

Milners, &c - Attend.
 On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the Water Company's Old Mill, (near Finn's Baths) all the apparatus and implements belonging thereto, part as follows:
 1 pair 5 feet French-burr Mill Stones, with spindle, balance rim driver, hoop, hopper, etc. etc.
 1 pair 6 feet do. with do.
 2 superfine Boulting Cloths with reels
 1 middling do. with do.
 1 Fan and Screen
 3 sets Elevators, 1 do. Conveyer
 Together with the cogs and counter-weights, wheels, followers and trundle heads, shafts, bands and gudgeons, strap wheels and reels
 1 bale for a 6 feet stone
 2 cranes, 2 bridges, bray and bray irons
 1 jack and jack reel for hoisting, together with a variety of implements not enumerated—Attendance by
 W. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers.
 August 18

A NEW NOVEL,
This morning published, entitled
A Sailor's Friendship
 Contrasted with
A SOLDIER'S LOVE.
 Two volumes—price, one dollar.
 DEDICATED
 To the memory of a departed hero, a great and good man, a patriot, and a philanthropist;—to the remembrance of the domestic graces, and public virtues of the late
LORD BULLOCK.
 ALSO,
 To one far away; to my friend and benefactor; to him whose goodness is my boast, and whose affection my joy; to my brother!
 I gratefully Dedicate,
A Soldier's Love.
 Please apply to the publishers,
WARNER & HANNA.
 And at all the Book stores in this city.
 August 20

Sheriff's Sale.
 In virtue of the act of a assembly of 1774, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto—I shall expose to public sale,
 On SATURDAY, the 25th of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, for cash;
 All the right, title, interest and estate of Peter Geiser, in and to a LOT, No. 50—situate on the east side of Jones's Falls, beginning for the same on the S. W. side of High-street, 55 feet from the S. E. corner of the whole Lot; and running thence with High-street, No. 17, W. 38 feet, S. 73, W. 8 1/4 perches, to Lot No. 47, thence with said Lot, S. 17, E. 53 feet, and thence to the beginning with the improvement of a small Dwelling House thereon. Taken at the instance of George Hass, one of the creditors of the said Peter Geiser, and to be sold by me as trustee aforesaid.
 Wm. MERRIMAN, Sheriff.
 July 23 1844

SPICES, COFFEE, &c.
 1000 pounds best Cayenne Cloves, in tierces, entitled to duty.
 500 pounds fresh Nutmegs, } Superior
 50 do. fresh Mace, } quality.
 30 do. White & long Pepper }
 30 do. Cloves }
 50 bags old white Coffee, of high flavour, and suitable for family use.
 60 bags 3 tierces and 25 lbs. prime green Coffee.
 400 pounds best Bengal and Spanish Potent Indigo.
 75 barrels and a few hds. prime Maracopa do Sugars.
 1 case Tamil Madder—round and oval,
 1000 baskets fine able salt,
 14 q. and half q. cases real Port Wine,
 Just received and for sale by
William Norris, jun.
 No. 66, Market street.

Who with a view to ascertain what encouragement would be given him for selling GENUINE Wines and Liquors, has sold them as pure as imported, and
HAS NOW ON HAND,
 11 pipes choice quality OLD MADIRA, which he is confident is not surpassed by any of the same class in this city, and pleases himself to sell precisely in the same state in which it was imported.
 ALSO,
 An assortment of Wines and Liquors, selected with great care, and of the very best quality, viz. Old Sherry, Tonnell, Brandy, and Vidua, better than most three dollar Madira.
 Old high flavoured Port } WINES.
 Muscat, Malmsay and Lisbon }
 Old mellow Rum, at 2, 2 1/2 and 3 dollars per gallon.
 Old Cognac Brandy, some of which has been imported more than eight years, and the flavor remarkably fine.
 Irish and Rye Whisky—old fine.
 Cherry Brandy, Shrub and Godal, &c.
 TEAS, in chests, half chests, small boxes, lead canisters, and by retail—fresh, and of superior quality; and sold with the usual privilege of being returned, if not found on trial as represented.
 Aug. 10 1844

PAPER.
Aaron R. Levering & Co.
 HAVE FOR SALE
 At their Warehouse, Cheap-side,
 Medium Writing Paper,
 Demi do. do. } Very Superior
 Folio, Post, Vellum & Laid } Quality.
 Quarto do. do. }
 No. 2, 3 & 4 Foolscap
 Super-royal, Medium and Demi Printing
 Royal 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

THE WING.
 "GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1810.

The United States sloop of war Wasp, anchored in the Roads of Charleston, on the 9th inst. in 4 days from the Chesapeake.
 A beacon has just been erected by the town of Salem on Hardy's Rocks, a little to the westward of Baker's Island.
 We perceive that the continental system is fast spreading over the European states. Our treatment in the North is such as we might have expected—States which deserted neutral rights, will be excluded from commerce; because they are favourable to the pretensions, since they do not resist the measures, of the tyrant of the ocean. Our predilection for, or our fear of Old England, has produced half the mischiefs under which we smart. But, we will become very wise, no doubt, when it is too late.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in An Anundel to his friend in Baltimore dated on Saturday last.
 "Mercer is certainly a candidate for Congress; and in consequence, I am told, Dr. Dorsey has declined in his favour. Dorsey is no doubt very favourable to Mercer's election, and even if he should continue to offer, it will only be with a view to divide the republicans with some other candidate, leaving all the federalists to Mercer, whom they will strenuously support if no other federalist should offer."
 "When Mercer last sailed forth for an election of the senate, Johnson exceeded him nearly 500 votes. Dr. KENT is, in my opinion, ten to one the fittest man who can be persuaded to offer—Johnson will not consent—his all-ins, indeed will not permit him."

NAPOLEON,
 However some might have flattered themselves that he would never become a terrific despot, now appears to have distinguished the torch of freedom to his last spark. He has certainly been forced to do many harsh things to resist the wiles and perfidy of England and he was justifiable in repelling and avenging lawless aggression—he has certainly too, done much for France—he has aggrandized her, has elevated her above all other nations in arts and arms—but, he has enslaved her, and riveted her fetters anew. He has recently passed a decree, to annihilate the remains of the liberty of the press in his empire. We have not seen this decree, but a gentleman just returned from France, assures us, that it goes to regulate the number of presses, and renders it as difficult to become the conductor of a press, as to arrive at the highest rank of nobility.
 France now exhibits the strange contradiction of encouaging arts and learning, with one hand, and of strangling them with the other.
 But, whatever France is, England is the prime cause of her enslavement; and when tribulation is travelling its round, we hope England will come in for her share.
 We wish for trade and friendship, but no alliance with France; it was a monstrous error to argue that we could not resist one bellicent, without becoming entangled with the other.
 It was a worse and more absurd error, to adopt the fears and clamours of Britain, about French influence—which never crossed the ocean, though it rules the continent of Europe.

WHO'S THE DUPE?
 Some gentlemen has undertaken to write a communication for the American of yesterday morning, in refutation of a few hasty animadversions made in this paper of Friday, on Mr. Gallatin's mis-constitution and overthrow of an act of congress—but, he has repudiated himself, and confirmed my observations—Indeed an excellent editorial article in the American of the same date, completely establishes our position.
 What did we say?
 That Mr. Gallatin's circular authorized clearances for places, not allowable by the words of the law.
 The law of congress permits trade and intercourse with all the world, except as far as they relate to Great Britain and France or their colonies or dependencies or places in the actual possession of either."
 Gallatin however repealed this exception by a gracious permission to merchants to sail to prohibited ports, "and particularly Holland, Spain and Portugal, and their colonies."
 Now the question is, had France complete influence in any ports in these countries, and had her troops "actual possession" of them?
 Our opponent's own evidence proves the affirmative! He produces the reply

of the French minister of war, Count Huneburg, dated I believe, June 19, 1809, to the reclamation made (through general Armstrong we presume) by the captain of the Fava, which had arrived at St. Sebastians:—"I inform you that the emperor's intention is, that his Decrees of the 21st of November, 1806, and of 1807, relative to the blockade of the British Islands, will continue to be executed in the ports of Spain as in the ports of France."
 What emperor was this?
 Buonaparte
 Whose Decrees?
 Buonaparte's.
 Whose minister writes?
 Buonaparte's.
 Whose troops occupy St. Sebastians, and what officers execute the decrees?
 Buonaparte's
 Where can you cast your eye over the map of Europe, without finding the power and influence of Buonaparte? You find his puppets, his creatures, his dependent kings, on almost every throne—he issues a decree, they proclaim decrees;—he excludes, they exclude; he admits; they admit—he moves, they move; he stands still, they are motionless.
 Our corrector, however, is so very vulnerable, that it seems superfluous to oppose him. He says of our remarks—
 "The same publication undertakes to state the manner that the Americans were received on their first appearance in those countries, after the partial raising of the embargo, even which, as the accompanying letters and decrees prove, nothing could be farther from the truth."
 Were there no seizures of American vessels made at St. Sebastians? Yes—Who then, is farthest from the truth?
 But, in truth, we only gave a supposed case, to explain our meaning; we said not one word about "first," second or third appearance; and to show that our purpose was to expose Gallatin's misconstruction of the law, we said at the time,—"We have endeavoured to convey a hint to the public in the preceding form, about the extreme danger of suffering an individual officer to twist the laws out of their proper shape."
 Indeed, it ought to be enquired into in congress, why and wherefore the president does not see the laws faithfully executed—HE ought to controul his officers, who are appointed to aid him in executing them. If he connive at these abuses, the responsibility ought to be thrown upon him—the presidency was never meant to be a sinecure—active duties belong to it.
 Perhaps, our opponent only meant to prove, that the count's letter was evidence that the non-intercourse act was not objected to, at the date? That may be, but it is nothing to the purpose.—Buonaparte did not enforce the Berlin Decree against us for near a twelve-month after it was promulgated.
 P. S. Nobody pretends to justify Buonaparte's seizures of American property; but, were he to tell each citizen for plundered property, that his ship and cargo had entered ports in Holland, Spain, or Italy, in contravention of our own laws,—it could not be denied.

FROM THE AMERICAN.
 To the Electors of Baltimore City and County.
FELLOW CITIZENS,
 It is evident by the appearance of the prints among us, that a great commotion either is, or is intended to be produced, on the subject of the next elections for congress. A good deal of acrimony has been expressed against that body for its inactivity, or mis-taken measures in the last session. And the general sentiment is to be made a particular charge against individuals who could not possibly procure other acts of the legislature, but who disapproved these as much as any of us—This is a procedure that will suit very well those whose ambition and self interest prompt them to squabble for public stations; and who must be indebted to some such partial circumstances for success. Especially when to make room for themselves, it is necessary to thrust out others who have been preferred before them on every other occasion—But though it may suit ambitious candidates, will it be thought candid, just, or judicious by you or can it at all produce your benefit, which is the only proper object? To determine this question, let me offer a few considerations.
 The frailty of men is so well known, that no one will be so foolish as to assert that mistake and fallings are not to be expected in every one, be he whom he may. But are there many to be found who would change a wise, intelligent, upright agent for one or two mistakes; and take such as are confessedly inferior to perform their most important business? Can they expect fewer errors from those whose only merit is the atoning the one mistake of the others? Or will it be any satisfaction to obtain one benefit upon an

acknowledged point, and lose an hundred others by discarding men whose judgment nine times in ten would be preferred; and whose principles in every case, experience has shewn, may be depended on. Do not reason and justice plainly declare, that in a doubtful case where wise and good men differ, there is little room for censure, and less for punishment.—The last congress had a very difficult part to act. The choice that should produce benefit or injury to the nation, was a very solemn one, and naturally induced hesitation, doubt and the measures which seemed less likely to produce injury, than to accomplish much good. Indeed we may consider the whole conduct of congress as deferring a determination on the national action till better information of the views and situations of our distant adversaries. The great question is not yet decided, and perhaps before long we may see that doing nothing was the wisest course at that time. I may be said that though war or peace was not determined, yet other measures to strengthen the nation and improve the state of the country might have been adopted. To this it may be answered, as a particular discussion would be too long; though our opinion after any event may be easily made up, it is not always easy to do this before hand. It is very difficult to bring a great number to concur, who have each their own views of things, and equal right to support their judgment—So true is this, that it may and will be questioned whether the new candidates or those who have so violently berated congress for their behaviour, would have done any otherwise, if they had been members at the time. Men can readily see the reasonableness of allowing for all circumstances in their own conduct; but demand without a scruple to be gratified in their expectations of others, and are apt to use them unmercifully enough, though unable perhaps to shew how any thing better can be done, those who are acquainted with the candidates, will hardly say that the present members are not as willing and able to do it, as they who offer to serve in their places. My opinion is that they are much more so.
 The recommender of Peter Little signs himself "no submission man;" and Joshua Barney recommends himself as the "avowed enemy of the late proceedings in congress, with respect to the submission bill," &c.
 However powerful this recommendation, for it is but one, it seems probable that men of sense will require some other qualification—superior knowledge, capacity and virtue. It is true, men very inferior to others, have been sent to legislate upon a single point; but I believe this was never allowed to be the wisest course for the people; though it might be so for the candidate.
 If we knew those who sign themselves "no submission men," we could better judge of their title to the signature.—Have they, like Nicholas R. Moore refused submission to a government accustomed to rule us, and attempting to enslave us, when others were submitting? Do they like that name and penalties of a rebel; bravely take up arms, join the grand, ancient in a bloody struggle? When his life was stake, and property and connections too often sunk under the devouring sword or flame, have they preserved the steady consistency of conduct since, when all the great ambitious selfish rose against the declaration of equal rights—when the violence of the proud threatened: when the craft of a clergy, the bigotry of the ignorant, the influence of government were all exerted, and every measure to seduce or terrify was made use of at home and abroad for seven years war between liberty and tyranny, from 1793 to 1809? Firm in spirit, as he is mild in temper, captain Moore was our soldier in the revolution, and our republican citizen or representative ever since. Who has shown an insubmitting spirit beyond him? Indeed, if I could wish modes to press himself up on the public, he never proposed to represent them till soilited by the most respectable of the county. He never offered to get a road, a market, or any particular benefit to induce those who were interested to support him. He returned from the Assembly and Congress as he went—neither charged in principle or in tone. Can his opponents say as much or more? They blame the negative conduct of congress—perhaps it is the best part of their own character, when examined.
 Alexander McKim, by his upright conduct through a number of years, his intelligence, political knowledge, his just and steady principles through all our public contests, has established such a character as cannot be easily shaken with those who know him. It would be a strange thing indeed to see an enlightened body of electors charge upon him the faults of their legislature, and refuse for their true service one of the most faithful of men.
 Nothing has a worse effect on free governments than such conduct. It is the charge always made against the people by the enemies of liberty—that if they are displeased in the smallest matter with their rulers they will turn out the wisest, best of men, to put in intriguing, selfish persons, who watch such opportunities to get into rule, and then employ every opportunity to serve themselves—This has disgusted a number of good men with popular elections, and made them willing to deprive the people of their power, to preserve themselves from being subjected to the measures of those they detested. It is true the freedom of the press, goes far to cure this evil—it is indeed the only effectual remedy against imposition. Every matter and every man can be made a subject of inquiry, and

thus the quality and character of all be known, generally in time to prevent much injury. This is a benefit I hope will be obtained by the people on the present occasion.
AN ELECTOR
Of Baltimore.
SHORT READINGS
Preparatory to the Election of Members of Congress.
 "RESOLVED—That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the edicts of Great Britain and France."
 [Representatives in Congress.]
 But for the above resolve in congress, and the firm and dignified adherence of our representatives to that and other memorable resolves—
 The courage on our national ship might have remained untried for;
 The murderers of our citizens might have gone unpunished—or by way of insult, promoted to places of highest trust and responsibility;
 Our citizens impressed on board of British ships of war, might yet have been suffering in worse than Algerine bondage;
 Our commerce might have been restrained almost to annihilation, or laid under a tribute to a foreign power;
 Our infant manufactures might have been burned up before our eyes, and our citizens and government compelled to the adoption of measures they could not approve, by British incursions and foreign miscreants, permitted to remain amongst us;
 Millions of the property of our citizens might yet have remained in the coffers of George or Napoleon, and a plan adopted by the continental powers of Europe to shut us out from all commerce with them, as an evidence of their contempt for us.
 [Boston Patriot.]
 There are many who pronounce in open day, and many who murmur in the dark, a half approved and half approving excuse for the "sacrifice of the rights, honour and independence of the United States" by the 10th and 11th congress. This is natural for the British faction—for it is self justification, and at once palliation and triumph for England.
 But how stands it with real American Republicans?
 "This mortifying, most exciting indeed—but our representatives have done it. They had many real or apparent difficulties to encounter: they did as they thought best, and we must make the most of it—Our rulers must be supported."
 This is no their language. I die in the air where freemen breathe. Give it currency, and our boasted pride of freedom crouches down to the object, every-where spirit of party; party spirit becomes the fawning sycophant of its own puny representatives, the distinction between republicanism and federalism is without an essential difference; and the transition from the former to the latter, and from the latter to infamy, easy and natural.
 I know we are bound to reverence our constitution, to obey our laws, to respect our rulers, and give them every reasonable support. But respect to men, even though the representatives of our own choice, does not always imply obedience, much less unqualified approbation of whatever they may do. They have their duties, which they are bound to perform; and we have our rights, which they are bound to respect.
 We are all tenants in common of the "rights, honour, and independence of the United States." Our representatives were placed as sentinels to guard the sacred trust from the inroads of hostile invaders. The pledge not to submit to their sacrifice, was but a voluntary acknowledgment of their duty, and has provided of no other use than a recorded confession of its shameful dereliction.
 In such an extreme case, where a submissive respect for our representatives would imply a total want of respect for ourselves, it becomes our duty to say—"Thou wicked and stultified servant, out of thine own mouth will I judge thee"—to make repentance the only condition of our forgiveness; and reformation, of our respect and confidence.
 Every thing short of this, is, on our part, a desertion of principles for men—a reprehensible profligacy of respect and of charity without an object, which might not injure a thorough going partisan; but which, if not checked by men who have character to lose, would soon discredit and degrade the name of Republican as completely as it has already that of Federalist.
 [Ibid.]
THE AFFAIR OF THE CHESAPEAKE.
 Instead of losing the young Hercules, our infant navy, has, as was designed, put it in petticoats, and left a deadly stain upon its honour—which carries contamination with it, and which nothing can wash out but blood. While our Barrons are but half disgraced for demurring over cabin correspondence, when they should parley only from the cannon's mouth—and our Trippe's applauded for not fighting, and the dignified moderation with which they receive an unanswered shot from a friendly insulting ruffian.—While such things are, we perceive in the naval department nothing but profuse prodigality, in every species of economy that falls short of the free and liberal use of powder and balls.
 [Ibid.]