

CIDER.
90 barrels of Clear and Pure CIDER,
New Landing and in Store at
SOLOMON G. ALBERS,
to whom please apply.
Sept 4

John D. Craig's
English, Mercantile, Arithmetic & Mathematical SCHOOL, opened at his former school room, No. 130, Baltimore street, on Monday, the 31st inst.
N. B. Not more than forty scholars will be admitted.
Sept 4

SAMUEL BROWN
Has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, that his ACADEMY was opened again this day. From the great forwardness of his new building he hopes to remove his family into it, in the course of next spring; when the lower as well as the upper story of the Academy house, will be occupied by his pupils. For the heavy expense, which he has incurred in purchasing and improving the excellent situation, of which he is now possessed, he asks no other remuneration than a continuance of the very generous patronage, with which he has been favored during the last fifteen years.
Sept 4

JUST RECEIVED,
A few more of the WONDERS of the CREATION, NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL. Being an account of the most remarkable mountains, rivers, lakes, cataacts, mineral springs, miscellaneous curiosities and antiquities of the world. Compiled from Geographers, historians, and travellers of the greatest celebrity.—In two volumes—by D. R. Preston, author of the Juvenile Instructor, &c.
[Price 2 dollars. 25 cts.]
LITERATURE,
A neat variety of Stationary Articles, viz. Large Drawing and Writing Paper of various kinds, thick and thin Post folio, best Letter Paper thick or thin, plain or gilt. Foolcap Paper, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Blotting Paper and paper cases, Merchants account books ruled for pounds, shillings & pence, or dollars and cents, to any given pattern on the shortest notice, and best terms.
Apply to
WARNER & HANNA.
August 3

THE Susquehanna Canal Lottery,
Is expected to be the 1st Lottery that will FINISH DRAWING
In this city—after its commencement, it will draw three days in each week, and will finish in 40 days, and will not be postponed under any pretence whatever, a single day.
In the above Lottery are
20,000
10,000
5,000
5,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
highest Prizes
Only 20,000 Ticket, and not two blanks to a prize
Tickets only \$7 each, for sale at
G. & R. WAITE'S
Truly Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market street & St. Paul's Lane.
The following Capital Prizes in the late Baltimore College Lottery, were all sold at G. & R. Waite's office, viz.

3706	prize of 10,000	10966	prize of 1000
3277	10,000	11884	1000
3235	1000	12490	1000
7686	1000	17161	1000
7215	1000	19334	1000
and of 500, 200 &c.			
3613	a prize of 5000		
1181	do. 3000		

And in former Lotteries, have been sold at their office, the following:

No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.
76974	30000	50356	5000
11231	25000	3169	5000
7199	25000	15293	3000
23929	20000	20885	2000
7117	20000	16617	2000
25564	15000	1756	2000
701	10000	25596	2000
23639	10000	28573	2000
543	10000	13904	2000
9097	10000	20310	2000
25285	10000	7593	2000
1549	10000	16269	2000
6977	5000	14425	1500
28500	5000	19894	1500
20799	5000	1783	1500
25865	5000	1525	1500
6135	5000	7440	1500
6107	5000		

And 23 prizes of \$1000—besides a very large proportion of 500, 200, &c. &c.
G. & R. Waite exchange at a moderate discount bills of the banks of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North and South Carolina, Chilcotie, Miami, Springfield, Louisiana, Kentucky, Marietta, Orleans, Ohio, Tennessee, &c. &c.
At the above Office is received,
An assortment of PLAYING CARDS,
CONSISTING OF
144 dozen sup. fine Black Lages
144 do American Healy VII.
144 do English Do
288 do Merry Andrew Do
288 do Highland Do
Also
500 do large and small blank Cards.
The above for sale by the gross, dozen, or single pack, on the most moderate terms.
Sept 4

NOTICE
Is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne Arundel county, or to some judge thereof in the recess of said court (after this notice shall have been published two months) for the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry indebted debtors," and of the several supplements thereto.
THOMAS KARNEY.
August 27, 1810

THE WEIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5, 1810.

THE ELECTIONS
In New Hampshire and Rhode-Island are supposed by many to have terminated in favour of federalism. As things have been so grossly mismanaged by nominal republicans during the three last sessions of congress, we candidly confess, we had rather see a few more feeds, in the House.—They are preferable to quids and dastardly republicans; and the increase of their numbers may drive the democrats from submission to union, energy, resistance—honour. But, the following little remark on the election from a New Hampshire republican paper, proves, that the five months' yawning at Washington, has benumbed democracy in the remotest corners of the Union:—
"We have seldom discovered a greater degree of APATHY among our republican brethren, than has been GENERALLY manifested."
Nevertheless, we consider the federalists not a little ungrateful, in thus endeavouring to exclude the other submission men from Congress; and ingratitude is a black sin.

Have not the majority made themselves liars at your nod?
Yes; they first adopted Campbell's report; resolved not to submit; and then rescinded all they had done or said.
When England assailed our flag, and murdered our seamen; did they not act with christian gentleness and dignified moderation?
Yes; they behaved with due submission; they did not demand life for life—they scorned the Leopard and Chesapeake, and began to talk about profit and loss, and very civilly agreed to accept such crumbs of commerce as England "permitted" us to pick up.
Our paper-constitution too, was intended to form a better union; to unite all for the protection of each;—but each citizen has not been protected by our energetic government—10,000 are estimated to be fighting the battles of England, having been kidnapped into her fleet. Did our magnanimous congress insist on their release, and the total abandonment of imprisonment?—You cannot accuse them of being so rude to O England!

Do you seek to revive Alexander Hamilton's banking schemes? Gallatin is as zealous for the British stockholders as you could be for your lives—and the House smiles on his projects—if that does not please you, there is another unconstitutional bank law before the senate. What more could you yourselves perform? Indeed, indeed, you are ungrateful. England has not required one grievance, nor expiated one single outrage; yet, our submission men send them our flour, cotton, rice and tobacco, and act towards her in all cases with due humility. Federalists could do no more—unless they should make a more formal renunciation of the Declaration of independence, and declare war against France to manifest our "filial piety" to Great Britain.—You could display more courage, we grant; for, to exhibit less would be impossible.

But, perhaps you are desirous of forming an alliance offensive and defensive with Mother Britain, Ferdinand VII. and Louis XVI. I? and would create a crusade in favour of the freedom of the seas, and freedom of conscience—you want to restore the Inquisition, and expel the infidel descendants of the Franks from Europe. Aye, there I have found you out—you are bold, ambitious, and exceedingly pious—but, go to—you are ungrateful. Query: Do you contemplate the recall of Aaron Burr and his attendant "spirits," in the first year of recovery?
See Doctor D. C. L. Pinkney's eulogium on British charity.

COMMUNICATION.
Mr. Editor,—I enclose you a copy of the 2d session of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed in 1810, which is still in force; and which I beg to be favour of you to publish, for the information of the voters of the 5th congressional district.
I think, Mr. M Kim was perfectly correct in declaring, that unless he should have the greatest number of votes of any candidate residing in the city, he would not serve; and it might be said, that without this he cannot serve, nor be legally elected. The law provides expressly, that "the 5th district shall be entitled to two representatives, one of which shall be a resident of Baltimore county, and the other a resident of Baltimore city." This language admits of no doubt; and whatever congress may think of the constitutionality of the law, it ought to be obligatory on the citizens of the state; if for no other reason than from the principle of justice which it recognizes. Although the city and county have a joint vote for both the representatives, to which the district is entitled, yet nothing can be more just & equitable than that one of them should be a resident of the county, and the other a resident of the city. I see no sacrifice in this on the part of Mr. M Kim or the city—a man residing but the width of a street without the limits of the city, cannot in the contemplation of the law, be considered as residing in it.
A Voter of the 5th District.

ROBERT EMMETT
"When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written." Anacreon Moore has seized on this last expiring wish of the brave and eloquent Robert Emmett, and with "a heart affectionately alive to the virtues, talents, and principles" of his fellow student, introduced to the celebrated Irish tune "The Brown Maid" the following elegant lines, as a testimonial of the ardor with which he cherishes the memory of Emmett:—
(Phil. E. Star.)
Oh! breathe not his name, let it sleep in the shade,
Where cold and unhonored his relics are laid,
Sad, silent, and dark be the tears that are shed,
As the night dew that fills on the grass o'er his head!
But the night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he sleeps:
And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

In our paper of today will be found some farther account of the sentence passed on William Cobbett for a libel—its severity is almost unparalleled in modern times. The libel for which he was convicted, is said to have been contained in certain remarks on the occasion of the German troops employed in England being called in to suppress a mutiny of the local militia in the island of Ely. Cobbett took occasion to comment with severity on the transaction in his Political Register; and declared, amongst other things, that the sword of despotic power was hung over the heads of the people by a heir—that their laws were oppressive, and justice oppression. It is much more wonderful that Cobbett, after having been the champion of despotic power, should now have become the strenuous advocate of the people—than that he should have been arbitrarily punished for supporting his lately acquired principles, and propagating doctrines the reverse of those which he had previously laboured to enforce. His punishment is indeed severe; but it will cease to surprise us, when we recollect that Montgomery, well known as the author of the "Wanderer of Switzerland" and other beautiful poetic effusions, was in the year 1795, sentenced to three months' imprisonment in York Castle, for having libelled the war then carrying on between Great Britain and France, by publishing (in the Iris), at the request of a stranger whom he had never before seen, a song written by a clergyman of Belfast nine months before he was banished, and which song had no more connection with the French war than with the late disastrous expedition to the Scheldt!
The profits of Cobbett's Weekly Register are said to have netted him eighteen thousand dollars per annum. This shows the great popularity of the work, and affords a key to Judge Grose's severity.
[Nat. Int.]

MR. PINKNEY
It seems that His Excellency William Pinkney, esq. has received the honorary title of Doctor of Civil Law—though in disposition prevented him from attending the august installation of the Chancellor. Is this preparatory to Mr. P's practising in the king's courts in England? Does it save him the labors of a study in the temple? At such a great crisis in the affairs of the two countries, is the nerve of our minister to be relaxed by honorary titles and princely civilities?
Are we to be a second time disgusted with an obsequious speech from Mr. P. on some public exhibition? Had the murmurs of his countrymen at his oration on my lord Somerville's sheep-shearing frolic, no power to dissuade him from making a similar exhibition before the duke of Gloucester? When his own name was tossed, could he find no other subject for his eloquence, than the "proud example which England sets to the world; that she sought for the unfortunate of every land, and consolation allowed her enquiry; that her generous spirit, like the angel of benevolence, looked through the globe for oppression to oppose, and misfortune to alleviate; that no doubt America would follow her example: and to use the phrase of a

great man, she would evince her "filial piety" by adopting the virtues of her parent?" This there are many noble minded men in the British dominions—there are public institutions which would do honour to any nation or age:—But is it for our own minister, at such a time, to overlook the discretion of his station, and launch out into general praises of his country's oppressor? We should not have advised him to have been rude on such an occasion. Silence was his duty. But if he had given loose to the feelings of his country, what would he have said to these "Friends of Foreigners in distress?" "I admire your institution—but why have you not extended its beneficence? And why does not your government imbibe your spirit? You are the friends of foreigners in distress—yet thousands of my countrymen are now impeded in your floating dungeons. How many of these have you relieved? how many of their chains have you broken?" Instead of opposing oppression, has not England generated it? Look at the Catholics of Ireland; cast your eyes on the plains of Idostan; contemplate our seamen in chains; our ships taken; our commerce interdicted; our merchant either reduced to bankrupts, or to the ignominy of being your factors. Are these the themes of eloquent panegyric—or of indignation?
The truth is, if we must have our ministers at the courts of Europe, we should be cautious how long we suffered them to remain there. A few may retain their simplicity and spirit—but it is requisite for others to return to their country, and breathe anew their native air.
[Inquirer.]

WORTHY OF EXAMPLE.
Captain James Brooks, of the brig Albert, of Portland, on his outward passage, fell in with a Baltimore brig (name not recollected) in the greatest distress, having lost her rudder, and being destitute of provisions and water. Capt B supplied her; but the wind blowing fresh, could at that time afford her no further assistance. Capt Brooks put to Cork, and immediately dispatched two boats to her assistance; they returned without finding her. Capt B then sailed for Liverpool, and fortunately fell in with said brig again and in a situation where she must inevitably have gone ashore soon. He took her in tow, and on the 16th June arrived with her in safety at Liverpool. The brig had a very valuable cargo consisting of 450 hhdts of tobacco and 100 bales cotton. The preservation of vessel and cargo, and perhaps the lives of the crew, is owing to the humanity and exertions of captain B. Query—Would underwriters consider this act of mercy as a deviation sufficient to destroy the validity of the policy? If so, it is time that some provision should be made to authorize acts of this sort which would on a large scale, operate much to the benefit of writers—thereby saving property and rescuing the lives of many.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.
IN CHANCERY.
July Term, 1810.
ORDERED—That hereafter every solicitor of this court be bound to take notice of any rule or order, made during the sitting of any term, relative to any suit in which he or she shall be concerned; and that any such rule or order shall afterwards be made absolute, or otherwise have its full effect, without imposing on the party obtaining the same, the obligation of having a copy served—That it shall be the duty of the register to forward such copy to the adverse party, or to his solicitor, but that no proof thereof shall be required. The rule of the court made on the 15th of February, 1792 obligating the solicitors to take notice of rules or orders during the first five days of a term only, is hereby rescinded.
True copy.
Test:
NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Chan.

The terms of the chancery court are—the fourth Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday in July, the fourth Tuesday of September, and the first Tuesday of December.
In the ship Baltic, capt. P Lovell, went as a passenger a Mr. Lambert, an enterprising man, whose choice is to settle and cultivate the great island Tristan De Cunha, for the purpose of supplying all ships outward bound to the Cape of Good Hope, and East Indies—The position of the island is excellent, and the soil and climate likely to afford any animal or vegetable production which the Western Islands, or Azores, or Madeira now produce.—The islands (to be called the Island of Refreshment) are well wooded and watered.—The roads for anchoring (perhaps as good as Madeira—and the landing generally better. It is to be hoped such a laudable undertaking will be encouraged by all vessels needing supplies—where no time will be lost, nor charges incurred as at Table Bay.
[Boston paper.]

FROM THE POST OFFICE.
The inhabitants of India sustain an unceasing languor from the heats of their climate, and are torpid in the midst of profusion. For this reason the Great Disposer of nature has clothed their country with trees of an amazing height, whose shade might defend them from the beams of the sun; and whose continual freshness might, in some measure, temperate their fierceness. From these shades the air receives refreshing mois-

ture, and animals a cooling protection. The whole race of savage animals retire in the midst of the day to the very centre of the forests, not so much to avoid their enemy, (man), as to find a defence against the raging heats of the season. Boerhave considered heat so prejudicial to health, that he was never seen to go near a fire.
Every thing that we see, gives off its parts to the air, and has a little floating atmosphere of its own. The rose is encompassed with a sphere of its own odorous particles, while the night shade infects the air with scents of a more ungrateful nature. The perfume of musk flies off in such abundance, that the quantity remaining, becomes sensibly lightened by the loss. A thousand substances that escape all our senses, we know to be there: the powerful emanations of the load stone, the effluvia of electricity, the rays of light, and the insinuations of fire.
In order that the air should be wholesome, it is necessary that it should not be of one kind, but the compound of several substances; and the more various the composition to all appearance, the more salubrious. A man, therefore, who continues in one place, is not so likely to enjoy the wholesome variety, as he who changes his situation; and, if I may so express it, instead of waiting for a renovation, walks forward to meet its arrival. Thus mere motion, independent even of the benefits of exercise, becomes wholesome, by thus applying a greater variety of that healthful fluid by which we are sustained.
A CAUTION
The following circumstance happened lately at Wych Cross, near East Grinstead. (E. G.)
A daughter of Mr J Gregg, master of the manthra, a child about three years old, was one night found in bed by the maid servant, who usually slept with her, and was then retiring to bed, in a very alarming situation, being in appearance almost dead, with her cap and face much stained with blood, and the pillow on which her head lay, was very bloody.—The servant immediately called the family to her assistance; who, as it may be supposed, were much affrighted and shocked at the sight, and for some time totally at a loss to account for it; but on a more minute inspection of the bed clothes, they discovered some marks of blood, as if left by the feet of a cat—which led them to suspect that the one they had kept had been there; and which, on her being caught and examined, appeared clearly to be the case; for her feet, face, and other parts of her were bloody. As no wound or laceration was to be seen on the body of the child, it is supposed, while asleep, the cat applied herself to its mouth, and by suction drew from its internal parts the blood that was about the bed, over and above what she had swallowed; and from circumstances that have since occurred to the family, it is thought it was not the first time she had practised it, though in a less degree. The cat was immediately killed; and the child being providentially discovered before she was too far gone, and properly treated, afterwards recovered. The above, it is to be hoped, will prove a useful caution to nurses and others, and make them particularly careful not to leave infants either in bed or in a cradle, exposed to such dangerous attacks.
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Extract from Esprit's letters from England
THE ENGLISHMAN
"His pursuit always becomes his passion; and, if great felicity are oftentimes committed in consequence of

Assembly Session, 1805.
Sec. 3d. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of electing nine representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, this state shall be and the same is hereby divided into eight districts, which shall be numbered from one to eight, to wit:—Saint Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties, shall be the first; Prince Geo's and Ann Arundel counties, including the city of Annapolis, the second; Montgomery county and that part of Frederick county adjacent, as far as Monocacy, from the mouth thereof to the Pennsylvania line, the third; the remainder of Frederick county Washington and Allegany counties, the fourth; Baltimore city and Baltimore county, shall be the fifth; Harford, Cecil and Kent counties the sixth; Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot counties, the seventh; and Dorchester, Somerset & Worcester counties the eighth district; and that each of the said districts shall be entitled to one representative to Congress, except the fifth district, which district shall be entitled to two representatives, one of which shall be a resident of Baltimore county, and the other a resident of Baltimore city."
[Nat. Int.]

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