SALE POSTPONED.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT,
The 7th inst. at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, the following property, (not offered on Thursday last, on account of the snow) viz.

A Lot of Ground,

Situate on Goodman-street, fronting thereon 20 feet, and running back 120 feet, with a neat two story Brick House thereon.

ALSO,

Will be sold, at the same time, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

WM. G. HANDS & CO.
Auctioneers.

November 6

Sale by Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
The 7th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at Auction by order of the hon. the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County,

A part of the personal effects of Joseph Spear, deceased—consisting of

A quantity of Navy and Ship BREAD, in barrels; do superfine Flour.

All the implements belonging to the Biscuit Baking, among which are,
1 Beam Scales and Weights
1 sett Block, Fall, Rope and Slings
20 cords Pine Wood.

ALSO,

A Horse, Bridle and Saddle.

Marine, Franklin and Union Manufacturing Co. stock.

One share in the Baltimore Library, and a Pew in the Second Presbyterian Church.

The sale will take place at the Bakehouse, formerly occupied by the deceased, on Spear's wharf

ATTENDANCE BY
Wm. G. HANDS & Co.
Auctioneers.

Nov. 2

☞ TAKE NOTICE.

The 2 Brick Houses & Lots,

In St. Paul's-lane, belonging to the heirs of John Wells, deceased, which have been frequently advertised by the parties interested, and were to have been sold on Thursday last, (but postponed on account of the snow storm.)

Will positively be sold on the premises, THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.

Nov. 6

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY, the 9th inst.
At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the Premises,

A vacant Lot of Ground,

Situate on the east side of Jones' Falls, in Green-street, and fronting 19 feet thereon; extending back 90 feet. This Lot is within the limits of the city, and distinguished by the No 74, adjacent to the store of Mr N. G. Bryson.

Terms and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

ATTENDANCE BY
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs

Nov. 6

JAMES RAMSAY,

Has received by the ship Thomas, captain Vanbeuren, 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 d4:2awtf

FOR SALE,

7 shares	Chesapeake	INSURANCE STOCK.
7 ditto	Union	
10 ditto	Maryland	
3 ditto	Baltimore	
5 ditto	Marine	
40 ditto	Fire	
30 shares	Franklin	BANK STOCK
100 ditto	Farmers & Merchants'	
50 ditto	Marine	
4 ditto	Baltimore	
40 shares	Union Manufacturing	STOCK.
50 ditto	Water	
30 ditto	Falls Road	

Apply to B. H. ROBINSON, *Broker,*
No. 19, Commerce-street.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

100 shares Commercial and Farmers' Bank Stock

October 31 e4*

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber having his last cylinder in good order, and having has 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 price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to his Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on *Monday* and *Tuesday* every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.

Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.

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

He will print on commission at a moderate price.

☞ *Cash* will be given for *Damaged Wheat.*

L. I. LANNAY
dtf

August 25

A. Johns & T. C. Wheeler,
Merchant Taylors,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have Removed from No 62 Market-street, to No. 4, *North Charles-street, opposite the Domestic Warehouse*—where they intend continuing the above business in all its various branches, on accommodating terms.

☞ One or two *GOOD HANDS* can have constant employment, by applying as above.

November 6 2awtf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public general, that she has commenced the *PUTTING UP* of

Beef, Tongues, Pickles, &c.

In her exact and particular method of curing the same, at Mr. F. U Holland's Store, No 5, *South Howard street.*

Those Gentlemen who intend going to sea, can on a few hours notice be supplied with every requisite article.

POULTRY, &c. at the same place—as also, *Nice Cured HAMS.*——*VEGETABLES* of every kind.

HETTY LEVEY.

November 6 eotm

TO RENT,

(And Possession given Immediately)

AN ELEGANT TWO STORY

Brick Dwelling House,

Pleasantly situated on the corner of Pitt-street, near the Quaker Meeting-House, Old Town.

November 6 dtf

FELL'S POINT
LOTTERY OFFICE.

S. C. LEAKIN's.

LIST OF PRIZES

IN THE

Baltimore Hospital Lotterry.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

7241, first drawn number, entitled to a premium of

One Thousand Dollars.

No. 4923 Prize of $ 200.

Nos. 673—976—2775—5347—5845—6809—6939—7041—7709—7781—7840, prizes of 50 dollars: and
145 prizes of $ 30.

Gain of the wheel this day $ 3900.

Cash, or whole, Half, Quarter and Eighth Tickets, warranted undrawn, may be had in exchange for Prize Tickets at No. 1. Market Street, F. P.

Nov. 6.

BULLETIN No. I.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Geo. Dobbin & Murphy's
LIST OF PRIZES

IN THE

Baltimore Hospital Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

7241, first drawn number, entitled to a premium of

One Thousand Dollars.

No. 4923, Prize of $ 200.

Nos. 673, 976, 2775, 5347, 5845, 6809, 6939, 7041, 7709, 7781, 7840, prizes of 50 dollars.

And 145 prizes of 30 dollars.

Gain of the wheel this day, 3900 dolls.

Whole, half, quarter, and eighth TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be had in exchange for Prize Tickets.

G. DOBBIN & MURPHY.

Nov. 6 d4t

12,000 Dollars Wanted.

I wish in the course of the month to obtain a *Loan of Twelve Thousand Dollars*, for one year; to secure the punctual payment of which, at the end of that time, I will mortgage landed property to the amount, in value of forty thousand dollars at least. The property principally is situated in or within 3 miles of this city, no part of it more than twelve from it. Should it be agreeable for any bank, or monied institution, or for any gentleman, or association of gentlemen, to loan the money, the interest thereon shall be paid in advance every 60 days at any bank the lender shall choose, under the penalty that the credit shall cease from default made; so that the capital advanced shall produce the same interest to the owner, as would be derived from so much bank stock.

Any further explanation or information may be had by those at a distance, addressing me by post; by those near me, communicating personally. The property meant to be mortgaged, is very eligible and the title indisputable. Mr. Lawrence Keene, who lives with me, will show it to any person or persons who wish to see it.

My time is so much engaged in business, that I have not leisure to make personal application, I have therefore adopted this mode. Whoever shall advance the money, will be secure from any loss, will enjoy the same profit upon it as if invested in bank stock, and will confer an obligation upon a person in the catalogue of whose vices, whatsoever they may be, ingratitude has never been named.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Oct. 12 d6 2awtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLET

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has taken Mr. Zumar's Large Room, corner of Market and Frederick streets, where his Dancing School will commence on Monday the 15th inst. from three in the afternoon till five, for Young Ladies, and from six to nine for Gentlemen. Days of tuition, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Every Saturday will be a Practising Ball. Young Ladies and Gentlemen that wish to subscribe for the Season, can be accommodated upon reasonable terms. The room is handsomely situated, and large enough for four Cotillons amply

F. D. Mallet thinks it suffice to say, that he has given general satisfaction to the parents and guardians of those pupils under his care, and that his manner of teaching is *no ways inferior to any master in this city.* This, experience will demonstrate.

Subscription Books are left at Mr. Carr's Music Store, at D. F. M'a lodgings, N. Gay street, No. 51, and at his Dancing School.

Oct. 10 d.f

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1810.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Arrived at this port, last evening, brig Vivid, Hill, 40 days from Oporto, in ballast, to C. & P. Wirgman Left there 26th Sept. no American vessels.

☞ Captain Hill reports, that the situation of the two armies was such that a general engagement was daily expected—the armies were in view of each other; the French in the neighbourhood of Coimbra, 15 leagues from Oporto, and *between Lisbon* and the *combined armies.* The two armies were stated at 130,000 each. There had been frequent skirmishes. *(Coffee House Books.*

[In addition to the foregoing, the captain states that Oporto was in the greatest confusion and alarm.—Coimbra is about 45 miles from Oporto, and 100 from Lisbon. If, therefore, the French have interjected a strong corps between Lisbon and the English army, lord Wellington must run for Oporto; but, whether he fight or fly, it is manifest he will lose a great portion of his army. The laurels of Talavera are *probably* withered at Coimbra or Oporto,—and the British accounts on the continent settled—forever. What comes next?—parley,—peace,—or *a war like a peace?*

Ship Dumfries, Hancock, from Liverpool, is in the Bay.

NATIONAL BANKS!

We have seen several *projects* of *National Banks*, says the Trenton True American, but none that we approve—The truth is, that we are not willing to invest *any* administration with so great an additional influence as such a Bank, having Branches in the different states, would give it. The establishment might sometimes be useful, but it would *always* be *dangerous*; and we are not of that number who are willing, for partial and temporary conveniencies, to jeopardize our permanent and common interests.—There will always be Banks enough in the United States to furnish every necessary facility in transacting business abroad should their aid be required, or in borrowing money at home should loans be needed, without putting into the hands of Government *so powerful and fearful an engine.* And so far as Banks may be a source of revenue, it is far better and safer to leave them to the individual states, than for the general government to resort to them.

DUBLIN MEETING.

We republish the account of it; the facts mentioned in the petition to Parliament are [illegible] the declaimers are some times guilty of mean concessions and absurd reasoning, which disfigure their cause. Neither Curran nor Grattan appears to have attended the meeting—and although Mr. PLUNKETT and other gentlemen of talents and eloquence were present, they took no part in the debte—thinking it useless, probably, to make efforts of that sort.

PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY.

The Federal Republican of yesterday, acknowledges that democracy rests on *five* pillars in this country. According to this confession, the blind and infuriated Sampson of Britain, or the Northern Confederacy itself will hardly be strong enough to shake the temple of republican liberty and American independence.

BRITISH FAITH.

True specimens, as the liquarian or naturalist might say, of the celebrated *ore*, may be observed in the bill of facts under the head of "Repeal the Union," in to day's paper. English promise and English fulfillment are fully contrasted! How long will he endure the abomination and perfidy that corrupt government?

Ministerial & Anti Ministerial Cosmetic

An English writer, (the famous Cobbet we believe,) noticing the fabrications and deceptions practised by ministerial hacks, concerning the under lord Talavera in Portugal, says that there was long since any of 30,000 Portuguese, and 30,000 English. It was, says he, a few days after, stated in the London newspapers, that the Douro and viscount Talavera army consisted only of 25,000 men; that as to the Portuguese army, no one knew any thing at all of its existence. So then, if the baron viscount were beaten; if he were to be most kindly pummeled; threshed like a sheaf; or were to get off with civil "take the hindmost," as the parlance of the day; if any thing of this sort unfortunately to happen, these wise men are prepared to say, that he had only 20,000 of our troops; and that as to the Portuguese army, it was nothing at all.

UTRUM HORUM?

If the five pillars of democracy, Burr's partitions, were offered for sale—there are probably a few among us who would prefer the latter to the former.

Perhaps it galls some folks, to think that our democracy, which the Federalists stands on five pillars, is as immoveable as the pillars of Hercules;—and remains "Like Teneriffe or Atlas unremovable."

SHIP ALEXANDER.

The following particulars respecting her voyage from hence to New-Providence, are interesting.——It has been published from the Nassau paper.

Nassau, N. P. Sept. 6.

On Thursday last came into this port in distress, the ship Alexander, captain W. Jacobs, from *Baltimore*, bound to Havanna, having lost her mainmast, fore and mizen topmasts, and two of the people much hurt, one having lost part of his hand, and the other his leg broke in a most dangerous manner.

It will be a satisfaction to know that the above vessel spoke the Nassau, capt Sands, to the N. E of Egg-Island, on Tuesday evening; he had suffered some damage, and one man washed overboard.

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.

SIR,

Your request for the particulars of my passage from *Baltimore*, I most readily comply with. We sailed from Cape Henry, Sept. 26—nothing material occurred until Saturday, the 29th, blowing very fresh, with a bad looking sky, but received no damage until next day—when at 6 o'clock P. M. while lying too, under reef mizenstaysail, and sometimes ahull, we were blown on our beam ends, fortunately a sea struck her forward and paid her off, when she righted again; I then sailed her sometime, but the gale or hurricane was so severe at 7 P. M. it blew her completely under, and she lay with her yard arms in the water. While we were employed in getting ready to cut her masts away, she paid off and came up again. Finding it impossible to scud her any longer, and not daring to bring her to with all her spars, cut away mizen top-mast, and at 8 o'clock brought her to again, but she was soon after so completely water logged, that she was gradually going when I cut away the main mast. Several of my men got severely wounded, and one overboard, whom we saved soon after. When the main mast went, it carried away her fore mast lead, &c. The gale continued, or rather encreased, until 4 A. M.—Monday morning, the wind getting more to the north, rather abated, we got short sail on her, and turned to, clearing the ship of her rigging and spars hanging along side, On the 4th of October, we anchored here at 8 A. M Yours, &c.

WILSON JACOBS.

Intrigues of Burr, Britain & Co.

The following article, from the London Courier of June, says the Aurora, is connected with the intrigue of Burr and the exile of Fouche, noticed in our paper of Saturday last. It is worthy of remark that our minister at London knew nothing at all about these *movements*, notwithstanding his eagerness to remove the jealousies of the noble marquis.

"Mr. Fagan, an Irish gentleman, formerly an officer in the Irish brigade, arrived last week in London, charged with [illegible] from the French government. He was sent for from his house near Paris, and set off from that city very secretly and in the greatest haste. During his stay in London, he remained incognito, and saw only his family and the marquis of Wellesley.—We do not pretend to account for his journey."

MARRIED—at Fredericktown, on Sunday evening the 28th of October, by the Rev. Mr. Mallavay, Mr. TERENCE M'GOWAN, merchant of this city, to Miss MARGARET BALTZELL, of that place.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Meeting at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, September 18.

At half past 12 o'clock, sir James Riddall took the chair. At his entrance he was greeted with the most enthusiastic plaudits, which continued for near a quarter of an hour before the business of the day could be commenced.

Mr Hutton—Sir, I feel myself called on to come forward this day to move a petition to the king, and another to parliament, for a repeal of the Act of Union. This meeting has not been convened for the purpose imputed to us, of severing this country England; but to shew to the world that we love British connection, and our good king; for if we wished to sever this country from England, we would never have called the meeting, but suffered Ireland to have continued in disaffection and misery, until the resentment of her wrongs would have inevitably led to a disunion. If we wished for commotion, we would suffer discontent to continue its progress; but our views are honest—we wish alone to preserve the British connection. You all know what promises were held out at the time of the Union Great capital was promised; Dublin was to be a free port; Cork a naval port; the education of the poor of the country was to be attended to; and the claims of the Roman Catholics for emancipation were to be taken expeditiously into that consideration, which could not be safely given to it in a native parliament. Has any one of these promises been fulfilled? Has British capital visited here? Is Dublin a free port? Is Cork a naval port? Or has the education of the poor of the land received that attention which it deserved? The Roman Catholics have petitioned for emancipation; but have their claims been granted? We have not the mad project of uniting to France, or of destroying British connection; we only wish to be restored to what we were in the year 1782. We do not wish to attorn Ireland to Bonaparte, but wish to support most firmly the throne of Great Britain I wish for independence; but I wish also to support the throne of England.—I should not now have the honor of addressing you, if I had not been pushed forward on account of my feeble efforts in the common council of this city; and I shall conclude by saying, let us shew the world that we love the king, and only want the constitution of 1782; without which, I say, there can be no happiness for Ireland I move that a committee of nine gentlemen be appointed to prepare the petition to the king for a repeal of the act of Union

The following gentlemen were then named:

Mr. Hutton, Mr. M'Donnel, Mr Ashenhurst, Counsellor O'Connell, Mr Ambrose Moore, Mr. Abbott, Mr Farrell, Mr Nicholas Mahon, and Mr. M'Bride.

The committee being formed, after some discussion, agreed upon the following petition to the house of commons:—

To the Right Hon the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Petition of, &c &c.

That your petitioners feeling, as they have ever felt, the warmest attachment to British connection, and (from a conviction of their excellence) to the principles of the British constitution, in support of which they have shed their blood and exhausted their treasure, and anxious only that those sacrifices shall not have been made in vain, most humbly present themselves before this honorable house, beseeching it, as the constitutional guardian of the British empire, to take into its most serious consideration the consequences resulting from that legislative union which, in the year 1800, was enacted between Great Britain and Ireland. And your petitioners the more earnestly beseech this most honorable house now, to enter on this investigation, because it was an increase of the great, solid, and extensive benefits, which "were promised to this country, and an immense addition and consolidation of interest, strength, and affection" to the empire at large—a measure which was to counteract the restless machinations of an inveterate enemy—to calm all dissentions—to allay all animosities—and dissipate all jealousies—which was to communicate to the sister kingdom "the state of the capital and industry of England"—and give to her "a full participation of the commerce and constitution of Great Britain

Your petitioners consequently entreat the honorable house, to enquire whether that measure, which has now been put to the decisive test of experience, has in any degree been fulfilled, or whether it is calculated to fulfil the sanguine expectations of its advocates; and whether its repeal has not been indispensibly necessary for the accomplishment of those very ends for which its enactment was made a pretext.

That your petitioners humbly conceive a revisal and repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland irresistibly called for by the following amongst other considerations:

Because, from the earliest establishment of English dominion in this country, to the year 1780, a resident parliament was by the British kings, deemed necessary, and alone competent to understand its wants, to encourage its resources, and promote its interests.

Because the government of England, while it could controul the proceedings of the Irish legislature, never proposed or recommended to the consideration of either a legislative union between the two countries; but that when compelled to renounce that control, and finally, to declare the parliament of Ireland independent; the minister of England never ceased to plot its extinction; and consequently, that the real motive for a union was not the mutual benefits of the countries, but the trouble and difficulty of managing an independant parliament, and the desire of procuring an increase of influence in that of Great Britain.

Because the moment seized on by the British minister for the accomplishment of his views was that least fitted for a calm discussion and fair investigation of the merits of any serious and impartial political question; and because, even under such unfavorable circumstances, the means employed to effect it were most corrupt and iniquitous

Because the parliament of Ireland, "being delegated to make laws and legislators" could not transfer their legislative authority without the express sanction and approbation of their constituents; and that a decided majority of the unconstitutional body was hostile to the measure, it is evident from their petitions against it, and from the fact that the minister, even after his defeat, feared to appeal to the sense of the people, by a dissolution of the then refractory parliament.

Because the rapid improvement of Ireland, under an independent parliament, together with the annexed statement, must demonstrate that the interests of the country were much better understood, and its resources better managed by an Irish than an imperial parliament.

During the seven years' war from 1793 to 1800, the national debt, under an Irish parliament, increased but twenty millions

During seven years' war from 1803 to 1810, the national debt, under the imperial parliament has increased forty millions.

During the year 1798, a year of foreign invasion and domestic rebellion, the expenditure of Ireland, under an Irish parliament was but four millions.

During the year 1809, a year in which the army were so employed as to leave Ireland under an apprehension of either invasion or rebellion, her expenditure by