

**FOR SALE,**  
An active, healthy, 40 years old man, capable of managing a business, driving a wagon or stage. He is at 7 years of age—will not be sold out of the state. For terms, or other particulars enquire at this office.  
Sept 19

**Commercial Blanks.**  
The following precedents are for sale by the subscribers,  
Bills of Lading,  
Seamens' Articles  
Entries and Manifests  
Sea Charts  
Navigation Books  
With Blank Books  
And all kinds of Stationery, &c.

**FOR SALE BY**  
WARNER & HANNA.  
Sept 19

**Ten Dollars Reward.**  
**Thieves!**  
Broke into the shop of the subscriber, last night, and stole therefrom, eight pair of Boots and two pair of Shoes, together with a variety of other articles. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will inform on the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice.

**WILLIAM BEATTY.**  
The shop was within 12 yards of a watch-box, where a watchman stands, sits, or sleeps 10  
Sept 19

**NOTICE!**  
AS the subscriber wishes to retire from public business—he offers to rent or alienate of years, that convenient and well known ST. AND (better distinguished by the name of the)

**Bagle Tavern or White House**  
Situate in High street, and fronting the public square in Chester-Town, Md. This valuable property has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of years—and is supposed to be the most eligible situation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; it has every necessary convenience annexed to it. The House will be rented with or without Furniture and Servants, as may be most convenient.  
ISAAC CANEILL.  
Chester-Town, Aug. 4 (6)

**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	\$30,000
1	25,000
1	20,000
2	15,000
3	10,000
4	5,000
5	2,500
6	1,000
7	500
8	250
9	125
10	62
11	31
12	15
13	7
14	3
15	1
16	1
17	1
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97	1
98	1
99	1
100	1

10000 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 dollars 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. 251 to 750, inclus. 250 tick.  
Do. 8,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 751 to 1250, inclus. 250 tick.  
Do. 9,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1251 to 1750, inclus. 250 tick.  
Do. 10,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1751 to 2250, inclus. 250 tick.  
Do. 11,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 2251 to 2750, inclus. 250 tick.  
Do. 12,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 2751 to 3250, inclus. 250 tick.  
Do. 13,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 3251 to 3750, inclus. 250 tick.  
Do. 14,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 3751 to 4250, inclus. 250 tick.  
Do. 15,000 ————— 250,000  
Do. 16,000 ————— 500  
Do. 17,000 ————— 500  
Do. 18,000 ————— 500  
Do. 19,000 ————— 500  
Do. 20,000 ————— 500  
Do. 21,000 ————— 500  
Do. 22,000 ————— 500  
Do. 23,000 ————— 500  
Do. 24,000 ————— 500  
Do. 25,000 ————— 500  
Do. 26,000 ————— 500  
Do. 27,000 ————— 500  
Do. 28,000 ————— 500  
Do. 29,000 ————— 500  
Do. 30,000 ————— 500

In submitting the above scheme to the public, the Managers will not attempt any obsequiousness on the importance or necessity of the object in view. They believe that, at this time, not a doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the Kine Pock as a safe and certain preventative of the Small Pox. The difficulty, and it might be added the impossibility, of preserving this remedy without the aid of an Institution, (such as is intended to be established and supported by the profits arising from this Lottery,) is also well known. But it is proper to observe, that this Institution not only contemplates to preserve the genuineness of the vaccine matter, but also to give it, at all times, free of every expense, (with directions when required) to any of them who may have occasion to use it. To aid them in accomplishing objects such as these, the Managers feel confident of the liberal and prompt support of the public.

The Scheme on an attentive examination, will be found to afford inducements to adventurers, at least equal to any heretofore proposed in this city. All prizes will be paid within sixty days after the drawing is completed.

**MANAGERS.**  
James W. Collins,  
John W. Glenn,  
Andrew Agnew,  
Alex. McDonald,  
Edw. G. Woodyear,  
Edw. J. Coale,  
Peter Hoffman, jun.  
Dr. W. H. Clendinning  
Dr. James Smith.  
The Managers will contract for the sale of any number of Tickets which companies or individuals may want; and will receive and attend to orders for Tickets post-paid from any part of the United States.

**THE WHIG.**  
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."  
BALTIMORE:  
FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1810.

Our friends would confer a favour upon us by giving us immediate notice when they do not receive their papers regularly. Complaints however, of omissions, it is believed sometimes arise from the mean and petty theft of stealing the papers from the doors at which the carriers had thrown them early in the morning. Wishing to correct this evil, I will give FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will inform us of any person detected in stealing the Whig from any porch threshold, or knocker of a subscriber in the city or precincts, on prosecution to conviction. The like sum will be given for proof of any person's purchasing a paper or papers from any carrier of the Whig; he being strictly charged to deliver none to any person except a subscriber.  
THE EDITOR.

**RULES.**  
For requirers as much fame as Hector himself ever had,—without any risk of life or limb,—from little Hanson's Vade Mecum.

1 Study the disposition, avocations, age and character of him you mean to traduce or lampoon.  
2 If you are assured he cannot fight you call him a poltroon, and abuse him like a pickpocket.  
3 There is no dread of a venerable, elderly gentleman, thrice your age and immersed in extensive business, and happy in his family and the choice of his friends; you may denounce him very scurrily, for he will regard your abuse no more than the passing wind. The elephant never combats the cat.  
4 Be cautious how you meddle with folks of doubtful character; venture nothing on uncertainty.  
5 But, if by mistake you provoke a good marksman to summon you to the field, you may excite yourself upon any frivolous pretence about etiquette.  
6 Do not be the challenger, lest you lose the weather-gage, and be forced into close action; but you may receive a challenge from a nervous and published man.  
7 When it is notorious that a man will not fight duels,—bully him as if you are god of war.

**PRIVATE NOTE.**  
By a careful observance of these seven rules, (little Hanson scribbles,) who are as cowardly as venomous, have won the reputation of an Abolition; and the old fruit women, as I pass their stalls, are heard to whisper, "There goes—Hector Hanson!"

**THE MEETING**  
Of the 4th and 5th wards at the Centre Market house, on Wednesday evening, was numerous and respectable, the speeches of some of the gentlemen desultory and long.—We have space for a very abridged sketch, or a few scraps.

Mr. LITTLE, according to arrangement, appeared first on the hustings; he said but little being indisposed. He mentioned the circumstance of his retiring in 1808, when he was a candidate, with the advice of his friends. It was then a grand contest for measures; the embargo was made the hinge on which that election turned. The people of this district showed their approbation of it, by a great majority, as they did through out the Union. But that wholesome policy was soon after abandoned, and to the removal of the embargo, he attributed the disavowal of Erskine's agreement by the British government. For they soon received copies of their half desolate manufactures, &c.—they saw our naked and defenceless situation they saw no force prepared to compel them to be just; and so they violated their engagements. We had since felt the sad effects of relaxing our measures; we had been buffeted and plundered; our poor seamen were imprisoned, put on short allowance of food, but a plentiful allowance of stripes, to oblige them to enter his Britannic majesty's service. The government ought either to protect our seamen when they permitted them to sail on the high seas, or grant them the privilege of defending themselves. It was true, that we retaliated the enemy's injustice; if they impeded on the seas, let us seize an equal number on terra firma. He did not like to draw lines of division in society; he revered the farming interest; they were the foundation and support of all; the mercantile body was useful too, and deserved encouragement; but the mechanics & manufacturers were no less worthy of patronage and protection—he thought the government had not sufficiently attended to the interests of the last mentioned classes, &c. &c.

Mr. McKIM Being the defendant in the case I did not wish, gentlemen, to precede the honorable commodore, who ought bring forward charges against me. But I am at all times ready and willing to meet my fellow citizens, in any investigation of my public conduct. My opponents address themselves to the public, one with the motto of Liberty or Death; the other as No-submission man. What am I to infer from this language, but that I have submitted? My public conduct in your service is recorded on the journals of congress; from them you will best learn with what degree of fidelity and talent I have discharged my duty. Gentlemen say in general terms, that congress have submitted; but am I impeachable, if I opposed that submission?

It is incumbent on my opponents to prove the submission. I am afraid, gentlemen, I must throw the submission on them; they evade substantiating the accusation they bring; but, in order to fix the stigma somewhere else, they set like the fellow who cried out, Stop thief! stop thief! when he was himself pursued for the crime. Now, my determination not to submit is a wonderful accusation here is one proof, I think, that I will not submit in congress. For, they who for sake of popularity are evasive here, will fight shy in congress. When pressed for proof of my submission, my opponents say I voted for M. Con's bill. Examine it for yourselves, gentlemen, and you will find it contains no submission. Here he explained its provisions minutely; and contended that it contained no particle of submission, until the senate expunged every feature of resistance which it originally embraced. Mr. Little complains, that our writings are not read; that congress neglected their duty, &c. I acknowledge you; but I faithfully exerted my endeavours, to remedy the evil, and in all my public services I was governed by two prominent points: one was to operate on the pecuniary resources of the aggressors; the other to improve our own. When the collector tells you that the manufacturers and mechanics of our country were not represented in congress, he is in error. In me they found a faithful representative, according to my capacity; I never deserted them, because I was impressed with the belief that the fostering of our own manufactures and improvement of our own materials, was sound policy. For this end, I proposed to prohibit imports from both France and England. This measure would have enhanced the value of our produce, promoted the growth of manufactures, and raised wealth and industry among us. For this purpose too, I advocated and voted for additional duties; but congress did not adopt these bills. If other gentlemen have such prominent talents, as that they can cure that unwieldy body, send them there; but, I confess, that is beyond my strength. The commodore will discover if he go there that he cannot carry his projects as he took the frigate General Monk, by a coup de main; it requires votes to carry matters there, and if he is deficient in one vote, he loses the battle.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you much longer; but, as the commodore may present a long train of revolutionary battles, services, and sufferings, and insist on his claims to your suffrages, I would observe that I have no such merits to boast of. But no man, on any claims on the people; it is an erroneous doctrine; the people on the contrary have claims on each citizen to receive them in any capacity where he can render service; for this duty every citizen owes to the public. I have no claims on you, but you have some on me. When I reached the meeting he pointed the other evening, the commodore was, I think in his seventh year; I am of course greatly obliged to him; but I do not mean to derogate from him in that respect—I acknowledge and applaud it. Perhaps, gentlemen, when the commodore finishes his speech, I will have occasion to say a few words more.

Mr. BARNY. Gentlemen,—Meeting are becoming as penny as black berries. No soldier is the bulletin published of one's election in the battle, the signal is thrown out for another; but I am always prepared to obey the people, I think if they are ever wrong, it is only momentary mistake. Mr. McKIM has informed you, that when he arrived at the meeting the other night, I was in my seventeenth battle; had he been in that battle, he would have smelt it; but though he is as old as I am, and was sufficiently brave to fight the battles of his country, we heard nothing of him either as a soldier or sailor, or hardly in any other capacity until the last election. While I was struggling on the seas, or lying in British holds or dungeons, laying up the seeds of rheumatism or decrepitude for my old age, or was liable to be hung as a rebel perhaps, he was safely at his business, or in the Island of Martinique, darning caplons with the French girls. Yes, I was contending then; that Mr. McKIM might have the opportunity of telling you to night, that I am not fit to represent you. This reminds me of the fable of the Monkey and the Cat; the monkey wanted the chusnuts, and he took the paw of the poor cat to scrounge them out of the pine. So, Mr. McKIM wishes to share the honours, but to escape the fire. He tells you of the overflowing justice he had at last election; but he forgets, that I then declined in his favour; the circumstances of last election as every other, held up measures not mine; it was then,—No tribute; embargo; Moore and McKIM. Why gentlemen,—Embargo, any body else, and No tribute, would have gone down just as well. Now, with you leave, a word about the degraded condition of our country.

Here he reviewed the proceedings of the tenth and eleventh congresses: The tenth was bad, but the eleventh was worse, for, with mere provocation and necessity to act, they had done nothing. When they met, the nation was looking up to them for energetic measures; and post came after post, mail after mail from Washington; crowds surrounded the post-office, What's done? Nothing, yet; they fell asleep;—but, it was given out, that the committee of foreign relations were awaked from their lethargy; then, we expected something great.

Now, said the people, we will have it sure enough! The Mountain was in labour and produced—Macon's Bill!—Gentlemen complain, that they are called submission-men; there is submission among them; let them share it as they like; they acted in company, and may divide the nett proceeds. But, I beg my opponent's pardon,—they did not submit! Well, I am glad of it, and wonder, I did not hear the news before—Are our impressed seamen sent home? Has Buonaparte released our sequestered ships?—Gentlemen my objection to the majority of the eleventh congress is, that they proposed no resistance high enough for the standard of our wrongs. We ought to seize ship for ship, and property to seize man for man, and property for property. If any of us had lent our money on the 22d of June 1807, we would have looked for three years in the east before this time; but our sailors' blood bears no interest! Our flag was saluted on the Chesapeake, some of our officers were murdered others dragged to Halifax, and one of them was actually hung at the yard-arm of a British frigate—a sad thing's an affair, is it? An affair like buying a shoulder of mutton in the market.

But, the nation was too sick last session, and he doctors in congress left for another year, without a cure or prescription. If a corn had pinched the toe, they would have applied a corn-plaster; or given an ointment for a cold; but when the disorder threatened the vitals of the nation; they took up their hats and came home, to look among the patent medicines; that is, to get themselves re-elected. And if gentlemen have done so little before the election; what will they do, if they are re-elected? Why, they will laugh at you.

The gentleman has told you that congress are a stubborn set, he can do nothing with them. Well, then by his own confession, you cannot lose by electing another. Men can't, it seems, have their own will there; the business is settled in caucus, and folks must vote with the majority. There are caucuses held here too, every night; and the plan of electioneering is laid for the next day.—Our comrade of them in the morning, with a long grave face, he meets a Methodist or a Quaker;—Well, friend, what's the news this morning? What do you think of our candidates for congress? Why, I don't know, friend; I don't meddle much with these things. Well, but you have a right to your opinion. That fellow Barney, is a dealer in negroes you will not vote for him?—No. Very good; there are two honest classes secured; but get none of their votes. A federalist joins the circle, for amusement or curiosity—Barney is at this day a pensioner of France; that clutches the tail with him. Next, they meet a whig in, or a sberquie; I run from the country, and give him his cue; he rises away, and falls in with a careful father and mother, whose children are all about them, and devote them. What's the news from Baltimore! O! nothing but electioneering; there's one Barney there, an odd animal, I want to go to congress; and is for war;—Your sons are all grown up, subject to congress, they will be taken from you to fight, and you be left to die at the plough in your old age. Such are the artifices adopted for electioneering purposes. They wish to make me every thing, except what I desire to make myself—fit to represent you. And then they say, Barney has nobody to support him but the rabble—the rabble! I believe that on the first Monday of October I shall receive as many and as respectable votes as my worthy opponent.

Mr. McKIM was really disappointed in the abilities of the commodore; who had shown so much ingenuity in evasion, that he began to think the commodore might do something in congress. I was asked, where I was during the war?—Gentlemen I was with the whigs of that day, co-operating with them in the cause of our country; not leaguings with the Tories, as some folks were at last election, to throw the dice into a lottery, to defeat the election of a man, who stands at the head of republican ism in Maryland; and if I were to say of the Union I believe I should not be far wrong. The profession of a soldier or sailor, is often matter of choice; and funds to pay fighting-men are as necessary as the me; I contributed my share to the support of the public force, by funds and supplies; and my conduct met the approbation of all my friends and acquaintances. I was a short time at Martinique; from which I was enabled to send valuable and well-sung supplies to my country. But, as the commodore has asked questions I would enquire where he was in 1800 when we were on the eve of war with France. I believe he was in France the very nation with which we were likely to be involved. I make no accusation of this; but it requires explanation.

Mr. BARNY. At that time I was in the French service, and commanded a squadron of men ships. I wrote to the French minister, telling him, that I heard they were going to war with the United States; and it so, that I would remain in their service no longer; as I could never fight against my country.

**TO THE VOTERS OF**  
Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties.  
Fellow citizens,  
The period is about to arrive when it will be a duty you owe to yourselves, to your country and posterity, to exercise one of the most important privileges which is granted to you by our constitu-

tion;—I mean the right of suffrage. It was my intention to have been a silent voter at the ensuing election—I felt confident in the judgment of my fellow citizens. On many memorable occasions you had shown yourselves worthy of the high rights with which a republican order of things invests you, and I had no doubt but that such would be the result of the ensuing election, as not to reflect discredit on the whigism of '76, or the republicanism of 1800. From this silence I should not have deviated, but for the unworthy attempt, so industriously made to impose on your understandings and to misguide your patriotism.

Fellow citizens, the candidates presented for your choice are, John F. Mercer, Esq. and Dr. Joseph Kent—Col. Mercer professes to be a republican, yet the republicans will not give credit to his professions, because they have tried him heretofore, and found him not trustworthy. In consequence of his various tergiversations in politics, and exceptionable deportment in private as well as in public life, he has been considered for some time politically disgraced,—and of course been discarded by his former friends.—Naturally restless and ambitious, with a faint hope of dividing the republicans and getting the support of the federalists, he has thrown himself into the arms of his ancient political enemies; yet, for electioneering purposes he calls himself a republican; hoping thereby to deceive and obtain some republican votes,—while it is secretly intimated to the federalists that he will vote for such measures as they wish—but it is necessary to his election to retain the appellation of a republican,—a proud name to genuine Americans, and although he might have once merited it, he has long ago disgraced it. Thus, by acting with duplicity and playing his double game, he flatters himself to deceive the good people of the district, and ensure his election. He has been all things by turns and nothing long.—In fact, he is all things, to all men.

Independent republicans of Anne Arundel and Prince George, will you vote for such a man? If next, well-meaning federalists, will you receive this unworthy, discarded, apostate politician? If you do, I venture to predict he will deceive you; his object is not the support of federalism nor republicanism, but quiet anarchy and confusion.

The other candidate, Dr. Kent, is admitted by all to be a genuine republican; he will support republican principles—his word has never been dispured; no vindictive resentments to indulge, and his interests are so completely identified with you, that he could not give his support to any measure, that would injure you, without also injuring himself.

Then, fellow citizens, I am sure you cannot be at a loss to choose between these two characters;—this is a business of considerable moment; let me entreat you then, to reflect well, and act wisely; and in that case I am sure you will give your votes to Dr. Joseph Kent.  
A WHIG.

**Prince Georges county,**  
Sept. 15th, 1810.

By the ship George Washington, Captain Gardner, which arrived at this port yesterday in 45 days from Liverpool, we understand, by a gentleman who came passenger in her, that a Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States has been appointed by the British government, and was expected shortly to come out to this country. [A Y Pub Adv]

**OFF AT LAST.**  
Jackson, the British ex-minister sailed from this port on Sunday last in the Venus frigate on his return to England. No minister or foreign diplomatic character, ever excited so much attention; and no man ever received or deserved a larger share of the contempt and execration of an injured and maltreated people. [Ibid]

Several weeks since a gentleman of this city received a letter from his brother, now in Dublin, announcing that upwards of an hundred of the principal mercantile houses of that capital had failed, and that universal distress pervaded the country. By our London accounts given this day, it will be seen, that this intelligence is not only confirmed as to Ireland, but that in England an extensive scene of bankruptcy and ruin threatens the most awful distress to all classes, save those who enjoy hereditary and real wealth, or who rest on the spoils of the people in the shape of jobs, contracts, salaries, sinecures, &c.

Is not the providence of God manifest in these things? The British people have been so blinded by prejudice and bigotry as to support their government in a system of inquiry, unparalleled in the annals of nations. This iniquitous system has been persevered in through a long reign, the effects of whose bloody and necessary machinations have been severely felt in every portion of the globe. But the sufferings of India, of America and of Ireland, inflicted by the cruel and unrelenting sway of British power and despotism, shrink from a comparison, in point of turpitude, with the infernal attempt of the British cabinet to smother, to extirpate by fire, sword and famine, the whole population of France, to blot from the map of nations and from the annals of human existence the fairest portion of Europe, and twenty-five millions of human beings! To a wide spread scene of depopulation and horror like this, all the murders and conflagrations on the plains of India, of America and of Ireland, sink into insignificance, and the blazing temples of Cy-