

Sale by Auction.

POSTPONED. The Houses and Lots on Water-street, reverted to be sold on Thursday the 16th...

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN of excellent character, about 21 years of age, he is expert at cooking and washing...

NOTICE!

AS the subscriber wishes to retire from public business—the office is to be sold...

Eagle Tavern or White House

Situate in High-street, and forming the public square in Chester-Town, Md. This valuable property has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of years...

New Tea & Grocery Store,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA CHEST, Corner of Market and South streets, and directly opposite the Franklin Bank.

Imperial in 2 lb. leads 10 quarter chests Imperial 10 do Gumpwader 20 do Hyson 12 do Young Hyson 40 catty boxes Imperial & Young Hyson...

SUGARS. Best Muscovado 1st & 2d quality New-Orleans Havana's Lite Do. Crown Loaf, Lump, Piece & Bastard SPIRITS.

WINE. 800 bottles superior Claret 700 do choice Old Port 500 do fine Old Madeira Burgundy 50 quarter casks Madeira 5 do Old Port Sherry, Lisbon and other Wines.

SPICES. Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cassia, Pimento, B. Pepper, G. Pepper, G. Ginger, R. Ginger, London Mustard and American Do.

CHOCOLATE. Baker's best No. 1 Do. do. 2 Do. do. 3 Do. do. 4 Do. do. 5 Do. do. 6 Do. do. 7 Do. do. 8 Do. do. 9 Do. do. 10 Do. do.

SOAP. Windsor, Castile, white & brown Soaps Basket Salt Mushroom Ketchup Tamato do Sillad Oil in bottles and flasks Ground Nuts Fibers, Almonds, Figs, Italian, Currants and Raisins Essence of Spruce Cigars in chop White Wax, Spermaceti, Sampson's mould and dipt Candies Pearl B. by, Sago, Oat-meal, Starch, Rice, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Rajice, Scotch Snuff, &c.

BLACKSMITHS. Two or three BLACKSMITHS wanted. Apply to ENOCH & JESSE LEVERING. August 18 ec3w

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1810

Ship Ann, Flower, arrived at New York, August 16 from Gothenburg, in 60 days Left there June 13, about 100 sail of American vessels, among which were the following, from Baltimore:—Brig Henry, schooner Hazard, schooner Manlius, sch'r Matchless, waiting orders.

On the same day arrived ship Union, Piece of Salem, 129 days from Calcutta—Left ship Euphrates, Decost, for N. York in 20 days

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Dispatch, from Rochelle, arrived at New York on the evening of the 16th—having sailed on the 20th of June. The Mercantile Advertiser says:—

"Mr Robert Bailey came home in the Dispatch, and is the bearer of dispatches from general Armstrong to the secretary of state

"Mr Bailey informs us, that our affairs with the French government, had not met with any favourable change, that the most of the American vessels seized at St. Sebastian, had arrived at Bayonne, and that it was not known what time our minister would leave France for America

"We have seen a letter from Paris, of the 14th of June, which states, that no order for the sale of American vessels and cargoes had at that time been issued by the French government.

THE SEASON OF REWARDS,

I mean the election for members of the 12th congress, is fast approaching: The constituents of Mr Smith of Erie, and those of William Findley of Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, seem determined to oust them from the 12th congress—for their votes on the embargo law, submission bill, and bank question. God send, that the people, the sovereign people, as every where display the dignity, the pride, and port of sovereigns.

BOTH SIDES.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser "most positively contradicts the truth of an extract from the Lexington Reporter, stating that Mr. Pinkney sent Mr. Joy in an official capacity to Copenhagen: but, that Mr. Joy held a consular appointment for Rotterdam from the government of the United States, was considered a suitable person, and was accordingly sent by several merchants of LONDON in the trade of this country, to claim some American property in a state of sequestration at Copenhagen, without any documents to that effect from Mr. Pinkney, whose ideas of propriety are too well founded to grant any such while resident at a court in violent hostility to Denmark

The Aurora published the preceding, with the following quaint rejoinder: "This contradiction most positively, we undertake most positively to contradict, not only upon better than the anonymous authority of a gentleman of New York, but upon as good authority as that of Mr. Pinkney himself."

TEXT

"The name of an American is still a proud one" NAT INTELLECTUAL.

COMMENT—said, dig zealous comment: "KILLED, on board his B. M's brig Unique, on the 21st May, 1809, on the attack of a battery about four miles north of Basseterre, Guadeloupe, David Chase, a native of Philadelphia—He was PREPRESSED by his majesty's sch'tr Baerhou, in Nov. 18 6, out of the E. deavour, a Guinean of Liverpool. Any person that gives undoubted claim to next of kin, will by application to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hear of some thing to their advantage. Like wise, by application to Messrs. Pendleton & Edmonston, Trinidad; Black & Hay, Antigua; or Gordon & Collar, Dominique"

Generous advertisement! This American is first in pressed, he is killed; and by way of paying for his carcass, his "next of kin" are invited to apply for wages—what a compensation for life! Surely we see the most objection in the world; or rather, we see it at present, a reason. Britain impresses our citizens, France burrs our vessels; and it rests with either of these foreign powers, to change our relations with the other. Federalism has triumphed over misrepresented democracy.

INVISIBLE PETTICOATS.

The following advertisement is copied from an English paper: "Mrs MORRIS (late Mrs Robertshaw) informs those ladies she has had the honour to serve for several years, and ladies in general, she has now ready for their inspection an entire fresh and extensive assortment of her patent Elastic India Cotton Invisible Petticoats, Drawers, and Waistcoats, all in one or separate Articles, much approved of by every lady that has made trial of them, for their pleasant elasticity and delicate colour, will add much less to size than a cambric muslin, and warranted never to shrink in the wash. Ladies whose health requires them to wear lamb's wool all the year, Mrs M keeps a regular assortment of the above articles in real Spanish lamb's wool. Children of every size, and made to pattern.

FOR THE WHIG.

To the Citizens of the United States.

GENTLEMEN,

There is no natural or political body but is subject to the variations and injuries of time. Both are composed of springs, wheels and ligaments, all in perpetual motion, and all liable to wear out and decay; and as the parts are mortal, the whole must be mortal too. But in many respects, a political body has the advantage of a natural one.—We can often look into its inward frame and texture; and when any of its constituent parts are decayed or worn out, can supply it with new ones. We can frequently annex additional props and buttresses to support for some time a tottering building, and hinder it from falling on our heads. This is often all that can be done, when the government is in a chaotic, or bad state; and this is what is every honest man's duty to do, when he can do no better. I thank God our government is yet sound and vigorous; but if some of its members or supporters be corrupted or decayed, there are materials at hand to supply the defect. Our country abounds with men of courage and understanding, nor are there wanting those of integrity or public spirit; and many begin to get sick and ashamed of the acts of the tenth and eleven Congress. It is yet in our power to save ourselves: most men have inclinations to do it: and it is only owing to the art and address of our common enemies, if we do not agree on the means of doing it.

I dare therefore affirm, that there is such a general disposition towards asserting our rights and independence throughout the whole Union, that it there should be found in the next congress as many honest, bold and wise men, as would have saved Sodom and Gomorrah, America is yet safe in spite of all the efforts of delusion and bribery. I dare also as freely affirm, that if some vigorous resolutions are not then taken in redressing all sorts of grievances and public eruptions—the liberty of America—my heart can speak no more.

It rests with you, gentlemen, to give motion to the machine. You are the first springs that give life to all virtuous resolutions. Such as you shew yourselves, such will be your representatives: such as is the tree, such will be the fruit. Choose honest, free, and independent men: they will act honestly for the public interest, which is your interest. It is not to be expected that criminals will destroy their own handy work; that they will either reform or punish themselves; or, that men who have brought our misfortunes and disgrace upon us, will go about in good earnest to redress them; or even own that there are any such! Besides, deep wounds must be probed and searched to the core, before they can be cured; but those who caused them, can seldom bear to see the operation, much less will they pay for the cure, if they can be at ease by the death of the patient.

Let us not, therefore, my countrymen, desert or deceive ourselves. Let us not imagine we can be safe, if ever such men can again get into power. Let us not be seduced with false promises and deceitful assurances; but let us judge what we will do by what they have done. What warm and plausible arguments have you formerly heard and received! What impetuous storms and hurricanes of false and counterfeited zeal against oppressions of every kind; and increasing the public debt; and against the destruction of your trade and industry—cumulus, alius. Are you perfectly easy and contented in every one of these complaints? Now, therefore, my best friends, is the time to help yourselves: now act honestly and boldly for liberty and your independence, or forget the glorious and charming sounds. Let not a public traitor come within your distance without treating him as such.—Throw your eyes about you, several counties and districts; choose your patrons, your protectors, your known friends and neighbours. Choose for your representatives, men whose interests are blended with your own: men who have no bias to the public's debt, but have suffered by them as much as you; whose eyes have suffered; men who have no jobbed in their pockets.

Is it for your sakes, think you, that these jobbers of stock, of honesty, and of their country, come to cross you? Rather you and law to you? Do you or can you believe that they come to improve the now fortunes to increase yours? Or think you not that they will have their pennyworths out of you? Depend upon it they will; and for every dollar they expend of your money, they will have ten or more in its place. But the way your choice upon such as will neither buy nor sell you. No man will bribe you into your own interests, or spend his time and money that he may have leave to serve you, but will think himself at liberty to make restitution to himself.

You, gentlemen, are the constituents of wealth and power. From your labors and industry arises all that can be called riches, and by your hands it must be defended. The President, his Secretaries, civil and military officers, with the whole tribe of clerks and door keepers in short, all the expenses of the government, army, navy, &c. are defrayed by you. Then as you pay for all, constitute all, direct all, let your will be the law—not the vote of those who thwarted that will.

Forget then, my friends, the foolish and knavish distinctions of hot headed democrats, quids, Englishmen, Frenchmen, &c. &c.—sounds which continue in your mouths, when the meaning of

them is gone; and are now only used to set you together by the ears, that you may pick your pucker. I own myself to be one of those, whom one side in respect, and the other in contumely, call a staunch republican and whig; and I never yet discouraged with the caudal and sensible men of the various denominations named above, who did not concur with me in opinion, when we explained our intentions. We could not shew our duty to our country and government more effectually than by expunging and bringing to exemplary punishment, all who had betrayed it and us. It will now be, gentlemen, at your door, to put an end to the application of such silly and wicked gibberish. Choose those who have no interest to continue it, and it will not be continued. Consider, my dear friends and countrymen, what I have said, and what must happen; should you elect men, whose talents are below mediocrity, who have already betrayed and will again misrepresent you. If you did but know, gentlemen, how you are used at Washington, by those who think it worth their time to flatter you in the country, and to your faces, you would not want my advice and admonitions. Here are called, the Mob—the Stupid Herd—the Canaille—and your interest scarcely ever thought of by those men, who thus miscall you—men, who have no more wit, and much less honesty, than yourselves—men, whose insouciance and swiftness are owing to wealth, which they have plundered from you. It depends now upon yourselves whether you will deserve these base and reproachful names, or not. Shew, at the ensuing elections, that you are men—American—Independent and republican men—and you will be used as such. But, if you will sell yourselves, or be imposed upon as heretofore, by men wearing the mask of republicanism, without talents or abilities to defend it in the hour of danger, they will have a right to act the same face over again, and make harvest gains, out of a villainous bargain. For my own part, I cannot give myself leave to despair of you, because I must at the same time despair of American liberty and independence. You are your own Alpha and Omega, our first and last resource when your virtue is gone, all is gone. I seldom write for the public, but if God spare me health and ability, you shall again hear from me, something more on this subject. Washington, August 4th, 1810.

COMMUNICATION

The late examination of the young ladies in the Baltimore Female Academy, afforded much pleasure to a large and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen who attended on the occasion—This academy is conducted by Mr. Matchett and Mrs. Brown, in such a manner as justly entitles it to the patronage of the community, and promises to be a valuable acquisition to our city. In the different classes the pupils acquitted themselves in a style of superiority that excited admiration. The English language was read with intelligence, promptness and facility, as well as with such correct emphasis and musical cadence, as evinced equal diligence and industry on the part of the pupil and the teacher. The parsing of the language and the application of the rules of grammar, gave additional proof of acuteness and attention. The stents displayed by the head class in the mode of reading blank verse, in analysing the sentences, in reducing them to prosaic arrangement, and pointing out the rhetorical beauties, poetical allusions, tropes and figures, which form the ornaments of that species of composition, afforded still stronger evidence of care and industry. Numerous specimens of writing were exhibited, beautifully executed; and the copy books discovered equal evidence of neatness and correctness. From such specimens, the mind need not despair of arriving at high attainments in literary improvement; and as an encouragement to its aspiring progress, nearly as many examples may be advanced of force of talent, readiness of intellect, and boldness of imagination, in union with the winning graces and softer accomplishments, as the proud and pre-eminent lord of the creation can boast.

With exultation we mention the names of the Gracchi, of Julius Caesar and of Augustus, the venerable and respected names of Cornelia, Aurelia, and Antonia in ancient times. Those few characters which shone with such clarity, and stand so high in the rolls of fame, will be pronounced with esteem and admiration as long as the world endures. Need I recall to recollection Madam Dacier, the first of critics; the historic woman and profound erudition of Mrs Macculey; the splendid periods of Madam De Staël; the richness and profusion of Racine's exuberant style and brilliant fancy; the glowing diction of Mrs Montague; and the flowing sweetness of Madam Saverigne; and many others that might be mentioned? These examples presented before young ladies will have a noble effect to excite them to diligence in their studies and animate them with the laudable ambition of attaining to literary excellence: with such views before them, they will be naturally roused to ascend higher and higher on the scale of improvement, and advance to that distinction in letters which the desires of their instructors, the hopes of their friends, and above all, the anxieties of their parents fondly wish them to realise. What delightful sources of information in History, in Geography, in Poetry, in books of genius, taste, and the fine arts to attract their attention and raise their hopes of securing to them-

selves an honourable rank in the fields of science and polite literature!

After a general and minute examination on Geography and the Maps, the following problems were expertly solved on the Globe before the company, which discovered an accurate acquaintance with the subject:

- 1st. The latitude of a place being given, to rectify the Globe for that place. 2d. The latitude and longitude of a place being given, to find that place on the Globe or Map. 3d. Any place being given, to find its latitude and longitude. 4th. The longitude of any place being given, to find all the places which have the same latitude. 5th. To tell the difference of latitude between any two places, and also the difference of longitude. 6th. The day of the month being given, to find the Sun's place in the ecliptic. 7th. The day of the month being given, to find the Sun's declination for that day. 8th. The latitude and day of the month being given, to find the Sun's meridian altitude for the day. 9th. The latitude, day of the month and hour of the day being given, to tell the Sun's altitude for that hour. 10th. The latitude being given, to find the time of the Sun's rising and setting, and consequently the length of the day and night at any time of the year. 11th. To find the length of the longest and shortest day at any given place. 12th. To tell the Sun's right ascension on any day of the year. 13th. To find the Sun's oblique ascension, and declination, the day of the month and latitude of the place being given. 14. The latitude and day of the month being given, to find the Sun's amplitude, &c. 15th. The latitude and day of the month being given, to tell what other day of the year will have the same length. 16th. The hour of the day being given, in any place, to tell what o'clock it is in any other part of the world, and consequently the difference of longitude between any two places. 17th. The day of the month being given, to find those places to which the Sun will be vertical on that day. 18th. The day and hour in any place being given, to find the particular place to which the Sun is then vertical. 19th. To find the distance between any two places on the Globe. 20th. The latitude and day being given, to tell at what hour the Sun will be due east or west on that day. 21st. To find the antipodes in any given place, viz those places which have opposite seasons of the year and times of the day.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE.

At a quarterly meeting of the board of trustees of this Seminary, held on Monday, the 6th inst it was recommended to the committee formerly appointed to solicit contributions for purchasing Philosophical Apparatus that they now proceed in the business—and the Colonel James Mosher be added to the committee, in the room of the late Thomas McElderry, esq.

The salubrious and central convenience of the college-lot and buildings, which the board have confidence will be increased early in the ensuing summer—the spacious, airy, and healthful accommodations of the several class-rooms—together with its other advantages, it is hoped, cannot fail to secure to the institution the encouragement of a liberal community.

The present proficiency of the more advanced classes is such as demands a proper apparatus for their entering on a course of the higher mathematics and natural philosophy. The students in these classes are employed in reading all the higher classics, usually requisite for candidates for the first literary honours, at the most eminent Colleges and Universities in this country or in Europe. They have read the best parts of the works of Cicero, Livy, Sallust, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, in Latin; and of Homer, Xenophon, Longinus, and Colletanea Græca Majora, in Greek. The beauties of these authors have been carefully and critically explained to them, together with their excellent tendency for forming a taste for classical composition, as well as for the enlargement and direction of the powers of the mind; they have also made tolerable proficiency in the French language, and in elementary mathematics.

From this imperfect sketch of the state of the College, it is hoped that the enlightened friends of literature and science will see justifiable ground (especially since no public aid can be procured from the state) for the Committee of Collection applying to them for their liberal assistance, in behalf of an institution, in the success of which, it is presumed, not only Baltimore, but the state in general may find some interest.

The diffusing beams of literary light and science, cannot be confined to the source whence they originate; and let it also be considered, that, as every branch of useful knowledge, under proper patronage, thrives best by the zealous co-operation of different talents united for one great end; so in like manner the advantages of a College system, have been found greatly superior to any other, for carrying into complete effect the important interests of education, in all its various branches.

JOHN C. WHITE, *Acting pro. tem.* Wm. SINCLAIR, *secretary.*