

**Sale by Auction.**  
**On TUESDAY, the 2d October,**  
 At 10 o'clock, A. M. at the present residence of Mrs. Brown, Phillip street, Fall's Point, will be sold a variety of **Household Goods & Furniture,**  
 AMONG WHICH ARE,  
 Several excellent Feather Beds, Bedding, &c.  
 Attendance by  
**W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.**  
 Sept 29

**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, Solomon Rutter, master, from Calcutta—and consisting of the following articles,  
 Baftas  
 Gurrabs  
 Madoodys  
 Cassas  
 Seersuckers  
 Checks  
 Handkerchiefs, &c.  
 The above Goods will be sold on a liberal credit for approved indorsed negotiable notes.  
 Catalogues will be prepared, and the Goods may be viewed the day previous to the sale.  
**C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.**  
 Sept 27

**Sale by Auction,**  
**OF MERINOS.**  
 The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on **SATURDAY, the 6th of Oct. next,** at 10 o'clock in the Morning, at Canton, (the country seat of the late Col. O'Donnell) a choice parcel of the fine Leonesa Panlar race of Merino Sheep, consisting of  
**60 Rams and 140 Ewes,**  
 Imported from Lisbon, in the ship Saclém, capt. Stevens.—A chain of original documents are in my possession—granted by the Junta at Estremadura, the Marquis Romana, the principal superintendent of the Prince of Peace's flock of sheep, and Br. commissary general in Portugal, authenticating the character and genuineness of these sheep, and their being a part of the Cabanas' confiscated and sold by order of the Governing Junta 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.**  
 Sept 28

**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 4 months credit, for approved indorsed notes,  
**35 RAMS, & 170 EWES,**  
 Of the Cabanas, called Fouiers and Acquirres, being part of the Flock of the Prince of Peace, purchased by him of the Cartesian Friar—satisfactory certificates of which will be exhibited at the time of sale.  
**C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.**  
 Sept 18

**Sale by Auction.**  
 Pursuant to a General Order of Baltimore County Court 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 Phillip's Addition to Baltimore Town—one on Queen-street twenty-eight feet front, and running back ninety-two feet to a sixteen-foot alley. The other on Prince-street thirty feet front, and running back ninety-two feet to a sixteen-foot 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, Auct'r.**  
 Sept 26

**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; and although she has twelve Teachers in whose ability she can confide, yet she delects 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 bearing the pupils go through their exercises, by applying to Mrs. Groombridge for that purpose.  
 August 28 dtw-cokw

**Sheriff's Sales.**  
 Will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, on **Friday the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock,** at the Sheriff's Office, one **MULATTO WOMAN**—valued and taken by virtue of distress for taxes and fees due by Jacob Baker, and payable to William Merryman, sheriff, and collector for the year eighteen hundred and nine  
**WM. MERRYMAN,**  
 Sheriff & Collector  
 October 2

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

**BALTIMORE THEATRE,**  
**WILL OPEN**  
**On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,**  
 With the much celebrated Comedy of  
**THE WEST-INDIAN.**  
 Louisa Dudley, by a YOUNG LADY, being her first appearance on this Stage.  
**AFTER WHICH,**  
 A Comic Opera in 2 acts, called  
**The Agreeable Surprise.**  
 Tickets to be had, and places in the Boxes taken, of Mr. Pullen, at the office in front of the Theatre, on days of non-performance from 10 till 2, and on days of performance from ten till four o'clock.  
 The Doors to be opened a quarter after 5, and the Curtain rise a quarter after 6 o'clock precisely.  
 Mrs. TWAITTS, from the New-York Theatre, is engaged, and will make her first appearance on this Stage on Friday next, in the character of Hermione, in the Tragedy of the *Distressed Mother.*  
 Sept 29

**NOTICE.**  
 Since the Partnership of **CATOR & OWENS,** has dissolved by mutual consent, the Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has **OPENED** a

**Grocery & Commission Store;**  
 No. 106, DUGAN'S WHARF, three doors below where he formerly kept—where he intends keeping a General Assortment of  
**GROCERIES & LIQUORS,**  
 of the best quality—where Country Merchants and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms; and all Goods entrusted to his care, shall be attended with the greatest care and punctuality.  
**JOHN CATOR.**  
 N B GOODS received on Storage, as above.  
 Sept 25 2aw4w

**New Theatre Tavern.**  
 The Subscriber ever grateful for past favors begs leave to announce to his friends particularly, and the public generally, that by considerable expense and labour he has got his house fitted in a convenient manner for the accommodation of those who wish to partake of good things. He has got a supply of Good **OYSTERS** as the market will afford; and is determined to keep the best that can be had during the ensuing season.—Also, **BEEF STEAKS** and **TERRAPINS** when they can be procured.  
 Private parties can be accommodated with comfortable Rooms, by applying previously at the Bar.—By the public's humble servant,  
**JAMES MCLOKEY.**  
 Sept 29 dtw

**Washington Monument**  
**LOTTERY.**  
**FIRST CLASS.**  
**SCHEME.**

1 prize of \$50,000 is	\$50,000
1	30,000
1	20,000
2	10,000
3	5,000
20	100 tickets each
3	2,000
14	1,000
20	500
25	200
50	100
100	50
500	20
1,000	15
10,000	12
11,740 Prizes	350,000
25,260 Blanks—Not two Blanks to a Prize	
35,000 Tickets at \$10 each	350,000
Cash prizes subject to a discount of fifteen per cent.	
Stationery prizes—as follows:	
First 7,000 drawn blanks entitled to	12 each
—drawn ticket	5 000
—	5 10 15 & 20th days
—	500
—each day from the 21st to the 100th inclusive (excepting the 21st tickets constituting prizes)	5 each
The said 20 prizes to consist of the number from 10,001 to 12,000 inclusive, each hundred of the said 2,000 to be one prize, the first hundred or lowest number for the 21st day, and so regularly according to the 40th.	
First drawn tickets 42 45 48 53 55	
Do	50
Do	60
Do	65
Do	68
Do	70

This scheme, to those who purchase with an eye to gain, offers advantages equal to any ever projected in America; but the managers know that the feelings of every friend to his country, will prompt him to contribute his aid in raising a monument of gratitude to their illustrious countrymen, independent of all pecuniary considerations.  
 They solicit gentlemen in every section of the Union, generously to aid them in the disposal of tickets. All prizes will be paid at the expiration of 60 days after the drawing is completed.  
**MANAGERS,**  
 James A. Buchanan Nath'l F. Williams  
 Robert Ginn, jr. David Winchester  
 Robert Miller James Barrall  
 Isaac McKim L. Hollingworth  
 George Hoffman Fielding Lucas, jr.  
 Edward J. Coale B. H. Mulkikin  
 Lemuel Taylor James Calhoun, jr.  
 Washington Hall N. G. Ridgely  
 John Frick Dr. James Cocke  
 James Partridge James Williams  
 Wm Gwynn, John Comegys  
 Wm. H. Winder.

Tickets to be had at the different Lottery offices—of the managers and of Mr. Eli Simkins, secretary.  
 Letters (postage paid) inclosing the cash for tickets, will be duly attended to.  
 May 15. tut

**THE WHIG.**  
 "GIVE US SUN LIGHT."  
**BALTIMORE:**  
**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1810**  
 From the N. Y. Public Advertiser.  
**NO PAPER BLOCKADE**

The United States dispatch ship may be expected to return from France in a few days, with the official account of the revocation of all the French orders and decrees that violate our neutral rights—as soon as the president receives that information, it will become his duty to make known by proclamation, conformable to the law of the 1st of May last, after which, our trade with England will be permitted for three months, when, if the president has not received official notice of the rescinding of all the British orders and decrees which violate our neutral rights, the importation of goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of Britain or her dependencies, will be prohibited, as will the importation of all other goods from British ports. On this every man ought to calculate. The unprovoked injuries Britain has been heaping on us for the last seven years, leaves no room to anticipate justice from her at this time. She will doubtless revoke her November and April orders in council, but she will not abandon her paper blockades, the English ministerial papers anticipate a speedy repeal of those orders; but they tell us if we expect the British government to abandon their nominal blockades, we shall be mistaken, and if those editors are not correct in what they anticipate, I shall be mistaken. And if they think the American government will not punctually fulfil their contract, they will be mistaken—all doubts about good policy will be at an end when the official accounts are received of the rescinding of the French orders and decrees as it is at all times good policy for a nation to do her duty and support her rights in a way best calculated to secure them, and if it was not, the law is passed and the duty of the president is expressly defined.—The embargo would have brought England to terms if it had been strictly adhered to a few months longer, and the non-intercourse law will if she permits it to congregate into operation, bring her to terms before it is given up. She ought not to calculate on the wavering policy of the American government as she will know the cause of the wavering disposition of the last Congress is removed and that those republicans who opposed the embargo have been convinced of their error and will the more be among the leaders in passing such laws as will be the most likely to give effect to the non-intercourse.

**A FRIEND TO COMMERCE.**  
**PERFECTIBILITY.**  
 Some years ago we used to read treatises, showing the progress of man towards perfectibility. According to my calculation this country has absolutely reached that point. We have not so many ships or men as some other nations, but we have more lottery brokers, generals, quack doctors, presidents of banks, bridges and small streams, land speculators, in fact, more men who live by faith and not by sight, than any other nation.  
 We have banks in many towns, the loss of which cannot be found in Morse's geography. They have no money in them and there is need of none, for all the people have become rich by lottery tickets. Some of our people are sick and some die, but it is all for want of cough drops, and Solomon's balm of Gilead, one bottle of which will insure immortality to a whole corps of invalids.  
 In respect to specie we can say with the old apostles, "silver and gold have we none," but we have Merino sheep in abundance, worth 1000 dollars a head on paper, and in process of time, if we continue to rely on fortune as we have done, wool will grow on our own backs, sufficient for our own clothing. Quails and manna are our food, and the articles of *groceries* there is a blessed abundance. Madeira wine is made from our apples, and our imported spirits, will be reduced to water proof and yet be marketable. Our most perfect groceries are, where the grocer and his wife having no other custom, deal out to each other at the highest retail price, and take pay in hand; yet in every week advertise their most grateful thanks to their numerous patrons and generous customers.  
 Columbian.

**RURAL ECONOMY, &c.**  
 The last western mail brought the following communication and letter addressed to the editor of the Star, from Mr. Benjamin Henfrey, dated Salem, Botetourt, 31st August, 1810.  
 As the information contained may prove a public benefit, we consider the article entitled to immediate notice. Mr. H exhibits two views—his own, and that of J. Cooper of New Jersey, of machines to take the pumice out of Cider. His own explanation will probably without the figure convey a sufficient idea of his machine. The false bottoms are 12 inches apart.—The lower one 3 inches from the bottom; the upper 10 inches from the top. The pipes 5 and 6 are inserted the one above the first false bottom, the other above the true bottom.  
 Lynch Star.

**WINFREY'S PLAN**  
 1. A large Tub.  
 2. A Funnel into which the Cyder must be poured.  
 3. A tub that must go through both the false bottoms.  
 4. A false bottom, to be bored full of holes with a large size shingle gablet.  
 5. A pipe for the Cyder to run off at.  
 6. Another pipe to draw off what remains of the Cyder.  
 The 10 inch part is to be open.  
 The 12 inch do. is to be filled with coarse washed sand from any run or creek.  
 Note. There must be two of the false bottoms, and both must be bored full of holes—and a course cloth must be laid upon the bottom one, and when the sand must be pressed down until 12 inches thick—and another round board, full of holes, must be fastened down upon the cloth—the machine is then complete.  
 The advantage that my plan has over Mr. Cooper's is, that some of the very pumice may pass down through the sand by having the whole weight of the Cyder above, which cannot take place by my method, as the Cyder after passing down the funnel rises up through the sand and runs off at cock 5 and is very clear from any pumice; in fact, if care is taken there wont be any left in the cyder at all.  
 Doctor Graham,  
 Sir—As this is so fine a year for fruit, particularly apples—I have thought that it might answer a valuable purpose to many who have large orchards, to be informed of an improvement that I have made upon Mr. Cooper's machine for taking out the pumice, my plan has been tried by several, and much approved—Saying that you are a warm friend to every useful improvement, I have concluded to send the annexed plans which if you can describe without a drawing may be of use to many who have large orchards—and particularly if you will give some extracts from your Encyclopedia on the subject of Cyder.  
 I now beg leave to inform you, that I have a work in hand, viz—A new system of mineralogy, the title of which will be the *Minors, Farmers and Mechanics Pocket Book*—which I hope to be ready to print this winter—Will you have the goodness to inform me if it would suit you to undertake the printing, as I have thoughts of coming to your town this winter to find you some coal, and could attend to the printing of my work and conduct the search for coal at the same time.  
 I noticed that you mentioned something about the importance of Gypsum in your paper some months ago from which I conclude that it will give you satisfaction to be informed, that I discovered a valuable quarry of that highly useful mineral three years ago on the North Fork of Holston—and about eight miles east of the late Wm King's salt works. The Dutch farmers in Wythe county, have already greatly improved their land by using it, and recently I have discovered a quarry in Bedford, some of which has been ground and is now under trial. A kind providence has thrown several other valuable mines in my way this year.

**3. A tub that must go through both the false bottoms.**  
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**DIED.**—on Sunday evening last, at Woodville, the seat of Mrs. Yellott, at half past six o'clock, Mr. JESSIE HOLLINGSWORTH, in the 79th year of his age.  
**DIED.**—on Friday evening last, in the 47th year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH SPEAR, long a respectable merchant in this city.

**NEW YORK, Sept. 29.**  
**Latest Foreign News.**  
 Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing and regular trading ship Frances, capt. Taylor, in the very short passage of 27 days from Greenock, which port she left on the 30th of August.  
 The arrival of the Frances has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 25th Aug. inclusive, four days later than hitherto received.  
 It was expected the British Orders in Council would be repealed, when the Berlin and Milan Decrees ceased to be in force.  
 The harvest in England had turned out much better than had been expected, but the demand for the armies abroad kept up the prices.  
 London, August 22.  
 A lady has arrived in a cartel from Morlaix, who says that on Friday last a telegraphic message was received there in 11 hours from Paris, by the prefect of Morlaix, which stated that Bonaparte had on the 15th inst. signed a cartel for the exchange of prisoners.  
 A Gottenburg mail arrived this morning. To the surprise of the Swedes a competitor for the crown of Sweden has started up in the person of Bernadotte, upon whom the Swedish papers have lavished the warmest eulogies, no doubt by order of the French government.  
 August 23  
 "We learn that nearly a whole regiment of Swiss soldiers, with most of their officers, amounting to about 700 men, have deserted to the English army. M. de Sene is so distrustful of any troops but the French and Italians, that he takes care that the others shall very seldom come within sight of the British colours.  
 "Almeida, besieged by Lisbon, will make a brave resistance. A British garrison has been put in there under general Cox, who is a very brave officer, but not because the Portuguese garrison was distrustful, for they have almost uniformly conducted themselves very gallantly."  
 Letters from Amsterdam to the 14th, announce that the conscription which

the French emperor had promised to postpone till the ensuing year, had been actually carried into execution. The first class was composed of persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty; the second, of those between 20 and 25; and the third, of such as were 10 years older. An article in the papers from Bohemia, under date of the 28th July, mentions, that the tour of the king of Holland was solely for the re-establishment of his health—and that his majesty had condescended to become a boarder in the house of a physician of the name of Ambrosi, residing at Topli, who received valentudinarians in his family.  
 Holland is in a terrible state. The French are taking all the young men for the requisition; the people's houses are also entered by the soldiers in search of British goods. There are not less than 20,000 French in Amsterdam.  
 It is stated from Copenhagen, under date of August 4, that the condemned ship Amelia, which had been brought in under American colours, was sold for 30,000 rix dollars; and that on the following Monday, another prize ship, the Minerva, laden with 230 casks of refined sugar, taken from the British, would be exposed to sale. It is added, that at Callenberg three large Americans had been brought in, with cargoes consisting of salt and ammunition. Ten captures are mentioned of this description.  
 From Danzig, information of a contrary nature has been received. Orders had arrived there that all Americans should be treated as friends, and that their ships and cargoes should be respected.  
 Parliament is further prorogued, with the usual formalities to the 1st of November. The commissioners are the lord chancellor, earls Bathurst and Liverpool.  
 After a deliberation of some days, the Lords of Trade have determined to grant licenses for the importation of cargoes from France, consisting of one third wine, and two thirds grain, oil and seeds, on condition that one-third of the cargo exported to France shall be composed of coffee and sugar, or East India manufactured goods. Licenses to this effect will be granted as soon as the formulae for that purpose can be prepared by the printer.  
 Saturday the partner in the banking firm of Backwood & Co. passed their third examination at Guildhall. The amount of debts proved was 1,200,000.  
 The marsh's man, who went express to Liverpool, to apprehend Atkinson, the clerk of Messrs. Beddington & Co. of St. John street, has returned without his man; as Atkinson had got on board an American ship; the Charles, outward bound from that port, and had sailed about two hours before the officer's arrival. He pursued the vessel in a six oared boat to sea, but the weather was so boisterous he was obliged to relinquish the pursuit. The employers of Atkinson, however, are not likely to sustain any loss, as one of them is executor to a will, in which a sum of 1000l. was bequeathed to Atkinson shortly before he absconded.

**August 24.**  
 Private letters brought by the Gottenburg mail of yesterday, state that a great number of privateers are fitting out in the Baltic, and that as soon as the nights by the advance of the year, should have lengthened, serious depredations might be expected in that sea.  
 Accounts had reached Gottenburg from St. Petersburg to the 26th ult. that the decision respecting the Teneriffe vessels was still in suspense, but that their condemnation was expected. Several American vessels were released, whose papers were under examination at the same time; and from this it was inferred that the Teneriffe vessels would also have been discharged if there were no some strong circumstances to justify their being detained and ultimately condemned.  
 Through another channel we learn that a large homeward bound convoy had reached Carlskrona.  
 By letters from Dunkirk of the 8th inst. it appears, that at that date no licenses for the importation of colonial produce had been signed by Napoleon, who was about to quit Paris for Amsterdam. It was therefore believed at Dunkirk that no licences will be issued before the 1st of November, the period named for the termination of the Milan and Berlin decrees, by which date the determination of the British government respecting the orders in council will be known.  
 Corn Exchange, Market Lane, Aug. 24. To day there are considerable remaining supplies of Wheat, waiting the expected reduction—sales are very heavy and at lower prices.—Flour remains at late prices.  
 Wheat 80s. 95s. 115s.—Finedo. 118s. 123s.  
 Fine Flour 91s. to 100s—Seconds, 70s. to 95s.  
 August 25.  
 Letters have been received from Gottenburg to the 13th inst. which serve to throw some light on the state of politics in Sweden. It is now supposed that the duke of Augustenburgh, the brother of the late crown prince, will be elected successor to the Swedish throne.—A great majority in three out of four states had declared for him. This king of Denmark appears from the first to have had no chance of success; all the states being unanimous in their opposition to him. The orders of the clergy and the peasants had declared against Bernadotte—be first, it is said, on account of his religion, the latter because he was a Frenchman. There does not the least suspicion appear to be entertained of the possibility of Gustavus Adol-