

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY, the 23d instant, At 12 o'clock, at Messrs. Bristoe & 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 bgs. R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs. Nov 20 d4t

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY, 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. Andres, 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 Huancoco. C. O. MULLER, Auct'rs. November 23

CAMBRICK MUSLINS,

Calicoes & Gingham.

Arrived in the ship Congress from London, and will be sold cheap for cash, or paper on a short time.

49 bales of Tennessee COTTON in good order for shipping per the Missouri, from New Orleans.

By the Sally and Onimbo from Liverpool, a large assortment of Sheathing Copper & Copper Bolts, assorted. JOHN M'KIM, JUN. November 22

BY AUTHORITY

OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, "For the Preservation & Distribution of the VACCINE MATTER

For the Use of the Citizens of this State."

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. 1 Prize of \$10,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 15, 12.

10410 Prizes 300,000 10590 Blanks 300,000 50000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars each, 500,000 Discount 15 per cent.

Part of the Prizes to be determined as follows:

- The first three thousand tickets that are drawn, to be entitled to 12 cents each. 1st drawn ticket after 3,000 are drawn \$1000 Do. 4,000 500 Do. 5,000 500 Do. 6,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1 to 250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 7,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 251 to 7250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 8,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 7251 to 8250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 9,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 8251 to 9250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 10,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 9251 to 10250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 11,000 250,000 Do. 12,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 12501 to 12250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 13,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 13001 to 13250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 14,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 14001 to 14250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 15,000 5,000 Do. 16,000 500 Do. 17,000 1,000 Do. 18,000 500 Do. 19,000 500 Do. 20,000 25,000 Do. 21,000 500 Do. 22,000 500 Do. 23,000 1,000 Do. 24,000 500 Do. 25,000 5,000 Do. 26,000 500 Do. 27,000 1,000 Do. 28,000 500 Do. 29,000 10,000

In submitting the above scheme to the public, the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on the importance or necessity of the object in view. They believe that, at this time, not a doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the Kine Pock as a safe and certain preventative of the Small Pox. The difficulty, and it might be added the impossibility, of procuring this remedy without the aid of an Institution, (such as is intended to be established and supported by the profits arising from this Lottery) is also well known. But it is proper to observe, that this Institution not only contemplates to preserve the genuine Vaccine Matter for the use of the citizens of this state, but also to give it, at all times, free of every expence, (with directions when required) to any of them who may have occasion to use it. To aid them in accomplishing objects such as these, the Managers feel confident of the liberal and prompt support of the public.

The Scheme on an attentive examination, will be found to afford inducements to adventurers, at least equal to any heretofore proposed in this city. All prizes will be paid within sixty days after the drawing is completed.

- MANAGERS. William Wilson, Robert Stewart, Luke Tiernan, Henry Strader, Aaron Levering, Samuel Hendon, Dr. John Cramwell, Dr. W. H. Glendinen, James W. Collins, John W. Glenn, Andrew Agnew, Alex. McDonald, Edw. G. Woodyear, Edw. J. Coale, Peter Hoffman, jun., Dr. James Smith.

The Managers will contract for the sale of any number of Tickets which companies or individuals may want; and will receive and attend to orders for Tickets (post-paid) from any part of the United States.

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 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.

Messrs. Irvine & Barnes,

I have not been inattentive to the history of my own country or of foreign states; and I think I may assert with boldness, that it is the distribution of power and wealth among many, that constitutes the real prosperity and freedom of a nation. But the tendency of most administrations is to accumulate power in the hands of a few. The method of controlling the career (if I may so speak) of legislation in the United States, by a written constitution, assented to by all the people, was thought the surest means of preserving liberty. The struggle will be to prevent the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government from overleaping this paramount law.—A short mode has been devised to surmount it, even at this early date, by transferring an essential part of the states' powers to the general government. All those who vindicate a national bank aim at this end without disguise! A writer who has sketched his plan of a national bank, makes the following confessions in commenting on his project:

"As we have already intimated, it is the great object of the proposed institution to destroy the existing monopoly, and equalise, to a certain extent, the benefits of banking. Now, the means of conferring benefits thus created by the government will be twofold; the means, arising from the capital to be subscribed by individuals, and the means arising from the specie deposits of the government, taking it for granted that the government will deposit its funds in the National Bank exclusively.

"The former of these means, altho' in the first instance drawn from the pockets of individuals, will be greatly enhanced in value by the act of incorporation. It is on all hands admitted that such an act would give a value to the stock created by it of at least forty per cent beyond its nominal sum, which would be equivalent, on a capital of thirty millions, to the sum of twelve millions. This, then, is the value of the charter, the quantum of benefit conferred by the government.

"The latter of these means, although in some respects merged in the increased value of the stock, will be found on examination, to confer great additional benefit on the bank. Without pretending to precision, I speak within bounds when I say that the deposits of the government have for the last ten years averaged six millions of dollars. These deposits are either specie, or what is the same thing, convertible at any moment into specie. This amount, therefore, of deposits has been possessed by the bank of the United States over the deposits of individuals, which last will be greatly increased by the respectability and security given to the bank by the government deposits. It is probable that, from this circumstance, the amount of individual deposits in the bank of the U. States, has been greater, in proportion to its capital, than those of any other bank. There is every reason to infer that, as the revenues of the U. States increase, the amount of deposits will increase with them, especially if the new institution be so organized, as to connect the general prosperity with that of the stockholders. The circulating specie of the United States cannot be safely estimated at more than twenty five millions. Of this sum, then, the proposed bank will constantly have at least a fourth, perhaps a third, derived from the public treasury. If to this be added five millions deposited by individuals, the bank will have, independent of its capital, about one half the specie of the country. Adding to this amount its own specie capital, we shall be presented with an amount exceeding two thirds of the whole specie of the country.

"Who does not perceive, from this view, how vast and ascendant the influence of a national bank, thus endowed, will be over all the interests of the country? Who does not see that it will hold in its hands the well-being, if not the existence of almost all the other monied institutions, as well as the prosperity of the towns and districts in which they are located? Even supposing that the several state banks should in the aggregate have a specie capital exceeding that of the national bank, the unity of the latter will give an irresistible influence over the former. At a word, the specie existing at one point may be translated to another, where it is wanted, either for the purposes of self protection, or aggression on a rival establishment. As it will it may literally create or destroy. If the former be its object, it is only necessary profusely to emit its specie thro'

the medium of discounts; while, if the latter be its view, it will be only requisite extensively and suddenly to draw them in; and, accordingly as it pursues one or the other course, prosperity or ruin will ensue.

"How indispensable, then, is it that such a gigantic institution should be directed with liberality and impartiality?" Who would imagine (if he did not know the fact beforehand) while reading this "gigantic" and monstrous project, that we possessed a written constitution, which only grants special powers to congress, and reserves the general powers of internal government to the different states?

Equal rights, common benefits, are the essence and end of our constitution of government. But here is a Mammoth threatening to exterminate a whole species, to glut its ravenous maw—here is a sort of fiscal giant that threatens to impose contribution on its neighbours; and, like the itinerant prize fighters of old, it is to live on the fortunes of whole communities!

The chartered capital is to be enhanced in value to 40 per cent!

It is to possess the public revenue exclusively.

It is to acquire "a vast and ascendant influence over all the interests [and liberties] of the country"

It is "literally to create or destroy!"

The President of the United States is to appoint one third of the directors and to regulate certain matters relating to the quantum of stock from time to time.

The king of England is head of the church—our president is to be head of the bank: And, in this avaricious age, the power of appointing directors in the "gigantic institution" of a national bank, is greatly superior to the nomination of all the bishops in christendom.

In charity, I am disposed to believe, that "Sully" is the seeming friend but real foe to a national bank, and that he has candidly depicted its overbearing, absorbing, exterminating effects. In order to apprise us of our danger! The ruin that would thus be brought on the fortunes of individuals who possess stock in the state banks, would be excessive, and deserves serious consideration—but, this calamity would be light and temporary compared with the unavoidable and pernicious influence consequent on an extension of the sphere of executive power.—The following pertinent remarks of a wise essayist, I shall recommend to your readers, and conclude for the present:

"The experience of all governments has taught the necessity of restraining the executive power."

"To those who measure the prosperity of a country by the quantity of money which can be drawn to the use of government, willing submission to its demands may appear an advantage; but, to those who have been taught by the history of the world that the strength of nations arises solely from the wisdom, virtue and active energy of the men who compose them, it will appear in its true colours, a measure equally miserable and disgraceful."

CALVERT.

† This author is "Sully," who is the National Intelligencer proposes a national bank of thirty millions capital, to be distributed over the different states and territories of the Union—to lead on an exigency 10 millions to government, —to enjoy the sole use [and abuse] of the public revenues,—to be invested with other exclusive privileges, and to pay for such pre eminent powers, &c. &c.

ROBERT WRIGHT, ("no submission man") is elected to congress from the 7th congressional district of Maryland, —in place of John Brown, resigned.—This choice proves the genuine patriotism of the district.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains a memoir or defence of the American brig Ocean, in the Prize Court of Paris, by M. WARDEN, the French consul general—we shall copy it to morrow. In the mean time, we acknowledge the satisfaction we feel at the approbation which is bestowed on a worthy man for the zeal and ability with which he discharged his duty.

FRY LAUNDRIES. A company is about to be formed in the City of Washington for the purpose of exploring the islands belonging to the U. States in Lake Superior. A small party will set out for this object in the spring. The geography, history of the soil and productions, inhabitants and their origin, animals, &c. are to be examined, together with the connection between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. We ardently wish, that this enterprise of the "Exploring Company" may be crowned with success.—that science may acquire new spoils, and commerce fresh channels.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

British produce and manufactures for 2 years ending Jan 5, 1809 & 1810 are valued at £ 61,799,401 British expenditures for the same period could not have been less than 100 millions sterling—say, however, only 120,000,000

Loss, £ 38,200,599 Add to this the waste occasioned by the expeditions to Spain, the loss attendant on her smuggling trade to the Baltic,

and on the 5th of next January, she may count a dead loss of 100 millions,—to say nothing of lives, character, or liberty. She requires a national bank to issue paper money; she needs tribute and plunder from abroad, and blind faith in funds at home,—to keep her afloat one single week

[We fulfil our promise of impartiality, by inserting the following, although we do not believe that the managers of the Baltimore theatre are desirous of putting an extinguisher on the dramatic genius of our country. A writer's partiality for his friend may betray him into error of opinion.]

THEATRE.

It is much to be regretted that our theatrical corps give so little encouragement to the dramatic muse of America. Surely if they do not encourage us, we have no right to encourage them. The most paltry trash they can obtain from England, they palm upon us with the certainty of success. It is time we should have dramatic writers of our own, and this we doubtless should have, if our players would hold out a sufficient stimulus to exertion. There is not wanting in this country either talent or genius for the drama. There are many who would write if they had any prospect of having their productions exhibited; but the coldness with which our English manager has hitherto treated proposals of that kind, has completely destroyed every desire of excellence in that department of literature. I understand they have, in possession, the manuscript play of a young gentleman of Washington, with the exhibition of which I have no doubt the public would be gratified.—This young man, Mr. —, has already appeared before the public as a writer.—I had the pleasure of seeing his "Child of Feeling" performed in Washington last summer, and from that specimen augured favourably of his future excellence. I hope they will take up his last drama, and afford the citizens of Baltimore an opportunity of judging of its merit, and that of the author.

PHILO DRAMATICUS.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

New Executive Council of Maryland. John Stephen, James Butcher, Reverdy Ghiesbreght, Thomas W. Hall, and George Mitchell.

Bills have been introduced into the House of Delegates to incorporate the Marine Bank, and Franklin Bank of Baltimore.

Messrs. Tabbs, of Washington county, and Thomas H. Williamson, of Calvert, have been elected to fill the vacancies occasioned in the senate of this state by the resignation of Doctor Pindell and the death of Thomas M'Elerry.

Captain Barton, of the sch'r Matilda, from Port-au Prince, is of opinion that Christophe cannot subjugate the Island of St. Domingo.—And, this is stated to remove contrary impressions.

COMMUNICATION.

As the season has arrived when fires are the most prevalent, and the efforts of our citizens are often called into action, I am sorry to be informed that many of our fire companies are very short of their full complement of members. There are hundreds of able bodied young men (holders of property too) who do not belong to any institution of the kind. The oldest company in the city (the Union) is not half full, and a majority of its members are elderly men, who in reason and conscience have done their duty, as all the city can testify.—Their activity and steady perseverance have always been conspicuous—shall the company decline for want of members? For bid it common sense!—Let the young men, generally come forward, and attach themselves to some company or other; for experience hath clearly shows that nothing can check the devouring element like regularity in the exertions of the people, aided by the needful apparatus, kept in good order. Let owners of property, particularly, think of it.

While on this subject I cannot fail in common with many others, to express my unfeigned regret that the First Baltimore Fire Company has been so backward—I should have presumed the generous subscription made for that object would long since have accomplished it. I understand a generous individual has offered them a lot for the purpose of building their house on, and trust (this difficulty removed) that company will soon be in operation.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

Mr. Cooper, the New York manager, being apprehensive that Mr. Cooke, would give him the slip, proposed to him the day after he had made his engagement, to go on board the Columbus, and drink a good voyage in a can of grog. Cooke, who was given to understand that the vessel would not sail for some days, accepted the invitation; but the glass had scarcely begun to go round, when the vessel weighed anchor and put to sea. Lon. pap.

COMMUNICATION.

AT A MEETING

Of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society of Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1810, the following gentlemen were appointed Solicitors in the respective wards of the City, and in the precincts viz:— Western Precincts—James M'Henry, James H. McCulloch, Esquires. First Ward.—Rev. Dr. Roberts, Dr. Crawford.

Second Ward.—Rev. Dr. Bend, Mr. J. Livingston.

Third Ward.—Rev. Mr. Inglis, Mr. James Campbell.

Fourth Ward.—Adam Fonderden, W. H. Dorsey, Esquires

Fifth Ward.—Rev. Mr. Healy, Baltzer Shaffer, Esquire.

Sixth Ward.—Rev. Mr. Kurtz, Rev. Mr. Healy.

Seventh Ward.—Rev. Mr. Hargrove, Rev. Mr. Richards.

Eighth Ward.—Rev. Mr. Glendy, Rev. Mr. McCaine.

Eastern Precincts.—Rev. Mr. Hagerty, Mr. John Kelso.

Resolved, That the above Solicitors are authorised, to request the aid of as many members of the society, residing within their respective districts, as may be necessary, in their opinion, to facilitate their application to the citizens, to become contributors to the institution. Extract from the Minutes.

ALEXANDER M'CAINE, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATION. MALE FREE SCHOOL OF BALTIMORE.

In conformity with the Act of Incorporation, the Trustees respectfully offer the following statement to the public:

Table with 2 columns: Item and amount. Pupils at present composing the School, 60 Do returned to their Parents or Guardians, since last report, 15 Do. dead, 1 Do. expelled, 2 Do. bound to trades, 9 Do. admitted, 26

The Trustees beg leave to state, that the Institution continues to meet their most sanguine expectation; they with pleasure behold the improvement of the children, and generally the satisfaction of their parents or guardians. Their funds which the last year have arisen principally from collections in the Methodist and some other Churches, have proved sufficient to discharge all claims against them; and, they confidently expect an Institution calculated to produce so much benefit where no discrimination is made in the admission of pupils, except concerning "which is the greatest object of Charity," will continue to be fostered by the hand of each citizen who has the ability to render it a service.—It only wants examination to be approved. All of which is respectfully submitted,

TRUSTEES.

- Owen Dorsey, John Brewitt, Abner Neal, Moses Hand, William Brown, George Roberts, Joseph Jamison, John Kelso, Alexander Russell.

The Trustees thankfully acknowledge the sum of \$40, received from the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, being a collection lately made in the German Lutheran Church, for the use of this Institution.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, November 16.

(EXTRACTS.)

On motion by Mr. Bland, leave given to bring in a bill to repeal the act incorporating the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland; referred to Messrs. Bland, Harriman and Bowie.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, ordered, that the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, before they proceed to the examination of testimony under the resolutions recommending the removal of Zebulon Hollingsworth and Thomas Jones, Esq's Associate Judges of the sixth Judicial district, cause notice to be given to the said Judges of the time and place of their meeting—and that they have the liberty to appear either in person or by counsel, and cross examine the testimony exhibited against them, and to produce evidence in vindication of themselves from the charges contained in the said resolutions, and that the committee reduce to writing all the testimony offered.

SATURDAY, November 17

On motion by Mr. Belt, leave given to bring in a bill to confirm an act passed at November session, 1809, entitled "An act to alter and abolish all that part of the constitution which prevents certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne Arundel county. Ordered that Mr. Belt Mr. Warfield and Mr. Marriot, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The bill for the benefit of the people of Kent county called Quakers, was read the second time, and passed.

MERINO SHEEP.

From the Boston Chronicle.

Messrs. editors—Having requested the Spanish shepherd, whilst he staid in this town to favour me in writing, with all he knew and could recollect respecting the nature and management of the Merino sheep, with a view to render it public for the good of the country, I have received a pastoral communication of the subject, which having translated literally, I presume you will, from patriotic motives, readily give it a place in your paper.

B.

CHELSEA, 13th Oct. 1810.

Sir—Experience is very necessary and advantageous for the government and attendance of the Merino sheep that have been brought into this country from the kingdom of Spain. The driest pastures and grass that can be found should be given them,