

New Auction Rooms,  
Nearly opposite the Theatre.

Groceries & House-keepers attend!  
On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,  
Will commence the sale of the Stock in Trade and Household furniture of a gentleman, about to leave the country, consisting of a variety of  
Groceries and Liquors.  
Excellent stand Casks and other Store Furniture.  
Crockery and Glass Ware.  
Plated and silver, &c.  
Elegant prints and paintings.  
Do. Mahogany furniture, &c.  
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers.  
June 27.

Sheriff's Sale.  
In virtue of the act of a assembly of 1774, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto—I shall expose to public sale,  
On SATURDAY, the 25th of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, for cash;  
All the right, title, interest and estate of Peter Geiser, in and to a LOT, No. 50—situate on the east side of Jones's Falls, beginning for the same on the S. W. side of High-street, 55 feet from the S. E. corner of the wide lot; and running thence with High-street, No. 17, W. 38 feet, S. 73, W. 8 1/4 perches, to Lot No. 47, thence with said Lot, S. 17, E. 35 feet, and thence to the beginning with the improvement of a small Dwelling House thereon. Taken at the instance of George Hass, one of the creditors of the said Peter Geiser, and to be sold by me as trustee aforesaid  
W. M. MERRYMAN, Sheriff  
July 28 law4w

FOR LONDON,  
The Ship SALLY,  
Having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged—the remainder will be taken on the customary freight.

FOR LIVERPOOL,  
The New Ship  
DALLON,  
Two-thirds of her Cargo engaged—the other third wanted.  
Both Ships shall have immediate dispatch.—  
For terms, apply to  
JAMES BAYS, or to  
JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker.  
July 27 dt9

REGULAR PACKET.  
THE SCHOONER  
MERCY & JANE  
CENTREVILLE PACKET,  
Will sail from the upper end of Bowley's wharf every WEDNESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and leave Cape Wile every SATURDAY morning at the same hour.  
BENJAMIN CALDER.  
July 25 2av1st0.

Washington Monument  
LOTTERY.  
FIRST CLASS.  
SCHEMATA.

1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000  
1 30,000 30,000  
1 20,000 20,000  
1 10,000 10,000  
3 5,000 15,000  
20 100 tickets each 25,000  
3 5,000 6,000  
14 1,000 14,000  
20 500 10,000  
25 200 5,000  
50 100 5,000  
100 50 5,000  
500 20 10,000  
1,000 15 15,000  
10,000 12 120,000

11,740 Prizes 350,000  
23,260 Blanks—Not two Blanks to a Prize  
35,000 Tickets at \$10 each 350,000  
Cash prizes subject to discount of fifteen per cent.  
Stationary prizes—as follows:  
First 7,000 drawn blanks entitled to 12 each drawn ticket 5,000  
5 10 15 & 20th days 500  
each day from the 21st to the 100 40th inclusive (excepting the 70 tickets constituting prizes) each  
The said 20 prizes to consist of the numbers from 10,001 to 12,000 inclusive, each hundred of the said 2,000 to be one prize, the first hundred or lowest number for the 21st day, and so regularly according to the 40th.  
First drawn tickets 12 15 20 31 33  
2 5th days, each 10 0  
Do 50 30 000  
Do 60 2 000  
Do 75 5 000  
Do 90 1 000  
Do 100 2 000

This scheme, to those who purchase with an eye to gain, offers advantages equal to any ever projected in America, but the managers know that the feelings of every citizen in his country, will prompt him to contribute his all in raising a monument of granite to the illustrious countryman, independent of all pecuniary considerations.  
They solicit gentlemen in every section of the union, generously to aid them in the disposal of tickets. All prizes will be paid at the expiration of 60 days after the drawing is completed.

MANAGERS,  
James A. Buchanan Nath'l P. Williams  
Robert Gilmer, jr. David Winchester  
Robert Miller James Barroll  
Issac M. Kim L. Hollingworth  
George Hoffman Fielding Lucas, jr.  
Edward J. Coale B. H. Mulkin  
Emanuel Taylor James Calhoun, jr.  
Washington Hall N. G. Ridgely  
John Frick Dr. James Cooke  
James Partridge James Williams  
Wm. Gwynn, John Comegys  
Wm. H. Winder,  
Tickets to be had at the different Lottery offices—of the managers and of Mr. Eli Simkins, secretary.  
Letters (postage paid) inclosing the cash for tickets, will be duly attended to.  
May 15.

Baltimore Price-Current  
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Articles	Per	Prices	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	8	10	
Butter, for exportation	—	15	20	
Coffee, W. I. best green	—	20	21	
Cotton, Georgia, upland	—	15	17	
Crushed, Baltimore	—	18		
Cheese, American	—	12		
Flour, superfine	—	10		
Flaxseed, (rough)	bush.	85	90	
Flaxseed, (cleaned)	—	—	—	
Gunpowder, Balt. man.	25lb.	15		
Grain, Indian corn	bush.	75	78	
Wheat, Virginia	—	2	2 6	
do. Maryland	—	1 95	2 6	
Hops (Fresh)	lb.	10		
Mead, corn, kiln dried	—	4 50		
Meal, corn	—	2 40	3	
Naval Stores—tar	—	3 50	4	
pitch	—	2 75		
rosin	—	3 50		
spirits turpentine, gal.	—	37	40	
varnish	—	30	33	
Pork, Balt. prime	—	16	17	
Rice, (Irish) per 100lb.	—	3 25		
Spirits, Gin, Amer.	gal.	92	1	
Whiskey, 1st pr.	—	64	65	
Sugars, Havana, white cur.	—	15	13 50	
do. brown	—	11	10 50	
Louisiana	—	11 50	11 50	
Leaf	—	17		
lump	—	17		
Salt, Liverpool, ground bush.	—	43		
Shot, Amer. all size.	—	14 50		
Tobacco, Maryland	—	—	—	
Up. Patuxent 1st	—	4 30	5	
Lo. Patuxent 1st	—	3 50		
Potomac 1st	—	3 25	3 50	
Eastern Shore 1st	—	3		
Virginia 1st	—	4 50	7	
do. middling	—	3		
Rappahannock	—	3		
Kentucky	—	6		
Tallow, American	—	11	12	
Wax, bees	—	53	55	
Wool Fleeces, Merino	—	—	—	
fat blood	—	78	1	
wool	—	37	50	
common country	—	30	37	
Stearns	—	—	—	
* Store prices.	—	—	—	
† Cargo prices.	—	—	—	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Six per cent.	101 a 102
Three do.	61
Louisiana, 6 per cent.	102 1/2
United States' Bank Stock	115 a 117
Maryland do.	570
Baltimore do.	340
Union B. of Maryland do. whole shares	111
half do	60 1/2
Mechanics' Bank do.	15
Alexandria Bank do.	no sales
Farmers' Bank do.	do.
Columbia Bank do.	do.
Potomac Bank do.	do.
Baltimore Insurance Shares	350
Maryland do.	450
Marine do.	300
Chesapeake do.	125
Union do.	100
Water Stock do.	21
Fire Insurance do.	16
Register's Town Road Stock	15
Fredericktown do.	19
York do.	18 div.
Merchants & Farmers Bank Scrip.	1 3/4 adv.
Commercial do.	1 3/4 adv.
Franklin do.	1 3/4 adv.
Marine do.	1-8 a 1-4 div.
Union Manufacturing do.	28

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."  
BALTIMORE:  
MONDAY, JULY 3, 1810.

JURISDICTION DENIED.

We assure the worthy printer of the Hartford "Mercury," that we are averse from pleading in a Bishop's Court, which our laws and our reason equally condemn. Therefore, we were impious enough to laugh at the Bull which appeared in a late Mercury;—proclaiming a minor species of excommunication, cutting us off from the society of the orthodox, and assigning us a brace of very uncomely "cousins." Why, my dear sir, should we, be coupled with the "non elect," like king John or Harry the Eighth, and blasted by the thunders of the church or a denunciation under the "blue laws?" We humbly presume, that the mitre had fallen over the man's eyes, when he told the congregation that we "abuse republicanism!" Now, when the blind lead the blind, you know my friend the consequence. If his worship had said, that we uniformly acted on the democratic maxim of—MEASURES, NOT MEN,—we had bowed to the truth.  
"And, tucked his gown to share the good man's smile."

Do you know, worthy sir, that twenty "notions" more or less, of a satirical nature, volunteered their service, ready aimed, in our defence; but we dismissed them till further orders; convinced, that you would not knowingly hurl "brimston fulmen," or suffer your paper to resemble the "Connecticut Mirror" in scurrility.

In old times, the godly patrons of Connecticut held it impious to pray for the ungodly whom they thought rejected by heaven. Ah, mo! am I interdicted from this sort of benefit of clergy?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in an adjoining county, to his friend in Baltimore, July 26, 1810.  
"Who are to be your next congress men? In this district (A Arundel and Prince George) the minds of the republicans are not yet in motion. What lamentable indifference the people of this part of the country already appear to evince, upon a subject of all others, the most interesting, viz: THE QUALIFICA-

tion of their legislators! To the people of each congressional district the period of election comes, like the cry of fire in a populous city. Each one supposes, the business can be done by his neighbors without his assistance; and thus he slumbers away the night or pursues his necessary avocations, without further interruption or concern, until presently his own property tumbles in the mass of general ruin; and nothing is left him except the very cheering recollection, that but for his own criminal indifference he might yet have continued to command all the ease which affluence could bestow, and that obsequious respect which waits on wealth and power."

"Mr. Vanhorne, it is generally understood, has expressly declined a reelection. May his successor have sufficient intelligence to estimate the rights, and enough of patriotic feeling to support the honor of his country—unrestrained by sordid calculations of pecuniary interest or popular favor! Servile beyond Asiatic servility, must be the soul of that American who with a view to his own personal aggrandizement; can rest silent and unmoved, when ignorance, corruption or pusillanimity, threaten his country with dishonor and ruin. No period since the revolution has equalled the present crisis, as regards the future destiny of this republic. Let the people look to the next congress. Indifference would produce a further disgrace, or total ruin!!

A "CLUE," (Communicated)  
It is well known to the people of Baltimore, that on a late anniversary of American Independence, R. G. Harper would not consent to celebrate the day. But this year, he pronounced a speech to the society of the sons of St. George, and others. What prevailed upon him to make such sacrifice of feeling?—It was delivered at the corner of King George's street! But he was consistent in opposing the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

A great deal in a few Words.  
If Congress at their last session, instead of trifling away their time in debating on Jackson's letter to the President had confined them to the violation of Erskine's negotiation with the American government, they would have been able to have brought our controversy with Great Britain to a point. If the first act of congress had been, to have requested the president to order Mr. Pinkney to make a demand for the ratification of that solemn league and covenant, accompanied with peremptory injunctions to leave England in ten days, if the demand was not complied with, there is no doubt the British ministry would have succumbed to the U. States. But this shilly-shally kind of conduct in congress, and losing the main question by the nonsensical debate on Jackson's letter, has been the principal cause of all our present difficulties.

The impressment of our seamen—  
The murder of our citizens on board the Chesapeake—  
The violation of the solemn negotiation made by Erskine—  
Are the three cardinal points to which the last congress should have attended; instead of which the session was wasted in the futile squabble about Jackson's letter, which was of no consequence in comparison with the other three subjects. When congress meet again, we hope these important matters will be brought to an ultimatum. [Bos. Citizen.

EXTRACTS

From Mr. Sprague's Oration (Concluded)  
[After enumerating and commenting on the wrongs inflicted upon us by King and France; and on the unflinching advocates of England who palliate or approve of all her enormities, Mr. S. continues:]  
From these nations we have nothing to expect. The immense power of Napoleon, is fatal to all hopes of redress from policy or interest. His only inducements, to indemnify us for the injury we have sustained, must be those which result from a sense of justice and moral rectitude, of each of which, he has evinced a perfect destitution. From England we might expect that her interest would plead in our favour. But whilst, by the prostitution of our flag, she can enjoy the trade of the continent, her spirit of commercial monopoly forbids any change in our favour. This rivalry of injustice, this novel state of the world, required a new remedy. War with England would, in a great measure, interrupt our commerce; a war with France would annihilate it: for, excluded from the continent, our markets would be so few and so gutted, that our goods would not defray the expense of exportation. One measure was so obviously proper to be pursued at this period, that it was impossible to mistake it, that measure was an embargo, and this measure our government wisely adopted. Would to God it had not been repealed! But avarice, British influence, and unprincipled opposition, unfurled the banner of rebellion, and congress too careless of the blood of the excisers of his opposition, abandoned the only means of safety. The consequence is, that millions of our property are now irrevocably vested in the coffers of Napoleon—Let those who opposed the embargo answer for their country for this immense sacrifice. Let those of them who personally suffer, acknowledge a providential act of justice to their unprincipled opposition. Be careful at your next election fellow citizens, that men who

have no fear of domestic insurrection, men who will support your president, are chosen. In such hands your country's honour may yet be preserved, and epigonage dealt to the perfidious violators of its rights, and its sovereignty.

So intimate is the connexion produced by commerce, that the poles and antipodes become neighbours, and the political affairs of nations the farthest removed from each other, are most intimately blended. Those nations with whom our connexion is most intimate, are England and France—the one irrevocable on land, the other on the ocean. They sway between them the destinies of nations, and have proved themselves equally regardless of every obstacle that justice opposes to their schemes. Europe and Asia are speaking monuments that desolation marks their progress, and that millions are sacrificed to their projects of ambition and avarice. Denmark, Spain, and our own country, are incontrovertible demonstrations that the laws of nations, the rights of neutrals, and the dictates of justice, have no weight in their scale of ambition and aggrandizement. No government on earth, but our own, is so free as the English; although the popular branch, from the defective state of representation, and the facility with which the ministry can purchase the elections of a majority, subservient to their purposes, exists in theory alone. The great exert of the English colonies, her jealousy of all commercial rivalry, and her power on the ocean, have entirely annihilated the freedom of the seas. France, to whose friendly aid we are in some measure indebted for the success we this day commemorate, is governed by the most extraordinary character the world has produced. Altho' his power is absolute, yet the people of France are in a situation infinitely preferable to that in which they were under their old monarchy. The lands, having been taken from the clergy and nobility, who then held them almost exclusively, and distributed amongst the people.— Besides this, the people have been relieved from many other oppressions.— According to that rank, by which men are elevated, not for their virtue and philanthropy, not for subduing their passions and benefiting society, but for the extent of their political capacity, and the splendor of their conquests, Napoleon is the greatest man the earth has produced. Dazzled with the splendor of his conquests, we almost lose sight of the misery by which they are won. Nearly all the inhabitants of Europe move at his pleasure; at his nod, kings reign, and the ancient kingdoms of the earth are overturned. Pursuing a policy, which regards only the end, the rights of other nations form no obstacle to his ambition. By the schemes of the monarchs of England and France, their subjects are involved in misery and destruction. By the conscription in France, all families without distinction, are stripped of their sons, who are dragged from their kindred and homes, to desolate other nations, and perish amidst their ruins.— The impressment in England, even more odious than the conscription of France, entails the same misery on its devoted victims. The conscription is universal, but the impressment is vicious distinction, while it immolates the seaman, leaves the excisers of war unaffected by its ravages.

The conquerors of our times have robbed war of half its terrors. The captured enemy, no longer contending, is treated with humanity; the rights of individuals are generally respected, and private property seldom invaded. Civilization marks their progress; literature, the fine arts and manufacture follow in their train. Superstition is de-throned, and oppressive orders annihilated. Turkey and Spain, which are soon destined to be conquered, and also Italy will be eminently benefitted by being subdued. Nothing but the power of Napoleon could abolish the Inquisition, and the horns of monks, friars, nuns and nuns which prey on the vitals of Spain.— Nothing but his power could civilize the savage assassins, and despotic tyrants of Turkey. Nothing but his talents have introduced into manhood the effeminate sons of Italy. The people of those countries will now begin to breathe free from the burdens and oppressions of ages. Holland and Switzerland are the only real sufferers. We are convinced that the colossal power of France is doomed to set with the star of Napoleon, and we believe that that power, who from the darkest prospects educes the happiest results, will divide the powers on the continent so equally, as will tend to preserve their peace, and that we shall not as formerly continually witness powerful kingdoms invading and trampling on their feeble neighbours. Next to England and France, Russia commands our attention. Here the rights of man are so little regarded, that one subject holds eighty thousand slaves, and the lowest and most numerous class, like the trees of the forest, pass with the soil. From these scenes of war, of horror and misery, we turn with pleasure to the western world. Here, free from the burden of the mother country, the colonies of Spain are aroused from the slumbers of slavery, and awakening to independence. Though in a political view, the benefit of their success to this country is problematical, yet as philanthropists, we wish them success.

SALEM, July 24.  
None of the Margaret's people saved.  
On Sunday last, this town was animated with a report, that a number of the people from the wreck of the ship Margaret (whose unhappy fate is strongly impressed upon the public mind) had been taken up and brought home.—It proved

to be true, though not to the extent our hopes had anticipated. Capt. Henry Larcom of Beverly, and Messrs. E. A. Irvine and John Vety of Salem, have been providentially saved and restored, as from the dead, to their rejoicing families, while most of their suffering companions have been left miserably to perish. Irvine and Vety are both extremely weak and emaciated;—but Capt. Larcom is much restored, and has given us some particulars of the melancholy occurrences in their former condition.

The long boat (as has been heretofore published) quitted the Margaret with 31 souls remaining upon her, on Monday the 21st of May at noon. The yawl was left adrift, having before been attached to the stern of the long boat, but was recovered by one of the sailors, who cast himself into the sea, swam to it, and brought it to the wreck, where they fastened her shattered parts together in the best manner they could. The people on board then proceeded to establish some order, to give the more efficiency to their exertions for self-preservation.— Under the direction of Capt. Larcom, whom they appointed to act as their head, a scaffold with a covering was erected on the quarter rails, and provisions and water secured and dealt out. The first week they had of plenty salt meat, pork, ham, flour, water, &c.— They also caught a turtle, and having found a tinder box in a chest, kindled a fire, and made soup which gave them all a good warm dinner—but the next day they were cooked for in a gale of wind on Sunday the 27th of May the upper deck of the ship was ripped up by the violence of the sea, the stern broken off, and their provisions and water swept away. On this Capt. Larcom and four others took to the yawl, as she was keeping a painter fast to the wreck— & the other 26 went forward to the bowsprit, with two gallons of wine and a little salt meat; and another stage was raised upon the bows, to live upon.

After the upper deck and the stern were gone, the vessel rose considerably so that the water was only about knee deep on the lower deck. They were able with a boat hook to collect from below, ham, &c. but for the want of water those were of little benefit. The wine above mentioned was all the drink they had for seven days; they then with great labor procured a pipe of brandy from the lower hold, which immediately proved fatal to many of them; for their great thirst prompted them to drink too freely of it, and 14 perished the succeeding night, among whom were Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Prince, two much lamented young gentlemen of this town. One (a black man) and perished two days before, of hunger and thirst, and another died the day after.

During their lying in this wretched situation, their miseries were aggravated by seeing no less than four sail of vessels to pass at distances too great to observe the wreck; the first of these was on the third day after the long boat had left them, and was so near that the yawl was dispatched to intercept her; the vessel was becalmed, and the boat gained so far upon her as to see the men moving upon deck; but at this critical moment of hope and fear, a breeze sprang up, which soon carried her beyond their reach, and they were obliged to return unsuccessful to the wreck, from which they had been so far as to lose sight of her.

Seventeen days had now passed away, without relief, and little hope remained of much longer preserving their existence. Capt. Larcom, then suggested the chance of moving with the boat further northward, as being more in the track of vessels; there were only three on board the wreck who were in a situation to take any interest in it, and these thought their chance is good to remain as to venture off in such a scattered boat without provisions. Captain Larcom, however, and the four that were with him (viz. Messrs E. A. Irvine, John Vety, Jephthah Layth and John Treadwell, all of Salem) determined on this expedition, and accordingly set a little sail, and stood north-west, having some pork, some brandy, and a quadrant on board. They left the wreck, by observation, in latitude 39, 12. Using the brandy very sparingly, they derived some support from it; their pork could not eat, for want of drink. After ten or twelve days sailing, it rained, and they saved some water by soaking their handkerchiefs and wringing them into a box, they also made a dip net of their handkerchiefs, and caught some small fish, which they split and dried, and from which they derived some nourishment. But their fatigue was excessive; while one steered, another was obliged to keep incessantly bailing out the water so that they nearly wore the bottom through. They had also some very rough weather. The 16th day after leaving the wreck Mr. Treadwell died, and on the twenty first Mr. Layth. At different times they had seen three vessels pass, without being seen by them. At length on the 23d day, their strength being almost exhausted, and scarcely a ray of hope remaining, they gave over all further exertion, and resigned themselves to that fate which seemed inevitable, when locking up, Capt. Larcom espied a sail about four miles distant. This gave them new life. Fortunately they were to windward, and they laid their course so accurately as to meet her directly in her path. It proved to be the schooner General Johnson, Capt. Stephen L. Davis, from Lisbon for Gloucester, on board of which they were received, and treated by Captain Davis with the tenderness of a friend, and the care and skill of a physician; and on Saturday evening they arrived at Gloucester.