

BALTIMORE THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that for the remainder of the season the doors will be opened at a quarter past 5 and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock, precisely.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 11. Will be presented, a Tragedy, in five acts, called

The Robbers—Die Rauber.
To which will be added, a Farce in 2 acts, (not acted these ten years,) called

The Mock Doctor;
OR, **THE DUMB LADY CURED.**
BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three Fourths of a Dollar
November 10.

Imported

By the ship *George and Albert*, captain *Joel Vickers*, from *Tonningen*,
White & brown Platillas, of superior quality,
Dowls and Casserillos, }
1000 oval Demitiches, }
(The above entitled to drawback.)
And by the late arrivals in Philadelphia from *Tonningen*.

A General Assortment of
German Woolen Hosiery.
On hand,
Bohemia Window Glass, 10 by 13,
Tickenburgs, Rouans, white Rolls, and
Checks No. 2
3000 Gunny Bags,
For sale by
FREDERICK C. GRAF,
Head of Smith's dock.
Sept. 22.

Marr and Gibson,

7, CALVERT STREET,
Have received by the *Alexander*, from *Liverpool*
A further supply of
FALL GOODS;

CONSISTING OF
2 bales Bed Ticks,
3 cases Table Cloths,
3 Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton &
SILK HOSIERY.
With a very complete assortment of
SADDLERY.

Which with a general assortment of GOODS, suit to the present season, they offer for sale to punctual customers.
They have also just received from *London*, 300 gross best quality fashionable Twist Buttons.
October 22. d

William P. Mathews

Has just received by the *Fair American*, from *London*,
AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF
Fresh Drugs and Medicine.
His stock is now general and extensive, consisting of

Drugs and Chemicals
Surgeon's Instruments
Patent Medicines
Furniture Glass and
Vials
Ess. Waters' Colours
Gold and Silver Leaf
Copal and Spt. Varnishes
October 17. d

G. F. and J. Lindenberger,

No 200, BALTIMORE STREET,
Opposite the *Indian Queen Tavern*,
Have imported by the *Diana*, from *Liverpool*,
An additional supply of
Cutlery, Saddlery, etc. etc.
Now opening for sale on their usual terms.
October 2. d

Poultney & Thomas

Have received by the *Grand Signior*, from *Hull*,
a further supply of
104 bundles SHEET IRON, Single, Double, and Treble Rolled.
Sept 12. d

Ground Plaster of Paris;

For sale by the subscriber, at the corner of
Pratt and Commerce-street.
SAMUEL BYRNES.
October 16. d1m

Notice.

The Co-partnership of Hancock and Norris was dissolved the 1st instant by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the said firm will please present them for settlement; and those indebted are particularly requested to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.
THOMAS HANCOCK.
RICHARD NORRIS.
Sept 14. d

COFFEE.

130,000 lbs of COFFEE, entitled to drawback; for sale by
ANDREW BOYD,
No. 3, N. Calvert-street
October 30. d

James River Tobacco,

40 bids. prime quality, now landing from the sloop *Maria*, from *Richmond*.—For sale by
JOHN GODDARD.
Nov. 4. d

Armour and Jenkins,

No. 53, SOUTH STREET,
Have imported in the ships *Alexander* and *Indian Chief*, from *Liverpool*, their full assortment of
SADDLERY,
Consisting of
PLATED, POLISHED, and TINNED ARTICLES in that Line,
With a complete assortment of Girth Webs Saddle Cloth, Trees, &c. &c.

Also,
Plated and Brass Furniture, for Coach and Gig Harness.
All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. They have for Rent, a Store, or Counting Room, in the house adjoining that now occupied by them.
November 6. d2w-co2w

For Sale.

Flannels, by the sale,
Dimities and Cambric Muslins,
Checks 7-8 11-8, and 6-4.
The above will be sold very low to close a Consignment.
Also,
2 packages plated Goods,
1 cask of Saws.
THOMAS PARKER,
85, Bowly's wharf.
Nov. 2. d4t5

H. William Junge,

49, South-street,
Has imported per *barque Abouin*, and ships *Geo. and Albert*, *Hope*, and *Severn*, from *Tonningen*,
210 PACKAGES
(A complete assortment) of German, Westphalia, and Silesia LINEN, which he offers for sale on very moderate terms.
October 22. d3w

M. HUNTER,

116, BALTIMORE STREET,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A COLLECTION OF
FRENCH MILINERY.
Which will be opened on Thursday, 5th inst.
Also,
English Beaver Hats, and Bonnets, Muslin, Muslim Dresses and Trimmings.
November 3. d4coot

Just Received and for sale,
Several packages 7-8 Irish LINEN, entitled to drawback. Apply at No 85 1-2 Corner of Market and South-streets.
November 3. d4teot

George C. Muller,

Two doors below the Custom House.
Has received by the late arrivals from *Tonningen* and *Amsterdam*,
265 packages German Linens,
Consisting of
Platillas Royales
Bretagnes
Estopillas Unies
Creas
Dowls, whole and half pieces
Listadoes
Checks no. 2 and Book Checks
Checks and Stripes
Arabias
Hessians
Brown Rolls
Osnaburgs and Tickenburgs
Burlaps
White Flaxen, &c.
Also on Hand,
Blue Guineas, Dutch Calicoes, Muslins,
Harlem Stripes, Dutch Shirting Linen, Tablecloth, home made Linen, Metal Nails for sheathing, Gin Cases, Liquor Cases, Hollow Glass, Dutch Harware, &c.
Oct. 28. d1m

William Cooke, Jun.

Has received per the ship *Erin*, from *Bordeaux*,
6 cases Lutestrings,
4 Green Kid Gloves,
3 Silk Stockings,
1 Extra Long Silk Gloves,
1 Men's Buckskin Gloves,
1 Tilled Silk Shawls,
1 Cambric.
Which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
Sept 25. d

Liverpool Salt.

Received per the ship *General Knox*, Sam H. Grenodo, master, just arrived from *Liverpool*,
7000 bushels Liverpool Coarse Salt, which will be sold low on accommodating terms, if taken from the ship.
Also,
30 crates well assorted Earthenware. Apply to CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL, 83, Bowly's wharf.
10th mo. 29. d12t

French Goods.

W. & J. Hoffman,
No. 3, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
Have imported by the *Rising Sun*, capt. *Hollbrook*, from *Bordeaux*,
85 packages French Goods;
Consisting of
A choice collection out of the several Manufactories, made by a competent judge for cash.
October 12. d

W. & J. Hoffman,

No. 3, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
18 packages English Goods.
Entitled to drawback on exportation, and will be sold very cheap to close sales of a consignment.
Also,
Imported in the ships *George and Albert*, and *Strafford*, from *Tonningen*,
100 packages German Linens.
October 15. d

Nichols and French,

No. 12, South-street,
Have this day received an additional supply of
PIECE GOODS, consisting of
Meerungee,
Jalapore and } Malmoodys,
Gauzepore }
Tandah, }
Aliabad, } Sannahs,
Jalapore and }
Mow }
Foolpore Cassacs, and
Balfas.
In Store,
Emmerings, Balfas and Checks. The above entitled to drawback.
Also on Consignment,
Split Straw Bonnets in cases, and
A few bags fresh Hops, of a superior quality.
Nov. 4. d16t4

McCulloh and Poor,

No. 197, MARKET STREET,
Have received per *Forc*, *Diana*, and *Canton*, from *Liverpool*,
A very general assortment of
HARDWARE.
Among which are,
An excellent assortment of
PLATED & TINNED SADDLERY AND CUTLERY.
October 15. d

St. Andrew's Society.

The members of this Society, will please take Notice, that their Preparatory Meeting will be held at Peck's Hotel, on Thursday evening at half past six o'clock, P. M.
It is expected that the members will on this occasion generally assemble, that the business, which may come before them relative to the approaching Anniversary Meeting may meet with as general a concurrence as possible.
By order,
ANDREW BURT.
November 9. d4t

Henry Schroeder and Co.

Have received by the different arrivals from *London*, *Liverpool*, and *Hull*,
A very extensive, and general assortment of
Fall Goods,
Which they offer for sale by the package or piece on the most reasonable terms.
October 5. d15t-co15t

Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.

Just Published and for Sale by
SAMUEL F. BRADFORD,
AT HIS BOOKSTORE, No. 226, MARKET STREET,
Vol 1st and 2d.
(Price 2 Dollars & 25 cents per volume.)
THE LIFE OF
Samuel Johnson, L. L. D.
Comprehending an account of his studies and numerous works, in chronological order; a series of his Epistolary Correspondence and Conversations with many eminent persons; & various original pieces of his composition, never before published. The whole exhibiting a view of literature and literary men in Great Britain, for near half a century, during which he flourished.

BY JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.
Qui fit ut omnis
Votiva patet veluti descripta tabella
VIRA SENIS.—Horat.

The Third Volume, which will complete the work, will be published in about 3 weeks, when the price will be raised.

Extract from the advertisement prefixed to the 4th London edition, by EDM. MALONE
"Of a work which has been before the public for thirteen years with increasing approbation, and of which near four thousand copies have been dispersed, it is not necessary to say more; yet I cannot refrain from adding, that highly as it is now estimated, it will, I am confident, be still more valued by posterity a century hence, when all the actors in the scene shall be numbered with the dead; when the excellent and extraordinary man whose wit and wisdom are here recorded, shall be viewed at a still greater distance; and the instruction and entertainment they afford, will all at once produce reverential gratitude, admiration and delight."
The following elegant Apologue is from the pen of Richard Cumberland, Esq.
"Alas! I am not fit to paint his character; nor is there need of it; *Etiam mortuis laqueis*: every man who can buy a book, has bought a *Boswell*; Johnson is known to all the reading world."
November 10. d4t

Wants a place.
A Lad from the County, between 16 and 17 years of age, wants a Situation in a Retail Dry Good store in this city. Satisfactory references, respecting Character and Connections, may be had by applying at 26, Water-street.
November 2. d8t

Wanted Immediately.
Two active WAITERS who can come well recommended, will hear of an eligible situation, by applying at this office.
November 10. d4t

Notice is hereby Given,
That the Sheriff of Baltimore county is directed to have the body of John B. Sayre, an insolvent debtor, now in his custody, before the county court of Baltimore county, on Saturday, the 14th day of November instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of discharging the said John B. Sayre from confinement, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, agreeably to the directions of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.
WILLIAM GIBSON, Ck.
Nov. 10. d15

St. Mary's College.
GRAND LOTTERY, BALTIMORE.
Authorised by an act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland; the scheme of which Lottery is the most brilliant ever offered to the citizens of the United States containing, besides a large number of other valuable prizes,
1 prize of - - - 30,000 dollars,
1 do. of - - - 15,000
3 do. of - - - 10,000
2 do. of - - - 5,000
8 do. of - - - 1,500
7 do. of - - - 1,000
And not two blanks to a prize. The scheme contains 21500 tickets, 10,000 of which are actually sold to a company of gentlemen in New-York, to whom the managers have obligated themselves to commence the drawing on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December next. To draw 500 tickets per day, and four days drawing in every week, making 3000 tickets drawn per week, which will complete the drawing in less than eleven weeks.
TICKETS & SHARES are now selling in a variety of numbers, at ten dollars each, at

WAITE'S TRULY FORTUNATE OFFICE, CORNER OF MARKET AND CHARLES-STREETS, BALTIMORE.
From the rapid sale of the Tickets in every part of the union, an advance will shortly be put on them, of which an advertisement will soon appear in the public prints.
The grandeur of the scheme of the above lottery, together with an assurance from the managers that the lottery will positively commence drawing on the 31st day of December next, have been a sufficient inducement for the subscribers to come to the city of Baltimore for the express purpose of procuring the sale of the Tickets.
G. & R. WAITE.
One of the above firm will personally attend the drawing daily, to take down the numbers correctly, as will also one of their clerks. All prizes sold by G. & R. Waite will be paid by them, and a printed list of all prizes drawn will be published and delivered to their customers once a fortnight during the drawing. The next New-York Lottery will not commence till April next.
Distant Adventurers, accompanying their orders with bank notes of any description, to either of Waite's offices in New-York or Baltimore may have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them of their success. All prizes sold by G. & R. Waite will be paid by them.
Oct. 1. d

Bank of Baltimore,
NOVEMBER 6, 1807.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election for fifteen directors will be held at the Fountain Inn, on Monday the 7th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the board,
JAMES COX,
Cashier.
N. B. By act of incorporation five of the present directors are not eligible for the next year.
November 6. d7th D

COMMUNICATION.

In the midst of all the apparent confusion of manners, notions and people, which has transpired on the great theatre of the world during the last half century, it cannot be denied that all the useful arts and liberal sciences have, during the same period, rapidly advanced towards a degree of perfection, unknown to former ages, and which cannot but be viewed with as much pleasure by the enlightened christian, as the concomitant wars and national convulsions of the world have been with pain.

In our own happy and hitherto united country, the former train of sensations have long predominated over the latter, and therefore should proportionably prompt the genuine philanthropic legislator to an inquiry, whether even the mild and popular laws of the United States, are not susceptible of further improvement, whereby the real happiness of the nation may be augmented and secured, together with every individual who compose it.

"The sacred pages inform us, that 'Righteousness exalteth a nation;' but that 'Sin is the reproach of any people.—And also add, that if we 'train up a child in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it.'" Hence a certain poet has said,
"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd."

But, say many of our modern legislators, this is a subject which chiefly concerns the parents and guardians of the rising generation. Most certainly it is—But I would ask, ought not legislators to know that they are, or ought to be the parents and guardians of their country? And that they are solemnly and legally accountable to the high tribunal of Heaven, for the faithful discharge of the important duties of their station? Most certainly they are; and yet I fear the subject now under consideration, has not hitherto occupied their attention in that degree which the magnitude of its consequences demand.

In framing laws for society, it is necessary that the legislator study human nature, and be somewhat acquainted not only with its constituent principles, but also with the train of various and opposite affections and perceptions, which are capable of flowing therefrom, and interiorly inhere therein.—Hence, the secret sources from whence disorder and disobedience to just and wholesome laws proceed, escape attention; and it is certain that until we detect the cause, we shall never be able to apply a competent remedy.

Next to the hereditary depravity of human nature, (the origin of which is unnecessary here to inquire into) an neglect in the proper plan of educating our youth, is the chief source of disorder and disobedience (in any state) to the known and necessary laws of God and man. A neglect to instill into the tender mind, such just and liberal principles of religion and morality, as alone can ensure a willing and delightful adherence to all the duties of their station, and establish a sure foundation for moral rectitude through all the vicissitudes of human life.

When ever a Culprit is found guilty in any of our courts of Justice, we seldom or never enter into an investigation of all the remote causes which have led him to the fatal action for which he is condemned:—It is never inquired whether he had a defective education; or whether he has ever been regularly made acquainted with the sacred principles of the Christian religion. It is true we are not destitute of Christian ministers who are an ornament to their sacred profession; and "apt to teach" at such times and in such places as are most convenient for the work; but is it not equally true, that even in our own happy country, there are hundreds and thousands of our rising youths, who, from the poverty, perhaps the guilty poverty of their parents, and from various other causes are excluded from the instruction just referred to? Is it not a serious and painful reflection therefore, that such of our youth who have been led into a breach of the law of God and man from such a defective and ignorant breeding, should suffer the most ignominious punishment, or be dispatched by the hands of the public executioner, for crimes, which probably they would never have committed had they been previously and regularly instructed into the heinousness thereof. But on the contrary might have been ornaments to society.

Has government a right to judge and punish individuals? It ought also to be made responsible for the instruction of its youth, in such necessary branches of knowledge, as would fit them for the department of life and action which they may be destined to fill.
A universal system of education cherished by our general or state governments, where children, whose parents were unable to defray the expences of a necessary degree of English education and religious instruction might be received gratis, and where such parents should be legally compelled to send their rising offspring, could not fail of producing the most pleasing and happy consequences, both in a natural & individual point of view.

But it may be objected, by the hasty and superficial legislator, that this projected plan would be expensive to government. To this it may be answered, that government could not now appropriate the money they can now spare to a more wise, noble or ultimately beneficial purpose. Besides, that in all probability, the adoption of such a plan of education, would retain in the public treasury a great deal of the money that is now necessarily expended in erecting jails, hospitals, and penitentiaries, and keeping them in repair, together with paying the salaries of a number of officers whose melancholy task it is now to guard prisoners and criminals, and see to their punishment and execution.

It is well known to every one acquainted with human nature, what powerful effects may be produced from, or by emulation and recompense, if properly and judiciously applied. The youth or even the man, who

was not discernment enough to perceive that *Godliness is profitable for all things, even for the life that now is, as well as that which is to come?* And who therefore will not practice virtue for the sake of virtue; or, he whose nature or state may be too depraved or weak to adhere to it long, in preference to a more vicious but lucrative course, might at the same time be arrested in his ungodly career and thereby snatched from the gulph of destruction, by being led out to him a recompense for the practice of virtue. Thus the man who attacks us on the highway, or that employs his abilities to defraud us, might, by a proper turn of mind, effected by wise legislation, and promises of reward for virtuous actions, not only have been prevented from committing vice, destroying his happiness and injuring society; but likewise have been induced to employ his strength and direct his talents, to the glory of his country, the good of society, and his own eternal happiness.

What in the name of good policy prevents our legislators from offering rewards, to such as shall distinguish themselves for noble and benevolent actions? Why not recompense, men in proportion to the importance of the services they may render to their country, as well as decree punishment for misconduct? If we only admit man to be a rational free agent, a more rational and humane administration of justice is certainly not inconsistent with the state of human society, and the genius of the American constitution. Why may not our courts of justice, meet as well for to distribute rewards, to those who distinguish themselves for virtuous and useful acts, as to arraign and condemn the disorderly and the vicious? Is there no alternative but vengeance? Cannot the wisdom of legislators devise no other plans to induce the unthinking children of men to do "those things that are good and acceptable" to God and man? I trust they can, and I pray God that they may.

Still however it may be urged, where will a nation or a city find the means thus to reward virtue; thus to acknowledge all the benevolent services of its citizens? To this I answer, that it does not always require bags of silver and gold to compensate for virtuous actions; a truly noble mind rises above these low and mercenary rewards:—Some distinguishing mark of approbation, some sign or badge of merit; yea, even a proper mention of such acts, would, in many instances, have a more powerful influence on society than large sums of money bestowed. What was it that made many of the ancient Greeks and Romans such virtuous characters? Certainly it was not always the hope of private emolument.—A laurel wreath, a crown of flowers or of oak-leaves has been known to animate them, when judiciously bestowed, to the greatest of actions, which all the treasures of the republic would be incapable to rouse them to. And hence, I doubt whether people living under a republican form of government be justified in ridiculing the customs of monarchies, when they distribute stars and garters to their citizens, in recompence of virtuous and heroic acts; as it is undeniable that these little badges of merit, which cost nothing to the state, have stimulated many to the greatest exertions for the good of their country.

It has been remarked by some writers, that the number of public executions in England exceeded that of the whole of the European continent put together: Now, if this severe mode, of mere punishment alone, had been productive of proportionable good effects, the English nation, by this time, would have been the most virtuous in the world, which, I much doubt is not the case. On the contrary, it rather appears that this rigorous mode of legislation, has not in the least stoped the progress of vice in that nation: For some considerable time past, however, a more humane code has prevailed there; I mean *transformation*, which, in many instances, has been attended with happy consequences, by the reformation of the transported, after due time for reflection.

Indeed the great accession of population to some parts of these United States formerly, and to the coast of New Holland more recently, prove the truth of this last remark.
Human nature, in its present disorderly state, particularly in populous cities, has not virtue enough to withstand the allurements of wealth, or to struggle under the pressure of poverty, which in a less tempting state might have been overcome; or, by a judicious and timely application to the plan here suggested.

In all cases, however, where the good of society require the confinement of an offender, solitary confinement is certainly calculated to produce the best possible effects: many, I am persuaded, of the most incorrigible might be thus reclaimed and made useful, and many more deterred from vice by the bare reflection of this consequence; and thus snatching from an untimely and disgraceful end, for which they are so illly prepared, for I am free to confess, that I have but little confidence either in a death-bed repentance, or that which the malefactor is forced upon by the halber: And here I will also add, that I am no great advocate in trumpeting forth the happy end which such malefactors generally make; as I consider it extremely dangerous and immoral. We ought not to entertain such an unworthy idea of the mercy of God, as would swallow up all his other essential attributes. No; God will assuredly "reward every man according to his works." And the contrary doctrine can only induce the most fatal security in sin, from a propensity to make up with heaven, and with God, when we are no longer capable of relating against them: But I beg pardon for this short digression.

Solitary confinement, however, as it has generally been made use of, does not seem to answer all the salutary purposes intended by it. According to my idea of this article, the specified term of confinement ought to be divided into distinct or different periods; and as the prisoner approaches nearer and nearer to the expiration of his confinement;

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