

NATH'L. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 15, Barclay's Wharf,
HAS FOR SALE,
500 bags Laguaira Coffee, very
400 do. Barracoa do.
30 persons Spanish Indigo, of the very first
quality,
83 casks Rocca,
7 chests Gunpowder Tea,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
6 pipes L. P. Madeira Wine,
5 pipes Lisbon Wine,
20 qr. casks Vidonia Wine, old and fit for
immediate use,
300 lbs. fat Boston Bay Mackeral, No. 1,
2 and 3,
30 half blbls. do.
150 do. N. York prime Pork, recently in-
spectred,
50 do. Mess. No. 1 and 2 Boston Beef,
200 boxes Mould Candles, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8
to the pound,
30 boxes Spermaceti do.
30 tons Americau Patent Shot, assorted si-
zes,
40 bags Jamaica Pimento,
13 barrels real soft shelled Almonds,
4 do. Cloves,
1 trunk Italian Sewing Silk, entitled to de-
biture,
Codfish,
Sugar-House Paper, &c. &c.
November 28

BOOT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have entered into Co-
Partnership, under the firm of
SHERM & DILLON.
And have taken a Shop at No. 153, Market
Street, two doors above the
Bank of Baltimore.
Where they will use every exertion and en-
gage suitable workmen to please those who
may employ them. They pledge themselves
to execute their work in the best and most
approved style—hoping, by assiduity and at-
tention, to receive a portion of the patronage,
which they respectfully solicit from their
friends and the public.

JOHN SHERM,
JAMES DILLON.
JAMES DILLON deems it unnecessary
to dwell on the several years experience he
has had in this city, in the employment of o-
thers: suffice it to say, that he conceives
himself competent and entitled to a share of
patronage.
Dec. 4

12,000 Dollars Wanted,

I wish in the course of the month to obtain
a loan of Twelve Thousand Dollars, for one
year; to secure the punctual payment of
which, at the end of that time, I will mortgage-
landed property to the amount, in value of
forty thousand dollars at least. The property
principally is situated in or within 3 miles
of this city, no part of it more than twelve
feet from it. Should it be agreeable to any bank,
or mortied institution, or for any gentleman,
or association of gentlemen, to loan the money,
the interest thereon shall be paid in advance
every 60 days at any bank the lender shall
choose, under the penalty that the credit shall
cease from default made; so that the capital
advanced shall produce the same interest to
the owner, as would be derived from so much
bank stock.

Any further explanation or information may
be had by those at a distance, addressing me
by post; by those near me, communicating
personally. The property meant to be mort-
gaged, is very eligible and the title indisputa-
ble. Mr. Lawrence Keene, who lives with
me, will show it to any person or persons who
wish to see it.

My time is so much engaged in business,
that I have not leisure to make personal ap-
plication, I have therefore adopted this mode.
Whoever shall advance the money, will be se-
cure from any loss, will enjoy the same prof-
it upon it as if invested in bank stock, and will
confer an obligation upon a person in the cata-
logue of whose vices, whatsoever they may be,
ingratitude has never been named.
LUTHER MARTIN,
d6 2awr

**AT J. GOWAN'S
SOAP AND CANDLE STORE,**

43, Leaning-street, near Howard-street—front
of the Factory.

Good & 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 Philadel-
phia clear,) and will 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 satis-
faction of the purchaser, may be returned.
Grateful for past favours, he informs his
friends and customers, that to prevent mis-
takes and misrepresentation, his Soaps are
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 and Candles.
Whole, half, and quarter barrels of SOFT
SOAP, as usual—Ashes or supalut sent for,
if notice is given at the store.
December 5

CITY TAXES.

THOSE persons who are in arrears for City,
Paving and Pump Taxes, are respectfully
requested to pay the same immediately, either
when called on or at the Collectors' Office, in
South-street.
Those who neglect this notice are informed
that my duty to the public as well as myself,
must prevent longer indulgence, and that I
shall proceed to enforce payment without re-
spect to persons.
BENJAMIN FOWLER,
Collector.

Just Published.

WARNER & HANNA, have published the
additional hymns to the Common Prayer-
Book, sent forth in General convention in 1802,
and added them to their edition of
DIVINE HYMNS,
used in St. Peter's Church, so that it now con-
tains all the hymns used by the Protestant
Episcopal Church, with many others. Price
neatly bound, 50 cents.
W. & H. have received a few copies of Pa-
ley's Principles of Moral and Political Philo-
sophy, price 2.50.
Elements of Chemistry, by Thomas Thom-
son. Price \$1.50.
Dec. 7

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1810.

Those gentlemen who have sub-
scribed for a Dinner, to be given to Ge-
neral ARMSTRONG, are requested to
meet *This Evening* at six o'clock, at
Barney's Long Room, for the purpose
of making preparatory arrangements for
the same.

THE PATRONS OF THE WHIG

Will perceive on perusing our paper
of to-day, that we have so far redeemed
our pledge as to present it in new type
of *American cut*; and we trust they
will consider this necessary renewal as
an earnest of our determination to ren-
der this vehicle of political, commercial
and miscellaneous matter, worthy of its
increasing and extensive patronage.—
Though we have incurred considerable
expense on this account, and intend to
spare no pains or industry which we can
exert, we are confident that a liberal
public will ultimately remunerate our
labors. Justly proud of public favor,
we will endeavor to deserve it, by an
independent and impartial course.—
While we exercise our own opinions with
freedom, we shall at all times pay a
proper deference to the judgment of the
better-informed, and never indulge in
error for the sake of appearing consis-
tent—that is, we shall follow truth
wherever she may lead. Knowing too,
and feeling that within the hallowed cir-
cumference of this republic—a repub-
lic consecrated by the blood of heroes,
(and that here alone perhaps),
"A man is master of his liberty,"
we will endeavor never to abuse the
precious boon ourselves, and watch that
others shall not assail or sap it with im-
punity.

To this end we shall now and then
examine public measures with a decent
candor, always judging both men and
measures by the touch-stone of the con-
stitution and common sense. And, be-
cause we are bound to respect every in-
stitution created for public good, we
shall never knowingly suffer its admin-
istrator to pervert it to improper uses,
without arraigning him at the tribunal
of the press,—a tribunal where a charge
shall not be preferred against any man,
without affording him an opportunity of
defence.

As man is but a fallible creature who
can only acquire ideas by a limited
number of senses, and can learn wis-
dom only by experience and reflection,
a degree of charity is due to the mistakes
of the honest. While ignorance there-
fore remains in the *rule*, it attracts the
mild beams of a tender pity; but, if it
presume to ascend the steep of power,
thrusting aside its superiors, it is to
receive the chilling rebuke of scorn, ex-
posure and ridicule.

It is pleasing however, to hope that
knowledge will speedily (or at least
gradually) extend its horizon, and mul-
tiply its friends and cultivators in every
part of the United States. Men are so
progressive in improvement, that it
seems wiser for legislators to leave
something to be done by posterity, than
to do too much for them. It is not he
who carries the lantern and leads the
way that sees most. He who follows, de-
fects the devious error and evades the
gulph.—So true is the saying—"Experien-
tia docet."—It is no longer heresy to de-
clare that the earth turns round on its
axis; or that some folks heads are gid-
dy.—As it was in England or elsewhere,
so it would be here—as like causes pro-
duce similar effects. If England is en-
gulfed by extravagant funding and
banking, we should be swallowed by the
same. If English credit is almost
annihilated by an irredeemable debt;—
if her manufactures are likely to lan-
guish by excessive paper; if her culti-
vators, &c. &c. are sacrificed to her
jobbers; we have only to see and shun
such fatal policy.—And we may grow
wise by our own past errors, as well
the faults of others. It was once thought,
that the wheels of government could
not make a single revolution without a
national bank—time has dissolved the
delusion, because experience has proved
that individuals can make loans on
better terms than banks—and the ex-
ample of England assures us, that a
national bank is (and must be) a source
of corruption.

It was once thought, that commerce
would most probably regulate itself.—
this would be true, if other nations had
passed no restrictive laws in their own
favour—but, as this need hardly be ex-
pected, from the selfishness of men and
nations, it seems good policy to gradu-
ate it according to the consumption.—
The United States, we are grieved to
observe cannot conveniently do so, while
custom, popular feeling, and the con-
stitution, coerce them to depend on
imports alone for revenue.—The foun-
ders of the government, (though wise
men) could not perceive this defect;
but, experience has pointed it out to
those who came after them.—If indeed,
we could exist independent of all other
nations, a piece of leather, a pebble, or
a piece of paper stamped with a given
value by the public authority, would con-
stitute as good a medium as gold for ex-
change and commerce; but, the civil-
ized world, however governed, form only
one community, who have agreed on
a common standard of value.—We then
must have our share of the precious
metals which represent property, or we
must trade to a disadvantage with our
neighbours.—In a word, our "land, la-
bour and capital," must fall under the

CONSTITUTIONAL.

Some men entertain the sinister no-
tion, that the general government may
be strengthened by violating the con-
stitution in such a manner as to enable
the administration (federal or democra-
tic as it may happen) to command the
money and credit of the nation—but,
our wisest sages, declared the truth when
they said, that if it be made stronger in
that quarter, it will be too strong for
the liberty and safety of the people.—
We believe with Mr. Giles [see his
speeches in 1791] that the best bulwark
of the government is the affection and
confidence of the people, and the surest
method to secure both is to preserve the
constitution inviolate. Let congress
give but one signal instance of their devo-
tion to this sacred instrument, and
their constituents seeing them *truly*
will trust them; but, if that body dis-
cover a disposition to grasp more power
than the people have given them—dis-
trust, resistance, anarchy may be the
consequence.

guardianship of a sagacious government,
must feel the direction of a wholesome
policy—or we and our resources will
become tributary to our wiser neigh-
bours.—If governments could but dis-
cern, that it is the surplus of private
wealth which fills the public purse,
they would be careful how they permit-
ted money to be drained out of the state
for superfluities, and eastern luxuries!
—But, we will not enlarge on this sub-
ject in this place,—though it is inti-
mately connected with our national wel-
fare at this moment. We are merely
noting the progress of political science
—rather desirous of setting others to
think, than of forestalling public opin-
ion.

When the United States shall have
weathered the present storm, it will be
a better season for considering of per-
manent laws than this hour of gloom
and care. On the conduct proper for
such an occasion as this, we have been
so unfortunate as to differ from some of
our warmest friends, whose political
creed, generally accords with our own.
They thought, that negotiation and ne-
gociation, aided by resolutions and
troops on paper, might restore our
rights, our seamen,—our honour. We
thought otherwise; we knew that Insol-
ence grew by being fed from a subsid-
ive hand—it is foreign Insolence, turned
wild for want of bridling, that has
devoured our wealth, crippled our com-
merce, and shackled our seamen.—This
might have been the monster which
Perseus subdued with craft, celerity and
force; we must combat it with the same
weapons since it has risen again! Let
us meet force with force—let us
"Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener, and out-face the
brow
Of bragging horror—
Have not the accumulated failure, dis-
grace, and loss of almost seven years
fruitless negotiation proved that it was
the wiser plan
"To meet displeasure farther from the door
And grapple with him ere he came so high?"
On these topics we will descant hereaf-
ter.—We have for this time trespassed
trespassed too long on the patience of
our readers.

Part of our letter was cast at the Bal-
timore Foundry of Messrs. S. Sowa
and Co. and part at Philadelphia. The
elegance of figure and proportion, evin-
ces the ingenuity of American arti-
s—some of whom have the greater merit,
because they are self-taught.

NON-ATTENDANCE OF JUDGES.

We have been favoured by a friend
at Annapolis with a copy of the report
of the Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice, embracing an account
of the duration of each session and the
number of days that each judge attend-
ed, in the different districts.—In the
6th, judges Hollingsworth and Jones
were absent from Harford court during
the whole of March term!!! at Au-
gust term, Mr. Hollingsworth attended
one day, and Mr. Jones four days—the
session lasted 9 days. During the March
term in Baltimore, which lasted FIFTY
days, Mr. Hollingsworth was absent all
the time; Mr. Jones was present 8 days
—and, during the October term, which
lasted 39 days, Mr. Hollingsworth at-
tended 10, and Mr. Jones 13 days.—
Surely such inattention amounts to mis-
behaviour; since, the office imposes
duties which are thus set at naught.

General Armstrong arrived at Phila-
delphia on Friday evening last; the
public dinner is to be given at the City
Hotel in Second street

We are happy to observe that our le-
gislation seem ready to promote domes-
tic manufactures, by lessening the num-
ber of dogs, preserving sheep, &c.

Nothing more decisively proves the
expediency of chartering the new banks
in this city, than the ill-matured ruin
made on some of them by the old, and
the malicious and unfounded reports
spread abroad concerning the effect.

The Vice-President of the United
States arrived in this city last Saturday,
and proceeded to Washington yester-
day.

Governor Snyder sent his opening
message to the Pennsylvania legisla-
ture on Thursday last—he recommends
attention to the militia, internal im-
provements, education, &c. and speaks
in the highest terms of the efficacy of
their *Arbitration System*.

DOCUMENTS.

In addition to a long string of heads
of state papers, published in the Ameri-
can of Friday, is the following in Sa-
turday's paper, relating to the negocia-
tions with France.

N. B. We have taken means to pro-
cure all public papers of value, which
we shall publish from time to time.
No. 12. Dispatch from Mr. Armstrong
to Mr. Smith, of Jan 28, 1810, detail-
ing the progress of French negotiations.
13. The same to the same, of Feb. 17.
14. enclosing the celebrated letter of the
Duc de Cadore of Feb. 14. [The read-
ing of this paper excited a general smile
in the house.]
15. The same to the same; here-
tofore published.
16. Mr. Armstrong to the minister of
French exterior relations, of March last,
remonstrating against the seizures and
sequestrations of American property,
and the principles acted upon by France
in relation to the U. S.
17. Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Smith, of
May 3, enclosing an extract of a letter
from Pinkney, of no particular interest
—and stating that his application to Mr.
Champany for information as to the
views of the emperor towards this coun-
try, had been answered by a reference
to the memorials of the imperial mar-
riage as precluding his majesty's atten-
tion to any other subject.
[Here followed several extracts of let-
ters which passed between our minist-

As political economy is better under-
stood now than in 1791, we hope that
congress will avoid the danger of estab-
lishing a national bank or any bank that
must lead to the overthrow of our lib-
erties, by increasing the executive power
or corrupting the legislative branch.—
We are glad to perceive the following
in the Richmond Enquirer:

The Legislature of Virginia have
been the uniform centinels of the rights
of the States and of the People. They
have scented the distant danger "in the
tainted breeze." Where there has been
any attempt to violate the Federal Con-
stitution, in letter or in spirit, they have
ever been the first in the first ranks of
opposition.

Read their Resolutions on the suabi-
lity of States.

Read their immortal Report on the
Alien and Sedition Acts.

A subject is now before the world,
which calls for their usual promptitude
and decision—it is the revival of the
charter of the United States' bank. The
Maryland Legislature are getting the
start of them, on this theme; but we
trust, that in every case which concerns
the inviolability of the Constitution, the
Assembly of Virginia will never be in
the back-ground.

Will not the Legislature intrust their
Senators to vote against the continuance
of the charter?—More anon.

GOVERNOR TYLER

Has transmitted an admirable mes-
sage to the Virginia Legislature—we
have read several parts of it with ex-
quisite pleasure, and shall publish ex-
tracts from it the first opportunity.—At
present, we cannot refrain from copying
the following incontrovertible and
wholesome truths.—We hope he intends
no reflection on the frothy and tiresome
speeches of a certain body which periodically
assembles on the banks of the
Potomac!

The present education of our coun-
try is too superficial. The talents of
our citizens evaporate in long speeches,
whereas it is not the multitude of words,
but the sense expressed by them that
marks the man of talents. It is not the
parade of self-conceit and effectation of
genius which displays the truly great
man, or constitutes the useful citizen;
but the extensive information, and sound
judgment together with correct discreet
and moral conduct; all which can only
be obtained from honest, learned and
skilful instructors of youth. For want
of these the actual useful arts and sci-
ences are too much neglected among us
and the great trust of the public happi-
ness for ages to come, in this immense
republic, deplorably jeopardized.

Great indeed is that trust when we
consider, that our American domain is
rapidly expanding to so vast an extent,
and through so many climes and widely
separated regions. Soon too, we may ex-
pect to see South America assume a sta-
tion in the scale of nations and become
allies of the U. S. It will require all the
efforts of genius and virtue to stand at
the helm of our political vessel and con-
duct her safely through storms which
may arise to impede her progress. We
have not a breed of such great men as
have filled the chair of state. It be-
comes our duty therefore, to cultivate
and bring into life, such plants as dis-
cover a propensity to blossom fairly and
vigorously; nor should we shrink from
the undertaking upon the ground of ex-
pense, for what comparison would that
bear with the advantages arising from
a wise application of our funds to the
all important event? It would be as
grains of mustard seed with the starry
region, or as a taper with the sun in its
meridian lustre.

The Inca, Thompson, and schr. Kemp, Dur-
kee, of Baltimore, were left at Gottenburg,
on the 15th to sail for the Baltic on the 18th of Oc-
tober—by capt. Boush, of the brig Hibornia,
arrived at Norfolk Dec. 3.—Arrived at same
port, same day, ship Alnure, Whipple, 49 days
from London—dry goods.
The schr. Polly, Cox, of 8 from Norfolk for
Jamaica, was cast away on Turks Island in a
gale of wind about the 3d Nov.—vessel and
cargo totally lost—crew saved.—There were
three other vessels cast away at the same time.

DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying the President's Mes-
sage.

In addition to a long string of heads
of state papers, published in the Ameri-
can of Friday, is the following in Sa-
turday's paper, relating to the negocia-
tions with France.
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from Pinkney, of no particular interest
—and stating that his application to Mr.
Champany for information as to the
views of the emperor towards this coun-
try, had been answered by a reference
to the memorials of the imperial mar-
riage as precluding his majesty's atten-
tion to any other subject.
[Here followed several extracts of let-
ters which passed between our minist-

ters at Paris and London, including the
Rambouillet decrees.

48. Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Smith, of
Aug. 5, enclosing the letter of M. Cham-
pany notifying the repeal of the Berlin
and Milan decrees.

49. The same to the same, of Sept.
10, stating that he had received expla-
nations from the French government,
that the decree of Rambouillet was no
longer in force against us, and that A-
merican vessels arriving in French ports
before the 1st of Nov. would be subject
to the dispositions of the Berlin and Mi-
lan decrees.

50. M. Champany to Mr. Armstrong
in further explanation of the decrees
last mentioned.

51. Mr. Armstrong to M. Champany,
of Sept. 7, requesting satisfaction on
one or two points of enquiry.

52. Reply to the above, of Sept. 12,
stating that France would act on the
principle of reprisal: that if French
vessels were confiscated under the non-
intercourse law, France would retaliate,
but that she was amicably disposed to
cultivate with us the relations of amity
and peace.

53. Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney,
dated at Bordeaux, of Sept. 29, on the
subject of the repeal of the British or-
ders, and the act of France repealing
her decrees.

FROM MISS BILFOUR'S POEMS.

Under a drawing of Sappho, hanging
her lyre upon a willow, and prepar-
ing to leap from the promontory of
Leucate.

Bring me the herb with roses bound,
I'll wake again its magic sound;
The Harp enwreathed with roses bring.
Again I'll strike its trembling string.
O Sappho! Poetess divine,
Were thy immortal genius mine,
Could I like thee with matchless art,
Paint each soft movement of the heart—
Then, sweet enthusiast! I'd relate
The woes that marked thy hapless fate,
Thy name in every chord should swell,
Who felt so much, who lov'd so well.
Lo Sappho! at the mournful tale
The rose that crowns thy harp grows pale.
In sad concordance to thy sighs,
It droops—it languishes—it dies:
Yet shall it once again resume
Its dewy lustre at thy tomb,
Thy sacred ashes shall restore
A crimson that will fade no more;
For sure the bright, ethereal flame,
That once inform'd thy mortal frame,
Unhurt by time's chill blast must burn,
E'en in the confines of thine urn.

A dinner was given to Col. CUNNING,
of the United States army on the 2d
ult. at Natchez, Mississippi Territory,
previous to his departure, with a detach-
ment of the army, to the frontier. Judge
Rodney presided, supported by Robert
Williams, Esq. late Governor of the
Territory. (Nat. Intl.)

We are assured, says an Orleans pa-
per, that the governor of Pensacola,
(Polk) is marching for Bayou Sarair and
Baton Rouge, at the head of the troops
which could be collected at the seat of
his government. The Chetows and
Talapouches have taken up arms, and
ranged themselves under his banners.—
We learn by a person of veracity, that
the militia of the opposite shore of the
Lakes have received orders to hold
themselves in readiness to march. (ib.)

We regretted some time since that
the Baltimore Whig and Democratic
Press were the only papers that had
taken decided ground in opposition to the
bank of the United States. This regret
is no more, and it is with particular sat-
isfaction we notice the several editors
throughout the Union taking their stand
upon this very important question. We
have additional satisfaction in remark-
ing that the democratic editors one and
all are on the side of the constitution;
The federal editors are all in favor of
the renewal of the charter. They
don't care two cents for the constitution
if they can serve the cause of "the
world's last hope, the fast anchored
Isle." If the discussion of this question
should have the happy effect of bringing
back to the standard of democracy all
who have seceded, since 1791, upon mi-
nor points, it will do more to consoli-
date the strength of the nation than any
question which has ever been agitated.
(Press.)

The following table exhibits the as-
tonishing sum of specie which last spring
was shipped from the single port of Phi-
ladelphia, to Canton and Calcutta. It
is from a statement in the Philadelphia
papers, drawn up by a gentleman of ac-
curacy and truth.

CANTON.	
Atalanta	500,000
Pekin	310,000
South Carolina	110,000
Pacific	180,000
China Packet	120,000
CALCUTTA.	
Dorothea	475,000
Atlas	325,000
Superior	320,000
Coromandel	250,000
	\$2,960,000

Sailed from New York, but her
funds went from this city, and ship and
cargo owned in Philadelphia.

A NEW INVENTION.
Mr. Leonard Beatty, of this town, has
invented a simple machine for calico and
paper printing, which he says will hand