

BALTIMORE THEATRE.

MR. DWYER'S 4th NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 2, Will be presented, a Comedy, in 3 acts, called

LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN

(Never performed here.) Comedian, Mr. Dwyer. (His last appearance on this Stage, which will be added, a Comic Opera, in 3 acts, called

SHIPWRECK.

On Saturday, Care for the Heart-Ache. Young Rapid, Mr. Dwyer. With other Entertainments. Nov. 1

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY, The 2d November, at the head of Frederick street, will be sold,

The HULL of a well built new

SCHOONER,

On the pilot boat construction, and supposed will sail fast. She is composition fastened, and her burthen about 180 tons C. O. MULLER, Aucr. Oct 31

FOR CHARTER,

The Elegant New Ship UNITED STATES, Richard Williams, master. Built by Mr. Wm. Price of this city, and supposed to be a fast sailer—ready to receive a cargo for any part of Europe.—For terms, apply to JAMES BIAYS, or JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker. October 22.

FOR CHARTER,

THE SHIP FRIENDSHIP, JOHN HALL, Master; Burthen about 1800 barrels—will be ready to receive a CARGO immediately. For terms, apply to JAMES BIAYS, or JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker October

Sale Postponed.

In consequence of the unfavourable appearance of the weather, the sale of the following described Valuable Property which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until SATURDAY, the 3d inst.

Precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M. when it will be positively sold, viz.—a handsome 2 story

Brick House and Lot,

Situate on the north side of Pleasant street, a short distance from the intersection with Charles street, confessedly one of the most delightful, healthy and genteel neighbourhoods in the city—The House is entirely new, and finished in a very handsome style. The Lot fronts 23 feet on Pleasant street, and runs back to an alley—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 W. G. HANDS & CO. Aucr. November 1

Sale by Auction

OF MERINO RAMS.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th inst. At 12 o'clock, at the Auction-Room at the head of Frederick-st. dock, 6 Merino Rams on a liberal Credit C. O. MULLER, aucr. November 1

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY NEXT, The 5th inst. at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, that

Lot or Parcel of Ground,

on which stands the old Meeting-house, belonging to the Methodist Society, Fell's Point, together with the BUILDING and other improvements thereto appertaining. The Lot is about 60 feet square, and is fee-simple. Terms and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale. ATTENDANCE BY Wm. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers. November 1

RED LION TAVERN

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, The second of November, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, will be sold on the premises, that noted, valuable property on Howard street, for many years occupied as a tavern, situated near the store of Finley and Van Lear

The lot has a front of 43 feet on Howard street and runs back a considerable extent, which will be more particularly ascertained and described at the time of sale. At the same time and place will be sold, a vacant lot on Dutch alley, adjoining said tavern. This lot will be sold together with the above or separate as may suit purchasers. AS TO

Another vacant lot on Dutch alley to be sold separately, and immediately after. Two vacant lots on Lexington-street, either together or separate. There is a very trifling ground rent on the Howard-street property. The vacant lots are in fee simple. A more particular description of this valuable property will be obtained on Monday next at 10 o'clock in the terms, at the time of sale—Attendance by Wm. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers. October 31

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1810.

SWEDEN.

The election of the French general, Bernadotte, to be crown prince of that hardy nation, and its probable effects, so favourable to France, as injurious to England, are judiciously discussed in the article we republish to day; from Bell's Weekly Messenger,—(a periodical English paper, not surpassed, if equalled, by any publication in Europe)

This event, connected with the proceedings in Holland, the subjugation of Spain and Portugal, the expected result of the war in Turkey, presents to the mind such a mighty combination against England, as would compel pity for that object of general indignation, and retaliation,—if her detestable injustice had not averted compassion itself. What a spectacle may a little space afford! From St. Vincent to North Cape; and from each to Constantinople, the English will not possess a single friend. What a lesson to pirates and monopolists!

A correspondent of the Aurora writes from the Mississippi Territory, October 3, that Col Covington had proceeded to the frontiers of West Florida, with a party of U. S. dragoons, to prevent the improper interference of out citizens in the affairs of that district. Gov. Holmes had ordered a regiment of militia to hold itself in readiness to march at a short notice. It is supposed, by the same writer, that some foreign intriguers and Burrites have been instrumental in precipitating the late measure.

NEWS!

In the Federal Gazette of last evening, we were presented with a narrative of the honours paid to Sir Sidney Smith, at Liverpool. This hero, for such he undoubtedly is, seems to have performed a service hitherto unknown; for it is said, "he is the only man who ever was able to arrest effectually the progress of the universal conqueror." Yet this conqueror still goes on! Perhaps the arrest was by general warrant, and has been considered a nullity! But, without detracting from the merits of this gallant officer, what is there in the account to delight an American ear? Take the following specimens:—

"In the evening he went to the theatre, when the excellent comedy of—"Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," was performed at his request. On his entrance, the band struck up Rule Britannia, and the audience received him with the loud and warmest acclamations. At the conclusion of the performance, the populace took the horses from the carriage, and drew him from the theatre to the King's Arms.

"On Thursday Sir Sidney Smith visited the Blue Coat Hospital, thro' which he was conducted by the treasurer, Mr G. Brown, who explained the economy of each department. The boys 150, & the girls 60 in number, being properly arranged, God save the King was sung by the former, and Rule Britannia by the latter, with which the gallant hero was greatly delighted."

FLORIDA.

The Natchez Chronicle of Oct 8 says, that the conventionists had mustered a force of five or six hundred men in Fort Baton-Rouge; but the adherents of the old monarchy in the eastern section were preparing to oppose them.

We have seen in the same paper, a charge delivered to the Grand Jury of Washington county, in which Judge Toulmin strongly dissuades the Americans of that territory from intermeddling in the Florida dispute.

The brig Clarissa, Driver, fr. Charleston for N. Orleans, was totally lost 23d September on Abaco—Captain and crew saved.

THE ALMS HOUSE

"For the support and employment of the poor," of Philadelphia, is an institution of great benefit to paupers, and relieves the citizens of Philadelphia from a heavy burden, by the prudent economy of its management. An account of its operations has been published. From this we learn, that 1234 poor men, women, and children, on an average, have been constantly supported during the year ending May 23 1810; sometimes there were 1482 paupers receiving relief.

In the manufactory which had purchased raw materials, machinery, &c to the amount of \$17,230 77, there has accrued a profit of near 4,000 dollars—there having been sold manufactured goods amounting to 11,616 dollars.

The whole expenditure of the Alms House and House of Employment in the past year, after deducting clothing provisions, &c on hand at the beginning, is \$76,034 98, a small sum compared with the quantity of misery relieved and comfort dispensed.

The spinning of cotton, flax and tow, the hatching of flax, and weaving of various sorts of goods, form very considerable items; but the relief afforded by the Medical Department of this House of

Charity to those afflicted with every species of disease, is the most striking feature in this—Samaritan picture:—Of 1098 cases admitted, 1445 have been cured, 1,445 have remained under treatment. From the list of cures we extract the following:

Table listing medical conditions and their counts: Of abscess 8, Asthma 13, Atrophy 10, Burns 17, Catarrh 23, Cholera morbus 18, Consumption 42, Diarrhea 70, Dropsy 30, Intermittent fever 30, Remittent bilious 13, Typhus 4, Gout 3, Inflammation of the stomach 25, Leprosy 1, Malaria 671, Natural Sift pox 21, Pleurisy 41, Rheumatism 76, Scrophula 13

This institution is worthy of imitation by every great city; being as good a model, perhaps as could be devised; combining labor with charity, preventing idleness, and relieving poverty from famine and disease.

† One patient died of this disease, while 17 patients vaccinated all recovered.

QUICK WORK, INDEED!

Those who are not printers may form some idea of the extraordinary fleetness mentioned below when they learn that the composition of 1,000 m's is reckoned a day's work.

Quick Work—an expert Compositor!

"Bahon, (N Y) Oct 23. "Yesterday, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Mr. Jacob D. Felt-houser, aged 17 years, journeyman in this office, composed with uncommon correctness, 12,157 m's of Long Primer type, being five columns, close matter of this paper, besides partaking in the mean time of the necessary refreshment, and making up the newspaper form.—Journeyman Printers! out do this!" (Advertiser.

IRISH MINSTRELSY.

There is a pleasing spell in the poetry, which treats of antiquity; whether fiction or fact be the foundation. The romantic character of the following song, excites additional zest in the reader. We copy it from the New-York Public Advertiser.

SONG.

From Miss Balfour's Poems.

(Tune—Reggy Han.)

The warriors of France had the victory won, The battle was done—and the feast was begun,

Fair goblets of gold with rich wine overflowed, And each bosom with pleasure and revelry glow'd,

"But, minstrel, who art thou, with aspect so meek,

And whom in this hall dost thou anxiously seek?"

From Erin I come, o'er the dark swelling wave,

And the hero I seek for, is Maion the brave;

And lo! where he sits, with his helmet unbound,

I know him amidst all these heroes around,

By the bright beaming eye, by the sweet open smile,

That belong to the sons of the emerald isle.

Oh tell me of Erin, her woods & her streams, Still dear to my heart, still restored to my dreams;

Oh tell her of glens of her war heathen shore, Where Alis! I am fated to wander no more."

"I come not to tell thee of woodlands and groves,

I come from a lady who tenderly loves;

Of thy valour and learning her heart is the prize,

And these jewels she sends, are less bright than her eyes;

Oh too does fair Maion with music & verse, Amidst Erin's green valleys with praise stretch and raise,

Oh list and the lay shall soft rapture impart, For the wild strains of Erin still reach to the heart."

The harp played sweet, and inspired by the strain,

The hero resolved his lost rights to regain;

With the warriors of France, o'er the billows he flew,

And the green hills of Erin soon rose to their view.

Tien on to Emania with speed they advance, The tyrant soon yields to the valor of France,

O'er the land of his fathers does Maion now reign,

And Maion his bride, of fair Erin is queen.

Keating's History, page 88—Laba Longseach, otherwise Maion, was conveyed to France, when an infant, by his friends, to avoid the tyranny of Cobb thaith, who had murdered his father and grandfather, and possessed himself of the monarchy of Ireland. When Maion grew up, he obtained the command of the French army, and acquired such reputation for valour and learning, that Maion, daughter of Scariath, king of Munster, fell desperately in love with him, and sent a celebrated musician, named Craistain, with a letter and present of jewels; these he faithfully delivered, and playing an Irish air on his harp, sung a poem to it, composed by the lady, in

the general's praise. This adventure determined Maion to prosecute his right to the Irish monarchy. This, by the assistance of France, he speedily accomplished, and afterwards married the lady who had first inspired him with this resolution

† Emania, or Emania, the name of the king's palace in Ulster.

From the Orleans Gazette of Oct 4.

FLORIDA.

We have hitherto forbore to notice the late rumour of a disturbance at Baton Rouge—first, because we have never yet been able to lay hold of any statement, the authenticity of which could be vouched for; and secondly, because the whole of the late proceedings in that country have been to us so completely abstract, that we have never yet had a clear and coherent view of the causes, progress, and object of the revolution. On reflection, however, it has occurred to us, that the people of that country have been led away by false impressions, inculcated among them by a few leading characters, that the American government connived at their proceedings, and would foster and aid them in throwing off the ancient Spanish domination. This idea, so repugnant to reason and common sense, we hope, as well for the sake of the dignity of the American character, as for the immediate security, and well being of such Americans as may have settled in the Spanish territory on the Mississippi, will be instantly abandoned, if it ever had an existence.

We have been promised some data touching this subject, which will enable us to bestow on it a few more particular observations to-morrow

MEXICAN JUSTICE!

St. Louis, Oct 4.

Last November we announced the departure for St. Fe, of three of our citizens, and a Spaniard as a guide. (Manuel Blanco) to open a commercial intercourse with the upper provinces of Mexico. Since that period, we have had no communication from that quarter. We then ventured to express some fears for their safety, grounded on that narrow policy exhibited in Spanish America—which, alas! were too well founded.—From some of our late eastern papers, we extract the following paragraphs:

Philadelphia, August 14.

"It appears, that Bonaparte's plans against the Spanish dominions in America, have not had the happy issue which he contemplated, and that his stratagems have not produced the least effect on the loyalty of the Spanish Americans, which is not inferior to that which the inhabitants of the peninsula have manifested for their sovereign Ferdinand 7th.

"Three Americans, and a Spaniard called Blanco, spies or emissaries of Bonaparte, have been arrested at Chihuahua, by Don Nemesia Salcedo, in consequence of the reasonable advices which the Viceroy of Mexico communicated to the commandant general of said province, that these persons had arrived in Upper Louisiana from Baltimore, and were going to the town of St. Fe.—

These four individuals were traveling with two negro slaves amongst the Indian tribes subject to this province, without any passports from the Spanish authorities from Ferdinand 7th from the place whence they proceeded, which is indispensably necessary in order to enter the Spanish dominions without being considered as a spy. There were found in their possession, a paper written in English, and a letter from the curate of St. Genevieve in France, also thirteen fire arms, six cutlasses, three axes, and five flasks of powder. In their first declaration, they stated that the object of their journey from Upper Louisiana was no other than to establish themselves in the dominions of his majesty Ferdinand 7th, to whom they were greatly attached,—as if persons going from this country to the Spanish possessions, were ignorant that it is requisite to have permission from government, and the necessary passports from the established authorities to obtain an entrance into the Spanish territories. They were immediately conducted to the castle of St. Eclairio for trial; and it will not be long before they suffer the punishment due to such traitors, according to the strict orders of the Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, that in cases of this nature justice should not be delayed, in order to purge the Spanish soil of such vermin."

Vermin! What a prostitution of language! Messrs Smith, McClennahan and Patterson, strangers to the policy of Mexico and the monkish barbarism of the natives; they conceived they would visit white men clothed with the Christian name. Unhappy credulity! They would have found more generosity in the breast of an Arab, more hospitality in the den of a hyena. The assassins of Mexico have, ere this, butchered three respectable inhabitants of Louisiana—men whose names were admired by all who knew them—men who never dreamt of coalescing with any hostile party, who would not resign the name of American citizen for all the honors in the gift of a Joseph Bonaparte, or the blood stained gold of Mexican inquisitors—Yet a little while, & a day of terrible retribution will arrive!

Mark the pretended ignorance of these blood hounds.—They knew these gentlemen were from St. Genevieve, in the territory of Louisiana. They well knew the character of the worthy proctor, (Rev. Mr Maxwell) whose letters of credence they bore

[Louisville Gazette.

EXTRACTS

From the London "Sun," received at the office of the 11th No.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Mr John Hare Powell, the American secretary of legation, who was obliged to return, in consequence of not having been permitted to land either at Calais or Boulogne, set out again last night, with dispatches from Mr. Pickney for Gen Armstrong, at Paris. It is supposed he will now proceed via Berlin.

An order arrived some days ago at Tonnigen, for attaching all American ships to that harbor; the same order was probably sent to the other Danish ports. A number of French licenses have been sent to Hamburg, Lubek, and Bremen, by virtue of which, a certain number of vessels may sail from those ports with corn, or other German produce, even for England; but it is necessary that these vessels should afterwards sail for either Dunkirk, Bordeaux, or Nantes, with certain specified articles on board. They are then to take in a cargo of French produce, or manufacture, with which they must return to the port from which they originally sailed.

Gustavus Adolphus has returned to Switzerland. How must the noble mind of that unfortunate Prince be wounded by a contemplation of the degraded condition of his once free and gallant subjects!

Louis Bonaparte continues at Toplitz.

By the Heligoland mail, which arrived this morning we received German papers to the 2d inst. They contain the intelligence which we have for some time expected, that Murat has given up his intended invasion of Sicily.

[The English cruisers have captured thirty one sail of Danish merchantmen off the coast of Norway]

TORNINGEN, August 30. Orders have been received here to attach all American ships found in his harbor. In pursuance of his Danish Majesty's orders, a strict embargo has been laid on all shipping in the western ports of the Duchies and on the Elbe!

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Sept. 9.

The election of Bernadotte to the kingdom of Sweden is no less extraordinary in its causes than evidently it will become in its consequences. In its causes it contains a memorable lesson to other sovereigns.—In its consequences, it may lead to effects which will not only perpetuate the power of Bonaparte, but give it a new force and character.—The best ground of hope, in the actual condition of affairs, was that the power of France would necessarily fall to pieces; that it was attached to the person of Bonaparte, and moreover, and perhaps chiefly, that it was of a nature and kind which could not reach this country. Any thing that takes away that ground of hope, and in any way diminishes it, adds to the gloom of the future prospect. It is a serious addition to our calamity, when we see it striking root, and providing for its own permanence and augmentation. Louis the Fourteenth thought he had effected much, and Europe was justly alarmed, when he forced his nephew, a Frenchman, on the vacant throne of the Spaniards. What are we now to think of the emperor Napoleon, who has filled almost every throne in Europe with his brothers or servants? Such was the policy of the feudal system. It united every one in the same interest of mutual assistance towards their common defence. The assault of the principal is the attack of the whole. Every one defends the whole system as if it were his own self.—Faith and friendship may certainly be sufficient securities for a confederacy, but interest is infinitely better.

With respect to the causes of this revolution, they may be found in the former and present state of Sweden and the Swedish people.

Sweden, like all other northern powers, possessed a constitution of comparative liberty; the diet was free, and the king, on his coronation, was sworn to maintain the rights of the people, and their liberties as established by the laws.

Sweden however, being in the neighbourhood of Russia who before the French revolution was perhaps the most ambitious and restless power in the world, was continually agitated by a Russian party, and it thus required great abilities, and was a work of infinite difficulty, to keep her in her due position, and not to have her forced into the adoption of whatever Russia wished.

As a counterbalance to this Russian power, the former kings of Sweden had recourse to France, who willingly received her advances under the notion that Sweden was the natural and most suitable check to Russia and her availing power towards the north of Europe.—Sweden, therefore, thereafter had two parties; a French party and a Russian party, who mutually opposed each other, and if they had been well managed, might have been so directed as to work out the public good between them.

The king, however, deemed himself to have no kingdom and no crown while he had any difficulty in governing, whilst he was obliged to consult the existing parties, and occasionally found his will opposed under the cover of the rights of the people and of the diet. The king of Sweden, however, saw nothing around him but absolute monarchy. He did not see the king of Denmark or the empress Catherine perplexed by the opposition of their people or nobles. The king of Sweden, therefore, resolved to