

CITY TAXES.

THOSE persons who are in arrears for City Taxing and Pump Taxes, are respectfully requested to pay the same immediately, either when called on or at the Collector's Office, in South-street.

Those who neglect this notice are informed that, by duty to the public as well as myself, must prevent longer indulgence, and that I shall proceed to enforce payment without respect to persons.

BENJAMIN FOWLER, Collector, dtf.

Was left with the Subscriber

About three months ago, a large TRUNK, by Mr. John Saxler, (a waggoner) which he brought from Mr. Sturgeon's, Inn-keeper, Pittsburgh, for some woman the name not known. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away in three weeks from this date, otherwise it will be sold for the expense.

GEORGE STINE, Golden Horse, head of Howard-st. d3w

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL LOTTERY.

The Managers inform the public that THE SECOND DRAWING Will take place on

THURSDAY, THE 20th INSTANT. There remain in the wheel only 7500 tickets, among which are the following

Table with 3 columns: Valuable Prizes, Amount, and Quantity. Includes prizes of 25,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 1,000, 12 of 500, 19 of 200, 52 of 100, and a large number of \$50 & \$30 prizes.

TICKETS May be had of the Managers, and at the Lottery Offices of Dobbin & Marple, Sinkins & Caldwell, Joseph Robinson, G. & R. Waite, Kearny Wharton, and S. C. Leakin's bookstore, Fell's Point. December 12 cot20th

Lottery and Exchange Office, Patent Medicine & Stationary Store, Corner of Market-street & St. Paul's-lane.

G. & R. WAITE. Have constantly on hand, at the above place, a large Assortment of the following

Patent Medicines,

Warranted Genuine, wholesale and retail, viz. Dr. Clarke's Elettary, which is warranted as a certain cure for the Fever and Ague; it has never failed in one instance, though applied to many hundreds very recently in the City of New-York, and elsewhere.

Dr. Church's celebrated Cough Drops, that have been applied to so many thousands with success in curing coughs, colds, asthma and consumptions. G. & R. Waite being the only wholesale agents for this article, can warrant it genuine. Price 75 cents the bottle.

Paul's Columbian Oil. Church's Vegetable Lotion, for the Face and Skin—blotches, tetters, ring-worms, sun-burns, and all eruptions are effectually cured by this valuable Lotion. Price 75 cents.

Dr. Solomon's Cordial Balm of Gilead; Solomon's Anti-impetigens—3 dollars per bottle.

Church's and Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Elixir. Do. Restorative Drops.

Church's celebrated Eye Salve, an effectual cure for inflammations in the eye—price 75 cents.

Lee's Bilious Pills, warranted to be genuine.

Church's Anti-spasmodic Elixir—this medicine has been applied with extraordinary success in the state of Maryland, as well as New-York and Pennsylvania, in curing all kinds of fits, particularly of epileptic or falling; hysterical and convulsions—Testimony of its efficacy can be adduced at the place of sale. Price \$2 per bottle.

Church's Cordial Restorative Balsam, for nervous disorders, decayed, weak and debilitated constitutions, &c.—Price \$1 50.

Antiscorbic Tincture for the teeth, breath and scurvy in the gums—a most excellent remedy—Price \$1.

Dr. Church's Scotch Ointment, the only medicine in the world that cures the most inveterate ITCH IN FOUR HOURS—it does not contain the least particle of mercury, and may be applied to the most delicate lady and tenderest infant—it has never failed of success in any one instance, and the patient need not restrict himself as to diet, &c. but may wash off the ointment the next morning and attend to his business as usual—once using is a sufficient cure—price 75 cents. The public will please to ask for "Dr. Church's Scotch Ointment for curing the Itch in four hours."

Lee's and Church's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c.

Oriental Cerate, which no family ought to be without—it is a certain cure for sores, or scald heads, in children, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir for coughs, colds, asthma and consumptions—warranted genuine.

Church's genuine German Corn-Plaster, for eradicating corns, root and branch without giving pain. Price 50 cents.

Tooth-Ache Tincture and Drops, which give immediate relief to that tormenting pain.

Andyne Essence, for the cure of the headache.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Dr. Beebe's Anti-Septic Pills—a preventative against yellow fever, and a cure for all bilious disorders—price 50 cents.

Steer's Opodeldoc, for sprains, bruises, &c.

Dr. Anderson's Scotch Essence Peppermint Pills

Hooper's Female Pills

British Oil

Alternative Pills

Thompson's Eye-water

MARKING-INK, for writing on linen with a pen.

G. & R. WAITE. Exchange, at a reduced discount, bills of the following Banks:

Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Hampshire, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Chichester, Miami Exporting, Louisiana, Kentucky, Marietta, &c. &c.

PLAYING CARDS;

Consisting of

Crchon's Black Eagles

Henry VIII

Andrew

Highlands

which will be sold low, by the gross, dozen, or single pack. December 12 d

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1810.

CRITERION.

We desire no more decisive proof of the injurious effect of the United States Bank, than the clamour and lamentation set up by the federal prints at the prospect of its "winding up." Their wailing for Alexander Hamilton's death, is exceeded by their grief for the expected dissolution of his bank. If any demagogue can be coaxed, duped or bribed to vote for the renewal of such a charter "in contempt of the constitution," his name must remain forever on the black list of infamy.

But, say some, England will withdraw her capital, if the bank be dissolved—This will not happen; but, if it should, let it be recollected, that she will not again be able to draw twenty millions of dollars from the United States, as she has done, by dividends. Thus, admitting the threats of the bank to be true, we shall be gainers by the expiration of the charter.

Banking is left with the states—our laws are sufficient to secure rights and property of every description; so that the U. S. revenue runs no hazard—But, if congress think otherwise, let them regulate the treasury system as to checks, drafts, remittances, and the states will second and secure them against harm.

DIGNITY!

Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Pinkney, our ambassador at London, to the American secretary of state, dated London, March 21, 1810.

"Having prepared such a letter, [to lord Wellesley.] I carried it myself to Downing-street, a few days afterwards, and accompanied the delivery of it to lord Wellesley, with some explanatory observations, with which it is not, I presume, necessary to trouble you."

"I carried it myself to Downing-street.—How abject!

A friend has favoured us with the Bahama Gazette (printed at Nassau) of Nov. 15; it contains farther particulars of the late tremendous hurricane felt in the West-Indies; but we find no account of any more American vessels being wrecked. "The gales which lately prevailed in these parts, says the Bahama Gaz. and the dreadful effects which it has been our duty to record, have in their violence and long continuance, gone beyond any ever before experienced within the remembrance of the most aged inhabitants.

A NOTE OF PREPARATION?

[From the Federal Republican of yesterday.]

"Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Dec. 10—morning.

"I seize the moment, before the mail goes out, just to inform you of the news since Friday—Relative to the Bank, it is now reduced to nearly a certainty, that the charter will not be renewed.—Our friends must make their calculations accordingly. There is a report, that a resolution is soon to be introduced into the House, instructing the collectors of the several ports not to receive any thing in payment of duties but specie. Should this be the case, you can judge of consequences as well as I."

The federalists declare that the U. S. Bank will expire, and the general government will exact all revenue in specie, for the purpose of creating so much distress as will compel the people to acquiesce in a national bank, which would enable the government to exercise "absolute power over our deluded and ruined country." If these gentlemen are sincere in deprecating absolute power, we applaud them. But, if the people and the state legislatures perform their duty, we have ought to fear. None will be found hardy enough to propose so palpable a violation of the constitution. Let us cherish a proper vigilance—and guard against supineness as we would against death.

A Dog in the Manger.

We copy the following from the Plebeian, printed at Kingston, New York, published on the first day congress met this session:

MR. GARDNER, the representative from this district, has long since declared his determination not to resume his seat. The reason that he has not resigned is probably the certainty that a republican would be elected to fill the vacancy.

It is worthy of remark, that the affection of certain of our citizens for G. Britain has apparently increased in the same ratio that the government of that country has advanced in injustice, oppression and pecuniary embarrassment. At the era of our revolution, the evil deeds of that government found no apologists among us except in the persons of Tories, who certainly may claim the credit of acting consistently to the present day; and even so late as 1801, the infringement of our rights and spoliation upon our property, committed under the sanction of British orders, produced a general indignation in every class of the community. How mutable are the opinions of men! Our old injuries are unredressed, and indeed have sunk into insignificance from the number and enormity of those which have followed in swift succession from the same

source; and now, we are not only advised to submit to all these injuries patiently, but to look to the hand that has inflicted them as "the world's last hope!"

From the Aurora.

PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

(Continued from our last.)

The boys of the ages mentioned, after going through various exercises, in which the organs of seeing, hearing, and speaking are employed, and who understand nothing of the usual forms of arithmetical cyphers. The writer only relates what he has seen and heard and knows to be true. The whole being seated, the teacher, having no set form of words himself, nor any problems or questions, either previously written or meditated, but general and known principles and the proportions of numbers being understood; he proceeded in this manner.

"Come boys let us make some fractional calculations." He usually addresses some individual boy, and so successively some new question to each, and they all answer without the use of any pencil or any sort of writing—

"Teacher—Four more one fifth are equal to twenty no times the twenty second part of what number?" "The boy answered in the presence of the writer, without hesitation, as follows:

"Pupil—Four more one fifth are equal to twenty one times the twenty second part of four, more two fifths.

"Teacher—How do you know that?" "Pupil—This way; four more one fifth are equal to 21 times one fifth; 21 times one fifth are equal to 21 times the 22d part of 22 times one fifth; 22 times one fifth are equal to 22 fifths, and 22 fifths are equal to four, more two fifths.

It may be supposed that these operations are very difficult to children of this tender age; but as this school is near enough to Philadelphia, and open to all visitors, and of course if there was any imposition or jugglery in it, it could be at once detected; we shall give another of the problems which we saw and heard resolved.

A little boy of about seven was asked in the presence of the writer and several other persons:

"Teacher—Three more one third is equal to the 9th part of how many times seven fourths?"

After a few seconds reflection the boy answered—

"Pupil—Three more one third is equal to twice the ninth part of 9 times seven fourths, less than three sevenths of seven fourths.

He was called upon by the teacher, who affected to doubt it, to prove the accuracy of his statement: and he argued it with astonishing readiness and cheerful triumph in the confidence of his own accuracy.

"Pupil—Three more one third are equal to ten thirds; ten thirds are equal to twice 5 thirds; twice 5 thirds is equal to the ninth part of nine times five thirds; nine times 5 thirds are equal to 15 thirds; 15 thirds are equal to 15; 15 is equal to sixty fourths, and sixty fourths are equal to nine times seven fourths, less three sevenths of seven fourths. (To be continued.)

In addition to the foregoing exemplification, published in the Aurora, it is proper to observe, that though Mr. Neef's discipline is regular and some would say severe; yet his pupils find it a delightful task to imbibe the lesson of their instructor, who is also (as it were) their fellow student. As has been shewn in the Aurora of December 8, Mr. Neef not only initiates his scholars in the fundamental principles of Locke and Condillac in a single and amusing dialogue, but he makes them understand them too. For Mr. Neef begins where others leave off, with teaching his young academicians the use of their senses.—In his treatise he properly points out "four orders of human knowledge, which are to be distinguished according to the four different bases on which they are founded.

"1. The first order of our knowledge includes that which we derive from our own immediate feeling.

"2. The second order contains the knowledge which we possess through the medium of our mental power.

"3. The third comprehends the knowledge which we deduce from analogy.

"4. The fourth order of knowledge, is that which we acquire through the testimony and evidence of our fellow-men.

"It is evident he adds, if any thing is so, that all our knowledge which is grounded on real and immediate feeling, is of an absolute certainty. What I feel, it is impossible that I should not feel. It is absolutely certain that I feel this paper, this pen; that I perceive the lines or characters which my pen delineates on this paper.

"All truths therefore resting on our own immediate sensations, possess all possible certitude. Fortunately they are exceedingly numerous. Amongst these truths and facts, the combinations which we are able to make, on number and extension, properly claim the first rank; such are all mathematical truths." Rational Education p. 12.

Thus he proceeds in explaining his beautiful system, which we trust will extend itself ere long from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the North Pole to Cape Horn.] Whig.

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Windham, a distinguished member of the British parliament, delivered in the house of commons, Dec. 15th, 1803. Let our own citizens, Anglo-monarchists and calumniators of Mr. Jefferson, read it and blush.

"Even Thomas Jefferson could not escape our open censures, because he chose to be civil to the government with whom his country is allied—though we must be all persuaded it would be happy for England had she such a man to direct her councils. It was lamentably said in this house about twenty years ago, that it would require at least half a century to repair the losses that America had sustained during the war, and to re-establish it in the state it was when possessed by our gracious sovereign; but look now at America: compare the pitch of prosperity she had risen to during the short administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the present state of our own country, and can there be a native of Great Britain but must heartily regret his not being born in America?"

"The strength of "Castle Williams," on Governor Island, New York, "is including the battery on the top, 101 pieces of cannon—viz. twenty six 42 pounders on the lower tier, as many 32's on the second, 18's on the third and 50 lb Columbiads on the upper." "Castle Williams" is not to be confounded with "Fort Columbus," which stands on the same Island. Balt. E. Post.

Milledgeville, Nov. 21.

Two additional companies of United States' troops have been ordered to Fort Hawkins by gen. Hampton, in consequence of the reported detention of Lieut. Luckett's party by the Creek Indians. The circumstances which induced Lieut. Luckett to desert from his enterprise have been greatly misrepresented. The chiefs of the Indian tribes advised the lieutenant in a friendly manner not to prosecute his journey through their nation—they said, that they would not molest him themselves, but they could not be answerable for the conduct of their young men, who were jealous of the surveyor, supposing he intended to defraud them of their lands. So far from detaining the officer or any of his men as prisoners, they furnished guides to carry them by the shortest route to Fort Stoddert, from whence they set out. We have the foregoing information from the most respectable source. (Geo. Jour.

DOCUMENTS;

Selected from those accompanying the President's Message.

Extracts from a letter of Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinkney, dated,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, NOVEMBER 2d, 1810.

"With the duplicate of my letter to you, of the 19th ult. I now send you a copy of the president's proclamation, founded on the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. Enclosed you will also receive a copy of my letter to general Armstrong, of this day, which will afford you a view of the reservations and understanding under which this proclamation has been issued.

"To the copy of the proclamation herewith transmitted, in relation to West Florida, and to my letter to gen. Armstrong, touching the same, I refer you for information, as to the views of this government, in taking possession of that country, and as to the considerations which had constrained the president, at this juncture, to resort to this measure.

"This dispatch will be delivered to you, by one of the officers of the United States' frigate Essex, who will have orders to return to his ship, as soon as he shall have received such letters, as you may deem it necessary to transmit to this department."

Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, NOV. 15, 1810.

Sir—From a review of the conduct of the British government, in relation to a plenipotentiary successor to Mr. Jackson, as presented in your several communications, including even those brought by the Hornet, at which date, and on which inviting occasion, the subject does not appear to have been within the attention of the government, the president thinks it improper, that the United States should continue to be represented at London, by a minister plenipotentiary. In case, therefore, no appointment of a successor to Mr. Jackson, of that grade, should have taken place at the receipt of this letter, you will consider your functions as suspended, and you will accordingly take your leave of absence, charging a fit person with the affairs of the legation.

Considering the season at which this instruction may have its effect, and the possibility of a satisfactory change in the posture of our relations with Great Britain, the time of your return to the United States is left to your discretion and convenience.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. SMITH.

The Secretary of State to General Armstrong.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, JUNE 5th, 1810.

Sir—Your letters of the 17, 18 and 21 February, and 10, 15, 21 and 21 March, with their several enclosures, were received on the 21st May.

As the "John Adams" is daily expected, and as your further communications by her will better enable me to adapt, to the actual state of our affairs with the French government, the observations proper to be made in relation to their seizure of our property, and to the letter of the duke of Cadore of the 11th February, it is by the president deemed expedient not to make, at this time, any such animadversions. I cannot, however, forbear informing you, that a high indignation is felt by the president, as well as by the public, at this act of violence on our property, and at the outrage, both in the language and in the matter of the letter of the duke of Cadore, so justly portrayed to him in your note to him of the 10th March.

The particular object of this letter is to add, to my dispatches of the 11th and 22d May, another chance of hastening into your hands a copy of the act of congress of the last session, concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France.

In the fourth section of this act, you will perceive a new modification of the authority given to the president. If there be sincerity in the language held at different times by the French government, and especially in the late overture to proceed to amicable and just arrangements, in case of our refusal to submit to the British orders, in council, no pretext can be found for longer declining to put an end to the decrees of which the United States have so justly complained. By putting in force, agreeably to the terms of this statute, the non-intercourse against Great Britain, the very species of resistance would be made which France had been constantly representing as most efficacious. It may be added, that the form in which the law now presents the overture, is as well calculated, as the overture itself, to gain a favourable attention, inasmuch as it may be regarded by the belligerent first accepting it, as a promise to itself, and a threat only to its adversary.

If, however, the arrangement contemplated by the law should be acceptable to the French government, you will understand it to be the purpose of the president, not to proceed in giving it effect in case the late seizure of the property of the citizens of the United States has been followed by an absolute confiscation, and restoration be finally refused. The only ground, short of a preliminary restoration of the property, on which the contemplated arrangement can be made, will be an understanding that the confiscation is reversible, and that it will become immediately the subject of discussion, with a reasonable prospect of justice to our injured citizens.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. SMITH.

Gen. John Armstrong, &c. &c.

Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, to General Armstrong.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, JULY 2d, 1810.

Sir—The enclosed is a copy of a letter of instruction to Mr. Pinkney, bearing the same date with this letter. You will thence perceive, that if the answer of the British government, to the representation and requisition which our minister at London may make, should be of a satisfactory nature, it will be transmitted to you without delay. In that case, you will make a proper use of it for obtaining a repeal of the Berlin decree, and you will proceed, concurrently with Mr. Pinkney, in bringing about successive removals by the two governments of all their predatory edicts.

I avail myself of this occasion to state to you, that it is deemed of great importance that our ministers at foreign courts, and especially at Paris and London, should be kept, the one by the other, informed of the state of our affairs at each.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. SMITH.

Gen. John Armstrong, &c. &c.

Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, to General Armstrong.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, JULY 5th, 1810.

Sir—The arrival of the John Adams brought your letters of the 1st, 11th, 11th and 16th April.

From that of the 16th April, it appears, that the seizures of the American property, lately made, had been followed by its actual sale, and that the proceeds had been deposited in the emperor's caisse privée. You have presented, in such just colours, the enormity of this outrage, that I have only to signify to you, that the president entirely approves the step that has been taken by you, and that he does not doubt that it will be followed by you, or the person who may succeed you, with such further interposition, as may be deemed advisable. He instructs you, particularly, to make the French government sensible of the deep impression made here, by so signal an aggression on the principles of justice and good faith; and to demand every reparation of which the case is susceptible. If it be not the purpose of the French government to remove every idea of friendly adjustment with the United States, it would seem impossible but that a reconsideration of this violent proceeding must lead to a cession of it, as a preliminary to a general accommodation of the differences between the two countries.

At the date of the last communication from Mr. Pinkney, he had not obtained