

**Sale by Auction.**  
On **THURSDAY, the 9th August,**  
At 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on  
the premises, one undivided half of  
**Two Houses and Lots;**  
Situate at the corner of P-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 Messrs  
Colman & Taylor Attorneys.  
Wm. G. HANDS & CO.  
Auctioneers.

**CAUTION!**  
This is to caution the public against  
purchasing the above property, as not one inch  
of it does now, or ever did, belong to the  
firm of Colman & Taylor—it is not supposed  
that any person knowing the situation of this  
property, would ever so far violate the laws  
of humanity, honor and honesty, as to pur-  
chase it. However, should there be any person  
on the day of sale inclined to purchase  
the above property, as advertised, they may  
rely on having no trouble with their bargain,  
than they are aware of.  
**THE RIGHT OWNER,**  
Or a Friend to Justice  
August 4

**Postponed Sale.**  
All the right, title, interest and estate of  
Jon Welch in and to a  
**Lot or parcel of Ground,**  
Containing 27 acs, on which is erected a two  
Story Brick House, as was advertised to take  
place on Wednesday the 1st inst. is approved  
for the want of bidders and Thursday the  
next instant, precisely at four o'clock in the  
afternoon for cash, at my office  
**WM MERRYMAN, Sheriff.**  
August 5

**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 9th  
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 Mott, in and to a  
**Lot or parcel of Ground,**  
Fronting on Public alley 10 feet, and running  
back to 12 1/2 feet, on which is a Two Story  
Frame House.

**Another Lot or Parcel of Ground,**  
fronting on Water street 25 feet, and on Dock  
alle about 75 feet. Seized and taken to satisfy  
Rostler's debt.  
**WM. MERRYMAN, Sheriff.**  
August 5

**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 1/2 acre 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 inst  
**PUBLIC SALE.**  
By Order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore  
County, will be exposed at Auction, on the  
Premises, on  
**Tuesday the 11th inst. at three o'clock,**  
P. M.  
**A Lot of Ground;**  
Situate on the west side of Howard street near  
the late section of Camden street. The lot  
is 25 feet 9 inches front, 47 1/2 feet deep and  
a frame house with a brick front there on.  
Subject to the yearly rent of \$5.40 current yr.  
Terms of sale, one-half cash, and the residue  
on a credit of six months.  
**ANN DUPEY, Adm'x.**  
**SAM. D. LEGRAND, Adm'x.**  
August 7

**Sale by Auction.**  
ON **FRIDAY,**  
**The 10th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Chase St**  
**Stiles's wharf, Pitt's Point, will be sold,**  
on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed  
notes,  
**A beautiful**  
**NEW SCHOONER,**  
Built in 1855—195 tons per register—  
built at this place by Air  
Thomas Keapp, of the best in terms—con-  
siderable speed and capacity—she is fitted  
with 20 oz. copper—increased to 18 galls—she is  
fitted and fitted in the most complete man-  
ner, and it is expected will prove a very fast  
sailer; and is now ready to receive a cargo.  
**ALSO,**  
**A beautiful new schooner,** built  
at  
**SCHOONER,**  
In then about 180 tons per  
register—she is completely fitted  
and fitted with the best materials—it is  
approved by judges will prove a fast sailer,  
and is now ready to receive a cargo.  
**C. J. Muller, act'g.**  
August 3

**Sale by Auction**  
ON **FRIDAY,**  
**The 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, at Frederick**  
**street dock will be sold on a liberal cre-**  
**dit, for approved endorsed notes,**  
**A FRIGATE**  
**HAPPY COUPLE,**  
Nathan 176 tons or 1800 barrels—  
with all her materials as  
she travels from sea. She was built of  
the best materials, sail very fast and may be sent  
to sea at a trifling expense. Her inventory  
may be seen at the Auction Room.  
**C. O. MULLER, Auc'r.**  
August 3

**SHEATHING COPPER.**  
**JONA MCKIM, Jun**  
Has received an assortment of SHEATHING  
ING COPPER—which will be disposed of  
on the most moderate terms.  
Aug. 6

**THE WHIG.**  
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."  
**BALTIMORE:**  
**THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1810.**

The Washington papers of yesterday  
are quite silent on the subject of the rum-  
oured "important dispatches" from  
England. If such are received, they must  
doubtless be forwarded to Mr. Madison  
who is at his farm in Virginia—the secre-  
tary of state being also absent from the  
seat of government. Perhaps we will  
soon learn how far their importance ex-  
tends.  
We copy the following from the Na-  
tional Intelligencer of yesterday.  
*Extract of a letter from Mr. Jarvis the*  
*American Consul at Lisbon, dated*  
*June 17, 1810*  
"There has not existed so great a scar-  
city of grain and flour in Portugal at any  
period since I have been here, as at this  
moment. Flour is now 16 1/2 dollars a bar-  
rel equal at the exchange to 77s. sterling,  
the purchaser receiving it from on board  
and paying the duty; and the approach-  
ing harvest will not produce any sensible  
effect on the market, as the low land  
wheats have suffered extremely from the  
uncommonly wet spring."

**ATONEMENT—of a new kind, &c.**  
Heretofore, a good act or thing was  
"necessary to expiate a bad one; but, an  
elegant writer of Reflections in the Fed-  
eral Republic, speaking of the present  
state of society throughout the civ-  
ilized world, as affected by the late re-  
volutions, &c. says, "A good many su-  
perstitions in religion have been wiped  
away; though at the same time we must  
confess the progress of infidelity has al-  
most attained for this."  
This very intelligent and intelligible au-  
thor, who speculates on the progress of  
improvement, thus damps our hopes,  
and throws us backwards 7 centuries:  
"The declension of our state of society,  
brought about by the influence of the  
French politics and philosophy is some-  
thing far more to be deplored than if the  
country were invaded by an army of  
barbarians!"  
Now we go forward again, with our  
author, who thinks that mankind are  
wiser than ever, and may ameliorate  
their political condition by changes in  
government:—"The development  
which the human mind has received, and  
the energy and activity which have been  
given it in the scenes it has passed thro',  
may operate favourably—may dispose it  
to calm reflection; and with the terrible  
example of France on the one hand, and  
the FLATTERING one [oh, how very  
flattering!] of Great Britain and the U.  
States on the other, may excite them to  
make efforts to improve their condi-  
tion."

Here we are landed; but our author  
puts out to sea once more without com-  
pass or guide—he tells us; that in polit-  
ical enquiries we must at last trust to  
chance or providence, for the subject is  
too vast to be comprehended, too deep  
to be fathomed. As this edifying wit-  
ter moves in every direction, weaving  
and unweaving, now inciting hope, and  
inspiring doubt, we cannot avoid recom-  
mending him to the public as a most im-  
partial essayist, who refutes himself, lest  
some presumptuous reader should boast  
the glory of a victory over him.

**FROM THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN.**  
**THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.**  
Written by Thomas Paine, on being asked  
by an Englishman for a few lines  
on the subject by way of postscript.  
OF all the wonder's men ever saw  
That merit his applause,  
Since Adam delved in Paradise,  
And Eve made beds of roses,  
The greatest wonder of them all,  
And free from all confusion,  
It is—O lift your hands and eyes—  
The British constitution.  
It is as stable as the hills,  
That have endured forever;  
It is as fleeting as the waves  
That glide in yonder river:  
It is as changing as a maid,  
Just when she is betroth'd;  
'Tis this, 'tis that, 'tis either thing,  
'Tis every thing, 'tis nothing.

**FOR LONDON,**  
The Ship **SALLY,**  
Having a considerable part of  
her Cargo engaged—the remain-  
der will be taken on the custo-  
mary freight

**FOR LIVERPOOL,**  
The New Ship  
**BALLOON,**  
Two-thirds of her Cargo en-  
gaged—the other third wanted,  
both ships shall have immediate dispatch.—  
For terms, apply to  
**JAMES BIAYS, or to**  
**JOHN BOLTE, Ship-Broker.**  
July 20

**HYPOCRISY.**

**Mr. Irvine,**  
I was much diverted with the ex-  
tract in this morning's Whig, from the  
Jacksonian print in this city. As the  
leaders of the faction are so confident of  
federal success at next election, perhaps  
you are not aware of the great and ex-  
tensive but secret exertions of the Jack-  
son corps through the state; perhaps  
you are ignorant of the impudent strat-  
agem of employing the name of Wash-  
ington now when this hero is dead, to  
effect what the British army failed to do,  
when he was living,—the overthrow of  
republicanism. To let you know what  
labour these creatures undergo, I will  
submit a brief sketch of a long constitu-  
tion,—I mean that of  
**THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF**  
**MARYLAND,**

As it is called, devised by a branch of  
the Essex Junta in Baltimore; and into  
which some honest men have been en-  
ticed. With this society, they expect to  
work wonders.  
The object of the society is falsely stat-  
ed in the 1st article, to be the mainte-  
nance of the principles recommended in  
Washington's Farewell Address [Did  
Washington advise a division of the U-  
nion?]

The officers of the society shall be a  
president, three vice-presidents, two  
chaplains, a secretary, and a treasurer.  
These officers, excepting the secretary,  
who is appointed by the president, are  
to be chosen by ballot after the 22d of  
February, 1811, and are to hold their of-  
fices "during the pleasure of the soci-  
ety."  
N. B. HARPER, the companion of  
BURR and BOLLEMAN, is the present pre-  
sident; Little Hanson, the secretary of  
the gang.

When practicable, one vice president  
to be taken from the Western Precincts,  
one from the city, and one from Fell's  
Point. Removals may be effected by  
the simple appointment of a successor  
to any officer, which can only be made  
on motion at a stated meeting, seconded  
by five other members, and not other-  
wise; of which motion notice must be  
given at a previous stated meeting. I  
send you these trifles to illustrate the  
favourite doctrine of federalism,—no ro-  
tation in office, or great difficulty in ef-  
fecting any.

The president is to preside at their  
meetings, and call occasional general  
meetings at discretion, &c. The vice-  
presidents' duties are described by the  
very title, "to assist the president, and  
act in his stead."  
"It shall be the duty of the CHAP-  
LAINS [don't laugh!] to attend at all  
public exercises and celebrations of the  
society, and to open and conclude them  
by suitable religious addresses."  
The secretary is to keep a regular ac-  
count of the proceedings, and to assist the  
committee of correspondence, in  
letter-writing, and so forth.  
The treasurer is to guard the money  
chest, to pay the drafts or orders of the  
president, to keep account of all receipts  
and expenditures, specifying the source  
of every receipt, the object of every ex-  
penditure, and the authority by which it  
was made."

The committee of admision consists  
of ten members resident in the city or  
precincts—Its stated meetings are  
monthly, but each vice president may  
summon a special meeting at any time—  
five are a quorum for transacting busi-  
ness—But the vice-presidents are mem-  
bers ex-officio of the committee of ad-  
mission, and may preside at its meetings  
according to seniority.  
On applications for admision, two  
dissenting voices shall exclude the appli-  
cant.  
The hypocritical face of introduction  
is as followeth verbatim:  
"When an applicant is approved by the  
committee, he is introduced by the reg-  
nator member, to the president of the  
society at a general meeting, who  
shall then standing and with an audible  
voice read to the applicant (present) who  
shall then stand and uncovered,  
veridict:  
"You A. B. do solemnly swear that  
you have carefully read Washington's  
Farewell Address, and do firmly hold all  
the sentiments and principles which it  
contains: that you consider the political  
system adopted and pursued by Wash-  
ington on discharging his administration of  
the government of the United States as the  
only one capable of supporting a republi-  
can government in this country, and of  
maintaining his rights in property and  
independence; that you will to the ut-  
most of your power exert all legal and  
proper means, both singly and in un-  
ion with this society for bringing back our  
government of the United States to that  
system; that for the purpose of render-  
ing such exertions more effectual, and  
of aiding to the utmost in the attainment  
of this great object you have become a  
member of the Washington Society of  
Maryland, and that you will in all things  
demean yourself as a faithful and zealous  
member of the society according to the  
constitution and to such regulations as  
may in conformity therewith be adopt-  
ed."

Sectional meetings are to be held in  
the city and precincts according to the  
divisions stated above.  
**Art 5.—FINANCES OF THE SOCI-**  
**ETY.**  
This is an important branch of the  
constitution—  
"Regular contributions" consist of 2  
dollars paid by each member "for ad-  
mission and an annual contribution of 2  
dollars for ever after."  
Persons unable to pay these sums,  
are recorded in a separate list, and called  
"free members."

**Section 1. Committee of Contributions.**

1. There shall be a committee of con-  
tributions and accounts, to consist of  
seven members, and to be annually chosen  
by ballot on the 4th of July  
3 It shall be the duty of the commit-  
tee of contributions and accounts, to as-  
sess on the members of the society, ex-  
cept those on the list of free members  
such sums as may from time to time  
be voted by the society, which assess-  
ment shall be made according to the  
ability of each member to pay as nearly  
as it can be ascertained by the commit-  
tee

To make a list of all such persons  
in Baltimore or elsewhere within the  
state, as not being members of the soci-  
ety may be friendly to its views and ob-  
jects, and to assess on all such persons  
according to their ability to pay, as  
nearly as it can be ascertained by the  
committee, their respective proportions  
of all sums of money voted by the soci-  
ety.

To address letters to all such persons  
in the name of the society, informing  
them respectively of the assessment so  
to be made, and of the object of it as  
pointed out in the vote of the society,  
and requiring them to pay their respec-  
tive assessments to the treasurer or such  
person as he shall appoint to receive  
them—to furnish the treasurer with two  
schedules, one containing the names of  
all the members of the society on whom  
any assessment shall have been made,  
with the sums respectively assessed on  
each; and the other containing the  
names of all other persons on whom any  
assessment shall have been made, with  
the places of their residence and the  
sums in which they have been respec-  
tively assessed."

I have learnt, Mr. Printer, much more  
delectable matter about the establishment  
of branches or sectional societies in the  
several counties of the state, and in the  
various districts of the same county—  
with their presidents, vice presidents,  
CHAPLAINS, &c. to make regular reports  
of numbers, funds and operations to the  
HARPER SOCIETY, from which they are  
to receive the key note; but I am so al-  
lured I can write little more  
Attacked in the rear by the arts of the  
Harper corps—taken in flank by the  
county members, who will act as rifle-  
men, and decoyed in front by the name  
of Washington—Democracy will not see  
another summer. It must expire in  
October next; and then the CHAPLAINS  
will be called in to perform the funeral  
service. The federal lawyers in Balti-  
more aided by the holy clergy through  
the state, will overturn the present fa-  
bric, and build a new one to be called  
Church and State.

In my tremor (for I am a democrat) I  
forgot to inform you, that you need send  
no more papers to the country—the  
Federal Republican is every where, sent  
gratis to hundreds who don't care about  
it. Now, sir, every word of the preced-  
ing is true.

give up the war, and with it the mono-  
poly of trade, which alone enables her  
to support her gigantic establishments?  
Let us suppose an European peace  
were made, what would be its effects on  
England? We must suppose such a  
peace made on terms of reciprocity; for  
it never can be made until England aban-  
dons her unjust tyranny on the ocean.  
Under the auspices of such a peace  
the trade of England would be reduced  
to its natural level, and so reduced, it  
would unquestionably sink greatly below  
its present nominal amount. There is  
every reason to believe that it would fall  
much below that of 1802, the period of  
peace with which that of 1809 is vaunt-  
ingly contrasted. For it ought to be re-  
marked that the amounts given by the  
chancellor of the exchequer exhibit the  
nominal value of the relative trade at  
those periods, and not the quantity of  
goods imported or exported. Now, it  
may be assumed on a moderate compu-  
tation, that owing to the numerous ob-  
structions of trade, and the increased  
price of every article of subsistence in En-  
gland, the nominal average value of all the  
articles of trade has risen since 1802 to  
least thirty three and a third per centum.  
We know that many of the articles,  
and especially that great class, of which  
wool is the principal raw material, have  
risen more than one hundred per cent.  
Taking then the average of 33 and 1/3  
per cent, the effect of a peace would be  
as follows:  
It would reduce the imports from 36  
to 24 millions, an amount less by 7 mil-  
lions than that of 1802  
It would reduce the exports of British  
Manufactures to 23 millions, an amount  
less by near 4 millions than that of 1802:  
And it would reduce the exports of  
foreign goods to 10 millions, an amount  
less by 9 millions than that of 1802  
In addition to these deductions, would  
be the great diminution of the quantum  
of British commerce, that would inevita-  
bly flow from other nations gradually  
getting back their share  
[National Intelligencer.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA:**  
**SIR**—I have read, with much satis-  
faction, your observations on the corrup-  
tion of Mr. Erskine and Mr. Car-  
ning, as also the different quotations,  
and sincerely hope both will be attended  
to by the people—they will then be con-  
vinced, that England is not acting from  
a capricious whim, nor yet from a mo-  
tive of injuring her avowed enemy al-  
one—but, from a systematic and deep  
laid plan of monopolizing all commerce,  
and rendering us and every other nation  
tributary to her, and dependent on her  
for whatever external commerce they  
may have, and so completely so as to  
deprive them of all but such as may be  
obtained from them by special licence.  
Nor is this system new—special licence  
perceive it so far back as the attempt to de-  
prive the Dutch of their herring fishery,  
on the northern coast of Europe. Their  
whole colonial system is connected with  
it—the restrictions laid on our commerce  
before our struggle for independence,  
and which they were extending as our  
population and commerce increased, led  
to our resistance, which resistance pro-  
duced us independence— which indepen-  
dence entitled us to the use of the seas  
in common with them and all nations,  
and the freedom of commerce to all na-  
tions disposed to open their ports to us.  
This for a time we enjoyed, and while  
enjoying we prospered, this prosperity  
excited their jealousy, and has led to a  
renewal of that system which we com-  
pelled them for a time to relinquish, in  
these days, though less rich, and less  
powerful, but more virtuous. We know  
our rights, and value them so high as to  
think them worth contending for at the  
risk of all our property and all our lives.  
How we ever for a moment should have  
lost sight of rights so long contended  
for, and secured at such an expense of  
lives is truly astonishing: an alarm it  
is true was taken in '92 and '3, and if the  
point had then been contended as it  
ought, it would have been forever re-  
linquished, and we at this very day we  
been in possession of all the rights of a  
free and independent nation, but unhap-  
pily for us, in '93, a love of ease and  
love of wealth got the better of the prin-  
ciple which entitled us in '76, and for  
those we betrayed away our rights, and  
ceded by treaty a principle to Great Brit-  
ain, that we ought a second time to  
have reclaimed our property and lives to have  
maintained; in that treaty we ceded  
to England the right to intercept our  
commerce, and carry our vessels into  
their ports. The short sighted politi-  
cians of the day could not see the ill  
and consequences that would rise out of  
it. And the avicious merchant who  
never calculates beyond the present voy-  
age, and to whom some profitable com-  
merce was permitted, gave his ready  
consent to the abridgement of a part,  
ignorant of the sacrifice; nor did our  
government then conceive that, the per-  
mitting an encroachment to be made  
on one branch of commerce would ever  
lead to the destruction of others, nay of  
all; they appear to have forgotten the  
principle we contended for, and for the  
maintenance of which the government  
was established, and equally to have lost  
sight of the system which England ever  
has been labouring to establish, the mo-  
nopoly of all commerce—this she was  
aware, after our successful resistance,  
she could only establish by cunning and  
by degrees; too well she knew that if  
she attempted to cut a large slice from  
the cake it would be missed and give al-  
arm, but if she began by paring round,  
she by degrees would get to the centre,  
to resist then would require a tenfold  
strength. She has now nearly par-  
[National Intelligencer.