

he sale of the following property is postponed till Tuesday the 14th inst.

PUBLIC SALE.

By Order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, will be exposed at Auction, on the Premises, on **Tuesday the 7th inst. at three o'clock, P. M.**

A Lot of Ground;

Situate on the west side of Howard-street, near the int. section of Canale street. The Lot is 25 feet 9 inches front, and 71 ft deep, and a Frame House with a brick front thereon. Subject to the yearly rent of \$5.40 cur. cy. Late the property of David D. per. decea. ed. 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

Valuable Property, FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On **MONDAY** the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises,

Three Houses and Lots,

Two of which are brick, finished in a superior style, and well calculated for the accommodation of general families; the frame building is occupied as a store. This property, which is situated at the corner of Caroline and Gough streets, & nearly opposite to the dwelling house & bush factory of Mr. Frederick Stuefer, fronts 42 feet on Caroline st. and 95 on Gough st. subject to a ground rent of **ONE CENT** per annum. The part of the premises at present improved, is rented by the year for \$414; and one of the conditions of the sale will be, that the present occupants shall retain undisturbed possession until the expiration of their term.

There is in front of this property a pump of most excellent water, and on the premises an extensive oven, as well as a smokehouse calculated for two families and capable of containing 500 lbs of meat. An indispensable article will be given to the purchasers. Terms and other particulars to be made known at the time of sale, and in the interim on application to Mr. J. Johnson, at his tobacco manufactory Bridge street Old Town, opposite the store of Blackstone & Price, or to the subscribers.

WM. G. HANDS & CO.
August 9

Sale by Auction, ON THURSDAY.

The 13th September, at 12 o'clock, at the premises, will be sold on a liberal credit, **THE VERY VALUABLE and very improved dwelling PLANTATION** situated in a beautiful M. Suburb, eq. 3 or 4 miles from the city of Baltimore, containing an 80 acre tract of land, in which is situated, a comfortable brick dwelling and kitchen, milk and cow house, barn and stables, brick negro quarters, work shop, an orchard planted with 500 fruit trees, now in perfection, and are of a very choice selection; the farm is divided into 20 even fields; under good fence and three lots set in clover; one half of said tract of land is heavily timbered, and will cut from 10 to 40 cords of wood per acre. It has two miles of water front, which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl in their season.

Immediately after the above, will be sold, **25 NEGROES**—men, women and children.

C. O. MULLER, Auctioneer.
August 8

Sale by Auction, ON FRIDAY.

The 17th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. if fair, if no the next fair day at the same hour, will be offered at Public Sale, the following

Valuable Property:

A HOUSE and Lot, in the city, at the corner of Liberty and South streets, O. Town. The lot fronts 18 feet on Pat. and 109 on Liberty's street.

Also, **A House and Lot** in Liberty street—the lot fronts 42 feet on said street, and extends back 180 ft.

Terms and other particulars made known at the time of sale. A. C. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE FARM,

In Howard county, at 2 1/2 miles from the town of Middleburg, 1 mile from the Potomac river and the Potomac river, containing 300 acres, a tract of which is heavily timbered with oaks, and the remainder is cleared and planted with wheat, corn, and other crops. The farm is well watered, and has a good mill race, and a comfortable dwelling house, with a kitchen, and other necessary buildings. The soil is fertile, and the climate is healthy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM,
4 1/2, Pat. street, Old Town.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed from his friends and the public, the fact that he has removed from his residence at No. 37, South street, to No. 10, South street, where he will continue to receive the care of his business.

Tayloring Business.

In all it was his brain. The former support, and patronage he also had to retain, he assigned the key and keys from his pocket, and by even or business, to a certain continuance of it.

JAMES AULD,
August 8

New Lumber Yard.

The subscriber has removed from his friends and the public, the fact that he has removed from his residence at No. 37, South street, to No. 10, South street, where he will continue to receive the care of his business.

ROBERT FISHER,
August 7

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1810.

ERRATA CORRECTED.

We think proper to state, upon correct information, that the rumour of antimony having been shipped on board the George Dyer, &c. was totally incorrect.

Printers will please to publish this to efface improper impressions.

A mercantile friend has favoured the editor with a file of the French *Moniteur* to June 1, and other papers, from which the Rambouillet decree is taken in its proper official shape—not having been published in a correct state before. It will be observed, from its terms, that property affected by it, was not finally disposed of. Ships had not been confiscated. On these subjects, many gross untruths are propagated by the federal press. But, let us not be understood as saying that our relations with France are friendly—so far is this from being the case, that the best informed Americans in France were disappointed & mortified in the extreme, that our government did not declare war against both England and France. They think that, the war would not have lasted above six, perhaps not two months, with France.

The ravages committed on the crops and vines, &c. in France by hurricanes and inundations, throughout the month of May, have certainly been very alarming; these probably occasioned the discontinuance of the licensed exportation of grain to England.

"BELLUM AN INTERESTIUM?"
The French are supposed by those who have had an opportunity to learn, to have lost 200,000 men in Spain since the commencement of the Spanish war; and probably 100,000 more must be sacrificed before her final subjugation. Such are the consequences of aggressive and retaliatory cruelty—of a war of extermination, as impossible (in manner) as horrible.

We state these facts, because we are fond of correcting both French & British hyperboles; we state them, to show, that it is much easier to defeat a mighty army than to subdue a people. Had the Spaniards declared for independence and freedom, instead of encouraging to prop a profligate throne and an impious inquisition; had they possessed the advantages of a wise government and of skillful generals, Buonaparte had hardly been able to have overcome them;—for though Spain is not entirely vanquished, yet her spine is broken, and she is nearly exhausted.

But, if the Spaniards deserve praise for the resistance they have offered (no matter from what motive) to the colossal force of Napoleon; how is our disgrace to be rated, for shrinking from a contest with England? Yes! lived by right, invoked by honor, wooed by justice, and provoked by wrong;—we basely submitted.

COMMUNICATION.
The citizens of this district are informed, that N. R. MOORE is a candidate for a seat in the Twelfth Congress.

MANY VOTERS.

The firm of a provisional government for the Florida is published, and said to be circulated among the people. If adopted, it will invest a governor, secretary and three councillors with the principal executive legislative and judicial powers. We trust, that means will be taken by our government to procure the possession of that country, so necessary to our security, union and prosperity.

FEDERAL FALSHOODS.

An account, professedly taken from some of the passengers or crew of the George Dyer, is published in the federal prints.—One of the passengers, a most intelligent and honourable gentleman, having peeped to observe the state of mind, and commented on each line of it; averring, that it consisted altogether, either of downright falsehoods or of erroneous conclusions!

It is thus our country is degraded in the eyes of foreign nations, by the conduct of the British American press.

Republican printers are apt to notice these untruths with virtuous indignation;—hence the reputation of the American press is made to partake of the general imputation.—so difficult is it to expose a profligate faction and their slanders, with sufficient strength of animadversion, and yet avoid a style of harsh and apparent rudeness. When will our government cease to be swayed by this faction? When will it shake off ignoble fear, take hold measures—declare against both England and France, and make us *one people*—a nation,—**ONCE MORE!**

The king of Denmark has prohibited the exportation of wool from the province of Jutland.

THE FACTS OF THE ARCADE OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.

YELLOW-CITIZENS.
The apathy and indifference which appear to prevail among you, are truly to be lamented. The first Monday of October is fast approaching, when you will be called on to perform great and important duties. It is an old adage—"that that which is every body's business, is no one's"—but why do you not come forward, one and all, and insist on immediate arrangements being made for your approaching elections? The candidates for your county delegation should be known immediately. The enemies of republicanism are appalled at their prostrate situation through the United States, and this is the favorable moment to press upon them. The cry of *French influence*, and the promise of *free trade*, will no longer serve them to dupe the independent voters of Prince George.

Armstrong's letters to the French imperial court, (without the aid of the precious communications of Mr. Erskine to his government), will give the lie to the former, and a too fatal experience will establish the falsehood of the latter. It is generally understood that Mr. Vanborn declines a re-election to Congress; declarations to this effect he has repeatedly made; then why not make application to John Johnson, esq. of Annapolis, to supply his place? Mr. Johnson's worth and integrity are admitted throughout the state. Should we fail in obtaining his assent to be a candidate, the public sentiment through the greater part of Prince George, and from several neighboring parishes of Ann Arundel, appear to favor Dr. Jos. Kent. From my knowledge of him, (could he be prevailed upon once more to quit his retirement), I know but few characters better qualified to fill that station; and I have no hesitation in believing that he would be come as useful in public, as he is estimable and exemplary in private life; and from the active and conspicuous part the Doctor took in the establishment of the Columbian Agricultural Society no doubt the infant manufactures of our country would find in him a zealous advocate.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

PROGRESS OF CORRECT OPINION.
We copy the following remarks of the Petersburg Republican, on the account of Dispatches from England, &c. with great pleasure:

We cannot conjecture the nature of the important dispatches brought by Mr. Erving to Mr. Pinkney, to our government. Perhaps they contain the project of a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between the United States and Great Britain—perhaps it is an invitation for us to seek protection under the British cannon—perhaps Great Britain has promised to forgive our manifold transgressions, and again extend to us that parental kindness, which we once so unduly rejected;—or, perhaps, we are to have another *form* face of a *few* promises: a little more negotiation, explanation, twisting, and cajoling. We are prepared to behold in this new set of important dispatches, nothing but dishonorable propositions, or a promise of reparation for past injuries, and security against the future, which will be violated as soon as adopted. The bad faith of England has become so proverbial, that we always suspect a cheat, whenever she makes an offer. She has never yet completely fulfilled any one treaty or arrangement with us. From the treaty of '83, to the present moment, she has exhibited towards us nothing but insincerity and treachery—an unbroken series of obligations violated, and the most solemn stipulations disregarded. With these facts staring us in the face, what can we expect from the renewed promises of England? Can any man be again duped by her? Remember, whatever new propositions are submitted to our government by England, they come through the agency of Mr. Pinkney, whose subserviency to the British flag has been so lately and so solemnly manifested.

With such men as Gallatin to the cabinet, and Pinkney in London, the people must observe a more than ordinary watchfulness. See them hasten into our characters, and with a jealous eye we must mark their every movement.

When the people have no influence in their servants, it is time they were displaced. Let the president look to it.

TRANSLATIONS.

From French papers received at the office of the Whig.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

RAMBUILLET, March 23, 1810.
NAPOLEON, EMPEROR, &c. &c. &c.

Considering that the government of the United States, by an act of the 1st March 1809, which prohibits all French vessels the entry into the ports, harbors, and rivers of the said United States, decrees

1st. That from the 20th May following, that all vessels bearing the French flag, which shall arrive in the U. States, shall be seized and confiscated as well as their cargoes;

2d. That after that period, any merchandise or produce, being of the soil or manufactures of France or her colonies, cannot be imported into the said United States from any foreign port or place whatever, under the penalty of seizure, confiscation, and fine of three times the value of the merchandise;

3d. That American vessels cannot go to any port of France, her colonies or dependencies;

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. All vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, owned wholly or in part by any citizen or subject of that power, which reckoning from the 20th May, 1809, shall have entered or shall enter in the ports of our empire, of our colonies, or of countries occupied by our armies, shall be seized, and the products of the sale deposited in the (caisse d'amortissement) chest of redemption.

Vessels charged with dispatches or commissions from the said U. S. and which shall have neither bills of lading nor merchandise on board are exempted from the dispositions of this decree.

(Signed)
NAPOLEON.

BOISLEVEU, May 7, 1810.
NAPOLEON, EMPEROR, &c.

Having a special interest in the progress of the manufactures of our empire, of which flax is the principal article; considering the only obstacle, which prevents the union of cheapness with the perfection of manufacture, results from the want of machinery to spin flax after the manner of cotton, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. One million of francs shall be granted the inventor of whatever machine he may be, for the machine best adapted to the spinning of flax.

2. For this purpose, the sum of one million is placed at the disposal of our minister of the interior.

3. Our present decree shall be translated into all languages, and sent to our ambassadors, ministers and consuls in foreign countries, there to be made public.

4. The ministers of the interior of the treasury, are charged with the execution of this decree.

(Signed)
NAPOLEON
By the Emperor,
The minister secretary of state,
H. L. DUBOIS DE BASSANO.

Paris, May 20.

They write from Italy, that the sequestration of the Turkish vessels at Trieste, extends to all the Turkish and Greek vessels found in the ports of France and Italy.

Constantinople, April 25.
We have nothing new from our armies on the Danube. The grand vizier remains quiet in his headquarters at Schumla. They attribute this inactivity to the disorder which has attacked him. In consequence of the fears entertained for some time of his recovery, the grand seignior sent him with all his two able French physicians.

The preparations for war are immense; as it is expected that the Poite will not only have to contend with the Russians; but will have also to drive a way the Wechabites from Medina and Mecca of which the enemies of Islamism have interrupted possession.

The Wechabites, after having pillaged the cities, prevent the Mahometans from performing their pilgrimages, and menace the neighboring countries. The sultan has ordered the pacha of Bardad and the pacha of Egypt to assemble considerable bodies of troops and march against them. Vessels are equipping at Suez to transport the troops thither. It is wished to annihilate this sect if possible. Halet Effendi has been sent to Bagdad to confer with the pacha. All is quiet at Constantinople, but bread continues to be scarce and very dear.

Thoulouze, May 27.

The month of May has been very gloomy in the department of the Upper Garonne. Continual storms, multiplied hurricanes, successive inundations, and in some measure permanent, and the scourges which have afflicted these countries during the whole of this month, which usually brings with it so many consolations and hopes. We noticed a few days ago an extraordinary rain and snow, promised to publish in a gazette; but since the 9th May, the time of that disaster, inundations and storms have succeeded each other with continued despatch. All the promises of crops which enriched the banks of the Garonne have been swept away. Trees have been torn up by the violence of the winds; the meadows have been covered over with slime and gravel. The consequences are undoubtedly very deplorable; but unfortunately our fields have suffered other losses not less cruel in consequence of these storms which have been forced by many avalanches.—The districts of Muret and St. Gaudens have particularly been the victims of this plague.

Celcius, in his Political Register of the 8th of June, 1810, speaking of the Wheat Crop in Great Britain, says— "The fearful prospect of the wheat crop, unless timely precautions be taken, will, in my opinion, expose the country to most awful calamities. I hope the ministers will, in time, take care to secure supplies of wheat from the continent of Europe, and to keep it in hand till winter; for, from very extensive information, I give it as my decided opinion, that not half so much wheat will be grown this year, as was grown last year; and, it is well known, that last year's was a short crop. I am of opinion that one-eighth part, or thereabouts, of all the wheat land, is actually ploughed up; and that not more than half, or at most, two-thirds of the ground is covered, of that which is not ploughed up."

(*Fig. Argus.*)

The intelligence of the repeal of the American anti belligerent non intercourse law, it appears by recent advices, reach-

ed England just in time to give the Lords of the Admiralty an opportunity to declare that the British admiral in the Baltic had mistaken his instructions, or that they had been too vaguely penned. We presume, if the news of the repeal had not arrived, we should have heard nothing about the *mistake*. The non-intercourse act has been made use of both by Great Britain and France as a pretence for retaliation! [*Ibid.*]

The frequent minorities of the ministers in England, have been compared to shooting at wild fowl in a lake—"Though you knock them down, it is hard to get them out." [*Salem Register.*]

It is not at all relished that Mr. Erskine should talk so freely of the federalists. But their way to excuse it is quite extraordinary. It is insinuated that he obtained the characters and views of the federalists from Mr. Jefferson and his friends. This is wonderful indeed, that the English nation should entrust their secrets to a man, who learnt the views of their friends from their enemies, without an attempt to learn from their friends whether the tale was a true one. Such a miserable shift as this, was needless. Why did not the apology say—Mr. Erskine read the federal papers, which he took to be the true language of the party, and did not think that such counsel could obtain throughout the nation, if the true sense of the party was not expressed. And they who told to all the world their wishes, must have laughed at him had he gone to any particular men for more full explanation, when they had said all they wished to the world. [*Id.*]

FROM THE AVHORA.

THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.
No. II.

Such is sometimes the frailty of human nature, that men are confounded so much by the apprehension of the desperate state of their affairs, that they resort to means which destroy the faculty of reflection, and along with it the body itself; epicures in like manner enjoy the moment and avoid the consideration of those diseases which are to follow their excesses and debaucheries. The American nation is in a kind of middle condition, between these two extremes of human folly; when the embargo was abandoned we were drunk, and now we are diseased.

But we proposed to continue the consideration of the effects which may arise to the United States out of her own conduct, as it will be considered in our European concerns; or as our respect of our neutral flag may operate on the continental system.

It may be proper to enquire in the first instance whether it is probable, that having carried the continental system into operation with so much effect as to compel the British to resort to forgetty, to admit into their ports the licensed ships of France, as France has confiscated all American property found in French ports, from Calabria to Hamburg; will the policy of France be improved? Will the nations of the north, those that surround the Baltic, be suffered with their flag to supply the same wants for which the American flag was banished? The sea who will, only by the late ingenuities to their ships, but those who adventure to trade with us, they will purchase their cargoes by the sacrifice of their property, and their children, the honest mechanics and the country, were silent or shut their eyes, as if the village which they were passing over in every one of our company, when ever the knives had a purpose to answer, whether to revile the government or resist the laws; the fair dealers maintained what in the court language is called a *disgraced indignity*, what has been the consequence? but the honest men gradually dropped off, and joined the main body; what with the rise of the knives and violence of the heels, the American flag and character are treated as *vexges* all throughout Europe. Our flag has accordingly been not merely suppressed for the abuse of it, but it is held up as an example to Denmark, Sweden, and to Russia; the continental system has not retraced a single step that it has taken from its beginning, but what was accomplished by our minister at Paris in our favour; we treated that favour as if it was the effect of fear created by our volumes of resolutions, or by our non-intercourse, or by the northern confederacy; we seemed to look as big as if we were stuffed with *Boston notions* and small teachers of *hacm*; and in return for the relaxation of a system which was justifiable upon the laws of retaliation, we placed the nation which had been agitating us in every fashion of villainy, upon the same terms of hostile exclusion and condemnation, as the nation which was maintaining the principles of neutrality which were held forth by all Europe in our revolution, and which the very author of the measure tells us had not committed a single aggression against us for seven years!

We must look at these things directly; neither the object extending to British influence, nor the base surrender of our rights to its secret intrigues, nor under the upright and intelligent mind from secrecy and considering the consequences of our situation. Cautious may expect to conceal its head in the mystery of diplomacy, but the naked naked parts that are exposed.

All Europe will ultimately be embraced by the continental system. What then becomes of our dignified moderation? At what tribunal are they to be tried, who, by violating and violating our