

Vickers & Bishop,
No. 26 Chesapeake,
HAVE A FEW BAGS OF
Nice Old JAWA COFFEE,
which they will sell low by the single bag,
or small quantity.

A Great Bargain!
THE Subscriber offers his Valuable FARM for Sale—containing 165 acres, within three and three quarter miles of Baltimore city, for \$120 per acre. A small sum will be required in hand, and the remainder in three equal yearly payments, on bond and security at 3 per cent interest. Property in town or suburbs, will be taken for one half the purchase money. The stock of Horses and Cows will be sold low, together with the Farming Utensils.

Wm. STENSON,
N. B. The Buildings on the Farm, east \$10,000.
Sept 21

GABRIEL THOMAS,
DUGAN'S WHARF,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to transact Business on Commission, RE EIVE STORAGE, &c. He has also on hand and always keeps for sale, wholesale and retail, a variety of Goods in the Grocery line, at the most reduced prices for cash, acceptances in town, or in exchange for country produce.

JOHN M'KIM, Junr.
No 108, MARKET STREET,
HAS RECEIVED
On Consignment, for the big Place, from London, viz:
13 bal 3-4 brown 1 sh Linen
18 boxes 7 8 and 4-4 white Irish Linen, well assorted
1 box Law's
3 iron 1/2 Gallic Muslins
20 trunk low priced Calicoes
7 bal 3/4 Glengens

Stiles & Williams,
Have just received from Northumberland, in Pennsylvania,
40 bbls remarkably fine WHISKEY, equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market.
ON HAND,
A few punch-balls highly proof and well flavored Jamaica and Antigua RUM.
Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy, both pure Muscovado Sugars of the 1st quality.
All offered to the public, at the
Sign of the Golden Tea Chest,
corner of Market to South streets.
Where, as usual, families can be supplied with TEAS of the first flavor.

James Williams,
No. 3, Concord-street, and No. 25, S. Charles-street,
DYES to any pattern, and Finishes in the newest style, all kinds of Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Goods—such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins, Luteatings, Curds, Velvets, Jeans, Gauzes, Crapes, Ribbons, &c. &c. Cleans and R-Dies L-d's and Gentle-men's Wearing Apparel—recovers Goods which are milled, or stained, and repairs ruffles, Carpets, Table Cloths, Curtains, &c. &c.
N. B. J. W. has for sale some good thick Domestic W. in finished Cotton CORDS, suitable for the Fall and Winter.

ECONOMICAL & CONVENIENT CHAMBER LIGHT,
By means of a Floating Wax Taper which will burn in one hour, and not consume more than a spoonful of oil, and give a good and sufficient light; they require no particular kind of Lamp, but may be burnt in a Wine Glass, Tumbler, or any similar vessel. Persons who are in the habit of being called up at night, and others requiring or wishing a light during the night, (particularly the sick) will find these Tapers exceedingly cheap and convenient.
They are sold at G. & R. WAITE'S Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market Street, in boxes containing 50 tapers each, at 50 cents per box.

Franklin Bank of Baltimore,
Sept 17, 1840.
The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 26th September, and opened on Wednesday, the 31 of October.
By order,
JAMES DAVES, Cashier.

TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
Are invited to examine a late edition of the FIRST STEP

FRENCH TONGUE,
Arranged by Louis Francois Isidore Le Fort, of New Orleans.
Second edition—Price 87 1/2 cents.

The first edition was printed some years ago, by the subscribers, and the present one lately at Mr Pricadesley's academy, and in many other places of tuition in this city, it was greatly admired, and for a considerable time was not to be had; the deficiency is now happily supplied by this new edition, which we hope will soon be vendid, as an inducement to the talents and industry of Mr. Lefort—Apply to
WARNER & HANNA,
W. & H. have in the press and will be finished in a few days, a new edition of **Chambaud's French Tables.**

Was Committed
To the jail of Baltimore county, on the 20th of July, as a runaway, a *braght Mulatto* Woman by the name of *Milly Gordon*, alias *Nancy*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, and represented to be the property of William Yates of Saint Mary's county, has ascared on her forehead over the left eye. The owner is hereby desired to come and release her, according to law.

WILLIAM MERRYMAN,
S. 2nd of Baltimore county.
August 30, 1840

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
TUESDAY SEPT. 23, 1840.

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!
Let voters for members of congress observe the STATE LAW; they cannot vote for two persons resident in the city, or for two persons resident in the county of Baltimore.

Let them, therefore, place on each ticket, the name of one citizen of the city, and the name of one other citizen of the county; or else, let them vote for one only.

THE LAW IS,
That "Baltimore city and Baltimore county shall be 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."

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.
Sept. 22.
It is proposed to have a meeting of the citizens of the South Western part of the city and Federal Hill, at the Hanover market house on FRIDAY Evening next, in order that the congressional candidates may have an opportunity of explaining to this portion of our citizens their views and opinions on the state of our public affairs—to commence at 7 o'clock.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SECOND WARD.
James Carey and Francis D. McHenry will be supported as members of the 1st Branch of the City Council. It is thought as the former resides pretty much in the South, and the latter in the North part of the ward, they will meet the general approbation of those concerned.

FIRST WARD.
The Democratic citizens of the first ward, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting at the Columbian Inn, THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock to nominate suitable persons to represent them as electors of Mayor and members of the first and second branch of the City Council, &c.

The meeting at the Hanover Market has been postponed till Friday evening, on account of the absence of some of the candidates.

SUPERFLUITY!—The second notice for the meeting of the Tammany Society, was ridiculously and impudently inserted in our paper of yesterday morning by a person from another office, without our knowledge—though the other was visible before him.

COMMUNICATION.
No half way man for me! no man, who lies in the teeth of democratic nominations, can suit my mind; no gentleman, who Janus-like, has one face for the federalists, and another for the democrats, shall have my vote. Whichever side he is on, I will speak out of my mouth. Therefore,

Resolved, That without undervaluing or overrating the worth of JAMES MARTIN, I shall vote for him; because he is and was a decided whig,—who was not conscientiously scrupulous about taking up arms against England when others were non-juring and shrinking, or siding with the Tories.

Mr. Martin is a deserving citizen, who has not been noticed in proportion to his modest merits. He and BLAND shall receive my hearty vote.

Mr. Stewart was last year supported by the federalists; and I know that some of the most staunch federalists have already declared that they will give their votes on Monday next, to John Comery's and Robert Stewart. I hope these gentlemen will voluntarily retire and cease to distract the democratic party; or else that the democrats will leave them to the exclusive care and holy keeping of
No ENBAGO 8 1/2.

NO SUBMISSION!
"Resolved—That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the edicts of Great Britain and France."

[Representative in Congress.]
Well resolved! But, we have submitted to those edicts, and have consequently sacrificed our "rights, honor and independence." What then is to be done? Will the people submit too? God forbid! Let us turn out the drones and active members in their place. There is not talent enough in the present congress, to resist aggression, or to conduct a war if it should be necessary to rescue our country from ignominious submission. It would be political suicide to return such men to the next congress.

We resolved, not to submit; we talked of the honor of the flag, and of neutral right; but our government (if it deserves the name) tamely suffered the one to be abused and prostituted, and fairly surrendered the other. "We are tributary to nations which injure us every hour." We patiently hear of our vessels sailing under the LICENSE of a foreign government, as if we had no rights to be protected, and no government to protect them!

This state of things is rendered the more hopeless, by the evident collusion between our administration and Doctor Pinkney in London.

How are such imbecility and intrigue to be remedied?
By sending men of ENERGY to congress, who will infuse spirit into the body politic, raise the drooping head of the nation, and stimulate us to a sanative or redeeming policy.

FREE TRADE!
Bonaparte has graciously offered to license 30 American ships to import certain products into France, from Charles-on and New York; he has sent the licenses to the French consuls. Is there an American so bas, as to trade on such conditions?

Britain not only sells licenses, but forges our sea papers, &c. And, Denmark, we hear offers to sell her licenses to American ships also!
Can it then be said, in VERITY, that we have a general government?

We recommend it to congress, to prohibit our ships from carrying our flag any longer; since it is constantly and universally disgraced in this manner.

DISCOVERY.
Most discoveries are made in the terra incognita, of our globe, or of mechanical, or chymical science; but, bleishes have recently been found by the Scotch micro-coppe whose all eyes had gazed a thousand times with admiration, and saw nothing but beauty; The Scotch Reviewers have discovered, that CANNAN'S Speeches contain neither learning, strength, or science, or low knowledge! *A fly in the glass, a mackerel in the sea!*

"Look at it FAIRLY."—Aurora.

WANTED
By the whigs, a description of the distinction between modern republicanism as practised at Washington, and the federalism of 1798. Did we not then cooperate with England; and do we not now cooperate with her?

WANTED ALSO,
The Clue to Pinkney's delusive "unofficial" letter of last winter; the object of its falsehood, and the cause of Mr. Pinkney's being so great a favourite with Mr. Madison, as to be continued in office, and decided in the government paper, after having written a *deceptive* letter—dishonoured his mission, by the style and matter of his correspondence with Canning and Wellesley; and by his indirect barbaques responses to lordings' taunts, and degrading conduct, at English orgies and cattle shows, where he outstript the British *Beachants* themselves.

It will immediately occur to the reader, that the federal congress of 1798, sided with Britain from love or sentiment of principle or policy; the present quid groups are actuated by *fear*

"NOTIONS;" or, *Mere, not Measures!*
"We know the right and yet the wrong pursue"

The folks of Middlesex, in Massachusetts, speak loud against submission; and yet have renounced Mr. Vanuren, for the 12th congress—who is a Y. Z. Z. Z. a submission-man, and a useless advocate for an unexecuted union system of National Banking! One of his friends seems to confess that Mr. Vanuren's past conduct was too crooked; and so he recommends forgiveness.—Let us says he, pass over the 10th & 11th congresses as lightly as we may, and only look back upon the past to correct our dead reckoning. We have no business with the election in Massachusetts, save a wish for the success of democracy. Welcome the inconsistency between profession and practice. We had rather see even *Zimothy Pickens* in congress, than a quid or submissive democrat.

COMMUNICATION.
To the Free and Independent Voters of Baltimore

Neighbours and Fellow-Citizens—we have heard a great deal about pretensions of Candidates for Congress. Alexander and Joshua have been talked about, and they have been talking themselves. We can hear and consider, but you know we all wish to say something.—As to Mr. McKim he is a good and honorable man, he understands well how to transact mercantile business; and has all ways conducted himself as a good neighbor; but, I conceive these things are not all that is necessary to constitute a man to represent us in the great council of the nation. We want a man of firmness, energy, and talents. I do sincerely respect Mr. McKim as an upright man; but, we have tried him in congress, and what has he done?—Why, little or nothing.—Let us now try Joshua; the name is a renowned one.—But some have objected that he has no religion; this is too true, and more is the pity. But he that is without sin, let him cast the first stone at him. I remember the same objection was made to the great and good Mr. Jefferson. However, for my part, I will speak for myself; I have had dealings with Mr. Barney, and have all ways found him a man of candour and punctuality; and more, he is a man of talents; therefore, he shall have my support; and I am sure, if you could see as I do, he would be sent to talk for us in the great council.

MARRIED, by the Rev. John Glendon, on Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN BLYDEN to Miss SARAH MUIR, all of this city.

FOR THE WHIG.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

No. 11.
Fellow-Citizens,
As men representing a free and independent nation, your representatives in congress could not be blind to the injustice of Great Britain and France, or regardless of the demands of their constituents, for that justice which was due to an independent neutral nation. It was admitted on all hands, that those orders and decrees were violations of the laws of nations; and that the United States, as a neutral and commercial nation, was much injured by these illegal restrictions on her commerce. It was known to your representatives, that frequent demands had been made to both powers to repeal those obnoxious laws; and as frequently had your ministers been treated with contempt. Situated I say as the United States was during the session of 1818, it became necessary that some decisive measures should be adopted in retaliation of those orders and decrees, or a surrender of your rights and national honour was inevitable.

At this time, the influence of British gold and British incendiaries, became conspicuous in every quarter. Notwithstanding your honour and interest demanded resistance to these aggressions, still the federal representatives in congress most strenuously opposed the adoption of any law which might affect the interest of Great Britain. They were willing to declare war against France, and enter into an alliance with Great Britain, notwithstanding she had been the first aggressor; and at that very time was capturing and condemning your vessels, and impressing your seamen wherever found, although they had the necessary documents to prove their citizenship.
Though your republican representatives in congress met with strong opposition on the passage of the embargo law, yet the patriotism and energy of that then respectable band, bore down the opposers of your country's rights—placed the United States in a state of safety, and saved your national honour.

After the passage of this law, while you remained at home in a state of safety, and defied the injustice of those powers—the spirit of disaffection which was carried from the seat of government, began to spread in every quarter of the union. Our senators in congress, who had sworn to support the laws, honour and independence of their country, were seen fanning the flame of disaffection by public written declarations of the illegality and injustice of that law, and inviting the people to violate it. They declared "you had no cause of complaint against Great Britain," and that the law was "unnecessary, oppressive and unjust." Such declarations as these, coming from men high in the offices of government, and men of known talents, had the desired effect. In a short time after, we find the law violated with impunity, and the people clamouring for its repeal.

This spirit of hostility to the law, originated with the real friends of G. Britain; and although I have the clarity to believe there are numbers of honest, thorough politicians in the federal ranks, yet on this, as on many other occasions, they were borne away by the popular cry of British sympathies—and became strenuous advocates for the repeal of this wise and salutary law.

During the session of 1809, the clamour excited against the law by British partizans, awed the republicans, who were really attached to the government and its measures, into submission.—Strange as it may appear, this same body of men who had the ascendancy in congress, and who gave their approving consent to this very law, without the least favourable alteration in your relations with foreign nations, did vote for its repeal contrary to the wish of their constituents, and of the interest of their own country. This one fatal step has plunged your country into disgrace, and thrown the odium of that measure on the republican administration.

What is your situation now? These same orders and decrees, which ever have been admitted as illegal, are, with aggravated circumstances, still enforced, and your vessels captured and confiscated wherever found on the high seas. That spirit of resistance to injustice and oppression, which at one time shed honour on the American character, has vanished, and you are now degraded and treated with contumely by the whole world. To whom are you indebted for this humiliating, this disgraceful situation? The answer can be easily made. Had it not been for the strong opposition made to the embargo law by federalists, (the faithful advocates of British injustice), the repeal of the orders of council, or the French decrees, or both, would have been effected by that law. You would then have had a free trade on honourable terms: not such a trade as you have at present.

At this very time, when you are admitting the justice of those orders and decrees by a tacit acquiescence, the federal party are exulting in the conquest they have made over their country's honour. Gracious God!—Can it be possible that men who feel for the honour, the interest and the happiness of their country, will so ill blindly and wickedly support a party, whose very aim appears to be the subversion of liberty? Pause, fellow-citizens, before you give your votes at the ensuing election! You have it yet in your power to do some good to yourselves and posterity; and do not, I beg of you, lightly barter away the remaining share of liberty and happiness which you at present enjoy. To make a

proper selection of representatives to the seventh congress, is no trifling thing. A number of your republican representatives, who were supposed to be true to the interest of their country, have most shamefully deserted their ground; and I trust, in the approaching election, you will make them as unworthy of your confidence, and unworthy the suffrages of a free, though injured people. The present extraordinary situation of your country, most imperiously demands men of talents, patriotism and firmness; and if this short sighted, weak and temporizing policy should be pursued by the next congress, you can no longer remain as an independent people.

CATO.
COBBETT.
This famous political gladiator has addressed various letters to the readers of his Political Register, on the subject of his conduct and imprisonment. He published a piece dated, "State Prison, Newgate, July 13, 1810," from which we take the following scraps:—

After having published seventeen volumes of this Work, embracing the period of eight years and a half, during which time, I have written with my own hand, nearly two thousand articles upon various subjects, without having, except in one single instance, incurred even the threat of the law. I begin the eighteenth volume in a prison. In this respect, however, I only share the lot of many men, who have inhabited this very prison before me; nor have I the smallest doubt, that I shall hereafter be enabled to follow the example of those men. On the triumphing, the boundless joy, the feasting and shouting of the speculators, or public robbers, and of all those, whether priggeat or hypocritical villains, of whom I have been the scourge. I look with contempt, knowing very well, and feeling in my heart, that my situation, even at this time, is infinitely preferable to theirs: and as to the future, I can reasonably promise myself days of peace and happiness, while continual dread must haunt their guilty minds; while every snare, and every sound must make them quake for fear. Their day is yet to come.

From my cursory as a writer, to the present hour, I have always preferred principle to gain. In America, the king's minister made, and not at all improperly, offers of service to me, on the part of the ministry at home. The offer was put, as of service to any relations that I might have in England—and my answer was, that if I could earn any thing myself where-with to assist my relations, I should assist them; but that I would not be the cause of their receiving any thing out of the public purse. Mr. Liston, then our minister in America, can bear testimony of the truth of this statement. And, was this the conduct of a man who sought after "base lucre"? Is this the conduct which is now fashionable among those who call themselves "the loyal," and the "king's friends"? Do they reject offers of the public purse? Do they take care to keep their poor relations out of their earnings or property; or do they throw them, neck and heels, upon the public, to be maintained out of the taxes, as a higher order of paupers? I have acted up to my professions. I have, at this time, dependent upon me for almost every thing, nearly twenty children besides my own. I walk on foot, while others would ride in a coach; that I may have the means of yielding them my support; that I may have the means of preventing every one belonging to me, from seeking support from the public, in any shape whatsoever. Is this the fashion of the "loyal"? Do "the loyal" act thus? Do they make sacrifices in order that their poor relations may not become a charge to the public? Let that public answer this question, and send a y to whom the charge of seeking after "base lucre" belongs.

I have spoken of the offer made me while in America. Upon my return home, the ministers made me other offers; and, amongst the rest, they offered me a share of the True Briton newspaper, conducted, and nominally owned by Mr. Heriot. I, who was what the country people call a green heron, as to such matters—and who was good enough to think, that it was principle that actuated every writer, on what I then deemed the right side—I was quite astonished to find, that the Treasury was able to offer me a share in a newspaper. I rejected the offer in the most delicate manner that I could, but I never was forgiven.

This work, [The Political Register,] of which I now begin the eighteenth volume, has had nothing to support it but its own merits. Not a pound, not even a pound in paper money, was ever expended in advertising it. It came up like a grain of mustard seed—it has spread over the whole civilized world. And why has it spread more than other publications of the same kind? There has not been won it any imitation of it. There have been some dozens of them, I believe;—same size, same form, same type, same head of matter, same title, all but the words expressing my name. How many efforts have been made to tempt the public away from me, while not one attempt has been made by me to prevent it! Yet all have failed. The challenging has been discovered, and the wretched adventurers have then endeavoured to wreck their vengeance on me. They have sworn that I write badly; that I publish nothing but trash; that I am both fool and knave. But still the readers hang on me. One would think, as Falstaff says, that I have given them love powder. No, but I have given them as great a rarity, and something