The Columbia Academy Agein OPENS for Marriconion of YOUNG LADIES As BOARDERS ON DA & SCHOLARS,

GROOMBRIDGE,
Grazzial for the extensive patropage site has been his series with during six years residence in Baltimore, assures her friends and the public, that the report of her intention to give up her School, is entirely without foun dation, she is far from baving such an idea; a although she has twelve Trachests in whore shility she can contide, yet she dedicates the principal part of her time to the superior advantage of her pupils. Their progress she does not enlarge q on, as the parents and guardisms of those confield d to her care, have had frequent opportunities of judging for thermselver, both in her public and private examinations.

In addition to the other branches of educa-Mas GROOMBRIDGE,

Is addition to the other branches of educa-

Is addition to the other branches of educa-tien, the Italian and Spanish Languages are faught with elegance and correctness.

Parents or guardians who desire to have their young indices instructed in those bran-ches, may have an opportunity of hearing the pupils go through their exercises, by apply-ing to NI:4, Groomur.dge for that purpose.

August 28 diwcodw

Madam Lucombe's & Madam Maurau's

Young Ladies' Academy. M dam Lacombe and Malam Mauran respectfully inform their fremus and the public generally, tha Tuition, in the various departmea's of their Academy, will recomme ce on Mo d y next; the third d y of Sep e; ber "the terms o instruction in a elutroductory

School are reduced . and seve al new arrange School are reduced: and seve at they article ments are made which, it is presumed, will greatly facilitate the improvement of the pupils, and render this juvenile depa tment of the Academy still more extensively useful.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

" For the Preservation & Distribution of the

VACCINE MATTER For the Use of the Cilizens of this State."

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2000	15	30,000
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Boood Tickets, at Ten Dollars each, 300,000 Discount 13 per cent.

Part of the Prizes to be determined as

The first three housand tickets that are drawn, to be entitled to 10 dolls, each set drawn toget after appropriate drawn Suco 100.

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io. 20,000 In submitting the above scheme to the public, the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on the unportance or necessity of the object in view. They believe that, at this trace, not a doubt crist; in the maid of Unis true, not a doubt error; in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the King Poes as a safe and certain preventative of the Suall Pox. The difficulty, and it night be added the impossibility, or preserving this remedy without the and of an string this remedy without the and of at Institution, couch as is intended to be established at I amported by the points arising from this Lottery) is also will known. But it is proper to observe, that this listitution rationly contemplates to preserve the generic Vaccine Mutter for the one of the critices, free of every expenses, (with directions when required) to any of them who may have occasion to use it. To aid them in accomplishing objects such as these, the Managers feel consider of the liberal and propagation of the public.

The Schema on an attentive examination, will be found to afford inducements to adventurers, at least equal to any heretofore proposed in this city. All prizes will be paid within staty may after the drawing is completed.

MANAGERS.

William Wilson, Robert Stewart, Luke Tiernan, Henry Shreder, Aaron Levering, samuel Harden Dr. John Gromwell, Peter Hoffman, jur Dr. W. H. Glendisen Dr. James Smith.

August 18

James W. Collins, John W. Glenn, Andrew Agrew, Alex. M'Donald, Edw. G. Woodyear, Edw. J. Coale, Peter Hoffman, jun.

COSW.

500

The Managers will contract for the sale of any number of Tickets which companies or individuals may want; and will re-ceive and attend to orders for T ckets (post-paid) from any part of the United States.

BLACKSMITHS. Two or three BLACKSMIThS wanted. Apply to ENCCH & JESSE L. VERING.

THE WHIG.

" CITE TO BUT LIGHT."

BALTYMORE: PRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1810.

Poneuring's Puntsument

Is remarkable for its severity ; and judge Grose is said to have treated him grossly besides As it was a maxim with Mansfield, " the greater the truth the greater the libel." we are left to infer that Peter has been guilty of publishing some terrible truth against the government. We perceive no account of the trial or the matter charged as li bellous. Thus the man who earned his statue of gold, by aiding federal printers to likel democracy and democrats, in A. merica- is effectually crushed in the end by the same faction he formerly served. He will even lose the consolation of tory sympathy, because he appears to have treated his " most sacred majesty" with disrespect-a crime which they derm as bad as the sin against the Hely Ghost!

When those likes were written, we had not seen the proceedings, &c in the King's Beach, which we have since inserted in our adjoining columns.]

MR. PINENET.

The toests on the 4th of July, from one extreme of the Union to the other, prove incontestably that this man is des pised and abhorred by the American per file; because they saw him cringing to the government which had uniformly been hostile to our interests. They had seen him fawn upon its titled slaves; the had seen him offer a hundred repeti tions of these titles in one letter. as the Eistern slave perfumes his master. --They had seen him, forgetful of his sta tion, down his dignity in the libations of a meeting of English graziers and noblemen-they had hen seen him bend. ing the ki ee to the British Basi-and, on a more recent occasion they beheld him accusing of unparalleled charity the very nath n which has long forgotten how to be just !

We confess, we can find no language expressive of our feelings and opinions on this nauscous subject — Pinkney may have represented the calinet; but the sectile will soon demand. Why Mr. Madison suffers them to be dishonoured and missepresented at London by his courtly sycophant, who forgets that we are the injured party, whom it ill becomes to propittate an arrogant aggressor by a whining, suing, con plimental, supplicatory, course of diplomacy?

But, dishonourable, as Pinkney's con-

duct has been, we think it possible that it may in some instances be painted too servile, too base; this, we know, would be too bad. Such we hope may be the character of a story, which is detailed in the letters of some Americans in Londen, to their friends in Baltimore, and elsewhere: this story is travelling, in confidential whispers from meuch to month-we think it better to publish it as we heard it, that Mr. Pinkuey's friends or the administration may repel the charge. We do not undertake to substantiate the truth of the narrative; but, we will prove, if necessary, that such accounts have been received from London

by leners: Some of our unprincipled Americans, who are ettached to British ister ests, contribute greatly to our di grace and injury, on the confinent. One of these, who was guilty of swinding in Philadelphia some years succ, a fellow who tobbed his own wife, and escaped to Europe torough Canada, son elen found his way into France, where he appears to have acted as a feithful spy for England. It must have been in the quality he wrote from Paris to London, ador the Butish cabinet of the intend ed departure of the ship hades n which he said would take out important disparches for America, containing the project of a treaty between France and our government. The British government government in corsequence, ordered one of their cruisers to watch the sailing of the Ma disen, and bring her into England-the order wesobeyed. The dispatches were seized and conveyed to London, with General Arms'rong's scal upon them Lord Wellesley did not break them o pen, bu we are told that Mr Pinkney did open them in his presence .- and suftered the Braish secretary of state to pe ruse them !

" So stronge an act became the topic of conversation in the ministerial circles,-and was soon the town talk. (in countrymen heard the rumour, brushed for their country-One of them ventured to enquire the touth of it, fram-Mr. Pinkney; who, I am informed, con tessed that it was true; but, that he did it to quiet the jealousies of the British government !"

Surely,-surely, this tale cannot be

true! But, what could be expected of the Cattle-show orator, whose speech, &c we republish, by way of remembrancer?

From a London paper of March 8, 1810. LORD SOMERVILLE'S SPRING SHOW

After the business of the day on Tuesday, about three hundred and sixty [noblemen and gentlemen] sat down to dinner at Freemason's Tavern. Lord

Somerville in the chair. The premiums having been distribu ted, his lordship, among other toests,

Which was drank with long and loud hir Pinkney rees, amidst a thunder of applause, which for some time pre-vented his speaking z he then said, hey Lord,

I beg your fordship and this company to be persuaded, that I am very grateful for the unexpected notice which you and they have been so good as take of the United States and their minister. I thank you in the first place, for my country, and I hope I shail not be tho't very presumptuous if led, or even misled by my wishes, to conclude, that personal kindness may have had some little share in prompting your conducton this occa-sion, I thank you for myself. I trust, my lord, it is searcely necessary for me to say how sincerely I join in the wish which has been so well received by the noblemen and gentlemen here present, that there may be perpetual good under-standing between Great Britain and the United States An American minister has in truth no merit in anxiously desiring cordial friendship with this country on terms consistent with the honour of his own; and your lordship will allow me to rejuice that there do exist on both sides the most powerful and obvious in ducements to cultivate such friendship We need not trouble ourselves to inquire whe her it be true, as some politicians have pretended, that interest is the only tie of sufficient strength to hold indepen dent netions together as friends, for we are fortunately bound in amitu by all sorts of ties, which I tervently hope we shall not, even if it were pessible that we should be so disposed, be strong enough to break. No reflecting and impartial man can doubt, that the true interests of Great Britain and America are compalible in all cases, the SAME in most. A li beral and comprehensive view of these can lead to no other conclusion than that they are calculated to cherish and invi gorate each other. But, a sense of this compatibility and identity of interests. effectual as i. ought to be in communica ting a character of steady friendship to our relations, is not the only pleage of harmony between us; for a thousand kindly instances with which calculation has no concern, combine to form an aux iliary pledge little inferior in strength, I should hope, far superior in morel beru'y. I am sure, to the other. These influences, my Lord, it would be a pleasing, and perhaps n . unprofitable task to review in detail, and by reviewing to give them freshness and augmented retivity, for the nebio and salutary purposes, gence-if indeed. I have not tresposted upo that discretion which so emphatically becomes my situation. I beg leave to dink the health of your Lordship. &c

We are happy to have it in our power to communicate to the public a true. statement of the case as it respects the motives which induced captain living, commanding at Elis's Island, to send out the two boats or mentioned in the above account from the Grzette of yes-

It appears from captain Itving's state ment, which we have in our possession, that the bosts were sont from the garrison for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of one boat fixing into another, and that captain frying did actually take the seemen under Lis protection. An officer from the British frig te asked cap tem Living what he in ended to do with them. Captain Living reguled that would ake them to the partison, which he accordingly did, and where three of them to wined yesterday, the other two baving absconded. The commandant thanks himself perfectly just fiable in the room. The principles which I then steps he took; and we feel a pleasure we have it is our power to give a different colouring to the transaction than might be interred from he state ment in the G zette, and to slield from undererving consure the change or of an American efficer, whose reputation must Le cearer to him than his life

We have likewise a communication f em major Stodder e. f.F. r. Celumbus which correborates the shave sizer ent, and justifies the me ives of capt. Irving, and it has who acred with him on the occasion (A Y 1 ub. edb)

- C PROM THE BOSTON PATRICE.

BRITISH POLITICS.

and developed at Menucal, what we here ofore surmised of I gathered from detached part and system of British politics with report to this country, which Francis J .. es Jackson has been commissioned and sent among us to carif ir to effect

Its first article is-That whatever mey be the disposition of the British cabinet to promote harmony with other powers," the " honour and dignity of our sovereign" (Geo. III. and we know what these cris mean in the dialog of St. James)... " must be at all risks vindica--and that " the conmercial inter ests and naval supremacy of Great Britain must be strenuously asserted.

The 'ccend-That these "principles" are to be asserted as the "only bulwark that can shield this we tern hemisphere from the disasters"-" which have nearly overwhelmed continental Europe."

Third-That this system of British policy is to be carried into effect by the joint concert, and now openly avowed alliance of the British minister (" of peace") - his agents; and the British faction, who in the Jacksonian jargon of present, desired permission to give a

"Mr. Pickney, the American Minis." the day, " are capable of unravelling the teast; which being granted, Le. poke to ter-and may harmony siways prevail intrigues of their and our cannairs."—as the following purpose:

"That inspired by the liberal sentiintrigues of their and our ensuites"—as greater flois, but not so great hyperrites as Jackson, would any—the "artifices" of the "government party," and the "French torses" is the U. States.

With these profatory remerks, we shall lay before our readers in full length, that out law of horour, and high priest, at once of England's wrath and of England's disgrace, (as we find him introdu-ced in Monday's Gaze to)—

"Mm. JACKSON.

"The last Montreal paper presents an

account of a very splendid dinner, give by the gentlemen of that city to Mr. Juckson In the course of the entertain ment, Mr. Jackson took occasion to of fer some sentiments, and to volunteer some toasts, which must be particularly interesting to the American reader:—
On his health being drank by the presi

cient, Mr. Jackson said, of Gentlemen-I beg leave to return you my heart felt thanks for the honour you have this day dore me; and I thank your very worthy president for the manner of his expressing a sentiment which you have favoured with your animating approba ion. Although I have for some time had the happiness to number amongst my friends a portion of this conpatry, yet we, gentlemen, are for the most part so little personally known to each other, that however much I am in-debted to your kindness, and how deeply however I may feel the obligation, I must chiefly attribute the favourable manner in which you have received this toast, to these principles of national policy by which I have been accurred in that part of my public services which has come more immediately under your observa-tion. These principles which I had the good fortune early to imbibe from some of the most illustrious statesmen, that here adoined our country, it will be my pride to adhere to, to my latest moments, and to transmit unimpaired as the most valuable patrimony that I can bequeath to my children — They consist, gentle men, briefly in this: that with every disposition to promote harmony with other powers, the lionour and dignity of our sovereign mus, be at all risks vindic.ted, - the commercial interests and the naval sup emacy of Great Britain must be as stree untisty asserted in the cabinet, es they are gioriously maintained upon the ocean by these heroes to whom our interests upon that element are descrivedly entrusted. Gentlemen, after the approbation which I have been so happy to receive from his most gracious sovereign, conveyed in terms far transcending any merits that I have contracted in his ser vice, it has been a satisfaction to me to find my conduct sanctioned by a great of peace and his daes. But I have alread and very respectable part of the commudy trespassed too long on your indulinity with which I have lately resided. It is a further and still higher gratifica tion to me (because the approbation of my countrymen is a higher object of my ambition) to find that conduct applauded by you, who from your local situation re to be considered as very competent judges of the subject. With sentiments so congenial as those which thus provail between us. I cannot on my part fail to entertain the most sanguine wishes for the happiness and prosperity of these provinces, and of this city in particular, whose loyalty to the king and attach ment to our common country have ever been so conspicuous. Permit me to embody these feelings in a teast which I propose :

Torst-" Urion in the councils and prosperity to the commerce and agriculture of the two Canadas."

After the to-st of "the army," Mr. Jackson again ashed leave to give ano ther sentiment, and said,

"Gentlemen, you will have observed that in the service ets. I before expres sed, there was nothing exclusive, notiing that could give umbrage out of this era ed are to be asserted not for the gratification of any social object of profit or anotherion, soil is a for the vexistion of any 'ess formadable power; but as afford ing the only safeguard which remains to the freedom and independence which is yet to be found in the civilized world, against hat system of rapine and using pation that has so nearly overwhelined or continental Europe, and the only but wark that can shield this western hemis there from similar disasters. In these principles, therefore, there is nothing in consistent with that good will that should exist between us and the neighbouring states where there are men who duly appreciate the value of a good under s anding between the two countries.— There are those, who, able, and well in-1 :med, would be an ornament to any socie'y, and are capable of unravelling the intrigues and exposing the artifices of their and our enemies : and who, knowing that the world affords sufficient scope for the spirit of enterprize, which in all countries so eminently distinguishes the present age, are convinced that the interests of Great Britain and America not only do not clash, but are likely most to prosper where they are most united § It is to such men we must look for the arrival of that period so much desired by the true friends of both countries, when discarding all jealousies and banishing every unpropitious recollection, we shall remember only that our friends in the United States are blood of our blood and bone of our bone. As for me I shall carry home with me no other regret than that of not having been the instrument of reconciling differences which have been too actively fomented, and suffered to exist too long. | I pro-

pose a toast-America.

ments expressed towards his country by the enlightened ambassadur from Great Britain, he felt it incumbent on him to follow Mr Jackson with another sentiment, which he had no doubt would be drank with cutre satisfaction by all the table:

"Old England-who, with Roman pride and Roman power, bath, during a war of eighteen years, resisted and rebelled the anormous and over grown power of democracy, and who with extended arms had successfully lashed and buffetted the waves of depotism which have overwhelmed and me-cilessly destroyed all continental Europe."

NOTES. • Illustrated by the "fortiter in re;" at Copenhagen and the "suaviter in modo," at Washington.

† Those "bli d leaders of the blind," who coud discover no insult in Mr. Jackson's correspondence with our executive.

i Impressments, orders of council, licenses, smuggling, forgeries, and every species of fraud embraced in the comprehensiue, new coined phrase-" mercantile morality "

§ This was the argument used while we were contending for our indepen-derce. We have not yet seen reason to complain of cur's partion from the parent country. If England is really solicitous for a re union, it certainly becomes her duty to propose terms. J's course was the reverse of this at Washington.

If But for this honest avowal we might possibly suppose that Mr. J. felt some regret for that insolent, shutking tergiversation which marked his diplomatic correspondence with our government, and that he was really willing to become the instrument of reconciling those differences which he and his setalites have been so active in preventing

It does not appear, and probably never "Il. who was this "American gentlemen"—Whether "present" in the body or in the spirit, we are not toid-But for the honour of our countrymen, who generally compose or revise their toasts while suber, we should wish to pass to the credit of John Bull, this profuse libation of unfethomable nonserse poured out to "Old England," and unquestionably "drank with entire sailsfaction," by all mellow pated gentlemen et, and under the table.

NUW-YORK, August 23.

Latest Foreign News.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing thip Oneida, capt. Sloce, in 40 days from Dublin. The Editors of the Mercanille Advertiser are indebted to capt. S. for Dublin papers of the 14th et July, containing London dates of the 10th, being three days li-ter than hi herto received, from which the following articles are extracted.

Court of Ling's Bench-Monday, July 9. WM. CORRETT.

This being the day on which the court was to pronounce its judgment on the whose defendant, the avenues at a very early hour were all crowded, and the throng so unusual and prodigious, that the chief justice was obliged to order the avenues to be cleared—in being with the most extreme difficulty that even the prisoners could contrive to get into the body of the court.

At length they appeared, and the attorney general prayed the judgment atgainst Wm Conbett, T. C. Handerd, John Roll and Marie 2. John Budd, and Richard Bag haw. Mr justice Grose first addressed the

priso er, Cobbett He signified to him that he was convicted of a most foul and wicked liber: a libel, the tendency of which was to create dislike of their duty in the local militia of the country, and disgust to our service in the foreigners employed therein; and hrough them to bring disgrace on the government, and to paralize the energies of state. The learned judge observed, that the opportunity and the season that the defendant had selected, were those when an eremy, the most ferecious, was at the very moment threatening our shores: an enemy whose military government had bid prestrate the surrounding states, and who marked his way with spoliation and plunder, -yet this was the enemy who was stated by the prisoner to use his coldiers better than the soldiers of this country were used; and whose government was compared with the government of this country, and asserted by him to efford more comforts and pretec tion to its soldiery, than were afforded to the soldiery of this country The malignancy of this poison was therefore considerably increased by the time and the season when it was spread throughout the nation. The defendant had a tair, patient, and impartial trial; he had the fullest opportunity of removing from the minds of the jury any doubts that they might entertain, if any oubts they could have, of the guilty and deleterious libel that he was charged with. But the defendant neither did, nor could exculpate himself in their eyes; and they decided upon him with proofs most convincing, of the foulness and wickedness of his guilt. It it could not be imputed to him, that his objects were only to distract the government and to embarrass the state, then it could not be denied that objects, if not as dangerous, at least as base, could not be removed from his in-"Prosperity to the United States of tentions-namely, that of writing libels for the degenerate purposes of base and unworthy lucre and profit. This then theely, was an offence of the decuest die U on which, an American gentlemans