

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 CAMGO of the ship S. Andros, from Lima,
 Consisting of
 514 bars (about 100,000 wt.) Best Peruvian Copper, Barred Coquimbo, 34 boxes best Peruvian Bark, distinguished by the name of Dela-Paz or Calis-Alla, 37 do. do. do. called Huancoco.
C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.
 November 20

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Baltimore County Court to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on **TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Old Town—for Cash,
One trunk of SHOES;
 Late the property of William S. Howard—Seized and taken at the suit of Richard K. Heath, by virtue of a writ of attachment.
WM. MERRYMAN, Sheriff.
 November 27

AUCTION.
 Will be Sold for Cash, without reserve, on **THURSDAY, the 6th December,** at the late residence of Mrs Elizabeth Headington, in Bridge-street, Old-Town, near the Sheriff's office,
THREE NEGROES
 For a term of years, viz.—One Woman about 28 years of age, for 6 years—One Girl about 14 years of age, for 20 years—and a Boy about 11 years of age, for 24 years.
WILLIAM ENSOR, Ex'r.
 N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Headington, are requested to bring them in immediately for settlement.
W. E. ENSOR, Auct'r.
 November 27

Sale by Auction.
On SATURDAY, December 8th,
 At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late residence of Stephen Whittlesey, deceased, corner of Alisana and Washington-sts. F. P. will be sold by order of the hon. the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, all the personal effects of the deceased, consisting of
Household Goods & Furniture,
 Generally,
 Among which are,
 Several valuable Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.
 Attendance by
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.
 November 30

Valuable Building LOTS for sale by Auction.
On SATURDAY the 8th inst.
 Precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, on terms which will then be made known,
20 LOTS OF GROUND,
 On the Reister's Town Turnpike Road, opposite to Bellevue and adjoining the property of Walter Deroy and Wm. M'McCain, ex'rs.
 These lots are laid off with a front of 28 feet on the road, and running back 180 feet; and whether viewed as a situation where at no very remote period, a very extensive country business will be done, or from the extensive prospect and beauty of the surrounding country, as a convenient and safe retreat during the summer months—it will doubtless claim a more than common share of attention from a discerning public.
 Punctuality to the hour is recommended on account of the short time which will be allowed to effect the sale.
 Attendance by
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.
 December 3

WAS PICKED UP
 in one of the public streets, a Pair **Silver mounted Spectacles.**
 The owner may have them by applying at the Comping house of
W. G. HANDS & CO.
 December 1

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 able and diligently discharged by Mr. N. H. Sitaw. The Assistant teacher in the Classical Department, Mr. A. R. Brown, is an uncommon industry to very useful talents.
D. DONLEVY,
 Principal of Charlotte Hall School
 November 9

Sale by Auction.
On WEDNESDAY,
 (AT 12 O'CLOCK.)
The 5th December, at Mr. Cole's wharf,
 will be sold,
 The Ship **MARYLAND,**
 As she arrived from sea—this ship is three years old, 397 tons burthen, built at Newburyport, particularly for the owners; and is in every respect as complete a ship as can go to sea—copper fastened and carries well. Terms made known at time of sale.
C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.
 December 1

For Londonderry,
 The SHIP **JOSEPH & PHOEBE,**
 Capt. PLUMPTON;
 The principal part of her cargo being engaged, she will proceed with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS MOORE.
 Who has for Sale, on board said ship,
Liverpool blown Salt,
 Queen's-Ware and Coal.
 November 23

For Sale or Charter,
 The Schooner **S P Y,**
 James Harrow, master;
 Burthen about 59 tons—a fast sailer; and in complete order. Apply to the master on board, lower end of Smith's dock.
 Nov. 30

FOR CHARTER,
 The Ship **UNITED STATES**
 Capt. Richard Williams.
 ALSO,
 The Ship **MADISON,**
 Captain Thomas Frost.
 ALSO,
 The Ship **CONGRESS,**
 Capt. Alexander Clark.
 For terms, apply to
JAMES BLAYS, or JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker.
 December 3

John H. Browning & Co.
 12, FELL'S-STREET, FELL'S-POINT,
 Have imported in the ships Sally and Oro zimbo, from Liverpool, part of their Fall supply of
Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c.
 And expect by the Dummies, the residue, which will make their assortment general and complete.
 They have in Store, as usual,
 A general assortment of American wrought NAILS and SPIKES; also CUT NAILS and FLOORING BRADS.
 Likewise,
Ship Carpenters' Axes & Adzes
 Of Faxon's make.
 All of which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, for cash, or to punctual customers, on the usual credit.
 November 5

HOSEA JOHNS,
HAS FOR SALE,
 At his Store head of Frederick-st. Dock,
 3 bales Brown Burlaps
 3 do. fine Hempen Linens
 3 do. Ti klenburgs
 boxes fine white ditto
 do. superfine ditto
 100 pieces Polyon Rolls
 3000 do. Blue Nankeens
 2 Brown H'ands
 1 case Britannias
 25 pieces double mill'd Cassimers—part of the seized goods by the Custom-house.
 ALSO,
 1700 pieces Yellow Long Nankeen 1st chop—entitled to drawback.
 1 bale Hessians
 150 pieces Russic Duck
 100 do. Ravens do.
 50 do. Russia Bleeking
 100 do. Bandanna Hdkfs
 30 bales India Muslins
 10 do. Truksay Hdkfs.
 20 pieces single mill'd Cassimers
 1 bale superfine Cloths
 4 trunks colored Threads assorted—entitled to drawback.
 October 27

FIG BLUE, &c.
 The Subscribers have and will keep a constant supply of the
Best Fig Blue in boxes,
 of 14 to 25lb. each.
 ALSO,
 A large and general assortment of
Groceries, Teas & Queens-square
 Wholesale and retail upon liberal terms.
WESLEY & W. WOODS, Jr. & Co.
 No. 31, Baltimore-street.
 June 23

CAMBRICK MUSLINS,
Calicoes & Gingshams.
 Arrived in the ship Congress from London, and will be sold cheap for cash, or paper on a short time.
 ALSO,
 49 bales of Tennessee COTTON in good order, for shipping per the Missouri, from New Orleans.
 AND
 By the Sally and Oro zimbo from Liverpool large assortment of
Sheathing Copper & Copper Bolts, assorted.
 300 half faggots of the REAL CROWLY STEEL.
JOHN M'KIM, Junr
 November 23

THE WHIG.
 "GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1810.

By an arrival at Norfolk, in 28 days from Bristol—London papers have been received to the 25th October. Intelligence from the army in Portugal was anxiously looked for. Great reliance is placed on the abilities of Lord Wellington, in England; but with all their confidence, considerable apprehension is easily to be discovered. The great, and probably decisive battle is momentarily expected. The French army is represented (by the English) to be in a deplorable way—but no confidence can be placed in their statement—The next arrival will probably bring something of a decisive nature.

A dinner was given to General Armstrong on the 29th ult. in New-York, at which about 200 gentlemen were present. Among the guests were the Vice President of the U States, the Mayor, the Recorder, Attorney General, Com. Rogers, Col Williams, Major Stoddard, Judges Livingston, Spencer, Yates, and several members of Congress.

Loss of the Schooner Lapwing.
 I sailed from New York on the 5th October, in the sch'r Lapwing, W. E. Baxter, master, bound for Martinique. The captain and crew consisted of eight persons; and we had eleven passengers, viz Miss Louisa D'Araymond, of New-York, Miss Constance Porter, of do. Mr. John Pearsons, of do. Messrs. Charles Chaveau, of Quebec, Leegan, of Gascony, Thomas O. Marshall and servant of St. Lucie, and Roulet and Bernard Cordier and servant, of Martinique, and James Hasell, of South Carolina.

Nothing material occurred until Monday the 8th, when it blew fresh from S. W. with squalls and frequent showers of rain. On the 9th, at 4 A. M. in lat. 37 38, long. 73 38, the vessel was suddenly upset by a squall. The Captain and passengers being all below, every one in great confusion attempted to reach the deck; but only the Captain and two passengers succeeded, the other being knocked down by a torrent of water. In a second attempt I got into the state room, where the ladies were, and two boys. The vessel instantly filled, lying entirely on her beam ends; so that by sitting on the edge of the berth, with our head against the cornice and ceiling the water was up to our shoulders. We soon found that Mr. Cordier was alive in the other part of the cabin, and that several persons were drowned, but knew not whom. This situation we remained until late in the day on Tuesday, when the foremast went over the side, which caused the vessel to settle aback; and as the cargo absorbed water, so she continued to settle. The water, now up to our chins, rendered it difficult for us to breathe, which we could only do at intervals, as the vessel took a favourable roll.

About 12 at night, when nearly exhausted and every hope had sorsaken us, the mainmast went by the board. She then righted about two thirds up, and lightened some inches. I now had some hope of reaching the deck, and I could discover by the light colour of the water (caused by the moon-shine) that the companion way was out of water; but had great difficulty to get out of the state room, the door being jammed and blocked up with trunks and bedding. I succeeded, however, about two o'clock in the morning of the 10th, and reached the deck; but here I found my situation very little altered for the better, the sea breaking entirely over the wreck. It was with difficulty I could hold on to be lashed to windward, and so cold that I was almost chilled to death, and without being able to render the least assistance to the unfortunate sufferers below. About 8 o'clock A. M. the wind having abated and the sea fallen, we were so fortunate as to get the survivors from the cabin, by passing a rope down and drawing them through the sky-light. Thus were we relieved from a watery confinement of 21 hours. Mr. Marshall, Mr. Lungan, Mr. Rousset, and Mr. Cordier's servant, were drowned in the cabin; the cook of the vessel was washed from the wreck and drowned the day before.

About half past 8 we discovered a sail standing towards us, and at 10 she sent her boat to our assistance. She proved to be the sch'r Warren, Hatway, of and from Baltimore, bound to Lisbon, who took us on board his vessel, and treated us with every possible kindness and attention. We remained with him 14 days, when on the 24th October, in lat 41, long 43 30 fell in with the brig Mary Ann, Boggs, of and from Liverpool for New-York, who very politely took Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Cardier, 3 seamen and myself, on board and brought us to this city, where we arrived on the 17th inst. The remainder of the passengers and crew continued with the Warren towards Lisbon, in hopes of meeting with some opportunity for the West Indies.

JAMES HASELL, of S. Carolina.
 New-York, Nov 18, 1810.

The schooner Jolly Rover, Manwaring, from Elizabeth city, for New York, laden with wheat and flaxseed, was driven ashore at Wicogat, on Wednesday the 22d inst: and on Friday night went to pieces—crowded one-third of the cargo saved.

The gentleman who furnished the editor with the following speeches, was at Detroit when the council was held, and states that he saw a large number of chiefs after the council was finished, and he heard them express (interpreters being present) the same sentiments which are contained in the speeches. That the council consisted of twelve or thirteen distinct nations, amounting to near two thousand, and that they were all united excepting a part of the Mohawks and Cayuga nations, who reside in Upper Canada—that in addition to these speeches they addressed a speech to the President of the United States, and forwarded to him the speeches to the Prophet and Shawanese, residing on the Wabash, and the nations they represented. In that speech they renewed their friendship to the United States and gave the strongest possible assurances of their determination to live in peace and friendship. They likewise expressed their disapprobation of the conduct of the prophet, and their determination to prevent him, in future, interfering with the concerns of other nations—that at the time of the meeting of this council, it was uncertain what were their objects—that governor Hull, to whom they appear strongly attached, by their invitation and request, attended the whole time they were assembled in council, with interpreters, who explained to him all their proceedings. The council house at Brownstown was eighteen miles from Detroit, and only three from the British garrison at Amherstburg—that the governor did not suffer any communication with the British agents, and supplied the Indians with whatever they had occasion for, at the expense of the U. States.—That the chiefs of Upper Canada, after the council was finished, held a council on the British shore, opposite to Detroit, and invited a number of chiefs who had attended the council at Brownstown, to be present—some attended. The chiefs of Upper Canada stated, that they all ought to be united to their British father—that he was kind to them, and furnished them with valuable presents—that it was for the interest of all the nations to hold him fast by the hand. The other chiefs replied that they lived in the American territory; that their father, the president, was just and kind to them, and they were determined to remain united and live in peace and friendship with their American brethren.

It is a most fortunate circumstance, that this general council was held in the American territory, and under the auspices of our government. It will probably be the greatest check which could have been given to the hostile intentions of the prophet and produce a union of all the northern nations in favour of the American government and people.

RED JACKET'S SPEECH.
 Red Jacket, chief of the six nations, spoke the principal part of a day—he was listened to with the most profound attention, by at least six hundred of his own and other nations. His speech being interpreted through several different languages, many of the beauties of it must have been lost—I can only give the substance of it. He observed, that for a number of years they had attempted to meet, for the purpose of consulting and determining on measures for the general interest of the nations, congratulated them that it was at length effected, make a particular address to each nation separately, and offered an earnest prayer to the Great Spirit, that they might be united in their councils, and adopt such measures as would promote the interest of all the nations. He then produced a number of old belts, of Wampum, which had been exchanged at former councils, and the figurative language of the different belts. He then considered the state of the Indians in the savage state—gave the history of the French people coming among them, and the consequences of it—explained their connection with the British government, and proceeded to consider their present situation, as connected with the American people, and the causes which had produced it. He observed many old chiefs present that were acquainted with the policy of their British father towards them—that they had always been called to engage in his wars—that the best blood of their nation had been spilled in wars in which they had no interest—that by listening to his advice they had lost the best part of their country—and in a very impressive manner, on the handle of his tomahawk, marked how they had retired from the great waters, towards the setting of the sun; observed, if they proceeded on, they would soon arrive at the end, fall off, and never be heard of more. He then observed, it was time for them to consider their situation—that the council, then assembled, was more general than had been known within his memory—that the nations inhabiting the country as far north as Lake Superior, as far west as the Mississippi, as far south as the Ohio, and as far east as the Great Lakes extend, were represented—that they were divided into different nations, spoke different languages, and that their connection had now become very feeble—that in consequence of their connection with the white people, their situation had changed and was changing more and more every day. He then drew a parallel between the savage and civilized state, and considered the advantages and disadvantages of each, without giving a preference to either: He observed that the situation of the country in which they now lived, and their present connection with civilized people, were such, that it was impossible for them to live

in a pure savage state, and enjoy the blessings—their situation had changed, and it became necessary for them to improve the change to their advantage. He then observed that the greater part of them now lived in the American territory—that they were connected with their white brethren in friendship, and many were allied with blood—that the policy of their American father was kind and benevolent—that he wished to see their condition improved, and was disposed to assist them—that in any event of things, he advised them not to engage in wars, but to remain peaceable at their villages, attend to their agriculture, and take care of their women and children. He then considered the conduct of the Shawanese prophet—that he had no other object but his own interest, and the gratification of his ambition—that he was endeavoring to destroy the authority of the old chiefs, assume the power himself, and depend on the young inconsiderate warriors to support him—that they all ought to unite against him, and listen to the advice of their old chiefs—that none of their young men ought to visit him, or be influenced by his advice—that at that council fire, they ought to make a solemn determination to prevent his interference with other nations, and his pernicious influence in future. He then observed, here is the representative of our great American father, sitting in the midst of us—offering to assist us. In his speech he has informed us that it is not his intention to interfere in our councils, and has expressed his approbation of the object of our meeting, and has assured us that our great father will be pleased when he is informed that our objects are to preserve peace and harmony among ourselves, and to brighten the chain of friendship with him and all his people. Our once British father on the other side, tells us to be united and ready to rally around his standard when he calls on us, and assist him in fighting his battles. He concluded by observing, that they had already suffered too much by following his advice; that even when he was not at war himself, he had put the death hammer into their hands. Many of the nations had very foolishly accepted it, and numbers were then present, who were witnesses of the distress and misery which their conduct had occasioned—that it ought to be a warning to them in future, if they should be called on, to avoid similar evils. He then urged them to follow the advice of their father, the president, and attend to agriculture and the domestic arts—to retain the lands they had reserved, build themselves comfortable houses, and in a forcible manner described the advantages of civilization.

SPEECH FROM THE COUNCIL.
 To our brethren of the several nations we represent.

BROTHERS,
 We have buried up the council fire at Brownstown, and shall now inform you of the result of our deliberations. The good of every individual of the nations we represented were the objects of our meeting, and it has been our study to effect these objects.

BROTHERS,
 We considered good will to each other, and peace and friendship with our white brethren, the most desirable of all blessings; we therefore recommend them to you, in the strongest language we are capable of using. In looking back on our situation, we are convinced that the wars which have taken place among ourselves and with our white brethren have been our greatest calamities. The Great Spirit commands us to love one another—to forgive injuries—to do to others as we wish others to do unto us; if we observe this temper, we shall always live in peace and harmony.

BROTHERS,
 Our situation has changed, and it becomes us to improve the change to our advantage.—Every day we become more connected with our white brethren; we live with them in the same country, and all under the influence of the same kind, protecting Providence; and we ought to feel the same love towards them, as we do to each other. The language of our Great Father, who stands at the head of the seventeen fires, is peace and friendship. His conduct manifests the sincerity of his language: it is both our interest and duty to meet him on this benevolent ground. When we see the improvements of our white brethren, and the comforts which attend them, we ought to imitate their example; and when we see them offering us their assistance, and anxious for our welfare, we ought to feel grateful. It depends indeed on ourselves, whether we will improve the advantages which are presented to us.

It is only necessary to look to the situation of our own brethren who have attended to agriculture, to know the advantages of it. We see them surrounded with permanent comforts which the uncertainty of hunting and fishing can never afford. We therefore recommend to all our brethren an attention to agriculture as being the surest means of producing the comforts of life. We need not tell you how often you are disappointed in the chase, and the hunger and nakedness you experience in consequence of it. Cultivate the earth and you will never be disappointed, you will be sure to reap the benefits of your labor.

BROTHERS,
 We have likewise considered our situation in relation to all the white people with whom we now are, and heretofore have been connected. We find they are wiser in precept than in example;