

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 see a just value on the literary acquirements, health, and habits and morals of youth.

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

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

D. DONLEVY,
Principal of Charlotte Hall School
November 9

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber having his hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calendar goods at his own manufactory, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton or Flax Linnen to be Calendar'd, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to his Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.

Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.
He has on hand from his own manufactory, an extensive assortment of CALICOES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red, Yarn, and a variety of other colours; which he offers for sale on liberal credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.

He will print on commission at a moderate price.
Cash will be given for Damaged Wheat.
L. I. LANNAY,
August 25

AT J. GOWAN'S
Soap & Candle Store,
44, LEXINGTON STREET, NEAR HOWARD STREET—FRONT OF THE FACTORY,
The lovers of

Good and Handsome Candles,

Will find it to their advantage by leaving their orders, which will be supplied on the most advantageous terms, with punctuality and dispatch,—as he has them in boxes of different sizes, as well as in bunches 16 ozs to the lb.

His supply of 1st, 2d and 3d quality SOAP is extensive, and from experience found equal to any brought to this city, (notwithstanding the boast of Yankee particular and Philadelphia clear,) and well worth the attention of shippers as well as others.

Goods ordered from the store, will be sent on the shortest notice, and if not to the satisfaction of the purchaser, may be returned.

Grateful for past favours, he informs his friends and customers, that to prevent mistakes and misrepresentation, his Soap is branded J. Gowan; and no Goods sent from the store but what are bespoke.

Cash is given for Soap-Fat and Tallow, or exchanged for Soap or Candles.

Whole, half, and quarter barrels of SOFT SOAP, as usual.—Ashes or soap-fat sent for, if notice is given at the store.
December 5

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber on the last day of July, 1810, an apprentice to the loaf bread baking business, called JACOB BROWN; fair complexion; about 16 years of age, stout made and bold address; is reported as living with a Mr. Geo. Miller, store-keeper, back of the Court House, Carlisle, (Penn.) Whoever brings home the said apprentice to me, the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses.

JACOB WILDT,
No. 16, S. Howard-st. Balt.
Dec. 4

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, the 3d inst. an Apprentice Boy to the shoemaking business, named JAMES SLAPPY, five feet six or seven inches high, slender made, a light complexion, blue eyes, down look when spoken to; had on when he left my house, dark brown livery, and one pair olive cord pantaloons, olive corded jacket, and a pair of half boots—chiefly all new. It is supposed he is lurking about the Point or Town.

N. B. I forwarn all persons from harboring said boy, and masters of vessels in particular.
L. OPOLLO DONO, E.
No. 225 Baltimore St.
Dec. 4

ELIAS GLENN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
To Charles-street, a few steps above the Union Bank, near to Mr. Richardson Stuart's, and very near also to that elegant house lately built by William Lorman, Esq.
Nov. 13

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:
FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1810.

It is proposed to the Citizens of Baltimore, to express that opinion which contributes so much to encourage and reward firmness and attention in public agents, by giving an entertainment to General ARMSTRONG, our late ambassador to France, on his arrival in this city.

A subscription paper for that purpose, will be lodged at the Merchants' Coffee-House.

A General Meeting
Of the Citizens of the 4th Ward is requested at the Coffee-House Hotel, *This Evening*, at 6 o'clock, to establish a patrol.
Dec. 7.

The Citizens
Of the 7th Ward, are requested to meet at the New Bridge Hotel, *This Evening*, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of establishing a patrol.
December 7

FROM IRELAND.

A gentleman of this city has favoured us with the perusal of a letter lately received from his friend in Dublin; its contents corroborate the truth of the accounts we had received through the newspapers. Having detailed the rates of the various taxes, and the growing oppression, he says, "when I reflect on them, I wonder how we can pay all—You may imagine how the poor of the North live who pay 2s for a stone of rough flax." Speaking of the extravagance of the clergy, he says the regium donum has made them "moderately loyal."

"Three years will discover strange events in England and Ireland. Buonaparte, having obtained the controul of almost all continental Europe, is now turning his attention to the ocean; building ships and making preparations in every port. And with the men and materials he employs, it is a prevailing opinion that in three years time he will have a fleet that will astonish the world. With us it is not the question, how we shall combat them, but how we shall exist 'till that time.—The great number of recent bankruptcies have frightened all ranks, and meetings are holding every where to petition for a repeal of the Union. Even Orangemen and all descriptions of people (hirelings excepted) are beginning to see and acknowledge the danger and distress produced by the measures of government."

AN IMPORTANT FACT

Has come to our knowledge, which proves that not one cent. of the United States Bank Stock would quit this country at the expiration of the charter: A merchant in London writes his friend in Baltimore, that he was afraid to insure the vessel, &c. in London, as there was no confidence between man and man; that they were daily in dread of some terrible shock; therefore, he adds, *invest the proceeds of cargo, &c. in American stock.*

Now, we affirm, that no man who regards money will place it in English funds; and we have nothing to fear except from a disastrous trade, farther submission, and unconstitutional banks.

GEN. ARMSTRONG.

A very superb dinner was given by the citizens of New-York to this minister, at the Washington Hotel on the 29th ult. Near 200 gentlemen were present, among whom were the Vice-President of the United States, judges Livingston, Spencer and Yates, Dewitt Clinton, Col. Williams, Col. Rutgers, and several members of congress, &c.—The recollection of Gen. Armstrong's firmness and zeal excited the warmest enthusiasm in his favour, which was conspicuous in the behaviour, conversation and sentiments of the company.—We extract the following from the toasts published:

Agriculture.—Our permanent source of wealth: May it flourish until the United States, like Sicily of yore, becomes the granary of the world.

Manufactures.—No nation is completely independent until it can clothe as well as feed its people.

Internal Improvements.—May we be enabled to turn the whole of our national resources to objects which contribute to the permanent happiness of the people.

Universal Emancipation.—May every people be as free as their happiness requires.

When the minister retired.
General Armstrong.—The minister who has dared, even in the face of despotic power, to maintain the rights and honor of his country.

When the Vice President retired, *George Clinton.*—His honors are the reward of private virtues and public services.

FOLLOWERS.
By Col. H. Rutgers.—The 11th Congress—May they possess wisdom to discern their country's interest, and firmness to pursue it.

By James Jay—No more trifling—An honorable accommodation, or war with England.

We have great pleasure in learning, by letters from a very respectable source at St. Petersburg, that, notwithstanding the interloping trade carried on under the American flag, and the many frauds which are daily discovered to be perpetrated under the same cover, there is the strongest reason to believe that every thought and act of the Russian government is in a peculiar degree favourable, not only to the support and encouragement, but to the extension, of the commercial relations between that country and the United States. It is as honourable to Russia as it must be grateful to the United States, that she, although almost alone in the path of justice, unfluenced by the contagion of example, or by any other impulse, affords to real American vessels and cargoes a liberal intercourse on terms of reciprocity.
Nat. Intel.

Mr. Grattan, in his answer to the committee appointed by the late aggregate meeting held at Dublin, says:

"I beg to assure your committee, and through them, my much beloved and much respected constituents, that I shall accede to their proposition; I shall present their petitions, and shall support the repeal of the act of union with a decided attachment to our connection with Great Britain, and to that harmony between the two countries, without which the connection cannot last. I do not impair either, as I apprehend, when I assure you that I shall support the repeal of the act of union. You will please to observe that a proposition of that sort in parliament, to be either prudent or possible, must wait until it shall be called for and backed by the nation. When proposed I shall then, as at all times I hope I shall, prove myself an Irishman, and the Irishman whose first and last passion was his country."

The president, directors and company of the Bank of Pittsburg, after a lengthy memorial addressed to the legislature of Pennsylvania praying for a charter proposed:

"That in consideration of the state granting them a charter for twenty five years—they will,"

1st. Transfer to the state the sum of \$40,000 of the capital stock of the bank; or,

2d. They will subscribe \$50,000 to each of the bridges to be erected across the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and also \$20,000 towards turnpiking the great state road, commencing at Pittsburg; or,

3d. They will grant the sum of \$45,000 to be appropriated towards such other public improvements in the western country, as the legislature may from time to time approve of.

Either of which propositions will be accepted of. And your memorialists as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

ESSAY UPON GAMING.

(By Charles Crawford, esq.—now Carl Crawford and Lindsay.)

A Gaming Table has a great tendency to produce the most dangerous quarrels even among friends. It is certainly expected in polite circles, that the greatest temper should be observed in winning and losing; and there are some who part with their money in gaming with the greatest apparent calmness, like the Spartan boy, who said nothing though the concealed fox was eating into his flesh, but still we find among gamblers of all conditions, disputes or duels. In short gaming has filled the world with tragedies; for not only duelling but suicide, in high life, and robbery in lower life, are often the consequences of the fatal passion. Among the numberless victims to this vice, we may mention Miss Braddock, the daughter of the brave but unfortunate general Braddock, who lost his life near Fort Pitt in America. She was bequeathed by her father as well as one other sister, five thousand pounds with the benefit of survivorship to either child. Miss Braddock, the object of our consideration, became possessed of ten thousand pounds sterling upon the death of her sister; she was handsome, accomplished, had a pleasing turn for poetry; was full of sensibility and humanity; she possessed, as every young lady should possess, an elegant sanctity of manners; her chastity had not met with the least suspicion; she was strong in that department of character where human nature is liable to fail, and feeble in another.—Kuin attacked her, in the words of the poet,

—As a thief, bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich Burgher, whose substantial doors
Cross barr'd and belted fast fear no assault—
In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles.

Thus favoured, thus admired, thus qualified to give some honest man, the lasting and delicious comforts of matrimony, Miss Braddock was introduced into the first circles. It was among some ladies of high rank at Bath, that she contracted through a false prepossession, a habit of gaming. Miss Braddock being ignorant of play, and being confused from bashfulness as well as inexperience, here soon lost her fortune; being pestered in

consequence, wherever she went, with a dun (whom Johnson emphatically defines 'a clamorous and importunate creditor,') she became unhappy, impatient, desperate. One fatal night after she had retired to her chamber and dismissed her maid, she took the girdle which she often wore round her waist, and mounting a chair, fastened the girdle round her neck, and fixed it at the top of the door before she shut it close; she in this manner contrived a gallows for herself, by kicking away the chair. This evidently appeared to be the case to those who broke into her chamber the succeeding morning. O ignominious, horrible, and accursed end of beauty, eloquence, talents and humanity! It is painful to think of this end, yet it is useful, that the young and undesigning may be warned.

It seems to be our duty to resist the least inclination of gaming; as a prudent man would not wish to lose his own money, and an honest man should not wish to gain improperly the money of others. A religious man should consider that gaming is a direct violation of the commandment, which says,—"Thou shalt not covet any thing that is thy neighbours."

DOCUMENTS.

[Continued.]

Extract of a letter from gov. Holmes of the Mississippi Territory, to the Secretary of State, dated

October 17th, 1810.
"The enclosed letter I have been requested to transmit to you"

To the hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State for the United States.

SIR, The convention of the state of Florida have already transmitted an official copy of their Act of Independence, through his excellency gov. Holmes, to the president of the United States, accompanied with the expression of their hope and desire, that this commonwealth may be immediately acknowledged and protected, by the government of the United States, as an integral part of the American Union. On a subject so interesting to the community represented by us, it is necessary that we should have the most direct and unequivocal assurances of the views and wishes of the American government without delay, since our weak and unprotected situation will oblige us to look to some foreign government for support, should it be refused to us, by the country which we have considered as our parent state.

We therefore make this direct appeal through you, to the president and general government of the American States, to solicit that immediate protection, to which we consider ourselves entitled, and to obtain a speedy and favourable decision:—1st. The government of the United States, in their instructions to the envoys extraordinary at Paris, in March, 1806, authorised the purchase of East Florida, directing them at the same time to engage France to intercede with the cabinet of Spain, to relinquish any claim to the territory which now forms this commonwealth.—2d. In all diplomatic correspondence with the American ministers abroad, the government of the United States have spoken of West Florida as a part of the Louisiana cession. They have legislated for the country as part of their own territory, and have declared to take possession of it, in expectation that Spain might be induced to relinquish her claim by amicable negotiation.—3d. The American government has already refused to accredit any minister from the Spanish junta, which body was certainly more legally organized, as the representative of the sovereignty, than that now called the regency of Spain; therefore the United States cannot but regard any force or authority emanating from them, with an intention to subjugate us, as they would an invasion of their territory by a foreign enemy.—4th. The emperor of France has invited the Spanish Americans to declare their independence, rather than remain in subjection to the old Spanish government; therefore an acknowledgement of our independence by the United States could not be complained of by France, or involve the American government in any contest with that power.—5th. Neither can it afford any just cause of complaint to Great Britain, although she be the ally of Spain, that the United States should acknowledge and support our independence; as this measure was necessary to save the country from falling into the hands of the French exiles from the Island of Cuba, and other partisans of Bonaparte, who are the eternal enemies of Great Britain.

Should the United States be induced, by these or any other consideration, to acknowledge our claim to their protection, as an integral part of their territory, or otherwise we feel it our duty to claim for our constituents an immediate admission into the Union as an independent state, or as a territory of the United States, with permission to establish our own form of government, or to be united with one of the neighbouring territories, or a part of one of them, in such manner as to form a state. Should it be thought proper to annex us to one of the neighbouring territories, or a part of one of them, the inhabitants of this commonwealth would prefer being annexed to the Island of Orleans and in the mean while, until a state government should be established, that they should be governed by the ordinance already enacted by this Convention, and by their further regulations hereafter.

The claim which we have to the soil, or unlocated lands, within this commonwealth, will not, it is presumed, be contested by the United States, as they have tacitly acquiesced in the claim of France or Spain for seven years, and the restrictions of the several embargo and non-intercourse laws might fairly be construed, if not as a relinquishment of their claim; yet at least sufficient to entitle the people of this commonwealth (who have wrested the government and country from Spain, at the risk of their lives and fortunes) to all the unlocated lands. It will strike the American government that the monies arising from the sales of these lands, applied, as they will be, to improving the internal communications of the country, opening canals, &c. &c. will in fact be adding to the prosperity and strength of the federal union.

To fulfil with good faith our promises and engagements to the inhabitants of this country, it will be our duty to stipulate for an unqualified pardon for all deserters now residing within this commonwealth, together with an exemption from further service in the army or navy of the United States.

A loan of 100,000 dollars is solicited of the American government, to be reimbursed at 3, 6 and 9 years from the sales of public lands. This loan may be made by the secretary of the treasury immediately, without committing the government or making it known to foreign ministers at Washington.

In order not to embarrass the cabinet of the United States, and to receive first through their own confidential agents, their wishes and views with respect to us, it is deemed prudent to defer the departure of our envoy, already named, who will be dispatched immediately on receiving information that such a measure will meet the approbation of the U. States.

We pray you to accept the assurances of our respect and high consideration.

By order of the convention,
(Signed) JOHN RHEA, Prest,
Baton Rouge, Oct. 10, 1810.

THE CONVENTION OF FLORIDA.

To his excellency the governor of the Mississippi Territory.

SIR—We, the delegates of the people of this state, have the honor to enclose to you an official copy of their act of independence, requesting that it may be forthwith transmitted by you to the president of the United States, with the expression of their most confident and ardent hope, that it may accord with the policy of the government, as it does with the safety and happiness of the people of the United States: to make the present government and people of this state under their immediate and special protection as an integral and inalienable portion of the United States.

The convention and their constituents of Florida, rest in the firm persuasion, that the blood which flows in their veins will remind the government and the people of the United States that they are their children, that they have been acknowledged as such, by the most solemn acts of the congress of the United States; and that so long as independence and the rights of man shall be maintained and cherished by the American union, the good people of this state cannot, nor will not, be abandoned or exposed to the invasion, violence or force of any foreign or domestic foe.

The convention beg you to receive for yourself, sir, and to assure the president of their high respect and consideration.
By order of the convention,
(Signed) JOHN RHEA, Prest,
Baton Rouge, Sept. 26, 1810.
[Here followed the declaration already published.]

MR. SMITH TO GOVERNOR HOLMES.
Department of State, November 15, 1810.

SIR, I have received your letter of the 17th of October, enclosing the memorial of the convention of West Florida. To repress the unreasonable expectations therein indicated, in relation to the vacant land in that territory, it is deemed proper to lose no time in communicating to you and to governor Claiborne the sentiments of the president on the subject.

The right of the United States to the territory of West Florida, as far as the river Perdido was fairly acquired by purchase, and has been formally ratified by treaty. The delivery of possession has, indeed, been deferred, and the procrastination has been heretofore acquiesced in by this government from a hope, patiently indulged, that amicable negotiation would accomplish the equitable purpose of the United States. But his delay, which proceeded only from the forbearance of the United States to enforce a legitimate and well known claim, could not impair the legality of their title, nor could any change in the internal state of things, without their sanction, however brought about, vary their right. It remains, of course, as perfect as it was before the interposition of the convention. And the people of West Florida must not for a moment be misled by the expectation that the United States will surrender for their exclusive benefit what has been purchased with the treasure and for the benefit of the whole. The vacant land of this territory, thrown into common stock with the other vacant land of the Union, will be a property in common for the national uses of all the people of the United States. The community of interest upon which this government invariably acts, the liberal policy which it has uniformly displayed towards the people of the territories (a part of which has ever been a just regard to honest settlers) will, nevertheless, be a suf-