

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 highly improved dwelling PLACE, situate in the city of Baltimore, containing about 900 acres of land, which is divided into a comfortable brick dwelling and kitchen, and cow house, barn and stables, brick negro quarters, work shop. The orchard is planted with 500 fruit trees, now in perfect order, and is of a very choice selection; the farm is divided into seven fields; under good fence, and three lots set in clover; one half of said tract of land is heavily timbered, and will cut from 20 to 40 cords of wood per acre. It is situated on the Patuxent River, 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
Winners, &c.—Attend.
On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the Hotel Company's Old Mill, (near Finn's Bath) all the apparatus and implements belonging thereto, part as follows:
1 pair 5 feet French-burr Mill
Stones,
with spindle, balance time driver, hoop, hopper, etc. etc.
1 pair 6 feet do. with do.
2 superfine Boulding Cloths with reels
1 madding do. with do.
1 Fan and Screen
3 sets Elevators, 1 do. Conveyer
Together with the cog and counter cog wheels, wellows and tundle 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 jock reel for hoisting together with a variety of implements not enumerated.—Attendance by
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers.
August 19

COUNTRY RETREAT.
Sale by Auction.
On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, A small Tract of Land;
Being in a healthy situation, for a summer retreat, two miles from Baltimore, on the Belle-Air road, adjoining the country seat of Wm. Bowrey, esq. containing 11 acres, woods and 20 perches, being all under a good and well fenced. The improvements are a two story brick dwelling house, and a long kitchen, with a well stable, and carriage house. There is a spring of water about 100 yards from the house, and a pump of excellent water at the door. There is about 3 acres of ryegrass, and clover, about 5 in potatoes and vegetables of all kinds.
Terms and other particulars made known at the time of sale—and in the interior of Mr. Anthony H. Day, living on the premises, or the subscribers.
W. G. HANDS, & Co. Auctioneers.
August 20

Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY next, the 24th instant, at half past 9 o'clock, at our auction room, corner of Lemon and East streets, and nearly opposite the Theatre, will commence the sale of a
A variety of Dry Goods;
AND AT HALF PAST 11 O'CLOCK,
21 bags St. Domingo Coffee
15 do. do.
8 casks manufactured James River Tobacco
1 bale Sail Duck, No. 2
3 bales Wool
1 cask Hardware
A quantity of Pit Saws.
And immediately after, as usual,
A VARIETY OF
Household Goods & Kitchen Furniture.
ALSO,
All the iron, brass, and copper work belonging to a Fine Engine
Wm. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers.
August 22

Huntington Tavern,
On the York Road, opposite Major Bly's country seat, 2 miles from Baltimore.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Respectfully informs the public, that this very delightful situation is now in complete order for the reception of *Bachelors, Families, &c.* As the house is very large and airy, gentlemen can be accommodated with private Rooms, and will have the most marked attentions paid to them.
This is a most healthy spot, supplied with the best waters, and commanding an extensive prospect of the city, river, and bay, which is added to a supply of the best of LIQUORS—and the elegant exertions to give satisfaction, it is hoped, will induce many to visit.
WILLIAM WILSON.
August 14

Thirty Dollars Reward.
D. SEKT D from the Reverend Dr. Wilson, Baltimore, on Thursday last, an American gentleman, who has entered the U. S. as vice consul, and is by name ORNE S. VAN DERSLUIS, about 42 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, brown complexion, and grey eyes, a cast in his left eye, his hair brown with some grey hairs—has his name and a number on his left arm, done with Indian ink. It is supposed the full name was given for New York. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery in Baltimore, or reasonable compensation for securing him so that he may be brought to Baltimore. Make application either to Capt. Morrow, or
ISAAC HENDRICKS, Fell's Point, Baltimore.
August 22

N. B. Said Korbis is a native of Holland, and speaks the English language but imperfectly.
The printers of the New York Mercantile Advertiser are requested to publish the preceding, and send their bill to this office.

THE WHIG
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1810.

TO CORRESPONDENTS
We desire an interview with "One of the People"—for reasons dictated by our determination to hold a rigidly impartial course between republican candidates.—We will impose the same rule on the advocate for each—He may be anonymous to the public, not to the editor. "Regulus" is received, and shall have a place
TERMS.
There is a pretty little list of American vessels "detained" in England. If some were sequestered in France, there would be harsh comments in the federal papers. Detained—is far milder than sequestered. There is a world of difference in words. John Bull is softening his phraseology, while the lingo of France sounds like beat of drum.—Hence condemnation—denotes civility in England; confiscation, denotes hostility in France! Thus, we are doomed by a cowardly herd of intriguers, to look on at the wrongs we receive from both, but to take vengeance on neither.

COMMERCIAL.
Cotton imported into Liverpool from January 1 to June 30, 1810; from the U. S. 72,441—Total 155,991—of which the stock on hand July 6, was 92,000 to 112,000 packages.
Many persons are inclined to doubt the authenticity of the following: Extract from the London Courier of June 26, received by the Pacific Free Press, June 13, 1810.
In consequence of the meeting of the council of commerce, which took place yesterday at St. Cloud, in presence of his majesty, all colonial produce under sequestration at Antwerp & the adjoining provinces as well as those of Holland, is placed at the disposal of the proprietors. They were allowed to be imported into France on payment of an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. The colonial produce in Holland is not liable to this impost, unless imported into France.

The house of Backer & Co. of Hamburg, has failed for 1,350,000 marks banco.
FOR THE WHIG.
Mr. Editor,
It is the glorious privilege of republicans to decide, who shall represent them in the councils of their country; it is the peculiar character of democratic government, that its laws are the declared will of the people, expressed by their representatives. The millions which inhabit an extensive region cannot convene in mass to debate and vote, but they speak and vote their opinions through agents delegated for the purpose. A man, clothed with delegated power is bound to conform to the will of those who delegated that power:—If he does not conform to it, he acts in contempt of his constituents, and is not their representative, though he is called so.

These remarks occur upon perusing an article in the American of Saturday under the signature of "an elector," which recommends the re-election of Messrs. Moore and McKim to congress.—Readily and cordially do I agree with the encomium he has passed on the general worth and character of these gentlemen—they were worthy, and they have been honored—for the people are always grateful for services rendered, and fond of conferring distinction whenever they perceive merit.

The Elector, however, thinks that whether these gentlemen have fulfilled or opposed our wishes, they ought at all events to be re-elected. I differ with him on this point, and here we join issue. He is alarmed at the expression of displeasure against them and says, "the general censure (thrown upon congress) 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."

Let us examine this doctrine; fair cool reasoning never did any harm—Congress and its measures, he seems to acknowledge, are liable to censure. If our representatives exerted themselves to defeat the reprehensible acts and abominations of that body, they ought to be excused. Did they vote against Macon's Bill? No!—How then are Messrs. Moore and McKim to be excused? Certainly they are entitled to their quotient of blame—being a part of the great whole, of the majority, who carried it through the House. If a superfluity of any given extent be all over black, what idiot could believe, that the parts might become white by being cut into 142 pieces? As is the whole, so are the parts. This, I presume, will not be disputed.

But, we are told, they were averse from the submission bill, then, in God's

record their names of energy to break this neutralizing system to us. Are Messrs. Moore and McKim such persons? By no means—However worthy in other respects, they are unfit for such a task—they rather appear to have acquiesced in the supremacy of caucus.
When leisure allows I intend to make some additional remarks on this subject. I am not the advocate at present for any particular candidate; the people have nominated none—the offer of an individual, either by himself or through his particular friends, has no weight with me. I cannot but exhort the people to consider the value of suffrage, and to scrutinize the conduct and qualifications of a man before he gives him his support.
We either approve or disapprove of the vote of Messrs. McKim and Moore on the Submission bill: if we approve it, then we have not been misrepresented: if we condemn it, how can we re-elect them? At that period, the insults and aggressions of Britain had risen monumtally—having aggravated all former injuries by an insidious negotiation and the most intolerable propositions ever made to a free government. Then was the time to show a resisting, indignant spirit—it is great questions that prove great or little statesmen.
Supposing, however, that our representatives repent of their votes; what evidence have they given of a change of opinion—what security will they give for pursuing a different course, should we re-elect them? Without clear assurances on both points, I presume no republican can or will support them.
A JEFFERSONIAN.

TO THE VOTERS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY
Four years ago I was a candidate for a seat in Congress—although my nomination appeared but ten days before the election, I was honorably supported by my fellow citizens, and in fact, by the laws of this state, was entitled to my seat; but Congress thought proper to decide otherwise. At the next election, two years ago, I again was put in nomination; but finding that the republican interest was likely to be divided by the coming forward of Mr. McKim, I wrote to that gentleman and declared that if he did not withdraw, I would—His answer was, "his friends would not consent to it"; I then declined a poll. In conversation with Mr. McKim at that time, he informed me he should not offer again. I then assured him my intention was to come forward at the ensuing election. When my declaration was made to that purpose the 14th instant, I did not know that Mr. McKim intended being a candidate; he has since declared himself, and the contest will now be, whether he or myself will be most acceptable to the citizens of our district. Our merits, no doubt, will be enquired into, and it is to them we must appeal: my services during our glorious struggle for independence are not unknown to my fellow-citizens; they are acquainted with them, and my sufferings to obtain that right which they are about to exercise, that of freely voting for men to represent them. Mr. McKim has never served them in the field nor cabinet, until he was honored by their suffrages at the last election, and they are now fully able to say how well he has fulfilled their expectations. When we come together before the people, I will give you my opinion respecting his conduct, which is very far from approving of him as a faithful servant, and that he has not acted the part of a representative of Baltimore city and county. Perhaps it may be well at this time, to make a few further observations respecting myself. I have been called on in one of the points, to state my opinion respecting the Emperor of France, and his views as respects this country. I know not his views, unless they are to compel the U. States to take part with him: this I resist as my principles are, and ever will be, never to submit to any power on earth!—Not only my vote, but my life shall be devoted to support the rights of my country, no matter who is the aggressor. My motto now is, and ever has been—"Liberty or death!"
JOSHUA BARNEY.
Baltimore, August 21.
From the Boston Patriot.

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.]
Shame is not always silent—magnanimity sometimes so. The conduct of our submission men in Congress has been at best so equivocal, that we have thought it a public duty to put their "dignified moderation" to the test, and press from them some explanation, or if possible, vindication of that conduct which we have so pointedly and as we have thought justly, reprobated. Silence has thus far been taken for consent to whatever we have urged. The Patriot always has been and

always will be open to the vindication of those whom it accuses.—The federal leaders in and out of congress, are accused of openly and directly betraying their country; the republican representatives of deceiving and denying it in the hour of its utmost need. The Judasses have taken the reward of their iniquity, hung themselves and gone to their place. The Federalists may have wept bitterly; but we have not seen the evidence of their repentance. We cheerfully add from another source A WORD IN FAVOR OF THE PATRIOT.
"The last Congress did every thing in their power to keep peace with England. They submitted to almost every indignity which the British thought proper to impose upon us."
"What more could the republicans have done than they have done? The federalists could not have dictated to them more humiliating measures towards Britain than what they have adopted."
"Trusting to the integrity and fidelity of those with whom they have corresponded; and conversed, they readily conceded to the principle of 'two evils to choose the least'"
"Instead of cool and deliberate decision on questions, they had a tendency to force the republican members to decide more from their fears than their judgment."
These admitted facts are the data from which we reason.—But mark the writer's conclusion.
"While therefore we regret the pusillanimity of Congress, yet we are disposed to view their conduct with candor, not blaming them as some other republican editors do, we are still in their integrity and patriotism at the next election."
Latter passes a high compliment upon those heads that have a "clear forehead, to a plain why." But, his said that two and two don't make four in politics; and it seems to follow, that the greater jumble of ideas and incongruity of actions with statesmen, the wiser policy—If so, the writer has ample matter for encomium, and may well take some credit to himself for the participation of that kind of logic, or more properly good fortune, for which our representatives have been so conspicuous.—The luck of finding conclusions that no man in his senses would think of looking for among their premises
The fox, the dogs, the pigs, the crows, their own shadows, and the devil knows what, have frightened our shepherds out of their senses; the lion's whelp has come in master of ceremonies for the division of the spoil of our flock; the shepherds for peace sake, have submitted to all the plunder that was asked; "therefore" one must confide in their courage and wisdom to protect the remnant of the flock from the hunger and rage of the old lion himself, with his whole posse of whelps at his heels.
This is the bone and muscle, the real skeleton, of a something that has appeared in public, begging not merely our charity for the past, but our confidence for the future, in behalf of those whom it acknowledges have most shamefully belied their professions, and fled their duty.
Before the national elections we shall probably see enough of these bachelors, that no man will own as his offspring, but whose rickety deformity will bespeak their parentage.—The public will recognize them as the natural children of the members of the 10th and 11th congress. Whether our public papers become their gorgons, or they are left to squall in caucuses, and squat, simper, and whine, at the corners of our streets, their odious solicitations and repulsive enforcements will be the same.
With a republican people, who are not yet forced "to decide more from their years than their judgment," there is nothing contagious in disgrace, or alluring in the deformity of folly.—They know
WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE
The people of New England do not require from their representatives that puff pastry praise which some members of congress have been in the habit of cooking for themselves. But in the situation in which the members of the 10th and 11th congress have suffered themselves and the affairs of the nation to be placed.—We demand of those members or their apologists, wherefore it is that for the sake of peace they have conceded to the adversary all he asked, and sacrificed, (by their own acknowledgment) "the rights, honor and independence of the United States?"—Let some one give an answer to the question if he can. Let his excuse, (for it cannot possibly be any thing better,) be not only plausible but substantial—let it be founded on facts which we may see, and principles which we feel and know to be correct: and let it draw from those facts and those principles by a chain of reasoning which we can follow without insulting our understanding, those conclusions which our representatives have left on the records of the nation. If any substantial reasons of state forbid this frank and open justification of what at present appears absolutely unjustifiable; let some statesman, who has honor to pledge and a character to stake, declare to his country, upon the strength of those pledges—that this is in fact the case. Let one or the other of these things be done, and we shall be satisfied with the conduct of our servants; otherwise not.
THE PEOPLE.
POETRY.
The following one of R. T. Paine, jun., esq. of Boston, composed for the late anniversary of American independence, like the other poetical writings of Mr. P. has a great deal of the fire of poetry in it. We have taken the liberty to substitute the following line in the last stanza:

record their names of energy to break this neutralizing system to us. Are Messrs. Moore and McKim such persons? By no means—However worthy in other respects, they are unfit for such a task—they rather appear to have acquiesced in the supremacy of caucus.
When leisure allows I intend to make some additional remarks on this subject. I am not the advocate at present for any particular candidate; the people have nominated none—the offer of an individual, either by himself or through his particular friends, has no weight with me. I cannot but exhort the people to consider the value of suffrage, and to scrutinize the conduct and qualifications of a man before he gives him his support.
We either approve or disapprove of the vote of Messrs. McKim and Moore on the Submission bill: if we approve it, then we have not been misrepresented: if we condemn it, how can we re-elect them? At that period, the insults and aggressions of Britain had risen monumtally—having aggravated all former injuries by an insidious negotiation and the most intolerable propositions ever made to a free government. Then was the time to show a resisting, indignant spirit—it is great questions that prove great or little statesmen.
Supposing, however, that our representatives repent of their votes; what evidence have they given of a change of opinion—what security will they give for pursuing a different course, should we re-elect them? Without clear assurances on both points, I presume no republican can or will support them.
A JEFFERSONIAN.

TO THE VOTERS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY
Four years ago I was a candidate for a seat in Congress—although my nomination appeared but ten days before the election, I was honorably supported by my fellow citizens, and in fact, by the laws of this state, was entitled to my seat; but Congress thought proper to decide otherwise. At the next election, two years ago, I again was put in nomination; but finding that the republican interest was likely to be divided by the coming forward of Mr. McKim, I wrote to that gentleman and declared that if he did not withdraw, I would—His answer was, "his friends would not consent to it"; I then declined a poll. In conversation with Mr. McKim at that time, he informed me he should not offer again. I then assured him my intention was to come forward at the ensuing election. When my declaration was made to that purpose the 14th instant, I did not know that Mr. McKim intended being a candidate; he has since declared himself, and the contest will now be, whether he or myself will be most acceptable to the citizens of our district. Our merits, no doubt, will be enquired into, and it is to them we must appeal: my services during our glorious struggle for independence are not unknown to my fellow-citizens; they are acquainted with them, and my sufferings to obtain that right which they are about to exercise, that of freely voting for men to represent them. Mr. McKim has never served them in the field nor cabinet, until he was honored by their suffrages at the last election, and they are now fully able to say how well he has fulfilled their expectations. When we come together before the people, I will give you my opinion respecting his conduct, which is very far from approving of him as a faithful servant, and that he has not acted the part of a representative of Baltimore city and county. Perhaps it may be well at this time, to make a few further observations respecting myself. I have been called on in one of the points, to state my opinion respecting the Emperor of France, and his views as respects this country. I know not his views, unless they are to compel the U. States to take part with him: this I resist as my principles are, and ever will be, never to submit to any power on earth!—Not only my vote, but my life shall be devoted to support the rights of my country, no matter who is the aggressor. My motto now is, and ever has been—"Liberty or death!"
JOSHUA BARNEY.
Baltimore, August 21.
From the Boston Patriot.

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.]
Shame is not always silent—magnanimity sometimes so. The conduct of our submission men in Congress has been at best so equivocal, that we have thought it a public duty to put their "dignified moderation" to the test, and press from them some explanation, or if possible, vindication of that conduct which we have so pointedly and as we have thought justly, reprobated. Silence has thus far been taken for consent to whatever we have urged. The Patriot always has been and

always will be open to the vindication of those whom it accuses.—The federal leaders in and out of congress, are accused of openly and directly betraying their country; the republican representatives of deceiving and denying it in the hour of its utmost need. The Judasses have taken the reward of their iniquity, hung themselves and gone to their place. The Federalists may have wept bitterly; but we have not seen the evidence of their repentance. We cheerfully add from another source A WORD IN FAVOR OF THE PATRIOT.
"The last Congress did every thing in their power to keep peace with England. They submitted to almost every indignity which the British thought proper to impose upon us."
"What more could the republicans have done than they have done? The federalists could not have dictated to them more humiliating measures towards Britain than what they have adopted."
"Trusting to the integrity and fidelity of those with whom they have corresponded; and conversed, they readily conceded to the principle of 'two evils to choose the least'"
"Instead of cool and deliberate decision on questions, they had a tendency to force the republican members to decide more from their fears than their judgment."
These admitted facts are the data from which we reason.—But mark the writer's conclusion.
"While therefore we regret the pusillanimity of Congress, yet we are disposed to view their conduct with candor, not blaming them as some other republican editors do, we are still in their integrity and patriotism at the next election."
Latter passes a high compliment upon those heads that have a "clear forehead, to a plain why." But, his said that two and two don't make four in politics; and it seems to follow, that the greater jumble of ideas and incongruity of actions with statesmen, the wiser policy—If so, the writer has ample matter for encomium, and may well take some credit to himself for the participation of that kind of logic, or more properly good fortune, for which our representatives have been so conspicuous.—The luck of finding conclusions that no man in his senses would think of looking for among their premises
The fox, the dogs, the pigs, the crows, their own shadows, and the devil knows what, have frightened our shepherds out of their senses; the lion's whelp has come in master of ceremonies for the division of the spoil of our flock; the shepherds for peace sake, have submitted to all the plunder that was asked; "therefore" one must confide in their courage and wisdom to protect the remnant of the flock from the hunger and rage of the old lion himself, with his whole posse of whelps at his heels.
This is the bone and muscle, the real skeleton, of a something that has appeared in public, begging not merely our charity for the past, but our confidence for the future, in behalf of those whom it acknowledges have most shamefully belied their professions, and fled their duty.
Before the national elections we shall probably see enough of these bachelors, that no man will own as his offspring, but whose rickety deformity will bespeak their parentage.—The public will recognize them as the natural children of the members of the 10th and 11th congress. Whether our public papers become their gorgons, or they are left to squall in caucuses, and squat, simper, and whine, at the corners of our streets, their odious solicitations and repulsive enforcements will be the same.
With a republican people, who are not yet forced "to decide more from their years than their judgment," there is nothing contagious in disgrace, or alluring in the deformity of folly.—They know
WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE
The people of New England do not require from their representatives that puff pastry praise which some members of congress have been in the habit of cooking for themselves. But in the situation in which the members of the 10th and 11th congress have suffered themselves and the affairs of the nation to be placed.—We demand of those members or their apologists, wherefore it is that for the sake of peace they have conceded to the adversary all he asked, and sacrificed, (by their own acknowledgment) "the rights, honor and independence of the United States?"—Let some one give an answer to the question if he can. Let his excuse, (for it cannot possibly be any thing better,) be not only plausible but substantial—let it be founded on facts which we may see, and principles which we feel and know to be correct: and let it draw from those facts and those principles by a chain of reasoning which we can follow without insulting our understanding, those conclusions which our representatives have left on the records of the nation. If any substantial reasons of state forbid this frank and open justification of what at present appears absolutely unjustifiable; let some statesman, who has honor to pledge and a character to stake, declare to his country, upon the strength of those pledges—that this is in fact the case. Let one or the other of these things be done, and we shall be satisfied with the conduct of our servants; otherwise not.
THE PEOPLE.
POETRY.
The following one of R. T. Paine, jun., esq. of Boston, composed for the late anniversary of American independence, like the other poetical writings of Mr. P. has a great deal of the fire of poetry in it. We have taken the liberty to substitute the following line in the last stanza:

record their names of energy to break this neutralizing system to us. Are Messrs. Moore and McKim such persons? By no means—However worthy in other respects, they are unfit for such a task—they rather appear to have acquiesced in the supremacy of caucus.
When leisure allows I intend to make some additional remarks on this subject. I am not the advocate at present for any particular candidate; the people have nominated none—the offer of an individual, either by himself or through his particular friends, has no weight with me. I cannot but exhort the people to consider the value of suffrage, and to scrutinize the conduct and qualifications of a man before he gives him his support.
We either approve or disapprove of the vote of Messrs. McKim and Moore on the Submission bill: if we approve it, then we have not been misrepresented: if we condemn it, how can we re-elect them? At that period, the insults and aggressions of Britain had risen monumtally—having aggravated all former injuries by an insidious negotiation and the most intolerable propositions ever made to a free government. Then was the time to show a resisting, indignant spirit—it is great questions that prove great or little statesmen.
Supposing, however, that our representatives repent of their votes; what evidence have they given of a change of opinion—what security will they give for pursuing a different course, should we re-elect them? Without clear assurances on both points, I presume no republican can or will support them.
A JEFFERSONIAN.

TO THE VOTERS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY
Four years ago I was a candidate for a seat in Congress—although my nomination appeared but ten days before the election, I was honorably supported by my fellow citizens, and in fact, by the laws of this state, was entitled to my seat; but Congress thought proper to decide otherwise. At the next election, two years ago, I again was put in nomination; but finding that the republican interest was likely to be divided by the coming forward of Mr. McKim, I wrote to that gentleman and declared that if he did not withdraw, I would—His answer was, "his friends would not consent to it"; I then declined a poll. In conversation with Mr. McKim at that time, he informed me he should not offer again. I then assured him my intention was to come forward at the ensuing election. When my declaration was made to that purpose the 14th instant, I did not know that Mr. McKim intended being a candidate; he has since declared himself, and the contest will now be, whether he or myself will be most acceptable to the citizens of our district. Our merits, no doubt, will be enquired into, and it is to them we must appeal: my services during our glorious struggle for independence are not unknown to my fellow-citizens; they are acquainted with them, and my sufferings to obtain that right which they are about to exercise, that of freely voting for men to represent them. Mr. McKim has never served them in the field nor cabinet, until he was honored by their suffrages at the last election, and they are now fully able to say how well he has fulfilled their expectations. When we come together before the people, I will give you my opinion respecting his conduct, which is very far from approving of him as a faithful servant, and that he has not acted the part of a representative of Baltimore city and county. Perhaps it may be well at this time, to make a few further observations respecting myself. I have been called on in one of the points, to state my opinion respecting the Emperor of France, and his views as respects this country. I know not his views, unless they are to compel the U. States to take part with him: this I resist as my principles are, and ever will be, never to submit to any power on earth!—Not only my vote, but my life shall be devoted to support the rights of my country, no matter who is the aggressor. My motto now is, and ever has been—"Liberty or death!"
JOSHUA BARNEY.
Baltimore, August 21.
From the Boston Patriot.

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.]
Shame is not always silent—magnanimity sometimes so. The conduct of our submission men in Congress has been at best so equivocal, that we have thought it a public duty to put their "dignified moderation" to the test, and press from them some explanation, or if possible, vindication of that conduct which we have so pointedly and as we have thought justly, reprobated. Silence has thus far been taken for consent to whatever we have urged. The Patriot always has been and

always will be open to the vindication of those whom it accuses.—The federal leaders in and out of congress, are accused of openly and directly betraying their country; the republican representatives of deceiving and denying it in the hour of its utmost need. The Judasses have taken the reward of their iniquity, hung themselves and gone to their place. The Federalists may have wept bitterly; but we have not seen the evidence of their repentance. We cheerfully add from another source A WORD IN FAVOR OF THE PATRIOT.
"The last Congress did every thing in their power to keep peace with England. They submitted to almost every indignity which the British thought proper to impose upon us."
"What more could the republicans have done than they have done? The federalists could not have dictated to them more humiliating measures towards Britain than what they have adopted."
"Trusting to the integrity and fidelity of those with whom they have corresponded; and conversed, they readily conceded to the principle of 'two evils to choose the least'"
"Instead of cool and deliberate decision on questions, they had a tendency to force the republican members to decide more from their fears than their judgment."
These admitted facts are the data from which we reason.—But mark the writer's conclusion.
"While therefore we regret the pusillanimity of Congress, yet we are disposed to view their conduct with candor, not blaming them as some other republican editors do, we are still in their integrity and patriotism at the next election."
Latter passes a high compliment upon those heads that have a "clear forehead, to a plain why." But, his said that two and two don't make four in politics; and it seems to follow, that the greater jumble of ideas and incongruity of actions with statesmen, the wiser policy—If so, the writer has ample matter for encomium, and may well take some credit to himself for the participation of that kind of logic, or more properly good fortune, for which our representatives have been so conspicuous.—The luck of finding conclusions that no man in his senses would think of looking for among their premises
The fox, the dogs, the pigs, the crows, their own shadows, and the devil knows what, have frightened our shepherds out of their senses; the lion's whelp has come in master of ceremonies for the division of the spoil of our flock; the shepherds for peace sake, have submitted to all the plunder that was asked; "therefore" one must confide in their courage and wisdom to protect the remnant of the flock from the hunger and rage of the old lion himself, with his whole posse of whelps at his heels.
This is the bone and muscle, the real skeleton, of a something that has appeared in public, begging not merely our charity for the past, but our confidence for the future, in behalf of those whom it acknowledges have most shamefully belied their professions, and fled their duty.
Before the national elections we shall probably see enough of these bachelors, that no man will own as his offspring, but whose rickety deformity will bespeak their parentage.—The public will recognize them as the natural children of the members of the 10th and 11th congress. Whether our public papers become their gorgons, or they are left to squall in caucuses, and squat, simper, and whine, at the corners of our streets, their odious solicitations and repulsive enforcements will be the same.
With a republican people, who are not yet forced "to decide more from their years than their judgment," there is nothing contagious in disgrace, or alluring in the deformity of folly.—They know
WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE
The people of New England do not require from their representatives that puff pastry praise which some members of congress have been in the habit of cooking for themselves. But in the situation in which the members of the 10th and 11th congress have suffered themselves and the affairs of the nation to be placed.—We demand of those members or their apologists, wherefore it is that for the sake of peace they have conceded to the adversary all he asked, and sacrificed, (by their own acknowledgment) "the rights, honor and independence of the United States?"—Let some one give an answer to the question if he can. Let his excuse, (for it cannot possibly be any thing better,) be not only plausible but substantial—let it be founded on facts which we may see, and principles which we feel and know to be correct: and let it draw from those facts and those principles by a chain of reasoning which we can follow without insulting our understanding, those conclusions which our representatives have left on the records of the nation. If any substantial reasons of state forbid this frank and open justification of what at present appears absolutely unjustifiable; let some statesman, who has honor to pledge and a character to stake, declare to his country, upon the strength of those pledges—that this is in fact the case. Let one or the other of these things be done, and we shall be satisfied with the conduct of our servants; otherwise not.
THE PEOPLE.
POETRY.
The following one of R. T. Paine, jun., esq. of Boston, composed for the late anniversary of American independence, like the other poetical writings of Mr. P. has a great deal of the fire of poetry in it. We have taken the liberty to substitute the following line in the last stanza:

record their names of energy to break this neutralizing system to us. Are Messrs. Moore and McKim such persons? By no means—However worthy in other respects, they are unfit for such a task—they rather appear to have acquiesced in the supremacy of caucus.
When leisure allows I intend to make some additional remarks on this subject. I am not the advocate at present for any particular candidate; the people have nominated none—the offer of an individual, either by himself or through his particular friends, has no weight with me. I cannot but exhort the people to consider the value of suffrage, and to scrutinize the conduct and qualifications of a man before he gives him his support.
We either approve or disapprove of the vote of Messrs. McKim and Moore on the Submission bill: if we approve it, then we have not been misrepresented: if we condemn it, how can we re-elect them? At that period, the insults and aggressions of Britain had risen monumtally—having aggravated all former injuries by an insidious negotiation and the most intolerable propositions ever made to a free government. Then was the time to show a resisting, indignant spirit—it is great questions that prove great or little statesmen.
Supposing, however, that our representatives repent of their votes; what evidence have they given of a change of opinion—what security will they give for pursuing a different course, should we re-elect them? Without clear assurances on both points, I presume no republican can or will support them.
A JEFFERSONIAN.

TO THE VOTERS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY
Four years ago I was a candidate for a seat in Congress—although my nomination appeared but ten days before the election, I was honorably supported by my fellow citizens, and in fact, by the laws of this state, was entitled to my seat; but Congress thought proper to decide otherwise. At the next election, two years ago, I again was put in nomination; but finding that the republican interest was likely to be divided by the coming forward of Mr. McKim, I wrote to that gentleman and declared that if he did not withdraw, I would—His answer was, "his friends would not consent to it"; I then declined a poll. In conversation with Mr. McKim at that time, he informed me he should not offer again. I then assured him my intention was to come forward at the ensuing election. When my declaration was made to that purpose the 14th instant, I did not know that Mr. McKim intended being a candidate; he has since declared himself, and the contest will now be, whether he or myself will be most acceptable to the citizens of our district. Our merits, no doubt, will be enquired into, and it is to them we must appeal: my services during our glorious struggle for independence are not unknown to my fellow-citizens; they are acquainted with them, and my sufferings to obtain that right which they are about to exercise, that of freely voting for men to represent them. Mr. McKim has never served them in the field nor cabinet, until he was honored by their suffrages at the last election, and they are now fully able to say how well he has fulfilled their expectations. When we come together before the people, I will give you my opinion respecting his conduct, which is very far from approving of him as a faithful servant, and that he has not acted the part of a representative of Baltimore city and county. Perhaps it may be well at this time, to make a few further observations respecting myself. I have been called on in one of the points, to state my opinion respecting the Emperor of France, and his views as respects this country. I know not his views, unless they are to compel the U. States to take part with him: this I resist as my principles are, and ever will be, never to submit to any power on earth!—Not only my vote, but my life shall be devoted to support the rights of my country, no matter who is the aggressor. My motto now is, and ever has been—"Liberty or death!"
JOSHUA BARNEY.
Baltimore, August 21.
From the Boston Patriot.

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.]
Shame is not always silent—magnanimity sometimes so. The conduct of our submission men in Congress has been at best so equivocal, that we have thought it a public duty to put their "dignified moderation" to the test, and press from them some explanation, or if possible, vindication of that conduct which we have so pointedly and as we have thought justly, reprobated. Silence has thus far been taken for consent to whatever we have urged. The Patriot always has been and