

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst. At 4 o'clock, P.M. on the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, The following Property, in fee simple, on terms which will be made known, viz. Three Lots of Ground, with the Buildings thereon erected, consisting of a number of small Brick Houses, situated on the west side of Charles-street, between Camden and Conway streets—each lot containing 24 feet front and 150 in depth. The above property is exempt from the claims of Mr. John Walter, and a title will be given for the same as derived from Washington Van Bibber, Esq. to whom it lately belonged.

C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.

Oct 19

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY, the 22d instant, At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the corner of Pratt and Commerce-sts., by order of the Hon. the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, part of the personal estate of the late Wm. Gibbins, deceased.

CONSISTING OF Block & Pump-makers Tools, &c. &c.—and a large quantity of Materials; also a quantity of 20 tons LIGNUMVITÆ.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, two valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Harford and Prince-sts. near the foot bridge leading to the Point, heretofore particularly described in our advertisements, and twice unavoidably postponed on account of the rain.

Attendance will be given, and the terms made known by Wm. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers.

October 18

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, each's 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 Quarry, 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 insertion, by the subscribers. Wm. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers.

October 17

CITY TAXES.

THOSE persons who are in arrears for City Paying 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 respect to persons.

Benjamin Fowler, Collector.

Oct. 6

Huntington Tavern.

The subscribers offer for RENT the house known by the name of the HUNTINGTON TAVERN, on the York road, near the turnpike gate. A description of this place is considered unnecessary—those desirous of renting, will view the premises. Terms will be made accommodating to a good tenant. JAMES HAYS, d12.

Oct 19

STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber's about 3 weeks ago, a dark Brindle Cow, a little white on her brisket, with white bag, her three hind tits has a yellowish cast, has two stars under her left ear.

THOMAS FOWLER, Federal Hill d11

October 15

Wants a Situation

As HOUSEKEEPER, a middle aged woman, of proper qualifications, who can produce satisfactory recommendations. Enquire of the Printer.

Oct 17

JUST IMPORTED

From Liverpool, via New York, a fresh supply of Solomon's Balm of Gilead.

A sovereign remedy for Consumption, Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. Price three dollars per bottle, with directions how to use it. Also, Family Balm, containing four of three dollars, on which two are saved.

ALSO,

Solemon's Anti-Impetigine, A specific remedy for the Scars, Leprosy, Venereal Disease, and all those disorders which arise from impurity of the blood.—It bottles only of 3 dollars, with directions for its use.

LEWIS'S,

Solomon's Guide to Health. A volume of about 50 pages, 8vo. with a likeness of Doctor Solomon—Price 1 dollar. Which prints on it, the most simple and efficacious means of curing all the complaints, such as Biliousness, Constipation, Nervous Weakness, Old Coughs, &c.—Please apply to the Baltimore Agents.

WARNER & HANNA.

Note—W. & H. have not had a bottle of the above medicine for sale since the Embargo, until the present, and now but a small supply.

October 6

THE WHIG

"GIVE US LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1810.

The Laura Ann, arrived at New York, has brought DISPATCHES for government from Mr. Pinkney.

The brig Tamashimah, capt Storey, had arrived at London in sixteen days from New York.

BRITISH COMMERCE AND PROSPECTS.

Our readers will discover from the foreign news in today's paper, that the united restrictions & vigilance of France, Denmark, &c. have completely excluded British goods and merchandize from the continent, or left them exposed to all the vicissitudes of weather—lying in heaps, uncovered, at the smuggling depots of Heligoland, &c. Add to British losses in the North of Europe,—the unfortunate speculations at Buenos Ayres, and the exportation of specie to Brazil, (as given in evidence to the Bullion Committee) and we may estimate English commercial profit at a low rate indeed.

Think next of the annual expense of the English system, 85 millions sterling, or more; her discommodated subjects ready for any change; her weight of debt, which has nearly overwhelmed the state house built on the credulous confidence and ignorance of her people;—add these links together, and perhaps the chain will reach within a hair's breadth of political doom's day—it cannot, certainly, be much farther off, (if the United States make a stand at any rallying point) than the breath of King Harry's thumb.

A law has been passed in Upper Canada, to punish counterfeiters of bank notes of our state.

Mr. Rogers, a midshipman on board the U. S. frigate Constitution, has been killed in a duel at New York, with a brother midshipman, an Mr. Morgan. The latter is wounded.

ERRORS CORRECTED

The Eastern papers are somewhat mistaken, says the Enquirer, respecting the Dispatches brought out by the Sally, as well as the gentleman who was charged with them.

It is not true, that he was a messenger in the ordinary use of that term—he was merely charged with Dispatches, as any other gentleman worthy of our minister's confidence, would have been, who was returning to the United States.

It is not true, that he was charged with the late important dispatches from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney—for he left Paris before the former had received M. Champagny's Note, and he was with the latter when he received Gen. Armstrong's dispatch containing a note from Champagny, relative to the revocation of the French Decrees.—The communications were brought by this gentleman to the United States.—He was charged with dispatches from general A. both for Mr. P. and the Secretary of State—but not those relative to the Revocation, &c.

He left London, on the very day that our minister was to have had an interview with the Marquis Wellesley, respecting the late measures of France—and as a dispatch was forwarded to him to Liverpool, after he had left London, there is every reason to presume that it contains the result of this interview.

MARRIED—by the Rev. John Glendy, on the evening of Thursday last, Captain JOHN GARRET, to Miss MARIA MORGAN, both of this city.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17.

Latest from Portugal.

By captain Doune, of the ship Traveler, from Lisbon, from whence he sailed on the 6th of September, we learn that Almeida surrendered to the French on the 27th of August, in which the British lost three of their best regiments.

Several transports had arrived at Lisbon from England and Cadiz. Two Scotch regiments from Cadiz arrived at Lisbon on the 4th Sept.

An Austrian corps was daily expected to reinforce the French army, which consisted of upwards of 100,000 men.—The British army consisted of 30,000 men, and between 70 and 80,000 Portuguese.

Every thing was tranquil at Lisbon. Captain D. further states, that about 3000 Portuguese troops who were in the garrison at Almeida, were made prisoners and sent to France.

The news of the repeal of the French decrees had been received at Lisbon. Admiral Boscawen commands the Portuguese fleet.

We have received a Lisbon paper of the 3d of September, which we understand contains the official account of the surrender of Almeida, which we shall give a translation of in our next paper.

At a late hour, last evening, the brig Savannah Packet, Jocelin, arrived from Liverpool, which place she left on the 2d of September. Captain J. has obli-

gely furnished the editors of the Atlantic Monthly with a file of London papers to the evening of the 31st of August, Lloyd's List to the 29th, and Liverpool papers to the 30th, from which we have made the following extracts.

Our London papers are 4 days later than hitherto received.

The schooner Laura, captain Chase, arrived here this morning in 39 days from London. By her we have received files of English papers to the 6th ult. inclusive. The captain and passengers inform that a report reached London the day previous to their sailing, which stated that all the American property sequestered at St. Sebastian's, had been restored to the owners. They likewise inform that an American ship had been admitted to entry into the port of Ekinford to Holstein, from which it appeared that trade in that port was about to be permitted. Flour and wheat had fallen in London.

Latest from England.

LONDON, September 4. The regency of Spain has published an order, declaring the Caracas in consequence of the late revolution in that settlement, in a state of rigorous blockade. It appears from the order, that part only of the province has declared itself independent; and that neither the capital and province of Maracaibo, that of Coro, nor even the interior of Caracas itself, have joined in the proceeding.—A civil war will therefore probably be the consequence of the present state of things. The two sail of the line, which lately proceeded from Spain to the Caracas, went out to enforce this order of blockade.

September 6. The fall in the price of English cloth is perhaps the greatest ever known. The finer sorts from Wiltshire, which were last year sold at two guineas per yard, are not now worth 23s—and at some late sales at the auction mart, some of the best Yorkshire cloths did not fetch above 4s per yard; so beneficial has been the late importation of Spanish wool.

A treaty of commerce has been arranged with the deputies from the Caracas, in the 4th article of which, we understand that G. Britain, on her part, engages to protect the trade of those settlements against any hostile attempt that may be made to destroy it; a singular embarrassment thus arises from the late blockading Proclamation of the Regency of Spain.

The money market continues to experience much depression. Consols for money were yesterday done at 57 5/8, and the Omnium was at a discount of 3 1/4 per cent.

RIGA, August 8.

An express arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, with news that the fate of the ships from America, under embargo, is now decided. It is his imperial majesty's pleasure, that all the imported goods are to be placed under sequestration; but the ships may sail with Russian products—freight will therefore be lower.

LONDON, August 30.

Two Gottenburgh mails arrived this morning. It is confidently stated in accounts from Orebro, where the States are assembled, that the choice of a successor to the present king of Sweden will fall upon Bernadotte. Other accounts are in favor of Duke Frederick Christian of Holstein Augustenburgh, eldest brother of the late crown Prince. The object of the journey of the ex-king of Sweden to Berlin, was to procure the succession for his son, the prince Gustavus—but he received no encouragement.

King Louis of Holland was so ill at Topitz in the early part of the present month, as to be confined to his chamber. The Dutch vice admiral Bloys Van Treslong accompanied his majesty to Topitz, and remained there on the 15th instant.

The St. Petersburg Court Gazette contains an account of some actions between the Turks and Russians before Schumla, in the latter end of June.

An article in the Swedish papers, dated Gottenburgh, 20th Aug says:—"Intelligence has been received here, that the prince of Ponte Corvo, (Bernadotte) has been elected crown Prince."

We have received Paris papers to the 21st inst. The Moniteur of the 20th inst. contains two decrees of Bonaparte relative to the formation of a Council of Marine, to assist the minister at the head of that department.

We have received New York papers to the 7th inst. The contents are not important.

The Elizabeth cartel arrived on Tuesday at Dartmouth, from Moulais, with two American gentlemen, charged with dispatches from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney.

August 31.

There is to be but one newspaper in every department in France, the Seine excepted, and is to be under the orders of the prefect. Great freedom of discussion, of course, may be expected.

Some important commercial information was yesterday received from the coast of France, in letters dated the 28th instant. They mention that the ports of depot, or ports into which importation is to be permitted, are limited by an order of Bonaparte to five, namely—Orleans, Rouen, Rochelle, Nantes and Bordeaux. The licenses were known to have been issued for the admittance of vessels into these ports—but on the condition that their return cargoes consist of

fruit, wine, &c. &c. The new licenses, in addition to the articles allowed to be imported by the old, extend the privilege also to all kinds of indigo, cochineal, nutmegs, cloves and cinnamon. Sugar and coffee will be objects of particular license: the advantages resulting from the importation of which, will, it is supposed, be exclusively conferred on the United States, in case of an arrangement with that government.

The commissary at Omdent was lately arrested and conveyed to Paris, on an accusation that he had afforded too much facility to trade.

Another decree has been issued by the Danish government for the purpose of placing additional fetters on commerce. The following are extracts from our Swedish letters:—

"Gottenburgh, Aug 20. About 4000 French have left Ham-

burgh to march to Stralsund. It is thought that this measure is owing to orders received from the emperor of France, that such a force should attend the election of a new Crown Prince of Sweden."

Another letter from Gottenburgh of the same date, assigns a different occupation for these troops:—

"The 4000 men advancing upon Stralsund from Hamburg, are gone for the express purpose of seizing all the English property in the former."

By a vessel which reached F.-mouth from New York, after the short passage of 16 days, we have letters and papers from the United States to the 11th inst. It is said in the Journals, that the American government had rejected a treaty which had been for some time negotiating between Mr. Pinkney and the Marquis Wellesley.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. cons. for money 68 Do. for Ac. 68 69 8 per cent. red. 69 69 1-8 Omnium 2 1-2 dts.

HAMBURG, Aug 3.

Since the union of Holland, the magazines of Heligoland find no longer any vent, and are quite checked up. The quantity of merchandise which is lost is inconceivable. Every moment we see new magazines formed, but all full and most of the bales remain unpacked. This example is singular, and shows to what a degree the distress of England extends. Under this point of view, it cannot be doubted but that the union of Holland is a terrible blow to the commerce of England; and it remains to be asked, why that measure has been so long delayed? It is evident, that if Holland had been formerly united, England would have sooner experienced the horrible crisis in which her commerce is now placed. Bankruptcies succeed each other in London. Her exchange loses 40 per cent. and her bank paper has ceased to possess the character proper to that kind of paper. It is now only a paper money, which is every day further discredited.

Twenty vessels of war with 600 men each, have entered the Baltic—having no other object than to smuggle and deposit the cargoes of these ships on the continent. The Danes have captured 30, the cargoes of which are estimated at 20 millions. The Russians have confiscated 60. These vessels sail under false colours: they have also false papers, false destination, and French license. They call themselves Americans, Spaniards, & Hamburgers.—They have even false certificates of origin from French consuls. They stick at nothing—but all they succeed in part; and it is as reported, Russia carefully interdicts the entrance of colonial produce, and if French troops occupy Mecklenburg, where English merchandise has so good a market, and where the contraband trade is carried on with such activity, English commerce will experience by these measures new obstacles.

The Wagram privateer has just been captured by the English in the port of Stralsund. This circumstance will prove still more fatal to their commerce. It affords the French the best reasons for taking possession of the coasts of that country; and in future the contraband traders will be pursued with more certainty and greater safety.

PARIS, Aug. 25.

A telegraphic dispatch, transmitted at six o'clock in the evening of the 15th inst. has announced to the Prince Vicar, that Gen. Count Menou, Governor of Venice, died there that morning, after an illness of 16 days.

Imperial Customs.—The decree of the 5th inst. enacting the duties on the Colonial goods therein mentioned, is to be put in force at the moment that it is officially received. The duties are payable without any execution whatever. The regulations formerly established respecting the importation of colonial produce, remain in full force, without any change whatever.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.

The accounts of the success of the Russians have thrown the inhabitants of this city into the greatest consternation. It was the less expected, as the highest confidence was reposed in the talents of Pehlivan Aga. The Sultan, however, is not deceived, but makes every possible effort to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier. New commissaries have been sent off to procure fresh supplies of provisions for it. The fleet which consists of 16 sail of the line, has received orders to proceed, with all possible dispatch to take on board the troops that are coming from Asia.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.

We learn by letters from Constantinople, that the standard of Mehmet has been raised there: that the Grand Scig-

lar has declared, that the empire was in danger; that it was the duty of every Mussulman to take arms in its defence; and that he would put himself at the head of his brave and faithful subjects. The people, on this, pledged themselves to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the ancient glory of the empire. The intelligence was received there, that the Russians had raised the siege of Warna.

Extract of a letter from Gdessa, July 6. "We are inclined to think that there will be concluded, between the Russians and the Turks, by means of the cessation which this last Power will make of the country, situated on the left bank of the Danube. The Porte must, it says, be convinced that it never can, notwithstanding all its efforts, reconquer Moldavia."

Port of Baltimore.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books October 19.

In the Bay, brig Greenwich, Boyle, from Martinique—Capt B. left the brig at anchor at Point Look-Out; the Scht. Speedwell was gone into the Patuxent. Ship Thomas, Vanburen, from London, i. at Norfolk; never experienced such a continued series of bad weather. Left Schooner Zebia, of Boston, to sail in a week; two schooners from Marblehead, captain Bartlett and captain Gardner, to sail in 10 days; Schooner—, captain Evans of Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days. Spoke a brig from Salem, and a sch'r from New London, going in; in lat. 26 43, long. 76 30, spoke brig Morning Star, Kilburn master, from Guadaloupe for New London, out 6 days.

Port of Boston, Oct. 13.

ARRIVED, Ship Laura, Davis, from Monte Video. Left August 4, ship Pictorius, Beckford, of Boston, waiting to receive his freight from Buenos Ayres; brig Deborah & Jane, Monk, of and for Philadelphia waiting to receive his freight; brig Osprey, of N. York, for Havana, ready to sail with a cargo of beef; ship R by G. Betsey, Baily, of Norfolk, from London; ship R. G., of New York from do. —two last loading on English account, with orders of council. There was one English ship only loading the when the Laura sailed, and one arrived same day. There was at Buenos Ayres, 30th of July, ship Voltaire, Bowen of Philadelphia, destination uncertain; George & Mary, Bucklin, of and for Providence in 4 or 5 weeks; Dispatch, Smith, of Boston, from London, under Spanish colors; Jane, Murdock, of Norfolk from London; and an American brig, name unknown—two last loading on English account, with orders of council.

Since the change of government in Buenos Ayres, three English ships with valuable cargoes, have been seized for attempting to smuggle—one of them had been condemned. Sch'r Julia, of Philadelphia with a China cargo, from Rio, belonging to Mr. Reiley (Mr. Miller supercargo) was seized, condemned and sold, with her cargo, for smuggling.

There were 15 English merchantmen at Buenos Ayres: some of them had been there 12, and 2 of them 20 months. August 25. lat 23 30 S long 29 30 W. was boarded by a boat from his Britannic majesty's ship the Dromedary, one of a fleet of seven, then in sight. The next day captain Davis and myself were sent for by the Commodore, with ship's papers, log-book, &c. He sent his boat at one o'clock, and we were received on board by the captain, and conducted to the commodore's cabin, who received us with much civility: he was desirous of obtaining some information of the revolution in the River of Plate, for he observed they knew very little at Rio of what was going on in the River. After remaining on board about four hours, and answering his inquiries, (all of which he took down in writing) and partaking of a variety of refreshments, he gave us the following information—that his flag ship was the Hindostan of 30 guns, captain Pasco; that with the Dromedary of 36, and the Porpoise sloop of war, of 13 guns, he left Sidney, New South Wales the 14th May last—that he was Gov. Bigham, and had been Governor there for several years; that the troops had mutinied against him and that they were ordered home for trial; that the whole of the 102d regiment was then in the fleet for that purpose; that he left the colony all quiet and well under Gov. Macquon; the number of troops left was about 2000 including the 73d regiment, that the colony increased rapidly, and were in want of nothing, although many articles have a great price. Left no American vessels there.

The ship Tonquin, of New York, had been there, and sailed with near 200 tons wood, to complete her loading with beach and la mar, for China, and had a prospect of making an immense voyage. Ship Hope, Chase, of Newport, had been there and sailed with Battering prospects. A ship had been there, who sailed from New York with a sch'r. had parted from her and not seen her for several months.

The Commodore had spent nothing on his passage, which was ten weeks to Rio Janeiro, from which place he sailed the 11th Aug. with the four other ships in co. under his conveyance to England.—After expressing his satisfaction at the information Lord Strangford gave him at Rio, of the favourable prospects of accommodation between his government and ours, and of the pleasure it gave him to see the American flag retain its neutrality; he politely offered us any thing he had that we might be in want of: on our suggesting that we might be