

**JAMES RAMSAY,**  
Has received by the ship *Thomas*, captain You-  
buren, via Norfolk,  
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
**SHIP-CHANDLERY;**  
CONSISTING OF  
CHARTS of every part of the world, by the  
most approved authors, and the latest  
survey  
EAST-INDIA PILOTS,  
QUADRANTS, SEXTANTS, CIRCLES  
PARALLEL RULES,  
BRASS and WOOD COMPASSES,  
AMPLITUDE, AZIMUTH and STORM  
COMPASSES,  
With many other articles in his line, which  
renders his assortment complete.  
October 23 d4t2w4t

**SAMUEL HARDEN,**  
No. 73 1/2, MARKET-STREET,  
Has just Received by the ship *Thomas*,  
from London, a supply of  
ELEGANT  
Brussels & Venetian CARPETTING,  
Hearth RUGS,  
AND  
Superfine Cloths;  
Which, with a few cases of PATENT  
HATS, (received by the *Phoebe*) are offered  
on reasonable terms.  
October 23 d4t

**READY CASH.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES THE  
**Broker & Commission Business**  
at the same Office, No. 77, Water-street,  
Where MONEY may be had at short no-  
tice for Good Notes, Debentures, and all kind  
of *Real Estate*.  
STOCK in all the public institutions—  
Merchandise and Real Estates, purchased and  
sold at moderate Commission, by  
**BENJ. CHASTELLIER;**  
Who has for Sale,  
A small quantity of well dressed  
Buffaloe Blankets;  
AND, an assortment of GREAT COATS,  
made of the same skins for winter travelling.  
October 23 d4t e4t

**Corn-Brooms, Mackarel, &c.**  
FOR SALE,  
On board the sch'r *Ceres*, captain Weeks,  
lying at Smith's dock,  
2000 Corn Brooms  
20 barrels Mackarel  
20 do. Salmon  
5000 ropes Onions.  
Oct 23 d4t

**JUST ARRIVED,**  
In the schooner *Plough-Buy*, captain Hall,  
A Quantity of MOSS;  
Coach-makers, &c.—Apprs, Upholsterers,  
Smith's dock.  
October 23 d4t

**SAMUEL BARNES**  
Having engaged in the Establishment of the  
WHOLE, intends to decline the  
**Book and Stationary Business**  
ON FELL'S POINT:  
He therefore particularly requests that all  
persons holding BOOKS belonging to the  
FELL'S POINT CIRCULATING LIBRARY  
will return them on or before SATURDAY  
NEXT, otherwise they will be considered as  
purchased; and the accounts sent in for col-  
lection.  
October 23 d5t

**PAPER,**  
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY  
**Aaron R. Levering & Co.**  
No. 25, CHEAPSIDE;  
Who always have on hand, a large supply of  
Letter Paper, wove and laid,  
Folio Post, do. do.  
Fools-Cap, No. 2, 3 & 4,  
Do. No. 2, 3 & 4, manufactured ex-  
pressly, to suit the Spanish market.  
Medium Writing and Printing  
Demy do. do. } PAPERS  
Super-Royal do. do. }  
Royal Wrapping  
Do. Sand  
All of which are of the best qualities, and  
offered on the most reasonable terms.  
A. R. L. & Co. are prepared to make con-  
tracts for the manufacture of Writing or  
Printing PAPERS.  
Two or three APPRENTICES are want-  
ed at their Mills.  
RAGS purchased as above.  
Sept 19 w4m 2m

On the 29th Instant,  
**WHOLE TICKETS**  
IN THE  
**Baltimore Hospital Lottery,**  
(Which will positively commence Drawing,  
on Monday, the 5th November next.)  
Will advance to TWENTY ONE DOL-  
LARS & SHARES in proportion.  
Whole, Half, Quarter and Eighth  
TICKETS  
IN THE ABOVE LOTTERY,  
May be had in a variety of numbers, by  
applying at the Established Lottery-Office  
of  
**G. DOBBIN & MURPHY,**  
10, Baltimore-st. opposite Centre market.  
Clubs, Societies and Individuals will  
find it to their advantage in giving us a  
call, as a generous credit will be allowed  
on notes with approved endorsers.  
Regular Check Books will be kept,  
and every information as to the fate of  
Tickets, given gratis.  
G. D. & M.  
Letters from correspondents must  
be post paid.  
October 23 d5t

**Six Cents Reward.**  
RAN AWAY last evening, an apprentice  
to the boot and shoemaking business, named  
*Richard Gornly*, about 19 years of age.—  
All persons are hereby warned not to employ  
or harbour him, or assist him in escaping,  
under the penalty provided by law. Who-  
ever brings him home, or secures him in jail,  
shall have the above reward.  
**DENNIS M'HENRY.**  
October 23 d4t

**SALES BY AUCTION,**  
This present week, commencing  
**THIS DAY, the 24th.**  
At IV o'clock in the afternoon, a two story  
Brick House & Lot in High-street, near the  
corner of Pitt-street, Old Town—late the  
property of Capt. Latham, deceased.  
On Thursday 25th.  
At VII o'clock in the evening, at the auc-  
tion rooms corner of East and Lemon-sts.,  
the second sale of the Musical Library of A.  
Reinagle, esq. deceased. Catalogues will be  
ready for delivery on the morning of Thurs-  
day.  
On Friday 26th.  
At 3 past IX o'clock, at the auction rooms,  
sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.  
&c. as usual—and  
On Saturday 27th.  
At IV o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable  
Lot of Ground, on Ploverman-street, running  
back to Great York's rect—this Lot is justly  
considered one of the most desirable spots in  
the city.  
The whole of the above Lots and Prop-  
erty is separately and more particularly de-  
scribed in the several advertisements published  
in the respective newspapers. Additional in-  
formation may be obtained by applying to the  
public's obliged humble servants,  
**W. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers.**  
October 22

**Baltimore Union Volunteers.**  
Every person who desires to be considered  
hereafter a member of this company, is re-  
quested to meet at Neale's tavern, (Mechanic  
Hall) Light street, on Thursday evening  
the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock—and those who  
have left the company will please to return  
their arms and accoutrements to me before  
the first day of November, as no longer in-  
dulgence can be given.  
**CHR'N ADREON, Lt. Com.**  
Oct 23 d3t

**Huntington Tavern.**  
The subscriber offers for RENT the house  
known by the name of the **HUNTINGTON  
Tavern**, on the York road, near the turn  
pike gate. A description of this place is  
considered unnecessary—at those desirous of  
renting, will view the premises. Terms will  
be made accommodating to a good tenant.  
**JAMES IATY.**  
Oct 23 d12t

**Constable's Sale.**  
THE goods and chattels of Eph aim Nash  
seized and taken by virtue of a writ of fieri  
facias to me directed, at the suit of John Ro-  
gers, consisting of  
**ONE HORSE, ONE CART & GEERS**  
will be sold at public sale, for cash, on Wed-  
nesday, the 31st instant, at ten o'clock at the  
Horse Market, if not released according to  
law.  
**JAMES KELLY, Constable.**  
October 23 e4t

**New Tea & Grocery Store,**  
AT THE SIGN OF THE  
**GOLDEN TEA CHINA**  
Corner of Water and South streets, and  
directly opposite the Franklin Bank.  
**STILES & WILLIAMS,**  
Have on hand, and expect to be supplied with  
the following articles all of which they  
offer to their friends and the pub-  
lic on moderate terms.  
**TEAS.**  
Imperial in 2lb. leads  
Cinnamon do.  
10 quarter chests Imperial  
10 do Gunpowder  
20 do Hyson  
12 do Young Hyson  
40 catty boxes Imperial & Young Hyson  
Hyson Chunan  
Pudra Souchong  
Pudra do.  
Superior Large Grain  
Imperial and do. Skin.  
**SUGARS.**  
Best Muscovado  
1st & 2d quality New-Orleans  
Havanna White  
Do. brown  
Loaf, Lump, Piece & Bastard  
**SPIRITS.**  
Old Cogniac  
Do. Bordeaux  
Do. Peach  
Genuine Holland Gin  
American do.  
Old Jamaica  
Antigua  
New-England  
Old Arrac  
Cherry Bounce  
Shrub  
**WINES.**  
800 bottles superior Claret  
700 do. choice Old Port  
500 do. fine Old Madeira  
Burgundy  
30 quarter casks Madeira  
do. Old Port  
Sherry, Lisbon and other Wines.  
**SPICES.**  
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cas-  
sia, Pimento, B. Pepper, G. Pepper, G. Gin-  
ger, R. Ginger, London Mustard and Ame-  
rican do.  
Baker's best No. 1 }  
Do. do. } **CHOCOLATE.**  
B. at Sweet do }  
West India } **MOLASSES.**  
Sugar House }  
Best Green } **COFFEE.**  
Do. White }  
**ALSO,**  
Bengal, Spanish and Florent Indigo  
English and American Fig Blue  
Copperas, Alum, Madder, Bluestone and  
Salt-Petre.  
Windsor, Castile, white & brown Soaps  
Basket Salt  
Mushroom Ketchup  
Tamato do.  
Sallad Oil in bottles and flasks  
Ground Nuts  
Filberts, Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Currants  
and Tamarinds  
Essence of Spruce  
Cigars Litchop  
White Wax, Spermaceti, Sampson's mould  
and dipht Candles  
Pearl Barley, Sago, Oat-meal, Starch, Rice,  
Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Rapee, Scotch  
Snuff, &c.  
The above articles will be disposed of ei-  
ther wholesale or retail; and they assure  
their friends and the public, that in the ex-  
ecution of orders for Sea Stores, care and dis-  
patch may be relied on.—In attending to the  
orders of Inn-keepers, equal care and fidelity  
will be used. Private families will be  
supplied with particular attention, and Mer-  
chants from the country will find the assort-  
ment general, the articles good, and the  
terms pleasing.  
July 26 d

**THE WHIG.**  
"Give us our share."  
**BALTIMORE**  
**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1810.**  
**THE POLIC.**  
Which the government of the U. States  
ought to adopt towards England, when con-  
gress meet, has engaged the attention of sev-  
eral writers. "Colbert," in the *Aurora*,  
recommends non-importation. "Cornucopia"  
in the *National Intelligencer*, prescribes  
embargo or non-intercourse. This latter  
gentleman has endeavoured to defend the  
submission-men of last session; consequen-  
tly, honour is not found in his invoice of na-  
tional objects of value. On hero, he says,  
is sufficient for one age! Sabbath, if foreign-  
ers smite us on one cheek or both, we  
must bear it; if they reproach us with cow-  
ardice, we are to point to the grave, or whis-  
per the name of Washington Colbert does  
not descend so low, as to advise us to ac-  
tual submission. But, "Tipoleon," a writ-  
ter in the *Salem Register*, whose essay we  
copy to-day, utters a language more worthy  
of an honourable people than either. He  
perceives, as every man who has disarma-  
ment must perceive, that under his insults and  
wrongs which we have endured for years,  
*dishonour stains our name*; the disgrace of  
submission is affixed to our character; our  
flag, prostituted in every sea, carries the evi-  
dence of our shame to every port; our govern-  
ment having broken the bond between itself  
and our citizens by neglecting to demand and  
procure their release from servitude on board  
the British fleet, other citizens seek protection  
under the license or in the service of Europe  
an p wers.

Time was, when a rigorous embargo might  
have prevented some of these evils, or reme-  
died them; but, it cannot return.—The em-  
bargo, once proved abortive, will not be trust-  
ed or resorted to again,—for a long duration.  
The last embargo was continued too long,  
or not long enough; too long for positive re-  
sistance, (which ought to have been adopted at  
the end of three or six months) and not long  
enough to produce disastrous effects on Eng-  
land by its restrictive policies.  
When honour and the vital rights of an in-  
dependent nation, have been violated, non-  
importation or non-intercourse, are too tardy,  
too feeble, too mild, for the occasion. Eng-  
land murders and impresses our citizens; and  
grave writers propose a commercial regulation,  
(we mean rather an anti-commercial regula-  
tion) and more than enough to diminish the  
evil; for, surely, three years of smugg-  
ling have not begotten reverence for the  
laws amongst embargo-breakers.  
There is not a single benefit derivable from  
non-importation, which would not, in a high-  
er degree, result from war. To this point we  
must come, unless we submit to a foreign ag-  
gressor once more.  
War, in this case, would be more human-  
than the empirical nostrums proposed.  
War would give a paralysing shock to G.  
Britain, which would exort from her a cog-  
nition of our maritime rights.  
War would set our shackled seamen free.  
War would restore our sullied reputation to  
its original brightness.  
War would fulfil the bond of the constitu-  
tion, which pledges all to protect each; it  
would, consequently revive our confidence in  
the government and in each other.  
War would banish the disaffected from the  
country; and sever the connection between  
foreign agents and domestic traitors.  
War would call forth the talents of the na-  
tion; (for at present, wealth is represented,  
rather than wisdom and patriotism.)  
War would infuse new vigour into the peo-  
ple; and renew the knowledge of tactics, so  
necessary to the citizens of a republic,—  
where it is dangerous to employ mercenary  
troops.  
Any of these objects, singly, is worth a war.  
Gentlemen speak of embargoes, non-impor-  
tation, &c. When they survey the map of  
our states and territories; we wonder they  
would so abuse our understandings! Look  
at the long—long boundary line between the  
Lakes and the 45th degree of latitude. &c.  
&c. and see how they traffick with us, who talk  
of non-intercourse; while Britain possesses  
the Canadas—Nova-Scotia, &c. on our north-  
ern and north western borders.  
None of us can imagine that a line or a law,  
on paper, would constitute separation or non-  
intercourse.  
Of congress we hope better than to suppose,  
after the lessons they have received; that  
they will adopt such miserable expedients, as  
we allude to.  
It is time that this nation assume an atti-  
tude worthy of herself.  
What is there so terrible in an honourable  
war that we should persevere in submission to  
continue an imperfect peace? War, like a  
thunder-storm, would purify the elements, and  
restore us to political health and harmony.—  
Dean Swift observes, that if we once kick  
the world, we may afterwards live together at  
a reasonable, good understanding. We say,  
once kick England, and we will soon come to  
a good understanding with her.

**PATRIOTIC.**—The Republican Union  
Club of Norfolk, celebrated the capture  
of *Cornwallis* and his army at Yorktown,  
on the 19th inst. at *Lindsay's Gardens*.

**COLORED CHEESE.**  
Caution.—Yesterday three persons in  
one family, in this town, in consequence  
of eating new cheese which has been co-

loured very yellow, were seized with vio-  
lent and distressing puking, which had  
not subsided at a late hour yesterday af-  
ternoon. (Boston Cent.)  
Caution.—On Friday night the 5th inst.  
no less than six persons in one family, in  
the western part of this city, in conse-  
quence of eating cheese which had been  
highly coloured with yellow, were seized  
with violent and distressing puking,  
which did not subside until the forenoon  
of the next day. (Phil. Gaz.)

**SHIPWRECK.**  
Extract from the Log Book of the ship  
*Rapid*, arrived at New London from  
the Isle of May.  
"October 9th, at 1 A. M., in lat 36,  
lon 67 40, hard gales from the SSW,  
with hard squalls, lightning, rain, and a  
rough sea, under close reef'd topsails,  
steering NW by N. 7 or 8 knots, when  
we passed within the ship's length to  
leeward of a wreck, which we plainly  
perceived to be a vessel full of water,  
with all her masts and boats gone, and  
nothing standing. She appeared to be  
about 130 tons, full built, thought we  
saw two masts floating along side. The  
stern being a little out of the water, (al-  
though very dark) on it we plainly saw  
4 or 5 persons. On seeing the ship,  
they all hailed very loud, and waved  
their hands to us. They appeared tied  
to the stern, as the sea at times broke all  
over them. We immediately hauled to  
the wind under a press of sail for their  
assistance, although at the same time the  
sea was running so high, and the wind  
so strong, that a boat could not live. By  
veering every half hour, (as the ship  
would not stay) kept the wreck in sight  
to the windward until 3 A. M. when the  
gale increased, and the wind shifted to  
the westward, and the same time lost  
sight of the wreck. Still continued veer-  
ing the ship every 40 minutes until day  
light, under a heavy press of sail, in  
hopes to relieve them during the day.—  
At 6 the wind blew so strong from the  
NNW we were forced to haul the top  
sails and send down top gallant yards.—  
Saw no more of the wreck."

**Interesting to Printers, &c.**—Among  
the treasures brought to this country  
within a few days past from Europe, it is  
with much satisfaction we learn the ar-  
rival of Mr. Shield, formerly of the house  
of Shield & Co. a respectable manufac-  
turer of *Stanhope Presses* and *Printers*'s  
*Smiths* in general, in London. We un-  
derstand that it is his determination to  
fix his residence in this city, as a cen-  
tral position, from which all the variety of  
articles in his line can be conveyed to the  
interior or seaboard with the greatest fa-  
cility. An artist of his talents and expe-  
rience is one of the greatest acquisitions  
to the country, and will very materially  
promote the convenience and supply the  
wants of a numerous and growing pro-  
fession in this city and vicinity. We  
hope soon to learn the establishment and  
specification of the different branches of  
this ingenious mechanic in New York  
on a settled and permanent foundation.  
(N. Y. Columbian.)

**ENGLAND THE FIRST AGGRESSOR,**  
By federal confession.  
As some of the federal papers contin-  
ue the absurd assertion, that France is  
the original aggressor on our neutral  
rights, the following extract from the  
*Boston Gazette* of the 27th ult. may per-  
haps have a tendency to correct their  
willful misrepresentations. Speaking of  
the repeal of the French decrees, the  
writer says,  
"He (Bonaparte) declares to general  
Armstrong, that from the 1st of Novem-  
ber next, the decrees of Berlin and Mil-  
lan will cease to be in force; it being  
understood that in consequence of this  
declaration, the English shall revoke  
their orders in council, and renounce the  
new principles of blockade which they have  
attempted to establish." The first point  
involves no difficulty; but what are  
these new principles, which the English  
have attempted to establish? These  
upon which Napoleon founded the de-  
crees in question, in the preamble to  
that of Berlin, viz. the blockade of a  
length of coast, which Great Britain only  
a few months ago, officially refused to re-  
cognize. There are no other principles  
respecting blockade, that we recollect,  
of which the French government have  
ever made any complaint. If his is the  
doctrine on the relinquishment of which  
Napoleon founds the revocation of his  
decrees; it is clear his revocation will be  
come a nullity since it requires of Great  
Britain an evacuation of the coast from  
which the decrees originally sprang."  
Here it is acknowledged by a federal  
writer, that the British blockade of May  
1806, was "the root from whence sprang  
the French decrees." The very princi-  
ple for which we have all along contended,  
and which has produced a plentiful  
portion of federal abuse. France  
requires, and justly too, that as she has  
repealed all her restrictions, Great Brit-  
tain, who was the cause of them, shall  
do the same. The conditions upon  
which France has repealed, are in effect  
the following: that "Great Britain shall  
rescind her orders, and renounce the new  
principles of blockade which she has at-  
tempted to establish, or it is understood  
that the United States will pursue mea-  
sures of effectual resistance." Every  
one will perceive, that these conditions  
are perfectly just. It is now in the power  
of the United States to vindicate and  
establish their neutral rights. If we fail,  
and our commerce is again sacrificed,  
there will be none to blame but our-  
selves. As the blockade of May 1806,  
is acknowledged to be the "root" from  
whence sprang all the subsequent re-

strictions, it is certainly a very evil one,  
and ought to be eradicated. If Great  
Britain, who planted it, refuse to apply  
the pruning knife, it will be the duty  
of the United States to demand its ap-  
plication; as from this deleterious source  
a plant has arisen, which like the deadly  
Opus, poisons every thing that comes  
within its influence.

Wellenley's reply to our minister,  
of March 3, 1810—in which he says,  
that the "order blockading from Elbe to  
Brest had never been withdrawn, but  
was considered as existing in the order  
of council of the 7th January, which order  
is still in force." (Boston Chron.)

**Method of checking the progress of Fire.**  
From the Charleston City Gazette.  
Mr. Thomas—Have the goodness to  
publish in your Gazette the following  
observations—They are the result of ex-  
periments made to stop fires.  
I am with respect, sir, your very obedi-  
ent servant,  
**DR. CARENDYFF.**

The afflicting scene of a horrid fire  
which has just passed under the eyes of  
the inhabitants of this city, has induced  
me to make known to the public the  
means which have been employed in  
Europe, to prevent the like disasters.  
In the year 1790 a fire threatened to  
consume the town of D'Orebro, in Swe-  
den. Mr. Von Aken having at hand a  
dissolution of sulphate of iron (green vit-  
riol) and allum, thought of making use  
of it to extinguish the fire; the effect  
was complete, and the town was saved.  
—New experiments, on a large scale,  
made at Orebro and Stockholm, have  
confirmed the value of the discovery.  
Since that period, the celebrated  
signior Fabroni, has published in the  
25th No. of the *Literary Journal* of Na-  
ples, the details of a composition given  
by Mr. Von Aken: the results of which  
have been crowned with success.

**RECIPE.**  
Burnt Allum, 30 lbs.  
Sulphate of Iron in powder, 40  
Red Oxide of Iron in powder or  
Ochre, 20  
Pot Clay or other Clay, in pow-  
der, 200  
Common Water, 630

With 40 gallons of this mixture, three  
persons extinguished an artificial fire,  
under the direction of its author, which  
would have required 20 men and 1500  
gallons of common water. Mr. Fabroni  
was named to examine the effect of  
this invention and found that the compo-  
sitive effects with the fire engine of an  
equal force, and worked or directed by  
the same number of hands, with the  
common water, were scarcely sensible,  
while the mixture extinguished the ma-  
terials in combustion in a lapse of time  
six times less, and three eighths less of  
the fluid, than when common water was  
employed.  
The advantage of this discovery is  
perhaps extended in this manner: that  
is to say, the saline particles envelope  
the bodies in combustion and form a kind  
of luting or paste, which stops the cur-  
rent of air, and of course the combus-  
tion.

What I now bring forward to the pub-  
lic, is not, perhaps, unknown to the en-  
lightened men of this city; but of what  
service are the most useful discoveries,  
if left in forgetfulness? It is for those  
who watch over the public safety to  
put in practice whatever may contribute  
thereto; above all, when experience has  
demonstrated the value of it.

The philosophy of our days has learnt  
us to know the nature of the bodies  
which surround us. Water, for exam-  
ple, which plays so great a part in all  
the phenomena of life, is, perhaps, one  
which requires to be best known; far  
from being the means of extinguishing  
fires, it very often serves but to augment  
them by the great quantity of vital air  
or oxygen which it furnishes to all the  
combustible bodies which decompose it,  
for, as soon as the oxygen of water fixes  
itself in the combustible bodies, it feeds  
or augments the combustions, and the  
combustion is by so much the more ac-  
celerated and more rapid by the quanti-  
ty of the water decomposed.

Preparations are now making to show  
an experiment of the above described  
mixture; when they are finished, the  
magistrates, the fire masters and such  
others as may choose to attend, will be  
invited to see its effect.

**DR. BEATTIE.**  
In the agreeable freedom and gay vi-  
vacity of the epistolary style, Dr. Beattie  
often excels. The ensuing extract  
will support the assertion:—  
"I flatter myself I shall, ere long, be  
in the way of becoming a great man—  
For, have I not had aches, like Pope?  
vertigo like Swift? grey hairs, like Ho-  
mer? Do I not wear large shoes, like  
Virgil; and sometimes complain of sore  
eyes, like Horace? Am I not, at this  
present writing, invested with a garment  
not less ragged than that of Socrates?  
Like Joseph the patriarch, I am a mighty  
dreamer of dreams. Like Nimrod the  
hunter, I am an eminent builder of castles  
in the air. I procrastinate like Jul-  
ius Caesar; and very lately, in imita-  
tion of Don Quixotte, I rode a horse  
lean, old, and lazy like Rocinante.—  
Sometimes, like Cicero, I write bad  
verses; and sometimes bad prose, like  
Virgil. I am of small stature, like  
Alexander the Great; and I drink brandy  
and water like Mr. Boyd—I might  
compare myself, in relation to many  
other infirmities, to many other  
great men; but, if fortune be not influ-  
enced in my favour by the particulars al-  
ready enumerated, I shall despair of