Thos. R. Levering & Co.

No. 25 Commerce-st.

Who also keep a large and extensive supply of

Letter Paper, wove and lined,
Foole Paper, do. do.
Foole-Cap, No. 2, 3 & 4,
Do. No. 1, 3 & 4, manufactured expressly for the Southern market,
Medium Writing and Printing
Demy do. do.
Super Royal do. } PAPERS
Royal Writing
Do. Sized

All of which are of the best qualities, and offered on the most reasonable terms.

A. R. L. & Co. are prepared to make contracts for the manufacture of Writing or Printing PAPER.

Two or three *APPRENTICES* are wanted at this Mill.

☞ *RAGS* purchased as above.

Sept 19 w&m 2m

Baltimore Water Company.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that applications for Water, orders for repairs, or any other business relative to the Water Works, may be made in writing at the Company's Office, New Mill near Wells' Shops, North Calvert street; the Office of the Maryland Insurance Company; or at the house of Mr. John Davis, superintendant, No. 74 N. Charles-street, who will promptly attend to the same, with all possible expedition.

Notice is likewise given,

That as the Company have provided adequate means to supply every family with a reasonable quantity of Water—they regret the disagreeable necessity of cautioning the public again, against the great & unnecessary waste of water, which many persons now supplied are in the practice of permitting, although repeatedly informed to the contrary. The Directors have given positive instructions to the Superintendant, in all cases to stop the supply of Water, without respect to persons.

It is presumed, that no person who is now supplied, is unacquainted, that they have agreed to use the Water carefully, as the following extract of the conditions signed by the parties will shew.

"No person who is, or shall be supplied with water, is on any account to admit water to be drawn and carried from their pipes or hydrant for any purpose, except for the use of their own families; nor wasteful, to draw and waste the water, under the penalty of having the supply so, prohibited which cannot again be returned without a new application to the company, and the payment of a fine of *five dollars* at the time of applying."

By order of the Board,

JOHN BAYNARD, *Sec'y.*

Sept 17 eod

DOMESTIC GOODS

Dry-goods merchants and the public generally, are informed, that *the Washington Cotton Manufacturing Company of Baltimore*, have now on hand a pleasing assortment of

Fancy Cotton Goods;

allowed by judges to be superior to any American manufacture yet presented to the public: The principal articles suited for women's wear are

Cambrics. They have likewise *Cotton Twist* from No. 13 to 22, and *Sewing Thread* of several colours—all of which will be sold reasonable for cash or approved paper. The Company have a *Dye House* with suitable apparatus, and a complete hand to conduct that branch of business,—will undertake to dye Cotton articles (on the usual terms) in the best manner. Apply at the Store of the subscriber, No. 12, Light street.

JOHN HAGERTY.

N. B. Weavers can be supplied with Reeds and Slates of a superior quality, on application as above. The company having added this branch of business to their institution, intend keeping an assortment of them.

☞ A few BOYS of good morals wanted to the weaving business—boys from the country would be preferred.

Sept 15 2awtf

The Columbia Academy

Again OPENS for the reception of

YOUNG LADIES,

AS BOARDERS OR DAY SCHOLARS,

On the first Monday in September

Mrs. GROOMBRIDGE,

Grateful for the extensive patronage she has been honored with during six years residence in Baltimore, assures her friends and the public, that the report of her intention to give up her School, is entirely without foundation, she is far from having such an idea; & although she has twelve Teachers in whose ability she can confide, yet she dedicates the principal part of her time to the superior advantage of her pupils. Their progress she does not enlarge upon, as the parents and guardians of those confided to her care, have had frequent opportunities of judging for themselves, both in her public and private examinations.

In addition to the other branches of education, the Italian and Spanish Languages are taught with elegance and correctness.

Parents or guardians who desire to have their young ladies instructed in those branches, may have an opportunity of hearing the pupils go through their exercises, by applying to Mrs. Groombridge for that purpose.

August 28 dtwr6w

Intelligence Office.

The convenience of such an establishment in a large city like this, can be readily appreciated, from the inconvenience which attends the want of it. Moved by this consideration, the subscriber informs the citizens of Baltimore, that he will immediately open a *general Intelligence Office*, at the corner of the Fish Market and Marsh Market, in the house lately occupied by George W. Miller, where he will provide himself with means of procuring places for servants, and servants for places; of giving information respecting animals strayed; and of furnishing intelligence relative to rare and unusual articles of merchandize or traffic—together with such other articles of intelligence as in great the farmer coming to market, the citizen resident in town, or the stranger who may come hither by land or water.

☞ Terms will be cheap and accommodating.

Persons wishing to have their animals BOARDED, may have it done with any letter or letters, on the shortest notice, by

NATHAN COBB.

June 16 ekwtf

Franklin Bank of Baltimore,

Sept 17, 1810.

The Transfer Books will be closed on *Wednesday*, the 26th September, and opened on *Wednesday*, the 3d of October.

By order,

JAMES DAWES, Cashier.

Sept 17 2aw30

THE WHIG.

"GENTLE AS LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1810.

☞ Our friends would confer a favour upon us, by giving us immediate notice when they do not receive their papers regularly. Complaints however, of omissions, it is believed sometimes arise from the mean and petty thefts of stealing the papers from the doors at which the carriers have thrown them early in the morning. Wishing to correct this evil I will give FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will inform us of any PAPER THIEF detected in stealing the Whig from any porch, threshold, or knocker of a subscriber in the city or precincts.—on prosecution to conviction,

☞ The like sum will be given for proof of any person's purchasing a paper or papers from any carrier of the Whig; he being strictly charged to deliver none to any person except a subscriber.

THE EDITOR.

The ship Joseph & Phœbe, McCorkle, hence arrived at Liverpool the 12th of August.

The Diana, for Baltimore, sailed from Liverpool on the 7th.

The Ritson, Boyd, of Baltimore, had arrived at Cork.

We are authorised to state, that *W. G. D. Worthington*, declines being considered a Candidate for the House of Delegates, at the ensuing session.

COMMUNICATION.

Nathaniel Williams, Esq. is proposed as a Member of the 1st Branch of the City Council, for the Fifth Ward.

A Friend to Modest Merit.

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

Let voters for members of congress observe the STATE LAW; they cannot vote for two persons resident in the city or for two persons resident in the county of Baltimore.

Let them, therefore, place on each ticket, the name of *one* citizen of the *city*, and the name of one other citizen of the *county*; or else, let them vote for one only.

THE LAW IS,

That "Baltimore city and Baltimore county shall be the fifth" district;—"which district shall be entitled to two representatives, ONE OF WHICH SHALL BE a resident of Baltimore county, and the other a resident of Baltimore city"

STATE SOVEREIGNTY

Sept. 22. dtlstO.

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

Caution is necessary at the approaching election for members of the House of Delegates from this city. It is hoped the republicans will beware of division and spurn any candidate who may be self-nominated, or named by a junto of friends. Regular nominations will shortly appear, from a meeting composed of gentlemen from all the wards; it is believed that the worthy, staunch and unassuming Mr. BLAND will be one of the candidates offered to the republicans.—Let our motto be—Union—Give federalism no hopes by republican division.

Perhaps the federalists may persuade some reputed republican to *run*, as the saying is; indeed, if we might be indulged in a pun upon names, they have already prevailed on one gentleman to RUN. Discountenance such work; it is not republican language to say, Come forward—let candidates *be brought forward* by the people.

The state legislature is more important than the congressional contest—However democrats may differ in one case, let them cordially unite in the other. The candidates for congress are all self nominated. Candidates for the House of Delegates will, and ever ought to be, selected by the people.

"The odds make the difference," is a quaint saying. The contemptible coward, Hanson, (whose week it is to bespatter decency and vilify worth,) has adduced a statement from the Whig, to prove that major Biays has told an untruth about the liberation of the American citizen from the Netley. Our statement was that of report which we had heard, and as such we gave it. We find by Mr. Biays's account that it was incorrect; but the Federal Republican editors published a long calumny, declaring that *they had enquired* into the business. Their falsehood was, therefore, deliberate.

William Jarvis, esq. our consul at Lisbon, has patriotically purchased 2000 of the best blooded sheep in Spain, being part of the flocks of the Prince of Peace, confiscated and sold by the junta of Estremadura. He sent 1200 to the United States, and would send the remainder by the first conveyance. Those sent to general Smith were part of that gentleman's purchase.

The general officers of the English army, and others had petitioned the king to reinstate the Duke of York in the chief command; that the testimony of Mrs. Clarke was untrue, and ought not to tarnish his *royal* fame!

England and France were about to open a commercial intercourse; the trade to be carried on through neutral vessels licensed by either government.

Or—Five to One.

"A view of the under ground"

The editors of the Federal Republican, a few days since, in speaking of the election of a President of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, *weed out, of their way* to state, that *three* bank directors of this city, chosen by a democratic legislature, became bankrupt. On enquiry, we find they stated the fact; but on *extending* our enquiry, we find that in this city there have been *twenty four* bank directors who became bankrupt. Of this number *twenty were federalists*, and *four democratic*. Nine were chosen by the federal directors of the bank of the United States at Philadelphia, for their branch here; three by the legislature of Maryland, and twelve by the stockholders.—We wish not to dwell on this subject, because we can see no good cause for bringing up mercantile misfortunes, in order to aid the cause of democracy; and for the same reason we feel no pride it can do to the federal party. Indeed we should not have noticed the article, had we not perceived the paragraph alluded to, going the rounds through the federal papers. Some will shew how far the conduct of these federal editors will go, in publishing his article. Our informant, a gentleman of many years residence in this city has given us *a list of the names of the bankrupts alluded to*, which is ready for the perusal of any gentleman who may doubt his assertion. The editor would be surprised the list by way of contrast, but an innocent consideration banished that intention. We never shall revile upon unfortunate, but worthy men, of the federal party, the base hypocrisy of the Federal Republican—or, as some have christened it, the Liar's Museum.

APPOINTMENTS

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND, SEPT. 1810.

Richard Ray Heath, Major of a Battalion in the 5th regiment city of Baltimore.

Samuel Williamson, Lieutenant of capt. George E. Mitchell's company 43d regiment Cecil.

Gavin Hamilton, Captain—and

Horatio M. Elderdey, Lieutenant of a company in the 17th regiment Prince George's county.

Cornelius H. Gist, Judge of the Orphan's Court Baltimore county, *vice* Thomas Dickson, deceased.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

TO CAPTAIN N. R. MOORE.

Sir,

Though I always knew your talents were incompetent to represent us in any legislative body, yet I supported you, because I believed you possessed honesty, moral and political. Before I can exercise so much charity in future, it is probable I must be favoured with a satisfactory explanation of the following:

Did you vote for the law of Maryland, which requires the candidate for congress to reside within the district which he is to represent?

If so—why did you vote against that law, in the case of M'Creery's contested election in congress; especially, as the report of the committee of elections made on that occasion, condemned our state law?

It is generally reported here that you affect to disapprove the renewal of the United States' bank charter; and that you have insinuated you would vote for its continuance, if you could do no better! What do you mean by such equivocal language?

You sometimes say and write that you have nothing in congress but a choice of evils. Is not such language insincere—since no member ought, on any account, to vote for a wrong measure?

NO EQUIVOCATOR.

FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Irvine,

I should not have noticed the malignant aspersions of "Brutus" in your paper of to-day, had they not contained a wilful misrepresentation, and evidently designed to injure the character of Col. Little; however much he veils himself under the specious garb of general denunciation of the whole of the candidates. Whoever the writer alluded to may be, his sincerity with regard to truth and moral rectitude fall short of that which Mr. Little from his youth has maintained amongst those with whom he has associated. It is true his profession in life (being a mechanic) has been a barrier to his mixing in the exalted circles of the wealthy. This has been deemed a material objection and rendered him utterly unfit to fill, (in the estimation of Brutus) so honorable a situation as the representative of the people. If Brutus had attended the meetings where Mr. Little has spoken, and paid that respect to candor which he ought to have done, he would not have charged him with hypocrisy or evasion. He has stated the law, in his opinion unconstitutional, as an infringement of the dearest rights of a free people, as an attempt to controul the right of suffrage. He resides in the district, the people of the district are called upon under the constitution of the United States and the laws of this state, to vote for two, and shall it be deemed right that that law should locate the candidates, and not permit the citizens to vote for whom they please. What would the citizens of Baltimore say, were the legislature to enact a law, that one of their delegates should reside in Market street and the other on Fell's Point—or the people of the county, that one of their delegates should reside in the first district, another in the second, and so go on to locate the whole. Would it not be an infringement of the constitutional rights the people possess? I view every attempt to controul them in that respect as a step to a despotacy. Is not the constitution of our country fixed on the principles of a representative democracy?—with whom does the supreme power rest? With the people—and shall they not be permitted when called upon, to exercise the right of suffrage, to do it constitutionally, conformably to the system laid down by their delegates in convention? The district is entitled to elect two, and they will select them from whom they please. I am truly sorry to find no objection made against Col. Little on account of his residence, by the very same people that advocated the constitutionality of Mr. M'Creery's holding his seat, when he actually lived twelve miles farther from Baltimore than Mr. Moore the county representative did, at the time of his election.

But, Mr. Editor, I am informed to believe it Col. Little was such a favorite with many of the leaders of this city as Mr. M'Creery was at the time of his election, there would have been no objection to him on that account. The truth is, they are now pleased with having risen from the common walks of life; and any thing (no matter how inconsistent with their former professions) will be urged to prevent his election.—We are caressed and flattered when we have a point to carry, but if we happen to have the authority to think for ourselves that is without consulting those who consider themselves as leaders, we are immediately stigmatised as malignant, a piring and ambitious possessing no education, nor any other information requisite to make the men of talents or legislator. Unto such amongst them I class your correspondent Brutus. I offer the homage of my most supreme contempt.

CASSIUS, *a Mechanic.*

Balt Sept 20

NASHVILLE, (T) Aug 24.

By a gentleman from the Muscle Shoals, we have learnt that capt James M'Donald's and captain John Regan's companies had arrived at the Rifle camp, a few miles above the mouth of the Elk river, from the cantonment near Natchez. They are at present under the command of major John Fuller; lieut col. Wade from Hightwassee, was expected here in a few days, with all the garrison troops at Hightwassee, as that fort was about to be evacuated. The object for assembling soldiers at the Rifle camp is conjectured to be two fold:—first to remove intruders on the Indian lands, and secondly to open a road to the Tombigbee. To effect the first object, lieutenant Thomas Ramsey has left notices at several public places among the settlers, requiring them to move off by the 15th of December next, otherwise the military were ordered to drive them off at the point of the bayonet. The second object is not directly and positively known; but it is the general impression of the best informed of the officers, that such will be their employment in the spring.—And for ourselves we cannot but wish the soldiers were employed that way, as it is the only profitable service they can render the United States.

There may be another object in sending a detachment of the army to this place. The Yazoo claimants have been too insolent of late: these blue coats will make them something cooler.

BOSTON, Sept 17

The brig Amelia, capt. Hewes, arrived yesterday in 37 days from Lisbon.—Captain H. reports that there had been no fight time between the combined armies and the French, since the engagement with general Crawford; 5000 troops from Halifax, had just arrived, and a fleet of transports having on board 7000 more, was spoken by capt. Hewes, soon after sailing from Plymouth for Cadiz. Capt. H. brought a paper of the 7th of August, which was filled with a treaty of peace between Portugal and Algiers.

NEW YORK Sept. 19.

FROM FRANCE.

We learn from captain Kimm, of the Eweline, from St. John de Luz, in France, that the grand sale of American cargoes sequestered in Spain commenced at Bayonne on the 1st of August; the completion of which would require five or six weeks; when it was generally believed, all the vessels would be sold.

We have received from capt. K. a schedule of American property—each cargo is designated by a letter of the alphabet. The first sales commenced at A and so on to the end. The first sales of cotton was at a dollar a pound—logwood 275 dolls. a ton and other articles in proportion; all free of duty.

Letters from Paris to the 25th July, stated that our minister knew but little of the proceedings there, and communicated nothing. There was no appearance, however, of any change in favor of the commerce of the United States except the late Imperial decree, granting licences to the manufacturers to import in French or American vessels from Charleston and N. York only, the produce of the soil (excepting tobacco) and take in return the produce of France; which was considered an evasive answer to their petitions for supplies.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We received just as our paper was going to press, a file of London papers to the 12th August, brought by the fast sailing ship Robert Burns, 30 days from Liverpool. Markets in London for American produce continued steady—wheat and flour had advanced a little—cotton 1d. The following is all our limits or time will permit us to extract from them to-day.

The passengers in the Robert Burns did not hear of the appointment of a new British minister to this country.

The London Statesman of the 7th August speaks with confidence, relative to the repeal of the Union. On the 6th of August, the committee of the board of aldermen and common council, appointed to prepare petitions for a repeal of the Union,—and a full meeting, a committee were appointed to further the object, in an address to the king and the prince.

LONDON, August 6.

We have received French and Dutch papers to the dates of July 28, and Aug. 3, inclusive. The former give exaggerated and disguised details of the progress of Ciudad Rodrigo and its surrender; and the latter speak of a report which we should not be displeased to find confirmed, of the Turkish army, under the command of the Grand Visier, having defeated the Russians in a general action. Recent letters from Hamburgh state, that the Porte had, in high language refused to treat for peace with Russia, on the terms which had been proposed by the latter power.

It is stated in one of these papers, that the brother to the late Crown Prince has been elected to succeed to the throne of Sweden.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived on Friday. The private letters by this conveyance state, that a treaty for an exchange of prisoners between England and Denmark was in progress, and that his Danish majesty had enlarged the period for exporting grain from the Dutchies of Schleswick and Holstein. The remains of the late Crown Prince were interred on the 13th ult. Wallachia has been formally incorporated with Russia, and the event has been celebrated at Bucharest, with great splendor.

Lord Castlereagh is now mentioned as the probable successor to the present Governor General of India.

August 9.

We know not whether the symptoms of discontent in the interior have increased with the increasing distress of the people, and have induced Bonaparte to relax the severity of his restrictions—but it is now stated, that he has expressed an inclination to open some commercial intercourse with this country by means of neutral vessels. The Prefect of Ostend is said to have within these few days published some regulations, which, instead of compelling vessels to take one half their cargoes in wines or brandies, diminish the quantities of these articles very considerably. As the British government has professed an inclination to accede to the principle of this arrangement, and as there is no material difference in the terms, great hopes are entertained that it may be brought to bear.

To forward this important measure, a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of the newly appointed Board of Commerce in France, and was selected by them for the purpose, we understand has been some days in town. He is authorised to communicate with our Board of Trade on the subject; but whether directly, or through the channel of the merchants, we are not informed.—*Courier.*

In the event of the intercourse taking place, it is understood that the trade will be carried on through the medium of neutral vessels, sailing under licences granted by either government. Particular ports, among which are Ostend, Dunkirk, and Havre, are to be assigned for the reception of these vessels—*ib.*

Price of Stocks- Cons. 63 57 48. Reduced 60 51 42—5 per cent. 99 7-8 100. Omnium 1 3-4 dis.

August 11.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock—3 per cent Red —5 per cent. cons. 63 737 343—Omnium 1 1-5 2-8 dis.

No fewer than *forty eight* meetings of the creditors of bankrupts were announced to be held this day at Guildhall!

Upwards of 400 fine Merino sheep have been imported from Spain, by Messrs Callaghans, respectable merchants in Cork, which are advertised to be sold there by auction. The Irish climate agrees with them exceedingly, and it is expected, that the breed can be propagated in that country to great advantage.

August 13

Hamburg papers to the 1st, Paris to the 4th, and Dutch letters to the 6th have received. An article dated Vienna, July 27, says, that the Turkish army having taken a position on Mount Balkan, the Russian general did not deem it advisable to attack it, but took a circuitous route, and arrived at Bassardjik, in Romelia. It is stated from Leghorn, that between 3 and 400 men belonging landed from three frigates in Corsica, were attacked by the inhabitants, and compelled to re-embark with considerable loss. A decree has been published by the Duke of Reggio, prohibiting all attempts of the Dutch to emigrate to other countries, under very severe penalties.

The Gazette of Saturday, contains the official account of the affair between general Crawford's division and the French near Almeida. This fully corroborates our previous account on Saturday. Our letter from Plymouth, of this day, seems to represent the partial action as more extensive and worse aspect, than either the dispatches from lord Wellington, or the letters from Portugal. We fear it is of much greater moment than is admitted by the public documents. The