

SPICES, COFFEE, &c.
 1800 pounds best Cayenne Cloves, in bales, sealed in double cover.
 200 pounds fresh Nutmegs,
 50 do. fresh Mace,
 50 do. white & long Pepper } Superior quality.
 200 do. Cinnamon }
 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 blads. prime Muscovado Sugars.
 1 case Table Matts—round and oval,
 1000 baskets fine table Salt,
 12 qr. and half qr. 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 NEW ON HAND,
 11 pipes choice quality old MADEIRA which he is confident is not surpassed by any of the same class in this city, and he gets 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 Brandy, Cognac, Brandy, and Florida, better than most three dollar Madeira.
 Old high flavoured Port } WINE.
 Muscat, Malvasia and Malaga }
 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 flavour remarkably fine.
 Irish and Rye Whiskey—old fine,
 Cherry Brandy, Sherry and Madeira,
 TEAS, in chests, half chests, small boxes, lead cased, 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

USEFUL & PLEASANT.
 50 boxes 1st quality St. Jago Cigars
 20 do 2d do.
 1000 pieces of beautiful and cheap Flowered Paper and B. riding
 American and French Playing Cards by the gross, dozen, or single pack
 AND
 A few doz. assort. Silver WATCHES.
 For Sale on moderate terms, by
CHARLES AVISSE,
 No. 23, North Howard-st.
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
 Required at the same place.
 August 16

TO RENT,
 For one or more Years,
 (An excellent stand for the purchase and sale of Country Produce)
That large 2 story Brick House
 Situate on Franklin street, fronting 34 feet on said street, and running back 70 feet on East-street. On the back part of the Lot there is room for 100 tons of Blister. For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN FENNEL,
 August 14

Huntington Tavern,
 On the York Road opposite Major Blay's country seat, and 2 miles from Baltimore.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
 Respects fully informs the public, that this very delightful situation is now in complete order for the reception of 20 or 30 persons, &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 House is situated on a most healthy spot, supplied with the best waters, and commanding an extensive prospect of the city, river, and bay; which, added to a supply of the best of LIQUOR—and the great attention to give satisfaction, it is hoped, will induce many to visit.
WILLIAM WILSON,
 August 14

ROBBERY.
 ON Wednesday night, the 27th inst. the house of Captain DAVIS, N. Pitt street, O. Town, was broken open, and many articles taken therefrom, some of which have been recovered. Among those yet unaccounted for, are about 2 dozen silver Tea-spoons, some marked A. D. and some J. D. a silver cream-jug, 1 watch for J. D. a fine pocket watch marked "London"—maker's name, &c. unknown. Some of the goods have been traced and obtained—and the person who committed the theft is believed to be a certain *Richard Lee alias Brown*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, R. man, neat, wears large shoes, and walks pithy toed—about 25 years of age.
 A reward of 50 dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the said Lee alias Brown, and a liberal reward for the goods on application to
Wm. FRANKLIN,
 August 14

A Farm to be Rented
 For one or more years,
 In Anne Arundel county, 2 1/2 miles from Baltimore, so well situated for the trade, as to be well known to the neighbors who dwell on the river and D. Bay and D. Charles A. Warfield. Conveying persons wishing to rent, will view the place, I have given a minute description. For terms apply to Col. R. H. DORSEY.
HENRY HOWARD,
 August 14

Notice is hereby given
 To all my creditors, that I intend to apply to Calvert county court, on the 1st recess thereof to one of the judges of said court, for the benefit of the act in obedience, passed at the November session, 1815, and of the several supplements thereto, this notice having been first published for two months.
JAMES DIXON
 Calvert county, Aug. 14. (21) 24684

Wesley & Wm. Woods, Jr. & CO
 No. 21 BALTIMORE STREET
 Have received, and offer for sale on the lowest terms,
 500 drums C. Labria Raisins, about 65 wt. each,
 40 boxes purified Windsor Soap, 1st quality, put up in the neatest manner,
 1 case fresh Nutmegs,
 100 bags fresh Cassia, of superior quality.
 August 15

THE WHIG.
 "GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1810.

Communication.
 If the PEOPLE of the respective districts and wards in the county & city of Baltimore were to hold meetings, and choose delegates to meet in a general conference,—might it not prevent jars? Such convention might nominate men of talents and firmness to represent us in the 12th congress. who would be acceptable to the majority. "In union there is strength"—though many never can unite in support of men who have submitted—Should fit candidates not be selected there are hundreds who will not vote at all. This is right—it is enough that our representatives have disgraced us—we need not disgrace ourselves: No! rather "let discord prevail forever!"—Let us either nominate skillful and courageous statesmen, or tie up the helm.
NO TEMPORIZER.
 August 24

We have been politely favored with the *Gazette Officielle de L'Etat D'Hayti* of the 2d August. It contains a speech of the Superintendent General of Finance to the inhabitants of Gonaves, on the 15th of July last; some fulsome verses addressed to Christophe, on account of the death of the rebel La Mar, so called; and some observations regarding the Haytian marine and the operations of the troops before the Mole;—together with some editorial remarks on an article which appeared in a New Haven paper of May last, contradicting an account that Christophe had confiscated property at the Cape. Translations hereafter.

OUR SITUATION.
 Having submitted to England,—we are despised and kicked by France. Having refused to risk our all in a manly struggle, to rescue our impressed seamen from English bondage.—France does not regard us as a nation. Having passively endured numberless wrongs from England on one cheek,—France is emboldened to beat us on the other. Having refused to fight for honour; having tamely suffered England to infringe our independence,—we begin to feel the effects on our relations with other foreign powers. Having deserted neutral rights,—the two great and infamous belligerents seem to have resolved that we shall not be "permitted" to exercise any rights. Whilst we continue in the condition of colonies of England, our honor, commerce, and our very citizens, being surrendered to her,—what can we expect?

It is said by those who ought best to know, that if Mr Madison recall Pakeney,—it will be on the ground of there being no English minister here! This would indeed be a singular complaint. After the propositions in Canning's letter of January 1809 are made known, I would have supposed that we were most imperiously bound to break off all negotiation with his government. These propositions are a demand to surrender our independence into the hands of England! Jackson tells our government too, that Eschsch's agreement was rejected in England because the terms in Canning's letter had not been obtained in a formal manner!—Under these circumstances, we ought rather to complain against England for sending other Jacksons than for keeping them at home.—But, since the Congress knew that Britain held such infamous pretensions; does not that knowledge aggravate their submission—tenfold? It will surely not be contended, that the president's promise to receive fresh communications or a new spy from England, could bind our representatives to submit any longer. This, then, is the sham not the real cause of a complaint.

The ship *Virgin of Baltimore*, was sunk on the 15th of June, bound into Bremen; the brig *Hiram*, from Norfolk, for Gottenburg, was spoken off the T. X. on the 13th of June,—the sch'r Express, and ship *Grand Seigneur* from Baltimore, have arrived at Sylt.

We have been politely furnished, (says the American,) with a decree of Christophe, President of Hayti, bearing date the 5th of July, declaring the name of Cape Francois to be changed to that of Cape Henry, and subjecting letters bearing the ancient name of the place in their superscriptions, to be stopped and sent to the government. As the decree, altogether trifling in itself, is nevertheless interesting to those who may have correspondents at the Cape, we shall give it as translated in our next.

William Mason, Esq. is re-elected a member of Congress by a majority of 952 over his opponent, *J. H. Bryan*.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.
 FRANKFORT, Aug 11.
Richard M. Johnson is re-elected from this district by a very large majority.
Gen. Desha is re-elected without opposition.
S. J. Kee is also re-elected without opposition.
 Messrs. *Henry Clay* and *W. T. Barry*, are elected without opposition.—Mr. Clay to the 12th—and Mr. Barry to supply the place of Mr. Howard in the 11th Congress.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,
 In my last number, I endeavoured to show you, that our misfortunes, troubles, degradation, &c. both at home and abroad, were, in part, owing to the want of energy, talents and patriotism of the 10th and 11th congresses, and the great folly of sending or suffering such again to serve you; that you had a large share in the legislature; the sole power over your own persons and actions; an undoubted right to call to account and punish the instruments of your degradation, &c.—and that it depended on yourselves to make those rights of yours, those noble privileges, of use to you.—In order to this, you ought to choose representatives, whose interests are at present the same with your own, and likely to continue the same.—Representatives, who are not already pre engaged, nor, from their circumstances, profession, or manner of life, likely to be engaged, in a contrary interest. Virtue and vice will be but all ballanced, when power and riches are thrown into the scale. A great protestant peer of France having changed his religion, in compliance with his master, Henry the 4th, who had changed too, was soon after asked by that monarch, publicly, which of the two religions he thought the better?—The Protestant, site, undoubtedly is the best, said the peer, by your own royal confession,—since, in exchange for it, your majesty has given me Popery, and a marshal's staff to boot.—When boot is given, there is always a tacit confession that the exchange is unequal without it. Choose not, therefore, such as are likely to barter away your liberties for an equivalent to themselves. When their duty is in one scale, and a lucrative employment or job, is thrown into the contrary scale, you may easily guess, as the world now goes, how the balance is like to turn.

It is the right and duty of every man in the United States, to examine into the conduct, and to know the opinions and intentions of such as offer themselves to their choice; to reject submission men with scorn, and to choose honest, wise and bold men in their room. Make good use of this present dawn, this precious day—do not wildly choose any one who has given up, or attempted to give up your liberties, your honour, your birth right.—This is your time, which if you suffer to be lost, will probably be forever lost. Those men who have brought ruin and disgrace on America, by their sluggardly and fearful inactivity, and want of energy and talents, should be every where renounced by their neighbourhood and country. If proper abhorrence were every where shown for them, they would soon either grow better out of necessity, or might justly fear like guilty Cain, that every honest man they met was an enemy. For God's sake, gentlemen, and for your own, show your spirit, your understanding and your activity upon this occasion—and the hearty prayers and wishes of every honest man will attend you.

Give me now leave, gentlemen, to mark out to you more particularly, what sort of men you ought not to choose. Choose not those who live at a great distance from you, and whose abilities, probity and fortunes, are not well known to you—when you have chosen them, it will be too late to know them.

Reject bigots of all kinds, and sides—men whose minds are shut up, as it were, in band boxes, and who walk upon stilts, whose thoughts are not expansive or solid enough for governing such a people as we are. Even their honesty, when they have any, is useless to the public.

Reject also those indecisive and dastardly spirits, from whom most, if not all, our grievances have arisen—men, who having good principles, either dare not avow them, or dare not act according to them.

Choose not men who are noted for non-attendance,—who have been members a long time without attending to their business—men, who will probably be engaged in a tavern, or in other haunts of dissipation, though their country were stretched upon the rack, insulted, bruised—yet undefended! While your happiness or misery depends so much on the breath of your representatives, it is of great importance to you, that their attendance be as constant, as their behaviour be honest—what excuse can they offer for themselves, when by their wanton absence a vote might pass, on which the happiness of you and posterity rest. Advantages are often taken of a thin House to carry on an unnatural conspiracy against it.

Be particularly careful to enquire into the circumstances, estate, &c of your candidates, and how they came by them—and should they happen to have none, as many I am told have not, what hopeful services are expected from them?—Such men you may be sure will never speak your sense in congress—nor even their own, if they have any—they must work for their pay—perhaps against you.

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In speaking of competency and poverty, let me not be misunderstood—Riches do not confer virtue, nor poverty vice: frugal industrious men may live independently on a small estate; but the necessities of the idle, extravagant and profuse, will force him to any compliance. Mr Muhlenburg was compelled to vote for Jay's infamous treaty, lest a rich federal merchant his creditor, should ruin him!

Choose no man again who slept away a five months session, without making an effort to revenge your injuries, and redress your grievous wrongs, in an effectual manner. He must want either rentability or energy.

Trust no man who makes light of IMPRESSMENT—they who refuse to protect the life and liberty of their fellow citizens, are not to be trusted with the management of our property. Can they concern a mote, who will not see a mountain?

To conclude: My friends and countrymen—I shall for the present take my leave of you, requesting you to take care of yourselves and of us all. We are all in your hands, and so at present are your representatives. But very soon the scene will be shifted, and both you and we will be in theirs. Do not judge of them by their present humble speeches, and condescending carriage; but think what they are like to be, when they are no longer suing to you, or want you.—These humble creatures who now bow down before you, will soon look down upon you, if you re elect them.

I am, gentlemen, with much sincerity a good wisher.
 Yours, &c.
 Washington, August 10th, 1810.

MARRIED, by the Rev. John Glendy, Esq., Mr. HENRY SPRAGUE to Miss MARGARET EAGLETON, both of this city.

ENGLISH LIBERTY.
 Nine rope makers, inhabitants of Liverpool, were, on Wednesday, sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, for rescuing one of their fraternity. The attorney general in support of the prosecution, observed that there was not only a spirit among the rope makers of Liverpool to prevent any individual belonging to them from being impressed; but there also existed in that town a spirit to annihilate the impress service altogether, and to demolish all receiving houses.

(London paper)

A London paper of July 2nd, says: "Five Quakers were last week committed to the house of correction at Wakefield, for one month, for refusing to save in the local militia or pay the fine." This is rather worse than they are used here. In this country we don't pretend to do more than levy on their property, or commit them to the debtor's prison—we don't put them in the house of correction, alias the *Bridewell*.

DECREASE OF OUR MARITIME COMMERCE.
 From the very moment that Great Britain assumed the privilege of right to regulate and circumscribe the commerce of foreign nations so as to subserve her own particular interests or necessities, (which she did on the 16th of May, 1806, by declaring upon paper the whole coast of the continent of Europe, from the Elbe to Os tend, in a state of blockade, without hav-

ing the force stationed before those harbours required by the laws of nations to constitute an investment) it was perfectly evident to every man who knew any thing of the political circumstances of G. Britain, that it was in vain for any other nation to hope for the continuance of a free commerce without contesting for it, and the only question with wise statesmen was or at least ought to have been, the manner and nature of the contest—and how it might be conducted with the least injury to our own country, and with the most effect on their adversary—whether by realising with reprisal, and capturing citizen for citizen, ship for ship, and property for property—or by the more pacific system of stagnating her commerce, in return for having shackled ours.

The people of the United States may make up their minds that they must either give up their commerce to the controul of Great Britain, or contest the point with her, in one or other of the above modes—and the sooner they form their resolution, the better it will be both for themselves and their children. If we are willing again to come under the government of England, let us do it at once, and the Tories, who are now distracting and keeping the nation in a ferment, will be quiet. But if we really wish to be an independent nation, it is quite time that we should take some measures to be so. At present we are carrying on a most disadvantageous commerce, which will impoverish the nation and deprive us of the means of resistance.

Our disputes with Great Britain are of a nature that neither require nor indeed admit of a week's discussion. She declares that we shall trade with no country, without her permission. If we admit this—without her permission for a day, we submit—but if we do not admit it, and Great Britain insists on it, the matter is at issue, and there can be no greater folly, nor any scene more ridiculous, than our sending a minister to London, to tell Marquis Wellesley that the American government will not admit a principle, which we have, by submitting to it for four years, effectually admitted. I would puzzle even Mr. Pinkney, and his *lordships*, to express any virtual difference of meaning in this case, between the words admit and submit.

Another point in dispute with Great Britain is the impressment of our seamen. Our government is pledged to protect the liberty of our citizens, without the born in the country or naturalized. Great Britain impresses them, and obliges them to fight in her ships of war, and insists on continuing to do so, whilst we insult the unfortunate sufferers by telling them that we do not admit the right of Great Britain to put them in chains, though we submit to it.

It is really high time that the American people opened their eyes to the real situation of the nation. They have been led away from their true policy in the removal of the embargo, by a handful of traitors, whose designs might have been easily frustrated, had the people been more on their watch. A most unfortunate and unaccountable apathy has too long pervaded all ranks of the community, and the consequence is the loss of our commerce, and the loss of our character.

(Aurora.)

RURAL ECONOMY.
 From the *Trenton T. American*.
 SAVE THE WILD CHERRIES!
 This kind of fruit is uncommonly plentiful this year; and it ought to be recollected that when put in brandy or other spirits (but brandy is believed to be the best) it makes a cheap, speedy and pleasant cure for the flux, dysentery, and most other complaints of the bowels. It is, besides, a very agreeable and wholesome drink for those in health. If a little pains were taken in due season, we need not resort so much to the apothecary's shop for medicine, nor to foreign countries for liquors.

To the owners of orchards.
 Reflecting on the great abundance of apples, peaches, pears, &c.—wishing they might not be wasted when given us by a good providence, and desiring they should be really a blessing as intended, I thought I would suggest to farmers the propriety of their adopting an excellent method of drying these fruits as practised by *Thomas Belansee* of Egg Harbor. He has a small house with a stove in it; and drawers in the sides of the house lathed at their bottoms. Each drawer holes near half a bushel of cut peaches, which are ripe, and not peeled, but cut in two, and laid on the lath with their skins downwards, so as to save the juice. On showing the drawer in, they are soon dried by the hot air of the stove, and laid up. Peaches thus dried are clear from Rye-dung, excellently flavoured, and command a high price in market. Pears thus dried eat like raisins. With a parring machine, which may be had for a dollar or two, apples and pears may be pared and a sufficient quantity dried to keep a family in pie, and apple bread &c. until apples come twice. And this may be necessary if we fail in apples next year as I expect. With a parring machine, I have frequently pared for five or six cutters in a minute. Ten in a minute are done in an hour, and a cutting machine, worth perhaps 50 cents, will cut as fast as the most expert can pare.

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Trust no man who makes light of IMPRESSMENT—they who refuse to protect the life and liberty of their fellow citizens, are not to be trusted with the management of our property. Can they concern a mote, who will not see a mountain?

To conclude: My friends and countrymen—I shall for the present take my leave of you, requesting you to take care of yourselves and of us all. We are all in your hands, and so at present are your representatives. But very soon the scene will be shifted, and both you and we will be in theirs. Do not judge of them by their present humble speeches, and condescending carriage; but think what they are like to be, when they are no longer suing to you, or want you.—These humble creatures who now bow down before you, will soon look down upon you, if you re elect them.

I am, gentlemen, with much sincerity a good wisher.
 Yours, &c.
 Washington, August 10th, 1810.

MARRIED, by the Rev. John Glendy, Esq., Mr. HENRY SPRAGUE to Miss MARGARET EAGLETON, both of this city.

ENGLISH LIBERTY.
 Nine rope makers, inhabitants of Liverpool, were, on Wednesday, sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, for rescuing one of their fraternity. The attorney general in support of the prosecution, observed that there was not only a spirit among the rope makers of Liverpool to prevent any individual belonging to them from being impressed; but there also existed in that town a spirit to annihilate the impress service altogether, and to demolish all receiving houses.

(London paper)

A London paper of July 2nd, says: "Five Quakers were last week committed to the house of correction at Wakefield, for one month, for refusing to save in the local militia or pay the fine." This is rather worse than they are used here. In this country we don't pretend to do more than levy on their property, or commit them to the debtor's prison—we don't put them in the house of correction, alias the *Bridewell*.

DECREASE OF OUR MARITIME COMMERCE.
 From the very moment that Great Britain assumed the privilege of right to regulate and circumscribe the commerce of foreign nations so as to subserve her own particular interests or necessities, (which she did on the 16th of May, 1806, by declaring upon paper the whole coast of the continent of Europe, from the Elbe to Os tend, in a state of blockade, without hav-

ing the force stationed before those harbours required by the laws of nations to constitute an investment) it was perfectly evident to every man who knew any thing of the political circumstances of G. Britain, that it was in vain for any other nation to hope for the continuance of a free commerce without contesting for it, and the only question with wise statesmen was or at least ought to have been, the manner and nature of the contest—and how it might be conducted with the least injury to our own country, and with the most effect on their adversary—whether by realising with reprisal, and capturing citizen for citizen, ship for ship, and property for property—or by the more pacific system of stagnating her commerce, in return for having shackled ours.

The people of the United States may make up their minds that they must either give up their commerce to the controul of Great Britain, or contest the point with her, in one or other of the above modes—and the sooner they form their resolution, the better it will be both for themselves and their children. If we are willing again to come under the government of England, let us do it at once, and the Tories, who are now distracting and keeping the nation in a ferment, will be quiet. But if we really wish to be an independent nation, it is quite time that we should take some measures to be so. At present we are carrying on a most disadvantageous commerce, which will impoverish the nation and deprive us of the means of resistance.

Our disputes with Great Britain are of a nature that neither require nor indeed admit of a week's discussion. She declares that we shall trade with no country, without her permission. If we admit this—without her permission for a day, we submit—but if we do not admit it, and Great Britain insists on it, the matter is at issue, and there can be no greater folly, nor any scene more ridiculous, than our sending a minister to London, to tell Marquis Wellesley that the American government will not admit a principle, which we have, by submitting to it for four years, effectually admitted. I would puzzle even Mr. Pinkney, and his *lordships*, to express any virtual difference of meaning in this case, between the words admit and submit.

Another point in dispute with Great Britain is the impressment of our seamen. Our government is pledged to protect the liberty of our citizens, without the born in the country or naturalized. Great Britain impresses them, and obliges them to fight in her ships of war, and insists on continuing to do so, whilst we insult the unfortunate sufferers by telling them that we do not admit the right of Great Britain to put them in chains, though we submit to it.

It is really high time that the American people opened their eyes to the real situation of the nation. They have been led away from their true policy in the removal of the embargo, by a handful of traitors, whose designs might have been easily frustrated, had the people been more on their watch. A most unfortunate and unaccountable apathy has too long pervaded all ranks of the community, and the consequence is the loss of our commerce, and the loss of our character.

(Aurora.)

RURAL ECONOMY.
 From the *Trenton T. American*.
 SAVE THE WILD CHERRIES!
 This kind of fruit is uncommonly plentiful this year; and it ought to be recollected that when put in brandy or other spirits (but brandy is believed to be the best) it makes a cheap, speedy and pleasant cure for the flux, dysentery, and most other complaints of the bowels. It is, besides, a very agreeable and wholesome drink for those in health. If a little pains were taken in due season, we need not resort so much to the apothecary's shop for medicine, nor to foreign countries for liquors.

To the owners of orchards.
 Reflecting on the great abundance of apples, peaches, pears, &c.—wishing they might not be wasted when given us by a good providence, and desiring they should be really a blessing as intended, I thought I would suggest to farmers the propriety of their adopting an excellent method of drying these fruits as practised by *Thomas Belansee* of Egg Harbor. He has a small house with a stove in it; and drawers in the sides of the house lathed at their bottoms. Each drawer holes near half a bushel of cut peaches, which are ripe, and not peeled, but cut in two, and laid on the lath with their skins downwards, so as to save the juice. On showing the drawer in, they are soon dried by the hot air of the stove, and laid up. Peaches thus dried are clear from Rye-dung, excellently flavoured, and command a high price in market. Pears thus dried eat like raisins. With a parring machine, which may be had for a dollar or two, apples and pears may be pared and a sufficient quantity dried to keep a family in pie, and apple bread &c. until apples come twice. And this may be necessary if we fail in apples next year as I expect. With a parring machine, I have frequently pared for five or six cutters in a minute. Ten in a minute are done in an hour, and a cutting machine, worth perhaps 50 cents, will cut as fast as the most expert can pare.

A barrel of cider or vinegar will sell for much more than the liquor one gets on a barrel—Two gallons of apple brandy may sell for a dollar or one dollar and fifty cents, when a barrel of cider

our be honest—what excuse can they offer for themselves, when by their wanton absence a vote might pass, on which the happiness of you and posterity rest. Advantages are often taken of a thin House to carry on an unnatural conspiracy against it.

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