

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY, the 5th of October, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Room, at the head of Frederick street Dock, will commence the Sale of

175 BALES EAST-INDIA GOODS,
Principally imported in the ship London Packet, by the late Captain, master, from Calcutta—and consisting of the following articles, viz:
Bifias
Guirahs
Mansoodys
Cassias
Sceruckers
Checks
Handkerchiefs, &c.

The above Goods will be sold on a liberal credit—approved indorsement negotiable notes. Catalogues will be prepared, and the Goods may be viewed the day previous to the sale.

C. O. MULLER, Aucr.

Sale by Auction, OF MERINOS.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 6th of Oct. next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, at Canton, (the country seat of the late Col. O'Donnell) a choice parcel of the late Col. O'Donnell's race of Merino Sheep, consisting of

60 Rams and 140 Ewes,

1 pair of the same, in the ship Sachem, capt. Stevens.—A chain of original documents are in my possession—granted by the Junta at Estremadura, the Marquis Roniana, the principal superintendent of the Prince of Peace's flock of sheep, and Br. commissary general in Portugal, authenticating the character and goodness of these sheep, and their being a part of the Crown's stock of Spain, as being forfeited from the Prince of Peace'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 Canton at any time previous to the sale.

ROBERT BARRY.

Sale by Auction OF MERINO SHEEP.

On MONDAY, the 8th of October, at 10 o'clock, at Montebello, the seat of General Smith, will be sold on 2 and 6 months credit, for cash or approved indorsement:

35 RAMS, & 170 EWES,

Of the Cabanas, call'd Fousas and Aguirre. 600, part of the Flock of the Prince of Peace, as released by him of the Catholican title—authenticating certificates of which will be exhibited at the time of sale.

C. O. MULLER, Aucr.

Sale by Auction.

Pursuant to a General Order of Baltimore County in cases of Insolvent Debtors, Notice is hereby given, that on THURSDAY 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 Baltimore's Addition to Baltimore Town—on Queen-street, between the right foot front, and running back thirty-two feet to a six-foot alley. The other on Prince-street, thirty feet front, and running back ninety-two feet to a six-foot alley. The titles to the 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 approved indorsement at four months, with interest.

C. O. MULLER, Aucr.

Fees and Taxes.

Persons who in any way for their fees and taxes for the year 1810, have not been paid, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts. If, however, they do not, the public debtors will be compelled to execute without respect to persons.

WM. MERRYMAN, SHIP & COY.

NOTICE.

That there will be an ELECTION held on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at the usual places—for two CONGRESSMEN, one for the County, and one for the City. And six ASSESSORS, viz:—Four from the County, and two from the City, to represent us in the ensuing Sessions.

WM. MERRYMAN, Sheriff.

City of Baltimore.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1810.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Monday, the first day of October next, an election will be held, agreeably to law, in the several Wards in the City of Baltimore, for two Members of the first branch, and for one Member of the second branch of the City Council, for each respective Ward; and for sixteen persons qualified to be Members of the first branch of the City Council, as Electors of the Mayor,—two of whom to reside in each of the Wards. And, on the same day, and at the same places, an election will be held for two Members to represent the fifth district of the State of Maryland in the House of Representatives of the United States.—Also, for two Members to represent this city in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland.

EDWARD JOHNSON,

Mayor of the City of Baltimore.
Sept. 7

LABORERS.

Ten or Twelve MEN wanted to work on the country. Apply to
E. & J. LEVERING.

Sept 21

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1810.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

THEODORICK BLAND and JAMES MARTIN
Have been nominated by the orthodox democrats of the Town and Point, to represent this city in the House of Delegates; and they are accordingly recommended to the republican citizens of Baltimore, for their united support.

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. dt1810.
BLAND & MARTIN.
The 1st Ward
Nominated Theodorick Bland and James Martin.

2d Ward
Nominated Bland and Martin.
4th Ward
Nominated Bland and Martin.
6th Ward
Nominated Bland and Martin.

3d Ward
Nominated Bland and Martin.
A nomination thus sanctioned by a majority of the wards, it is hoped will receive the vote of every democrat in the city. The principle of union—and the maxim, that the minority accede to the will of the majority, demand that we sacrifice private feeling to this great fundamental rule.

SIXTH WARD
At a meeting of the 6th Ward, but few citizens attending, owing to a mistake in one of the public papers—it was resolved to adjourn until THIS EVENING, (Saturday) at 7 o'clock, to meet at Benjamin Williams', late "Cox"; and that notice thereof be given in the American, Whig, Evening Post and Federal Gazette requesting a general attendance of the [republican] citizens of the ward.

SECOND WARD.
At a meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward, at the Globe-Inn, on Thursday evening, pursuant to public notice, JOHN COMEGYS was called to the chair, and JOHN E. CAREY appointed secretary; when the following resolutions were agreed to:

Resolved unanimously, that Theodorick Bland and James Martin, be recommended as suitable characters to represent this city in the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Resolved that Capt Philip Graybell and Peter Levering, be supported as suitable persons as Electors of Mayor.

Resolved, that James Carey and Ben Jamin Berry, be recommended as proper characters to represent this Ward in the 1st Branch of the City Council

Resolved, that Henry Payson, be recommended as a suitable character to represent this ward in the 2d Branch of the City Council.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the republican papers in this city.

JOHN COMEGYS, Chairman.
J. E. CAREY, Secretary.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the 8th ward, held at Pamphili's Hotel on Thursday the 27th inst the following resolutions were agreed to:

Resolved, That THEODORICK BLAND and JAMES MARTIN be recommended to the citizens of this ward as proper persons to represent them in the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published

DAVID BURKE, Chairman,
JOHN HANNA, Sec'y.

The American ships (20 in number) captured some time since, off Norway, among a fleet of English merchantmen, and carried into Christiansand, are expected to be condemned. So much for bad company and British protection.

Ships William Wilson, and Oscar, Cunningham, of Baltimore; besides many other American vessels, were left at Norway, July 28, under threat

of being molested by dogs, or wolves.

Bribees will never cease!
The Federal Republican calls out for an embargo; and quotes Mr. Jefferson's opinion as a recommendation!!!

From the Federal Republican of yesterday.
"If ever there was a time when an embargo ought to be laid it is now; for most assuredly any merchant who will ship property to France upon the faith of the emperor's love, stands in need of a guardian, and ought to have his affairs taken into the hands of the government. Let us, says Mr. JEFFERSON, "preserve our resources, and protect our seafaring brethren"

Thus, in the course of human events, the instruments of a corrupt faction are compelled to abjure their former doctrine and to "retrace their steps."

FOR THE WHIG.
MR. IRVINE,
I observe, that in your paper of this morning two questions are asked me by A. Vetter; and in the Evening Post of yesterday, several questions are propounded to the Candidates, by A. Querist. You will please to insert the following answers to the interrogatories of these two gentlemen:

1. I never did propose, in the assembly or elsewhere, that "no commissioners of the tax should reside on the east side of Jones's Falls"; nor had I ever a thought of the kind. Whence such an idea originated I cannot tell.

2. During the first session that I served in the Legislature, a bill was introduced to explain the charter of the Mechanics' Bank, by defining the word Mechanic, which I advocated; but a member from Charles county, proposed to amend the bill by inserting a clause to repeal what is commonly called the rotation principle. My colleague, Mr. Stewart, voted in favour of the repealing clause, and I against it. That bill, however, passed the House of Delegates so amended; but was rejected in the Senate.

At the last session, a bill came from the Senate proposing to amend the Charter of the Mechanics' Bank by defining the word Mechanic; and also, by explaining a doubt that was entertained as to the rotation principle—I opposed it under an apprehension, that the explanation was not sufficiently clear and extensive, and the bill was accordingly rejected by the House of Delegates. I was at no time opposed to a definition of the word Mechanic.

3. It is true, that I did vote for an amendment to the Charter of the Union Bank; and I did so under an impression that it was just to enable that institution to dispose of its surplus funds which it was likely would otherwise, under existing circumstances, lie idle. If the amendment act contains any principle egregiously pernicious, or any direct violation of the constitution of Maryland, as is alleged; I can only say, that a very great majority of both branches of the Legislature were as much mistaken as I was.

4. At the last session of the assembly, I voted in favour of an appropriation for the Cumberland Road, and at the regular session before the last, I voted against it. It will be unnecessary at present to trouble the public with my reasons; but Mr. Querist, will, I imagine, be sufficiently answered by telling him, that I never did believe, nor do I now think, that the trade of Baltimore would in any way be affected to the value of one dollar by the Cumberland Road, until Congress shall have completed the great western Road; which it is not likely will be done for some years to come.

Msrs Voer & Querist, will please accept my respects

THEODORICK BLAND
September 28.

To Mr. Robert Stewart.

I request you to state to your republican brethren, through this vehicle, the reason that induced you to vote against the rotation, in the Mechanics' Bank charter—It must give you pleasure to have an opportunity to explain any part of your public conduct, which can possibly be misconstrued—it will also give pleasure to a friend of the rotation principle, to receive, in common with his political brethren, an explanation of this anti republican vote.

NO DIRECTOR.
Smart but tart reply.

Some silly writer in the National Intelligence, had defended the submission, in congress, and compared them to old Roman.—In reply to "Tell," an able correspondent of the Virginia Argus has written an essay, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"The Romans never trockled to an enemy; they were not enten up by a sordid spirit of avice; they never reckoned on the cost of vindicating their honor; they never shrunk from dangers and calamities; they never admitted the power of their enemies to be a reason for submission to them. But of this enough. In one thing we resemble the Romans; they had GEESE in their Capitol; and, in this point of view, even "Tell" may be of service: his gabbling may alarm and arouse the people to inquiries and exertions more suitable to our early reputation."

We are informed, says the Lexington Reporter, from a respectable source, that penning sheep with cattle is a certain

COMMUNICATION.

Holds there 1. Carpenters, joiners, coopers, coffin-makers and dishmakers—I am just tussled out to electioneer.—
Hear me!
Lads of the ship!

You know I hate distinctions; we are all of us from one block, clipped off from old Adam, who I fancy must smile or frown from above, to perceive the monkey tricks of his children; to hear one man declaring he had ancestors and his neighbour had none; to see discord and ambition metamorphosed into a thousand different shapes—the one awkwardly lapsing concord, the other praising humility; the one taking merit to itself for living on the East side of a gutter or stinking puddle; the other, modestly confessing he was nothing more than a mechanic—as if he were less on that account in the opinion of any man of sense!

But, my boys, certain folks have knocked the hoops from the tight bound oak of union, and the staves are likely to fall asunder.—We must cooper it anew. They say, what business have the wood-work to be represented? Why, boys, this is strange, that a cabinet maker may make a desk for the House of Delegates, but must not ever presume to sit at it! Most of us will admit, that a sideboard often contains more of comfort than a stone step or a tomb-stone; let us then be grateful for its favours—Blessings on the man, say I, who invented sideboards!

To every thing, my boys, there is a time and a season. In the present tide, wood will swim, when stone will sink.—The former has been neglected; the latter has been two or three times represented. Martin, I say, has been too long locked up in the private cabinet, or escritoire.—We must place him in the House of Delegates. He is as good an ornament for a room as Robert Stewart.

Martin has never pushed himself for ward for a legislator or bank director;—it is report d, Stewart did.

Martin complies with the expressed will of the democrats; Mr. Stewart, it is said, opposes it, and insists that the election alone decides that question.

Martin never threw himself for support on the federal party; it is said Stewart got a shove on the federal rollers last fall.

I might say a great deal more, my lads; but it is unnecessary. I perceive you are ready to cheer Martin,—that's all I desire.

Stop a while longer, my lads, I forgot—There is John Comegys, a worthy man, of urbanity and liberality; he recently retired, when he found that a majority of the public appeared to wave their caps for Martin—I will make Mr. Comegys a wooden ink stand for that very thing, and ever respect him—and if Robert Stewart imitates the example set him by Mr. Comegys, I will admit that he is learning to reverence public opinion.

Let us go home, my boys, and write our tickets for Monday—Bland and Martin.
Yours at command.

LIVE OAK.
FOR THE WHIG.

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN,
At a period so pregnant with importance as that which is fast approaching, and at a time when four respectable candidates, men of sterling worth and abilities step forward, and claim your suffrages, it cannot certainly be deemed a task of arrogant supererogation, in a fellow citizen, to endeavour the pointing out that path, which as free and unbiassed members of a land of liberty, your enemies must assent to the pursuit of in the choice of your representatives in congress I consider it perfectly unnecessary to recapitulate what has been so often thundered in your ears,—the disgraceful and futile proceedings of the preceding congress; they must be well known to you, they are undoubtedly stamped on your memories, never to be effaced, until the groans of your impressed and imprisoned seamen and fellow citizens cease to vibrate in your ears, or until all memory of the congress itself has passed into oblivion. The question, gentlemen, that ought now to agitate your bosoms, and the answer to which should alone determine to whom your support and confidence are now to be given, is, whether you ought or ought not again to send to congress, men that have "lent a hand" to placing the United States in their present disgraceful and deplorable situation? In answering to this important enquiry let no evasions or evasive excuses satisfy your mind as to the motives of the "guilty"—Weigh with strict impartiality, and rigid exactitude their conduct during office in the seats of justice, and let the public welfare and the country's honour, overcome individual partiality, and pre-occupies. I am led to touch upon the characters of any of the candidates, all men of respectability and talents; we search in vain for a blemish sufficiently glaring and important, on which to ground a particular accusation; all have been of use to the community, and they are each profitable members of society. With these respective qualifications it appears on a transient view, difficult to ascertain with certainty and correctness the candidates most deserving of support; but when we examine with scrutiny into the conduct of each, we find great and essential points of difference between them. Mr. M'Kim's assent to the propriety of these disgraceful pro-

ceedings that characterized the last congress, or at least his neglecting to oppose them, when put in comparison with the conduct of Mr. Barney in the opposition he is said to have made to the election of general Smith—and the conduct of Mr. Moore, weighed with the talents, abilities and various qualifications of Mr. M'Kim for the office he aspires to, form the scale the turning of which is, in my opinion, to decide the approaching election—then, gentlemen, what is to determine the contest?

Let us enquire—
It is laid down as a principle of morality by the civilians, that nothing which is without injury to society is criminal or sinful; if then, according to the direction this rule of natural law affords, we proceed to take cognizance of the respective delinquencies of each, I am decidedly of opinion that Mr. M'Kim's will be found immediately to outweigh that of the Commodore; for, gentlemen, what were Mr. Barney's motives for opposing general Smith? Did he wish to substitute a federal member in his stead? Undoubtedly not—then his object in so doing lay in personal dislike, or a hatred of him as an individual; and if so, could not be of that certain injury to his country comprehensively considered, that resulted from the manner in which Mr. M'Kim and his companion acted in the last congress. I allow, gentlemen, that what Mr. Barney did might have been injurious; it might have had some effect in removing farther from his election a gentleman of well known talents and of the first respectability; but, gentlemen, as it did not do so, and as you are to take cognizance only of his motions and their result, you cannot certainly go farther than this point. But, gentlemen, has not what Mr. M'Kim contributed to effect, been injurious? has he not assented to putting the United States in the predicament we now find ourselves in?—Then, gentlemen, ask yourselves whether or not Mr. Barney is more deserving of your votes, and more worthy of your confidence, than Mr. M'Kim, and you will, I trust, find the answer easier than you at first apprehended. It is not my intention gentlemen in addressing you to say aught of the character of Mr. Barney's opponent. I wished to bring before you the qualifications of him alone for the office he aims at now gentlemen, reflect with attention on the late conduct of each, weigh well their injurious effects, and let your own impartial judgments decide—but there is also another circumstance, which, if I recollect right, was urged by one of the candidates at some of the ward meetings—if their qualifications and abilities are in every respect equal, let the value of past services determine the contest;—the utility and importance of Mr. Barney during the revolutionary war, are too well known to require recapitulation; his sufferings in the cause of Freedom he has himself detailed and from their nature and extent, they render him deserving of our warmest esteem and admiration—besides, gentlemen, you have tried the two old members and found them unworthy your further support and confidence. you have found them insufficient to the discharge of the mighty and important duties which you invested them with at the moment of the election, and therefore, I assert, you are bound in duty to your country, not to elect men to offices of importance, whose past conduct has rendered you at least fearful of confiding in them.

ROTATION.

Communication.
Mr. Irvine.—The labourer is worthy of his hire; faithful agents deserve commendation. I am moved to express my esteem for Mr. Bland, Mr. Worthington, and the democratic majority of the last legislature generally, for their patriotic and steady labours at last session. The amendment of the constitution, to prevent club establishments, I do admire and approve. Religion has no connexion with or dependence on human laws; moral duties are due from man to man, but religion is between man and his God. Religion, says a fine writer, is of such a nature that it will not bear to be breathed on by the state; the breath of the state always pollutes it.

For the penitentiary act, the law to relieve conscientious persons from certain disabilities, and other benevolent measures enumerated in your paper of Thursday, I am impressed with a favorable opinion of Mr. Bland's industry, humanity and abilities, as well as of the good disposition of his coadjutors. My heart is so formed, as to beat with a pulse of gladness at the success of any measure which tends to ameliorate the condition of man. CALVERT.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.

Mr. IRVINE,
A meeting was called in the 6th ward this evening, when Edward G. Wood-ward was called to the chair—and Wm. Meeter appointed Secretary. We then proceeded to business, and the following persons were nominated:—

Electors of Mayor.
Peter Bond, and Walter Crook.

City Council—First Branch.
Captain M. Jones, and Wm. Ross.

Second Branch.
Peter Miller.

We then proceeded to select Delegates to the General Assembly, when Theodorick Bland was unanimously nominated.

We then determined to have some discussion upon R. Stewart and James Martin; and after some debate on them,