasmuch as its object is simple, and concerns all Christians alike, it is therefore expected, that those who enter it will be actuated by the same motive, having only one and the same object in view.

We shall take the liberty to request the attention of our fellow citizens to a few of the considerations that have induced us to engage in this undertaking.

It is certainly to the honour of Baltimore city, that we can appeal, on this occasion, to many charitable acts and institutions which have sprung from a spirit of humanity and sense of religion. It is this spirit, that has so often in rigorous winters and calamitous seasons, taken the poor under its care—it is this spirit, which has stretched forth relief to foreigners forced by cruel circumstances to take refuge on these shores—it is this spirit, which has provided for indigent housekeepers able physicians to attend them in their sicknesses—it is this spirit, that has opened asylums for helpless and forlorn children, where they are trained up to be religious, industrious, and useful members of society—it is this spirit, that has shewn itself in various other institutions, calculated to prevent the too great pressure of poverty, or the effects of despair proceeding from the want of employment. Will not this same spirit take under its protection "the Bible Society of Baltimore," the first institution of the kind attempted in Maryland, and enable it to enlarge the circle of its usefulness?

But we should fail in respect to, and belie our confidence in, the rest of our fellow citizens, did we confine this appeal to the limits of Baltimore. We think we can rely on the character of the state, and flatter ourselves that tenderness and humanity will be equally manifested, wherever the knowledge of our undertaking shall reach. There are within its boundaries alone, multitudes of poor and indigent persons, who are without Bibles. Such objects are found in every country where there are men.—We call therefore upon the rich, and all whose circumstances admit of their promoting this undertaking, in the words Moses addressed to the Israelites, "open thy hand unto thy brother, to thy needy in thy land, for such shall never cease out of the land." Open thy hand to procure for thy poor and needy, the only books which can teach them patience and resignation, and enable them to behold without envy or heart-burning, the various bounties of the creation enjoyed by others, while they are doomed to linger out a life in labour, pain, or sorrow.

There are no other means, no other books which can accomplish this desirable purpose—No system of morality, either ancient or modern, which can exhibit maxims so pure, or doctrines so suitable to the nature of man, and so perfectly applicable to the situation and circumstances of every individual, and every society. Look at the systems of the heathen philosophers? See what woeful marks they present of the weakness of human reason and depravity of the human heart. Quitting these, turn to the systems of the modern philosophers who reject the light of revelation, and respect human reason alone—What do you find there? A theory of obligations, which do not oblige, a dry collection of paradoxes, barren maxims and metaphysical notions, passing the comprehension of the mass of mankind, which never yet dried up a single tear shed by the wretched, nor could reconcile a solitary individual to a life of labour, pain, or suffering. How different the structure and character of the writings which the Supreme intelligence has inspired?—Their ordinances and injunctions delivered in the plainest style, illustrated and enforced by a variety of striking examples, are at once understood by the meanest capacity. In almost every page the blessings that flow from an upright course of conduct, and the miseries attendant on sin and guilt are brought home to the heart, by relations and events drawn from real life. Nothing is concealed. The failings and errors of patriarchs, prophets, and apostles, are told with an impartial and faithful precision, that all may be made better by reproof, correction or instruction. It is to supply with these sacred records, the poor and penniless, the indigent and neglected, the forsaken and forlorn, that your subscriptions and donations are now solicited.

Should the opinion be well founded which is prevalent among many observant persons, that infidelity and licentiousness have, of late years, increased in the United States, we scarce dare flatter ourselves with a hope, that these pests have passed over Maryland, without shedding upon it some portion of contagion. One thing is evident, that certain licentious and infidel productions have had a wide circulation in the U. States. Will not one of the most powerful arms to oppose these growing evils (if growing) be found in the Christian religion, as it stands unfolded in the Bible? If this religion, by its own intrinsic force, without the aid of external authority or the sword, could overcome the mighty resistance of the Roman empire, so far at least as to fill with Christian converts their corporations, their councils, their tribes and companies, the palace, the senate, and courts of justice, all which it unequivocally effected, is it not reasonable to presume that the same means properly applied, will be attended with salutary consequences?—The means are in our power,—the Bible contains them. Its great truths were the only arms employed to dispel error and prostrate the gods of Greece and Rome. We there see intreat all Christians whose circum-

stances admit of it, to aid our endeavors to disseminate copies of the Holy Writ throughout the state, leaving the rest to Almighty God, who has declared that the gates of hell shall not prevail against his word.

Neither in considering this subject let it be overlooked that public utility pleads most forcibly for the general distribution of the Holy Scriptures. The doctrines they preach, the obligations they impose, the punishments they threaten, the rewards they promise, the stamp and image of Divinity they bear, which produce a conviction of their truth, can alone secure to society order and peace, and to our courts of justice and constitutions of government, purity, stability, and usefulness. In vain, without the Bible, we encrease penal laws and draw entrenchments round our institutions.—Bibles are strong entrenchments. When they abound, men cannot pursue wicked courses, and at the same time enjoy quiet consciences.

Consider also, the rich do not possess aught more precious than the Bible, and that the poor cannot be presented by the rich with any thing of greater value.—Withhold it not from the poor. It is a book of counsels and directions fitted to every situation in which man can be placed—it is an oracle, which reveals to mortals the secrets of Heaven, and the hidden will of the Almighty—it is a power that can eject the heaviest burthen—it is an armory which furnishes a sure defence against oppression and calumny; it is the genuine balm for wounded hearts, it is an antidote to the poisons which lie concealed in the cup of pleasure; it is a mountain from whose summit are seen the heights and the depth, the beatings and the boundaries of sin and iniquity; it is a fountain of delight which no drought can dry up; it is a country, lofty and serene, laid out into beautiful landscapes, the view of which never satiates or wearies; it is an estate, the title to which is guaranteed by Christ, whose delicious fruits ripen in every season, survive the warm, and keep through eternity.—It is for the purpose of distributing this divine book, more effectually and extensively, among the multitudes whose circumstances render such a donation necessary that your co-operation is most earnestly requested.

A few words more—If the life of a sparrow be the object of God's superintendency, shall we refuse being an instrument in his hands to carry his gospel to the children of labour? Are we not brethren from the same stock, and shall we not love one another? Are we not placed here in a state of services, and shall we not serve our brethren? Are we not indebted to the mercy of God for the good things we enjoy, and shall we refuse a bible to a brother unable to purchase or procure one? It is but a little to give, yet "a little impulse will set the great wheel of devotion at work."

We now respectfully commit the fate of this institution to a candid and christian public, nothing doubting, but if it has divine approbation, it will assuredly meet with efficacious support.

Those who live in the city and precincts, will be waited upon in due season by solicitors at their respective abodes. Those who reside in the distant counties are requested to send their contribution by post, addressed to Baltzef Schaeffer, treasurer to the society.

And now, fellow citizens, may the Lord bless and prosper you and all of you, and make you to abound in love one towards another, and towards all men.

MANAGERS.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Rev. John Hagerly | Rev. Jos. G. I. Bond |
| John Glendy | James Inglis |
| Alex. M'Caime | J. Daniel Kurtz |
| Anan | George Daubert |
| George Roberts | Frederick Beasley |
| John Hargrove | Levia Richards |
| John Healey | Mr. Isaac Burniston |
| Mr. W. H. Dorsey | Jan. H. M'Cutch |
| James M'Henry | John Crawford |
| Andrew Ellicott | James Campbell |
| John Livingston | Adam Bonerden |
| John Keiss | |

AN ACT

CONCERNING INSOLVENCY.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for any person who now is, or hereafter may become insolvent, to call a meeting of his or her creditors, at his or her place of residence, or place of business, by a notice in writing, of at least thirty days, to be served on his or her creditors, personally, or to be set up in the most public places of the county in which such meeting is to be held, or to be inserted in some public newspaper nearest to the place where the said debtor shall reside, and the said debtor shall give at least three days notice to two or more justices of the peace of the county in which such meeting is to be held, to attend at the said meeting, to take the examination of persons upon oath, and at such meeting it shall be the duty of the attending justices to preserve order; and the said debtor shall then and there upon oath or affirmation, exhibit to the said justices a schedule of all his or her property, real, personal or mixed, necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself or herself and family excepted, together with a list of all his or her creditors, with the place of residence, and the sum due to each of them, so far as he or she can ascertain the same, and the said debtor shall upon oath or affirmation, answer to all questions that may be propounded to him or her by any of the attending creditors, or their duly authorized agents or attorneys, concerning the causes of his or her insolvency, or the state of his or her af-