Sale by Auction. On Tusspar, the 2d October, At 10 o'clock, A. st at the present residence of Mrs Brown, Philipot street Fell's Point, will be sold a variety of Household Goods & Furniture, AMONG WHICH ARE,

Several excellent Feather Beds, Bedding, &c Attendance by W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs. Sept 29

BALTIMORE THEATRE WILL OPEN OR WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,

With the much celebrated Comedy of THE WEST-INDIAN. Louisa Dudley, by a YOUNG LADY, being her first appearance on this Stage.

AFTER WHICH,

A Comic Opera. in 2 acts, called

The Agreeable Surprise.

Tickets to be had, and places to the Boxes taken, of Mr. Pullen, at the office in front of the Theatre, on days of non-performance from 10 till 2, and en days of performance from ten till four

• The Doors to be opened a quarter after 5, and the Curtain rise a quarter after 6 o'clock precisely.

Mrs. Twairs, from the New-York Theatre, is engaged, and will make her first appearance on this Stage on Friday next, in the character of Hermione, in the Tragedy of the Distressed Mother.
Sept 29

Stiles & Williams, Have just received from Northumberland, in Pennsylvania,

do bbls. remarkably fine WHISKEY, e-

obbls. remarkably tine WHISELY, equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market.

ON HAND,

A few puncheons ligh proof and well flavored Jameica and Antigua RUM.

Holland Gin and Cognine Brandy, both pure Muscovado Sugars of the 1st quality

The All effered to the public, at the Sign of the Golden Ten Chest, corner of Market & South-streets

orner of Market & South-streets

Where as usual, families can be supplied with TBAS of the first flavor.

Sept 14

FIG BLUE, &c. The Subscribers have and will keep a con-stant supply of the Best Fig Blue in boxes, of 14 to 251b. cach.

A large and general assortment of Groceries, Teas & Queens-were Wholessie and retail upon liberal terms. WESLEY & W. WOODS, Jn. & Co No. 31, Baltimore street.

_June 23 New Theatre Tavern. The Subscriber ever grateful for past favors, begs leave to anneance to his friends particularly, and the public generally, that by considerable expense and labour, he has got his house fitted in a convenient manner f r he accommodation of the se who wish to partiake of good thirgs. He has got a supply of Good GTSTERS as the market will afford; and is determined to keep the best that can be had during the ensuing seas n.—Also, BREF STEAKS and (TERRAPINS) when they can during the ensuing seas n.—Also, BREF STEAKS and (TERRAPINS when they can

be procured)
Private parties can be accommodated with
comfortable Rooms, by applying previously at
the Bar... By the public's humble servit. JAMES M'CONKEY.

Franklin Bank of Baltimore, Sept 17, 18:0. The Transfer Books will be closed on Wedneeday, the 26th September, and opened on Bediesday, the 3d of October.

By order,
JAMES DANES, Cashier.
22w 30

Marine Bank of Baltimore, SEPTEMBER 8, 1810. The Transfer Books of this Bank, will be The Transfer Books of this Bank, will be shut on the 27th instant; and will open for transfers, on the 18th October next.

By order of the Board,

JAMES LAW, Cashier.

Sept 10

Franklin Bank of Baltimore, JULY 16, 1810. THE Stockholders of this Bank are here-

THE Stockholders of this Bank are lereby informed, that a third Instalment of Fise Dollars on each, Share of the Stock of the Said Company is called in, and required to be paid at the Bank, on Monday the first day of October next.

B. Order.

By Order, JAMES DAWES, Cashier. Carrow dlw

REGULAR PACKET.

AAACY & JANE THE SCHOOLER

AAACY & JANE

CENTERVILLE PACKET,

Will sail from the upper end
of Bowley's wharf every Wednesday morning at 8 ocio k, and leave Cent rvile every ing at 8 ocio k, and icave hour. Saturday morning at the same hour. BENJAMIN CALDER. 2awtisto. July 25

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, letters testamentary on the per, onal estate of
John Nelson, late of Baltimore county, decessed. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper worders, to the
sub-criber on or before the 27th day of March
1811; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate: And all
persons indebted to said estate, are requested
to make payment to

to make payment MARY NELSON, Ex'trix. Sept 27

A WET NURSE.

Wants a piace as a Wet Nurse, a young married woman, lately from the country with a fresh breast of milk. She can reduce good recommendations—and will either take a child to nurse in her own house, or go into a genteel family. Apply at this office. Sept 26

THE WHIG.

" GIVE WE BUT LIGHT." BALTIMORE: MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1810.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

THEODORICE BLAND and JAMES MARTIN Have been nominated by the orthodox democrats of the Town and Point, to

represent this city nothe House of Delegates; and they are accordingly recom-mended to the republican citizens of Baltimore, for their united authort.

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

Let voters for members of congress observe the STATE LAW; they cannot vote for two persons resident in the city, or for two persons resident in the county

of Balumore. Let them, therefore, place on each ticket, the name of one citizen of the ci ty, and the name of one other citizen of the county; or else, let them vote for one only.

THE LAW 18, That "Baltimore city and Baltimore county shall be the fifth" district; 4 which district shall be entitled to two representatives, one of which shall be a resident of Baltimore county, and the other a resident of Baltimore city "
STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

BIAND & MARTIN. The 1st Ward

Sept 22.

Nominated Theodorick Bland and James Martin,

dilsto.

2d Ward Nominated Bland and Martin. 4th Ward Nominated Bland and Martin. 6th Ward

Nominated Bland and Martin.

8th Ward Nominated Bland and Martin.

The meeting in the Sixth Ward on Saturday evening, was a thronged one; and Bland and Martin were nominated by a great plurality.

This being the case, we hope that no "orthodox" republican will oppose by his vote at the polls to day, the nomination which has been ratified by 5 out of 8 wards.

SIXTH WARD.

At a meeting of the citizens of the 6th ward, on Saturday evening the 29th ult. pursuant to adjournment, Samuel Briscoe, was called to the chair, and William Meetier sppointed secretary, when the following resolutions were a greed to.

Resolved, That Peter Bond and Walter Crook, be recommended as electors

Resolved, That William Ross and Nicholas S. Jones, be recommended as suitable characters to represent this ward in the 1st Branch of the City Council.

Resolved, That Jacob Miller be re-

commended as a proper character to represent this ward in the 2d Branch of the v Council

Resolved, That THEODORICK BLAND and James Manrin be recommerded as suitable and proper characters to represent this city in the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily papers of this city.
SAM. BRISCOE, Chairman,

WM. MEETIER, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD.

CUMBERLAND DUGAN, Esq. has been regularly nominated, and will be supported for the Second Branch of the City Council-in which he has heretofore served us with fidelity.

UNCHANGEABLE.

We voted for Robert Steuart in 1808, because the republicans nominated him; we are bound therefore to vote against him now, because a mejority of the wards have not selected him as a candidatebut Mr. Martin.

Brig Ranger, Neale, 28 days from Londonderry, has arrived in the Dela

The British minister, Adair, was about to quit Constantinople The very Turks are growing tired of British friendship.

Question to Mr. Bland,

To which so answer is wanted, this being election day !

" Have you not, for a considerable time, held an empty house in Baltimore county, for the purpose of removing rate it—as soon as the election is over? FAIR PLAY." this

ANOTHER-not from the Evening Post.

Mr BLAND-Is it not your secret intention to remove to Nova Scotia, and practise law there, " as soon as the election is over," and leave us in the lurch?

COMMUNICATION.

JAMES WILSON, Rig. will be warmly supported in the 6th Ward as a member of the First Branch of the City Council, by

Many Voters.

From the Bound Phat.

Though I cannot feel myself bound to snewer every interregatory any unknown person may please himself to put me, yet there are nome occasions in which it becomes a mon to put the truth in opposition to calumny and persecution.

A resident of Balmeners county :

A resident of Bellemone county and city for nearly farty-these years, I trust and believe I have obtained a character for versely, which no man will question. I mention this, because from the remoteness of the period, (most of the friends of my youth being dead), and the abortness of the time being allowed me, I cannot adduce any other testimony as to the fact on which I am about to speak, than my own solemn declaration

I am charged with being a non juror and as petitioning for a relief from treble tax, &c. and so it appears in the law books of the state of Maryland.

The following narrative will shew that a gross error has been committed somewhere. In the year 1778, I believe in the month of March, I took the cath of allegiance before John Beale How ard, esq at the iron works. (now general Ridgley's) on the great falls of Gunpow der, in the presence of Mr. Stephen Steward, a certain Mr. James Faris, and others. After taking it, Mr. Howard jocularly observed, "all you Scotchmen will be hanged for rebels" After this I attended several meetings of the people convened for the purpose of taking the oath; and as it was notorious that I had done it, I was never questioned or mo lested on account of a supposed entity to the cause of American freedom On the contrary, about this time the late pa-trictic col. Walter Tolly invited me to act as adjutant to his battalion, being pleased with my conduct as an officer in the 8th battallion I never was called upon for the treble tax, nor never knew I was reported as a non juror untill about four years ago, and am satisfied I never did sign a petition to relieve myself from the treble tax-thou: h I well recollect to have signed neveral petitions in favor of other persons who were so situatedand it is possible, (for I can account for it in no other way) that some of these petitions must have been misconceived by nie, or erroneously printed in the laws, for I never did a gn a petition to re lieve myself as a non-juror, knowing it to be such

During the winter of 1806 7, being at Annapolis, in order to put this thing for-ever at rest, I enquired for the petitions on this subject, and to my sorrow was told they were all destroyed many years Thus the question as to my be since ing, dr not being a non juror, rests, and must rest on my mere declaration-and I declare to the world, I d d take the oath according to law. I will only further observe, that my being elected as an offi cet in the militia, is conclusive evidence of what I was. I was on the side of the whigs then - and I trust I am a whig still.

As to another charge about my vote respecting the Mechanic's Bank, much may be said for or against the measure. I will only remark, that the petition praying for the alteration, was signed by every director of that institution -among whom are several unquestioned republi cans. But I did not consider it a political

ROBERT STEUART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WRIG.

Sir,-I have seen in the Evening Post of to day, a publication aigned. Robert Stewart." It would be unfair at this stage of the campaign. to come forward with new charges against any gentle man; but it is fair to investiga e the publication of Mr. Stewart; I shall compare his statement, or part of it, with the laws of Maryland, and let the public judge. I also send the acts of Assembly to your office, to corroborate the truth of

my re arks, which shall be brief.

Mr. Stewart says, "In the year 1778,
I believe in the month of March, I took the oath of allegiance before John Beale Howard, esq." It is somewhat singular, that Mr. Stewart had not taken the oath long before; for, an act of assembly, "for the better security of the govern ment," &c required all persons to do so. The magistrates were enjoined to enter on their books the names of all persons who took the oath-and at the Murch session of 1778, the several county clerks were ordered, under the penalty of two hundred pounds fine, to make out and deliver to the sheriffs, or other collectors of the different counties, an alphabetical list of such names, as aftfeared on the magnificates spoks, to have taken the oath of allegiance. The same act the 5th 5. provides an exception in favour of any officer, soldier, or other person in the service of the United States, or of this state, who might have taken the oath, but whose name, "does not appear on the clerks list aforesaid."

The name of Mr. Stewart, notwith-standing the precaution of the laws, was not returned on the books of John Beale Howard; but it was found in the list of the constables as a non-juror, and was accordingly entered on the books of the county clerk. Was all this a continued

series of mistakes? But, the mistake did not end here-In the month of March, 1780, two years after, the General Assembly of Maryland passed "an act for the relief of certain non-jurces;" i. e. those who had petitioned for relief:- Whereas the following persons, to wit : &c. &c. &c. Robert Stewart, Hugh Stewart, &c. &c. have by their petitions to this general assembly set forth, that they have neglected to take the oath or affirmation of sup port and fidelity to this suite, which by the act for the better security of the go-

that such seglect was not owing to a regain, after being so long treated with word of attachment to thus state, or in-taken to support the freadom and inin to support the freedom and independence of America, but being ignorant of the duty they owe their country, they had been influenced by the advice and example of designing men; and the general Assembly having taken the said petitions into consideration, and being moved and excued, by motives of compession, to relieve them from the treble tax now become very burthen-some:" The legislature then passed a law, allowing those persons the privilege of taking the oath, before the next September. On receiving a certificate of which from the magistrate, and returning it to the clerk of the county, he be released, &c.

If the patriotic Senate and House of Delegates, could lie on their oaths, we might disbelieve them! They embody in the law a numerous list of petitioners Robert Stewart says he might have signed so ething by mistake Did he sub scribe a petition for himself inadvertent ly? If so, what security have we that he will not sign any thing else, or vote

He says, that it is only four years since he heard of his being reckoned a non juror What! does Mr. Stewart so totally and habitually neglect the most important laws, as not to have heard, thirty years ago, that his name was in-cluded in an act of grace and indulgence? Did he so completely despise his fame, as to acquiesce in silence, under the declaration of the General Assembly, that he had petitioned them for relief? Why did he not remonstrate and say, that some person had forged his name? I add no more; but, for the soul of me I cannot help thinking, that as Mr. Stewart opposes the nomination of the majority in 1810, he was a nonjuror in 1780

My regard for the feelings of Mr. S ewart's family, relatives and political friends prevents me from rougher animadversion-but, my devotion to the nomination of James Martin and Th: Bland, by the majority, has forced me, though reluctanily, to expose Mr. Stewart's anti republican behaviour to my republican brethren.

OLD TIMES.

N. B. Robert Stewart expects too much,—vastly too much creculity in the public. He says he took the oath before Mr. Howardin 1778 Mr. Howard acred under a severe law, and was bound by an oath and a penalty too, to teturn the names of those who took the cuth of allegiance. Mr. Howard lived till efter the year 1780; and seeing the names of persons in the law of 1780, in favour of non jurors, whom he well knew, would he connive at the error?

Did the other officers, and constables also violate their duty, and place Mr. Stewart's name improperly on the " Black List?"

Did the ninety five members of the state legislature, assert a falshood on their oatlis?

We must believe all this, or else conclude that Mr Stewart is in error. But, that gentleman hints, that the law may be erroneously printed. The laws are recorded in manuscript at Annapolis; and this law is printed as it is written.

I hope we may never be troubled with this subject any more. Mr. Stewart however, must not think to blind us

Mr. Irvine,—I have enquired into cer tain rumours against Mr. Martin, and I find them groundless; I learn, that the moral, religious, and political rectitude of that gentleman is unimpeachable-so I shall vote for him, without regarding the east, west, north or south side of the gutter. When his enemies circulate false reports about trifles, it amounts to a confession, that they can trump up no heavy charges : gainst Mr. Martin. he and Mr. Bland are nominated by the majority, and are worthy fellows, I will give them a hoist with my lever.

A H'orker in Wood.

To " Brutus," in Saturday's Ev Post. Although a citizen of this district can legally vote for two persons residing in any part of Maryland to represent him in Congress, yet if he this day justly appreciates his local rights; if he feels proud of being represented by a friend, or neighbour; if actuated by a liberal and wise policy; he will vote for one a resident of the city and another of the county; rather than, two from either, or any from the back woods

BALTIMOREAN.

Con munication.

At an early period of the electioneering campaign, commodore Barney said, that he wrote a letter to President Jef ferson, soon after the attack upon the-Chesapeake, tendering his services as a naval officer. I have anxiously waited ever since, expecting every day, that the commodore would have received some reply to this letter. (for it was written a long time ago), and that he would have immediately communicated it to his fellow citizens. I like, for my part, to read letters written by Mr. Jefferson,—they're always so very neat and so patriotic : it is a thousand pities that the commodore did not receive one in time for the elec tion: as I am sure it would have helped him mightily-What can be the cause of this great delay? (I have often soid to myself) perhaps, Mr. Jesserson did not want his services? Perhaps he thought, the commodore staid too long in the French to be trusted in the American service? Perhaps he had no confidence in him? However, be all this the act for the better security of the go as it may, if I was in the commodore's tinique? I don't blance lum for that, vernment they were enjoined to de, but place I would not write to Mr. Jefferson but his votes for the submission bill, by

COMMUNICATION.

SUBMISSION MEN.

That the repeal of the Non Intercourse Law, or the measures of the late Congress have produced the conciliatory tone of France, is ridiculous; and, the man who asserts it, does not himself be-

lieve it Bonaparte affects to say, that by the act of the repeal we stand pledged to resist England, by renewing the law a-gainst her. In the name of Heaven, did not the very body of the Non intercourse law contain the same promise? Did is not authorise the President to repeal it in favour of the first nation who should rescand their obnuxious edicts against neutral commerce? Where then is the difference? The act promised to repeal it against the nation who should first do us justice, and we now stand pledged to renew it against her who shall refuse.

Bonaparte's minister encouraged in insolence by our tame submission, did not hesitate to tell Gen. Arming- that if the United States would come forward and by a manly resistance to French ag-gression and British outrage, give a proof that we still possessed some portion of that spirit which animated the heroes of our revolution to deeds of valour, and atchieved our independence; he would then do us justice from a conviction that we were worthy to be respecied. This is the humiliating point of view in which we are regarded by foreign nations, in consequence of the pusillanimity of our 10th and 11th congresses.

The necessities of France have brought about the late favourable change.

The emperor convened a council of commerce composed of merchants from every department in France, to consult them on the means of re establishing his shattered finances. They were unantmous in teiling him-Give to your empire, Neutral Commerce-Commerce with America. Give to the agriculturaftst a market for his wines and his brandies now leaking out and evaporating in his cellars give to the manufac-turer employment, let the cottons of America be brought to France and exchanged for her manufacture: trade to the merchant, and you thus furnish your subjects with the means of contributing to your glory by augmenting your tevenus

In short, Bonaparte by giving consmerce to his dominions, becomes the best beloved monarch that ever reigned on a throne, or by continuing to deprive them of it continues to be the tyrant and oppressor of his people—for while their wines are selling at 6 sous a bottle, their brandics at 40 cents a gallon, their manufactures laying in dusty piles on their shelves, their merchants without trade; how can the nation contribute to the present enormous buithens which the maintenance of his immense armies (those instruments of his tyranny and ambition) renders necessary for their support?

We have now a glorious alternative; commerce with all the world, or a war with England, in which the whole nation will be united in case she refuses us the same justice, which he has promised. Elect men to office who will no longer disgrace the nation—the same men who submitted to France and England collectively, would still submit to England individually. The citizens have long had an example before them, that a trading merchant is not fit to be their representativet his political conduct will be, as it has been, regulated by his mercantile interests. How is it possible for a man who has a vessel on the high seas, or in the ports of either of the belligerents, on whose safe return the future prosperity and perhaps the very support of a much loved wife and family depends, to act with the energy towards an insulting belligerent that his political duty requires ?

I appeal to your own feelings as husbands and fathers-and ask, if he would not seek to procrastinate and retard the spirit of resistance, until his property, harrier between him a ty, ceased to be jeopardised CIVIS.

September 29.

† A pretty confession this to be made, ly a mercantile man!

[COMMUNICATION.] Mr. Irvine,

Before yesterday I had resolved no:. to vote for any candidate for Congress. but I saw a trescherous assassin like anonymous handbill yeste, day, in circulation against commodore Barney News, as I detest the works of darkness, I shall vote a plumper for Barney. He said last Friday night, in his speech at Hanovel street, that if any man had any cause of accusation against him, he was leady to confiont him. But cowardics and malice have recourse to hidden slan-

der and the dagger. I deprecate the weak imposition of connecting religion with politics in any shape. We want men in congress who won't submit. Religion is the bond and solace of private society; -no man reveres it more than 1: but if a mun could pray a prayer three hours long, and cloud his brow with forced sanctity; if he pracised all the forms of godliness, and yet disgraced us in congress, 1

would vote against him. They say that commodore Barney, sailor like, kissed a few of the girls.— God help the world, if every man was to be prescribed for that! Did not Mr. M.-Kim jig it with the French girls in Mar-