A HOUSE AND LOT Or PLEASANT STREET, For Sale, by Auction.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

ON WEDNESDAY MERY, the blet fret. Precisely of 3 o'clock, P. M. will be sold by Auction, on the premises, a handsome Two Story

Brick House and Lot,

Situate on the north side of Pleasan street, a shott distance from the inter-in a very handsome style.

The Los fronts 23 feet on Pleasantseet, and runs back to an alloy-subject to a trifling ground rent. Terms which will then be made accommodating, and other particulars made known at the time of sale Attendance by
V. G. HANDS & CO. Auct'rs.

October 30

Sale by Auction.

On TRURSWAY, the 1st day of November next, at the New Auction Room, north east corner of We er street and Market-Space, will commence the sale of

FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of a Field Bedstead and Sackins, I prime Feather Bed and bedding mahogany Bareau, Brackfast Table, brass And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Carpet, mahogany Stand, Tea Boards, I set of Tea Chins, handsome Sugar Case, Looking Glass, &c. the property of a person about to quit house keeping: together with a variety of other Houseb. In Farnit re—as beds, bed steads, tables, tin plate and other stoves, darpets, watches, &c. darpets, watches, & R LAWSON, Auct r.

Oct 30

Sale by Auction. ATTENU!

The following described property, belonging to the heirs of John Wells, deceased, which has been for some time past advertised by the partiel interested, will be sold on the premises of Thursday next, the 1st November, precisely at 3 o'clock in the after-

3 two story brick Dwelling-Houses,

fronting 36 feet on St. Paul's Lane, and near fronting 35 feet on St. Paul's Lane, and nearly opposite the new court house, and running back 87 feet to x 3 feet alley. The terms of sale six—one-fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the residue in 12 months, with notes and approved accurity, bearing interest thereon from the day of sale. Attendance by

Vm. G. HANDS & Co.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber having his hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calendar goods at his own manufactory, respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton or Flax Linen to be Calendered, at a very moderate for the form application will be at or Flax Linen to be Calendered, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to his Warehouse, Mo. 157, Market street, on Monday and Tucoday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered os the next Saturday.

Persons wishing to sand their goods are

requested to mark them on the two ends of

He has on band from his own manu-He has on hand from his own manufactory, an extensive assortment of Calli-COES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red, Yarn, and a wariety of other colours; which he offers for sale on liberal credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.

H: will print on commission at a moderate brice.

Cash will be given for Damaged Wheat L. I. LANNAY

NOTICE.

August 25

THE Levy Court for Baltimore county, will meet at Mrs. Griffith's Tactra. (Gaystreet) in the city of Baltimore, on the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—for the purpose of adjusting the Public Expenses of said County for the present year; appointing Supervisors of the Public Roads and Constables, and adjusting the county of the Public Roads and Constables, and adjusting the constables. their accounts. All persons interested are requested to take notice.

By Order, VM GIBSON, Cl'k. October 72

JAMES MEICHAN

Respectfully informs Young Gen lemen, who would wish to acquire a real Mercantile knowledge, or commercial education—that he intends to commence an EVENING SCHOOL at Mr. John Graig's School Room, No. 130, Market-street, on the first day of Movember—where BOOK-KEEPING will be taught extensively: after the true I clian form, viz.—The course of the suth r, Pasted and Closed half yearly and monthly: under & over Shippings; by the difference of balances, principal, interest and agios. Wares in Company—Account of Exchange in Company—Account of Exchange in Company—Account of Exchange in Company—Cash is Company—The investigation of Wares in Company kept under the direction of sills in Lawa of Do.

12 Each Evendog previous to the commencement, a Lecture will be given on the explanation of exch transaction.

October 27

Huntington Tavern.

Huntington Tavern.

The subscriber offers for RENT, the he n by the name of the HUNTINGTON TAVERN, on the York road, near the turnpike gate. A description of this place is considered unnecessary—as those desirous of senting, will view the premises. Terms will be made accommodating to a good tenant. JAMES BIAYS, O:t 19 d12

For Sale on a Credit.

A HOUSE AND LOT.

Queen-streets; and for several years the re-sidence of Captain Boyle. For terms, en-quire at Fayetre-treet, the second door be-low Mesers Ebenezer Finley & Son. Situated on the corner of Albermarie and October 18.

THE WHIG.

" OTTE 'VE SUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1810.

The news published in our paper yes-terday, came by the ship Caledonia, Taylor, arrived at New-Castle in 97 days from London.

The reflecting statesman, cannet be presented with a more exquisite treat than the review of English affairs copied to day, from the Parls Argus. Rarely have we seen such a volume of history and sound remark in a compass so small Here the resources, in point of territory and numbers less dispreportioned than they are to those of France, England would kick the beam by her haher-kire system. That indeed, is the only sort of superiority she will have remaining after a few years—to be lofty, be-cause she will be light ! Her navy might for a length of time support her in injustice, but what will support her navy?
Her commerce and colonies are like a piece of net work, extended, but not so lid. A diminution of revenue, must weaken her navy, and subject it in time to the French marine. This would na-turally result from the unequal resour-ces of the belligerents—but, England cannot hope for an easy dissolution !-She will descend like a balloon on fire;and be swallowed up in a tumultuous sea of surrounding troubles.

It is given out, in London, that Fouche, late minister of police in France, has been arrested, and imprisoned at Marseilles—the late empress is said to have been implicated in the accusation-(if.

A small quid for quidnunes Napoleon, it is thought, will not throw away either king or ace; and, if Spanish America renege, as is expected; why then, Fordinard VII, may remain a titled king, [(taken by the deuce,)-but no more. If South America become independent, at all events, Buonsparte will keep Joe, to count against his lost Jack

Since, " all the world's a stage" the management of half of it is not more intricate than a game at carde.

CENSUS, OF ABWPORT, R I. In 1800, the population of this town was 6,763; in 1810, it is 7,775.

MEDICAL!

The editor of the Boston Repertory publishes, that an ague in his face, prevented him from discharging his editorial duties Quest: Can a man's face shake with an ague and his hand be steady at the same instant?

" A sudden and violent attack of ague in the face has prevented the editor from paying any attention to this paper." (Rep. 26th Oct.

The governor of Jamaica, had sent a British frigate of 44 guns and a brig of 22, to protect the British trade at St. Domingo, and to demand reparation for a Briti h vessel which had been detained by Christophe.

CHARITABLE.

The Hebrew Congregation of Beth Blohim, in this city, says the Charleston City Gazette, have, with a liberality which does them honor, paid into the hands of the City Council, Two Hundred Dellars, as a donation for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the late fire. The Congregation of Methodista in this city have also contributed liberally to wards the same benevolent purpose.

METHODISTS.

By minutes of conference of the Society of Methodists in the United States, it appears, that in 1791 they amounted to 66,153; and 1801, to 72,874; in 1810. to 174 560.

The Nashville (Tenn) Gazatte, of the 28th ult. contains the following article

Accounts are received from Natchito ches, that the Spaniards and Americans have agreed together to destroy the set tlements on the disputed territory be tween the Sabine river, and a bay in the neighbourhood of Natchitoches, and that they had been destroyed accordingly This puts an end, for the present, to any contention about boundary.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

& London, Sejet 10. "I have not failed to warn you repeat edly against shipments of tobacco. You may be thankful that so little is here :that little I could wish in your own warehouse. Some houses have been nearly ruined by advancing only 51. on a hhd so much is here, and more arriving daily. Unless some favourable change in political circumstances occur, no alleviation can be expected—and such change is considered hopeless. Todacco 2d a 7d-no sales. Flour 40s and up wards-having experienced considerable depression in consequence of supplies from the continent. Cotton 13d a Sea Island 18d a 2s. Rice 24 a 25 "

"Brave men, (said Henry IV. of France) are the last to advise war, but the first to go into the field when it is do. termined upon." "There would be, "There would be, added he, fewer wars in the world, if every sovereign would visit his military hospitals the next day after a battle."

Evening paper.

ENGLAND REVIEWED IN PARIS.

[The "STATESMAN." a London paper most violently opposed to the present English ministry, increduces a lengthy France, presents mother aspect There article from the Paris Argus, with the following semarks :]-

We have this day given an article of great length from the "Aneus," a newspaper in the English language, which has for some years been published in Parts. It will be seen by the first paragraph, that the Argus is discon-tinued. We are pained to say, there is too much truth in almost every part of this bitter philippic agenet England -All those who wish to see this country, and have any hopes of saying it, will do well seriously to reed said weigh the statements and arguments of this important article. It clearly shows the si-tuation in which England is; the fully of that policy which bought her there; and the stupidity which chains her up in that position, and will hold her in it. till she is swallowed up in the vast empire of the continent of Europe ! . It is full of lessons for srawamen; and, as nothing is to be expected from our present ministers, it does become every honest man to get it by heart, and then consider how the predption it contains may be rendered fabulus. The smile of contempt which some Paris papers affect to cast upon this production, will not save us. In fact, nithing will or can save us, but a conviction of the truth of its reasoning, and a replution (and spee dily executed too) of svailing ourselves of that knowledge! While we say this, we abhor the wretch who wrote it, if he be an Englishman: for, although truth, it is a truth that should have been told to England here, and not by way of scorn to her enemies and in the midst of her enemies. And, by the way, we do not understand his ministers, our ministers, permit Englismen to go back wards and forwards between England and France, who have no mercintile concerns, nor in fic any concerns that can be useful to this county.

From the Paris Argue.

At the moment when we are terminating our labouts, we naturally look back upon the career we have traversel; and the changes produced in Eucope in less that nine years appear to us, as it were, the work of mae centu-

We recollect what was the origin of this The ultimatum that preceded the rupture of the ticaty of Amiens, is still fresh in our memory. The Britannic cabinet scarcely needed pretexts to break a treaty which it openly avowed to nave been no more than a truce. Is object and policy at that period, was to re duce the power of Prince, by stirring up enemies against her on the continent; but on comparing the situation of the belligerent parties, and considering what they were then, and what they are now. we are struck at seeing how far England is from having restized the hopes held out to her, and how much France has surpassed even all that her most ardent friends could have surpassed. On both sides, the results of this war are so ma by important lessons to be tressured up.

To begin this picture, with an exemi-nation of the finances of England: -It is known with what emphasis the minis ters, every year, announce their prosper. Their speeches are pomous state pous; their calculations rigorous; just; but the result of their labours uniformly is, to:augment the taxes, and open fresh loans! In 1802, the general produce of he taxes, exclusive of the interest of the debt; was es imated at 34,000 0001 ster ling; in 1809, it was 53,000,000l. and the expenditure of 1810, must carry it still higher. Men of sense a e struck with the progressive augmentation, to which, if we add about 20,000,0001. ster ling for the interest of the national debt the whole territorial income of Great Britain is scarcely adequate. These are results that speak more plainly than the hypothetical calculations of Gen z, Iver I hough the system of the sinking fund, when subjected to mathe matical examination, can extinguish this enormous debt in a given space of time. yet this certainty has, hitherto, been in the hands of the English ministry only as a lure to gull the people, and make them support, without murmuring, the oppressive weight of luans. At the c'eation of the sinking fund, the public debt was only 238,000,0001 What then have been the results to England of this marvellous invention? An increase of more than 400,000,000l. in twenty four years. Either the calculations were folse, or the ministers have governed ill Mr. Pitt calculated the extinction of the debt, upon the supposition of 50 years of peace; and his ministry were remarkaole only, for his abstinate perseverance in a war ruincus to his country! Ac-cordingly his fantastic calculations were constantly disappointed. His successors have followed his system-and while boasting of the wealth of the nation, they have been daily enlarging the abyss which is open before it. The facility with which the loans are filled up, daz zles the vuigar. We have repeatedly had occasion to shew how burthensome they are to the state. The intimate connexion between the bank and the exche quer, renders them still more dangerous The bill which suspended the payments at the bank in specie, which, though it ought to have been only a few months in force, has now existed 13 years, actually placed the bank and the government in a state of insolvency. The confidence of individuals may certainly make them content themselves with the ficti tious value they receive; but this confidence will have an end. The successive

depreciation of the paper money mank necessarily lead to a crisis which the cannot brevis The administration of the finances of

the revenue is equal to the expenditure.

Foreign and expensive war has not in the

lesst deranged the system. The safety

of the state does not rest on hypothetical

calculations. The economic regimen of

this vast empire, is as simple as that of a family; the system of loans leaves no uneasiness for the future; the debts of the past are provided for, and there is no intention of contracting new debts. In a word, the largest state in Europe is the least in debt; and the institution of the bank, augments the circulation of specie, without creating any apprehension as to the solidity of its paper.

If from the examination of the finan ces, we proceed to that of the internal administration of the two countries, we find every session of the British parliament offering fresh enormities, or teeming with fourtless accusations for the punishment of past misconduct, or unavailing complaints, in order to prevent the future errors of ministers. Still the blood and treasures of the nation are la vished in disastrous expeditions, and the citizens are a prey to a spirit of faction. the forerunner or anarchical disturbances. Ireland, still separate, notwithstanding its union, is to a manner proscribed as to three fourths of her popu atton, and subject with regard to her worship, her peasantry and her existence, to inequitous

restrictions. In France, on the contrary, every session of our legislative budy has been distinguished by institutions adapted to the interests and the manners of the nation. Every people called to part of this vast empire, have instantly entered upon the autoyments of a legislation, to all protective and equal. Thus have the arts, the sciences and literature, every where taken a new flight; and the dis inguished productions which have characterised this reign, will not be lost to future generations. Here agriculture. the first of arts, has made a most remarkable progress; and France, thus fertile, may barter her surplus for the commodities she wants. The well judged prohibition of English merchandize has supported the national industry; a few years' perseverance in this wise polier will secure the existence of the new manufactures that have sprung up in the interior. The English government, per nais as this moment, persists in making war only for the interests of its com-mercs, and every day diminishes its advantages; every campaign precipitates its ruin. The manufactories of London, Birmingham and Man hester, are de serted. Thousands of artizens have no other means of subsistence but the poor rates. The markets of the continent are shut to their productions, whi at French me-chandize every where finds vent and purchasers. The interruption of colonial commerce is to France only a transient evil, from which results permanent advantages. She pays dearer for a few fo reign commodities, but she abounds in the necessaries of life. During this me terruption of her communications with different countries, her internal naviga tion is improving, and highways are, is all directions, epening between the pro v nces-the diversity of whose produc tions presents the most advantageous & solid commerce to the ingenuity of the speculator, the industry of the artizan, or the labour of the agriculturist

What are the advantages that England derives from a monopoly odious to all nations? A few individuals grow rich, but the mass of the people suffer. To a particular speculation, that of having the brokerage of foreign commodities, the government sacrifices the more selid ad vantages which it previously drew from the national industry It has reduced a part of its population to a state of misery; it teaches the rest of Europe to dispense with its productions; it places itself at the mercy of events; it makes its power and wealth subordinate to resources which are quite foreign to it. The superiority of its marine dazzles its eyes. It is by having a few vessels more, that it thinks to avert the inevitable as thinks to counterbalance the incorporation of many large states with the great empire! But how much has the rela tive power of England and France chan

ged since 1803 ? With less pride in his pretensions, with more frankness in his policy, the genius of Napoleon has laid the founda tions of a power henceforth immovable. The war of 1895, which Mr Pitt looked upon as a master piece of policy, gave rise to the league of the Rhine, and the kingdoms of Westphalia, Holland, and Naples. That of Prussia extended the boundaries of the league of the Rhine to the Vistula; and the obstinacy of the Braish government, in refusing every overture of peace after the treaty of Tilsit, and during the conferences at Erfurth, and the intrigues carried on in Spain and Portugal against France, have put the Peninsula under the inevitable domination of the empire. Finally, the last efforts of the disciples of Mr Pitt to seduce the Austrian cabinet, have laid, between two nations made to esteem each other, the foundations of a peace, or which a recent august alliance will perpetuate the duration. France been successively strengthened by all the allies that England had at the commencement of the war of the revolution ;-and the English ministry, constantly blundering in the employment of is military means, has shown an equal want of foresight in its political combi

with some honour, in the field of battle, when the armies of the coalition main. turned the contest with France. During those memo able compaigns, there were twenty occasions in which 40,000 English, landed in Italy or Garmany, might have created a diversion truly beneficial.

But then the English ministry were employed only in such expeditions as that of Copenhagen. They thought less of serving their allies than of weekening all of hem, and destroying even the very shadow of a maritime and commercial power. Their conduct has discovered their secret. They became sensible of their error, when the unexpected victories of France deprived them of all hope of repairing it. From that moment, as a war by land, they ought only to have tal en a defensive attitude, yet, all of a sudden, they assumed the offensive, when they had nothing else to expect but the useless loss of men and money. -Out of one error they have fallen into another, and put to hazard their internal security, we out reconquering the mi-litary honour they had lost. The same spirit of absurdity made them under ake and misconduct the expeditions to Sp.in and Walcheren. They will exhibit near-ly the same results in the history of the war. Hitherto the English army seems only to have kept its ground because there was no French to contend with it. -But the ministry themselves have no serious intention of defending Portugal when it shall be regularly a tacked -Soon they will only be embarrassed as to the means of saying the fragments of an army that would have been better employed in the defence of their own territory.

Thus is the sum total of the present war, that of having given to France all the allies that England had at the com-mencement of it—having augmented the direct dominion of France by a popula-tion of from 25 to 30 000,000 of inhabitants-baving given her an extent of more than 1200 leagues of coast, many maritime ports of the first rank, and scveral new dock vary's on, the North san, the Ocean, the Mc Legranean, and Adri atic-having given her a Continental commerce, which the whole British navy car not obstruct -an influence which nothing can henceforward diminish. As to England, the result of eight years of war has been such an increase of her debt and expenditure, that she can no longer do without paper money, the first step towards bankingtey-the augmentation of a -mitting establishment, which is out of all propertion to her population, and her demands for the Jefence of her colonies—that of pring left, us to her foreign concerns, in the same insulated state in which she wished to place France, with the loss of all her commercial relations with the continent of Europe ; (for the alliance she still maintains with Turkey will be as short lived as the alliance which or longs the calamities of the Spanish perinant, —that of soon laving to watch 2000 leagues of coast, and sixty maritime ports, whence, in defiance of her, will sally forty numerous fleets, capable of disputing with her the freedom of the seas; when that moment shall have arrived, England will be struck with terror at the abyes dug by a succession of weak or perfidious ministers

If the present can supply any certain

dete for calculating the future, this war must gradually produce the absolute ruin of that once flourishing nation. Hi-therto she has supported her financial system by uncommon efforts and extradinary advantages that are daily dimil nishing. She has supported the mari-time and military establishment by the divisions she has fostered among the continental powers—by the treachery and desertion of foreign soldiers and sail. ors whom she had taken into her pay. She has, for a time, prolonged the exis tence of her commerce by smuggling -She had no fear of her colonies, owing to the necessity to which she reduced France of attending exclusively to the affairs of the continent. But, at length, general tranquility is on the point of being established; and England, which hitherto has had to defer don'y foreign interests, is on the eve of fighting-fire cendancy of France It is by the acqui aris et focis; and then it is that her sition of a few petty islands, that it weakness will become manifest. The actual superiority of her marine, and the yast extent of her colonies, cannot save her We have just shewn, that she will be compelled to augment her naval expenditures, to which the profits of her commerce will be madequate. Meanwhile, she will neither have foreign seamen, nor ship timber, nor iron, and the other materials, which she has hitherto procured at a low price from the North. If she designs to follow up her system of blockade, she will require an establishment double of what she now has; and her crutzing squadrons, always weak or ill supplied, will be, at length, beaten or forced to shun the conflict. The loss of 20 naval engagements will not compel France to abandon her system; within her own territory, or that of the allies, she will possess all the means of repairing her losses. If the gains a single battle, the maritime superiority of England will have vanished, and 60,000 men, ensumped at Boulogue, will make these lords of the ocean tremble to all e'ernity.

In the enormous extent of the colonies of England, there is undoubledly something to flatter the pride of those who judge superficially of the force of a state. But this colossal power carries within itself the seeds of destruction .-The colonial system received a violent shock by the separation of the U States of America. The revolt of St. Domingo gave the second example. The bloody intrigues of the British ministry in Spain nations.—They might have appeared intrigues of the British ministry in Spain with some advantage, or, at all events, may lead to the independence of the