

FOR LONDON,

The elegant fast sailing and coppered SHIP CONGRESS, Alexander Clark, master. The greater part of her cargo being engaged will be dispatched immediately—a few packages of small sizes, will be taken on freight, and passengers can be well accommodated. For terms apply to JAMES BIAVS, or JOHN BOLTE. December 10 d12t

FOR SALE,

A NEW SCHOONER, Burthen 180 tons carpenter's measure, with hull and spars, copper fastened to the bends; is of the best materials—and supposed to be a fast sailer. For particulars and terms, enquire of the owner on board, at County wharf, Fell's Point. THOMAS WEYMAN, d4t December 7

FOR CHARTER,

The Ship UNITED STATES, Captain Richard Williams, ALSO, The Ship MADISON, Captain Thomas Frost. For terms apply to JAMES BIAVS, or JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker. d12t December 3

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The Ship JOSEPH & PHEBE, Captain 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 & COAL. November 23

HOSEA JOHNS

HAS FOR SALE, At his Store, head of Frederick-street Dock, 3 bales Brown Burlaps, 3 ditto fine Hempen Linens, 3 ditto Tickenburgs, 4 boxes fine white ditto, 2 ditto superfine ditto, 1000 pieces Plyon Holls, 3000 ditto Blue Nankeens, 2 Brown Holland, 1 case Britannias, 25 pieces double mill'd Cassimeres—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 Russia Duck, 100 ditto Ravens ditto, 50 ditto Russia Sheeting, 100 ditto Bandanna Hdks., 50 bales India Muslins, 10 ditto Traskoy Hdks., 20 pieces single mill'd Cassimeres, 1 bale Superfine Cloths, 4 trucks Colored Threads assorted—entitled to drawback. October 27

PUBLIC SALE,

FOR CASH. By virtue of an Order from the Judges of the Orphans' Court, will be Sold, On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, IN APPLE-ALLEY, F. F. A HOUSE & LOT, Together with other articles, late the property of James Campbell, deceased. THOMAS TURNER, Adm'r. Balt. Dec. 10, 1810. cots

NOTICE.

HAVING procured, from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Campbell, late of said county, deceased;—The subscriber requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and all creditors to present their accounts against it duly authenticated on or before the 10th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. THOMAS TURNER, Adm'r. Balt. Dec. 10, 1810 2aw6w

COTTON, GIN, POWDER,

&c. &c. 150 bales Tennessee COTTON, 150 kegs GUN-POWDER, of a superior quality, 10,000 lbs. Tennessee GINSENG, 5 tons BAR LEAD, 5 do. Country HEMP, 3 casks Irish GLUE, FOR SALE BY T. JONES & H. YOUNG. December 10

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of HUNTER & ROBINSON, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first inst.—James A. Hunter, continues the business of the establishment in Philadelphia, and will settle the transactions of the same. Joseph Robinson, will settle the business of the late firm in Baltimore. JAMES A. HUNTER, JOSEPH ROBINSON. JOSEPH ROBINSON, Continues the business of Hunter & Robinson, at No. 96, Market-street, Baltimore. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the support of his friends and the public. December 10 d1f

PROFILE ROOM,

No. 110, MARKET-STREET, PLAIN PROFILES, 4 for 25 Cents, PRINTED IN COLORS, 1 Dollar. The Friends of the late Rev. Dr. Beeson, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has obtained an excellent Profile Likeness of him—from which they may obtain correct copies. S. DEWEY, d4t December 10

TO RENT,

(And Possession given Immediately) AN ELEGANT TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Pleasantly situated on the corner of Pitt-street, near the Quaker Meeting-house, Oll Town. November 6

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1810.

At a meeting last evening of the subscribers for a dinner to be given to Gen. ARMSTRONG, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangement, viz:—

- EDWARD JOHNSON, JAS. H. McCULLOCH, JAS. CALHOUN, Jnr. WM. PATTERSON, JAS. A. BUCHANAN, HENRY MILLER, PAUL BENTALOU, ISAAC McKIM, and PETER LITTLE.

AT A MEETING

Of the citizens of the 7th ward, held at Mr. Joseph Hart's tavern, it was deemed expedient to organise a Patrol for the season, for the better security of the property of their citizens—to commence at 8 o'clock, and continue till 5 o'clock in the morning.

Resolved, That 24 captains be appointed to patrol that part of the ward, west of Harford run, and that each captain have eight men.

Resolved, That William McDonald commence for the west part of the ward on December

Table with 3 columns: Name, Number, Name, Number. Includes Isaac McKim, Benj. Hardester, Ludwig Herring, Wm. McConkey, Caleb Smith, Wm. Stewart, George Stiles, James Williams, Wm. Peechin, George Hussy, Edward Johnson, John McAdon, Wheatly Barnes, Thomas Baily, Joseph Holbrook, John Hanna, Enoch Betts, J. Dalrymple, Joseph T. Ford, Joseph White, Alex. Hanna, John Miles, Mark Pringle, James Burne, Wm. Furlong, Philip Moore, Patrick Bennett, Wm. Mundell, Abrm. Ingliston, Benj. Fowler, Joshua Ennis, Steph. Benmillian, Geo. Hlickson, Joshua Atkinson.

Resolved, That Robert Hart commence for the east part of the ward

Table with 3 columns: Name, Number, Name, Number. Includes Thomas Ruman, John Shaw, Jacob Bier, Frederick Shaeffer, William Parks, Joseph Mantz, George Hall, Nathaniel Hynson, Richd. Stevens, Wm. Pitt, Thomas Worrell, James Law, James Burne, Wm. Furlong, Philip Moore, Patrick Bennett, Wm. Mundell, Abrm. Ingliston, Benj. Fowler, Joshua Ennis, Steph. Benmillian, Geo. Hlickson, Joshua Atkinson.

Resolved, That John Hanna, George Jacobs and William Stewart for that part of the ward west of Harford run, and George Lee, Frederick Shaeffer and Nathaniel Hynson for that part of the ward east of Harford run, be a standing committee to see these resolutions carried into effect.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

LUDWIG HERRING, Chairman. ISAAC MCKIM, Sec'y.

BRITISH REMORA

ON THE AMERICAN SHIP'S BOTTOM —16.11.10—

"The subject of the United States' Bank will meet them (congress) full in the face."

[Connec. Mirror (a Tory paper) Dec. 5.]

The foregoing is illustrated by the following extract to one of the editors, from a gentleman now at Washington:

"You know that Mr. Gallatin's parsimony was ever proverbial; yet, let me tell you, he is all at once grown as liberal as a Roman emperor at a show, or an English knight of the shire at an election! there are great doings—he gives dinners and suppers in profusion, and has fitted up his house in a superb style, as a retreat for congressional loungers, where they may refresh themselves and learn their creed! don't you think they ought to feel insulted by largesses like these bestowed at such a nick of time? and do you not think that the president and all the secretaries ought to discontinue their imperial fees and anti-republican levees?—I am told, Mr. G. swears by all the Saints in the Calendar, that the U. States' Bank shall be chartered in spite of all the democratic papers in the Union."

Well! we suppose Mr. G. knows the ground of his confidence—but, the renewal or establishment of such a bank by a democratic congress, would be the overthrow of the democratic party—as it would excite universal distrust and disgust.

The citizens of Georgetown are about to petition congress, to have a turnpike road made from that town to the verge of the District of Columbia, where it will touch the Frederick-town road.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Irvine and Barnes,

We have seen that the civil warfare between the landed interest and the mercantile interest in England is likely to end in the ruin of both.—For, as the latter has held the ascendancy for above a century, the former is taxed without mercy. I am sorry to see it hinted in any paper, that a similar rivalry exists here. Nothing can prevent the commercial greatness of this country; and no American [on this side of the water] wishes to prevent it. But, protection is due to the manufacturer and farmer as to the merchant.—Wherefore, I think the imports from abroad ought to be prohibited in part, or highly dutied. Without this regulation, it is manifest that in proportion as imports exceed exports in value, the American consumers must pay tribute in cash to make up the difference. He who takes this view of the subject, can imagine or calculate how 2 or 3 millions of our labouring citizens must toil to fling his hard-earned wealth into the coffers of an East Indian nabob, a Chinese Mandarin, or a set of British weavers, cloth dressers, &c. &c.

I contend, that the necessities of life are the radix of public wealth; inasmuch as they who live frugally on these, can spare more of their redundant fortune to the state—but, if individuals are in the habit of consuming luxuries

to the entire extent of their means, the country will soon be penniless, and the treasury empty: Or, if, (as at present) the people send abroad 100 to retain 15 for the treasury (supposing this to be the general rate) our decline and poverty are inevitable. From whence are we to replace the forty millions by which our imports overtop our exports? It is not by the ruinous quackery of national banks. These would increase the evil here as in England. It is, by ceasing to consume foreign goods, unless trade becomes completely free;—it is, by encouraging industry of every sort; it is, by fabricating valuable articles for exportation and for use, and enabling congress (by amending the constitution) to tax such of our exports as may be most necessary to the foreign consumer.—Let all classes of the community have "equal and exact justice."

NO CHINESE.

GOVERNOR TYLER'S MESSAGE.

We select the paragraphs which follow, from the excellent communication to the Virginia Legislature, Dec. 3. His ideas on education, are but too well founded—his thoughts on domestic manufactures, and on the defects and errors of our laws, or rather the practice of the courts, are equally sound and instructive. Every word said on these important themes, ought to be read, re-read, weighed and acted on by every American citizen and each legislature from Mississippi to Penobscot.

It is a consolation to reflect, that what we have so much regretted, the interruption of our commerce, will and must turn essentially to our advantage by directing our attention to domestic manufactures, the only true ground upon which a nation can be independent and happy—for can he be said to be truly independent, whose meat or clothing hang on other's favor?

Can we not be content to wear a coat of our own manufacturing, though not so finely and handsomely wrought? Or must it be touched with the finger of a foreign artist to make it pass current among the Beau monde?

It is time to yield up the contemptible business of retailing foreign ideas and sentiments, of shreds, of goods and scraps of paper, to the extent which has hitherto existed.

Again, be encouraging the spirit which is now prevailing for internal improvements, viz.—Canals, public roads and machineries, almost for every art, a great part of our labors will be applied that way, and of course less of our produce will be for exportation, while a great part will find a ready consumption within ourselves; and thus by a reciprocity of services and supplies our wealth will continue to increase, and our citizens be diverted from seeking their fortunes on a tempestuous sea, made more perilous by the present state of the old world; and the strength of our governments will be consolidated, which after all are the freest and happiest that ever did exist since the first institutions of civilized man, and may truly be styled, "The most stupendous monuments of human invention." But all these improvements must have for their foundation a good system of education and a general diffusion of knowledge. The great employments of civil and military offices, must of necessity be confined to some, while the rest of our citizens are engaged in their ordinary occupations. These are important trusts, and should be placed in wise and virtuous hands.—But how will a succession of such men be kept up without the aid of Legislative patronage? The very sentiments as well as services of each individual belong to the public. The sacred trust of superintending and rightly directing those sentiments by providing and maintaining a wise system of instruction, cannot be neglected without deservedly incurring the severest reproaches.

[Having arrived at the knotty subject of the law's delay and darkness, he regrets that the provision of a statute of Virginia, precluding any lawyer who was concerned in a suit in the first instance from prosecuting an appeal in such case, had fallen into disuse. For this reason, says he, "the docket has been crowded with frivolous cases, and those followed up as the raven follows the carcase." It is the opinion of this great and learned man, that appeals should never be allowed as a matter of right.]

He proceeds: A third cause of delay and dubiety arises from long speeches, and almost at long opinions in every case which is argued and decided, with the unfortunate practice of quoting lengthy and innumerable British cases; the time of the court being taken up in reconciling absurd and contradictory opinions of foreign Judges, which certainly can be no part of an American Judge's duty.—This evil might be cured by the bench and the bar, if the latter would cultivate a more chaste elocution, and the former a more concise manner of delivering their opinions. For the proof of these remarks, I will beg leave to adduce a case also.—See Hening & Munford's Reports, vol. 4, page 82. Bustar vs. Wallace, in which, cases to the number of 33, are quoted in the arguments of counsel.—See also, a still more enormous budget of cases cited in Smith and Wife vs. Chapman, I. H. and M. 217.—This is a true Case-Mania.—Is not this a waste of time for which no apology can be found?

Some gentlemen refer to decisions of the inferior courts of England, and yet I am told, to mention a case which has been decided in any of our District courts, would be a subject of ridicule; it would want that genuine sterling constituent of being a British decision.—Under these circumstances can America be fairly said to be independent of England?

It is much to be lamented that in the commencement of our self-government, we had not selected a Code founded on the Ancient Common Law maxims and principles, as far as they applied to our government—This was certainly the object of the Convention which adopted the Common Law; for it is so expressed.—Yet are we going on looking for the law by decided cases which often differ—whereas we should look for the principles and maxims, to see if those decisions were correct; for if this is necessary, we certainly should not attempt to prove the Axiom by the proposition, but the very reverse.—We should prove the proposition by the Axiom—So would old Euclid have done. If a law is said to be unconstitutional, should we apply for any man's opinion, or go to the letter of the constitution for its solution? I think the latter would be the choice—Surely then where a cause is to be determined on common law principles, ought we not to seek out for those principles by which it is to be governed? Why cannot those maxims and principles which form the common law, be selected for our purpose and made the rules of decision in cases where they apply? As to the written or statute law, no Judge can be fairly said to be independent or free, who goes to a British Judge to see how his Lordship has been pleased to decide in a like case—Surely the Judges do not recollect that those who made the law understood it, and never expected that those who were to expound it possessed less wisdom.—This course of legal procedure is too servile and humiliating for an American citizen.

But a notion is taken up that Judges and Lawyers are wise and profound in proportion to the length of speeches and number of cases that are made and referred to—Whereas without reading one volume through, case upon case may be heaped so as to make a long and able argument, as it is called, with very little strength of mind or acuteness of reasoning. I well remember a celebrated cause which was tried in the General Court, when many cases were quoted from Durnford and East, and when a gentleman high in the profession proclaimed aloud, that the court was bound by such cases; that our rights, liberty and lives rested upon them—but presently an opposing case was adduced from East, in contradiction to himself and his firm—but that professor replied he was an unlearned Reporter.—Now, what becomes of our rights and liberties in such a situation?—But a Judge then sitting, very properly replied, that they stood not upon the whim and caprice of British Judges, that we had long since emancipated ourselves from the shackles they imposed and preferred to stand upon our own Bill of Rights, Constitution and Laws; principles too sacred to be shipwrecked on the British Ocean of uncertainty. As to the supposed difficulty and labor of revising the Common Law, it is all a bubble.—Who could have supposed that after a free Republican Government had been established, and so many laws that hung upon the ancient system were done away, to wit: the law of primogeniture, the law of descent, surveyorship, &c. &c. with the complete change of the criminal code, so much would be left as to render it impossible for a few wise and willing men to accomplish the end proposed? After old Coke & Littleton shall have been stripped of their antiquated dress, what great matter would be left for us to do? Shall we forever administer our free republican government on the principles of a rigid and high toned monarchy? I almost blush for my country when I think of these things.

Let a stranger go into our courts, and he would almost believe himself in the court of king's bench. Can the judicial department be free from their chains but by a revival of the common law under legislative authority? It may be asked where can a committee of revisors be found whose talents would be equal to the task? This is a mortifying question indeed—but I answer, that among the many wise and experienced judges and lawyers some of whom have retired from the labors of their profession) two or three may be found whom nature has blessed with sufficient talents to accomplish the work in a reasonable time, and with virtue and patriotism to ensure its performance in a manner auspicious to the best interests of their country. Let us not therefore sit down in despair under a mistaken impression that this load of common law authorities cannot be shaken off but resolutely attack it as we did the statutory despotism, and no doubt but our endeavors will be crowned with success.

DOCUMENTS;

Selected from those accompanying the President's Message. Mr. Smith to Mr. Pakenham. Department of State, Oct. 19, 1810. Six.

Your dispatch of the 21th August, enclosing a newspaper statement of a letter from the duke of Cadore to general Armstrong, notifying a revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, has been received. It ought not to be doubted that this step of the French government will be followed by a repeal

on the part of the British government, of its orders in council. And if a termination of the crisis between Great Britain and the United States be really intended, it ought to include the system of paper blockades, which differ in use only from the retaliatory system comprised in the orders in council. From the complexion of the British print not to mention other considerations, the paper blockades may however not be abandoned. There is hence a prospect that the United States may be brought to issue with Great Britain on the gality of such blockades. In such case, as it cannot be expected that the United States, founded as they are in law in right, can acquiesce in the validity of the British practice, it lies with the British government to remove the difficulty. In addition to the considerations heretofore stated to you in former letters, you may bring to the view of the British government the respective operations of those diplomatic notifications of blockade, which consider notice to the minister as a notice to its government, and to the merchants who are at a distance of three thousand miles. It will recur to your recollection that the present ministry, in the debates of parliament in opposition to the authors of the orders of January 1807, denied that they were warranted by the law of nations. The analogy between these orders and the blockade of May 1806, in so far as both relate to a trade between enemy ports, furnishes an appeal to the consistency of those now in office, and an answer to attempt by them to vindicate the legality of that blockade. It is remarkable also that this blockade is founded on "the new and extraordinary means resorted to by the enemy for the purpose of distressing the commerce of British subjects."—What are those means? In what respect do they violate our neutral rights? Are they still in operation? It is believed that the answers to these questions will enforce the obligation of yielding to our demands on this subject.—You may also refer the British government to the characteristic definition of a blockaded port, as set forth in their treaty with Russia, of June 1801, the preamble of which declares, that one of its objects was to settle "an invariable determination of their principle upon the rights of neutrality."

Should the British government unexpectedly resort to the pretext of an acquiescence on the part of the United States in their practice, it may be remarked, that prior to, as well as during the present administration, this government has invariably protested against such pretensions; and in addition to other instances heretofore communicated to you, I herewith transmit to you an extract of a letter\* to the department of state, of July 15th 1799, from Mr. King, our minister at London, and also such part of Mr. Marshall's letter to him of the 20th September 1800, as relates to the subject of blockades. And it may moreover be urged that the principle now contended for by the United States was maintained against others, as well as Great Britain, as appears from the accompanying copy of the letter to our minister at Madrid in the year 1801. To this principle the United States also adhered when a belligerent, as in the case of the blockade of Tripoli, as will be seen by the annexed letter from the navy department. You will press on the justice, friendship and policy of Great Britain, such a course of proceeding will obviate the dilemma resulting to the United States from a refusal to put an end to the paper blockades, as well as the orders in council.

The necessity of revoking the blockades of Copenhagen, notified to you in May 1808, will not escape your attention. Its continuance may embarrass us with Denmark, if not with France.

Your answer as to the Corfu blockade is approved, and should the answer to it render a reply necessary, the president directs you to remonstrate against such a blockade, availing yourself, as far as may be applicable, of the ideas in the letter to Mr. Charles Pinkney, of October 1801, and particularly of the proof it affords, of our early remonstrance against the principle of such blockades.

To this very interesting subject you will therefore recall the attention of the British government, and you will accordingly consider yourself hereby authorized to discuss and adjust the same, separately, conformably to the instructions in my letter to you of the 20th January last, on the condition, however, contained in that letter, namely, that the requisite atonement shall have been previously made in the case of the outrage on the Chesapeake. But, as in this case every admissible advance has been exhausted on the part of the U. States, it will be improper to renew the subject to the British government, with which it must lie to come forward with the requisite satisfaction to the United States. You will therefore merely evince a disposition to meet in conciliatory form, any overtures that may be made on the part of the British government.

The British government having so long omitted to fulfil the just expectations of the United States in relation to

\* See the extract subjoined of the letter referred to, from Mr. King, and an extract from the correspondence alluded to by him. † Subjoined. ‡ Subjoined. § Subjoined.