

Sale by Auction.
 Pursuant to a General Order of the Court in the case of Insolvent D. Stone, 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 Trustees of the said Insolvent, **Two Lots of Ground;**
 Situated in Philip's Addition to Baltimore Town—on Queen-street twenty-eight feet front, and running back sixty feet to a sixteen feet alley. The other on Pence at the 17 feet front, and running back sixty 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

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 county seat of the late C. O'Donnell) a choice parcel of the fine Leonora Fallow race of Merino Sheep, consisting of **60 Rams and 140 Ewes,** Imported from Lisbon, in the ship Sackem, 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 Dr. 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, d.
 Sept 28

Sale by Auction OF MERINO SHEEP.
 On **MONDAY, the 8th of October,** At 10 o'clock, at Mountbello, 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, call'd Fouliers and Aguires, being part of the Flock of the Prince of Peace, purchased by him of the Carthusian Friars—these certificates of which will be exhibited at the time of sale.
C. O. MULLER, Auc'r.
 Sept 18

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 Londona Parket, Solomon Rutter, master, from Calcutta; and consisting of the following articles:
 B. Gas
 Gurras
 Mungoods
 Cassas
 Seersuckes
 Checks
 Hardkerchifs, &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, Auc'r.
 Sept. 27

Sale by Auction.
 Will be added to the sale of **FRIDAY, the 5th instant,** **12 bales Oznaburgs.**
C. O. MULLER, Auc'r
 October 1

THE SUBSCRIBER
 Having returned from Virginia to this city, where he will in future reside, offers the following property for sale at **PUBLIC VENTURE**, if not sold at private sale before the 17th instant, his
MANSION HOUSE,
 WITH THE
3 adjoining Lots,
 In Pitt street, Old Town, without reserve. The property is so well known, it requires no description. Those wishing to purchase, will please view the premises, and the subscriber will treat with them on liberal terms.
EDWARD ASQUITH.

WANTED,
 A Store, or Ware-room,
 In any situation between Charles and Gay streets, either on Market, or a yard of the intervening cross streets. Apply as above.
 Oct 2 d1w ead17th

NEW BOOK.
The Refusal,
 By Mrs. West, author of Tale of the Times, Infidel Father, Gossip's Story, &c.
 O, momentary grace of mortal man, Which we more hunt for than the grace of God.
 Who builds his hope in sin of your fair looks, Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast; Ready with every nod to tumble down, Into the fatal bowels of the deep.
 3 volumes in 2—price 2 dollars.
 Just received, for sale by
WARNER & HANNA AND JOHN VANCE & Co.
 Where may be had,
Gazette's Journal.
 Price 1 dollar.
 Sep 29

THE WHIG.
 "GIVES US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1810.

Tammany Society.
 A stated meeting of the Tammany Society will be held **TUESDAY** at the usual time and place.
 Oct 4

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.
Official Returns.
CITY COUNCIL.
 First Branch.

WARDS.
 1st Samuel Erey and Peter Forney
 2d James Carey and Benjamin Berry
 3d William Lorman and James Mosher
 4th Thomas Keil and Abner Neal
 5th Joseph Jamison and Peter D. Henderson
 6th Wm Ross and James Wilson
 7th William Stewart and Nathaniel Hyson
 8th Thomas Sheppard and John Snyder
 Second Branch.

ELECTORS OF MAYOR.
WARDS.
 1st Thomas Munney and Samuel Little
 2d Peter Levering and Philip Graybell, sen'r
 3d Thomas C. Jenkins and John Hollins
 4th William Matthews and Robert McKim
 5th James Hutton and Wm. Camp
 6th Walter Cross and Peter Bond
 7th Richard Stevens and Wm Pechin.
 8th Wm. Jackson and David Burke

CONGRESS.

	Moore	Little	Barnes
Total	2811	2480	2604 2256

CONGRESS.
 Returns from Baltimore County.
FIFTH DISTRICT
 Messrs. McKim and Little, it appears, are elected to the 12th congress, from this district.
 McKim, Bayney, Little, Moore.
 City (8 wards) 1595 1672 1725 1220
 Cheney's 454 249 388 326
 Murray's 217 181 141 239
 Morryman's 117 22 71 156
 Fowson's 203 31 25 235
 Callenberger's 97 49 110 108
 Register's-town 92 58 47 141
 Nace's 61 1 97 73
 Total 2816 2263 2604 2478

The very small number of votes given in the county at the late election, proves the indifference of the people about public affairs. The cause of this apathy was laid in the Capital.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.
 An obliging friend has transmitted to us the pleasing intelligence of two republicans having been elected in that hitherto federal county. "This revolution of sentiment says he, has thrown the federalists into confusion; and opened the way, I hope, for a general republican ticket at next election.
 "I enclose you the complete returns"
 U. F. M. D. L. D. whole
 John Stewart, 124 220 28 371
 W. W. Eagleston 393 226 95 714
 Fred'k Bennett 250 143 240 643
 Ben. Ligon, p, 31 215 204 459
 Edw'd Griffith, 26 169 272 453
 S. Lomon Frazier, 141 280 224 545
 Michael Lucas, 51 140 97 288
 Roger Hooper, 125 105 27 237
 The emarks (*) are democrats.

CECIL COUNTY.
EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR.
 "Elkton, October 2d, 1810.
 "Notwithstanding the number of the most barefaced federal lies such as "that one of the candidates had declared himself in favour of a president for life," "Union of parties in the election, with the offer of running two and two," as lately appeared in the Federal Republican, &c. &c. the republicans have triumphed in this county by a very large majority. The following is a correct return from all the election districts:—
REPUBLICAN.

J. Savin	86 598 225 103—1012
J. Groom	87 605 225 104—1021
H. W. Physick	58 6 0 254 103—1025
I. S. Moffit	88 598 245 105—1026
FEDERAL.	
T. Rudolph	218 121 301 268—898
L. Gale	295 123 303 272—992
R. Johnson	219 1 6 303 266—904
L. Beard	212 122 297 265—896
J. Montgomery	90 600 223 104—1022

Messrs Stansbury, Harryman, Brown, and Randall are re-elected from Baltimore county, without opposition.

To the Managers of the City of Baltimore.
 Permit me, gentlemen, to express to you the warmest sense of my anxiety for the confidence you have proved that you reposed in me, by giving me so handsome a majority of your votes in my competition with Mr. McKim.
 I have resided among you all my life—you are to a rangers to my merits and demerits—you have passed sentence in my favour. This is to me more than a consolation for the result of the poll in the county—which has been procured by means only worthy the cowardly assassin, adopted at the end of the election—when their effects could not possibly be counteracted, because they could not be foreseen.
JOSHUA BARNEY.
 Baltimore, Oct 3 1810.

There are strong grounds for believing that the republican assembly ticket has succeeded in Prince George's county; and that Dr. J. sept Kent, an honourable man and decided democrat is chosen to the next congress.

MURGO PARKER.—A London paper of the 23d of August contains an extract of a letter, dated Sepegal July 6, 1810, which states that the intrepid traveller, Murgo Parke, is still in existence in the interior of Africa.

A BONUS, OR FEE, IN FORM OF A LOAN.
 The public will probably be surprised that, under the present circumstances, the administration would indelicately barter for a loan from the U. S. Bank, on the following terms:
 From the Spirit of '76
A PUBLIC LOAN.

We understand that a Loan has been obtained by Government from the Bank of the United States, for 3,750,000 dollars—pursuant to an Act of Congress passed the last Session, authorising the President to borrow a sum not exceeding 8,000,000. The money borrowed is to bear an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, and to be reimbursed on the 31st December, 1811—unless congress shall refuse to grant a charter to the bank of the United States; in which case the sum loaned is to be reimbursed within three months after the bank shall demand the same!!!

THE EMBARRASMENTS OF IRELAND.
 Have been very generally imputed by the inhabitants to the union with England. This impression is sinking deeper and spreading wider; and perfidious England may yet be chastised by that long degraded and much injured portion of her empire.

A gentleman of Baltimore has politely favored the editor with the following extract from a letter written to him by an intelligent tradesman of Dublin, and received by the *Fredonia*, dated Dublin, August 2.
 "You had scarcely reached your destination, before all credit and confidence received such a shock, that an almost general bankruptcy ensued:—the merchant, the manufacturer of cotton, of silk, of woollen, the shopkeepers of every description, were all as if by some invisible hand, sunk in ruin. There have not been less than 500 insolventcies in this city within the last four months; and, to complete our destruction, Mr. Foster's *examination of new taxes* exploded at an evil hour on unhappy Ireland—There are 50 per centum additional tax on windows; 1s per lb. on tea; an heavy addition on stamps; on wine, on railways, on newspapers, and also on the advertisements in them—on shop and hand bills. In short, if I had room to explain the destructive operation of this perverse man's new system, it would terrify you. Suffice it to tell you, that the great body of tradesmen are raving through the streets without employment, and at the same time provisions are rising."

Suppose the yeomanry and militia of Ireland league with the revolutionary party, to rescue their country from a corrupt and ruinous despotism, could they not raise funds for the purpose from the estates of the church, the nobles, &c? Ireland contains great strength and resources, if her inhabitants knew how to combine them, and call them into action.

ATONEMENT
 For the outrage on the Chesapeake!
 An arrival at Norfolk from St. Uves, brings Lisbon papers to the 18th of August. They contain nothing of importance, but as relates to the movements of the allies and the French armies. The British vice admiral Berkeley has been appointed commander in chief of all the naval forces of Portugal in Europe. The same Berkeley that is so celebrated in the Chesapeake tragedy.

IMPORTANT PLOUGH.
 A very important improvement says the Columbian, has been made in the common and useful implement of husbandry, by a Mr. Dabordieu, of Reading, England, nephew to counsellor Sampson of New York. It is called in the patent, *Mansby's Expedition Plough*, is made for six guineas, is wrought by three horses, ploughs three acres in a day, and, with the saving of rollings, harrowings, &c. in six days work (at eight hours to the day) makes a difference of four days and four hours in favour of the new plough. The comparative statement is for com-

parison proposing an acre of ground, which requires six days with the old plough, and but one day and four hours with the new.
 The Dublin Evening Post describes the distress of the south of Ireland in the most affecting manner:—
 "Not only have severe individual losses been sustained, but all the floating capital of the country, all disposable property, has been swept away, or is locked up by distrust and natural apprehension.
 "The price of land has particularly suffered. Indeed this event was long expected, as the rent of lands had notoriously and unreasonably risen to an enormous rate, too high to be endured.
 "Good land that brought 4^l. last year, will not now bring 30s per acre from any solvent tenant; and the average fall is already from 15 to 25s per acre. In fact, the number of solvent tenants is diminished by three fourths, and is contracting still more."

PAPER CREDIT.
 This hundred headed monster, fed by the credulous part of mankind, which carries terror, dismay and desolation in its train, and is the principal cause of the ruin and downfall of those nations who propagate it with industrious care, has nearly attained its utmost bulk of size in the fruitful isle of Great Britain, that *alma mater* of the chartered rights of monopolists and titled gentry, or as our friends call them, *the well born* of the community. Failure succeeds to failure in this "fast anchored" settlement, nor is the evil confined to a few individuals, but extends to numerous bodies of unrefracting establishments and banking institutions, so that public and private confidence is at a total stand, and "the world's last hope," exhibits a picture of despair, which we hope never to see imitated, or introduced into the United States of America. How could any thing else have been expected from the enormous emission of a ragged substitute for money, which has an utility for a century past, been increasing to such a degree, that it may be literally said to have been crammed into the jaws of the gaping greedy multitude of his majesty's subjects, throughout every corner of the united kingdom. In that devoted country, these native inhabitants, with some exceptions, from the proudest peer of the realm and the wealthiest statesman, down to the poorest scavenger and the vilest hireling emissary abroad, claim the haughty privilege of superior genius, knowledge, skill and industry, and of course power, among the sons of men; how little does this boasted idea correspond with the existing state of things—It is known unto all men, that the British nation cannot long exist without trade, and let it be also understood, that by this is not meant a fair trade, on the same footing with other nations, but a monopoly of trade, to the exclusion and injury of others. For this purpose, an immense navy is kept up, and it is a notorious fact that, in forcing a trade with the continent of Europe, they are subjected to the painful alternative of begging a trade for bread, or rather corn to make bread with their enemies. "Never did I see the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread," will serve as a suitable text for the prelates and curates of Old England to dilate on for some months to come. The emperor of France appears to be willing to distribute coin amongst his enemies, by insisting on mixing with it a dose of wine or brandy. This is rather an unpalatable mixture for his patients, but as the portion must be taken, they are only endeavouring to lessen the quantity of the bitter fluid, and negotiations or commercial arrangements are said to be opened between the respective boards of trade for this special purpose. The trade to the Baltic, to Helligoland, to the Brazils, has only produced less to the adventurers, and has given way to the licensed begging trade with France direct, and the open driving trade with the United States of America. But the real cause of all the embarrassments and distress now felt throughout G. Britain, is to be found in the enormous amount of paper money, which is just beginning to lose its credit as the intrinsic value of it becomes a subject of consideration amongst the people. Besides that unwieldy national debt or public blessing of seven hundred millions of pounds sterling, well known to have its foundation on nothing but the credulity or voluntary blindness of the nation, but actually existing on paper, and annually sucking off a part of every man's property to pay its interest; there is still a greater amount floated in the paper emitted by individuals, companies, banks and chartered institutions, the real value of which, although currently taken and passed from hand to hand, at its nominal price is as little known as the value of lands in the planet Saturn.

When a doubt arises of the validity of any private bank note or promissory price of paper, it is commonly hushed up by a discount or compromise, but if pursued in an investigation, and this should end in the total ruin and subversion of the particular institution by which the note was issued, the public are amused with the never failing argument that the failure of this renders the remaining institutions more secure, and that the public safety is thereby rendered more stable and lasting. Happy people, who can so easily be imposed on!
 But they have still this consolation, that the ruin of individuals or of private banks, does not affect the bank of England nor that species of credit called *legality*, on which the government paper

depends. This is a certain fixed extent is true. The popular notions that the king can do no wrong, and that government are fully able to answer all demands, have a considerable influence amongst all classes of people in the United Kingdom. Not 'till the sceptical doubts of ungodly fishermen or imprisonment of sir Francis Baretts and others can shake this *legality*, so interwoven in the character of an Englishman, that it is now considered a part of his nature, and so long as he can maintain this *legality* without starvation or poverty, so long he may be relied upon to support the fallacious idea of stamping a value upon nothing. But at the approach of these species so horrid to the men of wealth in all countries, but particularly so to the English gentry, either reason excites her powers and obliges him to own and call things by their proper names and set about a reform, or flying from her seat, leaves the poor man to seek his refuge in a winged ball or halter, or in deeds of black despair. This is by no means a surcharged picture, although the polished British agents in this country may affect to consider it an illusory democratic view of the downfall of a country by their reckoned intestine, and the only safeguard of civilized society.

The gentlemen, who are well versed in calculating the rise and fall of exchange, will to a man admit the impossibility of the British government ever paying its present debt, but reprobate the idea of a national bankruptcy, for they tell you of a political sponge for wiping off the who's debt, which the ministry must make use of when pushed for a settlement. At a distance from the effects of such a measure, and no way interested in the event, they may talk with perfect ease of such a plan, but the boldest minister would shrink from a proposal of this nature when they reflect that the sponge must be strongly dipped in blood ere it could be applied. Any attempt to deprive the owners of seven hundred millions of pounds sterling of their property at one stroke, would produce a revolution in England more terrible in its effects than any thing related in the "bloody buoy," or even the well authenticated horrible massacres in Asia, perpetrated under the authority of the British government by its commissioned agents.

Charles J. Fox and Mrs. Armistead
 Mr. Fox regularly took every paper morning and evening. The Morning Chronicle, which might justly be deemed the mouth piece of his party, was of course his favourite. Though we can affirm that he never wrote for that paper, yet his friends have, on various occasions, imagined that they recognized not only the style, but the very ideas and words which he expressed in conversation.
 Having passed the morning in this manner, Mr. Fox, when the weather permitted, would walk to Chertsey, and thence to Laleham, and return to dinner. He seldom had any company; the Duke of Bedford was occasionally his guest; but most frequently he was alone with Mrs. Armistead. His mode of living was simple and unexpensive; his wine indeed cost him nothing; for at the earnest request of one of his ardent admirers, who was a wine merchant, he permitted him to supply his table, and could never prevail upon him to produce his bill.

According to his own confession Mr. Fox enjoyed his tea more than either breakfast or dinner. A novel was an invaluable appendage of his tea table; and he would read alternately with Mrs. Armistead and the Duke of Bedford, when that nobleman was present. On the arrival of Mrs. Burney's *Camilla*, Mr. Fox was at dinner, and was eager to begin reading the book immediately; but Mrs. Armistead took it from him, laughing, telling him at the same time, he must be regular and wait till tea. The book's were accordingly conveyed to the tea room; the wished for moment came; Mrs. Armistead commenced, and it was truly pleasing to see the interest with which Mr. Fox listened to the work.

It is pretty certain that Mr. Fox wrote very little, and persons intimately acquainted with him, have no hesitation to declare, that his history of the Revolution, of which so many silly reports have been propagated, existed only in idea. He has been heard indeed, to say, that no reign is so unsatisfactorily written as that of William the Third, but he never intimated any serious intention of supplying the deficiency himself.
 Mr. Fox was an excellent swimmer, and from his boyish years bathing was his delight. He used daily to plunge into the river, but remained in the water but a very short time, in summer he walked much in the evening, and never retired to bed till a very late hour.
 In this manner day after day passed away in tranquil retirement. His felicity was not a little heightened by the society of the female whom he had chosen his companion, and whose conduct during her whole connection with Mr. Fox, appears to have been truly exemplary. So sensible was he to the share which Mrs. Armistead contributed to his felicity, that he presented her, while at the breakfast table on the morning of the 24th of January, 1799, the following elegant complimentary lines:
 Of years I have now half a century past,
 And none of the fifty so blest as the last.
 How it happens my troubles thus daily should cease,
 And my happiness still with me, years should increase.
 This defence of Nature's mere gift I leave
 To those who can explain, who else are the cause.