

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

The proprietors of newspapers in this city are induced, by what they believe their patrons will consider sufficient cause, to charge one additional dollar a year for their respective journals. In announcing this determination, they are bound respectfully to state their reasons: The present price was confessedly moderate many years since; when their blank paper cost twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than is now paid; when workmen's wages were lower by twelve per cent than they now are, and when types, from the comparative plenty of regulus of antimony, were more than thirty per cent. below present prices.—On these considerations, the daily papers of other cities are one to three dollars a year higher than those of Baltimore: In New York, several are ten; others nine; in Philadelphia, none are published at a less subscription price than eight dollars.

From a view of these facts, thus succinctly stated, the proprietors confidently hope that the reasonableness of their demand will be universally acknowledged: They have therefore concluded, to charge the additional dollar per annum from the first of January next.

JOHN HEWES, of the Federal Gazette.  
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBS & MURPHY, of the American.  
H. NILES, of the Evening Post.  
IRVINE & BARNES, of the Whig.  
December 14, 1810.

**FOR LONDONDERRY,**

The Ship **JOSEPH & PHEBE,**  
Captain Plampton.  
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 BROWN SALT,**  
QUEEN'S-WARE & COAL.  
November 23

**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 BAYS, or JOHN BOLTE.**  
December 10

**TO MANUFACTURERS.**

The subscriber having his hot cylinder in 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 Flax Linen* to be calendered at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the goods must be sent to his warehouse, 157, Market-st. on Monday & Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.  
Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.  
He has on hand from his own manufactory, an extensive assortment of *Calicoes* of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red Yarn and a variety of other colours, which he offers for sale on a liberal credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.  
He will print on commission at a moderate price.  
Cash will be given for *Damaged Wheat.*  
L. L. LANNAY, dif  
August 25

**A VALUABLE FARM,**

On the Patuxent River, Calvert County, FOR SALE.  
This Plantation contains about 700 acres, is most beautifully situated, has erected thereon a substantial well finished two-story brick dwelling-house, thirty-six by forty feet, and contains four rooms on each floor, a garret, and a cellar under the whole; the kitchen, barn, stables and every necessary out-building are in perfect repair. The land is well watered by several abundant springs, and has wood, principally of large Cedar, enough for the consumption of the occupier; it is under complete fence, mostly cedar; and a sufficient part of the land is well calculated for meadow-ground, which may be made at small expense. This property, which is equaled by no farm in Calvert county, and excelled by few in this state of the same number of acres, has every advantage of a farm bordering on an extensive river, such as fishing, fowling, oystering, &c. and is adapted to the growth of all kinds of produce, situated 110 miles from Baltimore by water, or 90 by land, three miles from St. Leonard's creek, a post town, and about twenty miles from Lower Marlborough. Should the purchaser think proper, he can be accommodated with the present stock, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. at a fair valuation, also with 200 barrels of corn.  
The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber,  
**JAMES J. PATTERSON,**  
Nov 24

**VINEYARD LOTTERY**

Will finish drawing next month.  
The following prizes are yet in the pot, viz:—  
1 prize of \$5,000  
1 ditto 4,000  
1 ditto 2,000  
1 ditto 1,500  
1 ditto 1,000  
1 ditto 1,000  
1 ditto 1,000  
1 ditto 1,000  
1 ditto 1,000  
1 ditto 1,000  
Besides several of \$500, \$300, \$200, &c.  
A few Tickets and Shares may yet be had at **G. & R. WAITES**  
Lottery and Exchange Office, Philadelphia.  
Present price, seven dollars, but will advance in a few days.  
\* \* \* Prize Tickets or Bank Notes of other states taken in payment.  
December 15

**A WOMAN**

Who has lately lost her child, is desirous of having one to nurse. She has a good comfortable house, and every way well situated to take a Child to Nurse.  
December 18

**THE WHIG.**

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."  
BALTIMORE:  
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1810.

By accounts from Liverpool of Oct. 29, it appears that American produce had glutted the market—"Tar, 26s. a 27s; Turpentine, 15s. a 17s; Wheat, per 70lb. 11s. a 15; Flour per barrel, 57s. a 61s."  
**Contrary to universal expectation!**  
Mr. Bland's resolutions against the U. S. Bank have been negatived in the House of Delegates by a majority of ONE. Though this decision is not the sentiment of the people of Maryland, yet the disgrace of it must adhere to us till next election. Then, the creatures whom private intrigue, envy, ignorance, or perverseness, induced to unite with the federal party, may learn the opinion of their constituents.

(COMMUNICATED.)

**RECORD OF DISGRACE.**

Yeas and nays on the final question on the passage of Mr. Bland's resolutions proposing to instruct our representatives in congress and senators, to oppose the renewal of the U. S. Bank charter:

**Affirmative**—C. Hall, Harris, Comegys, Welsh, Belt, Marriott, Harryman, Randal, M. Brown, Stevens, Wainwright, Nabb, Moffit, Physic, Groome, Bowie, Mackubin, Boyle, Emory, Burgess, P. Blake, Brooke, Swearingen, Cockey, Archer, Forwood, Street, Davis, Willis, P. Bayard, Bland, Martin, Bowles, T. Hall, Downey—35.

**Negative**—Neale, Barber, Gardiner, R. Hall, Wardfield, Reynolds, Ireland, F. Blake, Grahame, Dorsey, Rogerson, Macpherson, Bayly, Jackson, Arnold Jones, Dennis, Eccleston, Bennett, Frazier, Stewart, F. Hall, Herbert, Myers, Wilson, Handy, T. Williams, Quinton, Jump, Owen, Gaither, Ab'm Jones, Wharton, Hilleary, Perry, J. Bayard, Aquilla Brown—36.

N. B. Those marked with asterisks were by mistake elected as republicans.

The growth of population and manufactures in the Eastern section of Oxford county (District of Maine) is extraordinary. In 10 years the population is almost doubled; they have 124 looms, and in the past year manufactured 60,096 yards of cloth, 7,500 of which are milled; carded 15,000 lbs. of wool by machinery; besides paying great attention to agriculture.

**THE WRITER'S PAMPHLET**

Is an energetic production, abounding in wit, severe sarcasm, and strong argument—but the author runs to extremes, and sometimes confounds abuse with use. He is certainly justifiable in his remarks on the United States Bank; it was "an arm chair for the funding system;" it was and is a continual drain of specie from the United States; it was a prop to a previous and abominable robbery of the soldiers of the revolution—and it ought to expire.

But, although bank-accommodations may be in some places, injuriously extracted; although a passage and interchange of notes from hand to hand may (possibly) by "bank reflectors" make 50 appear 1200; yet, banking conducted on fair principles, is a great facility to trade. God forbid that all the banks should be classed Dexters.

"If a great fire should be kindled, says Mr. A. (p. 9, No. VI.) and all the bank papers be thrown into it, and the United States Bank charters, and the charters of all the other banks, together with all the promissory notes, bills and bonds, belonging to the banks, with all their books; and if the fire should wholly consume them, the ashes would add more real wealth to the nation than all of them put together."

**TO THE POINT.**

The editor of the Lexington Reporter invokes the genius of *deception*, and hopes, that evasion and shuffling will be banished from congress at this session; that votes and measures shall be open, direct, prompt. Having talked and written eleven years about improvement and blockade; it is certainly time for congress to come to the point.

**From the Reporter.**

Shall we demand our enslaved seamen, from Great Britain, or *readily* adopt retaliatory measures? Yes or no—PUBLISH THE VOTES.

Shall we any longer submit to British Impressments; a paper blockade; insults to our national flag; the murdering of our citizens; British orders of council; the export of *Liberty Bells* from our western frontiers; or *readily* adopt retaliatory measures? Yes or no—PUBLISH THE VOTES.

We shall then at one glance, know our man.

**BALTIMORE GENERAL DISPENSARY.**

There have been admitted to the benefits of the above institution, within the year commencing in June, 1809, and ending in June, 1810, two thousand and one hundred and seventy-three patients—of whom—  
Were cured, 1693  
Relieved, 37  
Died, 47  
Not cured, 29  
Removed, 9  
Sent to Hospital, 1  
Sent to Almshouse, 15  
Vaccinated, 25  
Continued, 41  
2173

**STATEMENT**

OF THE FUNDS OF THE **Baltimore General Dispensary.**  
From June 25th, 1809, to 25th June, 1809.  
Amount of surplus in the hands of the Treasurer, on the 25th of June, 1809. \$1690 97

Contributions received this year, 1985 00  
Interest received on money loaned, 128 15  
Am't of fines on disorderly houses, received in virtue of a grant of the Legislature, 85 00  
Fines paid by the Managers, under the Bye-Laws, for absence from meetings, 1 50

Cash paid this year for medicines, 396 10  
paid salaries of attending physicians, 1200 00  
paid account of the Humane Society, 21 37  
paid house rent, 200 00  
paid apothecary's salary, 400 00  
paid incidental expenses, 161 50  
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, 1571 85

\$3890 62

**Statement of the Funds.**  
From June 25th, 1809, to June 25th, 1810.  
Balance from above, 1571 85  
Annual contributions this year, 1125 00  
Interest on loans do, 106 26  
Fines paid by Managers do, 4 00

\$2807 11

Cash paid this year's house rent, 200 00  
Humane Society, 56 00  
Physicians, 900 00  
Medicines, &c., 460 56  
Apothecary, 400 00  
Incidental expenses, 88 00  
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, 25th June, 1810. 702 75

\$2307 11

**WILLIAM GWYNN, Treasurer.**

**DISTRESSING.**

Captain Johnson, arrived on Monday, reports, that St. Augustine presented a scene of distress beyond description.—Accounts were received there of thirty-four vessels being wrecked from the 25th to the 29th October—fourteen on the Keys, and twenty on the coast of Florida, principally Americans; the crews were coming in daily, in the most deplorable situation, naked and destitute of every means, mangled and much mutilated, from their long march and sufferings on the coast. The great influx of these into St. Augustine, raised the price of provisions and boarding to so great a rate, that those able to walk, would have to foot it to St. Mary's, there being no vessels at St. Augustine. The crew of the ship *Anna Hooper*, of this port, had arrived there, after a long march. Capt. J. brought in several of the crew of the brig *Argus*, of Newhaven, bound to Barbadoes, one of the ship *Anna*, of this port and a Portuguese, who belonged to a ship from Havana to Spain. Captain J. could obtain no particular list of the losses but the number. *Coffee House Books.*

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Fort Stoddert, M. T. dated November 12, 1810.

"The account of Pensacola being in possession of the British is false. Should England be disposed to take possession of that place and of Mobile, this is doubtless the period at which such a step seems most probable—most to be apprehended. The Baton Rouge Floridian army is said to be on its march to take the place—Col. Kemper, and some other chiefs of this new army, are now in the vicinity of the fort, associating with such of our citizens, as affords much ground to apprehend that there is something wrong amongst them. If we have a war with England, Pensacola and Mobile must be ours, or New Orleans will fall. At no place could the enemy find so convenient a rendezvous for his vessels, from which to annoy New Orleans, as Pensacola; and the cattle and hogs and corn of this country, and the Creek and Choctaw nations, and the *savages* of these nations, who love the English, would contribute not a little towards the support of such a rendezvous."

*Nat. Intell.*

**Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Mississippi territory, dated Gipson Port, Nov. 13, 1810.**

"I have just time before the departure of the mail to inform you of my arrival here, though it was attended with considerable difficulty and a warm conflict with the Choctaw Indians. On the 7th instant four of the above nation well armed attacked two of us where we were lodged, and beat us very sorely, and tore every rag of clothing from my body, then carried us prisoners a bout four miles where we remained until morning before we were liberated. I shall in my next give you a circumstantial account of the affray."

**DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S CANAL.**

You have heard of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, and will of course conclude that I have visited so interesting an object. It was cut for the sake of bringing the Duke's coal to this town. The canal connects Manchester and Liverpool and in the distance of 30 miles between these two towns, there is one lock; the canal proceeds on a level, or nearly so, and to this end, it perforates hills, and crosses the river Mersey, and at the same moment, boats may be seen passing under the arches of the canal, along the river, and other boats floating over the arches and crossing the river, as if in the air; a river over a river. Near Manchester the canal passes under ground a quarter of a mile; a roof is neatly arched with brick, and when I placed myself at one end and hallooed, the sound was reverberated with a deep rolling echo, dying at length to the other end. By means of a junction with other canals, a water communication is

opened between Liverpool and Hull, and Liverpool and London, and of course between Manchester, Hull, and London. (*Silliman's Travels.*)

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
MONDAY, DEC. 17.

On motion of Mr. Poydras, the memorial of the legislature of the territory of Orleans, praying to be admitted as a state in the union, was referred to a committee of seven members.

The same communication was received from the secretary of the navy, as is stated above in the proceedings of the senate.

A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury, stating the amount of duties and drawbacks on the goods imported into, and exported from the United States, for the years 1807, 1808 and 1809.

Mr. Key obtained leave of absence for 10 days.  
Mr. Eppes reported a bill making compensation to the additional assistant Post-Master General, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion by Mr. Morrow, **Resolved**, That the committee of public lands be instructed to consider and report on the expediency of making provisions by law for laying out and making the two roads provided for by a treaty concluded at Brown's Town, on the 25th day of November, 1808; and for the disposal of the public lands, the Indian title to which was extinguished by the said treaty, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Basset said that it would be recollected that at the last session of congress a report had been made by the navy committee, on the subject of a navy hospital, which report had not been acted upon. This subject, Mr. B. said, he did then and now believe to be one of the greatest importance to the United States, and which ought to claim the serious attention of congress. To bring it again before them, he moved to refer the papers relating to the subject, to the committee on the naval establishment.—**Agreed.**

**YAZOO SETTLERS.**

Mr. Troup said it would be recollected that by the law of 1807, the president was authorised to remove by force from the public lands persons claiming under any other titles than such as were derived from the United States. He had no doubt but this law had been duly executed; but he was desirous of obtaining all the information he could acquire on this subject; and therefore moved a resolution to the following effect:

**Resolved**, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house any information he may have touching any settlement, contrary to law, on the public lands in the Mississippi territory; by whom, at what periods and extent, and what measures had been taken to remove such intruders on the public lands.

Mr. Rhea wished to see the resolution more general in its application, and therefore moved to strike out the words "in the Mississippi territory." He could not see any reason why this territory alone should be included.

Mr. McKee could not see the propriety of calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the names, &c. of all unauthorised settlers on the public lands; for it was well understood that some settlements had been made on the public lands in the Louisiana territory, perhaps, which did not require the interposition of the government; a proposition being now pending before the committee of public lands for opening an office for the sale of the lands thus settled.

Mr. Troup said his object was to obtain information as to certain lands in the Mississippi territory; the title to which the United States had on the one hand declared to be vested in them, and the Supreme Court on the other hand had declared not to be in the United States, but in those persons claiming under the Yazoo speculation. This decision must either be acquiesced in or resisted by the United States. If acquiesced in, it must be in one of two ways. The United States must either permit the Supreme Court to execute its judgment in the ordinary course, or must permit quiet possession to be taken by the claimants. Whether they acquiesced in one way or the other, two distinct great rights were affected: 1st, the great interest of the whole people of the United States, claiming equal and common proprietorship of the soil; and 2d, the great interest of the people of Georgia, to whom the United States had agreed to pay \$1,250,000 out of the proceeds of the sales of these lands. If the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was acquiesced in, the state of Georgia would be thus defrauded both of her land and money. But if the government of the United States would not submit to this decision, but resist it to the last extremity; what course could be taken but to employ the whole military force of the United States to eject all persons not claiming under the authority of the United States? If that description of persons claiming the territory, in whose behalf a decision was lately made, taking forcible possession, should obtain such a footing as to be able to oppose to the authority of the United States a considerable force, there would perhaps be no alternative but for the United States to remove them by an exertion of its military power, or tamely

to acquiesce in the lawless aggression.—It was from these considerations that he was desirous to have information on the subject of the late settlement's there.

Mr. Rhea was of opinion that the decision of the Supreme Court and the questions arising from it might have been left on their own bottom for the present; and assigned several reasons why he thought *general information* was desirable on this subject.

Mr. Rhea's motion to strike out the words "in the Mississippi Territory," was negatived, 50 to 45; and the resolution then passed without opposition.

**THIRD CENSUS.**

The House resumed the consideration of the bill apportioning the representatives according to the third enumeration. Mr. Sturges moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.—After debate, negatived—Yeas 53, nays 62.  
Mr. Pitkin moved to postpone it till the second Monday in February. After three hours debate, the latter motion prevailed—Yeas 66, nays 51.

**DOCUMENTS,**

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH

London, Sept. 11th, 1810.

SIR,  
I have just received your letters by lieutenant Spence. Their dates are as follows: 17th July, 1810; 5th July, (original and duplicate); 2d July, (original and duplicate); 30th June, (original and duplicate); 16 June, (duplicate, the original had already been received.)

I have only time to add, that the repeal of the French decrees, (as communicated to me by general Armstrong,) and the reply of lord Wellesley, of the 31st ultimo) to my communication on that subject, do not appear to me to take away the necessity of executing the instructions contained in your letters of the 2d and 5th of July relative to the British blockades, although they may affect the manner of executing those instructions. The note which I intend to present on this occasion, will be ready in a day or two, and shall be sent in immediately.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

WM. PINKNEY.

P. S. Lord Wellesley sent me a message yesterday, through Mr. Hamilton, that, if I still wished to see him on the subject of my late communication, I would receive me to day. I replied that I had no wish to see him on that subject; but that it might be necessary to write him a note upon it hereafter. I mean to confine myself as much as possible to written intercourse with lord Wellesley.

WM. PINKNEY.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, Sept. 7, 1810.

SIR,  
It has been supposed here, that the notification of a blockade of the "Canal of Corfu," on the 15th of last month, was intended to close the Adriatic; and the English newspapers, as you will have perceived, so represented it. In my letter to you of the 20th ult. communicating a copy of that notification, I have adopted this construction, which now appears to be erroneous.—The "Canal" to which the notification is now understood to apply, is the narrow passage to the eastward of Corfu. I have the honor to be,

With great consideration, sir,

Your most obt. hum. servt.  
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.  
Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, Sept. 15th 1810.

SIR,  
I send enclosed, a copy of a second letter which I have written to lord Wellesley, respecting the stoppage of American vessels attempting to pass the Sound; together with a copy of the protest of the master of the American ship "Alert," mentioned in that letter, which is entitled to your attention. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

Great Cumberland Place,

September, 15, 1810.

MY LORD,  
In my note of the 1st inst. I had the honor to inform your lordship, that it had been stated to me, in a letter from Gottenburg, that in consequence of some misconception of the effect of the order for establishing a blockade of Elsinore in May last, American vessels had recently been prevented from passing the Sound, by the English naval force in that quarter; and I requested, that if this statement was correct, such explanations might be transmitted to the British commander as might, at least, combine the blockade in question to the past against which it had been protestedly instituted.

As I have not received any answer to that note and consequently do not know whether any order has been given to remove that interruption which it mentions, I feel it necessary, to lay before your lordship, the enclosed original protest of the master of the American ship "Alert," which appears to establish the interruption, in a form as exceptional as it could possibly assume.

Whatever may be the ground upon which sir James Somariva has thought fit to issue his orders, to close the passage of the sound to American vessels, returning in the prosecution of a lawful trade to the United States, or proceeding in a contrary direction, your lordship will, I am persuaded, think with me, that my government has a few