

Sale by Auction.
ON FRIDAY
(At half past 9 o'clock)
The 7th inst. at the New Auction Rooms, corner of Lane and Lemon streets, and nearly fronting the new Theatre
Will commence the Sale of
A variety of Dry Goods;
Among which are,
A few pieces of Damask Draper Table Cloths, 6-4 to 8-4 wide, of superior quality, and suitable for families.
Also, without any reserve,
At the request of the concern, a variety of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
AND
One Trunk of Jewelry.
Immediately after the sale of Dry Goods, A quantity of St. Domingo Coffee, and other Groceries.
And, as usual, a variety of
Household Goods & Kitchen Furniture,
Part of which is new and of superior quality.
In course of sale,
An old fashioned Phaeton.
Wm. G. HANDS & Co.
Auctioneers.
Sept 5

NOTICE.
Since the Partnership of **CATOR & OWENS,** has dissolved by mutual consent, the Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has **OPENED** a
Grocery & Commission Store;
No. 106, HIGGINS'S WHARF, three doors below where he formerly kept, where he intends keeping a General Assortment of
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
of the best quality—where Country Merchants and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms; and all Goods entrusted to his care, shall be attended with the greatest care and punctuality.
JOHN CATOR
N. B. GOODS received on storage, as above
Sept 5

NOTICE.
That there will be an **ELECTION** held on **MONDAY**, the first day in October next, at the usual places—for two **CONGRESSMEN**, one for the County, and one for the City. And six **ASSISTANT CLERKS**—two from the County, and two from the City, to represent us in the ensuing Session.
Wm. MERRYMAN, Sheriff.
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1810

STOLEN.
Between 2 and 3 o'clock, yesterday, eleven **SILVER TEASPOONS**, marked in cypher **J. E. H.**, by an elderly man in the character of a beggar. Ten dollars will be given for apprehending the thief, or five dollars for the spoons. Silver smiths are cautioned against purchasing them if offered for sale; and the owner requests that they may be stout, and half a dollar will be paid for each spoon, if led with the printer.
Sept 5

SHEATHING COPPER.
JOHN M'KIM, Junr.
Has received an assortment of **SHEATHING COPPER**,—which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.
Aug. 6

CIDER.
90 barrels of Clear and Pure **CIDER**, Now Landing and in Store at
SOLOMON G. ALBERS,
to whom please apply.
Sept 4

John D. Craig's
English, Mercantile, Arithmetic & Mathematical **SCHOOL**, opened at his former school room, No. 130, Baltimore street, on Monday, the 3d inst.
N. B. Not more than forty scholars will be admitted.
Sept 4

JUST RECEIVED,
A few more of the **WONDERS** of the **CREATION**, NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL. Being an account of the most remarkable mountains, rivers, lakes, cataclysms, mineral springs, miscellaneous curiosities and antiquities of the world. Compiled from Geographers, historians, and travellers, of the greatest celebrity.—In two volumes.—By D. R. Preston, author of the Juvenile Instructor, &c.
Price 3 copies, 25 cts.

LIKEWISE,
A neat variety of Stationery Articles, viz. Large Drawing and Writing Paper of various kinds, thick and thin Post paper, best Letter Paper thick or thin, plain or gilt. Foolscap Paper, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Blotting Paper and paper casts. Merchants account books ruled for pounds, shillings & pence, or dollars and cents, and any given pattern on the shortest notice, and best terms.
ALSO TO
WARNER & HANNA.
August 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.
The subscriber having his hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calculate goods at his own manufactory, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive **Cotton or Flax Lines** to be **Calculated**, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to his Warehouse, No. 137, Market street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday. Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.
He has on hand from his own manufactory, an extensive assortment of **CELLULOSES** of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red, Yarn, and a variety of other colours; which he offers for sale on liberal credit for approved paper, or by price cash.
He will print and calculate at a moderate price.
Cash will be given for Damaged Wheat.
L. I. LANNAY.
August 23

William Matthews,
Has just Received and for Sale,
250 barrels Soft Turpentine.
IN STORE,
37 bales Upland Cotton, suitable for retailing.
With a General Assortment of Bar, Bolt, Nail and Spike Iron Patent and other Cambooses Spikes, from 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches long Wrought and Cut Nails.
ALSO,
Herrings, Shad, Pork & Lard.
August 23

Sale by Auction.
ON THURSDAY,
The 13th September, at 12 o'clock, at the premises, will be sold on a liberal credit, THE very valuable and highly improved dwelling **PLANTATION** of the late William M'Gubbin, esq. 3 or 4 miles from the city of Baltimore—containing about 900 acres of land—on which is erected, a comfortable brick dwelling and kitchen, milk and cow house, barn and stables, brick negro quarter and work shop. The orchard is planted with 500 fruit trees, now in perfection, and are of a very choice selection; the farm is divided into eleven fields; under good fence, and three lots set in clover; one half of said tract of land is heavily timbered, and will cut from 20 to 30 cord of wood per acre. It binds two miles on Back River, which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl, in their season.
Immediately after the above, will be sold, 25 **NEGROES**—men, women and children.
C. O. MULLER, Auctioneer.
August 8

SAMUEL BROWN
Has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, that his **ACADEMY** was opened again this day. From the great forwardness of his new building he hopes to remove his family into it, in the course of next spring; when the lower as well as the upper story of the Academy house, will be occupied by his pupils. For the heavy expence, which he has incurred in purchasing and improving the excellent situation, of which he is now possessed, he asks no other remuneration than a continuance of the very generous patronage, with which he has been favored during the last fifteen years.
Sept 4

The Columbia Academy
Again **OPENS** for the reception of **YOUNG LADIES,**
AS BOARDERS OR DAY SCHOLARS,
On the first Monday in September

Mrs GROOMBRIDGE,
Grateful for the extensive patronage she has been honored with during six years residence in Baltimore, assures her friends and the public, that the report of her intention to give up her School, is entirely without foundation, she is far from having such an idea; & although she has twelve Teachers in whose ability she can confide, yet she dedicates the principal part of her time to the superior advantage of her pupils. Their progress she does not enlarge upon, as the parents and guardians of those confided to her care, have frequent opportunities of judging for themselves, both in her public and private examinations.
In addition to the other branches of education, the Italian and Spanish Languages are taught with elegance and correctness.
Parents or guardians who desire to have their young ladies instructed in those branches, may have an opportunity of hearing the pupils go through their exercises, by applying to Mrs. Groombridge for that purpose.
August 28

To the People of Baltimore City and County.
FELLOW CITIZENS!
Look before you leap—in giving your votes to those who have not the stamp and spirit of '76. Now is the time at hand you are to be slaves or freemen. Come forward to the polls on the 1st day of October next, and vote for that man without partiality, who will at the risk of his life stand and contend to support your country's cause, and will not yield.
Fellow citizens, I am solicited by many of my friends and acquaintances, to represent you in the 12th Congress.—Gentlemen, permit me to offer to you my services.—Should I have the good fortune to be successful in this my undertaking, I will pledge my elf and honour to discharge the duties of that station with honour and steadfast attention and fidelity, at the risk of my life, as a republican of '76.—And with all due respect, subscribe myself,
Your most obedient servant to serve,
JOHN BUNKER
Ed's Post, Baltimore
The Evening Post and American will please insert the above.
Sept 4

Boarding House and Tavern.
CHARLES BURNETT,
Impressed with gratitude for the many favours conferred upon him, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened and fitted up as a
GENTLE BOARDING HOUSE,
that large commodious house, No. 29, Bell's street, Fell's Point, nearly opposite Dr. Alhader's, where every attention will be paid to the accommodation of those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.
Oysters, during the season, as usual; and Wines of the best quality and flavour; Spirits, foreign and domestic, with a general supply of the best Provisions the market affords.
A **DINNER** will be provided every day at one o'clock, at 50 cents each.
August 25

To Journeymen Shoemakers.
WANTED by the subscriber, in the city of Washington, a **FOREMAN** to the Shoe making business—to wit on a constant employment and good wages will be given. A man with a family, capable of conducting a small manufactory, might be sure of a permanent situation, at least so long as the business is carried on by
JOHN MINCHIE,
New-Jersey Avenue.
August 21

THE WHIG.
"GIVE NOT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1810.

To Correspondents
We are cordially sorry, that we cannot, from our scanty stock of genealogical knowledge, gratify the enquiry of "many votes," concerning captain **Job Bunker.**
Whether **Burr** be a surname, added on account of his signal service rendered, we are unable to pronounce; but, perhaps, it is derived from the battle of **Bunker's Hill**—"Faith! Bunker's Hill may have taken its name from him. With regard to the prænomen, Job, it might have befallen to him from a religious ancestor. But, in truth, it would require assay to drain this important subject—such has been the revolution in name and nicknames; such the unequal distribution of the latter in old times—when some had sonorous surnames, and others had none—limping along like a bice hare on three legs. Great, indeed, is the difference between past and present! Every fellow now has a surname, whether he earns it or not; and the negro slaves have as lofty distinctions of that sort, as their masters;—many of them with loftier: for it is notorious that **Cesar** and **Pompey** abound more among blacks than whites. We candidly confess to theme is too copious for our leisure or capacity at this moment.

COMMUNICATION.
Mr. Irvine,
I would caution the voters of this district against the many tales which have been circulated, about the want of firmness in our present representatives in congress.
Let them read the history of the origin, progress and death of **Macon's Submission Bill**—It was nothing, to be sure. But, if gentlemen could stick three months to nothing, what would they do if they had something to hold by?
Let me ask, did it require no firmness in these gentlemen, to withstand the hootings, the curses and clamours of their constituents to forget **representation**, and agree to compromise in caucus, to which they firmly adhered? The accusation is groundless.
GALLATIN, Junr

[Of Messrs. Moore and McKim's respectability and worth as private citizens, none has a higher opinion than the editor. But, as these gentlemen have contributed their full share to dishonour this nation, at the last session of congress, we cannot refuse any communication which relates to their public conduct. As the people are so regardless of their privilege as to have made no nomination, we are not bound to support or oppose any candidate. The equitable is beneath our interference—but those who choose may write pro or con, and publish their sentiments in our paper.] **EDIT**

JURIS OF THE PROPHECIES
A writer under the signature of "a Layman," has published several essays in the Boston Patriot, on the most absurd and important parts of the scriptures, for the laudable purpose of furnishing a "Demonstration of the Divinity of the scriptures, in the fulfilment of the prophecies." He seems to have prosecuted his enquiry with arduous and considerable diligence, and to have read, studied and compared dissertations of the able divines and commentators with each other, and with the passage in scripture.—To contribute our small mite to his undertaking, we republish the following advertisement from the Boston Patriot of September 1, being well assured, that if the desired book be in any public or private library in Maryland, it will not be withheld from the **Layman.**

"CARD.
"JURIS" (I think a French protestant Divine) wrote a treatise on the Prophecies, remarkable for the precision with which it depicted the French revolution. His book was published in England, 1807, and was almost out of print at the commencement of the revolution. When the question of a war with France was agitated in the British parliament, passages from this book were cited, (if I mistake not by earl Gray,) to show that **Jurieu** had delineated the features of this great political event with more than human aid; and that according to his exposition of the Prophecies, England would prosecute an unsuccessful and disastrous war against her continental rival. Singular as this may appear, it embarrassed the ministry, and a laudable party who made war with France a case of conscience. Means were found to silence the arguments of **Jurieu.** The few remaining copies of the book disappeared.
This account was given by a bookseller, Mr. Law, then residing in London, who had at the time of the aforementioned debate in parliament, several of **Jurieu's** books among his own stock.—The copies were bought up by Cabinet Brokers (as he afterwards ascertained) at a high advance price which he put upon them on perceiving the pressing demand for them. Mr. Law, now deceased, has since lived, and followed his profession, in New York. The curiosity excited by the circumstances related, induced him to enquire for a copy in this country, with a view of publishing a new edition. He ascertained that there was one in a library in New York. This is all the information that the writer is

able to collect on the subject of the disappearance of **Jurieu's** book. Mr. Law is now dead. England is not the place to look for a new or old edition of this work. Any person who knows where this, or any other copy, of **Jurieu's** venerable, rare, and interesting treatise, may be obtained, will, by addressing a letter to the editor of the Patriot, containing the information, confer a favor on
THE LAYMAN.

LIVERPOOL, 10th July.
Seasonable rains have rendered harvest prospects somewhat brighter.
TOBACCO dull; stock on hand about 10,000 bbls.
James River Ordinary 2d a 3 1/2 per lb.
Middling 3d 3/4 a 4
Good 5 a 5 1/2
Fine 6d a 7
Potowmac 3 5
Stemmed 6 a 8
TAR 26s. to 27 per bbl
TURPENTINE in demand, 15s. a 17s. 6.
WHEAT, 16s a 17s per 70 lb.
FLOUR Super fine sweet, 65s. a 67 bbl.
Sour 52s a 54
Rice in demand 23s a 27 cwt.
Cotton, 20,000 bags sold within last 14 days
Upland 13d. a 16 lb.
Staves, barrel, 11s. a 12 per M
Cloverseed, asked for
Barley, dull

Another of July 14
It is too early to pronounce on the approaching crop; but so far as we are able now to judge, it appears that it will be rather short of an average one. The present scarcity of fine wheat, and the short stock of old on hand, will prevent the prices getting very low. Wheat 15s a 17 p r 70lb. will not probably soon be lower than 15s. Sweet American flour is brisk at 65 a 67s; Rice dull 24. 6d a 26s cwt; cotton very brisk for some weeks; extensive sales made; rather lower now. Tobacco good, 3d 1/2 a 4 1/2 lb; fine 5d a 6d 1/2.

From the New York Columbian
He who is in the habit of reading the gazettes of Lang, Cheetham, and Lazarus Beech must many a time have imagined himself in the metropolis of Great Britain—and that he held in his hand some zealous "ministerial" print.
Mr. Lang not being famed for a scribbling talent, industriously employs the shears; and mangles most horribly, as a tailor does his cloth, the Courier and Morning Post. One day he cuts out for amusement, and to decorate his paper, that "his royal highness the duke of Cumberland underwent the operation of having one of the sores in his head opened, about an inch in length, and a quarter of an inch wide?" Another day he extracts for us, the his grace the duke of something, and her grace the duchess of another thing, slipped very closely together on Sunday evening with the hon. lady somebody; and that after swallowing one cup and a half of quarters of imperial hyson, and three of mint cordial, his lordship and her ladyship returned home safe and sober, without quarrelling or vomiting by the way. In the evening Lazarus thumps his feeble strings, and regales us most drolly with some sad tale of disrespect shown toward the Hon. Francis James Jackson; and a sad mistake he made upon the occasion an evening or two since. It happened recently at a public house in Vermont, as we have mentioned in a former paper, that the hon. Governor Morris and the hon. Francis James Jackson came in company. The hon. Governor Morris having arrived first at the inn, with his family and suite, as might be expected, took possession of the unoccupied room.—The hon. Francis James Jackson and suite coming shortly afterwards, could not, per consequence, be accommodated.—Some one told Lazarus the discarded minister could not obtain lodging; whereupon Lazarus fell into a dreadful agitation, and immediately resolved himself into a conclusion that this rudeness must have proceeded from a democratic source. Accordingly he commenced a tremendous fire of paper shot against the **anti Copenhagenists** whom he termed a Swiss rascal—a pack of bare barbarians—and swore, in faith, that we were a community of rude and unpolished savages. What a delicious joke! Little did poor Lazarus dream, in his zeal, that a conspicuous brother federalist was the cause of all this rout, and racket, and uproar which he had been loyally exercising in defence of the hon. Francis James Jackson. Sad, sad affair! In shooting his arrows over the house, he had the mishap to hit his brother.

Now comes Cheetham, the great champion of the pack. He plays no second fiddle, but thunders away with a tremendous bass which almost frightens the other little instruments out of their wind. He seems to quote when he can compose himself; (excepting now and then an authentic and diverting story from the New York Gazette, how a great naval victory was gained for his majesty, "God bless him;" wherein one sturdy little frigate of "our gracious sovereign," mounting 30 guns, conquered, took, and destroyed four frigates and seven gun boats, the whole force of the enemy!) Don't laugh, reader; devil an entire carcass, upon our veracity, was left of the French to make a skeleton of; and devil a splinter of the "four frigates and seven gun boats" remained large enough to light a fire in the caubouse—"The Historian," we were about remarking, seems to borrow from any of his majesty's printers, but dashes away in his own rude and blustering language, also the following specimens:
"The ocean belongs exclusively to Great Britain."

"The government [of England] is strong enough to pull down faction, [republicans] but if I were not, in order to save it from the ruffian hand of revolution [reform], I [James Cheetham, of Bloomingdale, &c.] would use an energy beyond the law."
"Never had a nation such brilliant prospects opening to her, as Great Britain has at this moment."—"an object almost too great for contemplation and enjoyment." Oh dear! don't fail, Mr. Cheetham; these "brilliant prospects" may not be so overbearing as you imagine: do pray take matters more coolly, as well of "prospects" as of reality.—Remember that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip; and that Cobbe for his labours in the cause while here (and he worked with more ingenuity and industry than you are competent to; failed on his return home of obtaining the reward of his earnings and expectations. In lieu of a statue of gold, a cell in Newgate is his portion. Look out for yourselves, gentlemen! God bless ye, if the same measure be meted unto you here, that is meted out to Cobbe in London.
We know not how our republican readers will feel upon perusing the following passages, which we extract from the American Citizen of this morning.—But for ourselves, we must confess we admire them vastly.—There is so much of American sentiments breathed throughout them, so much of decency, temperance, moderation, and love of country conveyed, that among republicans they cannot fail to exert warm and universal admiration!
Cheetham labels this government—Cobbe labelled the government of his majesty. Observe the difference!—where is the one, and where the other?
"While Great Britain, secure by her situation, her resources, and her gallantry from the malignity and efforts of the world to arms; is thus aggrandizing her power, and adding splendor to splendor, what is our French band and cabine doing, and what has it done for the relief of our nation, which it has overwhelmed with oppression and disgrace?"
"All that we can now be assured of, is—that talents and integrity are no longer requisite in congress; and that the time is not far distant when it will be disgraceful to be a member of that body. Of one hundred and forty members, of which the house of representatives is composed, there are probably not more than six that can indite a passable resolution."
"What can be the cause of this striking difference in the conduct of the two nations? Is it fear on the part of Great Britain? Can that nation dread a population of seven millions at a distance of three thousand miles, which is gloriously and successfully resisting the whole population of Europe? Great Britain will never be degraded, until she sends us another minister."
"If Mr. Canning had done nothing else, the Orders in Council, and his able diplomatic correspondence with our government, are sufficient to cover him with the adament of immortality."
WELL DONE—CHEETHAM!

ANOTHER BRITISH EMISSARY.
Mr. Holt, in his Columbian, asserts that Mr. Morier, whose arrival from England was announced in our last, is no a charge des affaires; but a minister with equal rank with Mr. Pinkney and that Mr. Pinkney would have withdrawn from the British court had they persisted in their design of sending only a charge des affaires. The people of this country, it is more than probable, will deem it of very little importance what rank in diplomacy is conferred upon Mr. Morier, as relates to the present mission. It is pretty well known, that at home he has moved in an inferior circle of that diplomatic corps which in England is a permanent body, supported by the government, and in which are to be found every grade of character, from the most elevated proficient in honorable negotiation, to the most abandoned adept in the arts of espionage and intrigue. It is obvious to any one, that in a country where rank and splendor are essential features of the constitution, and where obscurity is necessarily deemed disparaging, the choice of an obscure agent, though not precisely a repetition of the Jackson embassy, is nevertheless an insult to our national character, and a strong proof of the insincerity of the British cabinet. It is indeed from the choice of her agents, independent of other considerations that discerning men have drawn the conclusion, that Great Britain never intended to do justice to America. Men of elevated minds, whose fame stands upon a broad as well as honorable basis, will not undertake such disgraceful missions as those of Jackson to Denmark and America. When, therefore, G. Britain has learnt to respect us, she will send no more of her Listons, of Algerine memory, her Roses, the muck worms of corruption, or her Jacksons, fitted for "deeds without a name." But on the contrary, a Grey or a Grenville, or some such personage, who has a character to lose, will be sent to offer us the olive branch, upon honorable terms, in the one hand, or the thunder of a just and necessary war in the other. When this day shall arrive, cannot be predicted, till after we shall have retraced some of our recent measures, and placed the nation once more in the proud attitude she assumed in that counterpane to the Declaration of Independence, the Report of **George Washington Campbell**, as chair man of the committee of foreign relations in 1808—and when we shall not only have reassumed that attitude, but shall