ONE OF THE MOST Elegant & healthy Situations about the city, for a private dwelling, will be exposed on the premise, to find a Sept motor, at 4 o'ct cit, P. M.—The Lot on Mulvery street near the Cathedral, and in the neighbourhout of N. Charles, a. It is 25 feet in front, binding on a 24 fees alley, 151 feet to another 20 feet alley.—The interpressions are a very convicient two fees alley, 151 feet to another 20 feet alley.—
The improvements are, a very convenient two
story Brick (fees,, we be as he initialize, a handsome yard in front, a stable and targe yard is
rear, and two Brick is mees on the back alley,
which are constantly under rent. The Lot is
subject to a small ground rent.—A birge in may
be expected in the above valuable property, as
the country intends removating to the contry. the owner intends removing to the country—
The whole will be sold togethe or reparate to
suit purchases. The neemay be seen and
the terms, which will be accommodating,
known by applying on the premises, or to the
subscribers.

WM. G. HANDS & Co. Auc ioncers

FOR SALE, A CONVENIENT 2 STORT FRAME House & Lot,

Fronting 17 feet 6 inches on Wilks street Fronting 17 feet 6 inches on Wilks street, and running back 60 feet to a 10 feet siley—together with a snug brick KITCHEN, near the Causeway, F. P. It is an excellent stand for a store—the whole subject to an annual ground rent of £6 15 9}. Also, two eigent bornished gilt Looking Glasses, Soundees by 18; for do 28 inches by 18; ten do 25 by 15½; sun ity Pictures; Household & Kitchen Furnature, &c. &c too tedious to particularise If the above property should not be a 1d at pri-Furniture, he had to be too tedious to particularie. If the above property should not be a ld at private sale before the 3d day of September near, it will on that day, at 10 o'clo k, he sold at public aution, on the premises. For terms and other particulars, please apply to the subscibers on the premites.

ROBERT WILLIS—or, to

Wm G HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber having his hot cylinder to good order, and having had several applications to calendar goods at his own manufactory, respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotion or Flax Linen to be Culentered, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with puactuality; the Goods must be sent to his Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on Monday and Turaday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saurday.

Persons wi hing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece The subscriber having his hot cylinder is

has on hand born his own manu-He has on hand won his own manufactory, an extensive associated of GALI-CONS of various descriptions and new and factorable patterns, Shawls, Handkerchieft, Window Curains, iled Spreads, Turkey Red, Yarn, and a variety of other colours; which he offers for sale on Lbernt credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.

He will printor communion at a moderate OF Cush will be given for Damaged Wheat

1.. I. LANNAY August 25

Sale by Auction. On THURSDAY,

On THURSDAY,

The 13th September, we 12 o'clock, at the fremises, will be sold on a liberal credit,

THE very valuable and highly improved dwelling PLANTATION, with late William McGubbin, esq 3 or 4 miles from the sity of Baltimore, containing about 9.0 acres of land—on which is erected, a combinable brick dwelling and knot en, milch and cow house, by a find a subject of the combinable brick thop. The orchard is planted with 500 first trees, now in perfection, and are of a very choice selection; the farm is divided into eleven fields; under good fence, and three lots sot in clover; one half of said tract of land is heavily timbered, and will out from 20 to 40 c rd. vily timbered, and will cut from 20 to 40 c.r. of wood per acre sit hinds two miles on leach hiser, which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl in their season

Immediately after the above, will be cold, 25 NEGROES - men, women and call-

C. O. MULLER, Auct'r

August 8

Madam Lacombe's & Madam Maurau's

Young Ladies' Academy. Madam Lacombe and Midam Mauran resgenerally, that Tuition, in the various depart-ments of their Academy, will recommende on Mo depices, the third depth September. The terms of natruction in the Introductory

The terms of instruction in the Introductory School are reduced; and seve all new arrangements a create, which, it is presumed, will greatly facilitate the improvement of the pupils, and render this juvenile department of extensively useful. August 28

The Columbia Academy Again OP - AS for the recogstion of YOU. G LADIES,

AS ROARDERS OR DAY SCHOOL ARS, On the first Monday in Sectioner,

MRS GROOMBRIDGE, Grateful for the extensive patronage she has been hungred with during six years readence in B-litimore, assures her intends and the public, that the report of her intention to give up her School, is entirely without during dation, sile in far from loving such an inca; it although she has twente Thachers, in whese ability are can confine, yet this deliceractic. although she has twente Teachers in white ability sue can confide, yet she dedicates to principal part of her time to the separator atvantage of her pupils. Their progress she does not enlarge upon, as the parents and guardians of the confided to her care, have had frequent opportunities of judging for

I addition to the other branches of educa

themselves, both in her public and private

14 addition to the other branches of educa-tion, the Italian and Spanish. Languages are taught with elegance and correctness. Parents or guardians who desire to have their young ladies in structed in those hantheir young ladies is tracted in Cooks hand ches, may have the opportunity of bearing tie nupils go through their exercises, by apply-ing to Mrs. Groombridge for that purpose. August 28 diwecom August 28

Fees and Tazes.

Persons vet in arrea's for their fees and Persone vet in arrival for the vets and gazes for the year eighte in hundred and nine, are cannes by requested to settle their's cooling. If, however, they do not, the public demands on me for money will compel me to execute victiont respect to persons.

MERRYMAN, Sh'ff & Col'r.

TEE WHIG.

" GITC TO BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1810.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The communication of "A Friend to Merit." is necessarily postponed till to-

A Citizen strinks, that a man's politics are unimportant as a qualification for office! Besides this objection to his essay, we have pledged ourselves not to publish any animadversions on the candidates of this district, without knowing the author in every case.

We are also compelled to postpone Dr S's communection until to merrow

HUMBLE APOLOGY.

We litely published an article headed Mr. Fuckney"-but be it hereby made " Mr. Pinkney known to all the political friends of our thereby intend to job him of his newlyextraordinary ambassador, that we did not acquired English title of Doctor - D. 1. - Therefore resolved, that " Mr. Pinkney" be crased, rubbed, canceller and blotted out-and that " Docton Pink ney" be inserted in its stead.

INFAMOUS.

The schooner Dash, arrived at Norfolk from Cape Henry, brings the coin plaint and petition of fifteen American seamen who were decoyed into Christophe's service, by a renegado American exprain named Spalding They are still detained The printer of the Norfolk Herald prudently omits printing their names, lest Spalding should hang them up, as soon as he saw or heard of their publication.

" A RAT! A RAT!"

On Friday mo ning last, the dwelling house No 46 Hanover stree, was set on fire by a rat, who conveyed a lighted condle from the hearth to a closet where the hole was. The flames were luckly extinguished before much damage was done. 100

The honourable Francis James Jackson and suite, we are told, had arrived at New York in the steam boat from Al biny; and we are likely to lose by a voluntary departure, the company of a ruffian spy, whom our government had not the courage to expel.

Died-at Annapolis, on Thursday e-vening last, John Muin, Esq. Pesident of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of the 7th regt. in Kelly's Old Fields, on Saturday last, there appeared on the ground Mesers Moore and M.Kim, Barney and Little, the present candidates for seats in the 12th Congress.

After the exercises and dinner were over, Mr. Moore mounted the rostrum: he told the people that he had taken this opportunity of informing them of his in-tention of again offering himself for them suffrages at the next election for a sent in Congress; he was induced to do it, from a conviction of having done his du ty; although tumour, had gone forward of a different nature, he assured them that he was friendly to the embargo, that he was also friendly to peace; that the embargo was worth 50 000 men, and that he conceived it the only method of mjuring our enemies, (for enemies he must call them) but when he saw that the laws were too week to support that system, he had consented to the repeal by substituting the non intercourse law in is place; he thought that was the hest trode; he had always done, what he supposed was for the interest of his constituents, and having so done, he now hoped to have their support.

Mr. M.Kim, after thanking the people for their support at the last election, informed them that he wis a candi ate again; he declared he had done every thing in his power for the good of his constituents; and that if he had erred, it was an error of the head and not of the heart, in which case he hoped to have their forgiveness and pardon; saying, that on such occasions it is very difficult to please every person; but to give satisfection had been his sincere

Corsmod re Barney, informed the people, that he had seen a candidate four years ago; that then, he had received from that district a very handsome support, for which he now took the opportunity of thanking them; that by the laws of Maryland he had been duly elected, but congress had deprived him, and the state of their rights—that two years ago he was a candidate again; but when Mr. Winder came forward, he had declined a poil in tayor of Mr M Kim; he now declared himself a can didate, and hoped he should be support ed not only by his old friends, but by those who had supported his adversary that he did conceive that Air. M'Kim his present opponent was not entitled to their suffrage. A writer under the signature of "Elector" who was friend y to Mr. M'Kith, had said that he (J. B.) wished to " squeeze" himself into publie stations; he had no such ideas; he had been a candidate before, and at the time of Mr. M.Kim; and he did not conceive how his coming torward at this time could be colled squeezing himself into public stations; but as he was informed by Gen. Stansbury, that in consequence of the thinness of the meeting, the regiment was to be called together again that day four weeks, he would then explain fully his objections to Mr. | theraselves.

MKim, as respects his conduct during the two last sessions of Congress.

Col. Lattle; said he had been a candidate before, and had also retired; that he was again a candidate and solicited their voices; that he had been called at different times to fill public offices, and had represented the people in the legis-lature of the state—his friends had solicited him again to offer himself to them for their suffrager; that he was no philosopher to be sure, but he knew well personal and private interests, and the interest of the na on; that such would be his principles should he be elected. Mr. Litt e was called upon to know if he opposed Capt. Moore; in reply he said, he stood for the county, but that con gress had decided that, the only requi eite necessary for a candidate was, that of being 25 years of age, seven years a citizen of the U. S. and a residen, of the state, &c.

Some further observations were made by different persons on the laws of the state of Maryland, and the decisions of congress as they affect this state. when Gen. Stansbu y made a few observations on that subject, and the company broke up

It would appear that Col Little stands upon the general grounds, that the highest on the poll, will be coulded to his scit, whether from the county or the city. Mr. M'Kim declered, that in less he was the highest for the city, that he would not serve, meaning if Commodore Barney had the greater number of votes, and himself the second on the list, although congress had decided in that way, he would decline in favour of the caudi date having the highest number of votes in the county This would be giving up a point indeed; for what can Colonel Little be termed unless a condidate from the city? Does his residing a cross the street, which divides the city from the county (when his constant occupation is in the city,) wake him a countyman? I think not.

AN OBSERVER

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 "

[Repre entatives in Congress]

Mr. EDITOR,

Though there are in your short "Short Readings" some chiags that I do not comprehend, they con ain much matter which I admire. Their bold and independent spirit becomes the times. wish I could see more of this spirit in the public papers in general. But would it not be well to descend more to particulais? You have pointed out the 6 root of the evil"—is it not necessary to shew us the branches, and to point out the specific remedy?

No Submission Man.

ANSWER. The first object is to understand the nature and extent of the disease Our State dectors have applied anodynes, and finding one ineffectual, "titled some oth er herb," till the patient finding the dis his own safety, and finds it necessary to "try some other physician-" It is not the design of our short readings to intrude on the province of the faculty. If we put ourselves in the way of a remedy, by employing physicians who understand the duty of their profession, and will do it, and then follow their directions, we shall have cone all that pru-

dence requires

THE STUMBLING PLOCE On the meeting of Congress list fall, and daring their long session, no senti-men was ever more universal in this or any other country, than that something must be done, unless our despoilers gave "indemniy for the past, and security for the fu we"—and that this some hing must necessarily consist of energetic n easures - in temedy commencurate with the evil. Our case required the in wisdom and spirit of every triend to his country in coagress, purified of party spiri, of local prejudices and personal interest; and directed to the source of the evil, and to the means for its cure. From the leading federal members, known to represent the British faction and the British interest in the very sanctuary of our national courcile, nothing but mischief was expected. From the great source of our wrongs, they could neither perceive injury, nor feel insuit a they never will. The representatives of the great body of the American people professed to believe this: they ought to have known it, (for the evidence is irresistible), and to have acted accordingly. Instead of this, they met the file leaders of the most formidable enemies America has, or ever can have, on the chatitable ground of well-meaning partisans. It was natural for the more honest and less discerning federal members to believe their leaders as honest and as patriotic as their epponents seemed draposed to con-

This was not the greatest disappointment of the wishes and just expectations of the nation. The republican members, while they talked, and talked enough in all conscience for the nation's honour, from a kind of political necessity, (per-leaps a sickly, shallow, and false sense of duty), affected to consult popular opin ion, which they appear to have considered as indifferent to every thing but offices and national honours, as dead to their country's injuries and independence, as

Every men of common sense, (and there were many who carried their com-mon sense to Weshington, though few oppear to have used it or brought it back knew that if our "Great Council" should effect nothing more at its last session than to make a "big talk, the nation would be disgraced, and exposed to new and repeated meults and aggressions.-Our representatives certainly ought to have known, what has now become our duty to make them feel - that tame submission usiversally provokes contumely and contempt. They presumed on " in demaily for the past, and accurity for the future." for themselves; while they abandoned the nation, oppressed with in-tolerable and accumulated wrongs, without a single manly effort for either.

The stumbling block which lay be ween them and their duty, was—the deinsten of talse pride and party spirit, 12 ther than cowardice or went of intelligence

1: was the determination of England that America should be disarmed and disgraced. Her faction were determine ed to fling the responsibility of this pre meditate i disgrace upon the majority of republic to representatives. Nothing was wanting but the firmness, energy, and union of the n ajority, to have rallted the great bo'y of the nation, and to have made a stand that would have awed and abashed the adversury. The well meaning federalis s did not think their duty, as pledged partisans, (and they pretended nothing more), to urge those energetic racasures which they have always professed to approve. The republicans as patriots had not the courage to adout what they had previously censured as

From his first labor in the cradle, the American Hercules had grown up to bloated manhood, upon a system of fair weather policy. He has sat at ease, or roamed at large unmole: ted and unproround him to suck his blood, fancy themselves his keepers and his dictators.— Our members of congress, with a few exceptions, are a wwarm of sun shine fiatricts, generated by the heat of party spirit from the fill h of our caucuses. They rit from the fil'h of our caucuses. The in the congenial warmth that begut them shelter themselves from the gathering storm in their lurking places, and be come torpid on the chilling approach of the "winter of adversity."

From such protectors, "Good Lord deliver us."

[To be concluded.]

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

TRIAL OF MR. WILLIAM COBBETT. This case came on to be tried before

the right hon lord Ellenborough, at Westminster Hall, at nine o'clock on

Friday morning
The Attorney General stated, that the libel having been published so long ago as July 1809, some reason would be expected for the cause having been so long deleyed. Mr Cobbett living at such a distance, and taking advantage of his just right of deferring his pleadings, the cause was brought forward at the earliest period that the forms of the court would admit Threatened with nevation, it was thought proper that a certain porten of the population of Eng land should be trained to arms. In 18 8, lord Castlercagh brought in his bill, by which the local militia might be called out for 20 days When the Cambridgeshire mili.ia was called out, some disiffected pe sons in the Isle of Ely caused them to mutiny, and it was found necessary to call in the military in the neighbourhood, and five of the ringlead ers were sentenced to receive 500 lashes, part only of which they reclived .-The German legion who were thus cal led in, is composed of a body of brave then, who, when Hanover was overiun, quitted the country, and, entering into his majesty's service, have conducted themselves with bravery. Mr Wardie, in a motion in the house of commons, had proposed to disbard the German legion, against which Mr Huskisson offered sufficient reasons. A paragraph soon after appeared in the Courter, which he would read :

"The muriny amongst the local militiz, which broke out at Ely, was fortunately suppressed on Wednesday, by the arrival of four squadions of the German legion- cavalry from Bury, under the command of general Ackland. Five of of the ringleaders were tried by a court martial, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, part of which punishment they received on Wed esday, and a part was remitted A stoffage for their knaf.sacks was the ground of complaint that excited this mutinous spirit, which occasioned the men to surround their of ficers, and demand what they deemed their attears. The first division of the German legion halted yesterday at Newmarket, on their return to Bury rier, (ministerial) newspaper, Saturday, June 24, 18 19.

With this paragraph, as a text to a sertnon, had Mr. Cobbeit headed his pa

The attorney general then read the alledged libel, the chief point of which is as follows :

" Well done, lord Cestlereagh! This is just what it was thought your plan would produce. Well said, Mr. Huskisson! It really was not without rea son that you dwelt, with so much ear nestness, upon the great utility of the foreign troops whom Mr. Wardle appeared to think of no utility at all. He little imagined that they might be made the means of compelling Englishmen to submit to that sort of discipline which is so conducive to the producing in them a

defend the country, at the Let Mr risk of their lives say, whether the German legion are of no iese—Five hundred tushes each !—Aye that is right ! Flog them ! flog them ! flog them! They deserve it, and a great deal more. They deserve a flegging at every meal time. I Lish them delly. What, shall the rascals dare to mutiny, and that teo, when the German legion is to hear a. land! Lash them-lash them-lash thom !-They deserve it. O yes; they merit a double tailed cat Base dogs! What, mutiny for the sake of the price of a knapsack! Lash them! Plog them: Base r scals! Mutiny for the price of a goat's skin; and then upon the appearance of the German soldiers, they take if flogging as querly as so many trunks of trees! I do not know what sort of place Ely is; but I really should like to know how the inhabitants looked one another in the face, while this scene was exhibiting in their town. I should like to have been able to see their faces, and to hear their observations to each other at the time. This occurrence at home will, one would hope, teach the loval a little caution in speaking of the means which Napoleon employs (or rather which they say he employs) in order to get together and discipline his con-The jury would observe with how

much reproach Mr. Cobbett mentions the word "loyal" He would not suffer it to be believed that Napoleon would use such means to raise an army. He not only rendered it a vehicle of attack on this country; but as a defence of the emperor of France; he would not permit the country to believe the tyranny of Bonaparte. So that the author meant to represent that the treatment of ministers was as tyrannical as the chaining together the conscipts of France. Whatever the author had to alledge; he would he patiently heard He had considered the paper attentively, and could give it no character but that which he had to-

"Mr. Cobbett rose to address the court and jury in his own defence. He would be as short in what he should say, as justice to himself would allow him. The inquisitors of Spain, he said, clother ed those who were just going to the stake, with garments that made them look like so many devils, and painted them with hellish colours, so that the people might think them objects that were not fit to live. As for himself, he wished the jury to put no other constituetion on his words than what they fairly imported. The question before them was of motive and intentions; and if they believed them, they would believe any thing But before he went further, he would notice one or two of the calumnies that had been sent forth against him. They could not have walked the streets without observing placards on the walls, which described him to be exactly the opposite to what he was. He was distinctly charged by one person, who received a maion of 2001. per annum, in state reasions at the foot of a call be one of a set of pictures the fit of t blished, to write and print against reform, which it stated he had received from lord Sidmouth On the 11th inst. he wrote to lord Sidmouth, to know if there were any found-tion for such a charge, and his lerdship returned for answer that "it was wholly groundless." He held his lordship's letter in his hand.

A set of hars much similar to those to whom he had alluded, led by way of pre-paration for the present attack, pursued him in newspapers, placarda, and in every manner they could suggest, to vilify and degrade him. The floating charges against him were of a vague and loose nature. The information stated him to an ill-disposed and suditious person, and did what he had done from hatred to his majesty and government. That was saying his intention was evil; that he meant to injure 1 is country He denied that he had availed himself of the distance at which he lived from town to keep off the present trial; on the contrary, he was anxious that it should come en with all possible dispatch. He had not made use of the word "cyal," as a term of reproach, and the jury, if they hid been accustomed to read, must know the truth of what he said, except when claimed as a sort of exclusive loyally. Every one must know his meaning to be by that word an irorical application to these hypecrites, who affected loyalty or any thing else. The attorney general knew the whr le paragraph to be satirical; -a criticism on lord Castle-reagh's bill, the mischie from which he had been very forward in anticipating .-But, oh! says lord Castlerengh, you cannot mean me, you must mean the hing—" speaking of flogging, you cannot mean me" Why, by and bye a minister were pelted in the streewith mud, we should be told the m4 was thrown at the ki g, and not at ne mi-There was nothing in e paper to obstruct the king, or to exe dislike against the government. If it informstion had said, he had intend to attack lord Castlereogh, he shout admit the The forced construion on his words was obvious, he is ridiculing the measure, and in says "flog them," he meant nothing more han a ridicule of lord Castlere gh. e use made of Bonaparte's treatment his soldiers Bonapatte's treatment of the local was to make the tirent of the local militia a warning temisters to desist militia a warning temisters to desist from that measure. Fore we never to complain of soldier soldier flogged to death, was no tele, no pen, to move