

by all parties, that if the torpedoes can be sent under a ship, and here explode, she will be destroyed. This point acknowledged, the question appears to be, whether a well organized number of row-boats, and combinations added to courage, can place or send torpedoes under a ship of war in defiance of her courage and fire, or any combination of obstructions or resistance which she can make.

It having been rumored that the experiments expected to commence yesterday, have detained many persons in town, under the expectation of seeing a vessel blown up, we think proper to state, that no such thing is to take place. The investigation will be private, at the navy yard, principally in a room, on models prepared for that purpose. On the meeting of Congress, the experiments are to be repeated at Washington, on the large scale, when an essay will be made to blow up a ship. Therefore, nothing is to be seen at this time to gratify public curiosity.

We have deemed an enquiry and this statements necessary, that individuals may not be disappointed in the expectations they may have formed from the notice of the course of experiments which has been published. [Continued.]

FROM THE AURORA

The public papers have of late been publishing comments upon the British finances, but they by no means do justice to the subject. They state that "the sum necessary for the support of the British government for the year 1810, is only £52,650,000 sterling, that is equal to \$251,933,000 3/4, which averages 16 dol. 57 cents tax on each person." But your readers will please to observe, that in this statement the whole tax necessary to pay the interest of the national debt is kept out of view, and this amount is the enormous sum of £25,351,484 7/8 6/34 in the year 1807. From the year which have been made since that time, the amount will now be little less than thirty millions, exclusive of the interest of the Irish debt, which amounts to several millions more; so that instead of averaging 16 dollars to each British subject, it averages about double that sum. But the fact is, that no accurate computation can be made of what each individual pays upon this principle. Such is the complexity of British taxation and finances, that the amount of taxes is enormous, independent of what comes into the treasury otherwise. It has been stated that the taxes amount to one third of the income of every individual in the community; but they amount to above one half as I shall be an opportunity of showing in a future communication. In the meantime that the "letters for the flesh pots of Egypt" may see what is likely to be the creditable issue of British taxation, I request you will republish the following extract from a late British newspaper.

"Sir Philip Francis, in his reflections on the abundance of paper in circulation, and the scarcity of specie, shews:

1. National funded debt of Great Britain,	£784,552,142
2. Unfunded ditto,	49,634,948
3. Notes issued by the bank of England,	21,408,930
4. Notes of private banks,	84,000,000
5. Bank bonds in circulation,	4,869,992
IRELAND	
6. Funded debt in January, 1810,	81,510,856
7. Unfunded ditto, exclusive of the capital of sundry annuities, for the lives and terms, which I cannot ascertain,	68,899
8. Notes issued on the Irish bank on the 1st of February, 1809,	3,072,516
9. Notes issued by private bankers, computed on the principle of Ricardo's calculation,	12,000,000
Total, / 1,041,782,193	

"In this account the only dissutable article is the amount of notes issued by private bankers, taken on a general computation, which it is impossible to ascertain. This superfluous edifice of credit or creditability, is at once an object of terror and astonishment. At a distance sufficient for safety, the most formidable phenomenon, may be viewed with admiration or indifference, but not so when the danger comes near us or the sense of it becomes real. A deep and uniform impression on a constant mind, or even on a timid imagination, cannot be wholly against reason.

"This pile of paper is too near us to be seen through a false medium, or to be contemplated without fear. I am not gifted with faculties to compare it to any thing but a wonderful house of cards, of which the materials are light enough to be blown away, or to fall to pieces at any moment, but heavy enough to crush this kingdom in its fall."

By the above statement, which has every appearance of being as nearly correct as possible, it will be seen that the paper-money of Great Britain amounts to upwards of one thousand four hundred millions of pounds sterling. In the year 1795, Mr. Pitt estimated the total landed property of Britain at 750 millions, reckoning the lands at thirty years purchase, and personal property at 600 millions, making a total of 1350 millions. It has been calculated that the paper currency of Britain, organized as it is, could reach the extent of the whole property in the country, but no more—If there should be

correct, we can form some idea how long the system may last (for that it will fall some time is agreed on all hands)—The principal addition to the paper money will be the increase of the national debt, and it is increasing much more rapidly than is generally believed. The whole art of the chancellor of the exchequer being used to blind the public. Accordingly we find that in place of borrowing the whole sum wanted for the service of the current year, at once, he generally makes two loans at different periods, and gets an act of parliament to fund a quantity of exchequer bills. The whole amount will be nearly forty millions annually. Now the paper currency amounts to / 1,041,782,193

The total property in Britain, including the specie, was estimated by Mr. Pitt at 1350 millions, but by a more recent and more correct estimate,—it appears to be / 1,272,800,000

1,230,017,607

So that on the supposition that the national debt will increase at the rate of 40 millions annually, the period of the downfall of the finances may be fixed within 6 years. My own belief is that they will fall considerably within that period, and when they do, it will involve consequences which will astonish the world. Circumstances are very favourable at present for America to make such arrangements as to avoid the shock—Whether the American and government will avail themselves of them will be seen hereafter. X.

MARRIED.

At New York, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Doctor Moore, Mr. SAMUEL WOODRUFF, Printer, (author of some well written pieces of poetry which have appeared in this and other papers under the signature of SELIM), to Miss LYDIA RAYBURN, both of this city.

New proofs of love be still imperfect, As he through life may lead her; Nor Civil's star disturb his breast, If he can please his Reader. Typo.

NEW YORK, September 25.

One day later from England
Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Remittance, M. Dixon, in 30 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 25th of August. Capt. M. has politely furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a Liverpool paper of the 25th, and a file of the London Star to the 21st of August inclusive from which we have extracted the following articles.

LONDON, August 21.
A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning. However singular it may appear Gustavus Adolphus, the ex king of Sweden, seems to have offered himself as a candidate to fill the throne of that kingdom once more. By the following accounts he seems to be on his way from his late retirement to the North of Europe.

LIVERPOLL, July 30
An envoy from the United States, to succeed Gen. Armstrong, has arrived in France!!!

By letters from Holland it appears that the Dutch, so far from expecting any relief to the oppressions under which their commerce has so long groaned, are apprehensive that the new arrangements, so far from ameliorating will increase their sufferings.

No confirmation has yet been received of the battle between the allied army and the French, of which a rumour had reached Corunna before the Nimrod left that port.

Letters from Bilbao and Santander state, that serious consequences had resulted from the late daring expedition under Pichegru. The French, as a punishment on the Biscayans, have levied a contribution of 3,500,000 reals, & twelve thousand men have been marched from Victoria, to occupy the different towns and ports of that unfortunate province. A person who left Santander on the 4th inst. describes in painful terms the condition of that town and the adjacent country, in consequence of French exactions, and oppressions.

Letters received from the Baltic state, that the vessels which were detained in the parts of Prussia, on suspicion of being laden with English property, are likely to be released on paying fifty per cent.

A gentleman from Gottenburgh, who quitted that port on the 8th of the present month, states that previous to that time intelligence had been received of an order at Christiansand for the release of all American vessels brought in there, which had not been taken when under the guard of a British convoy. In consequence of that regulation three ships of the United States, with valuable cargoes, had been released, and it was hoped that this success would be made throughout all the ports of Norway. An opinion generally prevailed, that the king of Denmark would be the successful candidate for the succession to the Swedish throne.

A letter from Resteck gives unfavorable accounts of the state of affairs at that port. It appears that measures of great severity had been resorted to in that harbour against all American ships, and that none of them were permitted to land any part of their cargoes.

If Napoleon adheres to his declaration respecting the Berlin and Milan Decrees, there can hardly arise any diffi-

culty even in point of etiquette, as to the remains of our Orders in Council.—The words of the French minister's letter are, "In this new state of things, Sir, I am authorized to declare to you, that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of Nov. they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration, the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade, which they have attempted to establish: or, that the United States, conformably to the Act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English." After this declaration on the part of the French government that their decrees are revoked and shall cease to be in force from the 1st of November, there is nothing that can reasonably prevent a declaration on our part, that the measures adopted by us, expressly on the principle of retaliation should cease to be in force at the same time with the obnoxious decrees. From the concluding member of the sentence, it indeed appears that the decrees are to be revoked, at any rate, provided the American cause their rights to be respected by the English. Any backwardness on our part, therefore, must embroil us with the Americans, whom Napoleon now addresses in that tone of fulsome flattery which he so readily assumes towards those whom he wishes to bind to his purposes.

Repeal of the Union.—The right hon. Henry Grattan, and hon. Mr. R. Shaw, the two members for the city of Dublin, are to be delegated to present the petition to the king, praying for a Repeal of the Act of Union, and a restoration of the Parliament of Ireland.

Bread.—There was no court of aldermen held this day; the Lord Mayor, after inspecting the returns, ordered the price of bread to be reduced one penny per peck.

*There was an import into Liverpool last week of 22,336 bushels of wheat, and 11,299 barrels of flour.

From a Liverpool paper of the 23d of August.

Arrived, the Columbia, Hazard, New York; Royal Edward, Anderson, St. Andrews; Pocahontas, Atwell, New York; Home, Crow, Pictou; Collier, Hamilton, Philadelphia; Harriet, Snow, Bath; J. & M. Mary, Stafford, St. Johns; Elizabeth, Langley, St. Andrews; Hebe, Boardman, Wilmington; Favorite, Coles, New York; Sailed, August 15, the Gibson, Adair, Baltimore.

From Lloyd's List.

Gravesend, Aug. 20.—Arrived, the Admittance, Miles, from New York; Unity, Higgins, Boston; and George, Blake, Amelia Island.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Arrived, this morning, the American general Frigate, Albatross, from New York with an Envoy from the United States.

Port of Baltimore.

Port of New York, Sept. 25.

ARRIVED.

Ship Commodore Public, Inglee, 35 days from London, and 25 from the Lizard end, with hemp, iron and dry goods. The ships Isis, Julia, and Rebecca, arrived several days before, both for New York. Sailed from the Downs, Aug. 18, in co. with ship Midwood, Rur bank, for New York; New Galen, Steadman; George, Walker, both for Boston; Van Beuren, and Hannah, Avery, both for Baltimore; and the Rising States, Jennings, for Charleston. Left the ships John Watson, Crocker, for New York in 5 or 6 days; Adeline, Ceres, Lydia, Zodiac, and several others for New York.

Ship Louisa Cecilia, Mather, 33 days from Weymouth, Eng. in ballast, Aug. 20, spoke the Palmouh pilot boat, and was informed that on the night of the 17th, the American ship Juno, [our Lloyd's list of that date represents her to be the British ship Juno, from the W. Indies] was wrecked on Lizard Point, and every person on board perished.—28th inst. 50, long 19 30, spoke ship Asia, McCray, 22 days from Wiscasset for Liverpool. Sept. 13th. 1st 42 25, long 52 30, spoke brig Mac, 28 days from Ireland for New York. 14th. 1st. 42 41, long 55 18, spoke brig Calcedonia, 30 days from Dublin for N. York.

Ship Remittance Maddox, 30 days from Liverpool, and 26 from the Land, with dry goods, salt, coal, &c. Left ships Crittendon, and Grand Turk, both for New York in two days; and several others. The ship Halyon, sailed in co. for Boston. The ship Triton, Field sailed 9 days before, and the Union, Pigot, 4 hours, both for New York. The Remittance brings London papers up to the 24th. Sept. 19th. 1st. 42 22, long 52 30, spoke sch'r Jane, from Gottenburgh, and for Boston, out 46 days. On the 20th inst. was boarded by his B. M.'s ships Eurydice and Halifax, and treated politely. 23d. 1st. 40 22, long 73, spoke ship New Orleans Packet, from New Orleans bound to Boston, out 33 days.

British ship Planet, Hodge, 49 days from Liverpool, with salt.

Sch'r Harriot, Butler, of Norfolk, 35 days from Fayal, with wine and gin.—Sept. 2, 1st. 33, long 54, was upset in a gale, shifted the cargo, and lost John Anderson, a seaman, overboard. Sept. 4, spoke a ship 12 days from Sag Harbor, on a whaling voyage.—Below last night.

Ship Charles, Freeman, in 39 days from Liverpool, with salt, coal, crates, shot and dry goods. Ten days since,

spoke ship Union; Pigot; and the Sterling, from Liverpool for New York. Ship Phoenix, Coffin, in 50 days from Bristol, with hardware, &c. Ship Mars, from Copenhagen. Brig Venus, in 57 days from Gottenburgh. Brig Swift, in 29 days from Belfast. A ship.

Port of Norfolk, Sept. 24.

Ar sehr Union, Libby, 42 days from Lisbon; salt and 131 Merino sheep. Sch'r Norfolk, Deagle, 2 days from Baltimore.

The ship Monsoon, arrived at Boston from Cadix, spoke on the 5th inst in lat 42, lon 58, sch'r Greyhound, Baxter, 28 days from Lisbon for this port, with 120 Merino sheep.

THIRD WARD.

The inhabitants of the 3d ward are invited to attend a meeting at Bayne's THIS EVENING, on business of importance.

FOURTH WARD.
The inhabitants of the 4th ward are invited to attend a meeting at the Coffee House at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING on business of importance.

FIFTH WARD.
The inhabitants of the 5th ward are invited to attend a meeting at Fuller & Krueger's, (formerly Myers's) THIS EVENING on business of importance.

FIFTH WARD.
Elias Barnaby, will be supported at the election on Monday next, as a member of the Second Branch of the City Council, by Many Voters.

THE SECOND WARD
Held a meeting last night at the Globe Inn, and unanimously nominated Hland & Austin. Proceedings to-morrow.

THE SIXTH WARD
Has also nominated Hland & Martin.

THE EIGHTH WARD,
We are told, did so likewise.

The Citizens of the 3d Ward will take notice that the election for said ward will be held in Bark street, at 8 o'clock on the 1st of Oct.

Philip Little, Luke Terman, J. W. Hollingsworth, } Judges of Election. Sept 28

Sale by Auction, OF MERINOS.
The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 6th of Oct. next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at Centre, (the county seat of the late C. I. O'Donnell) a choice parcel of the fine Leones' Paster race of Merino Sheep, consisting of

60 Rams and 140 Ewes,
Imported from Lisbon, in the ship Sachem, Capt. Stevens.—A chain of original documents are in his possession—granted by the Duke of Alentejo, the Marquis Pombal, the superintendant of the Prince of Portugal, and the authenticity of the character and genuineness of these sheep, and their being a pair of the Cabanos' consigned and sold by order of the Governing Junta of Seville, as being forfeited from the Prince of Portugal's estate; translations of which shall be prepared for distribution in town and at a distance previous to the sale. The sheep may be examined at Centre at any time previous to the sale.

ROBERT BARRY, Sept 28

Negro Boy for Sale.
HE is 7 years of age, healthy and active. For terms, enquire at the County Wharf, along side the Boston Packet. He will be disposed of THIS DAY, not to be sent out of the state. Sept 28

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has the pleasure to announce to the public generally, and particularly to those who have been anxiously waiting for a chance to get the prize of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars, in the Baltimore Hospital Lottery—that in consequence of the great progress already made in the sale of the Tickets, the Managers have determined to commence the drawing on the first Monday in November next, when the proprietor of the first drawn number will be greeted with the handsome prize of One thousand Dollars.

The following display of Prizes shew the rich state of the wheel:

1	prize of	\$25,000
1	do	15,000
1	do	10,000
2	do	5,000
2	do	2,000
5	do	1,000
12	do	500
30	do	200
50	do	100

Several others of an inferior value, amounting to One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars. In this Lottery, there are but Eight thousand Tickets, and a great proportion of them already disposed of. Those who intend to adventure, will therefore find it their interest to make a speedy application for tickets—while they are selling for Twenty Dollars each—or it cannot be expected that they will long remain so much under their value. Whole Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eights, for sale by the subscriber who will immediately execute any orders from persons at a distance and give necessary information of the fate of their tickets.

Prizes in the Lotteries lately drawn here, and in the Lehigh Navigation, just concluded at Philadelphia, received in payment. KEARNEY WHARTON, No. 8, South str. et. Sept 28

Sale by Auction.

Pursuant to a General Order of Baltimore County Court in cases of insolvent Debtors, Notice is hereby given, that on TUESDAY the 4th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the premises, by order of the Trustee of Thomas Caldwell,

Two Lots of Ground; Situated in Philpot's Addition to Baltimore Town—one on Queen-street twenty-eight feet front, and running back ninety-two feet to a sixteen feet alley. The other on Prince-street thirty feet front, and running back ninety-two feet to a sixteen feet alley. The titles to these Lots are indisputable; and the terms of sale are, that the purchaser may at his option pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or give his notes with an approved indorser at four months, with interest. C. O. MULLER, Auc'r. Sept 26

BALTIMORE THEATRE.

The Friends and Patrons of the Drama, are respectfully informed, that THE BALTIMORE THEATRE Will open for the Fall Season, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d Oct. 1810. WARREN & WOOD, Sept 27

Just Received, Per the sch'r Regulator, from Richmond, 10 lbs. Prime TOBACCO 5 tons best County HEMP FOR SALE BY Wm. McDONALD & SON, Bowley's wharf. Sept 27

Union Fire Company. The members of the Union Fire Company, are requested to attend a meeting at the Eagle Hotel, at 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next, for the purpose of exercising the Engines at a hydrant—as this will be a stated meeting, it is hoped every member will attend. By the President, J. E. CAREY, Sec'y. Sept 27

For Charleston, S. C. THE SHIP SOUTH CAROLINA PACKET, Jas. D. B. master, Will positively sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, S. C. on Friday the 29th inst. Passengers desirous of taking passage in said ship may be accommodated by applying to the master on board at CLEGG'S wharf or to G. O'Hand, junr on said wharf. Further information may be had by applying at M. C. Wm. McDONALD & SON, Philadelphia, Sept 22, 1810. Sept 27

For London, The fine fast sailing copper fastened Ship RISING SUN, CAPTAIN M'ELROY, Will sail on all possible dispatch—about two thirds of her cargo being engaged. The remainder will be taken on moderate freight. APPLY TO JAMES BIAY'S, or to JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker. Sept 14

REGULAR PACKET. THE SHIP A. JAY & JANE CENTREVILLE PACKET, Will sail from the upper end of Bowley's wharf every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, and leave Centerville every SATURDAY morning at the same hour. BENJAMIN CALDER, Sept 25

JOHN McKIM, Jun. No 103, MARKET STREET, HAS RECEIVED On Consignment for the big Phaedra, from London, viz. 13 bales Sd brown Irish Linen 18 boxes 7/8 and 4/4 white Irish Linen, well assorted 1 box Lawes 3 trunks of fine Muslins 20 trunks low priced Calicoes 7 bales Cinghams The above goods will be sold cheap for cash, or notes and acceptances in this city. Sept 14

SHERIFFALTY. To the free and independent Voters of the city and county of Baltimore, and the public generally. I TAKE the liberty of offering myself a candidate for your suffrages at the next election for SHERIFF of Baltimore county, and I respectfully solicit your favor and support. Without making any promises, I beg to be assured that my past conduct may be regarded as a sufficient pledge. I can offer for a period of months discharging the duties of his office should I be fortunate enough to obtain a majority of votes at the election. ROBERT LAWSON, Sept 25

TO MANUFACTURERS. The subscriber having his hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calculate goods at his own manufactory, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton and Flax Linen to be calculated, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to his Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday. Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece. He has on hand from his own manufactory, an extensive assortment of CALICOES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red, Yarn, and a variety of other colours; which he offers for sale on liberal credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash. He will print on commission at a moderate price. Cash will be given for Damaged W. Cat. L. I. LANNAY August 25

The Subscriber Hereby gives notice, that he means to petition Baltimore county court at the expiration of two months from this date, for the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent Debtors. ADAM STONE, Sept 25, 1810