

Sale Postponed.
 In consequence of the unfavorable 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 neighbour hoods 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. Auct'rs.*
 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, auct'r
 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,
 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 in fee-simple.
 Terms and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.
 ATTENDANCE BY *Wm. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers.*
 November 1

Sale Postponed.
 The sale of the following described property advertised to take place on Monday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, is postponed (in consequence of other engagements) until *Tuesday the 6th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.*
 A grand Speculation offers!
 On *TUESDAY* next, the 6th November, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, the unexpired term of a lease in and to that

LOT of GROUND,
 situated at the corner of Paca and Fayette-st. together with all those extensive buildings thereon erected.
 The lot fronts 60 feet on Paca street, and is bounded by Fayette street 150 feet to an alley. There is on this property two extensive buildings: one of them originally intended as a riding school, is 150 feet in length, and 6 feet in width; the other contiguous to the former, is 150 feet in length, and 2 in width. This valuable lot and buildings is situated in a most eligible situation, and might at a trifling expense be converted into one of the most extensive wagon yards and taverns in the state, or it is equally well calculated for an extensive manufactory.
 The terms (which will be made advantageous and pleasing) and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale.
Wm. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.
 Nov 2

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

IN THREE SHORT DAYS
 THE *Baltimore Hospital Lottery*
 Will certainly commence its operations. Let it be remembered, that there will be but *SIXTEEN DRAWING DAYS*—That the first drawn number will be entitled to *One Thousand Dollars!*
 That besides the high prize of 25,000 dollars, one of 10,000 dollars, one of 5,000 dollars, one of 2,000 dollars, 3 of 100 dollars, 1 of 50 dollars, and 20 of 20 dollars, are floating prizes, and may come out on the first day of drawing. The subscriber, therefore, respectfully recommends to those who are not supplied with Tickets, to call on him before next Monday, as he has *WHOLE & PARTS OF TICKETS*
 In variety of numbers for sale
 CASII will be advanced for Prizes, and Tickets examined gratis.
KEARNEY WHARTON,
 No. 8, South-street.
 November 2

F. Point Circulating Library.
 It is earnestly requested that persons having Books belonging to this Library, will leave them at the Library Room, immediately, in order that the subscriber may be enabled to have a Catalogue printed, for the accommodation of those ladies and gentlemen who may wish to patronize this institution. As soon as this request is complied with, arrangements will be made to obtain all new publications.
B. C. LEAKIN.
 November 2

THE WHIG.
 "GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1810.
 "BUDS OF HOPE"
 We most sincerely congratulate the people of this city, (who so lately manifested their indignation against submission,) on the prospects before us;—of renewed trade with France,—an end of submission,—and the restoration of our rights. For, if England will not render us ample justice, we are bound by our own act, to coerce her. The Rubicon is crossed,—and there is no retreating. We really hold the fate of England in our keeping. And though we suspended the blow too long,—yet, "forbearance is no acquittance."
 By the President of the United States,

LATEST FROM FRANCE.
 The schooner Spencer, from Bayonne, has arrived at New York in 31 days.—She brings dispatches from general Armstrong.—She landed the messenger, and proceeds to Philadelphia with her cargo of dry goods, &c.
 Mr. Carriere, of this city, came passenger in the Spencer. News of a favourable nature, is understood to have been brought.
 Should important details be received by to-day's eastern mail, we shall publish an extra sheet.

Ship Joseph & Phoenix, McCorkle, was advertised in Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of September 15, to sail for Baltimore.

The ship America, from the River Jade for Philadelphia, captured and sent into Dunkirk, has been released.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following extract of a letter, he received from a house in Bayonne, by the last arrival at New York, dated 15th September, and are enabled to give a correct list of the new duties:

Paris, August 5, 1810.
 Cotton, of Brazil, Cayenne, Surinam, and Georgia, long staple, F. 800
 Do. Levant, by land, 500
 Do. all other countries and short staple, 600
 Brown Sugar 300
 Clayed do. 400
 Coffee 460
 Hyson Tea 900
 Green Tea 600
 Teas of all other kinds 150
 Indigo 900
 Cocoa 1000
 Black Pepper 400
 White do 600
 Cinnamon, common 1400
 Do fine 2000
 Nutmegs 2000
 Cloves 600
 Mahogany 80
 Logwood, Campeachy 30
 Fernambuco 150
 With an addition of 10 per cent duty.

A list of prices at which Goods sold at Public Sale at Bayonne.
 Per quintal or 1 cwt.
 Cotton, Louisiana F. 650 a 700
 Do. Georgia 550
 Coffee 380 a 400
 Brown Sugar 270 a 300
 Clayed do. 350 a 370
 Pepper 360 a 380
 Logwood 70
 Pot Ashes 60
 "There has been nothing said about the vessels, but I think they will be sold immediately after the sale of goods.
 Indeed, we do not know why, it is said general Armstrong is to embark at Bordeaux in the Sally—he is to sail about the last of this month, I believe."

GENEROUS.
 General Wade Hampton has given orders to his agent in Charleston, to pay 500 dollars to the sufferers by the late fire at that place, and has drawn bills on the Secretary of War for his pay, amounting to \$6000,—to be appropriated to the same noble purpose.

Repeal of the Irish act of Union.
 It appears, that the sheriff of Dublin, Sir James Riddall has refused to call an aggregate meeting of the freemen and freeholders of the city and county of Dublin, lest it should endanger the peace of the city, for which he was responsible.
 But, notwithstanding his having written contradictory answers on the same day, Sept. 10, we find the following article in the Dublin Evening Post of September 11:—
 "Sir James Riddall has appointed the 18th instant, for an aggregate meeting of the freemen and freeholders of the city of Dublin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning our gracious sovereign and the imperial parliament, for a repeal of the act of union."

A considerable display of talent is expected on this interesting occasion.—The right hon. John Philipps Coram, Master of the Rolls, ever consistent in his political career, is expected to deliver his sentiments. Mr. George Poo-sooby is now in town; and we cannot possibly suppose, that he will decline coming forth to advocate the cause of his suffering country. The son of our revered patriot, (the father of that constitution, which we now hope to see restored,) intends we believe at the approaching meeting to make his debut in public life. It will be a proud day when Ireland is assured, that she has another Henry Grattan.
 By the President of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.
 WHEREAS, by the fourth section of the act of Congress, passed on the first day of May, 1810, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," it is provided "that in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the third day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States, which fact the President of the U. States shall declare by proclamation,—and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke and modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and eighteenth sections of the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease to be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her edicts in the manner aforesaid."
 And whereas it hath been officially made known to this government, that the edicts of France violating the neutral commerce of the United States, have been so revoked as to cease to have effect on the first of the present month—Now, therefore, I JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said edicts of France have been so revoked as that they cease on the said first day of the present month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that, from the date of these presents, all the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid act, shall cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand at the city of Washington, this second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the independence of the United States the thirty fifth.
 JAMES MADISON.
 By the President,
 R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

(CIRCULAR.)
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 November 2d, 1810.

Sir,
 You will herewith receive a copy of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing the revocation of the edicts of France which violated the neutral commerce of the United States, and that the restrictions, imposed by the Act of May 1st last, accordingly cease from this day in relation to France. French armed vessels may therefore be admitted into the harbours and waters of the United States, any thing in that law to the contrary notwithstanding.

It also follows that if Great Britain shall not, on the 2d day of February next, have revoked or modified in like manner her edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 18th sections of the "Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, in conformity with the act first above mentioned, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to Great Britain and her dependencies, from and after the said 2d day of February next. Unless therefore you shall before that day be officially notified by this department of such revocation or modification, you will, from and after the said day, carry into effect the above mentioned sections which prohibit both the entrance of British vessels of every description into the harbours and waters of the United States, and the importation into the United States of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and of any articles whatever brought from the said dominions, colonies and dependencies.
 I am, respectfully,
 Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 ALBERT GALLATIN.
 The Collector of the Customs for the district of

EXTRACTS
 From London papers received at the office of the War, to September 15.
 DEATH, Sept. 14.
 The 71st regiment of light infantry was embarked here this morning by the Dock yard and deal-boats, on board the Melpomene and St. Fiorenzo troopships, and will proceed immediately for Portugal. The men went off in the highest spirits, and cheered repeatedly on their passage from the shore to the ships.
 LONDON, Sept. 15.
 Yesterday the first division of that distinguished corps the 50th regiment, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Charles Stewart, marched into Portsmouth, and immediately went on board the Tonant, sir John Gore. The Vestal frigate, captain Houston, takes part of the 50th; her destination is now mentioned to be Portugal. Report says, that besides the duke of Brunswick's corps, and some regiments of the line, that the 11th dragoons, the 2d foot or queen, the 35th, 42d and some other regiments will be sent to reinforce lord Wellington.
 Private letters from the British army in Portugal announce the death of the late captain Stewart, second brother to lord Castlereagh. An express has been sent off to Ireland to communicate the afflicting intelligence to lord Castlereagh, who arrived lately in that country from London by the way of Portpatrick and Donaghadee. Captain the hon. T. H. Stewart was the third son of the earl of Londonderry; he had just completed his 20th year, having been born the 27th of August, 1790. He was a very fine young man, and was considered a very promising officer.

MILFORD, Sept. 12
 Arrived this morning the Portuguese schooner Estrella de Mar, of St. Ubes. She was captured on the 3d inst. by the Eleonora French privateer, capt. Black. The privateer had captured an American, and the brig Zone, of Boston, Shaw, from Alicante, with salt. On board the Zone was William Harris, an American seaman, whom the captain of the privateer selected to accompany the prize master and four marines in the schooner Estrella, to France; but Harris, well knowing his port, and taking the advantage of a gale of wind, and the utter ignorance of his companions, ran the schooner for Milford, and arrived in perfect safety.
 FOREMOUTH, Sept. 14
 His majesty's ship Endymion has departed and sent into this port the ship Fair Helen, (American) Hard, from New York bound to Gottenburg, laden with coffee.
 DERRY, Sept. 5.
 Among the late proceedings and occurrences at the late Assizes of Derry, few, if any, arrested more the general attention than the personal appearance of the Bishop of Derry, coming forward to avail himself of the earliest opportunity offered by the Assizes, of making the necessary affidavit before one of the judges of the land on which affidavits, we understand, the prosecutors against the editors of the malicious attacks upon his lordship's character, stating him to have become a bankrupt, &c. must necessarily be founded.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 27.
 We read in the official Gazette of to day, the following article:—
 The Swedish ambassador has this day notified to our court, agreeably to the order which he received from Orebro the 21st of this month, the unanimous election of his serene highness the prince of Ponte Corvo, as successor to the throne of Sweden. We last week foresaw that the choice of the assembly of the states would fall upon this prince, who during the last two years which he has commanded in Denmark, has acquired by his benevolent sentiments the esteem and gratitude of the Danes.
 August 28.
 On the 24th inst. an English convoy, composed of 180 sail, passed the Bell standing to the northward, under protection of two ships of the line, two frigates and two gun brigs. One of the frigates had a very smart engagement with four of our gunboats, commanded by captain Half, who had succeeded in cutting off some of the southernmost ships, but was obliged to quit his prizes in consequence of a ship of the line bearing up in support of the frigate.

AUGSBURG, Aug. 22.
 Yesterday morning a courier passed through this city, whom count Otto, the French minister at Vienna, had dispatched from thence to Paris. He had sent particular orders to all the post masters to forward him at their peril with all possible expedition, just as during the last war the French couriers were expedited.
 STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21.
 Of the following letter from Orebro, many copies appear in print:—
 "Orebro, Aug. 13.—Yesterday arrived here two couriers from Paris, with dispatches from marshal Bernadotte, with his portrait, that of his lady, and of his son. Among other reports it is said, that in case the marshal should be elected successor to the crown, he will place 8,000,000 of francs from his own property in the bank, to repurchase the royal domains in Pomerania, together with all the Swedish condemned ships and cargoes in France; the latter are estimated at 32,000,000 of dollars. The assurance which the marshal, according to this account, is said to have given, is to procure us a free export of all products and as much communication with England as

the present circumstances will permit, and our wants unavoidably require; by which it would appear that Bonaparte's affection for us, and his great desire of seeing the marshal elected, is beyond any doubt.
 Dusseldorf, Aug. 26.
 Count Golorp, Gustavus Adolphus, passed through this place on his return from Werenhuth, he took the way to Altenburg, and it is believed he will return by Weimar, to Switzerland. It was erroneously thought that he would stay at Werenhuth.
 HAMBURG, Aug. 27.
 Baron Alquer, the appointed French ambassador to Stockholm, passed through this city to-day on the way to his place of destination.

CHOICE SCRAPS,
 From the Virginia Argus.
 If Great Britain continues to do by paper blockade what she does by orders in council, the repeal of the latter will be a cheat. In that event we shall have to come to an issue with her upon the legality of those blockades.
 If the municipal regulations of Bonaparte exclude British goods from the European continent, it will be nothing more than what the British have long done with respect to French fabrics.—The article of French gloves, for example, is prohibited under heavy penalties from being brought to England;—and yet, it would seem that Great Britain wishes the United States to fight France, if France will not suffer American vessels to carry British goods to the continent!

Why do not the British beat the French into the purchase of their goods? Why should they attempt to make a cat's paw of the United States to effect it? It is enough for us, if, under present circumstances, we can sell our own productions.
 The British are the basest calumniators in the world. They have circulated falsehoods throughout South America relative to the United States, representing them in a state of feebleness and distraction, and even of rebellion the one against the other. This is to destroy the confidence of the Spaniards in us—but at the same time, it shows that the British are afraid of the United States. Yes, we aver they are more afraid of the United States than of any power on earth—Not, indeed, of their cannon, (though by experience they know well enough what that is), but of the unconquerable spirit of enterprise and perseverance which forms the basis of the character of our citizens—a spirit which will conquer England and her tyrannical system sooner or later—a spirit so well known, and so highly appreciated at London, that at the mention of an American's sailing in the East Indies, the British India merchants rush in a body to the prime minister, imploring him to prevent it: "for," say they, "if the Americans once get footing in India, you will never get them out again."—Let them calumniate! they will not; that means he able durably to nestle themselves in the trade of the Spanish provinces.

Port of Baltimore.
 Port of Boston, Oct. 27.
 ARRIVED,
 Ship Osprey, Cazacu, 60 days from Portsmouth, (E) with salt. Sailed 23d August in company with ship Isabella, Lincoln, of Hingham for New York, and parted company on the 28th Sept in lat 44, lon 40, all well. Spoke last Sunday on the western edge of St. George's bank, a two topsail schooner, 43 days from Cadiz for Boston.
 Sch'r Agnes, Matthews, Alexandria, 13 days, with flour. On Tuesday last, 10 leagues from Boston light, capt. M. fell in with a sch'r on her beam ends—Salem on her stern; cut away her foremast and rigging, when she righted;—took from her the standing rigging, cable and anchor, and also some part of her cargo, consisting of wood and ash heading, and left her yesterday in sight of Cape Ann.
 October 28.
 Brig Eros, Nash, 16 days from Baltimore, with flour.
 Brig Vigilant, Dunn, Havana, 44 days, with sugar, &c. Left Julian, Cole; Fame, Thomas; and Eliza, Miller, for Boston. Spoke nothing. On the 17th Oct captain D. experienced a very heavy gale and was thrown down, and carried away her fore-top gallant mast. Markets dull—four 20 dollars.
 Brig Jane, Cushing, 40 days from Foyal, with wine, gin, mats and baskets.
 Sch'r Hazard, Miller, 17 days from Havana, with molasses.
 Brig Hero, Tibbetts, 46 days from Havana, with sugars.
 Ship United States, Rittell, 59 days from Liverpool, with salt, crates, &c. Spoke Sept 14th, lat 49, lon 15, sch'r Packet, Dexter, 26 days from Boston for Bristol. Sept 23d, lat 47, lon 36, ship Hannibal, from Liverpool for New York. Oct 3d, lat 44, lon 40, was boarded by the British frigate Venus, with Jackson on board, for England.
 Sch'r Venus, Whiting, 62 days from Liverpool, with salt and crates.
 Port of New York, October 31.
 ARRIVED,
 Ship Isabella, Lincoln, 95 days from London, and 50 days from the land's