

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY, the 23d instant, At 12 o'clock, at Messrs. Brice & Partridge's Warehouse, Bowley's wharf, will be sold, if landed in time, from brig Tigress, from St. Jago de Cuba, 153 boxes White } SUGAR. 111 do. Brown } 11 hhd. } COFFEE. 81 barrels } 37 bags }

Sale by Auction.

On TUESDAY, the 4th December, At 12 o'clock, at the auction-room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will be sold on 4 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, a part of the CARGO of the ship St. Andre, from Lima, Consisting of 514 bars (about 100,000 wt.) Best Peruvian Copper, called Coquimbo, 34 boxes best Peruvian Bark, distinguished by the name of Dela Paz or Calis-Alla, 32 do. do. do. called Huamaco. C. O. MULLER, Auc'r.

HOSEA JOHNS, HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store head of Frederick-st. Dock, 3 bales Brown Burlaps 3 do. line Hempen Linens 3 do. Tickenburgs 4 boxes fine white ditto 2 do. superfine ditto 100 pieces Polyan Halls 3000 do. Blue Nankeens 2 Brown Hand. 1 case Britannias 25 pieces double mill'd Cassimers—part of the seized goods by the Custom-house.

1700 pieces Yellow Long Nankeen 1st chop—entitled to drawback. 1 bale Hessians 150 pieces Russia Duck 100 do. Ravens do. 50 do. Russia Bleeting 100 do. Bandanno Hdkts. 30 bales India Muslins 10 do. Trukay Hdkts. 20 pieces single mill'd Cassimers 1 bale superfine Cloths 4 trunks colored Threads assorted—entitled to drawback.

Duck, Cloth, Diapers, &c.

Remainder from CARGO of Schooner Pilot, from St. Petersburg. AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Light and heavy RAVEN'S DUCK First Quality SAIL CLOTH Broad DIAPERS CRASH BRISTLES—and Best Clean HEMP. HOLLINS & M'BLAIR.

FOR SALE,

On board the schooner Earl, now lying at Bowley's wharf, Winter strained Spermaceti Oil, Summer do do do. Common do. Whale do do. Spermaceti CANDLES Split WHALE BONE, AND, 4 pipes L. P. Madeira Wine.

SPANISH TOBACCO.

100 seroons Spanish Tobacco, of the 1st chop, from a celebrated plantation at Bayamo in Cuba—which he will dispose of on moderate terms—together with a Few tons Logwood.

APPLY TO THOMAS C. HOWE, 34 Queen-st. F. Point November 15 dlw

Almonds, Shot, Pork, &c.

Just received and for sale, 20 casks real soft shelled ALMONDS from BUB to No. 8. 70 barrels BOSTON BAY MACKAREL, No. 1, 2 and 3. 150 ditto NEW-YORK PRIME, in excellent order. 30 bags first quality JAMAICA PIMENTO 160 boxes MOULD CANDLES, 4, 5, 6 & 8 to the pound. 7 hhd. New-England RUM.

Apply to NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, No. 14, Bowley's wharf, November 16

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

Coffee, Indigo and Hides.

FOR SALE, The CARGO of the sch'r Fame, Robert Russel, 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 14

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1810.

Subscribers to, and advertisers in the WHIG, will be cautious that they pay no accounts to any other person than Mr. BARNES, or some one duly authorized by the Editors to receive the same.—No receipt will be deemed valid unless it be signed by them.

To our numerous country subscribers we return our thanks, and assure them that their papers shall be henceforth transmitted with more regularity than has been heretofore used, (as we have too much reason to believe)

FOR THE WHIG.

UNITED STATES BANK.

It is fortunate, that since experience is the great school of wisdom, we have examples before us of the destructive effects of monopolies in other countries. If Leo had not sold indulgences, to support an extravagant system, Luther would have had no ground on which he could place his lever of reformation; he would not have had so great cause of complaint. If England had not sold monopoly after monopoly, and bestowed extraordinary privileges on individuals and companies, perhaps she would not at this day be contending for existence,—her hand raised against every nation, and every nation against her. There is a living argument against a national bank,—the great engine for misemploying public credit! What can withstand the united powers of the machinery of both?

Nations, blinded by misconception of good and evil, do often for a temporary and imaginary benefit, incur calamities of which they never can divest themselves. In state affairs, every departure from equality, is a departure from political justice and sound policy. In 1698, a loan of two millions was offered to the British government, at eight per cent. provided the subscribers were created into a new East India Company, with exclusive privileges. The old East India Company offered £700,000 at four per cent. upon the same conditions. The first offer was accepted. In 1744, the charter was extended from 1766 to 1780—for about 30,000 pounds. All this resembled what an English writer compared it to,—"burning down a dwelling house for the sake of roasting an egg its ashes." The history of the Bank of England abounds with similar instances of folly and dishonesty. It is no part of our intention to relate all the crimes and devastations to which these institutions have ministered.—In Hindostan alone, the encroachments, conquests and cruel satrapisms of the E I Company, seconded by the British government, have cut off the amazing number of thirty millions of inhabitants or upwards. On the continent of Europe, the Bank of England, aided by the Barings, Goldsmiths, &c. &c. have fed the instruments of at least three calamities. But, behold the reaction of these unhalloved measures:

The East India Company is bankrupt: The Bank of England is bankrupt: The British nation is bankrupt—and hastens to her fate, "unplied, unreprieved."

We are not yet, thanks to our stars, so far advanced in the "road to ruin;" but many cunning and Machiavelian schemes are in train to ensnare us—the nefarious terms of a late loan, made by the secretary of the treasury (from the U. S. B.) and the fatal consequences of extraordinary impositions of goods from England, (which so far exceed our imports as to drain the country of its cash) are all calculated to coerce congress to sell a further monopoly to the United States Bank. Such arts ought to arouse the indignation of every citizen who is resolved to defend the constitution of the Union; and happy and proud I am to observe the resolution introduced into the Maryland legislature at this crisis. While the people of Maryland can have the facilities procurable from banks of their own, possessing an aggregate capital of eight millions of dollars it will they yield their dear bought rights for a paltry U. S. bank accommodation of 600,000 dollars? The thought is too humiliating to be endured. We doubt not the legislature will do its duty. We have seen various unconstitutional projects for establishing chains of U. S. banks through the several states; but our union wants no such chain to bind it.—All these plans bear a strong analogy to Napoleon's decree for regulating the presses in France; a certain number being assigned to each district or department. We are ready to give our affection, our money, our lives, to support the general government,—but to grant it the power of enslaving us, were worse than suicide.

TAMMANY.

The nominal amount of bank capital in Maryland, including that of the new banks in this city, exceeds \$9,300,000

SPANISH MATTERS.

Many interesting articles are published in the last Aurora, from which we select the following particulars: The greater part of the persons implicated in the plot at Lisbon were reported to have been beheaded.

Admiral Purves was ordered to be tried by a court martial in England, for suffering the French to fortify themselves so strongly opposite Cadiz, that Admiral Keats cannot make any impression upon them

On the 4th of October, the Cortes were sitting at Cadiz—they suspended the Junta and the regency, and declared the press free. The duke of Orleans, having set on foot some intrigues to get himself appointed regent, the cortes sent him a note ordering him to depart immediately from Spain; which not being complied with, he was commanded to be shipped on board a vessel in the Bay in 24 hours—he goes to England

General Cuesta and the Duke del Parque have also been ordered away to Majorca by the Cortes. The English minister Wellesley, presumptuously proposed to the Cortes, to appoint the princess of Brazils, (sister of Ferdinand VII) to the regency; which impertinence the Cortes resented in a becoming spirit of indignation.

The bishop of Orense, who was principal of the old regency had declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Cortes,—and retired to his flock in Estremadura. It was supposed the British shipping would not find it practicable to keep their station at Cadiz through the winter.

Oct. 5.—The Cortes reinstated the Junta and regency, temporarily;—and the Duke del Parque is allowed to retire as captain-general of the Canary Isles.

EMPEROR BURR.

"He comes, the conqu'ring hero comes!" The Federal Republican of yesterday attempts to terrify us, with predictions of Burr's wreaking his vengeance on the United States. He is to arrive at the southward, take possession of New Orleans, burn it, or lay it under contribution,—do the like with all our maritime towns,—and conquer the southern states. "We much question, say they, whether the sun of Burr's glory has dipt beneath the horizon to rise no more! We cannot help fancying that we see, in this degraded and exiled man, an Alcibiades or a Coriolanus." This is not so correct: Burr once said, he would turn Jefferson out of the white house, and drive congress into the Polomac. Perhaps he is returning to fulfil his promise. But we hope he will spare his friend chief justice Marshall, &c. &c

From the Maryland Republican.

ABSTRACT OF THE FUNDS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

(Derived from the Treasurer's Annual Statement.)

Estimate of debts due to the State of Maryland from its citizens, &c. with interest thereon to the 1st November 1810, on installed and uninstalled bonds, &c. after deducting what is deemed paid, \$2,200, 64 7/8

Due from the Supervisors of the public roads and poor-house in Baltimore county, 4,157 1/2. 4d. THE STATE'S CAPITAL. Dollars. Cts.

Six per cent. and deferred six per cent. stock of the United States 685,621 21. Three per cent. U. S. stock, 535,107 74. Loan to Susquehanna Canal Company, 480 00. Loan to Charles Hall School, 2,666 67. Bonds due from clerks, sheriffs, &c. 24,469 59. Balances due from clerks, sheriffs, &c. 18,985 57. Stock in Potomack Company 129,481 44. — do. of Baltimore 105,000 00. — do. of Maryland, 42,000 00. — do. of Farme & B. of Maryland 190,000 00. — do. Mechanics Bank of Baltimore 77,500 00. — do. Hagers town Bank 50,000 00. — do. Fredericktown turnpike 10,000 00. — do. York town do. 5,000 00. — do. Union Manufacturing Co. 7,500 00. 1,636,304 69

Receipts and Expenditures for one Year, ending 1st Nov. 1810. Dollars. Cts.

Balance in Treasury first Nov. 1809 67,155 20. Received the current year 120,088 42. 287,243 62. Expenditures the current year 160,247 16. 96,996 46. Deducting 50,000 Dollars for Journal of Accounts, present session 50,000 00. 66,996 46. To this balance add the probable amount of receipts the ensuing year—estimated at 163,535 21. 229,222 67. Deduct the probable demands

therefrom, including the Journal of Accounts for 1811 102,521 33

In the Treasury, subject to future appropriations 127,228 31

B. HARWOOD, Treasurer of the Western Shore.

AN ACT

CONCERNING INSOLVENCY.

(Concluded)

XII. And be it enacted, That before such trustee proceeds to act, he shall give bond for the faithful performance of his duty to the state of Maryland, for the use of the creditors of said debtor in such penalty as the county court shall direct, which shall be recorded in the office of such court, and a copy thereof certified under the hand of the clerk of said court, shall be good evidence in any court of law or equity of this state; and if any trustee appointed by virtue of this act shall die, refuse to act or neglect to give bond as aforesaid, within ninety days from the time of his appointment, or be removed, the county court shall and may appoint any other person they shall think proper in his place, who shall give bond as aforesaid, and shall thereupon be immediately vested with all the property of every kind, and all the debts, rights and credits of the said debtor, as completely as the former trustee was vested with the same and for the like intents and purposes.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the county court may by order, limit and appoint the time for creditors to bring in and declare their claims, and may examine such creditors and also the debtor, on oath or affirmation concerning the same, and on any contested claim, may if they think proper, order the same or any fact concerning the same, to be tried on an issue framed for that purpose, and may order any part of the petitioning debtor's estate to be set apart and retained for the eventual satisfaction of any contested claim, or to be brought again into distribution; and if any creditor to whom a real debt is due, shall conclude with the debtor to gain an undue preference in the satisfaction of his debt, or for concealment of any part of the debtor's estate or effects, or shall connive or concert any acknowledgment of the debtor by parole, or in writing or any kind of security, to give false colour to his claim for more than is bona fide due, such creditor shall lose his debt truly due, and shall be totally excluded in the distribution; and if any person or persons shall fraudulently or collusively claim any debt, or claim or detain any real or personal estate of such debtor, every such person shall forfeit double the value thereof to and for the use of the creditor.

XIV. And be it enacted, That such trustee shall have power to dispose of all the real and personal estate of such debtor, which shall be, or ought to have been assigned to him, and to convert the same into money to execute good and sufficient deeds for such real and personal estate, to redeem all mortgages and conditional contracts and satisfy all judgments, and to recover in his own name all such real or personal estate of such insolvent, and all deeds and books of accounts and papers respecting the same, and shall have full power to refer to arbitration, settle or compound with any persons indebted to the insolvent in such manner as shall, from time to time appear to such trustee most advantageous to the creditors of such insolvent, and shall within the space of one year, proceed to make a dividend of all the money which shall have come to his hands of such estate, first giving three months notice of the time and place of making such dividend, by advertising in some one newspaper of the county or in such manner as the county court shall direct, in which the said trustee was appointed, and if the whole be not settled, shall within the space of one year thereafter make a second division of such monies as may come to his hands after the first division, and so from year to year, or of one until a final settlement thereof and a just and equal division of the whole be made; and if on settling the estate of the insolvent a surplus should remain in his possession, after discharging the debts of the said insolvent, the same shall be paid to the said insolvent or his legal representatives; and the said county court may allow such trustee such commission for his trouble as they shall think reasonable, not exceeding eight per cent.

XV. And be it enacted, That all persons who have given credit to such insolvent on a valuable consideration, for any sum of money or other monies, which is or shall not be due or payable at or before the time of the settling of the estate aforesaid shall be admitted as creditors whose debts are then due, and shall receive dividend of such insolvent's estate in the same proportion as other creditors, deducting thereout only a rebate of legal interest for what shall be received on such debt, unless such debt shall be payable with interest, to be computed from the actual payment thereof to the time it would have been due.

XVI. And be it enacted, That if any creditor shall be apprehensive that such trustee is chargeable with any neglect, mismanagement, fraud, embezzlement or waste of the property, rights or effects of the said debtor, or if such trustee hath or shall become insolvent, such creditor may by petition to the county court by which the said trustee was appointed, state his or her causes of complaint, and pray that the said trustee may be compelled to exhibit a full and true account of all the insolvent's estate, rights and effects, and to divide and distribute the

money that may have come to his hands according to the provisions of this act, and such court may thereupon cause the said trustee to appear and answer such petition upon oath, and the court shall proceed in a summary manner, to hear the allegations of the parties, and may remove such trustee and determine, award and decree, upon the whole matter in difference, as to them shall seem proper according to justice and the equity of the case, but on the request of either party, a jury may be impanelled and sworn to try and determine such questions of fact as may arise in the said cause.

XVII. And be it enacted, That no judgment to be entered after the time when the meeting may be called as aforesaid, shall be a lien on the real property of such debtor, nor shall any process against the real or personal property of such debtor have any effect thereon, except writs of fieri facias, actually and bona fide laid before a meeting shall be called in manner as before mentioned.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That no person who has been guilty of a breach of the law, and hath been fined, or is liable to be fined for such breach, shall be discharged from the payment of any fine incurred for any breach of the laws of this state; and any property which such debtor shall, after such discharge, acquire by gift, descent, or in his or her right by bequest, devise, or in any course of distribution, shall be liable to the payment of the said debts; and the discharge of such debtor shall not operate so as to discharge any other person from any debt.

XIX. And be it enacted, That if at a meeting of the creditors of any debtor to be called and held by virtue of this act, the attending justices shall be of opinion that there is reasonable cause to keep the same open, or that the business thereof cannot be closed in one day, the said justices may adjourn the same from day to day, not exceeding six days; and the said justices may appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to commit to writing all matters and proceedings which the said justices may direct, and the said justices and their said clerk, shall have and be allowed as a compensation for their trouble, a sum not exceeding four dollars a day each for every day they may attend the said meeting to be paid out of the estate of the said debtor, in preference to all other claims and demands whatever.

XX. And be it enacted, That all proceedings under this act shall be recorded by the clerk of the county court in which such debtor shall reside, who shall be entitled to the same fees as are fixed by law for similar services, which shall be paid at the time of obtaining the discharge.

XXI. And be it enacted, That any person who shall or may be required to swear or affirm by virtue of this act, and shall willfully and knowingly affirm or swear falsely, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the same pains and penalties as in other cases of wilful perjury.

XXII. And be it enacted, That the person at whose suit any debtor shall be confined in jail on any original mesne or final process for the recovery of any debt, damages or costs, shall, on or before the tenth day after such debtor shall have been arrested and confined in jail, pay or secure to be paid to the sheriff, or other having the said debtor in custody for his or her maintenance, twenty cents for every day the said sheriff or other proper officer shall have had, or may continue to have such debtor confined in jail; and if the creditors of such imprisoned debtor, or some one of them, shall fail to pay or secure to be paid to such sheriff or proper officer, at the rate of twenty cents for each day, at the expiration of every ten days that such debtor may be confined in jail, then and in that case such sheriff or other proper officer, may release and discharge such debtor from imprisonment, and for so doing shall not be liable as for an escape.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at March session, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, and an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, together with the several supplements to each of them, be and the same be hereby repealed; but the repealing of the said acts shall not be taken or construed to alter, amend, discharge, or in any manner to affect any rights that may have been acquired, or proceedings that may have been had or begun by virtue of the said acts of assembly; and such rights and proceedings shall continue and be valid on as if the said acts had remained in force.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Capt. Quiner, arrived at Matibeech, from Port au Prince, said: Oct. 6 He informs, that Christophe had entire possession of Cape Nichola Mate; that he had a battle with Perron's forces, in which gen. Eyraud was killed; that an insurrection had taken place near Jeremie, where there were 1200 embedded and some skirmishes had taken place; that a severe gale had been experienced near Aux Cayes and Jeremie and had caused great destruction among the shipping; that the brig of war Fishburne, belonging to Peire, had drifted on shore at Archan; was entirely lost, and a number of men perished; that Christophe was capturing all vessels bound to Peire's dominions, and obliged them to sell their