

**Sale by Auction.**

ON THURSDAY, the 1st day of November next, at the New Auction Room, north-east corner of Water street and Market-Space, will commence the sale of  
**FURNITURE,**  
 Consisting in part of a Field Bedstead and Sacking, 1 Prime Feather Bed and bedding, mahogany Bureau, Bre-kfast Table, brass And-irons, Shovel and Tongs, Carpet, mahogany Stand, Tea Boards, 1 set of Tea Chais, handsome Sugar Case, Looking Glass, &c. &c. The property of a person about to quit house-keeping; together with a variety of other Household Furnitures—as beds, bedsteads, tables, ten plate and other stoves, carpets, watches, &c.  
**R LAWSON, Aucr.**

**Sale by Auction.**  
**ATTEND!**

The following described property, belonging to the heirs of John Wells, deceased, which has been for some time past advertised by the parties interested, will be sold on the premises on Thursday next, the 1st November, precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, viz.:

3 two story brick Dwelling-Houses, fronting 36 feet on St. Paul's Lane, and nearly opposite the new court house, and running back 87 feet to a 3 feet alley. The terms of sale are—one-fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the residue in 12 months, with notes and approve security, bearing interest thereon from the day of sale.  
 Attendance by  
**Wm. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers.**

**Sale by Auction.**  
**ON FRIDAY,**

The 2d November, at the head of Frederick street, will be sold,  
**The HULL of a well built new SCHOONER,**  
 On the pilot boat construction, and supposed will sail fast. She is composition fastened, and her burthen about 180 tons  
**C. O. MULLER, Aucr.**

**A Scheme of a Lottery**  
 TO OPEN AND REPAIR THE  
**BALTIMORE & LIBERTY-TOWN ROAD.**

| Prizes          | Dollars. | Dollars. |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| 2 of 20,000 are | 40,000   | 20,000   |
| 2 of 10,000 are | 20,000   | 10,000   |
| 2 of 5,000 are  | 10,000   | 5,000    |
| 2 of 2,500 are  | 5,000    | 1,500    |
| 15 of 1,000 are | 15,000   | 1,000    |
| 20 of 500 are   | 10,000   | 500      |
| 25 of 200 are   | 5,000    | 100      |
| 65 of 100 are   | 6,500    | 10,000   |
| 200 of 50 are   | 10,000   | 4,000    |
| 200 of 20 are   | 4,000    | 3,500    |
| 2,500 of 15 are | 37,500   | 42,000   |
| 2,500 of 12 are | 42,000   |          |

7,333 Tickets } Not near 2 blanks } \$220,000  
 14,667 Blanks } 1 a prize.  
 Subject to 15 per cent deduction  
 leaves for the Institution and expenses } 35,000  
 pence

Part of the above Prizes will be determined follows:  
 The first drawn 2000 numbers will be entitled to 12 cash  
 The next drawn 2000 do do 15 do  
 1st drawn No. after 4000 500 dols  
 Do 5000 500 do  
 Do 6000 500 do  
 Do 7000 500 do  
 Do 8000 500 do  
 Do 9000 500 do  
 Do 10000 500 do  
 Do 11000 1000 do  
 Do 12000 1000 do  
 Do 13000 5000 do  
 Do 14000 1000 do  
 Do 15000 1000 do  
 Do 16000 1000 do  
 Do 17000 1000 do  
 Do 18000 1000 do  
 Do 19000 1000 do  
 Do 20000 2000 do  
 Do 21000 1000 do

Last drawn No. Prizes to be paid 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.—All prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as generous donations for the benefit of the road.  
 The Public are now presented with a Scheme of a Lottery, for the richness and abundance of its Prizes, and the public utility contemplated in the application of the money to be raised, is almost without a parallel—2 prizes of 20,000 dollars each, besides 2 of 10,000, 2 of 5,000, &c.

The Managers contemplate a rapid sale of the Tickets—either the prospects of making a fortune by drawing the high prizes, or promoting the completion of a free road to one of the most flourishing cities in the world, will be inducements which they think sufficient to prompt the generous, or desirous of travelling on a complete free road to and from the city of Baltimore.  
 The drawing will be commenced so soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold to warrant the same.  
 Tickets will be sold by the Managers, or such persons as they may authorize to sell them.  
**MANAGERS.**  
 Peter Little, Robert Shipley,  
 Daniel S. Conner, Nathan Manro,  
 Basil E. Elder, Alex's Walters,  
 Richard Benson, Moses Workman,  
 Moses Brown, John Crooks,  
 John Ridgely, Beal Randall,  
 Mich<sup>r</sup>l Riddemose, Thomas Gorsuch.

**TO PRINTERS.**

ANY of the Professors wishing to have a copy of the "HISTORY OF PRINTING" now published, by Mr. Thomas of Worcester; will apply to the subscribers, who have a book open for receiving names, which will be closed on the 20th inst. next. The price for those who will avail themselves of this opportunity, is 25 for the 2 vols.  
**WARNER & HANNA.**

**Books, Coffee, and Pimento.**

85 cases of Books  
 85 bags of Coffee  
 50 ditto first quality Jamaica Pimento,  
 wanted in quantities.  
 For sale by  
**NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,**  
 No. 14, Bowly's wharf.

**NEAL & WILLS,**

**BOOK BINDERS & STATIONERS.**  
 HAVE commenced business at the well known stand recently occupied by Mr. Cannon and Diddlep, 129, Baltimore-street, corner of Public alley, where they intend to keep a regular and well assorted supply of  
**Blank Books & Stationary,**  
 AS ALSO,  
 Commercial and other Blanks.

**BOOK BINDING** in all its branches elegantly performed as above.  
 Merchants' account books, and every other kind of blank work, ruled, faint lined, and bound, with patent backs, Russian bands, &c in the handsomest style—and old books rebounded.  
 Book & Job Printing neatly and punctually executed at the above place.  
 October 28

**PAPER,**

**MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY**  
**Aaron R. Levering & Co.**  
 No. 25, CHEAP-SIDE;  
 Who always have on hand, a large supply of

Letter Paper, wove and laid,  
 Folio Post, do do,  
 Foolscap, No. 2, 3 & 4,  
 Do. No. 2, 3 & 4, manufactured expressly to suit the Spanish market,  
 Medium Writing and Printing  
 Demy do do,  
 Super-Royal do do,  
 Royal-Wrapping do do,  
 Do. Sand  
 All of which are of the best qualities, and offered on the most reasonable terms.  
 A. R. L. & Co. are prepared to make contracts for the manufacture of Writing or Printing PAPERS.  
 Two or three APPRENTICES are wanted at their Mills  
 RAGS purchased as above  
 September 19

**WILLIAM HASLETT**

Has removed to the head of Frederick street Dock.  
**HE HAS FOR SALE,**  
 Cadiz Salt,  
 English Allum in hhds.  
 Best refined Saltpetre, in kegs,  
 Bloom Raisins, in boxes,  
 Cassia, Nutmegs, Pepper, Teas,  
 Cut-Nails, &c.  
 Oct. 11

**HENRY MOLIER,**

No. 23 Second street;  
 BEGS leave, thus, to inform his old friends, and all those who may be inclined to favour him with their orders; that he has recommenced transacting  
**Commission Business;**  
 and that he will be happy in being enabled to meet their wishes with his accustomed punctuality.  
 Any commands for the Sale, or Purchase of all kinds of Stocks, Bills of Exchange, Debenture Bonds, Notes, and all other negotiable paper, will be gratefully received and duly attended to.  
 October 30

**TO MANUFACTURERS.**

The subscriber having his hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calendar goods at his own manufactory, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton or Flax Linen to be calendar'd, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to his Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, 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 CALLIGRAPHS 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 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,**  
 August 25

**NOTICE.**

THE Levy Court for Baltimore county, will meet at Mrs. Griffith's Tavern, (Gay-street) in the city of Baltimore, on the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—for the purpose of adjusting the Public Expenses of said County for the present year; appointing Supervisors of the Public Roads and Constables, and adjusting their accounts. All persons interested are requested to take notice.  
 By Order,  
**WM GIBSON, Ckr.**  
 October 22

**JAMES MEICHAN,**

Respectfully informs Young Gentlemen, who wish to acquire a real Mercantile knowledge, or commercial education—that he intends to commence an EVENING SCHOOL at Mr. John Craig's School Room, No. 150, Market street, on the first day of November—where, BOOK-KEEPING will be taught exclusively; after the true Italian form, viz.—The course of the author's Plan and Closed half yearly and monthly; under & over Shippings; by the difference of balances, principal, interest and age. Ware in Company—Account of Exchange in Company—Cash in Company—The nature of the Ware in Company kept under the direction of another—Negotiation of Bills; Protection of Bills and Letters of Credit.  
 Each Evening previous to the commencement, a Lecture will be given on the explanation of each transaction.  
 October 27

**Huntington Tavern.**

The subscriber offers for RENT the house known by the name of the HUNTINGTON TAVERN, on the York road, near the turnpike gate. A description of this place is considered unnecessary—as those desirous of seeing, will view the premises. Terms will be made accommodating to a good tenant.  
**JAMES BIAYS,**  
 Oct 19

**THE WHIG.**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1810.

**THE MANY SOCIETY**

will meet this evening at the customary time and place. Several attendances are requested.  
**SUMMARY NEWS.**  
 The English uttering themselves with the hope of a rupture between France and Russia, some of their prints declare, is inevitable. To render this feasible, they say that Bernadotte's being appointed successor to the crown of Sweden has made a requisit for the restoration of Finland, sacrificed to Russia in the late war; but that Alexander has refused the demand.  
 Whatever it may be in this story, the interest of Russia seems to be in union with Russia at present. Bonaparte, we imagine, would not weaken the continental system which excludes English commerce by kindling a new war. Doubtless, he seeks to behold Russia and Turkey equally warring each other's force; and a reported selection of able generals for the throne of the North, seems to imply a design to rule the greater part of the continent—here after. But, we yet have better than English authority, before we believe that Bonaparte can be dete from his great plan of reducing England—in the first place.

**OUR SUPPOSITION.**  
 The occupation of Konigsberg, the measure pursued in Denmark, the demerations in Sweden, &c. denote, in our view, a determination to harass the British shipping in the Baltic, or to expel them from it—Nor do the menacing blockade of the Russian ports on the Gulf of Finland, by the British fleet, and the embargo said to be laid by Russia militate against his sanction this conclusion. An inspection of the map favours it also.  
 Great alarm prevailed at Helligoland Sept. 6, which was heightened by an order from the King of Denmark to lay an embargo on all the ports of Holstein—This, we presume, has been done for the purpose of keeping secret an expedition some time preparing. Previous to this decree, we had certain information of great activity in all the Danish harbours, as well as in the Texel, to prepare an expedition to attempt the confiscation of the property on this island. In consequence of the terror inspired by this information, all persons owning fine manufactured goods, have removed them higher up from the beach, and out of the enemy's reach, unless he effect a landing, of which we have no fear. A great deal of colonial produce, &c. remains near the shore, which might without great difficulty be burnt. Our Hamburg letters mention that every ship of war from Dunkirk to the north of Julstad, is preparing for sea.—Some great enterprise is expected.

Intelligence from Norway, represents that the Danish gun-boats had captured 34 English merchantmen.  
 Great preparations were making to equip the Dutch fleet at Antwerp—7000 men being constantly at work; and Admiral De Winter had proceeded thither to hasten the operations.  
 Murat was perfecting his means for invading Sicily; and thanks were given in a public order to the crews of 4 Neapolitan gunboats for detaching 7 of the enemy's.  
 On the 4th of August, the Russians defeated the Turks near Rudschuck—The latter lost 700 killed. It is since rumored, that the Turks have checked their enemy both by land and sea.  
 By a treaty with Italy, more than half of Tyrol is added to Bavaria.

**FRENCH FLEET.**

Twenty sail of Napoleon's grand fleet had made their exit out of Boulogne harbour, and the remainder were equipped and ready for sea. The following extract from a Dover letter, explains this matter:  
 "I stated to you on Sunday, that a great firing had been heard on the opposite coast. It proceeded from our ships, who were trying to intercept them; but by keeping so close in with the shore, and being protected by the range of batteries on the hills, &c. only one was destroyed by the Postagus sloop of war.  
 "The orders which our ships have received not to leave their station, unless by a special order from captain Digby, of the Thuban, appointed commodore, make it evident that the whole flotilla is expected to slip out, should an opportunity suit.  
 "The following sloop of war are lying off Boulogne, watching the enemy's motions: Theban, Rolla, Fly, Podargus, Cordelia, Castellan, Banaldo and Rostrio."  
 The French army in Prussian Poland, was said to amount to 60,000 men— which the English think might come upon Alexander before he would awake from his lethargy!

Berlin some expected would be placed on the throne of Prussia—whose present king, the English ministerial scribbles abuse without mercy. They hint, that he means voluntarily to abdicate his crown, to make room for one of Napoleon's favourites.  
 For our own parts, say these wretches, we do not care how soon a monarchy like Prussia is extinct. The cowardice of the Prussian court, was the origin of the present servitude of Europe; and the extinction of that kingdom will be a just

penalty for the weakness and folly of the British nation, who have thus far neglected to arm themselves in time for the necessary defence of their shores and harbours.  
 There has been a favourable harvest in England—wheat and other grains yielding a pretty abundant crop.  
**AMERICAN PRODUCE.**  
 Good cottons were in good demand—inferior sorts, rather undesirable. The following are the prices quoted at Liverpool, September 15—  
 Upland, 12d a 12d a 16d per lb.  
 New Orleans, 14d a 18d  
 Sea Island, 1s 11d a 2s 3d  
 Rice not in demand—23 a 24s per cwt.  
 Tobacco remained nearly as former—more of the stamped and leaf had been purchased by manufacturers, who were invited by the low prices.  
 York and James River, low and inferior, may be quoted at 2d a 3 1-2d; ordinary and middling; 4d a 5d; and good and fine, 6d a 7d Maryland brown, 2d a 4d. Colours, 7d a 8d; and fine yellow, 9d a 12d per lb. Our stock continues to increase, and may now be estimated at upwards of 13,200 hogs heads.  
**Liverpool Corn Exchange.**  
 Sept. 15—WHEAT. English, 14s 3d a 15s 6d per 70 lbs; Danzig, 14s 6d a 15s 4d; American, 12s 6d a 15s; Irish, 9s 6d a 12s 6d.  
 FLOUR, English fine, 84 a 88s per 280 lbs; seconds, 78 a 80; American superfine, 60 a 65s per 196 lbs; soft, 52 a 54s.

**INSOLENT PROPHECY.**

"You cannot be ticked into a war with England," said Mr Quincy to the submission men in congress. The people were indignant; but the prediction was fulfilled. Not content with two confiscations, at two sessions, the federalists forestall that we shall have a third session of words, squabbling and humiliation—and no doubt they will endeavour to carry their own prophecy into effect. The following is extracted from the New York Evening Post, of October 27.  
 "The next session of congress.—From what we can learn by the government Gazette, and the other democratic papers, we are satisfied that the same pace will be enacted this winter at Washington, as was played there the last session. We shall have bills without meaning, resolutions without number, and speeches without end. Canada will be invaded. Quebec will be taken by storm, and the British fleet will be Fultonized—by word of mouth! An attempt will again be made to rouse the passions of the people, and keep up an indignation against Great Britain. This attempt will succeed so far as to cover the intrigues and enormities of Bonaparte. Thus far our rulers can go—thus far they dare go, and no farther. To make war against Great Britain they dare not; and Bonaparte may rest assured that all his threatenings and all his love letters will fail to bring about such an event. The great leaders of democracy are not war-talkers. They fight no where but in the Capitol, and use no weapons but words."

**COMMUNICATION.**

I have seldom had my patriotic feelings awakened in so lively a manner, as by hearing a rumour now circulating in our city, that the British government have purchased of the manufacturers of England, a considerable quantity of goods adapted to the American market, which their agents have been selling to the American merchants or their factors, at very reduced prices!  
 The object of this nefarious traffic is too apparent to need a comment; its consequences too hostile to the best interests of our country to be permitted, and the mode of its prevention too obvious to be neglected at the ensuing session of congress. 'Tis to be feared that some merchants in America, look for ministerial patronage for supporting their extensive establishments, in the pious design of keeping down, by under selling, domestic manufactures. But will this, can it be permitted by our government?—Forbid it Heaven! At a period like the present, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to investigate this rumour, and if authentic, reflect for a moment on its direful effects.  
**COLUMBIANUS.**  
 October 29.

[On the foregoing communication we would remark, that the allegation is probably too true; it being known that England is so deeply interested in suppressing our manufactures, as to have destroyed them (as one of her agents has confessed) "sometimes by fire." If any valuable manufactory be shut up, by the effect of this foreign combination, its owners will be so much disheartened that they will not be likely to resume their labours. Still, the British scheme will cost her something; and if congress do their duty, it will be frustrated, by duties or prohibitions. The American manufacturer ought to be enabled to enter into a fair competition, but no more.]

The theatricals of Frederick the Great, was never made to last. Nature herself, if man had been an inactive and dumb instrument, would have conspired to show and overthrow it.  
 There has been a favourable harvest in England—wheat and other grains yielding a pretty abundant crop.  
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**THE MURDER OF MISS REEVES.**

On the night of Wednesday, August 15, 1792, a Murder, attended with peculiar circumstances of atrocity, was committed on the body of Miss Elizabeth Reeves, of this city, aged 17. The sympathy which prevailed throughout the city for the fate of this unfortunate girl, is still fresh in the recollection of many of the citizens. Gov. Milbrin issued a Proclamation offering a reward of 500 dollars for the discovery of the murderers, but without effect. Eighteen years had rolled away, without being able to discover the perpetrators; the whole circumstance was fast consigning to oblivion, and justice was apparently stumbling till the Last Day, when on a sudden light shines forth on this deed of darkness, and a clue is given whereby to trace it.  
 Last Saturday Charles Brice, late a constable in this city, was committed to jail, after a hearing before the Mayor, charged with strong suspicion of the fore-said Murder, on the confession of his step-mother, then at the point of death. The statement she is said to have made on oath is to the following import:—That on the night on which Elizabeth Reeves was murdered, the accused came to his father's house with his clothes covered with blood, took off his shirt, threw it into a wash tub, and washed the blood off it. That he was for some time afterwards very restless in his sleep, and would often make frightful exclamations.—In the dead of the night, soon after the murder of Miss Reeves, she, the step-mother, heard him groan, and went up into his room and asked what was the matter, and he answered, that a young woman had just been in the room with a lighted candle in her hand, that he had his face towards her when she first entered the room, but she was soon back to her as soon as he saw her.—These, and some other occurrences, had induced her to suspect the accused of the murder, and she could not die in peace without divulging what she knew respecting it. The accused asserts his innocence, and says that he can prove that he was in the state of Virginia at the time Miss Reeves was murdered.—He afterwards admitted that he was home at the time, had read the governor's proclamation offering a reward for the murderer, and did not go to Virginia until the year after. Another man, who was with the accused at his father's on the night of the murder, and who does not now live in this state, has likewise been accused by the woman, of being concerned with him in the murder, and we understand that a stock buckle, which was found in the hand of the corpse, is marked with the initials of that man's name.

**AUDIENCE.**

"MURDER WILL OUT."  
 We copy the following account of a remarkable development, showing the face of remorse, in leading to justice.—from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of Tuesday last.—  
**The Murder of Miss Reeves.**  
 On the night of Wednesday, August 15, 1792 a Murder, attended with peculiar circumstances of atrocity, was committed on the body of Miss Elizabeth Reeves, of this city, aged 17. The sympathy which prevailed throughout the city for the fate of this unfortunate girl, is still fresh in the recollection of many of the citizens. Gov. Milbrin issued a Proclamation offering a reward of 500 dollars for the discovery of the murderers, but without effect. Eighteen years had rolled away, without being able to discover the perpetrators; the whole circumstance was fast consigning to oblivion, and justice was apparently stumbling till the Last Day, when on a sudden light shines forth on this deed of darkness, and a clue is given whereby to trace it.  
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The following circumstantial account of the murder is copied from Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, and cannot fail to be interesting at this moment.—The almost prophetic remark of Capt. Dunlap, that the time would come when the perpetrator of this foul murder, although he should "take refuge in the hollows of the mountains or in the bottom of the deep abyss, must and will be vomited up again to appease the justice of the virtuous living," will strike the reader as singularly emphatical.  
 From Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser. Saturday, Aug 18, 1792.

Thursday morning the corpse of a young woman was found in one of the docks near Kensington; and inquest sat upon the body, but we have not yet learnt their verdict. Report is, that they brought in—*Willful Murder by persons unknown*: Of this however, we shall soon be able to lay the particulars before our readers. In the mean while we cannot refrain from communicating such intelligence as has come within the range of our enquiry. Her name is Elizabeth Reeves, about 17 years of age—handsome—apprentice to a manufactory, and courted by a young tradesman of the vicinity, to whom it was reported she was shortly to be espoused.  
 In the afternoon of Wednesday after her work was done, she had requested leave of her mistress to take a walk to market, to purchase some fruit;—for which purpose she had obtained liberty, and a small sum of money from her mistress;—who saw no more of her until yesterday; when, as it has been traced, a boy, being on the fatal wharf at a very early hour, observed a man heaving stones on something, which the boy soon discovered to be the dead body of a man or woman, he could not tell which; that the in-sar, the man saw the boy, he leaped into a batten, and pushed off a few

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 In the afternoon of Wednesday after her work was done, she had requested leave of her mistress to take a walk to market, to purchase some fruit;—for which purpose she had obtained liberty, and a small sum of money from her mistress;—who saw no more of her until yesterday; when, as it has been traced, a boy, being on the fatal wharf at a very early hour, observed a man heaving stones on something, which the boy soon discovered to be the dead body of a man or woman, he could not tell which; that the in-sar, the man saw the boy, he leaped into a batten, and pushed off a few

**AUDIENCE.**

The following circumstantial account of the murder is copied from Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, and cannot fail to be interesting at this moment.—The almost prophetic remark of Capt. Dunlap, that the time would come when the perpetrator of this foul murder, although he should "take refuge in the hollows of the mountains or in the bottom of the deep abyss, must and will be vomited up again to appease the justice of the virtuous living," will strike the reader as singularly emphatical.  
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