

Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY, (At 11 o'clock)
 The 14th inst. at the New Auction Rooms, corner of East and Lemon streets, and nearly facing the New Theatre,
 Will commence the Sale of
A variety of Dry Goods.
 Also, an invoice of **HARDWARE**, in lots to suit purchasers.
 And to close a concern without reserve,
 5 crates of Earthen Ware
 8 bales Wool
 50 bags Coffee, &c. &c.
 As usual, at 11 o'clock,
 A variety of Household Goods & Kitchen Furniture.
 In course of sale,
A valuable Black Pony.
 W. G. HANDS & Co.
 Auctioneers.

Sale by Auction.
On SATURDAY, the 15th inst.
 At 11 o'clock, at the Warehouse of Mr. Lemuel Taylor, Gay street, will be sold on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed notes,
THE CARGO
 of the brig *Elizabeth Ann*, A. Clark master, from St. Petersburg—consisting of
 Sheetings
 Ravelin Duck
 Sail Cloth
 Bead Diaper
 Brisle and
 Clean Hemp.
 C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.

Sale by Auction.
 In pursuance of an order from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, will be sold at public auction on the premises,
SATURDAY, the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,
A Brick House and Lot,
 on the Calverton-Town road, 3 doors above the French Seminary. It is under ground rent.
 Terms of sale, one half cash, and the residue in three months from the day of sale.
 Attendance by
 W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.

To the Lovers of the Chase!
On FRIDAY, the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock in the morning, a fine **RED FOX** will be let loose at Swanville, on the Belle Air road, 2 miles from the city.
 The manager of the kennel kept there, having been obliged to leave the 21st inst. Sportsman's Club, to hunt this Dog on that day. He will be much gratified by a call from those who delight in the sports of the field. Gentlemen can be accommodated with refreshments, by their humble servant.
JOHN FOOS.

New Tea & Grocery Store,
 AT THE SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN TEA CHEST,
 Corner of Market and South-streets, and directly opposite the Franklin Bank.
STILES & WILLIAMS,
 Have on hand, and expect to be supplied with the following articles, all of which they offer to their friends and the public on the most liberal terms.
TEAS.
 Imperial in 2 1/2 lbs. heads
 Gunpowder do.
 10 quarter chests Imperial
 20 do Gunpowder
 10 do do
 12 do Young Hyson
 40 catty boxes Imperial & Young Hyson
 Hyson Chim
 Pail-Souchong
 Pilsa do.
 Superior Large Grain
 Imperial and Hyson Skin.
SUGARS.
 Best Muscovado
 1st & 2d quality New-Orleans
 Havana white
 Do. brown
 Loaf, Lump, Piece & Bastard
SPIRITS.
 Old Cogniac
 Do. Brandy
 Do. Peach
 Genuine Holland Gin
 American do.
 Old Jamaica
 Antigua
 New England
 O. A. race
 Cherry Brandy
WINES.
 800 bottles superior Claret
 700 do. choice Old Port
 500 do. fine Old Malaga
 Burgundy
 30 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.
 Baker's Best No. 1
 Do. do. } **CHOCOLATE.**
 Best Sweet do. }
 West India } **MOLASSES.**
 Sugar House }
 Best Green } **COFFEE.**
 Do. White }
ALSO,
 Bengal, Spanish and Hotant Indigo
 English and American Fine Blue
 Copperas, Alum, Madder, Blumstones and Salt-Petre.
 Windsor, Castile, white & Brown Soaps
 Basket Salt
 Mushroom Ketchup
 Tamata do.
 Sallad Oil in bottles and flasks
 Ground Nuts
 Filberts, Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Currants and Tamarinds
 Essence of Spruce
 Cigars lat. Chup
 White Wax, Spermaceti, Sampson's mould and dip Candles
 Pearl Barkly, Sago, Oat-meal, Starch, Rice, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Rapee, Scotch Snuff, &c.
 The above articles will be disposed of either wholesale or retail; and they assure their friends and the public, that in the execution of orders for Sea Stores, care and dispatch may be relied on. In attending to the orders of Inn-keepers, equal care and fidelity will be used. Private families will be supplied with particular attention, and Merchants from the country will find the assortment general, the articles good, and the terms pleasing.
 July 25

Regimental Orders.
 The volunteer companies attached to, and the enrolled inhabitants residing within the bounds of the fifth regiment of Maryland militia, together with Harper's Artillery, and the First Troop of Rifles & Light Dragoons, will parade for discipline and inspection on Monday morning the 11th inst. at 9 o'clock, in obedience to brigade orders.
 The Artillery will form in Halimore street, their left on Gay street, extending westwardly; the Infantry to South Gay street, their right on Baltimore street; and the Cavalry, on the left of the Infantry.
 Each volunteer company will appear completely armed and equipped, provided with its own colours, and with four rounds of blank cartridges for each man.
 J. A. BUCHANAN,
 Lt. Col. Com. 5th Regt.
 Sept 11

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
 The Volunteer Companies attached to the SIXTH REGIMENT, with Capt. Tennant's Artillery Company, and Capt. Jackson's Cavalry, will assemble at the Market place, Phillips Point, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock p.m. in obedience to Brigade orders, for inspection and discipline, with arms and accoutrements in prime order, and six rounds blank cartridges each man.
 Each company will carry its own colors on this occasion, and provide music. The citizens liable to military duty, comprising the districts including the whole of the 7th and 8th wards, will also assemble at said time and place, under their proper officers. Return will be made, and fines collected of all absentees, as the law directs.
 By order of the Major Com'dt.
 W. G. D. WORTHINGTON,
 Adj. Gen. R. G. M. Co.
 Sept 12

Sale by Auction.
ON WEDNESDAY,
 the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the lower end of Smith's wharf, will be sold on a credit, for approved endorsed notes,
 196 LOGS
St. Domingo, Marigany.
 C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.
 Sept 12

Sale by Auction.
 Will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday next, the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, on the premises, on terms which will then be made known,
That Store and Dwelling,
 No. 4 at the head of Chesapeake wharf.
 This property is in fee simple, has the advantage of drawing from 20 to 40 dollars per annum—now under rent at 216 dollars per annum—and is considered among the best situations for business in the city. Attendance by
 W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.
 Sept 12

For Sale.
 The proprietor of the **MINERAL WATER WAREHOUSE**, No. 7, south Gay street, presented by indisposition from attending to the same, proposes to sell the whole of his extensive apparatus, with all the fixtures, &c. &c. together with the patent right for the state of Maryland.
 Any person wishing to purchase this establishment, will be informed of the terms (which will be liberal), by applying to the subscriber.
 If not disposed of at private contract before Wednesday the 19th inst. it will on that day at 12 o'clock, be exposed to public sale on the premises.
 W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.
 Sept 11

Sheriff's Sale Postponed.
 The Sale of **NEGRO REBECCA**, that was to take place this Day at the Centre Market, is unavoidably postponed until Saturday the 15th day of September inst. at the same time and place.
 WM. MERRYMAN, Sheriff
 Sept 8 (10)

NOTICE.
 That there will be an **ELECTION** 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 **ASSAYERS**—four from the County, and two from the City, to represent us in the ensuing Sessions.
 WM. MERRYMAN, Sheriff
 Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1810 d. at 0

Fees and Taxes.
 Persons yet in arrears for their fees and taxes for the year eighteen hundred and nine, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts. If, however, they do not, the public demand, on me for money will compel me to execute without respect to persons.
 WM. MERRYMAN, SMT & Col'r.
 August 31

Marine Bank of Baltimore,
 SEPTEMBER 2, 1810.
 The Transfer Books of this Bank, will be shut on the 27th inst.; and will open for transfers, on the 18th October next.
 By order of the Board,
 JAMES LAW, Cashier.
 Sept 10

Marine Bank of Baltimore,
 AUGUST 10, 1810
 NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank, that an Instalment of Five 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.
 By order of the Board,
 JAMES LAW, Cashier.
 August 11

Franklin Bank of Baltimore,
 July 16, 1810.
 THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby 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 DAVES, Cashier.
 July 26

NOTICE.
 To the Creditors of **PATER GIESLER**, an Insolvent Debtor—I will make a Dividend of the money in hand, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst. All persons having claims, will present them to me at my office, on Tuesday, the 20th inst.
 WILLIAM MERRYMAN,
 Sheriff & Trustee.
 Sept 5

THE WHIG.
 "GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
 FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1810.
 TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 The communications of a writer, of P. G. county, and of a voter of Baltimore, shall appear to-morrow, if possible.
 Philanthropos too, shall appear; but, though our opinions quadrate exactly with regard to justice and injustice, yet we fear that *humanity* must at times give way to *safety*.
 Other communications shall be noticed as early as practicable.

FROM ENGLAND.
 We have been favoured with a variety of English newspapers, by the *Scioto*;—they are filled with mournful presages, sad pictures, and gloomy views of England and Ireland.
 The Statesman of July 17, speaking of the annexation of Holland to France, says, "It is not however to be treated so lightly as some affect to do, so far as it concerns this country. It is another, and a violent blow at our *remains* of commerce."
 In proportion as the nation is sinking in difficulties, the printers seem devoted to destruction, fine, incarceration—The printers, authors and publishers of the Statesman, and Weekly Register are—sequestered!
 We have, says the same paper, very unpleasant intelligence from the country, arising, among other things, the failure of several more banks. In the city, the aspect of things is melancholy beyond example or description. *Annuaire* is at a discount of 3 per cent.
 The 20th of November, the day fixed for the trial of Sir Francis Burdett's suits in the King's Bench, is anxiously looked for by the friends of freedom; who expect that the decision of a jury will vindicate the laws, and put an end to arbitrary punishment, and "undefined privilege."

Much solicitude is felt in England at the embarrassments of Ireland, whose citizens now see and feel that the emigration of the Land owners continually drains the country of its capital. Ruin, they fear, is approaching England through Ireland. The present commercial state of England is aptly compared to "the pluenzy of a Lottery, by which the great mass is inevitably impoverished, although a few individuals rise unexpectedly into wealth."
 London papers confirm the defeat of the Spanish general O'Donnell near Lorida; his army was scattered in all directions; having lost 2000 in killed—O'Donnell himself was wounded.
 The famous Mary Ann Clark has published a pamphlet, as it is said, against Colonel Wurdle, &c.
 Whatever appears important or amusing in these papers, shall be given heretofore.

The Dublin Correspondent, after depicting the bankruptcy and confusion of Ireland, enlarges the dreary story with following anecdotes:—
 "Swift being one day at a Sheriff's feast, among other toasts the chairman called out, 'Mr Dean, the Trade of Ireland.' The Dean answered—'Sir, I drink no monies.' If Swift were now alive, what would he say of the *deceased* trade and commerce of his country?"

Sheridan's Dictionary Improved.
 Since, it always imparts satisfaction to us, to witness the products of the *American press*, (because its operations like those of the *arist* or *shuttle* render us so far independent of foreigners) in giving us works of the most substantial use for schools, colleges and private individuals; we are glad of an opportunity to advertise our readers, of the publication of an improved edition of Sheridan's work—This pocket dictionary has been printed by Messrs *Warner & Hanna*, of Baltimore, from a late London copy; it is accurately executed, each proof sheet being examined by learned and professed linguists, at considerable expense and great care; it is, if I mistake not, the best work of the kind printed to the southward of Wilmington.

When we consider, that it is the endowment of *speech*, which marks the superiority of man, and chiefly distinguishes him from the brute; how careful ought we to be in bestowing some little pains in cultivating it! Were men generally acquainted with their mother tongue, how many broils and lawsuits might they shun; and how much more respectable might they be? For, no sooner does a clown, no matter how nice, five or twenty his dress, utter an incorrect phrase, as *popular* perhaps for *popular*, than we mark him as an ignorant, and treat him with scorn. Ignorance of *plain English* has been found as hurtful to the interest of the *victim*, as to the fame of the *poet*. Home Tooke was scolded, at the altar of Mansfield, by two propositions and a conjunction—"Correct knowledge of language enables one to detect equivocation and imposture:—Man kind in general, says the same great Tooke, are not sufficiently aware, that words without meaning, or of equivocal meaning, are the everlasting enemies of *peace* and *justice*." And Mr. Locke observes "I am apt to imagine, that were the imperfections of language, as the instrument of knowledge, more thoroughly weighed, a great many of the controversies that make such a noise in the world would of themselves cease; and the way to knowledge, and perhaps peace too, lie a great deal opener than it does."

In this self-styled *enlightened* country, where the poorest labourer, could (if he would) purchase and find time to read, the Dictionary, spelling book and grammar, of his own language, at least, it is lamentable to see men of fortune, some of them aspiring to high office and dignity,—aiming to be legislators; it is disgusting to see such men ignorant of the rudiments of language; waging war with sense, and mangling grammar in every sentence they utter. But we are wandering beyond our limits.
 The key, which runs along the top of each page in this edition, is of great value; showing the force and sound of the different vowels, and of the same vowel in various places. There is not a more copious source of bad spelling than inattention to the varying sounds of the *a*. The key here spoken of, and the introductory Prosodial Grammar, contain an obvious and simple antidote to these blunders.—Comparing this Baltimore edition with that of London, we can safely and conscientiously recommend it to the patronage of schools, and of private individuals who possess the laudible ambition of learning to speak, write or understand the English language.

It is laughable enough to hear the federalists, nay, the very *federalists*, prate about "submission men."
 Who surrendered the rights of our country in Jay's treaty?
 Federalists—chiefly
 Who maintain that Britain does us no wrong; and who defend her in every case?
 Federalists.
 Who drove a contemptible congress into submission?
 The federalists.
 And they are not submission men!
 To put the government into the hands of the federalists, would be to give it up to Britain. We trust, that the democrats will discard submission men of all parties, and elect none but energetic republicans.

If it be true, as stated in the *Liber* Museum, that the democrats of Caecil have offered "in return" to compromise with the federalists, they deserve defeat; but we cannot credit any story from such a source as the *Federal Republic*, until we see it confirmed from another quarter. Have the people of Caecil forgotten federal tyranny?

MR. GRATTA'S SPEECH.
 (Continued.)

He next came to consider the danger, imaginary danger, spruce delusion, the great of their civil franchises to the catholics. What was the danger? It proceeded upon the supposition, that the enfranchised catholic would contribute the part of settlement; that parliament would become catholic; that the protestant security in property, church and state, would be thereby overthrown. But how could it be supposed, that the catholics, in such a case, would take measures to overturn the foundations of their own property? Since the year 1778, the catholics had acquired in Ireland very considerable property: the property depended on protestant titles—and any thing that would affect the original, would necessarily interfere with the security and possession of the derivative property. The interest, in landed property, of the great mass of the catholic body, depended on the titles of protestant proprietors, and upon this point he might assume two propositions—the first was, that the bulk of the catholic property depended on protestant titles: this he firmly believed, though he could not be certain it was so. The second was, that the bulk of the catholic property was held under protestant proprietors. The danger, therefore, that a parliament, if catholic, would overturn the sources and foundation of catholic property, was absolutely impossible. He would not dwell further upon the refutation of this objection, and would barely ask whether the proximate danger to be apprehended was that the catholics would be likely to adopt measures which would endanger, not only the security of the property of protestants, but the very titles under which they claimed and held their own? This point he might illustrate more fully, by supposing their policy towards the catholics to be reduced into the form of a statute. The preamble of such an act would then run thus—
 "Whereas the French nation has prevailed against all the other nations of Europe—and whereas we have no prospect of support but from the union and exertions of all our fellow subjects—be it therefore enacted, that one fourth of them shall be disfranchised.—(Hear, hear!)" The illustration might be carried further. Suppose a man of war at sea, and in sight of a superior enemy, in danger of being attacked, and liable to be overpowered, with a crew consisting of a large proportion of catholics; suppose, too, that a learned gentleman were to address the crew, and say, it is just one hundred years since the papists endeavoured to maintain arbitrary power in England; it is four hundred years since they violated the great charter of John; it is six hundred years since they established the canons of the council of Lateran—your vessel is in danger, and most of the crew are papists, therefore you ought to throw them all overboard.—(Hear, hear!)" The vote of the empire was the vessel, and the policy observed towards the catholics the advice given to its crew. Whilst the enemy was preparing he means of their destruction, the tendency of their proposition against the catholics was, that they should drown our anchor.

headed as to the church. The church of England was the church of Ireland; the people there were catholic—and this catholic population paid the property which supported that church. Could it be supposed that the catholics would not continue to do so; that they would feel a desire to support their own church by breach of moral duty; or that they would be disposed to make any such alteration which would be equally against the principles of the people to whom such provisions was to be paid, as of those who were to pay it? If they could be induced to withhold the privileges claimed by the catholics upon such grounds, they would sacrifice the interests of justice to the apprehension of a supposed, but impossible danger. The protestant church must be supported, as it has hitherto been; but it should not shoulder God from the altar, nor the people from the constitution.—(Hear, hear!) Suppose lord Kenmare, who possessed a landed property of thirty thousand a year, were a member of that house, and any others of the catholic proprietors of Ireland—was it to be apprehended that such persons would conspire against their own properties—against the foundation of those rights and privileges, which they might perhaps exclusively enjoy, that they might give to the papists of their own communion an income of 700,000 a year.—(Hear, hear!) That was the revenue, as he understood of the French bishops. What would be thought of a preacher who should recommend to his hearers, "that they should love one another?"—"that they should do unto others as they would that others should do unto them?"—"that they should be in charity with all men," and should then add, so many God dispose your hearts to frequently one another.—(Hear, hear!) He was not astonished at the sage, who supposed that the globe was supported upon an elephant; but he was surprised at those who laughed at that philosopher, and yet found it necessary to catch up Omnipotence by penal statutes and disqualifying enactments—This was to treat the God of the Universe like some petty subsidised power, some Italian prince, some German elector, who was kept alive only by act of parliament.—(Hear, hear!) It was to declare, as the philippic phraser of his supposed prop were to be worth laws, that if these penal statutes were to be repealed, it would sink the universe; and this was the enlightened wisdom of the modern casuists.—(Hear, hear!)

He should next advert more particularly to the arguments urged against the influence of the catholic religion, and the principles of the catholic body. These arguments could be reduced to six criminal propositions. The first was, that the majority of the catholics of Ireland were worse than idolaters. The second, that the result of the conduct of Great Britain to the Irish catholics, was to reduce them to a state of unexampled depravity. The third, that the fundamental law of Great Britain was inconsistent with the grant of civil franchises to the catholics of Ireland. The fourth, that the king of Great Britain and Ireland was sworn, at his coronation, against the admission of the rights of the Irish catholics. The fifth, that the protestant law was hostile to the catholic claim—And the sixth, that the protestant church being supported by the catholic population, was a sufficient ground for disfranchising the catholic body. These were the chief propositions upon which the whole of the arguments against the catholics rested. To what had they led? To laws that were partial, to laws that were arbitrary, to laws that were designed to punish the operations of the mind, to laws that were intended to control the dictates and spirit of religion. These measures were calculated to ruin the empire; for what but ruin could result from dividing the people at a crisis when the fate of the empire was at stake? If they thought the policy upon which such measures were founded, just or plausible, they had only to look at Ireland; they had only to contemplate its penal laws, and to consider their operation. The penal laws began in that country about the latter end of the seventeenth century. Of these laws there were two descriptions—one swept away the trade of the country, the other swept away its constitution. That was the age which took from Ireland its importance, because it extinguished its independence: that age deprived the Irish people of their political functions, and transferred the right of trial in *demerit* to the British house of lords. The liberties of Ireland thus destroyed, what had been the fortune of that country? In the year 1779, eighty years after the penal code had commenced, when trade and commerce had made great progress in other nations, the people and the government of Ireland were ruined. The country could not support the people, and the government was unable to pay the establishment. At that period the establishment was low, because a great part of the army paid by Ireland had been sent to America; low as it was, the government had not the means to maintain it. The government was not only obliged to borrow 50,000,000 from the government of this country, but to take from a private gentleman in Ireland 20,000,000, in order to be enabled to meet the demands upon it. Such was the wretched condition of the government of that country, at that period, that it went as a pauper to the door of a private gentleman, to demand the means of supporting bread to the army.—(Hear, hear!) The government then felt it necessary to consult the commissioners of the revenue; and found that though the trade was sick, the emigration to America was great. The country was unable to support its population,