

JOHN W. GLENN & Co.

MELDERRY-SWHARF, Have lately received, in addition to their former stock of PAINTS, &c. 120 doz. best London Painter's BRUSHES and SASH TOOLS...

Wants a Situation,

A Person who is competent to assist any principal of an Academy, to teach Reading grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, from any author, and Book-keeping. Having been educated in these branches in a very celebrated European institution, and has been employed in a respectable Seminary in this city, whose principal can vouch for his capacity. No objection will be made to going into the country to superintend a genteel school, or teach in a private family. Communications, post paid, addressed to A. B. at this Post-Office, will meet attention.

CITY OF ROME.

Extract from the report of the commissioners appointed to lay out and survey the plot contemplated 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 extract from the report of the commissioners, was ordered to be published in two or more newspapers of the said city.

The commissioners report, that agreeably to the order of the council, they have proceeded to the city of Rome, where they arrived on the 21st day of October, 1810, and on the next day fixed upon the site and marked the most eligible spot for a road, and determined the course which the streets are to run. They have measured 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 100 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 17 miles and an half from Wilkesbarre, on the east side of the Schuylkill river, in a gentle rise of ground, gradually 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 excellent, abounding with streams of wholesome water, the principal of which is called "Trot Creek," which affords water sufficient to turn mills of any description. The timber is valuable, 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 surveyor is now engaged to lay out all the streets.

JOSEPH TYSON, PHILIP HEALF, Jun. TH B GILLOW, RALPH SMITH, Jun. N. B. ABNER NEAL is 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 Callowhill and Sixth-street, Philadelphia, or to ABNER NEAL, Baltimore.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections, do enact, that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of the elections of the members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, should convene and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member to Congress aforesaid respectively, and that thereupon he declare by proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the elected persons, or persons duly in each respective district. We, in pursuance of the direction of the said act, do by this our Proclamation declare, that by the return made to us, it appears, that Philip Stuart Esquire, was elected for the first district—Joseph Kent Esquire, was elected for the second district—Philip Barton Key Esquire, was elected for the third district—Samuel Ringgold Esquire, was elected for the fourth district—Alexander McLean and Peter Little Esquires, were elected for the fifth district—John Montgomery Esquire, was elected for the sixth district—John Broome Esquire, was elected for the seventh district—and Charles G. Burroughs Esquire, was elected for the eighth district. Give, in command, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the independence of the United States of America, the thirty-fifth.

EDWARD LLOYD, By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, that the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the Whig, Evening Post, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT." BALTIMORE: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1810

The brig Phoenix, Foley, hence to India, has put back to Annapolis, dismasted C. H. Books.

The brig Freelope, left at N Orleans 24th Oct.—Ship Clifton for Baltimore, 28th, Canton of Baltimore, for Liverpool; brig Brusup, up for Baltimore; brig Adventure, from Baltimore; sch'r Maria Ann, Drew, for Cape Henry, sailed 24th.

Ship Regulus, Brooks, arrived at Boston November 15, in 62 days from Archangel, left there Sept. 9, the following vessels, for or from Baltimore: Ajax, Nichols, in ten days for Baltimore; Julia, Manning, Balt discharging and being to load; ship Ann, Groce, for Baltimore in 15 days; ship Thomas Murdock, Salter, do; ship Alexander Hamilton, Anderson, for Baltimore.

DESOLATION OF PORTUGAL.

General Massena, in one of his dispatches to Gen. Berthier, gives an account of the difficulties of his march through Portugal, in pursuit of the British army:—"We are marching over deserts; not a single person do we meet; every place is abandoned; the English have the barbarity to order the unfortunate persons who remain in their houses to be shot; women, children, the aged all flee; in short, no where can a guide be found." Such are the effects of British friendship! The English sought plunder and commerce; they shunned the enemy, and ran like cowards; but, when they found him chasing them, they waste the country to check his approach!

Gen. SERRUER, it is said, is appointed minister plenipotentiary from France to the United States.

GEN. ARMSTRONG.

The New York Public Advertiser, greets the return of this excellent ambassador in the following appropriate manner.

"We are happy to learn, that this distinguished fellow citizen has at length arrived amongst us. Every lover of his country, every friend to her honour, her dignity and her interest, cannot fail to express the warmest attachment to the man, who by his arduous services, his firmness and magnanimity, has so eminently contributed to establish the independence of the American character in Europe."

Pittsburg, whose western side is washed by the Alleghany river, was visited on Sunday the 11th of October with a tremendous and unparalleled inundation. The incessant rains had swelled that river to the height of 30 feet perpendicular—canoes and skiffs were floating in the streets, whilst the flood brought down ricks of hay, trees, fences, &c. &c. from the upper country.

FOR THE WHIG.

UNITED STATES BANK.

It might have been expected that the monopolists would produce something more substantial in favour of their claims to a renewal, than threats and boasts of their power, accompanied with confessions that destroy all justice in their pretensions. Their advocates say, the Bank can oppress the state banks, and that it will do so, if it be not renewed.—Seeing its own end approaching, it will pluck away the pillars of credit, to be avenged on its enemies. These are but a small part of their boatings.—With what comeliness they exult from a company, chartered by intrigue and blindness; with what colour of gratitude they proceed from men who have been enriched by a 20 years monopoly,—who confess that they have issued seven millions of notes beyond their capital, receiving in interest all the time for 17 millions or upwards; with what appearance of modesty, this Bank threatens its dupes and betrayers, we leave the people to judge. But, the effect is not at variance with the cause, though it seems otherwise: raise any set of men, by peculiar privileges above their fellow citizens; and they immediately assume the language and imitate the temper of insolent superiors,—arrogant, boastful, dictatorial. Why does even *Mt. C...* threaten the states, that if they "wind up" the U. S. Bank, it shall "wind up" the state banks?—Is it because he is a stockholder in an institution, where the *king of England* has invested a part of his enormous income? The British writers assure us, that he has actually invested some of his money in the U. S. funds; and we believe this bank is one of the depositories of his royal cash. Fallstall complains that the society of a prince had undone his morals—perhaps association with royal stockholders equally infects all it touches! Any sort of community with kings, probably, makes the vain quite pindly; heightens the bad qualities on which it operates, and smother the good!—Power engenders pride, and pride corrupts the heart. In the injurious effects of a general combination (such as exists at this moment,) of all the persons interested in a renewal of the U. S. Bank to create an artificial (in aggravation of the real) scarcity of money, we have an instance of one evil attendant on national banks, or banks sanctioned by congress.

As the guardians of rights and property, it behoves the legislatures of the several states to shield as far as in their power, these invaluable blessings. What good honest reason can exist for surrendering those rights, which are reserved to the states? What wise economy is to be found in suffering English stockholders, or distant American stock-jobbers, to fatten on the revenue collected in Baltimore, or any other port of entry in the state?

At present, I will content myself with pointing to the unanswerable objections that exist against national banks, on the grounds of impolicy and a violation of that sacred bond of our union and safety,—the constitution of the general government. We have the undisputed evidence of James Madison, that the power to incorporate banks was denied to congress; and we have his authority for asserting, that the constitution was ratified by the several states under that restriction; for the states did not intend to clothe congress with uncontrollable powers.—It was therefore, with a proper indignation Mr. Madison, declared in debate, that congress was subjecting itself to the keener reproach, because the constitution was adopted under one set of principles,—but no sooner was it adopted than they were inclined to administer it on another.

Have we not witnessed the deplorable consequences of this violation already? Have we not seen the congress forsaking their duty, when pressed on all sides by insulting aggressors; have we not seen them forgetful that we were smitten on both cheeks, sitting down quietly to intigues about bank stock? If they are liable through the temptation of gambling in banking institutions, to forget our honour and prosperity; it would be madness.—it would be treason to countenance further usurpation. Would you entrust with 50 or 40 millions the stewards who had mismanaged 10? Would you acquiesce in giving discretionary powers to a body, who had perverted an assigned circumscribed, particular power?

To the state governments is "reserved" the regulation of banks; and with them it ought to remain. The regulation of coin, and the establishment of a national treasury are given to congress—the one expressly, the other by necessary implication. No national bank is necessary to collect the public revenues, still less to obtain loans. Madison, Stone, Giles, &c. &c. have demonstrated this truth.

But, it is painful to witness the ignorance that prevails respecting the plainest constitution in the world. Some people absolutely suppose that congress may enact any law on the pretence of promoting the general welfare! Then why is it provided, that they shall exercise exclusive legislation in the ten miles square? Why, but because the constitution gives them a grant of particular powers, and withholds general powers? This is an all-important subject, and ought to be treated with fairness and freedom.

TAMMANY.

COMMUNICATION.

[Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1810]

To the Editors of the Federal Republican. GENTLEMEN,—Do you wish Lieutenant PORTER to be presented to the bar of the public? or, do you want public indignation to be again raised as it was in the spring of the year 1802?—You must be well convinced that such publications as that which appeared in your paper of the 13th inst. will tend to produce that effect—and that no political motives would induce the government to dismiss this "Commodore" (as you choose to term him) from the navy.—I wish to proceed no further in this subject, but will leave it to take its course in the future events of human affairs.

By a letter from one of the seamen, late of the Heart of Oak, Russell, of this port, bound from Charleston to Tommogen, dated on board the Halifax sloop of war at sea, October 29, 1810, to his father in this city, we learn that the said vessel was captured on the 4th of Sept. by the Halifax sloop of war, the frigate —, being in company, and sent into the port of Halifax for "adjudication." Three of the men of the Heart of Oak are detained on board the Halifax; and four others are in the frigate *(Evening Post)*.

AN ACT CONCERNING INSOLVENCY.

(Continued)

IV. And be it enacted, That upon the said debtor's delivering to the said trustee all his or her said property, which he or she shall have in possession, necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself or herself and family excepted, and all his or her books, papers and evidences of debts of every kind, and the said trustee's certifying the same, in writing to the county court, and no fraudulent, illegal or unfair conduct or act being alleged by any creditor against such debtor as herein mentioned, or if alleged, on such creditor's failing to prove the same, such court may order that the person of such debtor be released, discharged and protected, from arrest or imprisonment on any original mesne or final process sued out to the recovery of any debt, due or to be contracted, accruing or growing due before the calling of the meeting of the creditors as aforesaid; but such personal discharge shall not acquit or exonerate any other person from such debt, damages or costs, or any part thereof, but that all such persons shall be answerable for the same

in such manner as they were before the calling of the meeting aforesaid; and any creditor of such debtor may, notwithstanding the discharge of the person of such debtor, prosecute any suit for the recovery of any debt, damages or costs that may have been contracted, accrued or grown due, before such discharge, and having obtained judgment, or on receiving a judgment by scire facias, as in other cases, may sue out execution thereon against any lands and tenements goods and chattels of such debtor, which he or she may afterwards become possessed, or to which he or she may become in any manner entitled.

V. And be it enacted, That on its appearing to the county court of the county to which such proceedings shall have been certified and transmitted as aforesaid, that such debtor hath complied with the provisions of this act, and also that she or he hath obtained the assent in writing, in manner as herein mentioned, of three fourths in value of all his or her creditors to his or her general release and final discharge, the county court shall order that the said debtor be released, and finally discharged, as well from all debts, covenants, contracts, promises and agreements due from, or owing or contracted in his or her individual as also in a co partnership capacity, by him or her before the time of calling the said meeting, and by virtue of such order the said debtor shall be discharged as aforesaid, but foreign creditors not residing within the United States, nor having agents or attorneys therein, duly authorised to act in their behalf, shall not be considered as creditors for the purpose of giving or withholding their assent to the final discharge of such debtor as herein mentioned.

VI. And be it enacted, That the county court to which such proceedings shall be certified and transmitted, may make such allowance out of such debtor's estate, from the time of calling a meeting of his creditors until such debtor shall be either personally or finally discharged in the manner herein mentioned, as may in their opinion be requisite for the necessary support of the said debtor and his family, paying due regard to the amount of such debtor's estate, and all other circumstances.

VII. And be it enacted, That any imprisoned debtor may petition the county court of the county in which he or she is confined, or any judge thereof during the recess of such court, stating that he or she is willing to comply with the provisions, and wishes to obtain the benefit of this act, and such court or judge, shall thereupon order the sheriff or other proper officer, to have the petitioning debtor, together with the cause of his or her detention, before such court or judge, at a certain time to be appointed in said order; and on the said petitioner's appearing, such court or judge, may direct that the person of the petitioner shall be discharged from imprisonment for or on account of any debt, damages or costs, on his or her entering into bond with such penalty or security as the county court or judge thereof shall direct and approve, conditioned for his or her calling a meeting of his or her creditors, to be held within forty days from the date thereof in manner as aforesaid, or to appear at a meeting which he or she may then have called, and in all things complying with the provisions herein contained.

VIII. And be it enacted, That any creditor who may be willing to assent to, and sign a general and final release and discharge of such debtor, may at the meeting of creditors aforesaid, or at any time within six months thereafter assent to and sign the same, upon his or her making affidavit before the said attending justices, or of some justice of the peace of this state, that the same claimed by him, her or them is justly due, or will become due at some future period to be specified in such affidavit, and that he or she or any other person to his or her use, hath not received from such insolvent, or any other person, any payment of any part of his demand against such insolvent in money, chattels or any thing in action, or any gift or reward whatsoever upon any express or secret, or implied contract, promise, trust or confidence, that he or she or they should become an assenting creditor for and in behalf of such insolvent; executors, administrators, trustees or bodies politic or corporate, may give their assent to the final discharge of such debtor in manner aforesaid, but it shall not be necessary for any number of a body politic to make affidavit of the debt due to it; and where any creditor or agent may reside, and be certified and authenticated in the manner prescribed by the acts of congress directing the manner in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state shall be proved.

IX. And be it enacted, That if any debtor who has been either personally or finally released as aforesaid, shall be arrested or imprisoned on any process sued out on any judgment or decree obtained against him or her for any debt, damages or costs contracted, accruing or growing due before the calling of the meeting aforesaid, or if the said debtor shall be arrested or imprisoned on any process for the recovery of any debt, damages or costs contracted, accruing or growing due before the calling of the meeting aforesaid, the court whence such process issued or to which it shall be returned, or any judge thereof during the recess of such court, shall and may

on application of such imprisoned debtor, order the sheriff or other officer in whose custody such debtor is, to bring the body of such debtor before said court or judge, together with the cause of detention of such debtor, and the said sheriff or other officer, upon receiving such order shall forthwith obey its commands; and if the said court or judge upon return thereof, shall be satisfied that the debt, damages or costs for which such debtor is held in custody, was contracted, accrued or became due before the calling of the meeting of his or her creditors as aforesaid, then the said court or judge shall discharge the said debtor from custody, without bail.

X. And be it enacted, That if any creditor shall allege in writing, to the county court to which such proceedings shall have been transmitted and certified as aforesaid, that such debtor hath directly or indirectly sold, conveyed, lessened or otherwise disposed of or purchased in trust for himself or any of his family or relations, or any person or persons intrusted or concealed any part of his property of any kind, or any part of his debts, rights or claims, thereby to deceive or defraud his creditors, or any of them, or to secure the same, or to receive or expect any profit or advantage thereby, or that he has passed bonds or other evidences of debt, either without consideration, or knowingly and designedly by false pretence or pretences, shall have obtained from any person or persons any money, goods or chattels, or any bond, bill or promissory note for the payment of money, or bill of exchange, within three years next before the calling of the meeting aforesaid, or lost more than one hundred dollars by gaming at any one time, within three years next before the calling of the meeting aforesaid, or hath, with a view, intent, or under any expectation of being or becoming an insolvent debtor, by deed or otherwise, conveyed, transferred, assigned or delivered, any property, real, personal or mixed, or any debts, rights or claims, to any creditor or creditors, security or securities, and by so doing to give an undue and improper preference to such creditor or creditors, security or securities, before the calling of the meeting aforesaid, the said county court may thereupon at the election of the creditor making such allegation, either examine the said creditor, and any person or persons to whom he may have made any conveyance of his property, or passed bonds, or evidences of debt as aforesaid, on interrogatories, of which interrogatories the person answering the same shall be furnished with a copy, on oath or affirmation, touching the subject of the said allegations, or direct an issue or issues, in a summary way without the form of an action, to determine the truth of the same, and if upon the answer of the said interrogatories, or the trial of the said issue or issues by jury, such debtor shall be found guilty of any fraud or deceit of his creditors, or having by false pretence, obtained any money, goods or chattels, bond, bill, promissory note or bill of exchange, in manner aforesaid, or loss by gaming as aforesaid, or having given preference as aforesaid, he or she shall be forever precluded from any benefit of this act.

XI. And be it enacted, That every sale, gift, deed, conveyance, assignment or disposition, of property of any kind, or of any debt, right or claim by the said debtor, in trust for himself or any of his family or relations, or any person or persons, with intent to deceive and defraud his or her creditors, or with an expectation of receiving any profit or advantage thereby, or by which an undue and improper preference may be given as herein mentioned, shall be deemed and held as utterly void and of no effect, and the said trustees may sue for, and recover such property, rights and effects, in like manner as if such sale, gift, deed, conveyance, assignment or disposition, had never been made.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NEW YORK, November 17.

Captain Taber, of the ship Ohio, informs us that an express arrived at Villareal on the 9th October from Lisbon, on its way to Cadix, for the purpose of ordering to the former place (Lisbon) all the troops that could be spared from the latter.

In the ship Columbia, which arrived at this port yesterday, came passengers, the celebrated performer Mr. George Colley of Covent Garden Theatre; Mr. Smalley, Mr. McFarlin, and Mr. Dugg, all reinforcements for the theatrical corps in this city. Captain Hazard brought dispatches for government.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the boat race, for a purse of a thousand dollars, between Mr. Chambers' Invincible and Mr. Bapst's Yankee took place as advertised in the public papers. They started from Bull's Ferry, about a mile above Pulver Hook, and towed to White-Hall slip, in 14 minutes and 20 seconds, the Yankee beating the Invincible about four lengths. This trial of skill produced excellent diversion to the great number of spectators who witnessed it.

BAD NEWS FROM TUNIS.

Malta, Aug 24 1810.—A very unpleasant business has taken place between the Bey of Tunis and our Consul. It seems an American ship was captured by a French privateer and carried into Tunis, where she was purchased by a minister of Bey's, put under Tunisian colours and sent here. Her former supercargo being in Malta, appealed to the British court of admiralty to have her stopped, in consequence of some illegals