LOST,

On Friday evening last, on the Frederick turnpike, and between the second turnpike gate and Baltimore,

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

with the name of the subscriber in it, and by papers, and 300 dollars in notes—chiefly of the Bank of Maryland and Virginia Banks. To any person who will return the same to the subscriber, or leave it at his office, *FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS* will be given, if required.

ADAM STONE

Sept 17 d6t

WANTED

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Clock Printing business, by the Subscribers.

The qualifications are, that they must understand English language grammatically, and write a good hand, aged from 13 to 15 years of pleasing manners and decent behaviour. To parents or guardians who have such lads to bind out, the best encouragement will be given, and thorough knowledge of their business be taught, by the public's obedient servants,

WARNER & HANNA.

N. B. W. & H. have lately received a very extensive supply of *BIBLES* in all the varieties of binding. Also a complete assortment of school books, Novels, &c. And on hand, the shortest collection of precedents of Custom House Bonds by the quire or single sheet.

sept 15 d

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A LARGE STOCK OF

Prime Porter and Ale,

(*Of Superior Quality*)

Both in Wood and Bottles.

The quality of his Porter and Ale will best speak for itself, and will be found its highest recommendation.

Orders delivered at his Brewery, in Holliday street, (below the Theatre) will meet with prompt attention.

MARCUS M'CAUSLAND.

N. B. Bottles not returned during the Brewing season, will be charged at an advance of price.

June 14 d

Intelligence Office.

The convenience of such an establishment in a large city like this, can be readily appreciated, from the inconvenience which attends the want of it. Moved by this consideration the subscriber informs the citizens of Baltimore, that he will immediately open a *general Intelligence Office*, at the corner of the Fish Market and Marsh Market, in the house lately occupied by George W. Miller, where he will provide himself with means of procuring places for servants and servants for places; of giving information respecting animals strayed; and of furnishing intelligence relative to rare and unusual articles of merchandize or traffic, together with such other articles of intelligence as may serve the farmer coming to market, the citizen resident in town, or the stranger who may come hither by land or water.

Terms will be cheap and accommodating.

Persons wishing to have their advertisements DISTRIBUTED may have it done with any letter or letters, on the shortest notice, by

NATHAN COBB.

June 16 sawtf

Vickers & Bishop,

No. 26 Pratt-st.

HAVE A FRESH BOGS OF

Nice Old JAVA COFFEE,

which they will sell low by the single bag or smaller quantity.

sept 14 eod

Franklin Bank of Baltimore,

Sept 17, 1810.

The Transfer Books will be closed on *Wednesday*, the 26th inst. September, and opened on *Monday*, the 3d of October.

By order,

JAMES DIXON, Cashier.

sept 17 2aw 30

I do hereby Certify,

That there came to my house before me as a trespassing stray, a small *Dun Mare*, four years old; about 13 hands high, roan and colored; with a few white hairs in her forehead, and some white on the inside of her hind feet; she has no visible brand or mark. Given under my hand this 6th day of Sept. 1810.

SAMUEL OWINGS.

The owner of the above Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away—12 miles from Baltimore, and 4 from Reister's town.

Wm. CONN.

Sept 17 eot

Baltimore Water Company.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that applications for Water, orders for repairs, or on other business relative to the Water Works, may be made in writing addressed to Messrs. Ohio, New Market; the Water Steps, North Gay street; the Office of the Nat. Insurance Company; or at the Mansion House, in Davis's super-intendant, No. 74 N. Charles street, who will promptly attend to the same, with all possible expedition.

Notice is likewise given,

That the Company have expended quite a sum of money in making provision against the Water—have engaged the services of a competent person to attend to the business, and have made arrangements for a large supply of water, which may be obtained by permitting, although it is not the intention of the Company. The Directors have given positive instructions to the Superintendant in all cases to keep the supply of Water within respectable compass.

It is presumed, that no person now supplied, is unacquainted, that they have a right to use the Water carefully, as set forth in the following extract of the conditions signed by the parties, viz.

"No person who is, or shall be supplied with water, is on any account to admit water to be drawn and carried from their pipes or hydrant for any purpose, except for the use of their own families; nor will it be lawful to draw and use the water and the penalty of having the supply stopped, which cannot again be returned without a new application to the company and the payment of a fine of *five dollars* at the time of stopping."

By order of the Board,

JOHN BAYNARD, *Sec'y.*

Sept 17 eod

NOTICE.

I shall apply in two months from this date, to one of the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state.

Marshall Poole.

August 2 law2m*

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1810.

A MEETING

Of the Citizens of the 4th & 5th Wards, will be held at the Centre Market house, THIS EVENING the 19th inst.—to commence at early candle light. The Candidates for Congress and other Citizens are invited to attend.

September 19.

NOTICE

In the present unenlightened state of the public mind, as to the claims of the candidates to Congress to the suffrage of the people; and as a wish has been expressed by numbers in the Western part of the City and Precincts, to hear them state their several pretensions; it is proposed to have a Meeting of the Citizens on *Thursday Evening* next, at the Precincts Market-house where the Candidates are invited to attend.

The democratic delegates from the north western most counties of Pennsylvania have nominated Adamson Tannehill of Pittsburg, a candidate to represent in the 12th congress, the district now represented by Samuel Smith of Erie. The misconduct ascribed to Mr. Smith, is his voting for the repeal of the embargo law without an efficient substitute.

Messrs Livermore and Pickman have declined being candidates for the 12th congress, and Messrs Upham and Seddon have resigned their seats in the 11th—all Massachusetts federalists.

IMPRESSMENT.

Who, says the Enquirer, can split hairs? If a British detachment were to land—carry off 5000 of our countrymen—and chain them to the gallows on the highway—what a burst of indignation! What efforts would be made for their deliverance? Does it make any difference that they have been taken by piecemeal, at various times and places?

FOR THE WHIG.

A CARD.

It will be deemed unnecessary by every man who has formed a just estimate of the weight to be attached to charges brought against his character, in that surreptitious vehicle of calumny, the Federal Republican, to notice its slanderous imputations in any other manner than by silent contempt; and was the publication of that paper confined to the city, where its editors reside and where their characters are known, I should not offer the following statement to the public, as a brief answer to an infamous publication in their paper of the 14th inst. respecting my character and conduct in regard to the impressed American seaman on board the British brig Nettley;—but as their paper may circulate where both myself and its editors may be unknown, I deem it a duty I owe to society, to expose the wanton and malicious falsehood they have endeavoured to circulate to my prejudice, with respect to that transaction, for which I have ordered a suit to be instituted, and it remains with the laws of my country to give me redress.

On the morning of the 6th inst. I received a note from James H. M'Culloch, Esq. Collector of the port of Baltimore, addressed to my brother Mr. Joseph Boyd, Wm. Jackson and myself stating that an impressed American seaman was on board the brig Nettley and requesting our interference with the people in the neighbourhood of the Point, if necessary, to prevent disturbance or any violence being offered to any of the crew of said brig. This note was the first intimation I had of the existence of the fact. Mr. Jackson and myself accompanied by two persons who knew the man in question, went on board the Nettley, the commander of which was on shore, and leaving the note received from Mr. M'Culloch, to be delivered to him, with our compliments that we would be glad to have an interview with him about this business, we left the vessel. At about 3 o'clock P. M. the commander of the Nettley called upon me at my house, and while we were conversing on the subject in a friendly and polite manner, the note which had been left on board for him by me, together with one on the subject from the British Consul, was delivered to him; he then declared that it always had been his intention to liberate the man, as he knew him to be an American and had been impressed; he immediately went on board and sent the man on shore without delay.—In our conversation there was no acrimony or ill temper, and the officer appeared to be well disposed, thus ended all my interference in this matter—I know not, nor do I know now that there was any manifestations of a riotous disposition on the Point, nor had I any reason to suppose that any thing of a serious hostility was intended, as no communication of such an intent was made to me, nor did I hear one angry word from any individual.

Such is the transaction, for my humble share in which, undertaken at the request of the Collector, and with no other view on my part than that of forbearance and the preservation of order—it has pleased the editors of the Federal Republican, to brand me with the foulest epithets.

From the foregoing statement, I leave it to those unacquainted with either of the parties, to judge whether I most deserve the calumny heaped upon me, or they the title of unprincipled slanderers,—to those who know both, this statement would be unnecessary to the formation of such opinion.

Before I conclude beg leave to state, that I shall always consider it a duty incumbent on me, under every assistance in my power, to relieve from bondage any of my fellow citizens found therein; and to join my friends and neighbours at any time in a peaceable manner, to crush trained enemies to my country.

This much for myself—for the other citizens of Fell's Point implicated by the infamous publication in the Federal Republican, I know they have the spirit and means to punish slaring a libel on their characters.

JAMES BLAYS.

Sept 17th, 1810.

MORE OF TORY

On Monday evening the electioneering squadron sailed for Point market-house, to fight a paid battle, by appointment and invitation.

The spectators assembled were numerous—some genteel—some not. The rostrum was a butcher's block or bench beneath the sign of a tavern, No. 26. Hands were piped, questions when we arrived at the place of action; commodore Barney was haranguing the meeting, and the mechanics cheering him but now and then exposing each other, at no small rate. There was one benefit—when a man was spoken to or addressed by the title of the brig he had a chance of regaining his station by an adroit or counter current jerk—he was pushed back again by an unanimous roar. These trifles are mentioned, to show that a narrow market house is a fine place for such gymnastics; and that he must be more than man who could command his memory to speak distinctly when all about him was in motion. This is my excuse for a tame sketch.

The commodore had been recounting the incidents of those times which had tried men's souls; the struggle of the Americans in the revolution, to meet danger and suffer hardship; to know and feel the support and applause he received from the citizens of the Point in his early enterprizes, and the gratitude he felt at the recollection of them; recited many instances of the barbarous cruelty practised on the Americans by the British, at sea and on land; 11,000 of these brave men were thrown dead on the shores from the hold of the prison ship where they expired under insulting tormentors, amidst foul air and filth, destitute of every comfort. But, still, they did not *then* submit. He was carried to England with 50 or 60 officers and other prisoners.—They had been stowed away under decks, neglected and scorned.—Hope of number had died on the prospect and his bosom friend and companion had breathed his last by his side; whose corpse was left for 36 hours before any one. God! he had taken some resentment; he had engaged their vessels seventeen times, and always with success. On these occasions, as still here, I was ably assisted by Fishermen, who often fought by my side. They are a brave, a noble hardy race: They supported us then *they did not submit*; and I wish to God we had more of them now, to help us out of submission. Yet, after all these hardships we gained our object,—liberty, independence and respect. Yes the name of an American was then respected everywhere. Why is it otherwise now?—Why is there as much infamy attending it, as he detested was cowardice? It is because we have not the intrinsic value of rights and character; because we continually suffer wrongs from England & France, who plunder and insult us by every means. They take our ships, they harrass our trade, *they impress our men* and compel them to fight for battles, even against their own country. I have a nephew now in the English navy, to which he was impressed six years ago. He has lost an arm; but no matter, there is no relief. Why is it that our government neglect their duty and permit unheardy seamen to be insulted and preyed of foreign nations? Why are they protected, reclaimed, and released? Because our congressional government have been afraid or asp. Gentlemen say they voted for fortifications, for ships, &c. &c. but did they employ these forces against the foe? No, no.

Our public ship left to drive with wind and tide, to ruin by quicksands or shoals. Boys, mind! This ship must be brought to port and refitted, have better officers and sailors put on board, and every one made crank for a new voyage. But I can steer a good track in this sea; and when squalls come, I pray you not to hide my head *under the lee of the long boat*—there must be no skulking in danger. I speak of our government, gentlemen, as a public ship. Your submission, trembling and delay, were our disgrace. [Here he entered into a discussion of the conduct of congress; the time of the embargo till the close of last session; and read extracts from the speeches of Mr. Campbell of Tennessee, Eppes, Desha, and Sawyer, to prove that he was not alone in pressing the measures of congress—submission; Macon's bill particularly. It asked,—"Was Campbell's speech aimed at Macon's bill?" Mr. Barney replied, "I am taking up the conduct of congress for three sessions." Having read them, he strongly insisted that contrition had submitted; read Campbell's resolutions which they had adopted, but which had rescinded. Why did gentlemen stay at Washington so long? What they wait for? [One of the crowd answered, "six dollars a-day:"] To come from Europe as if we could expect justice, without preparing means to do ourselves justice. He declared they had submitted all round the compass, and was confident the people would let them know it on the first Monday in October.]

My enemies are not content with a fair trial between the opposing candidates: they must bring in men and matters that have no relation to the present contest. I am asked in the papers, why I opposed gen. Smith last fall? Why, gentlemen, measures—not men is my creed. If I had thought that the *democracy* of Maryland hung on the single shoulders of general Smith, I assure you I never would have attempted to remove that prop. General Smith had thrown out some charges against me, at a meeting in some of the lower counties. I felt called on to vindicate my reputation; and for that reason prepared papers to rebut the assertions in case they should be repeated. It was for that purpose I went to Frederick. I there told the people, that if they fancied I was a federalist, they were mistaken—that I ever was, and ever should be a democrat. But what is our personal difference to this affair? It has nothing to do with it. Can we not eat, or drink, or sit, or stand, or move, or speak without general Smith? He remained with us but a short time during the war: he soon returned home, and we fought on very well without him. Have we not in the nineteen counties and two cities of Maryland a man as good as general Smith? Yes we have a John Thompson Mason, a Johnson, &c. Why then is gen. Smith lunged in on *all* occasions? I am sure he does not wish it, nor do I.

My opponent now is Mr. M'Kim, not general Smith. Every stratagem, every art is resorted to, at this electioneering crisis. One says I am a French pensioner, and this will prevent the federalists from giving me a vote. Another reports that I am a dealer in negroes to prevent the Friends from voting for me. So they go. If I were to reply to every question that may be asked me this day two weeks, it might occupy me all the time. This artifice, this baiting of candidates, reminds me of the man who had a notion of offering for a public station; but knowing that his enemies would take up a thousand accusations against him, he desired his wife to let him know candidly, whether they could reproach him with a certain species of *dishonour*; for, says he, if they can, I'll not expose myself.

Old say my opponents, Barney will do very well as a navigator; when there's any danger, let him meet it; but where there's other honour, let him not think of it. Kind fellows! I thank you. They admit I can navigate a ship, but know nothing about legislation. Why, gentlemen, I have had many opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the world. I have sailed, I have travelled abroad; have mingled in all sorts of companies, with men, but was never ashamed to take a poor man by the hand. I must be dull indeed if I could not learn something of men and things. Why, gentlemen, (said he jocularly) in the country, where my farm is, I keep as is my habit, a medicine chest, and am some kind of a doctor. If any of my neighbors are bilious I give them an emetic; if their bowels are wrong I give them a purge &c.—Now, I swear, if you send me to congress, and the members fall asleep, I'll wake them; if they take the submission fever, I'll shave their heads and blister them (Loud laughter!) On land, too, I have filled various situations. I was once an auctioneer in Baltimore, and was accounted tolerably smart; and were my opponent foolish enough (but I do not accuse him of that) I would set him up and knock him down as well as any body. I was appointed clerk of one of the courts of Maryland, where I got as much insight into forms of law, as will teach me how to enter up judgment against my opponent on the first Monday in October next. [Mr. Barney had recreated the projects which he thought our government ought to have adopted to avenge our wrongs; but we did not hear him distinctly either on that, or many other parts of his speech.]

Mr. M'Kim.—I am heartily glad of the opportunity of meeting my friends and fellow citizens of the 7th and 8th wards, who gave me such testimonials of their confidence two years ago; having served you faithfully according to the best of my ability for two sessions. I hope for your support again. My opponents, gentlemen, profess the creeds of Liberty or Death, and No Submission.—These are proper sentiments I admire them; but, when the Commodore promises so much, you ought to judge how far he can perform; I confess I never could carry every measure I proposed; I could not govern congress; nor can he.—If he succeed in one measure out of twenty, he may reckon himself fortunate; but he will find himself a mere cypher in congress where there are a hundred and forty members each as stubborn and tenacious of his opinions as the commodore can be of his. The commodore has told you a great deal about submission; this is the early crime of which I am accused. It is unfounded, gentlemen,—I never submitted; it is incompatible with the maxims which have governed my life; it is not my character to submit to important wrongs in private life, and I will never submit in public. Macon's bill has been criticised by the commodore, and he read you an extract of a speech upon it by George Washington Campbell, [Commodore Barney expressed his dissent from the assertion.] who was not in congress for a year before. There was not much energy in that bill, to be sure; but it had some prohibitory features, and as I could obtain no stronger measure, I supported it in every stage of its progress until the senate struck out its prohibitory clauses, and made it a submission bill indeed, then I voted against it. This is the very reverse of what has been proclaimed to you. That bill would have excluded from our ports all the ships armed and unarmed of England and France; it would have confined the carrying of our produce to our own ships; it would have encouraged the industry of our shipbuilders and mechanics and it would have been a protest against the aggressions of the belligerents. Certain senators had said, it would produce war; I expressed a different opinion, for was or not we had a right to pass, as every independent nation had a right to interdict the ships of all the world without offence; but, if other nations chuse to wage war upon us for a justifiable municipal law, I would meet that war. But, why am I burdened with the sins of congress and the president, too? The dismission of the 100,000 volunteers was the sole act of the executive.——Mr. M'Kim here recapitulated, in terms similar to those heretofore published, his votes and exertions on various bills.—as the additional duty bill, a bill for organizing a detachment of the militia, &c. partially disciplining them and holding them in readiness; these had failed but, his opposition to the proposition to annihilate our little army and navy, was crowned with success—although too many members who had usually acted with him, forsook the ranks on that question, and united with the opposition. Farther defence I disdain to make.

Gentlemen, the commodore is an expert navigator, but *I'll be hanged if he fetches this port* this time. Something has been said of the six dollars a day—Every person who knows me, and the nature of my business, having a large family to support, that this per diem allowance can be no inducement to me to remain an unnecessary length of time at Washington; but, the commodore hints, that if he gets into congress he would resign his seat in case of war, and embark upon the ocean, as an officer. So then! he will not be content with six dollars a day, he wants permanent pay. (A laugh.) Here, Mr. M'Kim read another application of the story of the sow and the swill-tub; you had not to pull off his ears to make him a candidate, &c. In politics, too, I fear the commodore is ambitious; [the commodore objected to such language as an indecorous personality? I believe I am justifiable in this—the federal party are so weak and broken in Baltimore, that they must fight under cover; and they will probably support the commodore.—No doubt, there are many worthy men among them. Is my language objected to, when we remember that about a year ago, he co-operated with the federal party against general Smith; and that he rode to Frederick with one of the editors of the Federal Republican? (Some symptoms of dissent from these assertions were manifested by the commodore, but we were too remote to comprehend or hear.)

Gentlemen, there were many remarks which my memory does not enable me to notice, as I am not much practised in public speaking. You will make allowance for circumstances. But, it is not necessary, perhaps, to detain you longer. What more need be said? Is it on my strong ground, among my friends of the 7th and 8th wards, that I must defend myself against the charge of submission? You are not submission men, and I expect the evidence of your confidence on the first Monday in October.

Other remarks were made by Mr. M'Kim and the grounds on which the different candidates stood; he had no idea that, if there were no law, the city would attempt to engross both the representatives of the district, nor would the county conceive so unreasonable a scheme against the city. He stood for the city, and if he had not the greatest poll *in the city*, he would not consider himself elected.

Mr. Little followed in a short but spirited and appropriate address, which was well received; should we be able to recollect its principal points, we shall give them tomorrow. When he concluded, we left the meeting. Mr. Moore was then on the rostrum.

It is wisely observed, by an excellent writer in the Statesman, that if the work of redressing grievances originate with the party who hold the reins of the British government, England may have *reform*; but, if it come on in the opposite quarter, she must experience rebellion or revolution.

Materiam superabat opus!

We have all of us smiled at the proof and precaution of the old woman who, as the story goes, sewed her letter round and round, lest the seal alone should not defend it from the collision and friction which an epistle is heir to in the post offices; but, perhaps we will discover in the following extract from the London Statesman of July 14, that his Britannic majesty surpasses the old woman in fortifying his letters:

"His majesty has written private letters to the Persian monarch on vellum, which are to be conveyed over by his ambassador. They are to be deposited in two embossed silver tubes, each two feet long, resembling a large telescope, with *three silver padlocks* and secured from outward injury by *seal skin cases*."

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The citizens of Washington county are favoured with almost all the gifts of nature, its soil being well adapted to the