

in his defence? The object was to ridicule the measure so as to cause the practice to be done away for the future.—A young fellow, with a smock frock, sentenced to five hundred lashes, for mutiny! But this was not a mutiny—a squabble about a marching guinea.—He told lord Castlereagh, that by that measure he had just made these men soldiers enough to dislike labour, and yet not soldierly enough to cease to be labourers.

The man who meant to excite dissatisfaction in the army, would not have taken such open measures as had been impudently done; he would have proceeded more secretly and insidiously. If every passage that is written were to admit of such forced constructions as had been put upon his paper, the press must be silent, or writers would have to confine their columns to the praises of men in power. The employment of the German troops was that circumstance which had excited his indignation; to see these foreigners brought to superintend, or perhaps to inflict punishment on misled young men, who had been concerned in the squabble at Ely, excited indignation in his bosom more than the punishment itself. Our ancestors had always disliked foreign troops; and almost every body disliked them, and surely that dislike could not be construed into anything Jacobinical.

There were no fewer than four or five German generals who were of the British staff, and one of whom even commanded an English general. Since the year 1786 this force has increased from 24 to 34,000 men. We had 34,124 foreigners, four generals, four lieutenant-generals, and 19 colonels. There was also a Frenchman, of the name of Montalembert, on the staff in Sussex, and two Frenchmen at a dock-yard in Wales—that was directly against law. Both the acts of parliament, by which German troops are allowed to be in England, were in truth, merely acts of indemnity, for the declaration of rights and other statutes had declared the holding places of trust by foreigners, either civil or military, illegal. There are no less than 773 German officers in our service, and including foreigners of other nations, there were 1519 foreign officers in our pay. Of the number of foreign troops in our service, not more than four or five thousand men had been enlisted in this country—many of the 34,000 had even been enlisted in Spain—taken out of the prisons there, having been in Dupont's army! Why then were these men brought to superintend the lashing the backs of his own countrymen? It had been asserted that the German troops had behaved bravely at the battle of Talavera. He knew the contrary to be the fact. He had a letter from an officer of the horse artillery, lieutenant Frederick Reed, an officer high in government, in the office of ordinance, in which it was asserted that from the cowardice of the German legion, some English regiments would have been cut off, if the 29th had not come to their assistance. This was confirmed to him by several officers who had slept at his house in Bouley, after their arrival in England. A German officer of the name of Landreth had indeed seized a standard, and endeavoured to rally his countrymen, but it was found impossible. With respect to their conduct in quarters he was himself able to form some estimate, as he lived in the neighbourhood where they were quartered. But he would first read a document, which would show what had been their conduct even in Germany. [Mr Cobbett then read a letter from the Archduke Charles to the duke of Brunswick O. S., reproaching the excesses committed by his corps in Saxony.] These were the very men now in our pay. On their landing in England, they were quartered in the Isle of Wight, where they committed every species of brutal excess—from whence they were sent to Ireland on account of their enormities. They had even been accused of committing two murders. A landlord who had refused them liquor, had been attacked by them with swords, in his own bar, in the most ferocious manner; and the terror of the inhabitants of Newport exceeded anything that had been seen in this country. At Guadeloupe, the 60th regiment were told that had run away. The depot of that regiment was at Lymington, and was filled up principally with foreigners, and vagabonds taken from our ports—whence they were shipped off to the 60th regiment in the West Indies, where they had an opportunity of showing their bravery—by running away. Under these impressions he had written the article in question; and he trusted that the jury would see that it could arise from no evil intention, but from the irritation of his feelings alone. He wrote the article from no bad motives. Every advantage he possessed was prospective: all his prospects, his property, his publication, even the very trees he planted, all depended on the continuance of his majesty's government. His prospects denied the assertion. He could not be so stupid, so senseless, or so absurd, as to desire the overthrow of the government under which he lived. He called on the jury to make their case his own, and if they did that, he was sure they would acquit him.

The Attorney General thought that Mr Cobbett would have better consulted his interest, if, instead of the defence he had made, he had admitted, as the other defendants had, that he had published a libel—in stead of adding to it, by the scandal he had uttered in his defence. He was not a constant reader of Mr Cobbett's Register; but it had not fallen in his way to see many publica-

that Mr. Cobbett was a man more sincere than aimed against.

Mr. Cobbett in defending himself, had dispraised the taste and style of the alleged libel. But as to the evil intentions imputed to him for that publication, he stated that as a mere trifle—as to any wickedness of intention, that was quite out of sight. It would be of no consequence to any one what opinion Mr Cobbett might be; but he the attorney general would ask the jury, had Mr Cobbett merely offered an opinion on the subject? He would ask the jury, was there any thing like discussion in the paper? Did Mr Cobbett in that paper, seem to think there was any wiser course than that adopted by the legislature?—did he think it would be the wiser course to wait the arrival of the enemy, ere the people should be trained to arms?—or did he wish to prevent the people from submitting to any measure of that sort? It must be remembered that this paper appeared after a legislative measure had been passed by which a military force had been embodied, and after a mutiny had taken place, for which punishment had been awarded, although a part of that punishment had been remitted: the object then of Mr. Cobbett must have been again to light up the flame of discord, by holding out that the German legion was brought for the purpose of flogging our soldiers, who were forced into the army by measures more tyrannical than those of Buonaparte. [The attorney general read several passages from the libel, on which he commented with very great acrimony.] What could Mr. Cobbett mean but to reproach and taunt the local militia for having submitted to be flogged? Did he not mean to ridicule them for being so dastardly?—Surely he did; and meant also to excite the people of Ely to rescue the soldiers from the punishment of the law. Could any man of common sense doubt that he meant to reproach the people of Ely for having patiently witnessed that scene? One word he must say on the scandal which Mr. Cobbett had cast on the gallant German Legion.—That among 12 thousand men, some might have misconducted themselves, he would not deny; but he could maintain, there never was a military corps in this kingdom of whom there was so little complaint, or so little cause of complaint.

The question before the court & jury was not however, on the merits or demerits of the German legion; the question for the jury to decide was, whether that mischievous paper which had been read had it not in view to hold up these brave men to obloquy and contempt, and to excite in the minds of the military disobedience and resistance, and in those of the people at large of this country a disposition to discount and disaffection. Lord Ellenborough observed, that the question was, whether the publication that had been read was of the noxious tendency imputed to it. The defendant had stated that he laboured under great calumny—whether that was the fact he knew not; but the jury he was sure, would consider the defendant as a man whose character or situation was totally unknown to them. The defendant had stated, that this was, in his opinion, a mere squabble about a marching guinea, but how that could be otherwise considered than as an act of mutiny his lordship was at a total loss to discover. The defendant had laid his claim to discuss the utility or propriety of employing foreign troops. Every individual had a right in temperate terms to offer his opinion of the policy or expediency of any public measure. And no person could or would have questioned a temperate and qualified discussion of that subject. No person, in the situation he filled, could have objected to that discussion. But the intention was principally to be looked at, and how was it to be collected? By a fair consideration of the import of the publication, which if it imported mischief, must be intended to mean mischief. His lordship read a paragraph of what Mr Cobbett had said in his defence, respecting this subject, that seemed to convey an idea that the employment of the foreign troops had been with a view to punish the British army. If it had been doubtful whether those observations were intended to have been the meaning, they might take his own words: "I should not have said so much of the German Legion if they had not been brought to flog the backs of my own countrymen." What was the probable effect of such a publication? Had it not a tendency to loosen all the links and ties of military subordination? Must he not be understood to have intended that? Another passage went to this: "As many cruelties are committed by you here as by Buonaparte." This was the scope of the publication; and it rested with the jury to say, whether the publication was that of a man whose zeal had overstepped his discretion, or whose heart it was not calculated to loosen those bonds of society by which the country was held together, and to excite animosity, so as that it should come under the well merited description of a seditious libel. His lordship, for his own part had no hesitation in stating it, with full confidence, his decided opinion, that it was a most seditious libel.

The jury consulting together, shortly returned a verdict without going out of court, finding the defendant—GUILTY.

Philadelphias in 6 weeks. Spoke Aug. 27, at 42 50, long 60 30, ship Franklin, of Newport, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

The Industry was captured and carried into Norway last year, having a cargo of tobacco—was condemned at the first trial, but acquitted on appeal.

Port of Marblehead  
Arrived last week, captain Dennis, from Corunna—Left at Corunna, June 12, brig Sally & Betsey, Dolliver, of Boston, brought in by the Goldfinch brig, and cleared; brig Squirel, of Philadelphia; brig Susan & William of Baltimore, to sail for the Isle of May in 10 days. At Santander, June 5, schooner Britannia, Bunker, of Beverly, detained by the French; ship Radius, Hartshorn, of New York, do. At St Sebastians, in the stream May 24, ship Franklin, Hay, Boston, with cargo; Sally, Scott, do. do. In the Mole, ship Wells Lamson, of Salem, no cargo; brig Fox, Collins, Philadelphia, do; Andrew, Leiggins, do; St. Tammany, New York, do; Mary Ann, do; Enterprise, Brown, Salem, do; schr Kitty, Woodbury, do; Betsey, Holmes do; Salem, Cheever, do with cargo. In Passage, ship Eagle, Ashton, Philadelphia, with cargo; Hawk Brown, Baltimore, do; Commodore Rogers, no cargo; Gen Wilkinson, of Boston, from London, with cargo; schooner Trim of Baltimore, no cargo; Post Boy, do; Elenor, Gore, New York, do; Young, Connecticut; brig Santier, New York, cargo; Roe Buck, Philadelphia no cargo; schooner Spencer, of New York, do; Prosper, do; Exchange, of Baltimore, do—July 30, on the Grand Bank, spoke schooner Two Friends of Princetown, 12 days out.

Port of New York, August 30.  
ARRIVED,  
U. S. brig Argus, from a cruise.  
Spanish brig Friends, Rosell, 18 days from Havana, with sugar and logwood, bound to London, put in here leaky.  
Schr Sally and Betsey, Howes, 11 days from Matanzies, with sugar.

August 31.  
Arrived, ship Joseph, Lakenan, of Newburyport, 52 days from Belfast, with linens, glassware, &c. Left ship New York Packet, Cozigan, for New York in 10 days; ship Melancho, Jenkins, for do in 6 days; brig Betsey, Davenport, for Boston in a few days; schr Packet, Preble, for Boston in 3 days; brig Hetty, and Union, of New York, both just arrived; ship Favorite, Stewart, for New York in ten days; and brig Jefferson, for do, both with passengers. Aug. 18th, in lat. 42 50, long 64, spoke schr Eunice, Wallace, 54 days from Dublin for New York, with passengers. Same day was boarded by the British schr Club, and had John St. John, a seaman, with an American protection, and 4 passengers impressed. The names of the passengers were, Samuel Heron, Hugh Williamson, James Johnston, and Malcolm Crawford.  
Schr Comet, Park, 81 days from Tonnigen, in ballast.

FOR SALE,  
A valuable Negro WOMAN Slave, 17 years of age—she is a good Cook, &c. Apply to  
W. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers.  
She is not to be sold out of the city.  
August 30 d4t

John H. Browning & Co.  
12, FELL'S STREET, F. POINT,  
Have just received from Boston, 1 CASE  
CONTAINING  
Edge Tools of Faxon's make,  
Among which are,  
Ship Carpenters' Axes and Adzes  
House do. do.—and  
Proper Wood-Cutters do.  
They have in Store, an offer for Sale on the low at terms.  
A General Assortment of  
Hardware and Cutlery.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS,  
Has just Received and for Sale,  
250-barrel Solt Tur; on  
IN STORE,  
37 bales Upland Cotton, suitable for retailing.  
With a General Assortment of  
Bar, Bolt, Nail and Spike Iron  
Patent and other Cambooses  
Spikes, from 3/4 to 10 inches long  
Wrought and Cut Nails.

HERRINGS, SHAD, PORK & LARD.  
August 29 d4t

HORSE & GIG.  
A new GIG made in Philadelphia, in the first style, and on a new plan, with a set of best full plated Harness—And, a handsome Grey HORSE, fit for saddle or harness. For sale at Mr Worley's Tavern.  
Sept 1 d4t

Stray MARE.  
Strayed from the Subcriber, on Wednesday the 28th ult. a Dark Bay Mare about 14 hands 2 inches high—banded S on the left shoulder, nine years old. I will give a reward of Four Dollars to any person for finding and bringing the said Mare home.  
WILLIAM MILLS  
64, South street.  
Sept 1 d4t

Remarkably Cheap!  
PROFILES, Likenesses, elegantly painted in colors for One Dollar—the likeness warranted striking.  
MINIATURES, painted as usual—Also, Pain Profiles, four for 25 cents.  
S. DEWEY,  
No 110, Market street.  
Attendance from 7 A.M. till 10 o'clock; from 2 o'clock P.M. till 9 in the evening.  
August 31 d4t

FOR SALE,  
The Schooner MARY-ANN,  
In Frederick-street dock—about 50 tons burden; in good order and sails remarkably fast.  
ALSO,  
The Schooner HENRY,  
In Frederick-street dock—about 45 tons, and is well calculated for the Bay trade.—Apply to  
THOMAS SPRIGG,  
No. D. 2nd St. of  
August 27 d4t

REGULAR PACKET.  
THE SCHOONER  
MAJAC & JANE  
CENTERVILLE PACKET.  
Will sail from the upper end of Bowley's wharf every WEDNESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and LEAVE CENTERVILLE every SATURDAY MORNING at the same hour.  
BENJAMIN CALDER  
July 25 2aw 1A0

To Journeymen Shoemakers.  
WANTED by the subscriber, in the city of Washington, a FOREMAN to the Shoe-making business, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. A man who is a family, capable of conducting a small manufactory, might be sure of a permanent situation, at least so long as the business is carried on by JOHN MINCHIE,  
New Jersey avenue.  
August 31 d4t

This is to give Notice,  
THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Thomas Jones, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, at or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate.  
NATHAN LONG, Adm'r.  
August 29 d4t

D. Church's Cough Drops.  
A medicine unequalled by any other in the world since first discovered by Dr. Church; it has restored to health many thousands of the most eminent objects, both in America and Europe, that were ever known to exist both in Europe, America and the West-Indies, and often when every other medicine had been used without effect, and he must be content of the facility conuted in curing it. It is a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy in catarrhs, soreness of the chest, tickling in the throat, tightness in the chest, whooping cough, sore throat, wheezing, croup, led pneumonia, spitting of blood, soreness of the breast and stomach, Ac. asthma and consumption, and all disorders of the breast and lungs.  
Sold (by appointment) at  
G. & R. WHITE'S  
Lottery Office & Patent Medicine Store, corner of Market street & St. Paul's Lane.

THIS DAY  
Received from Philadelphia,  
A New Work—suitable for Magistrates, Guardians and Conveyancers,  
EXTENDED, THE  
American Clerk's Instructor.  
Containing a variety of useful Precedents; amongst which are—Bonds, Bills, Deeds, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Mortgages, Surrenders, Conveyances, Letters of License, Conveyances, Petitions, Warrants, Grants, Powers of Attorney, Notes, Receipts, Articles of Agreement, Inventories, and many other instruments of writing.  
To which are added,  
Letters on various Subjects.  
Price 1 dollar. Please apply to  
WARNER & HANNA, AND  
JOHN VANCE & Co.  
July 9 d

BLACKSMITHS.  
Two or three BLACKSMITHS wanted.  
Apply to  
ENOCH & JESSE LEHRING

SHIP NEWS.  
Port of Salem, August 26.  
Arrived,  
Brig Industry, Cook, 72 days from Christiansia in Norway, with iron glass & alum. Left brig Belvoir, Allen, the

NOTICE.  
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cator & Owens, was dissolved on the 16th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having claims, and those indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on William Owens for settlement—who is alone authorized to settle the concerns.  
JOHN CATOR,  
WILLIAM OWENS.

William Owens  
Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still continues the GROCERY BUSINESS, at the old stand of Cator & Owens, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of Goods, in his usual Country merchant's and others can be supplied on the best of terms.  
August 30 2aw 4t

A NEW NOVEL,  
This morning published entitled  
A Sailor's Friendship  
Containing a  
A SOLDIER'S LOVE  
Two volumes in one—Price, one dollar.  
DEDICATED  
To the memory of a departed hero, a great and good man, a patriot, and a philanthropist;—to the remembrance of the domestic graces, and public virtues of the late  
LORD DUNCAN.  
ALSO,  
To one far away; to my friend and benefactor; to him whose goodness is my boast, and whose affection my joy; to my brother!  
I gratefully Dedicate,  
A Soldier's Love.  
Please apply to the publisher—  
WARNER & HANNA.  
And at all the Book stores in this city,  
August 29 d

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 Citizens of this State.  
1 Prize of \$50,000  
2 " " 25,000  
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5 " " 2,500 tickets each 20,000  
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8000 " " 12 " 36,000  
10410 Prizes 300,000  
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30000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars each, 300,000  
Discount 15 per cent.  
Part of the Prizes to be determined as follows:  
The first three thousand tickets that are drawn, to be entitled to 12 draws, each. 1st drawn ticket after 3,000 are drawn \$1000  
Do. 4,000 500  
Do. 5,000 500  
Do. 6,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1 to 250, inclus. } 250 tick.  
Do. 7,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 7001 to 7250, inclu. } 250 tick.  
Do. 8,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 8001 to 8250 inclus. } 250 tick.  
Do. 9,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 9001 to 9250 inclus. } 250 tick.  
Do. 10,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 10001 to 10250 incl. } 250 tick.  
Do. 11,000 800,000  
Do. 12,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 12001 to 12250 incl. } 250 tick.  
Do. 13,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 13001 to 13250 incl. } 250 tick.  
Do. 14,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 14001 to 14250, incl. } 250 tick.  
Do. 15,000 ————— 85,000  
Do. 16,000 ————— 500  
Do. 17,000 ————— 1,000  
Do. 18,000 ————— 500  
Do. 19,000 ————— 500  
Do. 20,000 ————— 25,000  
Do. 21,000 ————— 500  
Do. 22,000 ————— 500  
Do. 23,000 ————— 1,000  
Do. 24,000 ————— 500  
Do. 25,000 ————— 5,000  
Do. 26,000 ————— 500  
Do. 27,000 ————— 1,000  
Do. 28,000 ————— 500  
Do. 29,000 ————— 10,000

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