

Sale Postponed
The sale of the following property is postponed till Tuesday the 14th instant

PUBLIC SALE.
By Order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, will be exposed at Auction, on the Premises, on
TUESDAY the 14th inst. at three o'clock, P. M.
A Lot of Ground;
Situate on the west side of Howard-street, near the intersection of Carver's street. The lot is 25 feet 9 inches front, and 74 ft deep, and a Frame House with a brick front th roof—Subject to the year rent of \$5.42 cur. cy. Late the property of David D. Peck, deceased. Term of sale, one half cash, and the residue on a credit of six months.

ANN DUPEY, Adm'r.
SAM. D. LEGRAND, Adm'r.
August 7

Dissolution of Partnership
THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of L. J. P. LANNAY, is dissolved from the 31st July inst, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to settle their accounts with L. J. LANNAY, who will pay any claims that may exist against it.

P. LANNAY,
L. J. LANNAY

The Subscriber
Respectfully informs the public in general, that he will be at the
Calico-Printing Starch & Hair Powder Manufactory.
He has on hand,
A Large Assortment of PRINTS, which he offers for sale on a liberal credit for approved notes, or for cash at lower prices than usual.

L. J. LANNAY
August 8

PAPER.

Aaron R. Leving & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
At their Warehouse, Chesapeake,
Medium Writing Paper,
Demi do. do. } Very Superior
Folio, Post, Vellum & Laid } Quality.
Quarto do. do. do. }
No. 2, 3 & 4 Foolscap
Super-royal, Medium and Demi Printing
Royal Sand and Wrapping Paper.
They have on hand a large supply of materials, and are prepared to contract for Writing or Printing Paper of any description required.
July 31

Washington Monument
LOTTERY.
FIRST CLASS.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
1 30,000 30,000
1 20,000 20,000
2 10,000 20,000
3 5,000 15,000
20 100 tickets each 25,000
14 2,000 6,000
20 1,000 14,000
20 500 10,000
25 200 5,000
50 100 5,000
100 50 5,000
500 20 10,000
1,000 15 15,000
10,000 12 120,000
11,740 Prizes 350,000
23,260 Blanks—Not two
Blanks to a Prize
35,000 Tickets at \$10 each 350,000
Cash prizes subject to a discount of fifteen per cent.
Stationary prizes—as follows:
First 7,000 drawn blanks entitled to 12 each
drawn ticket 5,000
5 10 15 & 20th days 500
each day from the 21st to the 100
40th inclusive (excepting the 100
tickets constituting prizes) each
The said 20 prizes to consist of the numbers from 10,001 to 12,000 inclusive, each hundred of the said 2,000 to be one prize, the first hundred or lowest number for the 21st day, and so regularly ascending to the 40th.
First drawn tickets 42 15 48 55 55
Do 50 50 50 100 000
Do 60 20 000
Do 65 5 000
Do 68 10 000
Do 70 20 000
This scheme, to those who purchase with an eye to gain, offers advantages equal to any ever projected in America; but the managers know that the feelings of every friend to his country, will prompt him to contribute his aid in raising a monument of gratitude of their illustrious countryman, independent of all pecuniary considerations.
They solicit gentlemen in every section of the union, generously to add their names to the disposal of tickets. All prizes will be paid at the expiration of 60 days after the drawing is completed.

MANAGERS.
James A. Buchanan Nath'l F. Williams
Robert Gilmer, jr. David Winchester
Robert Miller James Barrall
Isaac M. Kim L. Hollingworth
George Hoffman Fielding Lucas, jr.
Edward J. Coale B. H. Mulliken
Lemuel Taylor James Cathoun, jr.
Washington Hall N. G. Ridgely
John Frick Dr. James Cocke
James Partridge James Williams
Wm. Gwynn, John Conegys
Wm. H. Winder,
Tickets to be had at the different Lottery offices—of the managers and of Mr. Eli Simkins, secretary.
Letters (postage paid) inclosing the cash for tickets, will be duly attended to.
May 15.

New Lumber Yard.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Lumber business on Spar's wharf, the west side Gay street Dock—where he has now on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of
LUMBER of the Best Quality, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
ROBERT FISHER.
August 7

Baltimore Price-Current.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Articles.	Per	Prices.	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	8	10	10
Butter, for exportation	—	15	20	20
Coffee, W. I. best green	—	20	21	21
Cotton, Georgia, upland	—	15	17	17
Cordage, Baltimore	—	18	—	—
Cheese, American	—	12	—	—
*Flour, superfine	bb.	10 25	10 50	10 50
Flaxseed, (rough)	bush	85	90	90
Flaxseed, (cleaned)	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder, Balt. man. 25 lb.	—	15	—	—
Grain, Indian corn	bush.	—	—	—
wheat, Virginia	—	1 95	2 6	2 6
do. Maryland	—	2 4	2 13	2 13
rye	—	—	—	—
barley	—	—	—	—
clover seed	—	—	—	—
oats	—	—	—	—
Glass, Balt. 8 by 10	box	16	16 50	16 50
Hemp, country	lb.	15	18	18
Herrings,	bb.	3 50	4	4
mackerel	—	7	10	10
shad	—	7 50	9	9
Hops (fresh)	lb.	10	—	—
Meal, corn, kiln dried	bb.	4 50	—	—
Meal, white	—	2 50	—	—
Naval Stores—tar	—	3 50	4	4
pitch	—	—	—	—
turpentine (soft)	—	3	—	—
rosin	—	3 50	—	—
spirits turpentine, gal.	—	37	40	40
varnish	—	30	—	—
Pork, Balt. prime	bb.	16	17	17
Rice, (fre. h.) per 100 lb.	—	3 25	—	—
Spirits, Gin, Amer.	gal.	92	1	1
Whisky, 1st pr.	—	62	65	65
Sugars, Havana, white	cut.	14	—	—
Java	—	—	10 50	10 50
Louisiana	—	11 50	13	13
leaf	—	19	—	—
hump	—	17	—	—
Salt, Liverpool, ground	bush.	45	50	50
Shot, Amer. all size.	cut.	12 50	—	—
Tobacco, Maryland	—	—	—	—
Up Patuxent 1st	—	4 50	5	5
Lr. Patuxent 1st	—	5 50	—	—
Potomac 1st	—	3 25	3 50	3 50
Eastern Shore 1st	—	3	—	—
Virginia 1st	—	6	7	7
do. middling	—	4 40	5	5
Rappahannock	—	3	—	—
Kentucky	—	6	—	—
Tallow, American	lb.	11	12	12
Wax, bee	—	53	55	55
Wool Flvece, Merino	—	—	—	—
full blood	—	—	—	—
crossed	—	75	1	1
common country	—	87	50	50
Linens	—	50	57	57
* Store prices.	—	—	—	—
† Cargo prices.	—	—	—	—

PRICE OF STOCKS.

5 per cent.	101 1/2
Three do.	61 1/2
Louisiana, 6 per cent.	102 1/2
United States' Bank Stock	118 1/2
Maryland do.	370
Baltimore do.	340
Union B. of Maryland do. whole shares	112
half do.	51 1/2
Mechanics' Bank do.	15 1/8
Alexandria Bank do.	no sales
Farmers' Bank do.	do.
Columbia Bank do.	do.
Potomac Bank do.	do.
Baltimore Insurance Shares	337
Maryland do.	450
Marine do.	360
Chesapeake do.	120
Union do.	125
Walt. Stock do.	105
Fire Insurance do.	21
Fredericktown do.	14 1/2
Fredericktown do.	19
Merchants & Farmers Bank Scrip. 1-8, 1-4, 1-2	—
Commercial do.	1 3/4 adv.
Franklin do.	1 1/4 adv.
Marine do.	1 1/4 adv.
Union Manufacturing	28

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LITTLE."
BALTIMORE:
MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1810.

Mr. Washington Morton, formerly of New York, died at Paris, the 3d of May last.

There is a paper printed somewhere in the Eastern States, called or mis-called "The Washingtonian," which sets out with a string of dogmas conveyed in high-sounding language—"It is time to raise up and re-act," says the Washingtonian Humph! says the spirit of '76. We have paid too long—we have neglected for such a length of time, that every star on our flag reflects disgrace upon us.

Another dogma of the Washingtonian. "MONEY is, with propriety considered as the VITAL PRINCIPLE of the 'body politic'!"

I know not whether the conductor of the Washingtonian be some old Jewish hawker of old clothes, &c. &c. who weary of that profession, has taken up another—but carried all his old stock of ideas along with him—But, it is such a subject principles as these which have sunk our national reputation, and which have endangered our "sacred" money to boot. In this last effect, we must look for a correction of the mischievous principle.

William H. Marriett is a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of Anne Arundel, at the next election for members of the House of Delegates.

Doctor Archibald Dorsey is a candidate for a seat in congress from Anne Arundel and Prince George. Dr. Johnson is solicited from various quarters, to become a candidate; and rumour says, that John Francis Mercer will be a candidate, without solicitation. Come what will,—be candidates who may,—we pray that the 12th congress may bear no resemblance to the 11th.

COMMUNICATION.
I crave the privilege of informing the electors of this district, that Col. PETER LITTLE is a candidate to represent them in the Twelfth Congress of the United States.

No SUBMISSION—MAN.

The United States frigates and other armed vessels in Haddock Roads, sailed from thence on the 5th inst. on a cruise

BRITISH ESPIONAGE.

The following is worthy of attention—We copy it from the Albany Register, a very respectable print, of August 7:

MOKE OF JACKSON'S INTRIGUES

While the celebrated Indian Prophet is stirring up his followers on our southwestern frontiers to commence war upon us, are we sure that Jackson the British spy, is not ere this, engaged in the same way among the Canadian savages? If not so—for what purpose did a noted toy of the revolution, well known in those days for his depredatory excursions, at the head of a choice band in and about this city; for what purpose, we say, did this hoary old traitor, who now lives in Upper Canada, and enjoys a pension from the British government, undertake an embassy to Jackson late in fall of 1809? The man we allude to was concerned with the famous Joe Belletta, and at the head of a gang of whites and Indians were the terror of this vicinity in the revolutionary war. He was in the same gang who attacked general Schuyler's house, for the purpose of seizing and conveying the general to Canada. He was in this city last fall on his way to New York; was lurking about the arsenal, making enquiries about the number of cannon and small arms, the quantity of ammunition, &c. contained. Among other enquiries, he asked this extraordinary question—"Suppose, said he, the New England states should throw off their allegiance, and declare for a separation of the Union, and be joined by a powerful party in the state of New York, would they not probably succeed?" He was answered in the negative, and certain questions put to him, from which he perceived that his designs were suspected, and he then dropt the conversation. He was afterwards in Bethlehem, visiting secretly some of his old cronies in the revolution, but was recognized there by a whig of '76, notwithstanding his disguised habit—for he travelled by day with a pack upon his back, and a very shabby sailor's dress; at night he was seen at a certain house in a genteel suit of broad-cloth. These are facts—and if necessary, in due time, the name of this miscreant, and the names of those whom he secretly visited as old friends shall be made known. In the mean time, let the reader compare this Canadian embassy to Jackson, and the intrigues of the British Indian Prophet, with Jackson's late tour to New England, and his present pretended visit to Niagara Falls. There is mischief brewing by the "British party in America."

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

We copy the following from the United States' Gazette, printed at Philadelphia.

A. and B. are two travellers who start from the same place, called by their business in different directions, but designing eventually to meet. A. travels at the rate of three miles an hour. B. at five A. proceeds E. 70 degrees E. 1 hour, 20 minutes, rests 40 minutes, then N. 15 degrees E. 2 hours, resting 30 minutes, then in a course to meet with B. B. travels from the starting place S 30 degrees W 2 hours, rests 10 minutes, then N. 83 degrees W. 1 hour 40 minutes, rests 1 hour, then N. 12 degrees E. 1 hour 10 minutes, rests 15 minutes, and then N 22 degrees E. till intersected by A. Required, the course and time A. must travel from his last starting place to fall in with B.

The above question is of no ordinary kind, and is well worthy the attention of the lovers of mathematical truth

PROJECTION

The rule of the ocean at present acted on by the British seems to be, to trade for neutrals at any ports where English ships are excluded. In conformity with this rule, the British admiral in the Baltic has repudiated the equities of certain mercantile laws, that whilst the American non-intercourse law continued, there would be no permission for the vessels of the United States ever to return home! Is not this tantamount to an act of war? And whilst the rule is continued by England will not our own municipal regulations with respect to commerce, (if our legislators should have the firmness to adopt any such,) furnish a pretext for capture? How could Congress forget that after having refused to fight for us, they will have to fight for interest? or give up navigation altogether, sit down like the Chinese, and forsake our active intercourse with nations!

(Vir. Argus.)

A MIRROR

Whoever has attended to the Correspondence of Mr. Adams, will perceive in that part of it which describes the situation of Holland in 1780 and 1781, a faithful mirror, into which, if America will look at this day, she will perceive her own picture.

Nov. 1, 1782, Mr. Adams wrote to congress:

"It is still as problematical as ever, what is the political system of this country; indeed whether it has any system at all. They talk much and deliberate long, but execute nothing. By the violence of which they speak of each other, a stranger would think them ripe for a civil war."

A perfect description of the political state of this country, and a most appropriate inscription for the hall of its present Congress.

Some political movements are perceptible in Russia, but it is difficult to determine whether they indicate a war in the north or the south of Europe: the strongest symptoms appear to lead towards the Turkish empire

The Count Rostopchin, minister of foreign affairs under Paul I at the time of his assassination, and who at that period retired to his own estates, was appointed grand chamberlain in April last.

Extract to the Editor, dated Paris, 10th May

"I send you by some papers, and a few copies of memoirs, presented by the consul and agent for prize causes of the United States, in defence of American ships and cargoes; I also send you a list of all the American vessels seized, up to the first of the preceding month, which will give you some idea of our commercial situation, and the wisdom of taking off the embargo and other things.

"Our vessels at present are almost every where within the influence of France confiscated, and no one here doubts but it will be the case every where else in Europe before many months pass over. It is said here, that both general Turreau and Mr. Beaujour are recalled, and that no successors will be sent—This course is inveterately hostile, and must excite no pleasant feelings in those who have, either through infirmity of head or heart, produced such an issue at such an epoch. The affairs of Spain do not now excite much concern: that country is considered as conquered, and the camps and armies as camps of exercise. It is not supposed the emperor will go to Spain, but two large camps are spoken of—one between Moulins and Pontreux, in the department of the North Coast, and the other at the old site in the Pais de Calais contiguous to Boulogne

"The emperor on his tour has visited all the principal places of manufacture in Brabant and Flanders, and has been on the canal of St. Quintin: he passed under the famous subterraneous excavations of this canal by torch light in a barge with the empress, the queen of Naples, and the grand duke of Wurzburg. The first admirable work is completely arched, and in length 550 toises; and the second of 2900 toises. The object of all these movements is popularity: a canal which saves three-fourths of the expense of transport, and which is a means of opening a complete water carriage from the North Sea to the middle of France, on the south from Rouen to Paris, on the north from Amvers to Paris, and from Paris to Marseilles, is not a very unpopular measure: the saving on the transport of productions alone is estimated at seven or eight millions of francs per annum"

FROM THE AURORA.

THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.

No. I.

We constantly hear of the continental system; it appears to have claimed occupancy to the place of the balance of power. It was only in 1789, that the nations of Europe were called upon from various directions to view the perils of the political balance of Europe; and all the eyes of apprehension of that day were turned to the north of Europe, and Russia was represented as a colossus whose limbs embraced half of Europe and Asia, and whose cumbersome body was ready to fall upon and crush Europe.—At the very moment when these apprehensions were alive, the germs of that revolution, which has dissipated them was silently and incessantly fermenting—and the alarms for the balance of power have vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision.

What is to arise out of the existing circumstances, perhaps we may be no better able to conjecture than those who were filled with "dire alarms" for the balance of power. We cannot, however, understand the worse for "speaking to and conjuring it."

Let us then enquire concerning this new progeny of European policy, called the continental system? We hear it every day spoken of but never explained—It appears to assume the character of an universal arbiter, and merits attention even if it should not, like the balance of power, produce the effects for which it seems intended; yet the effects produced under its name, are likely to affect the whole world. Let us then enquire into

1. The origin and causes of the continental system.
2. Its objects.
3. Its immediate operation and effects.
4. Its probable consequences.

It is not necessary here to offer arguments to prove what no man of information is ignorant of, and which common sense constantly demonstrates, that the spirit of commerce, as the great medium of power, is now the predominant object of ambition; and that commerce becoming the means of power, the political concerns of modern nations are directed according to their means and facilities in increasing it: We have the facts in the history of Holland, in the laborious efforts of Prussia to become a commercial maritime power; the attempts of Austria on the Adriatic and the North Sea, at Trieste and Ostend; in the history of Sweden, Denmark and Russia; in the naval expeditions of discovery, set on foot by France, England, Russia; in the establishments of Russia on the Euxine and Caspian seas, and on the frozen regions of Otchosc & Kamtschatka; in the colonial spirit which

have governed Spain, Holland, France, Portugal, England, for 200 years—These familiar topics verify the prevalence and the predominance of the commercial passion. That passion has kept the existing war in sustenance, and like other over-fed bodies, it is probable that it will die of repletion.

Let us go into the investigation with a little more particularity—let us enquire into the new continental system, this creature of commercial creation.

It is generally admitted that the object of Britain in secretly engaging in the war, in 1791, was commercial power. Her first measures were to set the continental powers in motion, her next were to annihilate neutrals; these measures were remote in their execution but inseparable in their nature; and auxiliary to these was the destruction of the naval arsenals at Toulon and the naval establishments of every power which was not subservient to her. The same views governed her when she seized the Dutch fleet in 1794, and when she issued her first orders of council for blockading France. In short, from her open embarkation in the war of '93, until the peace of Amiens of 1802, the British ministry proceeded by regular steps to overturn all trade but her own: the American, Dutch, Spanish, Genoese, Danish, Russian and Prussian flags, and mercantile marine, were successively the objects of plunder; the cruel attack on the Spanish Gallions; the two attacks upon Copenhagen, that in 1801, accompanied by the assassination of Paul in the same week, the second attack and burning of Copenhagen in 1806, followed by the attack upon the Chesapeake and the menace of Constantinople, and the various orders of council for blockade or for seizure, all abundantly prove that the aim of England has uniformly been the same—a monopoly of commerce, founded upon the suppression of naval industry in every other nation.

It was impossible for France from 1793 to 1800, to cope with the coalition on the continent by land, and with Britain on the ocean, at the same time; but it has been for ten years the avowed and evident purpose of France, as soon as it should vanquish its continental assailants, to engage in a war with England, which should end either in the overthrow of France or in the annihilation of British monopoly

England, by paper proclamations, had succeeded in outlawing France and its allies from all the rest of the world; she had intimidated neutrals into an abandonment not only of their rights but of a most prosperous and comprehensive trade to France; and it would have been astonishing if the profound statesmen of France had not devised some means of counteraction. This we take to be the origin and cause of the continental system, of which the following was the first public declaration:

"Imperial Camp, Berlin, Nov. 21, 1806.
"Napoleon, emperor of the French, and king of Italy—considering:

"Art 1. That England does not admit the right of nations as universally acknowledged by all civilized people:

"2. That she declares as an enemy, every individual belonging to an enemy's state, and in consequence makes prisoners of war not only of the crews of armed vessels, but those also of merchant vessels, and even the supercargoes of the same:

"3. That she extends or applies to merchant vessels, to articles of commerce, and to property of individuals, the right of conquest, which can only be applied or extended, to what belongs to an enemy state:

"That she extends to forts not fortified, to the harbours and mouths of rivers, the right of blockade, which according to custom, and the usage of civilized nations, is applicable only to strong and fortified ports:

"That she declares places blockaded before which she has not a single vessel of war; although a place ought not to be so considered but when it is invested as that no approach to it can be made to it without imminent hazard: That she declares even places blockaded which her united forces would be incapable of doing, such as entire coasts and a whole empire:

"5. That this unequalled abuse of the right of blockade has no other object than to interrupt the communications of different nations and to raise the commerce and industry of England upon the ruin of those of the continent:

"6. That this being the evident design of England, whoever deals on the continent in English merchandise, favours that design, and becomes an accomplice:

"7. That this conduct in England (worthy only of the first ages of barbarism) has benefited her to the detriment of other nations:

"8. That it being right to oppose to an enemy the same arms she makes use of, to combat as she does; when all ideas of justice, and every liberal sentiment (the result of civilization among men) are disregarded; we have resolved to enforce against England the usages which she had consecrated in her maritime code.

"The present decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the empire, until England has acknowledged that the rights of war are the same on the land as at sea, that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, nor to persons, who are not military, and until the right of blockade be restrained to fortified places, actually invested by competent forces"

Here we have the origin—the second consideration is, what are its objects?—Napoleon decreed that England, should