VALUABLE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE:

On THURSDAY NEXT,
The 13th inst. at half past 9 o'clock in the
forenoon, in the new Brick House opposits to No. 63 North Charles-street, will be sold by Austron,
A large quantity of elegant and valuable

Household Furnitures nearly new and of the latest fashions, Part as follows,

Mahogany Side-boards Dining Tables
Tea, Breakfast & Dressing do. Do. Beds ends Chairs, &c. Beds, Bedding and Mattrasses Pier Looking Glasses Chamber and Dressing do. Plate, &c. &c.

Together with a variety of valuable Kitchen Furniture. Notes at 60 days with approved indor-ers will be raceived for all sums above 20

dollars.
WR. G. HANDS & CO Auet'rs.

Sale by Auction.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans'
Court of Billimore county, will be sold at
public sale, for eash, on Thursday the
20th instrat 10 s'elock in the foreness,

At the late dwelling house of George M. Addison, in Wolf street, on Feli's Point, all the personal estate of said Addison;
Consisting of

EIGHT NEGROES, three of whom rare men, one boy, two wo-men, and two small girls.

Also sund, y

Household Goods & Kitchen FURNITURE, with many other articles. Attendence by WM. G. HANDS & CO.

Sept 10

Sale by Auction. ON THURSDAY,

The 13th September, at 12 o'clock, at the firemices, will be sold on a liberal credit,
THE very valuable and highly improved
dwailing PLANTATION of the late William
Mulbion, e.q. Ser 4 miles from the city of
Beltimore—containing about 9 0 acres of land
on which is erected, a comfor able brick
dwelling and blue en miles and cow house on which is erected, a comfor able brick dwelling and kine en, milch and cow house, ba n'and stables, brick negro quarter and work shop. The orchard is planted with 5,0 f uit at a case of a very choice selection; noe farm is divided into eleven fields; under good fence, and three lots set in clover; one har of said tract of land is headily to the company of the co wily timbered, and will cut from 20 to 40 cord wood per acre- it binds two miles on Back ver, with a bounds with fine fish and wild fow! in their season

Im nell nets after the above, will be sold,
25 NESROES—men, women and ckil dien.

C O. MUI.LER, Auct'r. August 8

Public Sale.

Tudite Sale.

In corresponded at order of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, will be sold at public to be, on the premises, on Thursday the 13th instead 11 o'clock in the forecom, for catherelli the estate, right, title and interest, when were in Joseph Bigrim at the time of his death, of, in & to a LOT of GROUND, situate on Russon Lane, fronting there in 20 feet, and running back 60 feet, with two small frame houses thereon. frame houses thereon.
PEREGRIPE G BROWNI C,

Administrator.

Sept 11

Sale by Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, The 19th in t. at 11 o'clock, at the lower end of Smith's whatf, will be sold on a credit, for approved end ried notes,

196 LOGS St. Domingo Mchogany. C. O. MULLER, Auci'r.

Sale by Auction.

Will be offered at public cale, in Tursday next, the 18th inst. at 11 o'clack, on the premises, on terms which will then be made known,

That Store and Dwelling, No. 4 at the head of Cheafiside what f. This property is in the simple—has the el-rantage of drawing from 30 to 40 dollars whartage enously—is now under rent at 216 dollars per annum—and is considered a-meng the best situations for business in the

WM G HANDS & Co Auci's.

For Sale.

The provine or of the MINER II. WATER WAPEH. US., No. 7, touth Gay street, pre-wanted by indisposit on from after ding to the same, proposes to sell to whell of the exten-sive apparatus, with all the fix unes, &c. &c. together with the patent right for the state of Marsiand.

Asy person willing to purel are this estab-li hment, will be interested of the Any person willing to purel see this estable himsent, will be informed of heteros (which will be liberal), by applying to the adversion, in 7 If not the cased of as private contract before Wednerday, the 19 h ins. it will on that day at 12 o'clock, be expessif to public sale on

W G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs,

Sheriff's Sale Postponed. The Sale of NAGRO REBECCA, that was also place This Day at the Corne Ma. ket, is unavoicably postponed until Satur die the 15th day of September inst. at the same time and place.
WM. MERRYMAN, Sheriff

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 J' LY MKN .- -- four from the County, and two from the City, to represent us in the ensuing Sessions.

WM. MERRYMAN, Sheriff. Bultimore, Sept. 5, 1810 disto

Fees and Taxes. THE WHIG.

Persons yet in acrears for their fees and taxes for the year eighteen handled and nine, are earnestly requested to acttle their accounts. If, however, they do not, the public demands on me for meany will compel me to execute without respect to the public demands. " GIVE US BET LIGHT."

without respect to persons.

WM. MERRYMAN, Sh'ff & Col'r.

Marine Bank of Baltimore,

The Transfer Books of this Bank, will be shut on the 27th instant; and will open for

Marine Bank of Bultimore,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock-helders in this Bank, that an Instalment of Fire Dollars on each share of stock, is called

in, and required to be paid at the Bank, on Tuesday the 9th day of October next.

Franklin Bank of Baltimore,

July 16, 1810. THE Stockholders of this bank are here-

by informed, that a third Instalment of Five Deliars or each Share of the Stock of the said Company is called in, as I required to be paid at the Bank, on Monday the first day of October next.

' For Charleston (S. C.)

POP Chatteston (S. C.)

Itte stite PFNNSYLVANIA,

William Bance, master;

William Bance, master;

William Bance, master;

William Bance, master;

delphia, on Friday the 14 h ins. Persons destrout of taking passace per said Ship, may be accommodated by applying to the master or beard at Clifford's wharf, or to Yokn Band, in on said wharf, Further information may be had by applying to Messra William M. Donald & Son, B. Rimore

Philad. Sept. (12)

doi:

FOR SALE,

An Llegant Acto

PILOT-BOAT BUTLET SCHOONER,

Burthen 76 tons, carpenters

measure—will carry about 157 barnels, pierced
for guns, and built of the best sensored materials—type-red by judges will prove a very
fast salier; and if required can be launched
inten data. For terms apply to the subscriber
at Barron's wharf, Feli's Point.

JOSHUA WILLIS.

PRIME PORK.

Just received, per schooner Neptune, cap-

tain Gere.

58 barrels New-York PicIME FORK, (City

Virginia Tobacco, Louisiana Cotton, Cat Nails, &c. &c.—ror sal by WM. M'DUNALD & SON,

FIG BLUE, &c.

The Subscribers have and will keep a con-

Best Fig Blue in boxes,

A large and general assortment of

Groceries, Teas & Queens-ware

Nathaniel F. Williams,

14, HOWLEY'S WHARF,

Has this day received per seer heliance, from Boston, and for sale, I trunk Black Italian Sewing Sile, in

parcels of 8 ez. cach.

And fer soir Ludy Hofe, from Boston,
266 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Buston Bay Mac-

266 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Buston Bay Mac-Karrl, of a superior quality. 66 h H do. do. do. IN STORE—4 pipes Cogniae Brandy, 10 do. Madeira Wi e 4 do, Lisbon do 1 Tene-rille do 500 bags 1st and 2d quality Coffice, 40 do and 13 casks Jamaica Pim-nto, 50 do. Race Girger. 4 casks Caronae Clores, 10 loxes London Mustard, 30 do Sweet Oil, 13 chests Gunpowder Tea. 20 hdf bb s Eng-lish Battle Powder, 5 hlds. English Ahum, 100 bbls. Boston No. 1, 2 & 3 Benf. 1, 0 do. Mess and Paim-Pork, 100 boxes Moutid and Spermaceti. Caniles, 400 do. and 30 hlds.

Spermaceti Canalles, 400 do. and 30 hhds. Godfish, 50 pieces British Duch, 80 bundles Sugar Piper, Philadelphia Paten. Shot, &c. 8, et 2, 6, et 2, et

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of PEGER GIESLIN, an Insolve Debier-I will make a Dividend

of the money in hand, on The many, the 25 h inst. All persons having claims, will present

them to me at my office, on Tuesday, the 20th

John H. Browning & Co.

12, FRILL'SSINEER, F. POINT, Hove just received from Boston, 1 CASK

CONSIBILING

Edge Tools of Faxon's make,

They have in Store, and offer for Sale on the lowest terms,

A General Assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

assorted—which they will sell as low as they can be bought from any factory in this state; and we grant them to be of as good quality.

JAMES DALY,

THEORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his place

of residence in Pratt-street, near the head of Smith's dock-to No. 79, Malderry's wharf,

where he intends to do business as usual.

At gust 61

ALSO, Wrought Nails and Spikes, all sizes, Also, 50 casks of Cut Nails and Brads, well

Among which are, Ship Carpenters' Axes and Adzes

House do. do-and Proper Wood-Cutters do.

WILLIAM MERRYMAN,

Sheriff & Trustee.

2aw7t

Wholesale and retail upon liberal teams. WESLEY & W. WOODS, JR. & Co.

No. 31, Baltimor street.

Jarrels New Inspection)

IN STORE,

of 14 to 25lb. cach.

June 23

JOSHUA WILLIS.

Bowley's wharf

By order of the Board,

July 26

By order of the Board, JAMES LAW, Cashier.

transfers, on the 18th October next.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1810.

AUGUST 10, 1810

JAMES LAW, Cashier.

JAMES DAWES, Cashier

2anbw dla

BALTIMORE: THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1810.

Tammany Society. This Society will meet THIS EVEN-ING, at the usual time and place. The punctual attendence of the members is

The ships Chesspeake, Mun, from St. Petersburg, and Sciuto, Frankin, from Liverpool, are in the river.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

(Communicated for the Whig) SEPTEMBER 3d -AT SEA.

The French government having refus. ed to Gen. Armstrong any one of the sequestered vessels to carry home their crows, the ship Ann. was taken up by the American consul at Bo deaux for this purpose; and sailed from St. Jean de Luz, with 180 captains and seamen in the night of the 8th of July. The day preceding, an order was received at the Police office of Bayonue, to prevent all foreigners from leaving. France with out a passport signed by the Minister of Police at Paris -- The Ann being nearly ready to sea, fortune ely got under way before this order could be carried into effect against us

His imperial majerty appears to be much incensed at the late accounts from America; in the Moniteur was pub-lished on extract of a letter, dated "New York, May 17, asserting, that the Secretary of State had left Washington, in consequence of Mr. Madison having be come a Jacksoni'e, and insisting on Mr. Smi h's renewing his negotiations with that minister "

As soon as the report of the reneal of the Non-intercou se law reached Pariscount Champagny addressed a note to general Armstrong, marked with an un usual degree of anxiety to have ascer-teined the fact of the "repeal" and a few days afterwards the American car goes ecquestered in Spain (all of which had arrived at Bayonne) were advertised to be sold at auction on the 1st of Aug The proceeds will amount to three milliens of dollars.

A letter from the Advocate general of the customs at Paris, stated that the emperor had decreed on the 26th June, that all compromised vessels should be sequestered; and that this decree would be acted on, as soon as it could be offi cially made known to the collectors. -

Several were result to sail in ballast, not being permitted to take cargoes on

Cotton had risem30 sous per lb in con sequence of an intended problems of that article; and Colonial produce h d augmented considerably, as all hopes of any relaxations in favour of commerce

The French papers state, that the ports of Denmark were closed against American vessels, and that several had been turned off from Tonningen; - it was generally believed, that Sweden and Den mark would become one sovereignly un dor the present Danish monarch; and that Heistein, Sleswig, and perhaps Swe dish Pomerania, would be coded to

The brig Ida, from Boston bound to Nantz, ran ashore at La Teste, on the 20th June, and was immediately seized. Extracts from the Moniteur of June 30th and July 2d

" New York, May 15. "Letters from Washington, confirm what we have already stated about the dissentions which exist in the national A contest has arisen between the President and Mr Smith, and the latter has quit Washington.

" It is reported that Mr. Jackson will be invited to return and renew his negotiations. In what a strange world we live! How is it possible to disbelieve in miracles, when we see President Madi son become a Jacksoni'e?

"Gen. Morcau give a ball on Monday at his house in Pearl street, in ho nour of the ex British minister and his wife."

Coffnitages, June 10. It appears to be believed, that American vessels will no longer be admitted to an entry in the ports of Denmark; and that those already arrived, will be sent away without obtaining permission to discharge their cargoes.

June 17. Our government has just shut the ports of Tonning and Husum against American vessels, in consequence of the illicit trade which they carry on with the English at Heligoland.

The American property seized in Holland and the North of France, was sold at Antwerp in July.
July 31, lat. 52, 15, long. 29, spoke

brig Emily, capt Foster, 16 days from Boston bound to Lisbon. The schooner Puise, arrived at Pas-

sage from New York, under French colers, on the 20th June

On the 3d of August at Flores, where we obtained an abundant supply of ex cellent water, live stock, wood vegetables. Spoke ship Alliance, 26 days fr. Nan'ucket, bound round Cape Horn, on whiling voyage. 14th, lat. 40, long. 39 15, spoke schir Betsey, 41 days from Bulfes , bound to Wiscasset -- parted with her on the 21st near the Teil of the Grand Bank. Same day, spoke ship R ver, Moorhouse, 14 days from New York bound to Liverpool. 25th, lat 48 1 58, long 53 28, Loarded ship Sheffield,

Couper, 14 days from Norfolk bound to Falmouth and a market 25th, boarded ship Ploughboy of Boston, 10 days from Bath, bound to the Cape of Good Hope. Messrs. Bunbury and Gover, of Balumore, are passengers in the Ann."

Mr. Grattan's Speech, In support of Catholic claims, delivered in the House of Commons on the 18th of May, is a production of such sterling merit as precludes the utility of recommendation, and blunts the force of cen-sorious criticism or cavil. The fame of the veteran ocator, a Hercules in debate, ensures an attentive hearing to all he utters; for, his oratory has a spell that chains while it rouses the hearer, -that soothes, or agitates, encourages, or terifies, according to the will of the orator. When Henry Grattan lifts his voice in behalf of oppressed humanity, Supersidition is seen to hide her head, and Poisocution stands shuddering at the approach of Poleration Human nature is proud to behold such benevolent exertions.

To the gentleman who kindly favored us with the London 'Times', containing Mr. G's. speech, we return our sincere thanks.

The coichrated John Horne Tooks, we learn from the English papers was much recovered in his health; having been able to walk into his garden. He entered his 75th year on the 6th of July ;—and pe haps it is too late in the evening of his life, for us to expect the supplementary treasise, which he has conditionally promised, to correct metaphysical non case But, go when he may, conclude his labours when he will, his monument will endure till eternicy, his genius be aumired, his persecutions compassiona-ted, his firmness extolled, his virtues imi tated, his memory blessed.

Effect of Federal Lying.

The ridiculous tales, which were circulated in the federal prints, last win er. about quarrels in our administration, appear to have found their way into the Paris Moniteur. What must the French have thought if us, when they read to the federal papers that Copenhagen Jick son had been invited to return to Wathington and resume his 'unctions? It is really, very doubtful whe her, the British faction have turned our submission or their own lies, to more account in France

IRISH CATHOLICS. Mr. Grattan began by declaing this, in his opinion, to be a subject of vi tal consequence to the country: it went to the criticity of the empire, and the political enfranchisement of a considerable pertion of our people. It was to him, individually, a subject of the deepest interest. If he should live to see its recomplishment, he would consider him self a very for unite man, for he should then see himself successful in the attainment of two very important advantages to the ceunity:—first, he should see his countrymen, his fellow subject, the cetholic of Ireland, participating in the benefits of the constitution, and part-king common privileges with himself. Next, he should witness the consolidation of the empire founded on the liberties of the subject.—(Hear, hear!) On the last discussion of this subject, he had ta-ken very colorged grounds; and he had done so, because, in his opinion, every possibility of an union between the Irish catholic and the English protestant ought to be encouraged. The idea of such possibility originated an hope, which must have a source of strength and solid ity, and concord to all; no matter what differences might exist as to the veto, or any other speculative point, this hope cught not to be relinquished by any one. There were two principles on which this question rested—the first, was the exclusion of foreign influence; the second, the sommunication of constitutional priviloges. With respect to the first, the exclusion of foreign influence, this it was considered was attainable by two ways—first, by the adoption of the veto; or next, by domestic nomination. He had expressed a decision in favour of the house, however, if he said that was the opinion of the Catholics. He did not believe it was; nor did he think they would at all agree to it. The next mode, then, of excluding foreign influence, was by domestic nomination. This, he thought, was the only alternative; for he had to hesitation in declaring, that while for-eign nomination was insisted on as assen the prayer of the petition was whol ly inadmissible. (Hear, hear!) If the Pepe was as formerly, an independent spiritual magistra e, he should, perhaps, allow him the comination; but he could never do so when the Pope was a Frenchman, or when a Frenchman was the Pope. Hear!) He wished, however, any prudent policy, to give the Irish Ca holic emancipation; because he would sooner have a constitutional connexion between England and Ireland, than an ecclesia-tical connexion between Ireland and our enemy. Let England act justly by Ireland, and she should then see Ire land act firmly and loyally by her. Let her give the Irish Carholic his just rights, and she will see the Catholic re ligion will be no bar to her prosperity. She may then say to the Irish Catholic, " I give you your demand-follow your faith-I do not understand your religion. but there is one p. inciple which I do un derstand, and that is, an e einal separation from our common enemy." If she so said, no doubt the principle would be adopted: it would become a political creed, a common religion-and that House should see the empire united, the

Protestant safe, the Catholic no longer dangerous.—(Hear, hear!) Some of the Irish Catholics had, in fact, virtually agreed to the principle of domes ic nomi-nation. Those of Kildare and Kilkenny bed declared, that unless the Pope was nominated by the Cardinals, they would not acknowledge him as Pontiff. This was agreeing, in the present state of things, in fact to the domes.ic nomination; for Buonaparte had plundered the Pope, and hated England: they had then the double impulse to the adoption of the principle—sucrilege to the church, and hostility to the sovereign—(Hear, hear!) This domestic nomination was not at vatimed with the Catholic religion, for the bishops had declared so in 1799. It was plantly not hostile to their civil interest: so neither their faith nor their patriotism militated against its adoption. At present they were doubly fettered; subject to two masters-to their natural king, and their natural enemy-and that enemy the despoiler of their patriarch. It was not to be expected, however, that. the Cathelic bishops we e to come and make their offer to that House; nowhen the House manifested a concilia cex spirit; then the petitioners might exbibit a submissive one. This brought him to his second point—the communi-cation of privileges. He feared there was more difficulty in the House to extend that, than there would be in the bishops to acknowledge a domestic nomination. Why should power a tempt to impose those restrictions? It was had no right to frame arbitrary laws, because they went to those disabilities on men arising from secidental circumstances I had no right to punish teligior, because it was a relational ip between man and his Meker, independent of civil society. To establish those restrictions, however, various charges had been made against the Catholies. To the e charges there were three incostrovertible answers: First, the dental of their six most learned Universities in 1791, in which they positively contradicted the Pope's t inporat power, the Cardinel's deposing power, and the retunctation of faith with heictics. The second answir was the 14th and 28th acts of the Kopg, in which they swore to support the Frotestent government: this test was imposed by the Protestant himself, and not refused by the Catholic—so that the Pro-testant at all events could not dery its validity. But the third and most incis-purable reply to those charges, was the actual impossibility of their truth. They went to make the accused not only ut fit for government, but for social lite; they were literally incompatible with Christienity itself, and went to make the Catholic worse that an idolator Now his religion was the creed of the majority; and they went to make the majority of Christians werse then the followers of Jove or Mahomet. Bus it might be lere said, that the objection was not raised to the Catholic merely, but to the Irish Catholic On what grounds was this assertion made? Who could substantiate it? Was it on Irishman? He would not admit his evidence. He would not believe any man who appeared, even on his cath, against his country-(A hugh!)
No; he might be a competent withers, and so was a monster; but he never could be a credible witness. The objection did not arise, then, from the man himself. It must then arise either from some physical or moral cause. From a physical cause it could not arise. " No. (said Mr G) God punishes, but he does not corrupt. He would not curse nature on one side of a fiver, in order to give ou argumentative victory to a sectory at the other-(Hear, hear!) He would never wither vegetation to feed political and annatural animosity—(Hear!) The mo-If it originated in immorality, that immorality itself sprung from the laws—
If it did not arise from nature, from the air, from the western breeze-nor did it arise from religion, nor from the Euchaiist, nor from the Virgin Mary. No; it arose from the penal code—that ando which seized their liberty, their rights, fatal to foreign influence, and not at all hostile to the Irish catholic. That was his opicion. He should mislead the house, however, if he sold the should mislead the house, however, if he sold the should mislead the house, however, if he sold the should mislead the house, however, if he sold the s treland for 500 years, and the effect of that connection has been the matchless deprayity of the people." The objections upon which the penal code was founded, were, it appeared, futile, and yet the code existed: the code which went to impose a partial attainder upon a people in mass, on account of a supposed character. The character i self was false; or if it was insisted on as true, then it only the more condemned England, because it originated in her oppression. It appeared, then, these restrictions did not arise either from any inherent disability in the Irish, or from their religion -But, say his opponents, they are founded upon the fundamental aws of England. Alas! (said Mr. G) why did you not tell us so before the union?—(Hear, hear!) Why did you give us a pledge to the centrary? Why had you the cruel injustice to take our own Parliament away, and then tell us -You are excluded from the English House of Commons by the fundamental laws of the land?—(Hear, hear!) But this objection was not valid. The restrictions did not arise from the furdamental laws of the land. Mr. Pitt did not say so; his cabinet did not say so; the laws themselves did not say so -What law declared it? The declaration of rights? No; it was framed in the spirit of wisdom and liberty, and must ever stand a model of intehigible freedom-(Hear, hear!) The act of settlement? No, it was entitled to the