SALEBY AUCTION. ON MONDAY NEXT,

The 17th inst at half past 12 o'clock, immediately after the sale in Pitt-street, which takes place at 10 o'clock, (see advertisement) will be sold on the premises without reserve on terms which will then be made known

A Frame House and Lot. Situate No. 1. corner of Market and Fleet Screets Fell's Point, subject to a ground rent

of \$ 20 per annum.

Every other necessary information will be given at the time and place of sale.

tterdange by WM. G. HANDS & Co. Auctrs. 5 d3t

PUBLIC SALE,

FOR CASIL.

Ry virtue of an Order from the Judges of the Orphans' Court, will be Sold, On TUESD.IY, the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, IN APPLE-ALLEY, F. I

A HOUSE & LOT,

Together with other articles, late the proper ty of James Campbell, deceased.
THOMAS TURNER, Adm'r.

ROBERT LAWSON, Auctr. Balt. Dec. 10, 1810.

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 creditary to the county of tors to present their accounts against it di-authenticated on or before the 10th day June next; they may otherwise by law be ex-cluded from all beacht o said estate. THOMAS TURNER, Adm'r.

Balt. Dec. 10, 1810

CHEESE, FRUIT, SPICES, PICKLES, &c.

Double Gloucester English CHEESE, in nice Old Cheshire Sorder, & of superior qual Goshen Cheese in casks, equal in quality to any in the market Fresh Muscatel Raisins

Ditto Bioom ditto Ditto Zant Currants Soft shell Almonds

Filberts, Primes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c.
ALSO,
Very fine Apples by the barrel
One box fresh Mace

One case Nutmegs and Cloves Pepper, race and ground Ginger, Allspice and

Chinamon
Nice P ckled Qysters, in small kegs
Ditto Prones or Strimps in ditto
Capers, Olives and Anchovies
For Sale by
STILLES & WILLIAMS,

Tea-Beaters & Grocers.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

Double and single refined Salt-petre
Gun-powder in kegs and cannisters
Shot of various sizes
Martinique and white Nauyo, two dollars per

bottle, a real Cordial, with a variety of other GROCERIES, on the most accommodating December 15

A WOMAN

Who has lately lost her child, is desirous of having one to narse. Apply at this office. December 15

NOTICE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the

BOOT-MAKING BUSINESS,

AT 50, SOUTH-STREET;
Where he hopes, from his attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.
HUGH KEYS. December 15

Blank Book & Paper Warehouse. JOSEPH RÖBINSON,

(late Hunter & Robinson,)
PRINTER, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Cap, Nos. 1, 2 & 37 Quarto Post WRITING PAPER. Royal Demi PRINTING PAPER of varia

Royal, and ous quality. Super Royal

Most of the above Papers are of the manufacture of Messes. Hammond and Pringle, and

can be sold on accommodating terms, by the quantity-MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, v12.

On hand, and made Journals Invoice Books Bill Books shortest notice. Memorandum Books Receipt Books, No.

SCHOOL ARTICLES.

And File and Common PLAYING CAIDS.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber having his hot cylinder sin good order, and having had several applications to calender goods, at his manufactory—respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton or Flac Linea to be Colondered at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the goods must be sent to his werehouse, 157, Market-st, on Monday & Turodea every week, to be sent to the factory Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.

Persons wisning to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each

He has on hand from his own manufactory, on extensive assortment of C.ILICOES of various descriptions and new and fishionable patterns, Shawis, Handzerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red Varn and a variety of other colours, which he offers for sale on a liberal credit for app and paper, or

He will print on commission at a moderate

price.

Carl will be given for Dimaged Wheat.

1. I. I.ANNAY. L. I. LANNAY.

Wants a situation as Wet Nurse, A young healthy married Woman, with a fresh breast of milk—satisfactory testimonials of a good character will be given, by applying at this office.

December 11

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: JIONDAY, DEC. 17, 1810.

GEN. ARMSTRONG arrived in town last

As the resolution proposed by general Leib, in the senate U. S. would relieve the community or a considerable por tion of it from one fruitful source of yexation; so we indulge the hope that its object will be aeromplished. Justice and expediency are in its favour.

PUBLIC PESTIVITY. A splendid entertainment, says the Aurora, was given at the City Hotel on Thursday in compliment to general Armstrong, for his able and manly conduct as the honest and stedfast representative of a free and independent republic, at the court of France.—The meeting was a meeting of all parties, or, in fact no parties were to be seen; for, American honour called for the festivity, and American feelings pervaded the

The Boston Palladium of December 11 contains the following article:-"IMPORTANT.

"We learn, from an authentic source, that the Spanish minister has dispatched a cutter to Cadiz, to communicate to the Regency and Cortes governing Spain, information of the measure the Executive of the United States has taken with regard to a part of West Florida. This fact merits the very serious consideration of merchants engaged in commerce to Spanish ports."

In reply to a letter from general Armstrong of September 7, respecting the operation of certain French decrees, the duke of Cadore writes Sept. 12, " As to the [American] merchandise confiscated, it having been confiscated as a measure of reprisal, the principles of reprisal must be the law in that affair."

"Justice," a writer in the National Intelligencer of Saturday, kindly informs us of our error in supposing there was lack of dignity in Mr. Pinkney's carrying his own letter to Downing-street; that it is usual for ambassadors to deliver their own dispatches.

When "Justice" writes again, we will expect a desence of Mr. Pinkney's custom of conferring with lord Welleslev before penning each letter, to determine previously what and of what he should write! To render Mr. P. his due, Justice ought to weigh this matter in his balance, and publish the result in the Intelligencer, that the simple may learn the several portions which belong to the scales of Dignity and Abjectness, respectively.

Congress seem to be much puzzled in fixing the ratio of representation under the 3d Census; some insisting on a full representation, others deprecating the delay and expence attendant on a numerous and unwieldy assembly. Much indeed may be said on both sides. The greater the number represented by one man, the better is the chance for talents and worth; but, the delays in congress are not so much the consequence of numbers as of a method of proceeding radically wrong and preposterous; a mode, which promotes cabal and cavil instead of deliberation and decision .-Congress might (if false pride did not stand with a drawn sword in the way,) take a valuable hint from the practice of the Maryland legislature.

NON-ATTENDANCE OF THE JUDGES. The debate on this question, involving the case of judge Jones, was learned and interesting. It was contended by the advocates of the judge, that his absence was caused by infirmity alone; and that, as the constitution had secured the independence of our judiciary, a judge could be removed for misconduct only and, where was no attendance, there could be no conduct good or bad!

"The history of judicial tenure in England and America, (says the Maryland Republican) was recited in behalf of the sanctity of the office, and the necessity of the independence of the ges, and was urged in the usual style of the day ;-to which Mr. Bland particularly replied, by a profound elucidation of that history; and by an animated appeal to the nearly forgotten, but allimportant doctrine of responsibility—upon which the liberty of the people, and the honesty of the judiciary so intimately depend. It was likewise mentioned from the authority of the great oracle of the English law, (Coke upon Littleton) that a neglect to perform the duties of a public office, from whatever cause it proceeded, amounted to a forfeiture of such office.

Besides all these heads of arguments, and their various ramifications, an abstract question was largely discussed by every speaker upon the occasion, although it accidentally happened not to be involved in the decision-what was the construction of that part of the constitution which required "two thirds of all the members of each house" to concur in the address before it could be considered as adopted? On the part of the judge it was contended, that this required two thirds of the whole number of members elected, and qualified as such, of each branch; that is, twothirds of 80 in this house, and of 15 in the senate, to concur. On the other part it was contended, that the constitution explained the meaning of the word "house," as here used, in its eighth sec-

tion-where it says, that a "majority of members shall constitute a house for the transaction of any business;" and that, therefore, two-thirds of all the members of each house, was no other than two-thirds of the members present, when such a house was in session.

The Yeas and Nays were as follow: Affirmative.—C. Hall, Harris, Comegys, Welsh, Belt, Marriott, Warfield, Harryman, Randall, Stevens, Wainwright, Nabb, Eccleston, Bennett, Frazier, Mossett, Physick, Groome, Cross, Bowie, Mackubin, Myers, Emory, Burgess, P. Blake, Handy, T. Williams, Schley, Brooke, Swearingen, Archer, Forwood, Streett, Davis, Willis, Jump, P. Bayard, Bland, Martin, Bowles, T. Hall, Downie, Hillcary, A. Browne, M. Brown, Tobias E. Stansbury-16.

Negative .- Neale, Barber, Gardiner, Reynolds, T. Blake, Grahame, Dorsey, Rogerson, M.Pherson, Bailey, Jackson, Arn'd Jones, Dennis, Stewart, F. Hall, Herbert, Boyle, Wilson, Quinton, Owen, Gaither, Abin Jones, Wharton, Perry, J. Bayard-25.

The canal of St. Quinton, which opens a communication between Paris and Antwerp, has been finished, with extraordinary exertions; and fuel is said to have fallen one half in price at Paris in consequence. When Buonaparte visited St. Quinton in 1809, its manufactures had begun to languish; but, he dispensed new means of encouragement, and they have since improved to a great " They now furnish three hunextent. dred thousand pieces of cambrie, lawngauze, cambric-lawn and cotton goods -Their value may be estimated as fol-

lows: One hundred thousand pieces at 70 frs. 7,000,000 One hundred and fifty thou-11,000,000 sand at 75, Fifty thousand at 120, 6,000,000

Total, 21,240,000

Taking this as a minimum, and adding to this kind of business the other branches of the commerce of St. Quentia, the mass of it must certainly a mount to near 28,000,000"

COMMUNICATION.

Directions how to break a Bank,-by report; and quash a charter! as invented and tried by an ingenious cashier of this renowned city.

Let a cashier, (of his own accord,) draw a check on a neighbouring bank for 4 or 5,000 dollars more than stands to his credit.-Then, if the cashier drawn on knows his business, he will return the check, as he desires to keep accurate accounts, and to discounte nance over-drawing. Things standing the malignant cashier has only to whisper a sengtor in confidence, that such a Bank (the Marine, if you choese) has stopt payment! The senator, not wishing to charter an institution thus reported insolvent, will act accordingly; and Malice and Monopoly will triumph until the truth comes forth to repd them !-Though I could spell the man's name with three letters, I decline it-But, if he overdraws again, I would en quire of the directors of a bank in which I am interested, whether we stockhold ers must not answer for the excess?

A Stockholder in the B. B.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Mississippi Territory, dated. Fort Stoddert, Oct. 23, 1810.

" DEAR SIR-We last night received information that general Thomas is on his march from Brookter's Landing (the last fort in the Florida he took possess session of) to Mobile. The principal inhabitants have put up their most valuable effects into the Fort for protection, and it will be defended by all the citizens as well as the military. The Fort is one of the best pieces of military work in the world of its dimensions, and, military gentlemen say, will be one of the hardest to get possession of .- The general has no cannon, and of course it s uncertain the plan he will pursuehe is brave and desperate, and followed by men capable of any thing men can do. I have no doubt of a bloody scene on his reaching Mobile, as I am confident he will attempt some desperate movements. He acts under the authority of the Bayou Sarah Convention -their object appears now to add to their district, the districts Lying between them and Pensacole-or in other words, all the districts of West Florida. and bring the whole under one general government. In this latter case they can raise at least ten thousand militia.

> (Nat. Intel. Legislature of Maryland. (EXTRACTS.) HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

-Any farther movements I will inform

Monday, December 10. Mr. Bland delivered a petition from the managers of the lottery to erect a Female Academy in the city of Baltimore, praying that new managers may be appointed; referred to Messis. Bland, Martin and Randall.

The speaker laid before the house let ters from Zebulon Hollingsworth and R. G. Harper, esqrs. stating that indisposi tion prevents their attendance this day.

On motion of Mr. Boyle, ordered, that the bill to prevent the increasing of banking companies have a second read-

ing on the 19th instant. The bill for the relief of John Carruthers was returned from the fenate, endorsed "will pass," ordered to be enTuesday, December 11.

Mr. Perry delivered a petition from sundry iehabitants of Allegany county, praying the aid of the legislature to rebuild the bridge at Cumberland across Willis Creek, which was read and referred to Messrs. Perry, Brooke and A.

Mr. Brooke delivered a biil entitled, an act to provide for the building of a bridge over Pipe Creek in Prederick county, and Mr. Bland delivered a bill entitled, an act to authorise the filling up and extending of certain lots on the south side of the basin in the city of Baltimore, which were read.

WEDNESDAY, December 12. On motion of Mr. Bowles, ordered, that the witnesses attending on the part of the State against Thomas Jones, discharged from further attendance, and that the witnesses attending on the parf of the State against Zebulon Hollingsworth, are directed to attend at the bar of this house on the 20th inst.

Mr. Bland delivered a report from Dr. James Smith on the effects which have resulted from one year's operation of the Vaccine Institution, which was

Mr. Streett delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore and Harford counties, counter to the petition for the destruction of dogs; which was

read and referred. The clerk of the Senate delivered the

bill for the benefit of Alex'r M'Kinzee and John M-Kinzee; the bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Worcester, Kent, Allegany, Caroline or Cecil counties; the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, endorsed " will pass," ordered to be engrossed. And the resolution in favor of Vachel Burgess and Wm. Dawson, endorsed " assented to." The bill to comirm an act passed at November session 1809, entitled, an act to alter and abolish all that part of the Constitution, which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne Arundel county ; endorsed " will pass, with the proposed a-mendment," which amendment was read, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Boyle the question was put, that leave be given to bring in a bill to endow acadenies in this state, and resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Harryman delivered a bill to lay

out and straighten a road in Baltimore

On motion, it was ordered that the house sit from 6 to 8 o'clock in the cvening for the dispatch of public business, after Monday next.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIFES. THURSDAY, DEC. 13. Foreign Coins.

The House resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate to suspend the second section of the act for regulating foreign cuins.

The bill went through a committee of the whole, and was reported to the House. The question occurred-Shall the bi!l be read a third time?

The following section, from the act of Feb. 9,1793, is that proposed to be suspended.

Sec. 2. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That at the expiration of three years next ensuing the time when the coinage of gold and silver agreeably to the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall com-mence at the mint of the United States, (which time shall be announced by the proclamation of the President of the United States) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender, as aforesaid.

Mr. Root objected to the passage of the bill. By an act of April 1505, the above section had been suspended for three years from that date, which period of suspension had long ago expired. Why he asked, now make that a tender (not by tale but by weight) which had not been so for nearly 2 years past? He said he certainly should not give his vote for what would subject our citizens to so much inconvenience. Was it to provide for coin in the banks, which could not otherwise be disposed of unless at a discount or sold to be recoined? If foreign gold was made a legal tender, from the want of means of ascertaining its value much perplexity would be pa. duced. Every farmer or mechanic not possess scales for weighing it, and if they did, probably had not sufficient acquaintance with it to know how much so many pennyweights and grains amoun-Besides he said it would be flattering to him, as a citizen, to see the emblems of his own country circulating a mong us in preference to those of a foreign power.

Mr. Mitchell said he was one of those who thought the bill of of no great publie moment, but he had rather it should pass than not. He stated the reason why this section had been heretofore suspended, namely, that the mint had not as had been expected, thrown into circulation a sufficient quantity of coin for the current exchange, the failure being produced first by a want of skill perhaps in the coiners, and subsequently by a wart of bullion to work upon. Besides, when our dollars were coined, it was known to every one that there was a prodigious exportation to G. Britain and the East Indies; and when it arrived in Great

Britain, it was well known, that as from the most scrupulous honesty the United States' dollars contained less alloy than the silver coins of other nations, they were melted down by the silversmiths for plate & for other purposes. If it was expedient to allow foreign coins to circelate, as they now do by common conent; for the purpose of avoiding litigation, he was willing to make them a legal tender. The law had already sufficiently guarded, by various provisions which Mr. M. read, against the circulation of spurious or any other than good coin. With such guards of its purity, the alarm of his colleague was quite ground less. The coins were now circulating de facto; the bill proposed merely, when good, to establish a legality of tender in relation to them.

Mr. Southard was in favour of the bill. He viewed the decision on the bill as hanging on that of a question of policy; whether it was expedient to permit the circulation of any other coin than American and Spanish milled dollars? He thought a legal circulation of gold coin would be more advantageous than otherwise, and therefore he was in favour of the bill.

Mr. Bacon said that on the general principle he could not see why foreign coin should be made a legal tender, because banks could collect and have it recoined. But at the present moment, under the particular circumstances growing out of the non-renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States, which he understood was winding up its affairs, and had of course heavy de-1 mands upon the state Banks; and under the pressure produced by this demand or an increased pressure created by the Bank to serve their own purposes if foreign coin were not made a legal tender the shock upon the Banks, and through them upon the community, would be very severe. Mr. B. said he was not, at the present crisis of affairs, inclined to give the lisak of the United States a fas cility to augment the pressure which These considerations might not be entitled to weight but to allow time for further consideration of them, he moved that the bill lie upon the table until to-morrow.

Mr. Burwell said in his opinion the gentleman last up had taken a correct view of the subject. As far as he had any information, the Bank of the United States pressed very much upon the state Banks, refusing to receive gold coin in payment for their notes. Whether the law passed or not would have no material effect upon the country at large. Foreign gold coin was already circulating, and every one, who had a debt due to him, was willing to close it by receiving that coin in payment. But Mr. B. said he did believe that the crisis alluded to was one which deserved the consideration of the House; and he believed, by passing such a law, that they would enable the State Banks to stand the storm gathering over them.

His impression was that the Bank of the United States, to obtain the renewal of the charter would make every effort to enlist in their views all the institutions of the country; and if any one showed a disposition to oppose the renewal of the charter, that it would receive no quarter from the Bank of the United States. The quantity of foreign gold coin in the country could not be considerable, but might be an object to the state Banks. To these gentlemen who wished to sustain the state banks the object of the bill must be very acceptable. He called the attention of the house to a paragraph he had seen in the newspapers stating that from the single port of Philadelphia in the last year there had been exported between 2 and 3 millions of silver dollars; and inferred thence the probable scarcity of United States coins. Mr. B. was in favor of the bill's lying for consideration.

Ma. Seybert said that for the information of the house, he would state that the case which had been supposed, as likely to exist, had already occurred. The Bank of the United States had pressed upon the state-banks, refusing to receive in payment foreign coin, which had been tendered, unless at a reduced value. He was therefore of opinion that the bill ought to pass.

The bill was ordered to lie on the table, 59 to 43.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11. Mr. Newton reported a bill authorising the isssuing of debentures in certain cases; which was twice read and referred to a committee on the whole. On motion of Mr. Newton.

Resolved, that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making Iberie on the river Teche, in the Territory of Orleans, a port of entry; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Toreign Coins.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to suspend the second section of the act regulating Foreign Coins.

Mr. Quincy moved a recommitment of the bill to a select committee, on the ground that it would, he apprehended, as it at present stood, go to admit the gold coins of foreign powers to circulate at their nominal instead of their real value; by which means certain coins would become a tender at their nominal value, which were not worth by four cents in the dollar. To the principle of the bill, he said, there could be no objection; and he only wished that a committee should be appointed to examine the operation of the bill and ascertain whether it would be as he suspected or

not After a few observatious from Messes