

Sale by Auction.
Will be offered at Public Sale,
On WEDNESDAY, 6th of August next, at
4 o'clock in the afternoon, a
2 story Brick House & Lot,
To be simple, fronting 19 feet 4 inches on
the west-side of North Howard-street, and
extending back 120 feet, to a 15 feet alley—
This property is near the intersection of Sa-
ratorio and Howard streets, and is consid-
ered an excellent site for business, lying on
the alley a Brick Building, suitable for stor-
ing iron, ash, &c.
Terms of sale one-third of the purchase
money in hand, one-third in six, and one third
in 12 months, without interest.
Notes with approved indorsements will be re-
quired, and on the payment of the last note
an indisputable title will be given.
ALSO,
Immediately after the sale of the above de-
scribed property, will be sold,
A Lot of Ground,
Fronting 50 feet on the Reister's (commonly
called the Hoek's town) Triangle Road, and
running on Middle-street, 140 feet to a 20 feet
alley, possessing the advantage of three most
eligible fronts, subject to a trifling ground
rent.
Terms of sale, the same as above.
This property is situated a small distance
above St. Mary's College, and contiguous to
the type foundry of Messrs. Sower & Co.—
It will be deemed superfluous to point out
the advantages attending this situation either
as it respects health, beauty or trade, as it
will become obvious at the first glance to
every beholder. Attendance by
W. G. HANDS, & Co. Auctioneers
July 25

Sale by Auction.
On THURSDAY, the 8th August,
At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on
the premises, one or divided half of
Two Houses and Lots;
Situate at the corner of Pitt-street and Temple-
alley, in that part of the city called Old Town.
This property is sold by order of the Hon
the Baltimore County Court, and under the
direction of the trustee of the estate of Maria
Coleman & Taylor. Attendance by
W. G. HANDS, & Co. Auctioneers
July 25

Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY,
The 10th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, on
the premises, near Trinity Church, with-
out reserve, that
Valuable Property,
Formerly belonging to the estate of Mr. John
Ellis, fronting on _____ street for 7 feet and
100 deep—subject to a small ground rent. The
improvements are, one 2 story Brick House in
front, and a one and a half story frame back,
with a pump of excellent water before the
door.
Terms of sale, one-half cash, the residue in
6 months. Clear of all incumbrances to the
day of sale.
August 7

Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY,
The 10th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, on
the premises, near Trinity Church, with-
out reserve, that
Valuable Property,
Formerly belonging to the estate of Mr. John
Ellis, fronting on _____ street for 7 feet and
100 deep—subject to a small ground rent. The
improvements are, one 2 story Brick House in
front, and a one and a half story frame back,
with a pump of excellent water before the
door.
Terms of sale, one-half cash, the residue in
6 months. Clear of all incumbrances to the
day of sale.
August 7

Sale Postponed
The sale of the following property is
Postponed till Tuesday the 14th in-
stant
PUBLIC SALE.
By Order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore
County, will be exposed at Auction, on the
Premises, on
WEDNESDAY the 7th inst. at three o'clock,
P. M.
A Lot of Ground;
Situate on the west-side of Howard street, near
the intersection of Camden street. The Lot
is 25 feet 9 inches front, and 74 feet deep, and
a Frame House with a brick front thereon—
Subject to the year rent of \$5.42 per an-
num. Late the property of David Dupuy, deceased.
Term of sale one-half cash, and the residue
on a credit of six months.
SAM DUFFLY, Adm'r.
SAM. D. LEGRAND, Adm'r.
August 7

Postponed Sale.
All the right, title, interest and estate of
John Welch in and to a
Lot or parcel of Ground,
In Grub street, on which is erected a two
Story Brick House, as was advertised to take
place on Wednesday the first inst. is postponed
for the want of bidders until Thursday the
next, instant, precisely at four o'clock in the
afternoon for cash, at my office
WM MERRYMAN, Sheriff.
August 7

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of
the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore
of Maryland, and to me directed, will be
exposed to Public Auction, (for cash) at
the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th day
of August next, at 12 o'clock in the
forenoon:
ALL the right, title, interest, and estate of
Walter Simpson, sen. administrator of
George Dent, in and to a
Lot or parcel of Ground,
Fronting on Public alley 25 feet, and running
back to Dock alley on which is a Two Story
Frame House.
ALSO,
Another Lot or Parcel of Ground,
fronting on Water street 25 feet, and on Dock
alley about 75 feet. Seized and taken to sa-
tisfy Rosier's debt.
WM MERRYMAN, Sheriff.
August 1

Sale by Auction.
On SATURDAY, the 11th inst.
At 4 o'clock in the afternoon—By order
of the Hon. the Orphans' Court, will be
sold on the premises,
A House and Lot;
Late the property of Capt. Nicholas
W. Easton, deceased—situate in High-
street, Old Town.
Terms and other particulars will be
made known at the time and place of
sale. Attendance by
W. G. HANDS & Co. Acct's.
August 2

RICHMOND COAL.
A Cargo of the Best Sort of VIRGINIA
COAL, just received and for sale on accom-
modating terms, on the wharf opposite, ly-
ing at the head of Smith's dock. Parties
will find it advantageous to apply immediately.
August 7

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1810.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.
"Our minister's" Federal Republican
of yesterday opened its batteries in form
against the republican party in this state,
in the following terms of prophecy and
execution—which we copy, that our
readers may be aware of the CALCULA-
TIONS OF FEDERALISM.

The federalists ought to recollect,
that though congress and the executive
have disgraced the nation at large; yet
the democratic majority in the Maryland
legislature acquitted themselves with
honour, and commenced a system of
improvement which the federalists re-
sisted in vain. Such men deserve, and
shall have democratic support.

From the Federal Republican.
ELECTIONEERING.
The federal republicans of Worcester
county, intend to support the good old
cause with energy; and have no doubt of
success. They will be vigorously se-
conded in every other part of the state,
where the division and relative strength
of parties ever encouraged a contest.—
The state of Maryland we have every
ground to believe, will reascend to her
proper station at the ensuing election.—
Opposed by all the fraud, expense, coun-
ing and personal exhibition of a de-
perate faction, rendered furious by the
imminent danger of the destruction of
their corrupt leader and the final ruin
of their cause—the federal party pos-
sessed the real majority at the last election,
and eventually had returned against
them, under every disadvantage, but
four members, which they lacked of an
equality; though the returns proceeded
from their breadth majorities and di-
vided counties viz. Frederick, Calvert
and Worcester. We are persuaded that
exclusive of this circumstance, intruded
and bad votes have kept the small ma-
jority for two years past, in Cecil and
Kent, on the democratic side. Even
this unhalloved advantage they will not
retain the ensuing election in both coun-
ties, and more probably in neither.

FEDERAL LYING.
It is remarkable, that the subject of
the following lies from the Federal Re-
publican, has been of an explanatory na-
ture—refuted—and still, Wagner
and Hanson have persevered in repeating
the untrue. They who know the unde-
viating pillars of this paper, will laugh
at the absurd imputation of its support-
ing monarchy—but the falsehood is intend-
ed to operate abroad, and to have a coun-
teracting effect, in whitening that trea-
son of the British faction to the Ameri-
can constitution, of which the late Bri-
tish minister has furnished official proof.
Many things which are scouted even by
the federalists in Baltimore, are designed
for and believed in the country.—This is
the federal plan: "We have time and
talent for lying; we will employ that
capital to serve our party; having a su-
perabundant supply on hand, we will
circulate it, and if one lie of every ten
gains belief among the people, then the
day's our own." So federalism lies from
principle, and disregards any means
provided it may reach the end in view.
People at a distance may credulously
argue, that, as the following assertions
were made in Baltimore, under our very
eye, they must be true—and they
never saw them contradicted; for Wagn-
er and Hanson take especial care to
exclude from their proscribed print the
evidence of their own lying.
We are aware that language so harsh
and personal, cannot be resisted by our
readers, but no language is severe
enough for wretches who dare to repeat
often refuted falsehoods: We copy the
following from the Lib's Museum or
Federal Republican of Saturday:—
"Last winter a series of essays were
introduced to the Whig, to excite the
same feelings [hatred of the constitu-
tion and love of monarchy]. The
public were then assured with all the
gravity of political learning, that the
constitution under which we live—the
happy and cherished production of
Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Pink-
ney, and the other worthies and patriots
collected in a constellation of wisdom—
that it is their work had become as worth-
less as a dead corpse; that the public
happiness could be secured only by a
more efficient government; and that it
was our duty to adopt without delay an
hereditary monarchy. As the alarm was
taken by some of the democrats who had
not seen the drift of their party plots, it
was necessary for the Whig to extricate
itself from the guilt of propagating such
diatribe, even from another pen. The
writer was therefore declared to be some
political parson of New England, whose
crudities the editor had only had the
complaisance to publish in his paper,
with a protest against the monarchical
substitute, but without, as far as we re-
member, any disapprobation expressed
against the assertion of the constitution
being rotten and effete."

We will say nothing in this place,
about the hypocrisy of worshipping Al-
exander Hamilton, and denouncing an-
other for proposing a scheme like Ham-
ilton's—but observe, that a writer in
January last, professing to have two ob-
jects in view, viz. to rouse congress
to energy, and to expose the sche-

ments of a foreign faction in this country,
(by which I understood the Essex Jun-
to, &c.) was permitted to publish some
introductory numbers in the Whig.—
But, he had not proceeded far when I
found his doctrine had a federal tenden-
cy, and I took the trouble of adding a re-
futation to a couple of his essays by way
antidote—but it is not strange, that the
tory printers copied his text without my
notes! They took what they liked. As
that writer was continually harping about
Washington, and proposed to take the
executive magistracy from his line, it is
not improbable he was or is a member
of the "Washington Society"—it being
the custom of the tory party to use
Washington's name to weigh down his
principles. Whether he is one of their
chaplains, I know not, nor care not; I
have confuted him. Perhaps Wagner and
Hanson are not satisfied with the result
of the argument, since they advance
with new weapons to the charge. In
answer to the imputation of Messenger's
being a French monarchist, we stated
that he was an American episcopal cler-
gyman, who had received his education
in England. Now, say they, the Whig
connived at his assault upon the con-
stitution. The following extract from one
of my comments on "Messenger" will
show that this part of the story is as
false as any of the rest: "In truth, the
inaction of congress for two years has
sickened the hopes and unstrung the
confidence of many of the most zealous
votaries of liberty—But, forever fixed
be the constitution! If defective, let it
be amended, not destroyed. Democracy,
with all its faults and errors we will
never resign." Such was our monarchy
on the 8th of January last—Such shall it
remain. As Wagner or Hanson has re-
ceived the buried falsehood, we intend
to supply it with the air of truth, to try
whether its federal lungs can endure it.
We will, perhaps, recur to some link
connected with this subject, and though
we may find it necessary to treat Wagn-
er and Hanson in the same manner, yet
we would be wanting in justice to our
feelings, if we did not profess our belief
that the former has some little decency
and regard for truth, but the latter is a
finished scoundrel, who has apostatized
from truth and deserted the standard of
his country. It is not, however, for their
sake or their weight that we stoop to
note any of their publications.

From the London Monthly Review.
DRUMMOND'S LUCRETIVS.
ART IX. *The first Book of Titus Lucretius Carus: of the Nature of things*
Translated into English verse by the
Rev. Mr. Drummond (of Belfast)—
LONDON: R. & J. DODD, 25, Abchurch-lane.
1810. 4s. 6d. boards—
Longman & Co.

In our review of Mr. Good's trans-
lation of Lucretius, (vol. 54 N. S. p. 387)
we fully examined the character, the dif-
ferent degrees of praise attributed in
different ages to that character and, in
short, the whole history of the Epicurean
poet. We also gave a detailed ac-
count of the merits of his translators;
and, after having observed that Creech,
the first Englishman who versified the
whole of this author, had left a vacuum
in our literature that was not yet filled,
even by the translator then immediately
under our review, we invited some lu-
cure attempter to render Lucretius into
good English rhyme. We are happy
to announce that this attempt has been
successfully made by Mr. Drummond;
we say successfully, though he has yet
presented us with only the first book of
his original; but, at such a specimen
we strenuously encourage him to pro-
ceed; and, if he does not, he will play
the part of genius concerning its strength,
—*parcentis vobis atque
De exentiis casu consulto.*

Creech wrote in rhyme, and scarcely
in rhyme; since he was by no means a
versifier, and only by courtesy a poet—
However, he did not do the proper sort
of verse for a classical translation; for had
Mr. Good written blank verse like Mil-
ton himself, or any great hero of this
measure, still it would have been blank
verse, and, as such, unfit for a classical
translation.

I, not this fact, whatever may be
the cause, that our didactic and descrip-
tive, may all our blank verse writers, (ex-
cept our old dramatists) have run into a
prolixity and extravagance of language, an
Asiatic ornament, a verbiage, as unpoeti-
cal as it is unnecessary?
This verbiage Mr. Good most impeni-
tably displayed; and we wished that it
had been in our power, when we receiv-
ed his book, to compliment him with a
command of English poetical expres-
sion, as we could wish respect to his
Greek, Latin, Italian, and we know not
what other ancient and modern learning
Mr. Good is a scholar but not a poet—
Mr. Drummond we think is both. His
analysis of the contents of the first book
of Lucretius is luminous and satisfactory;
and his translation of it, with the excep-
tion of the passages pre-occupied by the
gigantic mastery of Dryden, is by much
the best that we have ever seen. We
shall not now trouble our readers with a
detail of dull and exploded epicurean
doctrines; nor even do Mr. Drummond
the justice of quoting his account of
them; (which is better, most probably,
than any we could draw up ourselves;
for where genius is manifest, we do not
forget that exclusive attention must ef-
fect something;) but we shall enable the
public to judge whether the following
verses be not good in themselves—whe-
ther they do not fully and fairly on the
whole represent Lucretius—and whe-
ther, if they do, and are the forerunner

of others equally good, Mr. Drummond
will not deserve the praise of being the
only adequate representative of that di-
vine old poet, to whom our nation can
lay claim:

Long human life lay grovelling on the
ground,
In galling chains of Superstition bound,
That horrid monster, whose terrific head
Lowered from the heavens, and shook
The world with dread,
Till one bold Greek dared all her rage
defy,
And marked her visage with undaunted
eye;
That noble Greek, whose truth illumined
soul
Not all the powers of heaven could e'er
controul,
Nor threatening bolts loud vollying from
above,
Nor all the thunders of our fabled Jove:
They only roused his ardent spirit more,
To burst those bonds that ne'er were
burst before,
Nature's close bulwarks;—with superior
sway,
His soul in triumph forced resistless
sway
Beyond the limits of the mundane frame
That rise implied in ever-during flame.
He soon explored the vast unbounded
plan,
Shewed whence and how this beauteous
scene began;
To what creation's plastic powers ex-
tend,
Their range, their limits, origin and end;
Crushed in her turn fell Superstition lies
Beneath our feet inglorious, ne'er to rise;
The daring triumph to the blest abodes
Exalts us morals equal to the gods.
Fear not lest Error pour a guilty lay
Or impious Science lead the soul astray;
But hear, O hear, to what atrocious deeds
The direful power of Superstition leads.
Let Aulis tell how, shackled in her chain,
The best, the bravest of the Grecian
train,
At Dian's shrine with Iphigenia stood,
And the pure shrine defiled with pure
blood,
Her virgin locks a holy band enroll'd,
And veil'd her cheeks beneath its ample
fold;
Before her weeping friends, the altar
nigh,
Stood her sad sire, nor raised his stream-
ing eye;
While the fierce priests, tho' eager for
her life,
His weep respected, and concealed the
knife;
On knee submissive sunk the virgin low
In speechless grief and mute-implo-
ring woe;
But vain were tears, and vain a daugh-
ter's name,
Her royal lineage, and first born's claim;
For to the altar trembling and dismayed,
By cruel hands was dragged the spoils
maid,
O how unlike the gay elated bride,
Led from the fane in Hymen's festive
pride!
She, ripe for bridal joys, in all her
bloom,
Meets from her priest-led sire an early
doom,
And falls, the purchase of a vagrant
breeze,
To wait his navy o'er the Phrygian seas.
Such fool submission Superstition craves,
Such the fel'd deeds to which she drives
her slaves!"

We have purposely omitted the far
famed and most beautiful description of
the dawning glories of spring; not only
because we quoted it in our review of
Mr. Good, but because Mr. Drummond,
however well he may have translated
this passage, (and he has translated it
very well) cannot but fall short of the
immortal Dryden who has here put
forth his strongest strength.—In that
no ble passage, however, in which, (at the
end of the first book) Lucretius attempts
to expose the absurdity of the Peripate-
tics, who contend that a solid heaven sur-
rounds the universe, to prevent this dis-
persions of its component parts through
infinite space—in that noble passage,
Mr. Drummond has amply shewn that,
where no greater predecessor had bal-
laded his endeavours, he too can be great,
can be poetical, can be original:

They fondly urge that heaven the whole
surrounds
With solid, strong, insuperable bounds,
Lies like winged flame the barriers of
the sphere
Should sudden burst, and thro' the void
e'er
And heaven's bright temples mid their
thunder fall,
Earth sink beneath, and ruin whelm us
all,
Dissolved to atoms, and with earth and
heaven
Far—hurl'd th' enormous waste confus'dly
driven,
Not in an instant leave behind a trace
But senseless atoms and deserted space.
From whatever point primordial seeds
you strike,
That moment ruin grasps the whole a-
like,
The gates of death fly open to the blow,
Thro' which th' out-rushing seeds of
crowded matter flow"

We will not weaken the effect of these
animated lines by any other remark than
one—Mr. Drummond has translated the
abstruse, the metaphysical, more pro-
perly speaking, the nonsensical passages
of the first book of Lucretius, better
than they deserved. If he will beware
of suffering his philosophy to freeze his
poetry, we may express a hope as well
as a wish, that he may translate the rest
of this majestic, though most irregular
poem, as happily as he has translated the
beginning.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE YAZOO FRAUD.

The very first bar, which meets us in
the examination of these claims, is the
decision of the Supreme Court of the U.
S. This is the entering wedge, which
is to drive every thing before it—the
rights of the nation, as well as the ties of
public virtue. For, if we may believe
Mr. Peck, this document decides "ALL"
the points in controversy in favour of the
Georgia grants—"The merits of these
grants were fully discussed, the title of the
purchasers under the act of 1795
adjudged valid, and the rescinding act of
the state of Georgia of 1796 declared
NULL and VOID."

We might indeed meet the Yazoo
hero on the threshold, as to the truth of
his own assertions. For is it true that
the supreme court has made this very
GENERAL decision in words, whatever
may have been the scope and spirit of
their reasoning? The special case with-
in their contemplation was that of a
"purchaser for a valuable consideration,
without notice"—and what is the summa-
ry of their decision, in words? It was,
that the state of Georgia could not pass
an act, by which "the estate of the p.f.f.
in the premises so purchased could be
constitutionally and legally impaired"
But let us pass this over—We contend
that the opinion of the Supreme court
was incautiously and improperly pre-
nounced. We say that this was a case
where there was a fictitious issue made
up between the parties; in such case is
there not every possible scope for collu-
sion, to the defeat of justice? May not
parties agree on those facts, on which the
whole case hinges—which facts, there-
fore, should be contested and weighed
with the utmost caution?

Judge Johnson seems to have ended
where he ought to have begun. "I have
been very unwilling, says he, to proceed
to the decision of this cause at all. It
appears to me to bear a strong resemblance
upon the face of it, of being a mere
feigned case." Yet his "confidence in the
respectable gentlemen who have
been engaged for the parties," bishes all
his "scruples." They would never
consent to impose a mere feigned case
upon this court? They! the Lawyers!
And, pray, from what romantic bar were
the ideas of judge Johnson excited?
Are the lawyers of South Carolina so
many Wytches? Will they never vindicate
causes which their consciences do
not approve? Are not good fees apolo-
gies for every thing? Was not Warren
Hastings himself fortunate enough to
secure advocates? Besides, is it not the
interest of these respectable to "make
the worse appear the better reason?"—
The "scruples" of judge Johnson would
have been more creditable to him, if they
had but persuaded him to pause upon
the very threshold of his argument.—
How much better would it have been, if
he had at once declared, that he would
not proceed to the decision of the cause
at all, so long as there was such "strong
evidence upon the face of it of its being
a mere feigned case!"

The parties to this suit were Messrs.
Fletcher and Peck—each of them is a
Yazoo claimant; and one of them sues
the other for the purpose of making
good his own title. Is not the interest
of these parties the very same? Flet-
cher's interest is to secure the *terra firma*
which he has bought—and Peck's, to
fertilize his claims to those extensive
tracts, of which he is "the principal
owner." Each of them would have re-
gretted, if the other had been baffled of
his purpose. Was it, then, to be pre-
sumed, that Fletcher would have put
forth all his strength to overthrow the
pretensions of Peck? Is there not a
suspicion, upon the very face of it, that
that this was a mere feigned issue to try
the titles to the land? This issue par-
ticularly rests on the 54 count, in the
declaration:

"The third count recites the undue
means practised on certain members of
the legislature, as stated in the second
count, and then alleges that, in conse-
quence of these practices, and of other
causes, a subsequent legislature passed
an act annulling and rescinding the law
under which the conveyance to the ori-
ginal grantees was made, declaring that
conveyance void, and assenting the title
of the state to the lands it contained.—
"The count proceeds to recite, at large,
this rescinding act, and concludes with
averting that, by reason of this act, the
title of the said Peck in the premises was
conclusively and legally impeded and
rendered null and void."

After protesting, as before, that no
such promises were made as stated in
this count, the defendant again pleads
that himself and the first purchaser under
the original grantees and all inter-
mediate holders of the property were
purchasers without notice
"To this plea there is a demurrer and
joinder."

We ask then, if this defence was such
a one, as the state of Georgia, or the U.
S. would have set up, if they had been
a party to the suit? Were those exertions
made to prove the fraud and existence
of "such premises," as the case requir-
ed? Above all, were the requisite ex-
ertions made to disprove the plea of
"No Notice," on which this whole ques-
tion was made to hinge, in the decision
of the court? What is easier in such
cases than a collusion between parties?
In the present instance, the important
ingredient of Notice, is *in fact*, to all
intents and purposes, relinquished. Was
the Message of gen. Washington, on the
17th of Feb. 1796, enforced? Was the
special Warranty of their conveyances,
enforced? Were all those circumstan-
ces which were calculated to rouse the