

John H. Browning & Co.
12, FELL'S STREET, F. POINT,
Have just received from Boston, 1 CASE
CONSISTING
Edge Tools of Faxon's make,
Among which are,
Ship Carpenters' Axes and Adzes
House do do—and
Proper Wood-Cutters do.
They have in Store, an offer for Sale on the
low terms,
A General Assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery.

ALSO,
Wrought Nails and spikes, all sizes,
Also, 50 casks of Cut Nails and Brads, well
assorted, which they will sell as low as they
can be bought from any factory in this state;
and warrant them to be of as good quality.
August 31
d4: 202w

Franklin Bank of Baltimore,
JULY 16 810.
THE Stockholders of this bank are here
by informed, that a third instalment of Five
Dollars on each Share of the Stock of the
said Company is called in, and required to
be paid at the Bank, on MONDAY the first
day of October next.
By Order,
JAMES DAWKS, Cashier
248w d1w

July 26
Baltimore Female Academy,
SEPTEMBER 1810.

Mr Matchett & Mrs. Brown,
Principals of the Baltimore Female Academy,
beg leave to inform their friends, patrons
and the public, that their Academy will o-
pen again for instruction on MONDAY the
10th instant.
The parents and guardians of the young
ladies entrusted to their care, may be assured
that they will spare no pains or labors to
expedite their improvement, and animate
them with the laudable zeal of acquiring the
useful as well as ornamental accomplishments.
Their long experience in their line of teach-
ing, surely gives them some claim to public
favor; and they may justly appeal to the
proofs of literary proficiency, which their
pupils gave at the last examination; but it is
principally by their diligence, industry and
strict adherence to their respective duties,
that they hope to merit and secure the public
patronage.
Sep: 8 d4:

JAMES DALY,
INFORMS his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has removed from his place
of residence in Pratt-street, near the head of
Smith's dock—to No. 79, Mulberry's wharf,
where he intends to do business as usual.
Sep: 6 d4:

NOTICE.
That there will be an ELEC-
TION held on MONDAY, the first day in
October next, at the usual places—for
two CONGRESS MEN, one for the
County, and one for the City. And six
ASSAULTERS—four from the
County, and two from the City, to repre-
sent us in the ensuing Sessions.
Wm. MERRIMAN, Sheriff.
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1810 d4: 210

Pratt-street Academy.
THIS institution is now commenced,
in that large and spacious building, re-
cently occupied by Mr. Miller. The
object of this institution will be found, on
enquiry, will be as liberal, as it is pro-
posed to be extensive. In the Pratt-
street Academy will be taught Spelling,
Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, to-
gether with English Grammar, on the
most improved plan. Geography, and
History, both ancient and modern, will
be taught; with a correct knowledge of
Composition, Punctuation, &c. The
different languages will be taught by
gentlemen of the most approved abili-
ties; together with all the branches of
Polite Literature taught in any semin-
ary of learning within the city of Balti-
more.
The conductor of the Pratt street Aca-
demy has a necessity to observe, that should
he be so fortunate as to meet a liberal
patronage, that it shall be his only study
to make his services as useful and as
agreeable as he has hitherto done in his
former establishments.
W. C. COCHRAN, d4:
Sept 8

Twenty Dollars Reward.
Runaway in or about the schooner Re-
gatta, on Smith's wharf, a Negro Man
named GUY; about 22 years of age, 5 feet
high, stout made, has a scar on top of his
head, and a remarkable large mole. He
went away, a grey round about jacket
of country cloth, a pair of trousers, and a
lapululu hat—it is probable he will change his
dress. If any masters of vessels from
taking the said Negro off. The above reward
will be paid to any person who will give information where he
may be found, or led, within a year.
EDWARD BEARS, d4:
Sept 7

Sale by Auction.
ON THURSDAY,
The 13th September, at 12 o'clock, at the
Jennings, will be sold on a liberal credit,
THE VERY valuable and highly improved
dwelling PLANTATION of late William
McCubbin, esp. 3 or 4 miles from the city of
Baltimore—containing about 90 acres of land
—on which is erected, a comfortable brick
dwelling and kitchen, milch and cow house,
barn and stables, brick negro quarters and work
shop. The orchard is planted with 300 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 40 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 chil-
dren.
C. O. MULLER, Aucr.
August 8

NOTICE.
I shall apply in two months from this date,
to one of the Judges of the Circuit Court
of this state, for the benefit of the insolvent laws
of this state.
Marshall Poole,
August 3
12w2m

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
MONDAY, SEPT 10, 1810.

Dr. Joseph KHAT
Is the republican candidate for the 2nd
congressional district of Maryland
The ship *Perseverance*, Wilson, with
passengers from Londonderry, has ar-
rived at Philadelphia

From a Liverpool paper of July 26.
Arrived
From Baltimore—Orozumbo, Gibson.
Advertised
For Baltimore—Diana, Holbrook; Al-
debaron, Congdon; Christopher Gore,
Rogers; Leda, Hobson.

DISCOVERIES.
By Land and Water.
1. A rock, not laid down in any chart,
has been discovered off the Lizard; it
bears S. by E. from the Stag.
2. It was stated at Reisterstown on
Saturday last, that Macon's submission
bill was a war measure! Its bearings,
longitude and latitude are not put down
accurately.
This cabinet bill, or bull, having been
of very mild and submissive front, we are
constrained to guess, that it must have
been embled one of those uncommon ser-
pents whose venom was concealed in the
tail. However, as a cast was taken
of this rare animal, before its interment,
the naturalist is not left entirely in the
dark.

Irish act of Union.
The Common Council of Dublin, at
their session of July 20, adopted two re-
solutions against the act of union, to
which they attribute much of the distress
of Ireland; being by 1 deprived of "a
resident parliament," which would bear
her grievances, and redress them.
The Board of Aldermen did not con-
cur in the resolutions of the Council, but
appointed a committee of eight to draft
an address to the king and a petition to
parliament.
The Common council also passed a
resolution, to remove the portrait of Mr.
Foster, the late speaker of the house of
commons, from the majority house; be-
lieving him treacherous to Ireland.

It is remarked, and not improperly,
by the independent editor of the Lex.
Reporter, that we are in coalition with
England—for a partial proof of which he
relates to the instructions given to gen.
Amstrong, since Mr. Jefferson's retire-
ment from the presidency.
Am vessels, says the Monitor of the
16th of July, have entered the ports of
the North and the Baltic, with pretended
certificates of origin, delivered by the
French consuls. We have authority to
declare, officially, that such certificates
are forged, and that the carriers thereon
are to be considered as forgers. These
documents are evidently fabricated in
England; the consuls of his majesty in
America having delivered none for a long
time.

A letter from vice admiral Douglass
confirms the news of the Danish brig,
&c. having captured 42 sail of English
merchantmen off Norway.
The French government was about to
grant licenses to a certain number of
vessels to import cotton, indigo, and co-
chineal into France from America. The
penalty of confiscation was to follow any
communication with a British port.

WAR IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.
The Russian army is said to have
gained a brilliant victory over the Turks
near Silistria, in Bulgaria. The Grand
Vizier was retreating towards Adinople,
170 miles distant. This action was
fought in June.

The *Mantius* is supposed to be the
object of an expedition fitting out in the
ports of England, under admiral Keats.
The frigates and sloops to be employed,
are to rendezvous at the Cape of Good
Hope.
Mr. Canning says the English papers,
accompanied by his two friends Messrs.
Harrison and Ellis, intends to take a
trip to Cadiz; and they have been pre-
pared upon, as it is said, by the marquis
Wellesley, to go up the Mediterranean,
and pay a visit to the court of Palermo.
(Will Doctor Pickney take an excursion
with the party?)

The French emperor, it is given out,
has annexed the territory in Spain, north
of the Ebro, not to France, but to the
emperor's personal property.

When the hands on board the English
man of war *Republic* of 74 guns, lying at
Malta, were lately piped upon decks—a
vivid sheet of lightning passed along it,
and struck near one hundred men dead!

The queen of Holland is reported to
have died suddenly at the baths of Plombiers

The temporary saloon, in which the
Austrian ambassador prince Schwarzen-
berg, gave a grand fete and ball to 1200
persons at Paris, July 5, suddenly caught
fire, whilst the emperor and empress of
France were making the circuit of the
company, at the conclusion of the dances
—Most of the ladies &c. escaped with
safety, though in confusion into the gar-
den. By the princess Paulina Schwar-
zenberg being separated from her daugh-
ter, ran in wild distraction to regain her,

was seen to re-enter the billiard saloon,
and her disfigured corpse was found the
next morning near the place—being re-
cognized by her diamonds and the med-
allion of her children which she wore
suspended from her neck. Her husband
and friends had searched for her all the
night long.
General Krosenmark, the Prussian
ambassador, was wounded—prince Kur-
kin was severely bruised and stunned by
falling upon the blazing steps. Several
ladies were hurt, and the princess of
Leyden has since died

FRENCH INFLUENCE.
A Surely, the hand of Napoleon is
in the thing!
FIVE AT ENGLISH FAILURES AND
FLUCTUATIONS
London, July 15.

The pecuniary embarrassments of the
commercial world at the present juncture
are beyond precedent, and almost
beyond hopes of alleviation. The de-
vastation is extending far and widely
throughout the country, where every
degree of business is stopped, even in
the public market. The following is a
list of the stoppage of country bank
ing houses communicated to us—(Morn-
ing Advertiser) yesterday:—
Exeter, Plymouth,
Salisbury (two) Shaftsbury,
Tonnes, Shrewsbury,
Chester.

The Gazette of Saturday has announced
the failure of two country banks.
July 18.
Five houses in the Manchester trade
stopped payment on Monday in the city,
to the amount, it is said, of more than a
million.

July 23.
The defaulters who were announced
on Saturday in the city, were principal-
ly confined to the stock exchange, ex-
cept one broker for an inconsiderable
sum. And although there were 15 or
14 failures in the stock exchange de-
clared on Friday or Saturday, the funds rose
2 per cent. on the latter day.
The following are among the London
mercantile houses under embarrass-
ments. Messrs Grace, Sharp, Fisher
& Fisher, Rowlandson & Bates, Row-
landson, Isaac & Co. Hardy, Otley &
Co. They have a much greater amount
of property than the sum they owe.
Messrs Coles & Co. and Messrs.
Brickwoods, Rainier & Co. are among
the failures in London.

The fluctuation in the funds yesterday
morning was considerable. Omnium
was done at 2 per cent. discount. Of
the embarrassments produced among the
country bankers, there hitherto is but
very little abatement. The Bank of
England, we understand, anxious to con-
cur in any measure that can be suggest-
ed for the relief of the mercantile world,
but with a firm conviction of the evils
of the too extended system of country
banking, feel much difficulty in an emer-
gency so critical and delicate.

Among the list of bankrupts in Tues-
day night's Gazette, we are sorry to see
that since said commercial character—
"John Bull."
The following account is more speci-
fic than the preceding.
*Continuation of Foreign News received by
the ship Hercules, from Liverpool.*
London July 16.

Bankrupts—N the 11th of July, of Ex-
eter, merchant; John Fenshaw, of Liv-
erpool, dealer in earthenware; Thomas
Godwin, of Queen's-street, Cheapside,
merchant; James Willis, George Morris
Jukes, James Grey Jackson, and John
Langley, of Salisbury square, Fleet-st
merchants.

The pecuniary embarrassment of the
commercial world, at the present juncture,
are extremely severe. The de-
vastation is extending far and widely
throughout the country. Accounts have
been received of the stoppage of seven
country banks in the west of England.
July 17.
Nine or 10 more failures were announ-
ced yesterday in the city; and we are
sorry to add, that several more are ex-
pected.
We trust, that the shock given to cre-
dit in the commercial world, by the stop-
page of last Saturday, is happily over—
The wise and liberal conduct of the
principal houses, by coming reasonably
forward to the aid of those who were the
most likely to be affected, has given a
check to the evil, and confidence is pre-
tly well established.

The commercial embarrassment in
Dublin appears to be not inferior to that
in this city; paper to a large amount, was
yesterday returned from Ireland.
The run upon the London Bankers
for the last few days has been enormous,
but the alarmists have found the estab-
lishments upon too firm a rock to be
shaken by any fleeing storm.

Misery of the South of Ireland.—We
are sorry to state, from authentic ac-
counts, that very general distress pre-
vails throughout the South of Ireland—
That heretofore flourishing district has
sunk, within the last twelve months to a
melancholy condition. The mercantile
failures which have occurred to an im-
mense amount in Cork, Waterford, Li-
merick, and the lesser towns, have nearly
annihilated all trade and confidence:
they have grown since last November,
to nearly two millions in the value of
losses. One very recent insolvency in
Limerick alone, falls little, if at all, short
of 100,000.

London, Saturday, July 21.
half past 7, P. M.
Mercantile Credit.—The alarming
shock given to commercial confidence
has induced us to inquire into the state
of the accounts of the principal default-

The following particulars of the
debts and credits of houses, were pre-
sented to a committee appointed to
inquire into their affairs, this morning.
The members of the committee were
Messrs. Shaws, Langton, Fort, Graham
and Peelle.

Greave and Fisher—Debts, 1503,000
—Credits 632,592
Rowlandson and Co.—Debts 1283,933
—Credits 759,432
Hardy Osney and Co—Debts 311,802
Credits 137,775.
Rowlandson, Bates and Co—Debts
1285,898—Credits 1350,444.
J. Goober—Debts 1531,590—Credits
1437,209.

In Messrs Jacobs concern, by their
own account, it appears that the ship-
ping property amounts to 1100,000, and
they state their surplus to be also 1100,
000. The amount of their total debts as
given at 1600,000.
By the above account, it would seem,
that all the defaulters have a large sur-
plus, and hope the accounts are correct.
We understand that the five first had a
meeting with the Bank Directors, and
that it was agreed by the Company to
give them time on all their bills in the
hands of the Bank, on specific conditions
as to security, which are in the course of
arrangement.

We have to day, two failures in the
mercantile market, not very considera-
ble, and one principal and some minor
ones on the Stock Exchange.

Married at Cambidge, the 28th ult.
by the Rev. Mr. Albert White, Mr. Wil-
liam C. Ridgeway of Baltimore, to Miss
Anne Catharine Fea, of the former place.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.
Yesterday arrived at this port, the fine
fast sailing ship Hercules, captain Vose,
in 39 days from Liverpool, which port
she left on the 27th of July.

Captain Vose has furnished the editors
of the Mercantile Advertiser with regu-
lar files of London papers and Lloyd's
Lists of the 24th of July, and Liverpool
papers of the 26th, from which we have
taken all the political and marine articles
they contain.
Dispatches from our minister at the
court of St. James's were brought out
in the Hercules.

LONDON, July 17.
French papers received since our last,
contain a report from Champagny, duke
of Cadore, to the French minister of
foreign affairs, upon the abdication of
the crown of Holland by Louis Bonaparte.
"Such an act, Sire," says M.
Champagny, "ought not to have ap-
peared without a previous concert with
your majesty. It can have no force
without your approbation. Ought your
majesty to confirm this disposition taken
by the king of Holland? This question is
made the introduction to a detailed state-
ment, impressing the advantages and
necessity of the incorporation of Holland
with France. The Dutch nation was, it
is said, burdened with a debt and taxes
beyond all due proportion; the incorpo-
ration is a cure all this. At the end of
the present year, the French and Dutch
taxes are to be put on the same footing;
but in the mean time the interest of a
great part of the Dutch debt is reduced
to one third of its present rate. This is,
in fact, a seizure of two thirds of the
property of the public creditors affect-
ed by it; and in a country where the public
debt constitutes a great part of the prop-
erty of the people, will of course be a
relief, by means of absolute ruin. Again,
it is said that the freedom of commerce
is checked by the separation of the sover-
eignty of the mouths of the great rivers
of the French empire, from that of their
course, and by the barriers and the lines
of custom houses on the frontiers, &c.—
All these evils are to be remedied; the
Dutch people are to be enriched in point
of capital; relieved in point of taxes;
recreated in point of industry and
trade; restored to their pristine naval
power and glory by being merged in the
French empire; and, by being enslaved
themselves, their ports and arsenals,
ships, seamen, and naval stations, are to
minister to the deliverance of Europe,
and the rescue of the seas from the ty-
ranny of Britain! The Dutch people
understand the language well. The event
that has happened, has been for
some time looked forward to as the clin-
max of their misery—the utmost limits
of their powers of endurance. It appears
as if another Acha was coming among
them to rouse invincible resistance, by
oppressions intolerable to human pa-
tience. The few lives we have extract-
ed, are the only allusion this report
makes to Louis Bonaparte. The child,
Napoleon Louis, in whose name the
kingdom was abdicated, is treated with
as little ceremony—"he is already pro-
vided for by being named Grand Duke of
Berg." It must be avowed, that if Na-
poleon has evinced unexampled munifi-
cence and paternal affection in giving
kingdoms to his brothers, he also shows
a most extraordinary facility in taking
them away. The decree enacting the
incorporation follows the report.

July 18.
The two South American commis-
sioners from Caracas had their audience
of lord Wellesley yesterday, and deliv-
ered their dispatches from the Provincial
Government of Caracas, and waited af-
terwards upon other cabinet ministers.
Their names are Don Simon de Bolivar,
a colonel; and Don Louis Lopez Men-
dez, a commissary general. One of them
is a relation of general Miranda.

July 24.
Paris papers have arrived to the 13th
They bring down the journal of the
siege of Ciudad Rodrigo to the 30th ult.
On the 29th, a flag of truce was sent in

Marshal Ney, acting under Masscha,
summoning the town to surrender. The
governor, a brave veteran, returned an
answer, declaring that no practicable
breach had yet been effected, and that he
would not capitulate. The officer who
carried the summons, having hinted to
the governor that he might send a dis-
patch to lord Wellington, the governor
said he would avail himself of the per-
mission; but Masscha did not chuse to
grant it, and the bombardment of the
town was renewed. The governor's wish
to send a dispatch to the British head
quarters, strengthens us in the belief
that the town surrendered on the 5th.
He was desirous, no doubt, of commu-
nicating to lord Wellington the impossi-
bility of defending the town much longer,
and of knowing from his lordship wheth-
er there was any intention of attempt-
ing to raise the siege. No such attempt
was, we understand, in lord Wellin-
gton's contemplation, the enemy being too
superior in numbers for him to advance
against them from a strong position into
the plain, where all their force could be
brought to bear against him.

Murat continues to boast of the suc-
cesses of the army. With what justice
we shewed some days ago, in the ac-
count of the defeat of one of his frigates
of the largest class, a corvette, two brigs,
and several gun boats, by a single Brit-
ish frigate.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, July 10.
REPORT TO THE EMPEROR
Paris, July 9, 18 0.
"I have the honour to lay before your
majesty an act of the king of Holland,
dated the 3d inst. by which the monarch
declares, that he abdicates the crown in
favour of his eldest son, leaving accord-
ing to the constitution, the regency to
the queen, and establishes a council of
regency composed of his ministers.

"Such an act, sire, ought not to have
appeared without a previous concert with
your majesty. It can have no force
without your approbation. Ought your
majesty to confirm the disposition taken
by the king of Holland?"

"The union of Belgium with France
has destroyed the independence of Hol-
land. Her system has necessarily be-
come the same with that of France. She
is obliged to take part in all the anti-
time wars of France, as if she were one
of her provinces. Since the creation of
the arsenal of the Scheldt, and the an-
nexation to France of the provinces
composing the departments of the
Meuses of the Scheldt, the commercial
existence of Holland has become preca-
rious. The merchants of Antwerp,
Ghent, and Middleburg, who can, with-
out any restriction extend their specu-
lations to the extremities of the empire,
of which they form a part, necessarily
carry on a commerce which Holland
cannot transacted. Rotterdam and Dordrecht
are already on the verge of ruin; these
cities have lost the commerce of the
Rhine, which goes direct, by the new
frontier to the ports of the Scheldt, pas-
sing through Bishech. The port of
Holland, which is still open to the em-
pire, is deprived of the advantages en-
joyed by the part united there to. Com-
pelled, nevertheless, to make common
cause with France, Holland will have
to support the charges of this allowance,
without reaping any of its benefits.

"Holland is sunk under the weight
of her public debt, which amounts to be-
tween 85 and 90 millions; that is to say,
a fourth more than the debt of the whole
empire; and if a reduction had been
projected by the government of the
country, it would not have been in its
power to give a guarantee for the irrev-
ocability and permanence of such a mea-
sure, inasmuch as the debt, even if re-
duced to 30 millions, would still be be-
yond the actual means and ability of that
country. It is estimated Holland pays
triple the sum that France pays. The
people groan under the weight of 28 dis-
tinct descriptions of contributions. The
Dutch nation sinks under its contribu-
tions, and can no longer pay them.

"Nevertheless, the necessary expen-
ses of government require that this bur-
den should be augmented. The budget
for the marine amounted, in 1805, to
three millions only of francs, a sum
scarcely sufficient to pay the administra-
tors, the officers and seamen, and to de-
fray the expense of the arsenals, and
which has not admitted of the equipment
of a single ship of war. To provide for
the armament ordered in 1810, and
which is the minimum of the naval force
necessary for the defence of Holland,
triple that sum would be required. The
war budget has scarcely afforded a suffi-
cient for maintaining the fortresses and
16 battalions, and, whilst two branches
of such importance are so far from hav-
ing what is necessary for supporting the
honour and dignity of independence, the
interest of the public debt has ceased to
be paid. It is more than a year and a
half in arrears.

"If in such a state of things, your
majesty maintain the recent disposi-
tions by assigning to Holland a provin-
cial government, you will only be prolong-
ing her painful agony. If the govern-
ment of a prince in the vigour of life
has left the country in so distressed a
situation, what can be expected from a
minority? It cannot, therefore, be
governed but by a new order of things.
The period of the power and prosperity of
Holland was when it formed a part of the
monarchy then in Europe. If incor-
poration with the great empire is the
only viable condition in which
Holland can henceforth repose from
her ancient prosperity.