

Sale by Auction.
On TUESDAY, the 17th inst.
At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late residence of Captain William Hall, Ann street, Fell's Point.
Will be sold at auction, by order of the Hon. the Orphans' Court, all the Personal Estate of the deceased—
CONSISTING OF

Household Goods and Kitchen FURNITURE, &c.
Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads
Bureaus, Tables, &c.
Looking Glasses,
China, Glass ware, &c. &c.
Attendance by
Wm. G. HANDS & CO.
Auctioneers.
July 10

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY.
The 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room, at the head of Frederick-st. dock,
Will commence the sale of
A variety of Dry Goods.
A part of which will be sold on a liberal credit, and consists of
35 bales first chop Blue Nanken
14 do. 21 do. do.
After which at 12 o'clock,
34 hhds. and 21 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
108 boxes Havana brown Sugar
55 do. first quality white do.
24 hhds first quality Molasses
24 hhds and 100 bags Green Coffee
218 bags St. Domingo Coffee
20 pipes genuine Holland Gin, &c. &c.
ALSO,
12 pipes } London Particular Madeira
17 hhds } Wine, nine years old, and
25 qr. casks } of a super quality.
C. O. Muller, auct'r.

Sales of Glass at Auction.
TO-MORROW MORNING,
The 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, will be sold at Auction, at Solomon Zitting's Warehouse, head of Market-street,
An extensive assortment of
IMPORTED WINDOW GLASS,
Most of it large sizes, suitable for Pictures, Churches, &c. viz.
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
containing
10 cases, each 3 boxes of 100 feet, 23 by 21
1 do. of 3 do do 31 by 22
23 do. of 3 do do 26 by 12
1 do. of 3 do do 26 by 20
2 do. of 3 do do 23 by 17
18 do. of 3 do do 23 by 15
19 do. of 3 do do 22 by 17
1 do. of 3 do do 19 by 11
OF THE SECOND QUALITY,
3 cases of 3 boxes of 100 feet, 24 by 21
6 do. of 3 do do 24 by 21
13 do. of 3 do do 23 by 17
2 do. of 3 do do 22 by 16
1 do. of 3 do do 21 by 15
3 do. of 3 do do 20 by 15
13 boxes, of 100 feet each, 12 by 11
24 do do do 8 by 10
27 do do do 10 by 12
15 do do do 7 by 9
20 crates Green Glass, and
10 do large Glass in circle, with Bull's Eye.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on terms which will be expressed at the time.
C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.
July 16

Sale by Auction.
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
The 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, will be sold by order of the Hon. the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county,
A frame House and Lot;
situated on Pratt, near Hanover-street—late the residence of Captain Joseph White, deceased.
Terms of sale and other particulars, will be made known at the time and place of sale.
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.
July 16

Sale by Auction.
On THURSDAY, the 19th instant,
At 12 o'clock, at M. R. Bays's wharf, will be sold, on a liberal credit, for approved indorsed notes,
THE SHIP
HEART OF OAK,
with all her materials as she arrived from Mexico—built in 1822, eight years old, sails fast, and may be sent to sea at a small expense—her inventory may be seen on board, and at the auction room.
C. O. MULLER, Auctioneer.
July 16

REMOVAL.
BENJAMIN CARTER
Has removed from his old stand, to No. 131, Market-street, next door to the Post Office, where all parts of Hats, Tricots, &c. will be attended to with usual punctuality.
American Cotton Goods,
Of almost every description direct from the manufacturers, such as Bedtickings, Bedding, Stripes, Plaids, & Chambrays, (very suitable for domestic wear) Sheetings, Shirtings, White, and Blue and White, Cottons, a very general assortment of Weaving Cotton, coarse and fine Warp and Filling, 2 and 3 Threaded Knitting and Sewing Cotton, and boxes of Cotton Balls; all of which will be disposed of Wholesale and Retail at Factory prices.
ON HAND FOR SALE,
An assortment of **STRAW HATS** of the most recent shapes, and superior quality.
SPLIT STRAW BONNETS repaired complete, and in any shape to suit customers at the shortest notice.
BONNETS or HATS made from New-Straw, to any pattern that may be requested.
All prices acknowledged.
July 12

WANTED.
In a small family near town, a careful attentive WOMAN that understands the management of Children. It will be useless trouble for any person to apply that cannot produce the most unquestionable testimonials of good character. Apply at this office.
July 12

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE.
TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1810.

BRITISH FEARS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.
The English government is greatly concerned for the fate of Turkey, in whose fair fields, they say, the rapacious soldiers of Napoleon will riot. They also assign as the cause, that France feeling the wants of commerce in her diminished or exhausted revenue, will resort to Turkey to supply the deficiency. The emperor of Austria is vilified for countenancing the intended attack; and accused of a penchant to a slice of the Mussulman's territory himself.—Now, it is very likely, that Austria will begin to flourish, from the moment of her being denounced by England; and the Grand Turk, it is quite as likely, will decline very rapidly; because England seems ready to bless him! For Heaven is pleased to set a mark of reprobation on England, by thwarting all her wishes. Her castles are blessings; her blessings, curses. Witness the fate of her allies,—they perish;—of her enemies,—they prosper. There is a visible mark set upon injustice.
It is suggested, that Napoleon intends to annex the Northern provinces of Spain to France, making the Ebro the boundary, and leaving the Pyrenees within the limits of France.

ENGLAND.
It has been asserted, that he must be a blind politician who does not reckon as certain the downfall of the present system in Britain. It is true, all the money-jobbing classes are firmly linked together, resolved to support the edifice of corruption to the last extremity—and for that reason we shall have a fair opportunity of judging whether a government whose ruling principle is corruption, can last. There are not a few who think the moral energy is not a necessary constituent of government; that there but two classes among mankind, the simple and the cunning; the one having a right to rule or to gull the other.—But, though these men throw out such principles as just and fair, they are not consistent enough to allow the unavoidable inferences; for, if might gives right, Buonaparte is justifiable for overturning the liberties of France, and rearing a throne by his genius and his sword—here he is a great and good man. If one may be the best policy, it will so far weaken the influence of morality. For in policy, we think that of avarice, avarice, impolicy, are to be found in the ranks of rapacity and injustice; we think that the obstinacy of the ruling faction in England, will accelerate their overthrow, and that the people driven to desperation by seeing no prospect of reform, will yet rise in their might and destroy the present system. Others argue differently; they imagine that the plan of mounting postage and funding for eternity, will keep England aloft; that it matters not what the amount of her debts is, the real debt is only the interest, which she can always discharge and meet the regular annual expenses of the nation, besides. We are of opinion, that if she can escape insolvency she may avoid revolution; but by no other means can she shun the catastrophe. The "Whig" extract from Dr Adam Smith's Essay on National Waste, here is a faithful summary; and a striking picture of England!—

"States have endeavoured in some instances, by pawning their credit, instead of employing their capital, to disguise the hazard they ran. They have found, in the loans they raised, a casual resource, which encouraged their enterprises. They have seemed, by their manner of raising considerable funds, to leave the capital for purposes of trade, in the hands of the subject, while it is actually expended by the government.—They have, by these means proceeded to the extension of great national projects, without suspending private industry, and have left future ages to answer, in part, for debts contracted with a view to future enjoyment. So far the expedient is plausible, and appears to be just. The growing burden too, is thus gradually laid; and if a nation be to sink in some future age, every minister hopes it may still be profitable in his own. But the measure, for this very reason, is, with all its advantages, extremely dangerous; in the hands of a precipitant and ambitious, a bad habit, regarding only the present occasion, and imagining a state to be necessitous, while a capital can be borrowed and the interest paid.

We are told of a nation, who, during a certain period, rivalled the glories of the ancient world, threw off the domination of a master armed against them with the powers of a great empire, broke the yoke with which they had been oppressed, and almost within the course of a century, raised, by their industry and national vigour, a new and formidable power, which struck the former potentates of Europe with awe and suspense, and turned the badges of poverty with which they had set out, into the ensigns of war and dominion. This end was attained by the great efforts of a spirit awaked by oppression, by a successful pursuit of national wealth, and by a rapid anticipation of future revenue.—But this illustrious state is supposed, not only in the language of a former section, to have preoccupied the business; they have sequestered the inheritance of many ages to come."

COMMUNICATION.
A case of the Natural Small Pox is now in this city, in Eutaw street, near the Methodist burial ground, of which it seems necessary to advise the public; inasmuch as the children who are yet liable to take this disease, are very numerous, not only in the immediate neighbourhood of the diseased person, but almost every other part of the city.
The young woman who is now unfortunately infected (this is the eighth day of her illness) cannot account in any way for her taking a disease not known to have been in the city for a considerable time—she had neither seen or heard of any person having the small pox, neither had she been out of town, nor in any place where it is suspected that she had been exposed to the contagion, which has seized upon her—a large family of children, brothers and sisters of this young woman, are now living in the same house, with her, and must unavoidably take the small pox, unless prevented by the Vaccine Matter, which I yesterday, though it is feared too late, inserted for them. In the distressing situation of this family, we have a convincing proof that there is no safety from the small pox, but by a steady and constant attention to the Vaccine—a proof too, intended, which ought to bring to the view of every negligent person, a serious duty which they owe to their offspring, viz. that of obtaining for them the security of the Kine Pock, as early a period as possible!
I have now an abundance of fresh and genuine Vaccine Matter, and will be happy to supply any person who may want it.
JAMES SMITH,
Superintendent of the Vaccine Institution.

July 14.

COMMUNICATION.
Mr. Irvine,
You have removed the veil from a few of the monstrous occurrences in the Washington Society of Maryland at the Circus on the 4th of July. I am going to relate an instance of dignified contempt, which I hope you will publish for the amusement and information of your readers.
The conjurers of the Society, you recollect, met in secret in the morning, before the vulgar or even the ladies were admitted into the Circus; and lo! when we got there, they had raised up Washington, as the witch of Endor conjured up Samuel of old time. We gazed at the hero; but none of us spoke to him—not being regularly introduced; and, in truth it seemed as if Robert Goosloe Harper intended to monopolize that honour. But, he result proved that Washington was no friend to monopoly.—When Harper rose to read his speech, he turned round and bowed to Washington—but, as I hope to be saved, Washington treated him with silent disdain, and never returned his salutation! To this I am ready to depose.
AN EYE WITNESS.

APPROPRIATE TOAST.
The following was given at a party of young ladies who amused themselves on the 4th of July, with an excursion from Salem to the Cowanshield Farm at Danvers, Massachusetts:—
"May the vainglorious of America prefer the wool, cotton, and flax of the United States to the French and English gewgaws!"

SELECT TOASTS—DRANK AT CHARLES TON.
The promoters of American Manufactures—they deserve well of their country.
The Mechanics and Manufacturers of the United States—The sun is up, let them be doing.
The President of the United States—May he never in his pursuit of peace tarnish the honour of his country.
The 24th Congress—May the American citizens find in them more love of liberty and less of gun than their predecessors.

The New Order in Council.
Is a conspicuous evidence of the injustice which now characterizes the conduct of the belligerents. To bring for plunder, it has been discovered by G. Britain, that there is one branch of commerce (it may be so called) which she has not monopolized. The right to fish in the ocean is a right common to all mankind—and no nation can prevent any but its enemy from enjoying a privilege. A war that it would have been too glaring an invasion of right to capture the unoffending fishing smacks of a neutral nation (which are generally permitted to pass even by an enemy) the British council have invented this gossamer veil of French influence to cover the enormity of the outrage. A connection with their enemy was the only circumstance which could ever have palliated the order, and it therefore attempts to consider all nations excluding British vessels from their ports as under French influence. The absurdity of such a construction is manifest, when we reflect that every nation has a right to interdict any commerce which it deems injurious to itself, and in so doing affords no just cause of offence to any other nation. It is the disputed right of a third party, when two nations are at war, to remain neutral. Nay, more, it is its duty, unless some paramount obligation (a treaty of alliance for instance) intervene. If such nation excludes the vessels of both belligerents from its ports, as the best mode of preserving its neutrality, it surely gives no cause of offence to either belligerent, and certainly no proof of its being under the influence of one or the other. And

yet the new order in council, pretending to consider such nations as under the influence of France, treats to them such measure as would only be justifiable to an avowed enemy.
There is one circumstance, perhaps, which deserves attention as it relates particularly to us. This order was issued early in May, when it was supposed by many in G. Britain that the interdiction of intercourse between the U. S. and that country, which existed prior to the end of the last session of congress, would be continued. At any rate, the interdiction was not known to be at an end when the order was issued, for it is dated only one day after the adjournment of congress. It might therefore have been intended to operate on the fishermen of the U. S.; although, as things now stand, it may not affect them. (Nat. Intell.)

COMMUNICATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.
The *Harsh Society* had their usual meeting on the 17th March last. The pupils of this association, consisting of one female, Miss O'Reilly, and eight boys, all blind, were introduced into the room, and convinced the company present that the attention of their venerable tutor, O'Neill, had not been bestowed in vain. It is a pleasing reflection that in making the "song of other times" this national society is made subservient to the noble purpose of relieving the sightless.
From the toasts drank on this occasion the following are selected:
Edward Bunting—May his perseverance in preserving our national melodies, continue to procure him that applause it merits.
The Irish Harp—May its strains be once more heard in the halls of our nobles.
The memory of Carolan—Song, "The Bard's Legacy."
The Dublin Harp Society—May our Harps ever vibrate in unison with those of our brethren in the south.
The memory of Miss Hook—the translator of our ancient Irish poetry.
General Vallancey—the Irish linguist and antiquarian.
Part O'Acit.
Miss Sidney Owenson.
Miss Bulson, who favoured the meeting by their secretary with the following beautiful and appropriate lines:
The Harp, that in darkness and silence forsaken,
Had slumbered while ages rolled slowly along,
Once more in its own native land shall awaken,
And pour from its cords all the raptures of song.
Unhurt by the mills as that o'er it were sailing,
Its strings in full chorus shall warble sublime;
Shall rouse all the ardor of patriot feeling,
And snatch a bright wreath from the vesties of time.
Sweet Harp! on some title of past sorrow
While dwelling,
Still faithful and sad breathes the numbing sound;
The bright sparkling tear of fond sympathy dwelling,
Shall freshen the shamrock that twines thee around.
Sweet Harp! o'er thy tones though with fervent devotion
We mingle a patriot smile with a tear;
Not fainter the smile, nor less pure the emotion,
That wait on the cause which assembles us here.
Behold, where the child of affliction and sorrow,
Whose eyes never gazed on the splendor of light,
Is taught from thy trembling vibrations to sorrow
One mild ray of joy, midst the hours of night.
No more shall he wander unknown and neglected,
From winter's loud tempest a shelter to find;
No more a sad outcast forlorn and dejected,
Shall poverty add to the woes of the blind.
O shades of our fathers, now awfully bending,
To witness these blessings we sever to impart;
Behold how the glory of Erin is blending,
With feeling the sweets that a song brings to the heart.
Soft, still these emotions, brother and sister,
Let the Harp ever sound o'er the general tide;
And its tones, the soft tear of compassion exciting,
Soft teach by its magic the sightless to smile.
Universal plaudits followed the recital, and the chairman next gave
The memory of our Walter Raleigh—May we never want a potatoe to share with a friend.
The memory of Charles James Fox.
The Earl of Meigs and the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick.
The conductors of the *Blind Asylum* in Dublin, and success to their benevolent attempts to relieve the miseries of their fellow creatures.
Our brethren in all parts of the world, who this day unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our tutelar saint.—
Song—"Pare you well, Kiltivy"
EDIN.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG PRESS.
Another curious calculation for Farmers and their State Legislators.
There are 94 Counties in the state Virginia.
There are on an average 500 freeholds in each county.
There are probably 4 useless dogs on an average on every freehold.
Amounting therefore to 188,000 dogs.
The same provision necessary to support these useless dogs would support 188,000 hogs.
Each hog is worth on an average 5 dollars and 188,000 will amount to 940,000 dollars.
Each useless dog will probably on an average kill 1 sheep a year, & 188,000 Sheep at 3 dolls each is 564,000 dolls.
Dolls. 1,504,000
1,504,000 dollars is more than three times the amount of the whole revenue taxes of the State.

Our Legislative gentlemen talk very much about economy in the use of public money;—are very cautious of supporting any Academy or other useful public establishment, for fear of increasing the taxes. Now if this calculation be correct it will be in their power to save to the state more than three times the amount of all the state taxes every year. If we are not misinformed the amount of the revenue in the gross is 466,877 dollars, which multiplied by 3 is 1,399,311, which is 154,939 dollars less than the amount of expense in maintaining the useless dogs of the state

Mr. Hume, in his history, speaking of the Great Charter, divides its provisions into three parts;—Those which relate to rights granted to the prelates; those to the Barons; and lastly, those in behalf of the people. It is to be observed that among the last of these is that article which has been so much insisted on by Sir Francis Purdett, as circumscribing the power of the house of commons to imprison at will; namely that "no Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseised of his free-tenement and liberties, &c. unless by the legal judgment of his Peers;" and it is upon the subject of these last provisions in behalf of the people comprising that which we have just cited, that Mr. Hume, an historian by no means partial to civil liberty, remarks that "they involve all the chief outlines of a legal government and provide for the equal distribution of justice, and the free enjoyment of property (the great objects for which political society was at first founded by men) which the people have a perpetual and unalienable right to recall, and which no time, nor precedent, nor statute, nor positive institution ought to desert them from keeping ever uppermost in their thoughts and attention."
Hume, Hist. chap. xi.

[London Pap.]
From London papers received at the Office of the Whig.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
IRISH TITLES.
Mr. Parnell rose, and said—"Sir, when I consider the recent occurrences relative to the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, I come forward with a considerable degree of delicacy.—(Hear, hear.)—Not that I feel that any argument which I shall have the honor to introduce, will, in my opinion, tend to lessen the right of Catholic emancipation; but that it may be used in the hands of the hon. Gentlemen opposite, as an argument against that which it was a disgrace to England not to grant.—(Hear, hear.)—I should feel happy, in the motion which I shall have the honor of proposing, that that question should be forgotten. If I am obliged to touch on it, I will do so with that delicacy that the merits shall not receive a taint; the ground work shall remain undisturbed; I will try, like a skilful painter, to retouch its borders, leaving the original as I found it.—(Hear, hear.) The motion I intend to move is for a reduction of the titles of Ireland; all classes of people in that country are concerned in them, and they must be all benefited. I will also show that it will tend to ameliorate the condition of all classes in that country. I present a petition, the Session before the last, from the county which I have the honor to represent; to the same effect as my motion shall be this night. The clause at that time avoided it, on the ground that they had not sufficient information; that now could not be an objection, and if it was, he would frustrate it by his motion, for it was only for a committee of inquiry. The greater part of the population of Ireland are not of the Protestant religion. The population amounted to five millions, and four millions of them are Catholics, and one half of the other million Protestant Dissenters and Quakers, which leaves the Protestants at half a million. The calculation I could make many comparisons from, but I will abstain; I will not speak of the West India Islands, or of South America, where the slaves form three fourths of the population.—(Hear, hear.)—I think the comparison bad, and will take the enumeration of Mr. Newland, who, it must be acknowledged, took great pains, that there were nine Catholics to one Protestant in Ireland. I will ask then, is it fair—is it just? Does common reason tell you they ought to pay equal titles, at the same time having their own clergy to support? I do not wish it to be understood, that titles should be done away with, without something being substituted in their place. Protestant Dissenters have as much complained as Catholics, on account of the