

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst. At 11 o'clock, at the Warehouse of Mr. Le-muel Taylor, Gay street, will be sold on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed notes, **THE CARGO** of the brig *Elizabeth Ann*, A. Clare master, from S. Petersburg—consisting of
 500 casks
 500 bbls
 500 kegs
 500 boxes
 500 crates
 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 C. & F. Ferry 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.
 A. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.

Sheriff's Sale Postponed.

That of NIGRO REBECCA, who was to have been sold on the 21st inst. at the Court of Baltimore, is hereby postponed until Saturday the 15th day of September inst. at the same time and place.
 W. M. MERRYMAN, Sheriff
 Sept 8 (19)

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the lower end of South's wharf, will be sold on a credit, for approved endorsed notes, **196 LOGS** of *St. Domingo Mahogany.*
 C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.

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 situated on the 2d wharf, extending from 30 to 40 dollars, and is a desirable site for business in the city.
 A. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.

For Sale.

The proprietor of the *MINERAL WATER OF NEW YORK*, No. 7, south Gay street, proposes to sell the whole of his extensive apparatus, with all the fixtures, and to give the patent rights 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 proprietor, at the office of a private contractor 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.

The Columbia Academy

Again OPENS for the reception of **YOUNG LADIES,** as boarders or day scholars, on the first day of September.

Mrs. GROOMBRIDGE.

Great pains for the extensive patronage she has been honored with during six years residence in Baltimore, and 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, and she is anxious to have the same as before. Her pupils will be placed in the most judicious manner, and she does not enlarge upon, as the parents and guardians of those children to her care, have had frequent opportunities of judging for themselves, both in her public and private conduct.
 In addition to the other branches of education, the Italian and Spanish Languages are taught with elegance and exactness.
 Parents or pupils who desire to have their young ladies instructed in those branches may have an opportunity of seeing the pupils go through their exercises, by applying to Mrs. Groombridge for the purpose.
 August 29

Intelligence Office.

The convenience of such an establishment in a large city like this, can be readily appreciated, from the convenience which attends the want of it. Moved by this consideration, the subscribers inform the citizens of Baltimore, that he will immediately open a general Intelligence Office, at the corner of the Fish Market and Marsh Streets, in the house lately occupied by George W. Miller, where he will provide for every kind of printing, such as advertisements, bills, cards, and all manner of articles of merchandise, or trade; together with such other articles of intelligence as may be desired, coming to market, or the citizens to inquire of, or the stranger who may come hither by land or water.
 Terms will be cheap and accommodating.
 Persons wishing to have their names advertised, may have it done with any letter or letters, on the shortest notice, by
NATHAN COBB, Sheriff

Fees and Taxes.

Persons yet in arrears for their fees and taxes for the year 1810, are hereby requested to settle their accounts. If, however, they do not, the public hands on me for money will compel me to execute without respect to persons.
W. M. MERRYMAN, Sheriff & Coll'r.
 August 31

Marine Bank of Baltimore,

SEPTEMBER 8, 1810.
 The Transfer Books of this Bank, will be shut on the 27th instant: and will open for transfers, on the 18th October next.
 By order of the Board,
JAMES LAW, Cashier.
 Sept 10

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: SATURDAY, SEPT 15, 1810.

LATEST FROM BAYONNE.

A letter from Salem to the Exchange Coffeehouse at Boston, states the arrival at Marbl-head of the schr. *Spring Bird*, Capt. Tucker, in 44 days from Bayonne, with several passengers. Captain T. was captured and carried into Bayonne, where he compromised with his captors, and received half the proceeds of his cargo, about 14,000 dollars; he was permitted to take wines and brandy, but for fear of capture by the British, bought bills on London at 15 per cent discount. A number of other Americans at Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz, had also compromised and were soon to sail; schr. *John of Marbl-head* had sold her cargo of green fish for 16 dollars per quintal at Bordeaux, after which it was sequestered, but expected to be released; three vessels from Marbl-head, which cleared for Gijen, had been condemned, vessels and cargoes; a New York brig had sold her cargo for 86,000 dollars, but was obliged to give up half the proceeds of sale; the *Two Brothers*, Dixey, having compromised with the French government in the same way, by giving up half the proceeds of sale, was to return in 7 days. Last brig *Eliza*, Mezey, Boston; *Emeline*, New York; *Independence*, D. Baltimore, in 3 or 4 days; *Mary & Eliza*, Smith, Baltimore, in 15 days.
 Captain Tucker advises, that it had been reported that general Armesong had effected an accommodation with the French government; and the report was so far confirmed the day he sailed that it was generally believed.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Big Auguste, Davis, 36 days from Lisbon, arrived at Gloucester (Mass) the 9th inst. Captain Davis says it was reported, that a British general with 4000 men, had been attacked by the French, and compelled to retreat. There was a Lisbon newspaper however, of July 31 received at Boston by the same arrival, which contains a different account of the action fought on the Co, a small river in front of the advanced corps of the English army.
 At a bridge on that river, general Crawford was entrenched with between 4 and 5000 troops, with a few pieces of artillery and two howitzers. On the 21st of July they were attacked by general Lonsen with 6 or 7000 men. The attack was made with great fury, and repulsed with equal convency. The French thence passed the bridge and were twice repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The loss of the French was between 7 & 800, that of the English and Portuguese 377 men and five, and 25 officers. The allies took several prisoners, and many of the French deserted.

LOYALTY—No. I.

His Britannic majesty's official paper for the Maryland district, under Friday's date, pours a couple of columns of loyal grief and abuse at the release of a poor impressed American from their master's brig *Netley*. Loyal gentlemen, go on!

LOYALTY—No. II.

The Fed. Republican said, yesterday, "some of the submission men in defending their conduct before the people, have contended, that the non-incurse law substituted for the embargo, was intended as a war measure"—against England, of course.
 This assertion is false, but it may be very legal. The discussion at the Precincts meeting, to which allusion is thus made, was about Mason's submission bill. But the Museum calculates its lies for the country—they are easily exposed in town, not so out of it.

Confess for Loyalty.

Dear Mr. Alick and Jacob! be not so extremely exasperated at the release of ONE American; you know, there are 4657 poor Americans yet aboard the navy of old George; nay, it is believed there are above ten thousand—no many are impressed of whom we cannot expect an official account. Here is disgrace enough for America! Think of it, and be loyal and happy.

(Communicated for the Whig.)

Baltimore, Friday, September 14

Perceiving, that you have published none of the oratory displayed at the meeting on Wednesday evening in the Eastern Precincts, I request you to publish the following imperfect sketch, which I have written as it occurred to my memory, which is at best a frail one.

Mr. McKim

Friends and fellow citizens,—It is with great pleasure that I meet that portion of the voters of this district, who belong to the Eastern Precincts; who two years ago gave me the proudest testimonials of their confidence, by an overwhelming majority of votes in favour of Mr. Moore and myself. For that support I confess my gratitude, and return my most grateful thanks. I need not inform you, gentlemen, that I am again a candidate for your suffrages—that is pretty generally known already from the papers. I expect your support again, if you find on examination, that I have not betrayed the trust reposed in me; which it is your duty to scrutinize with care, and judge with liberality. I have no merit to boast; no revolutionary sufferings or scars to appeal to, to excite your sympathies; but I contend, that I have

served you in congress to the best of my judgment—but, if I have erred, you will deal liberally and fairly with me.

But, gentlemen, I have two powerful opponents—Commodore Barney comes forward with the imposing motto of "Liberty or Death!" excellent words, and noble sentiment—which I highly admire. Colonel Little advances under the title of "No submission man!" This too is a fine motto; it comprehends my own doctrine—for I am no submission man.—But, you, gentlemen, will look for something more than specious language and bombastic professions. Fault is found with Mr. Moore and myself, for the measures of congress, and some of us are accused for the misconduct of congress, before we had a seat here—This is hair-splitting, to be sure, but you are the judges. Let us have specific charges exhibited against us, and the authority of facts produced; while gentlemen employ only vague and general assertions, they cannot be confuted, but they cannot obtain belief. We are called submission-men but we appeal to the journals of congress, to show that the contrary is the fact. We voted for a bill, that would have shut our ports against every French and English vessel, armed and unarmed; and this has been called a submission bill. It is true I did not like the measure; but, as it was the highest species of resistance we could obtain, I voted for it. When our opponents find fault with our measures, they ought to tell us what they would have done. "My friend, the commodore," is I understand, for war; he would cover the ocean with privateers, and sweep every British merchantman.—I don't know but,—to the devil, gentlemen.—This is grand, and, if he had stood alone on the floor of congress, he would have moved a declaration of war. I confess, gentlemen, I did not imagine the country was up to the war pitch; but if it had been, I am not so devoted to his after popularity, as to have moved a resolution which I knew would not be carried, merely to have my name recorded on the journals for the deed.

I advocated and prepared many measures, last session, but was so unfortunate as to have failed in all, except one. I proposed a non importation section to a bill, which would have operated powerfully on the interests of our enemies, and that quietly, without expense or bloodshed. There was some objection in that; but I failed. I voted for a duty of 50 per cent. on the present duties on imports—this measure would have taxed the consumers of foreign luxuries and protected our own manufactures; it failed. But, when it was endeavoured to annihilate our little army and navy, and many of the republicans joined the reduction men, I used every exertion to oppose them, and though I was sometimes almost alone, I succeeded in the end.

Mr. M made some additional remarks, on the charge of submission, which he spurned as unfounded; he held too great a stake in the happiness and freedom of his country, ever to submit. He then adverted to the claims of the opposite candidates, and the grounds on which they stood—commodore B had been open and candid; but the colonel, though a brave man, had fought skilfully for; Mr. Little wished to take a double advantage, but he must meet double opposition. Mr. McKim spoke insistently, but correctly.

COMMODORE BARNEY.

Gentlemen,—You recollect that I was a candidate for your suffrages four years ago; and for the honorable support you then gave me, I am grateful still—Two years ago I offered again; but, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the times, I declined when Sir Winder came forward as a federal candidate.—Here we are all before you again; some brought forward by their friends, others by committees; but, it is probable, that if we did not wish ourselves to be candidates, neither friends nor committees would bring us out against our will.

Mr. McKim has told you of his faithful service, for the two last sessions in congress. He has alluded to my services—true, gentlemen, I did serve you, where we had not a comfortable steerage room to sit in; I did fight the battles of my country for nine years, at the risk of danger and ignominy. My motto then, was Liberty or Death, it is still my motto, and ever shall be.—But, these things are known; I say no more about them.

Mr. McKim complains, that no specific charges are preferred against them; they voted for the submission bill; that is one charge. Mason's bill was denominated a submission bill, from its very first appearance. [Here it was replied, "but that bill did not pass."] I know it did not, and there was a very good reason for it, the senate would not pass it.—I have made a few extracts from the speech of general Smith,—these show you the opinion our senator had on it.—[He read the extracts and commented on them,—to prove the submissive disposition of the House.]

And the gentlemen tell you they have not submitted! They have submitted to England, and they submitted to a small minority. What was the cry two years ago?

"No Tribute;
 "Embargo or War;
 "More & McKim;
 "No Winder!"

Very well! Where is your embargo? Gone, where Mr. McKim said I meant to send the British merchantmen—to the devil! What alternatives did the

But, I understand, it is pleaded in excuse, that the President did not recommend measures to congress. It is not his business to dictate to congress, what they shall do; he lays before them a proposition of the state of the nation—that is enough; he will take a greater responsibility on himself. Congress ought to perform the rest. If gentlemen are afraid of assuming their share of responsibility, they ought not to go there.—Bonaparte has a convenient way of doing business. He orders a report to be made him on the subject—He incenses one of his ministers, who is an orator, to the legislative body. He determines on the policy of the measure, he proposes a decree ready drawn—Adopt it, or refuse it—Aye or no. No debate. Any body can be a legislator there; and I fancy we have to many such legislators at Washington!—[Great laughter and cheering.] But, had we such a government, there would be no occasion for our addressing you.

The gentlemen seem to think it hard that they should be exposed, after having once had your confidence. This is strange in a representative government. If gentlemen are once elected, and imagine that they ought not to be opposed, they will fancy by and by, that the seat in congress belongs to them. I don't know, but they may go so far as to bequeath them to their eldest sons in their will, and order their constituents to execute it to carry it into effect. Gentlemen were reluctant to go there, and more reluctant to leave it. This reminds me, gentlemen, of an anecdote, (it is rather a rough one) which I will take the liberty of relating to you. There is a madman in the county, Th: C. K—y. He was at the meeting at Reisterstown the other day, and observed to me—"Barney! this affectation puts me in mind of the saw that was dragged to a swill-tub; they had to pull off their ears to fetch her there,—and were forced to pull her tail off to take her away!"

I believe I must finish where the joke ends. But Mr. McKim said a few words in reply, observing, that the D—l was so often overhauled that night, that it reminded him of the old saying, "The D—l can quote scripture when it serves his turn!" The commodore had quoted general Smith's speech, though he had violently opposed his election. He acknowledged the authority was good in general; but that general S. he contended was wrong in his reasoning.—*Cetera desunt.*

To the tedious stuff of Mr. Moore, and the flippant "for-to" language of colored Little, I paid little attention. I do not write this to detract from their merit, such as it is; they are "honourable men;" but nature, or lack of education sets impassable bounds to the efforts of man.

With justice, and without an atom of envy, I can declare, that Mr. McKim spoke with more precision, Barney with more effect. McKim has more acquired knowledge, Barney far more natural abilities. But, why do I forget J. B. Hunter! He was hoarse, and had no trumpet; but, he uttered one sentence which is worthy of being registered with the aphorisms of Th. C. S. Major, or Larner—"A bushel of words will never produce a peck of deeds."

FAIR PLAY
 Vickers & Bishop,
 No. 26 CHAPMAN ST.,
 HAVE A FEW BAGS OF
Nice Old JAVA COFFEE,
 which they will sell low by the single bag, or small quantity.
 S.p. 11

FOR THE WHIG.

To the Republican Electors of the second Congressional district of the state of Maryland—composed of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties, and the city of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Mr. Van Horne has declined the opportunity of again offering himself to your consideration, as a candidate to represent you in the congress of the United States. Dr. JOSEPH KENT has been nominated by the republicans to succeed him; and JOHN FRANCIS MERRICK has presented himself in opposition to Dr. Kent. This is a brief and faithful recital of the leading circumstances connected with the approaching election.

The actual situation of the United States, and the characters of Dr. Kent and his opponent, ought to decide, and no doubt will decide your choice.

The United States are now in a situation extremely critical; and they have been placed in this posture by the artifices of an organized party in opposition to the administration, and by the incessant efforts of a few apostates to excite turbulence, and produce anarchy. In short, the present disagreeable situation of our country, has been produced by distracted councils. Whatever therefore will produce distraction in congress, ought to be rejected; whatever will tend to promote union of action among republicans, ought to be preferred.

The history of Mr. Mercer's political life, proves him to be ambitious to dictate; untidy in his behaviour; perpetually changing his opinions; by an insinuating and stubborn, suspicious and domineering; abandoning principle from passion; quarrelling with his political associates from personal considerations;—in a word, a man of brilliant imagination, but of milable temper; of no solidity of judgment; forever wavering in conduct; in whom no man confides, and who enjoys not the confidence of a single enlightened statesman in the union. To such a person the federalists may give their votes from motives of expediency; notwithstanding they would not entirely trust him; and cased with them, he can do no injury; but supported by republicans, he would become as pernicious as the general of the world.

Let us turn, if you please, to the history of Mr. McKim, whose behaviour was marked by assiduity and assiduity; regularity and assiduity; assiduity in his career in Maryland; assiduity in the same; he struggled with his opponents for a seat in the senate of this State. His character, his assiduity, his assiduity, and assiduity, in the conduct of the general assembly, bear testimony to the fact. The legislature of this State began 5th inst. The mind of Mr. McKim instantly became embittered with the republicans. He sought a pretext for hostilities; and reviving an antiquated and disused right of nomination to office, produced a quarrel with the council of Maryland, and exhibited to the whole nation the disgraceful spectacle of a governor defaming his executive associates in the public newspaper! People of Annapolis, of Anne Arundel, of Prince George's, I call upon you to attest the truth of these assertions for you are the living witnesses of the fact in question.

Can you then, fellow citizens, reconcile it to the duty which you owe to yourselves and to posterity, to elect a man who will carry with him into the bosom of congress a spirit of restless turbulence—calculated to inflict wounds still deeper than those which have already been endured by your suffering country? I appeal to the heart of every patriot—and by the sacred flame of that strong love which binds us to our constitution, conjure you to reflect whether the chambers of the Capitol have not already been sufficiently disgraced by apostacy, malice, spleen, and every invective! I speak in reason, to men of understanding, and my observations ought to have weight.

Dr. Joseph Kent is known to you all to some in person, to others by reputation. A stern republican—firm in his principles—plain in his manners—sincere in his disposition—acquainted with the interests of the soil, with the habits of the people—and uniformly adhering, like a man of probity, to the pure and simple truth. If chosen by your suffrages, he will carry into congress a spirit of harmony; he will aid the work of republican union; he will join with the true friends of the country to rescue the nation from peril and dishonor; and will do credit to the second congressional district of Maryland by the decorous of his legislative demeanor.

A VOTER.

Prince George's county,
 Sept 11th, 1810.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 13.

The editor of the American Daily Advertiser is indebted to a respectable friend at Carthagen, for the following information:
Carthagen, August 11, 1810.
 "As the occurrences in this country are becoming every day more interesting to an American, I send you enclosed a publication of Santa Fe, the capital of the Kingdom of Granada, and another of this city by which you may see that *Junta of Government* have been established in the various provinces; and in conformity with the general sentiment and opinion, they wish soon to declare themselves independent of the monarchy at Carthage, imitating the example of Caracas. The one King of Santa Fe was first nominated president of the Junta, but remained such only for a few weeks; he is conducting himself in the same manner