

ONE OF THE MOST
Elegant & healthy Situations
about the city, for a private dwelling, will be
disposed on the premises, on the 31st of
Monday, 31 September, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—
The lot on Mulberry street near the Cathed-
ral, and in the neighborhood of N. Charles-
street. It is 23 feet in front, binding on a 20
feet alley, 151 feet to an alley 20 feet wide—
The improvements are a very convenient two
story brick house, with black building a hand-
some yard in front, a stable and pig yard in
rear, and two brick houses on the back all of
which are constantly under rent. The lot is
subject to a small ground rent—A burgess may
be expected to the above desirable property, as
the owner intends removing to the country—
The whole will be sold by the or separate to
suit purchasers. The place may be seen and
the terms, which will be accommodating,
known by applying on the premises, or to the
subscribers.
Wm. G. HANDS & Co.
Auctioneers.

August 31
FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT 2 STORY FRAME
House & Lot,
Fronting 17 feet 6 inches on Wilks street,
and running back 60 feet to a 10 feet alley—
together with a snug brick KITCHEN near
the Causeway, F. P. It is an excellent place
for a store—the whole subject to an annual
rent of \$15 91. Also two elegant
burnished gilt Looking Glasses, 10 inches by
18; four do 28 inches by 18; two do 25 by
15; sundry Pictures; household & Kitchen
Furniture, &c. &c. too tedious to particularize.
If the above property should not be sold at pri-
vate sale before the 31 day of September next,
it will on that day, at 11 o'clock, be sold at
public auction, on the premises. For terms
and other particulars, please apply to the sub-
scribers on the premises.
ROBERT WILLIS—or, to
Wm G HANDS & Co. Auctioneers.
August 27

TO MANUFACTURERS.
The subscriber having his lat cylinder in
good order, and having had several applica-
tions to calculate goods at his own manufac-
tory, respectfully inform his friends and the
public in general, that he will receive orders
for *Flax Linen* to be calculated at a very moder-
ate price. Every application will be at-
tended to with punctuality; the Goods must
be sent to his Warehouse, No. 137, Market
street, on Monday and Tuesday every week,
to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and
will be delivered on the next Saturday.
Persons wishing to send their goods are
requested to mark them on the two ends of
each piece.
He has on hand from his own manufac-
tory, an extensive assortment of *CALICOES*
of various descriptions and new and
fashionable patterns, *Shawls*, *Han Kerchiefs*,
Woolen Curries, *Bed Spreads*, *Fursey Goods*,
Yarn, and a variety of other goods, which
he offers for sale on liberal credit for ap-
proved paper, or at low prices for cash.
He will print on commission at a moderate
price.
Cash will be given for *Damaged Whites*.
L. L. LANNAY
August 25

Sale by Auction.
ON THURSDAY,
The 13th September, at 12 o'clock, at the
Premises, will be sold on a liberal credit,
the following real estate, to-wit: A
dwelling PLA-CATION in the late William
M. Cubbin, eq. 3 or 4 miles from the city of
Baltimore—containing about 90 acres of land
on which is erected, a comfortable brick
dwelling and kitchen, mch and cow house,
barn and stables brick negro quarter and work
shop. The orchard is planted with 500 Fruit
trees, now in perfection, and are of every
choice selection; the farm is divided in 12 ele-
ven fields; under good fence, and three lots set
in clover; one half of said tract of land is hea-
vily timbered, and will cut from 20 to 40 cord
of wood per acre. It runs two miles on Black
River, which abounds with fine fish and wild
fowl in its season.
Immediately after the above, will be sold,
25 NEGROES—men, women and child-
ren.
C. O. MULLER, Auctioneer.
August 8

Madam Lacombe's & Madam
Mauran's
Young Ladies' Academy.
Madam Lacombe and Madam Mauran respec-
tfully inform their friends and the public
generally, that Tuition, in the various depart-
ments of their Academy, will recommence on
Monday next, the third day of September.
The terms of instruction in the Introductory
School are reduced, and several new arrange-
ments are made, which, it is presumed, will
greatly facilitate the improvement of the pu-
pils, and render this juvenile department of
the Academy still more extensively useful.
August 28

The Columbia Academy
Again Open for the reception of
YOUNG LADIES,
AS BOARDERS ON DAY SCHOOLS,
On the first Monday in September.
Mrs GROOMBRIDGE,
Great favor for the extensive patronage she has
been honored with during six years residence
in Baltimore, a source for thank and the
public, that the report of her former suc-
cess in her school, is a source of satisfaction,
she is far from being satisfied with her
although she has twice Teachers, in which
ability and can compare, yet she has the
principal part of her time to the superior ad-
vantage of her pupils. Her progress she
does not enlarge upon, as the parents and
guardians of these young ladies have com-
mended her frequent opportunities of judging for
themselves, and in her public and private
examinations.
In 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 instructed in those lan-
guages, may have an opportunity of viewing the
pupils, &c. through their exertions, by apply-
ing to Mrs. Groombridge for the terms.
August 28

Fees and Taxes.
Persons who are a year for their fees and
taxes for the year ending hundred and nine,
and are required to settle their accounts,
if they do not, the public records
will be closed, and will compel me to execute
the same in respect to persons.
Wm MERRYMAN, SHIP & Colr.
August 31

THE WEIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
MONDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1810.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The communication of "A Friend to
Merit," is necessarily postponed till to-
morrow.
A Citizen thinks, that a man's politics
are unimportant as a qualification for of-
fice! Besides this objection to his es-
say, we have pledged ourselves not to
publish any animadversions on the can-
didates of this district, without knowing
the author in every case.
We are also compelled to postpone
Dr. S's communication until to-morrow.

HUMBLE APOLOGY.
We lately published an article headed
"Mr. Pinkney"—but he is hereby made
known to all the political friends of our
country, that he is not the author of the
extraordinary ambassador, that we did not
acquire the English title of *Doctor*—D.
C. I.—Therefore resolved, that "Mr.
Pinkney" be erased, rubbed, cancelled,
and blotted out—and that "Doctron Pink-
ney" be inserted in its stead.

INFAMOUS.
The schooner *Dash*, arrived at Nor-
folk from Cape Henry, brings the com-
plaint and petition of fifteen American
seamen who were decoyed into Christo-
pher's service, by a renegade American
captain named Spalding. They are
still detained. The printer of the Nor-
folk 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 morning last, the dwelling
house No. 46 Hanover street, was set
on fire by a rat, who conveyed a lighted
candle from the hearth to a closet where
the hole was. The flames were luckily
extinguished before much damage was
done.

The honorable Francis-James Jack-
son and suite, we are told, had arrived at
New York in the steam boat from Al-
bany; and we are likely to lose by a vol-
untary departure, the company of a ruf-
fian spy, whom our government had not
the courage to expel.

Died—at Annapolis, on Thursday
evening last, JOHN MUIR, Esq. President
of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

COMMUNICATION.
At a meeting of the 7th regt. in Kel-
ly's Old Fields, on Saturday last, there
appeared on the ground Messrs Moore
and McKim, Barney and Little, the pre-
sent candidates for seats in the 12th

After the exercises and dinner we
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 their
suffrages at the next election for a seat
in Congress; he was induced to do it,
from a conviction of having done his du-
ty; although honour, had gone forward
to 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
injuring our enemies, (for enemies he
must call them) but when he saw that
the laws were too weak to support that
system, he had consented to the repeal
by substituting the non-intercourse law
in its place; he thought that was the
best mode; 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. McKim, after thanking the peo-
ple for their support at the last election,
informed them, that he was a candidate
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; say-
ing, that on such occasions it is very
difficult to please every person; but to
give satisfaction had been his sincere
wish.

Commodore Barney, informed the
people, that he had been a candidate four
years ago; that then, he had received
from that district a very handsome sup-
port, for which he now took the oppor-
tunity of thanking them; that by the
laws of Maryland he had been duly e-
lected, 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
declined a poll in favor of Mr.
McKim; he now declared himself a can-
didate, and hoped he should be supported
not only by his old friends, but by
those who had supported his adversary;
that he did conceive that Mr. McKim his
present opponent was not entitled to
their suffrage. A voter under the sig-
nature of "Electer" who was friendly
to Mr. McKim, had said that he (J. B.)
wished to "squeeze" himself into pub-
lic stations; he had no such ideas; he
had been a candidate before, and at the
time of Mr. McKim; and he did not
conceive how his coming forward at this
time could be called squeezing himself
into public stations; but as he was in-
formed by Gen. Stansbury, that in con-
sequence 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.

McKim, as respects his conduct during
the two last sessions of Congress.
Col. Little, said he had been a candi-
date before, and had also retired; that
he was again a candidate and solicited
their suffrages; 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 so-
licited him to offer himself to them
for their suffrages; that he was no phi-
losopher to be so, but he knew well
personal and private interests, and the
interest of the nation; that such would
be his principles should he be elected.
Mr. Little was called upon to know if he
opposed Capt. Moore; he replied he said,
he stood for the county, and that con-
gress had decided that, the only requi-
site necessary for a candidate was, that
of being 25 years of age, seven years a
citizen of the U. S. and a resident 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. Stansbury made a few observa-
tions on that subject, and the company
broke up.

It would appear that Col. Little stands
upon the general grounds, that the high-
est on the poll, will be entitled to his
seat, whether from the county or the
city. Mr. McKim declared, that unless
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, al-
though congress had decided in that way,
he would decline in favour of the can-
didate 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 candidate
from the city? Does his residing a cross
the street, which divides the city from
the county, (when his constant occupa-
tion is in the city,) make him a county-
man? 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."
[To be concluded.]

ME. EDITOR,
Though there are in your short "Short
Readings" some things that I do not
comprehend, they contain much matter
which I admire. Their bold and inde-
pendent spirit becomes the times. I
wish I could see more of this spirit in
the public papers in general. But would
it not be well to descend more to parti-
culars? You have pointed out the "root
of the evil"—is it not necessary to show
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 doctors have applied anodynes,
and finding one ineffectual, "tried some
other herb," till the patient finding the dis-
ease "rather growing worse," consults
his own safety, and finds it necessary to
"try some other physician." It is not
the design of our short readings to in-
trude on the province of the faculty. If
we put ourselves in the way of a reme-
dy, by employing physicians who under-
stand the duty of their profession, and
will do it, and then follow their direc-
tions, we shall have done all that pru-
dence requires.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK.
On the meeting of Congress last fall,
and during their long session, no senti-
ment was ever more universal in this or
any other country, than that something
must be done, unless our despoilers gave
"indemnity for the past, and security
for the future"—and that this something
must necessarily consist of energetic
measures—in remedy commensurate
with the evil. Our case required the
wisdom and spirit of every friend to
his country in congress, purified of party
spirit, 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 sanc-
tuary of our national councils, nothing
but mischief was expected. From the
great source of our wrongs, they could
neither perceive injury, nor feel insult;
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 irre-
sistible), and to have acted accordingly.
Instead of this, they met the fire leaders
of the most formidable enemies America
has, or ever can have, on the charitable
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 opponents seemed disposed to con-
sider them.

This was not the greatest disappoint-
ment 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-
haps a sickly, shallow, and false sense of
duty), affected to consult popular opin-
ion, which they appear to have consid-
ered as indifferent to every thing but offices
and national honours, as dead to their
country's injuries and independence, as
themselves.

Every man of common sense, (and
there were many who carried their com-
mon sense to Washington, though few
appear 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 insults and aggressions.—
Our representatives certainly ought to
have known, what has now become our
duty to make them feel—that tame sub-
mission universally provokes contumely
and contempt. They presumed on "in-
demnity for the past, and security for the
future," for themselves; while they aban-
doned the nation, oppressed with in-
tolerable and accumulated wrongs, with-
out a single manly effort for either.

The stumbling block which lay be-
tween them and their duty, was—the de-
lusion of false pride and party spirit, ra-
ther than cowardice or want of intelli-
gence.

It was the determination of England
that America should be disgraced and
disgraced. Her faction were deter-
mined to fix the responsibility of this re-
mittance of disgrace upon the majority of
republican representatives. Nothing was
wanting but the firmness, energy, and
union of the majority, to have filled the
great body of the nation, and to have
made a stand that would have awed and
abashed the adversary. The well-mean-
ing federalists did not shrink their duty,
as pledged partisans, (and they pretended
nothing more), to urge those energetic
measures which they have always
professed to approve. The republicans
as patriots had not the courage to adopt
what they had previously censured as
partisans.

From his first labor in the cradle, the
American Hercules had grown up to
bloated manhood upon a system of air
weather policy. He has sat at ease, or
roamed at large unmolested and unpro-
voked, till the very flies that hover
round him to suck his blood, fancy them-
selves his keepers, and his dictators.—
Our members of congress, with a few
exceptions, a swarm of sun shine pa-
trials, generated by the heat of party spi-
rit for the fifth of our caucuses. They
bluster, and "live their little day," in
the congenial warmth that begets 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 ex-
pected for the cause having been so
long delayed. 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. The case was with-
in session, it was thought proper that a
certain portion of the population of Eng-
land should be trained to arms. In
1810, lord Castlereagh brought in his
bill, by which the local militia might be
called out for 20 days. When the Cam-
bridgehire militia was called out, some
disaffected persons in the Isle of Ely
caused men 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 received.—
The German legion who were thus cal-
led in, is composed of a body of brave
men, who, when Hanover was overrun,
quitted the country, and entering into
his majesty's service, have conducted
themselves with bravery. Mr. Wardle,
in a motion in the house of commons,
had proposed to disband the German le-
gion, against which Mr. Huskisson offered
sufficient reasons. A paragraph soon
after appeared in the Courier, which he
would read:

"The mutiny amongst the local mil-
itia, which broke out at Ely, was fortu-
nately suppressed on Wednesday, by the
arrival of four squadrons 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 Wednesday, and a part
was remitted. A stoppage for their
knapsacks 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 arrears. The first division of the
German legion halted yesterday at New-
market, on their return to Bury"—*Courier*, (ministerial) newspaper, Saturday,
June 24, 1809.

With this paragraph, as a text to a
sermon, had Mr. Cobbett headed his pa-
per.
The attorney general then read the al-
leged libel, the chief point of which is
as follows:
"Well done, lord Castlereagh! This
is just what it was thought your plan
would produce. Well said, Mr. Hus-
kisson! It really was not with out rea-
son that you dwelt, with so much ear-
nestness, upon the great utility of the
foreign troops whom Mr. Wardle ap-
peared 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

disposition to defend the country, at the
risk of their lives. Let Mr. Wardle
say, whether the German legion are of
no use—Five hundred lashes each!—Aye
that is right! Flog them! flog them!
flog them! They deserve it, and a great
deal more. They deserve a flogging at
every meal time. Lash them daily,
lash them daily! What, shall the ma-
cals dare to mutiny and that too, when
the German legion is so near a hand!
Lash them—lash them—lash them!—
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! Flog them!
Base rascals! Mutiny for the price of
a goose's skin; and then upon the appear-
ance of the German soldiers, they take a
flogging as quietly as so many trunks of
goods! I do not know what sort of a
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 loyal
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-
scripts."

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
empire of France; he would not per-
mit the country to believe the tyranny
of Bonaparte. So that the author meant
to represent that the treatment of minis-
ters was as tyrannical as the chaining to-
gether the conscripts of France. What-
ever the author had to allege; he would
be patiently heard. He had considered
the paper attentively, and could give it
no character but that which he had de-
scribed it to be.

"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, clothed
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 construc-
tion on his words than what they fairly
imported. The question before them
was of *motives and intentions*; and if they
believed them, they would believe every
thing. But before he went further, he
would notice one or two of the column-
ists 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 ex-
actly the opposite to what he was. He
was distinctly charged by one person
who received a pension of 200l. per an-
num, in some expressions at the foot of
a caricature, being one of a set of pic-
tures designated as biny illustrations of
the life of William Cobbett, with having
received 4000l. as his loyalty was es-
tablished, to write and print against re-
form, which it stated he had received
from lord Sidmouth. On the 10th inst.
he wrote to lord Sidmouth, to know if
there were any foundation for such a
charge, and his lordship returned an-
swer that "it was wholly groundless."
He held his lordship's letter in his hand.
A set of liars much similar to those to
whom he had alluded, led by way of pre-
paration for the present attack, pursued
him in newspapers, placards, 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
be an ill disposed and seditious person, and
did what he had done from hatred to his
majesty and government. This was
saying his intention was evil; that he
meant to injure his 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 con-
trary, he was anxious that it should come
on with all possible dispatch. He had
not made use of the word "loyal," as a
term of reproach, and the jury, if they
had been accustomed to read, must
know the truth of what he said, except
when claimed as a sort of exclusive loy-
alty. Every one must know his mean-
ing to be by that word an ironical appli-
cation to these hypocrites, who affected
loyalty or any thing else. The attorney
general knew the whole paragraph to be
satirical;—a criticism on lord Castle-
reagh's bill, the mischief from which he
had been very forward in anticipating—
But, oh! says lord Castlereagh, you
cannot mean me, you must mean the
king—speaking of flogging, you can-
not mean me." Why, by and by it a
minister were pelted in the street with
mud, we should be told the mud was
thrown at the king, and not at the mi-
nister. There was nothing in the paper
to obstruct the king, or to excite dislike
against the government. If the informa-
tion had said, he had intended to attack
lord Castlereagh, he should admit the
fact. The forced construction on his
words was obvious, he was ridiculing
the measure, and in saying "flog them,"
he meant nothing more than a ridicule
of lord Castlereagh. The use made of
Bonaparte's treatment of his soldiers
was to make the treatment of the local
militia a warning to ministers to desist
from that measure. Were we never to
complain of soldiers being ill-treated?
If we were to see a soldier flogged to
death, was no tongue, no pen, to move