

**Sale by Auction,**  
At the New Auction Room, North East  
corner of Water street & Market Street,  
on Thursday the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock  
A. M. will be sold,  
A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
**Valuable Household Furni-  
ture.**

One large Looking Glass, 46 by 40  
Inches; Mahogany Dining Tables,  
Desks, Washstands, Windsor Chairs, Tea  
Boards, Brass Andirons, Fenders, 15  
Feather Beds, Bedding, and Bedsteads  
with ticking bottoms, and one large  
Carpet, with many other articles too nu-  
merous to mention, the property of a per-  
son who has quit house-keeping.  
**ROBT LAWSON, Aucr.**  
Oct. 13. d3t

**Stone Tavern and Quarry,  
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.**  
On **TUESDAY** next, the 23d instant,  
will be sold by auction, on the premises,  
if not previously disposed of at private  
sale, (of which due notice will be given)  
**A LOT OF GROUND**

On Jones's Falls,  
Situate between the mills of Colonel  
Stricker and T. and S. Hollingsworth,  
equal to about two miles from the Court  
House, and near the Fall Turpike  
Company's new bridge—containing one  
acre of ground more or less. On this  
property is erected an extensive Stone  
Building, which has been occupied as a  
tavern for 11 years and upwards, and to  
which considerable additions have been  
lately made. There is a valuable Stone  
Quarry on the whole of this lot, which  
has been partially opened and worked.  
The terms and particulars will be  
made known at the time of sale, (if at  
auction,) and in the interim, by the sub-  
scribers.

**Wm. G. HANDS & CO.**  
Auctioneers.  
October 17

**CITY TAXES.**  
THOSE persons who are in arrears for City,  
Paving and Pump Taxes, are respectfully  
requested to pay the same immediately, either  
when called on or at the Collector's Office, in  
South street.

Those who neglect this notice are informed  
that my duty to the public as well as myself,  
must prevent longer indulgence, and that I  
shall proceed to enforce payment without re-  
spect to persons.  
**Benjamin Fowler,**  
Collector.  
Oct. 6

**DANCING SCHOOL.**  
**F. D. MALLET**  
Respectfully informs his friends, and the  
public, that he has taken Mr. Zimar's  
Large Room, corner of Market and F. ed-  
rick streets, where his Dancing School will  
commence on Monday the 15th inst. from  
three in the afternoon till five, for Young  
Ladies, and from six to nine for Gentlemen.  
Days of tuition, Monday, Tuesday, and Sat-  
urday. Every Saturday will be a Practising  
Ball. Young Ladies and Gentlemen that wish  
to subscribe for the Season, can be accom-  
modated upon reasonable terms. The room is  
handsomely situated, and large enough for  
four Cotillions amply.

F. D. Mallet thinks it suffice to say, that  
he has given general satisfaction to the pa-  
rents and guardians of those pupils under his  
care, and that his manner of teaching is no  
ways inferior to any master in this city. This  
experience will demonstrate.  
Subscription Books are left at Mr. Carr's  
Music Store, at D. F. M's lodgings, N. Gay  
street, No. 51, and at his Dancing School.  
Oct. 10

**NOTICE.**  
The Members of the Marine Society re-  
siding East of Jones' Falls, who were in ar-  
rears on the 20th of June last, and have not  
since paid, are informed that their accounts  
are left at the House Store of Mr. John Os-  
ton, No. 3, Fell's street, Fell's Point, where  
they are respectfully requested to call and  
settle them. As the fund out of which the  
donations of this Society are to be paid, con-  
sists for the most part of annual contributions,  
they cannot be paid regularly without en-  
croaching upon the capital of the Society,  
unless the utmost punctuality is observed by  
the members.  
The above notice is designed for those  
straggling Members who are absent from  
Baltimore the greater part of the year, upon  
whom the Secretary cannot in every instance  
wait personally, as he cannot know of their  
coming or going.  
**THOMAS ROGERS, Sec'y.**  
October 15 d3t

**NEW AUCTION ROOM.**  
**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
The subscriber, having given the requisite  
security, has obtained a LICENSE from the  
Mayor of the City of Baltimore to act as Auc-  
tioneer for the Sale of **HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE AND WEARING APPAREL.**  
Having ceased to act as Constable of Bal-  
timore county, he will be enabled to attend  
more sedulously to his duties as an Auc-  
tioneer.  
Such of his friends, and the public gene-  
rally, as may come to him the sale of a li-  
cel of the above description, may rely on the  
most strenuous endeavours for their interest,  
and strict punctuality in accounting with  
them for the Goods sold.  
His Auction Room is now opened, at the  
North East corner of Market Street and Water  
street, opposite to Mr. James Armstrong's  
store.  
His Sales will commence on every **THURSDAY**,  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon.  
**ROBERT LAWSON.**  
Oct. 9

**TO RENT,**  
**A GOOD STAND for any kind of Pub-  
lic Business;**  
Which has been occupied as a Tavern for  
upwards of 10 years; No. 87, Hanover street,  
opposite the Water Market. Enquire of  
**J. G. BROWNING.**  
Oct. 8. d4t

**Smith & Goldwell,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
Corner of Second and South streets,  
Baltimore, Md.  
Have for Sale, Wholesale and Retail,  
A variety of  
**Domestic Manufactured  
GOODS,**  
At prices well worth the attention of private  
families, country merchants, and others.  
S. & G. have received, and will be regular-  
ly supplied (as agents) with a general assort-  
ment of Cloths, Casimers, Cassinets, Coat-  
ings, Hats and Blankets, from the *Lancaster  
manufactory.*  
Also,  
Chambrays, and other Cotton Goods, from  
the *Washington manufactory company.*  
They have on hand, a large supply of Flax  
and Tow Linens and Linens, from the west-  
ern countries.  
Likewise,  
Blank Books, Clerks of the different Banks,  
and a general assortment of articles in the  
Stationery line.—They have also, Eagle, Hen-  
ry the VIII, and Merry Andrew Playing  
Cards, at the manufacturers prices.  
Oct 17

**HYSON SKIN TEA.**  
**NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,**  
No. 14, Bowley's wharf,  
HAS RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,  
40 chests Hyson Skin Tea,  
Lately imported, and of an excellent quality,  
IN STORE,  
300 barrels Boston Bay } Equal to any ever of-  
Mackerel, } fered for sale in this  
100 half bbls. ditto, } city,  
100 barrels Mess, No 1 & 2 Boston } For Sh p  
Beef, } Stores-  
50 barrels Mess and Prime Pork, }  
3 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, pure and of fine  
flavor.  
Madera, Vidonia, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and  
Malaga WINES,  
Jamaica Pimento, Gunpowder Tea, Race  
Ginger, Shot, Spermaceet and Mould Talow  
Candles, (Codfish, Sugar-house Paper, &c. &c.  
Oct 13

**FIG BLUE, &c.**  
The Subscribers have and will keep a con-  
stant supply of the  
**Best Fig Blue in boxes,**  
of 14 to 25lb. each.  
ALSO,  
A large and general assortment of  
**Groceries, Teas & Queens-ware**  
Wholesale and retail upon liberal terms.  
**WESLEY & W. WOODS, Jr. & Co.**  
No. 51, Baltimore street.  
June 23

**WILLIAM HASLETT**  
Has removed to the head of Frederick  
street Dock.  
**HE HAS FOR SALE,**  
Cadiz Salt,  
English Alum in hds.  
Best refined Saltpetre, in kegs,  
Bloom Raisins, in boxes,  
Cassia, Nutmegs, Pepper, Teas,  
Cut-Nails, &c.  
Oct. 11

**Wants a Situation**  
As **HOUSEKEEPER**, a middle aged  
woman, of proper qualifications, who can  
produce satisfactory recommendations  
Enquire of the Printer.  
Oct 17

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of attachment issued  
out of the Baltimore county court, to me di-  
rected, will be exposed to public sale on Wed-  
nesday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at  
my office, for Cash,  
**Part of a Tract of Land,**  
called *Nicholson's Manor*, supposed to con-  
tain 60 acres more or less.  
ALSO,  
Another part of a Tract of Land,  
called *Hickory Bottom*; supposed to contain  
sixty acres, more or less, lying and being in  
Baltimore county, about 15 miles from Bal-  
timore, adjoining the lands of Mr. Brian Phil-  
pot, late the property of William B. Gill-  
seized and taken at the suit of William M.  
Mecken, etq.  
**Wm. MERRYMAN, Sheriff.**  
Oct. 17

**JUST IMPORTED**  
From *Liverpool, via New York, a fresh  
supply of*  
**Solomon's Balm of Gilead.**  
A sovereign remedy for Consumption,  
Debilitated Constitutions, Weaknesses, &c.  
Price three dollars per bottle, with direc-  
tions how to use it. Also, *Family Medicines*,  
containing four of three dollars, on which two  
are saved.  
ALSO,  
**Solomon's Anti-Impetigine,**  
A specific remedy for the *Scars, Leprosy,  
Venereal Disease*, and all those disorders  
which arise from impurity of the blood.—In  
bottles only of 3 dollars, with directions for  
its use.  
LIKewise,  
**Solomon's Guide to Health.**  
A volume of about 300 pages, Bro. with a  
license of Doctor Solomon.—Price 1 dollar.  
Which points out the most simple and effica-  
cious remedies for complaints, such as De-  
bilitated Constitutions, Nervous Weaknesses,  
Old Coughs, &c.—Please apply to the Bal-  
timore Agents.  
**WARNER & HANNA.**  
Note.—W. & H. have not had a bottle of  
the above medicine for sale since the Embar-  
go, until the present, and now but a small sup-  
ply.  
October 8

**CARPETING**  
Of every description, made up in a work-  
man-like manner, by  
**J. MERRIAM & CO.**  
No. 135, BALTIMORE STREET.  
Who continue to make *Curtains* after the  
most modern American, English and French  
fashions, and will furnish at a short notice,  
*Mattresses, Feather Beds, Sofas, Chairs, &c.*  
All articles for repair in the *Upholstering*,  
will be thankfully received and promptly at-  
tended to.  
N. B.—J. M. & Co. have received some of  
the newest patterns of English and French  
Diaperes.  
Oct 11

**THE WHIG.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
BALTIMORE.  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1810.  
TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Young Galen's communications has been  
recovered, and shall appear, perhaps  
to-morrow.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
A correspondent, in the Whig of this  
morning, seems afraid lest the manufac-  
turer should levy contributions on the  
weaver of homespun? I don't know  
how any man with his eyes and ears  
open, could fall into such an unfounded  
apprehension. English dry goods, and  
other merchandises have been imported,  
and will be imported in great quantities  
this season; so much so, that I imagine  
we shall have a supply for two years—  
allowing the importation to be stopped  
when congress meet. How is the man-  
ufacturer to bear up against this great  
competition for some time to come,—  
especially when labour is becoming so  
high,—or rather, when paper-money is  
so plentiful? I don't think that ever  
old rags were intended for money; nor  
do I believe, that a wise government  
would let us depend on British calicoes,  
clothes and stockings for clothing. I  
find the interest of the importer and  
stockjobber, is not often the interest of  
A MANUFACTURER.  
October 17.

**A COMET.**  
We are informed that a comet has  
been observed about the first of the pre-  
sent month, by the inhabitants of Cham-  
bersburg, Pennsylvania; and for several  
evenings in the fore part of the night, it  
rose some points east of the north, and  
set some points from the south, its high-  
est elevation about 33 degrees above the  
eastern limb of the horizon. It has no  
tail observable, but a bluish tremulous  
flame of light, like that of a blacksmith's  
forge; it moved with great rapidity in the  
segment of the circle it described.  
It was also seen in Carlisle, the tail  
was observable to the naked eye.  
Cumberland Reg.

One of the religious society of friends  
at St. Giles, in the south of France, sells  
annually twenty four hundred barrels of  
wheat; the produce of his own ground, he  
has 50 yoke of oxen, sixty horses, ten  
asses, and twenty seven hundred sheep,  
eight hundred of which he milks twice  
a day; some of the milk he sells, and  
the remainder is made into butter and  
cheese. Each ewe gives upon an average  
a half pint of milk a day. The care of  
these sheep employs about 20 shepherds  
& shepherdesses, whose business it is to  
walk, them, and to shear them in the  
season, to attend them on the neighbour-  
ing mountains, and to house them at  
night. Each shepherd has his dog,  
which is so nicely trained as to take part  
of the care of the managing the sheep  
of the master. This man employs one  
hundred peep's the whole year, and at  
the time of vintage, about two hundred.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
A Caution to Clothiers and Cloth manufac-  
turers generally, throughout the United  
States  
The subscriber thinks it his indispen-  
sible duty to notify that useful class of  
citizens, in order to prevent any further  
impositions, that **ELBAZZA HOVY** of  
Conasa, county of Columbia, state of N  
York, is now offering for sale a number  
of machines for Shearing Cloth, which  
commonly pass under the name of the  
Shaker plan, which machines are no part  
of his invention, being totally different  
from the machinery patented to him,  
which was a cylinder with knives screw-  
ed on it, cutting against a single blade or  
bedshear, in no essential point different  
from the cutting principles of Samuel G  
Dorr's invention. The cloth was sewed  
together at the ends and passed over  
several rollers, and stretched by  
tackle or pulleys. His present plan of  
beaming, drawing, spreading, brushing,  
and in short the whole movement of the  
cloth is patented to me, and was in use  
before the date of his patent, or the op-  
eration of his machinery. His shears are  
the invention of Mr. Dewey, who lives in  
Poultney, Vermont, or not far from  
that place. So far as respects the in-  
fractions of my patent right, clothiers  
and cloth manufacturers will please to  
take notice, that whoever uses this ma-  
chinery must expect to answer to me in  
the penalties which the law prescribes.  
Mr Dewey will manage his rights in  
his own way—but probably will not per-  
mit them to be abused. To prevent the  
evils which may arise to users, I have  
thought it my duty to publish this noti-  
fication, and pledge myself that the facts  
herein stated are substantially true.  
**RUSSEL DORR.**  
Hoope Falls, Rens. county  
October 9, 1810.

P. S. We understand, that the ma-  
chine of Mr Dorr's invention, above al-  
luded to, will shear from 1500 to 2000  
yards of cloth per day. As Mr Dorr is  
determined to vindicate his right, at law,  
in all cases in which it may be violated,  
editors who think proper to republish the  
above, may not only serve the public, but  
prevent well meaning individuals from be-  
ing injured through ignorance  
[Albany Reg.

**Important to—Washerwomen, Tailors,  
Clothiers, &c. &c.**  
Jacob Odell, of Durham, New Hamp-  
shire, has obtained a patent for an Iron-  
ing Machine, which managed by one

person, would be a great improvement  
on the present mode of ironing, and  
would save a great deal of labour,  
and a great deal of time, and be re-  
quired by the process.

**Extract of a letter from Fortin Prince,**  
dated September 12.  
An attack was made about the last  
of August, by the army of Christophe,  
on the mole. Gen. Viallard, who suc-  
ceeded Gen. Lamarre in the command  
of that place, repulsed the enemy with  
great loss. They left on the field 600  
men, amongst whom were four general  
officers. Gen. Viallard is a young officer  
of great courage and conduct; and there  
is no doubt of his being able to maintain  
the place against Christophe. The  
Mole had four months' provisions, and  
the garrison in high spirits. Gen. Pellon  
is preparing to march against Cape  
Francois, which I flatter myself will  
terminate the power of that monster  
Christophe, who, I find by some of your  
late papers, has through some of his  
base agents, published accounts of vic-  
tories he never gained—having for a  
considerable time lost every battle he  
has fought with our brave army.

**FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.**  
*What are the relative rights and duties  
of an independent state, considering it as  
a member of the community of nations?*  
There are some men too refined for  
savages, and too savage for civilized so-  
ciety, who contend that war is the nat-  
ural state of man. If we adopt their hy-  
pothesis, we have no further use for  
reason or morality, and may at once re-  
solve the whole code of public law, into  
the general maxim—that power is the  
measure of right. Absurd as this doc-  
trine is, we ought not to be surprized  
that it should find advocates in those  
ambitious nations, that imagine they  
find their interest and aggrandizement  
in war. But so strong and universal is  
the sense of mankind against this out-  
rage upon every social and religious  
principle, that few sovereigns are so  
hardy as to embark in a war before they  
attempt to reconcile themselves to the  
world, by giving the best possible col-  
our of justice to their cause.

This moral sense, teaching us from  
feeling not to suffer wrong—and from  
reflection to do right, is the basis of all  
civil and national law. The rule of ac-  
tion is the same in principle with states  
as individuals. The only difference  
which can be recognized in the court of  
conscience is—that those who direct the  
affairs of a nation act under a greater  
weight of responsibility, as their conduct  
affects the rights and happiness of mil-  
lions.  
The preservation of life is the first  
duty of nature's law. What, (says  
Dion Puzensis) can be more valuable  
to us than life? and even this do people  
throw away for money?  
"Did they, (says Grotius) only sell  
their own lives, it were no great matter;  
but they sell also the lives of many a  
harmless creature.—So much more odious  
than hangmen: by how much it is  
worse to kill without reason, than with  
one." "War, (says the same author),  
is no proper employment; nay it is so  
horrible, that nothing but more neces-  
sity, or charity can make it lawful."  
He who commends an evil action, de-  
serves punishment more than the per-  
son who commits it—was a truth before  
spoken by Tertullian, and will always  
remain so.  
"Shall we be intimidated when we  
speak after Cicero? That great man  
held the reins of the most potent state  
that ever existed; and in that station ap-  
peared no less eminent than at the bar.  
The punctual observation of the law of  
nature, he considered as the most salu-  
tary policy to the state."  
"And why should we not hope still to  
find among those who are at the head of  
affairs, some wise persons who are con-  
vinced of this great truth—that virtue is  
ever for sovereigns and political bodies,  
the most certain road to prosperity and  
happiness."  
"There is at least one benefit to be  
expected from the open assertion and  
publication of sound maxims, which is,  
that thereby even they who least relish  
them, are, in regard to their reputation,  
laid under the necessity of keeping with-  
in their bounds."  
"To expect that men, especially that  
men in power, will conform strictly to  
the strictness of the law of nature, would  
be a gross mistake; and to renounce all  
hope of making impression on some of  
them, would be to give up mankind for  
lost."  
"Nations are obliged by nature reci-  
procally to cultivate human society, and  
are bound to observe towards each other  
all the duties which the safety and ad-  
vantage of that society required."  
"The offices of humanity are those  
successors, those duties, to which men are  
reciprocally obliged as men, that is, as  
social beings, which necessarily stand in  
need of a mutual assistance for their pre-  
servation, for their happiness, and for  
living in a manner conformable to their  
nature."  
"Such is the foundation of the com-  
mon duties of those offices of humanity  
to which nations are reciprocally bound  
to another. They consist generally in  
doing for the conversation and happiness  
others, all in our power, as far as it is  
reconcilable with our duties towards  
ourselves."  
[Vattel, B. 2, ch. 1, passim]

Let us then avail ourselves of that  
eternal law of nature and of nations,  
which is placed as a shield between so-  
cial men and his destroyers—and to  
which the worst of our species find them-

selves constrained to pay at least an  
obedient homage.  
Admitting what no man will deny,  
that the society of nations, like individu-  
als in a supposed state of nature, or pri-  
vate citizens in a free government, are  
absolutely equal and independent, so that  
all their rights and immunities, it will  
follow, that the relative rights and duties  
of all nations are substantially the same;  
and that every right has its correspond-  
ent duty.  
Each nation, for instance, having the  
right of absolute control within its own  
territory, it is the duty of all others to  
respect that right, and not to interfere  
in its municipal concerns: each having  
a right to occupy by its subjects, the  
Ocean, the highway of nations, which  
God has made free, and common to all;  
it is the duty of all to consider as sacred  
the persons and property of each other  
on that element.

The recapitulation of these establish-  
ed principles and inevitable conclusions  
might be thought nugatory or oscula-  
tions, were it not that they are substan-  
tially denied both by the theory and  
practice of that reprehensible and insur-  
ferable system of policy, which may  
emphatically be called British—a sys-  
tem which has never, since we were a  
nation, ceased to infringe our most es-  
sential rights, and to threaten the exist-  
ence of our independence; and which  
from its nature must continue its en-  
croachments in proportion to our acqui-  
esce.

**THE VOLUNTEER.**  
**RURAL ECONOMY.**  
*From the Pennsylvania Farmer.*  
As manure cannot always be procured in  
sufficient quantities to dress all the land  
the farmer would wish, I will put him in  
a way, from my own experience, by  
which, with a few shillings, and a little  
labour, he may dress an acre of land, or  
as many as he pleases.

In sand and gravel, buckwheat plough-  
ed in while green is a good dressing.  
The land should be ploughed in the fall,  
and laid up in ridges as before directed,  
to bring the land into a fine tilth; har-  
rowed and ploughed in the spring; and  
the beginning of May should be sown  
with a bushel and a half of buckwheat,  
and harrowed in. In July when in bloom,  
it should be well rolled and ploughed in,  
in broad lands. When this is done,  
there will some appear above the ground,  
between the furrows, that the plow did  
not cover. This must be stuck down  
with an iron instrument, like a piddle or  
paving shovel; and let it lie in that state  
for a month.

In this time it will smoke, so as to be  
scarcely a great way, like a dung hill; as it  
is a green dressing, it will quickly rot  
in the ground. The next thing is to  
harrow it; then plough, and sow wheat  
in broad lands. If you have a good crop  
of buckwheat, it will be a good dressing  
for three years.

This great improver of land is such a  
friend to the farmer, that if its value was  
more generally known, this method  
would be more practised.  
Clover ploughed in, is a good green  
dressing. You may mow the first crop,  
and if you have a good second crop, do  
not be afraid of ploughing it in, the  
same as the buckwheat. After it has  
lain some time to rot, you may harrow  
in your wheat; for it should not be  
ploughed again, as directed for the buck-  
wheat.

**HEMP.**  
*Sketch of the manner of cultivating and  
preparing hemp in Russia.*  
The seed is sown between the 20th of  
May and the end of June, when the weath-  
er is warm. Plains are the only grounds  
suitable for its cultivation. In countries  
where it seldom rains, moist lands are  
preferred but not low meadow.—The  
soil should be free and black, with six  
or seven inches of mould.—Other  
ground will not do, especially sandy soils.  
These will not repay the expence of  
culture.  
Upon a surface of 540 by 420 English  
feet, the Russians sow five bushels and  
one tenth of seed.  
After once ploughing and harrowing  
the land, a sufficient quantity of stable  
manure is spread upon it, and remains  
upon its surface for six days. The land  
is then again ploughed, sown and har-  
rowed. The same piece of ground is  
cultivated every year in the same man-  
ner:  
Two sorts of hemp grow in every  
field; the male, which bears the seed,  
and the female, which has the same  
stalk with the male, but its head is round  
and without seed.—When the fe-  
male hemp begins to ripen, its foliage  
becomes white (while that of the male  
remains always green). Even a stalk  
takes a greyish cast. The female stalks  
are all pulled up 5 weeks before the  
other, made into sheaves, and left stand-  
ing against poles four days. They are  
then opened and spread upon level  
ground, where they remain until they  
come to maturity. The hemp is then  
separated from the stalk, and produces  
that quality with which the Russians  
make coarse cloths. This kind of hemp  
they do not put under water.

The male hemp is pulled about three  
weeks after the female, as already obser-  
ved. When pulled, it is bound up in  
sheaves from five to six inches in diam-  
eter. These are placed standing against  
poles fixed in the ground. Thus they  
remain at least two days; after which  
they beat or thresh the sheaves to ex-  
tract the seed, and beat the roots to clear  
them of the soil—hemp in this state is  
called in Russia, Molatchanka, i. e. hemp  
beaten or threshed. In the Ukraine  
where the best hemp is produced, they