

FIG BLUE, &c.
The Subscribers have and will keep a constant supply of the
Best Fig Blue in boxes,
of 14 to 25lb. each.
ALSO,
A large and general assortment of
Groceries, Teas & Queens-ware
Wholesale and retail upon liberal terms.
WESLEY & W. WOODS, Jr. & Co.
No. 31, Baltimore street.
June 27

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscribers having their hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calendar goods at their own manufactory, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they will receive Cotton or Flax Linen to be Calendered, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to their Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.
Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.
They have on hand from their own manufactory, an extensive assortment of CALICOES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red Yarn, and a variety of other colours, which they offer for sale on liberal terms for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.
They will print on commission at a moderate price.
L. & P. LAMMY,
July 3

LEE'S

Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

THIS Medicine, which is as innocuous and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many other evils.
Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching at the nose and abut of the seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—the great appetite, sometimes loathing of food and some time voracious—pining, with limy and fetid stool—vomiting green and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with loss of spirits—stomach fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes a pale and an earthy countenance, and some times the face becomes suffused.
Persons affected with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly found with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:
Case of Mrs. Lee & Co.
Observing that my son, six years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing, (something frequently arising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of sleep, &c. From those symptoms, I was confident he had worms, and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled twenty three large worms, which gave him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can truly assert, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms now in use.
THOMAS PETERS,
of the late office of Peters & Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Case of Mrs. Lee & Co.
A child of Mr. Henry Grimes, near Mr. E. Bell's nail factory, was for upwards of 18 months afflicted with sickness, which appeared to proceed from worms; the symptoms were restlessness at night, debility, pining in the legs, loss of flesh, &c. After trying the advice of an eminent physician, and trying a variety of medicines without success, the afflicted parents were advised to try Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges, which expelled during the operation of the medicine, a great quantity of large worms, some of which measured 12 inches—the child now enjoys a good state of health.
Baltimore, June 8, 1810.

Case of Mrs. Lee & Co.
You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, ten years old, who was afflicted with fever, pain in his side, and a continual headache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of 15 days.
JOHN KELLY,
Pitt-street

Case of Mrs. Lee & Co.
My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fever, headache, a loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures procured by your Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them were also for some time after.
JOHN KENNEDY,
Potter-street

Edward Higgins, South-street, Baltimore, administered Lee's Lozenges agreeably to the directions, to his child 14 months old—the first of which expelled a worm nearly 2 1/2 inches long and near half an inch thick; the second dose expelled another 10 inches long, and the same thickness, and a quantity of small worms mixed with slime, &c. The child enjoys a good state of health.

A. MILTENBERGER,
No. 102, Market-street, at his Patent Medical Warehouse, Book & Stationary store, and Franklin Printing Office.
WARNER & HANNA,
Corner of Gay and Market-streets.
JOHN VANCE & Co.
178, Market-st. 3 doors below Charles-st. &
NATHL. KNIGHT,
21, Fell's-street, Fell's Point.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of
Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee & Son.
July 18

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1810.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

Are now developed.—The conversations with Madison and Gallatin published by Erskine, display the respective motives and behaviour of these men. Mr. Madison may be said to stand in a favourable light, Gallatin in a very unfavourable one, from these publications. But, if Gallatin be in fault, (as is undeniable) it is Mr. Madison's duty to remove him from office—because he is the president, clothed with greater care and higher responsibility.—Gallatin too has placed Mr. Madison in an awkward predicament by representing him as entertaining different opinions and determined to pursue a different policy from Mr. Jefferson—How far, the events that have occurred since Mr. Madison became president, give sanction to Gallatin's insinuations, the public can judge. These descriptions of old conversations are important only as they show secret springs of action in our executive officers, and explain perhaps the Submission-Bill, &c. of last session.

When the writer of this was at Washington in April last, he was informed by a reputable member of congress, that Erskine had disclosed certain conversations, which reflected deep blackness on Gallatin; that letters had been received stating such sentiments; and it was expected the whole would be published, in a few days, with the other intelligence received by the ship Cincinnati, Conklin, which had arrived at N. York the 11th of April. Gallatin doubtless received these papers by that conveyance, and wrote his defence under the impression that other copies of the correspondence had been received here. Finding this was not the case, we are not surprised that he withheld them from the public from April till July. He naturally dreaded the exposure of his treachery, and trembled to encounter public scorn. Recent "occasional hints" startled the Secretary, and compelled him to march out of his concealment to meet the enemy which was marching to meet him. He may have heard of a certain letter from the famous Cobbett to an old crows in Philadelphia (lately received)—and he may have learnt that a copy of the correspondence was also received at Philadelphia. In a word, concealment had become impracticable any longer. Such is our opinion of this business, from all the circumstances that have come to our knowledge. But, the past cannot be recalled. *Intrigue has done its work*—we are dishonoured—and we are now co-operating with England, the great enemy of neutral rights.—We export our money for her dry goods, &c. and we send her our materials, for a mere song. She oppresses, insults, robs us, murders and impresses our citizens; and we meekly supply her with flour to keep her from perishing with famine.—But, the correspondence! look at the force of truth, virtue and high character: tho' Gallatin imputed calumny against the immortal Jefferson in private, he dares not slander him in public—No; he is compelled to write his autogram. We have now a true key to the intrigue that palsied the 10th and 11th congresses.

THE CONCEALMENT—AGAIN.
It was Mr. Gallatin's best plan, to hold fast the evidence of his intrigue, whilst he was forcing federal measures on the congress at last session. To have divulged it, might have given his worshippers in that body a centrifugal force, and ejected them from his gripe,—etc unconstitutional bank laws could be adopted; or other anti-republican schemes could be matured. It is worth the while to compare the intrigues at Washington with our foreign relations, &c. &c. &c.

FIRE! FIRE!
Copenhagen Jackson's Elfigy, says the New-York Public Advertiser, was burnt amidst a large concourse of people at Albany on Friday evening last, opposite the door of Gregory's tavern, where Jackson put up. The friends of Jackson assembled and endeavoured to put an end to the sport. A riot ensued, in consequence, and some of the Jacksonites came off with bloody noses.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.
Walking lately on the banks of the North River, at a distance from the city, my attention was suddenly arrested by

the passing of the Steam Boat, whose rapid and direct motion immediately recalled to mind the following beautiful and appropriate lines of Homer, when he speaks Neptune; which I transcribe, in the belief that many of your readers will cur with me in the justice of their opinion to that elegant vessel, so valuable, and so honourable to the genius of our country.
"His whig wheels the glassy surface sweep
Th' enorm monsters rolling o'er the deep,
Gambol and him on the wat'ry way,
And heavyhales in awkward measures play;
The sea suling spreads a level plain,
Exults and is the monarch of the main;
The parting waves before his courcers fly,
The world's waters leave the axle dry."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
The correspondence between Mr. Canning and Mr. Erskine, laid before the House of Lords of Great Britain, and printed by his order, contains four letters from Mr. Erskine which do not appear to have been published in any English or American newspaper. They are now published from a printed copy lately put into our hands, all the other papers contain in that collection having already appeared in the papers.
(No. 8.)
Dispatch from the honorable David Erskine to Mr Secretary Canning, dated Washington, 1 Dec. 1808.

The government and congress have been quite at a loss how to act in the present extraordinary and embarrassing situation of their public affairs, and they have not yet determined upon the measures which they mean to pursue; but I think that I may venture to assure you that the course of conduct recommended by the committee of the house of representatives, to which was referred the documents mentioned in the president's message to congress, will, in substance, at least, be adopted for the present, with certain amendments, so as to give some time, previous to its going into operation.

It is not, however, denied by those even who have introduced this measure, that it is only of a temporary nature, and that the United States may be driven to adopt a more decided course of conduct against the belligerents, before the present congress closes, or at any rate soon after the meeting of the new legislature, in consequence of the feelings and sentiments of the eastern division of the United States, which has almost universally expressed disapprobation of the continuance of the embargo, and has begun to show symptoms of a determination not to endure it much longer.

The government and party in power unequivocally express their resolution not to remove the embargo, except by substituting war measures against both belligerents, unless either or both should relax their restrictions upon neutral commerce.

Upon this subject some important communications have been made to me by Mr. Madison, and several of the members of this government, which I will accordingly lay before you, as I confidently believe they were delivered from an unfeigned desire that they might produce the effect of leading, if possible, to some adjustment of their differences with Great Britain, so as to enable the government and the nation to extricate themselves from the present very distressing dilemma in which they are involved.
Mr Madison expressed his firm conviction that when the documents referred to in the president's message should be seen by his majesty's government, and the correspondences between their minister in France with the French minister respecting the decrees of Berlin and Milan should be deliberately considered; particularly the strong remonstrance of Mr. Armstrong to the French government of the 12th Nov. 1807, that it would be acknowledged that the U. States had exerted all the efforts which remonstrances could have been supposed to be capable of producing, and that in failure of any effect from them, in persuading the French government to withdraw their unjust restrictions upon neutral commerce, recourse might have been had by the United States to measures of more activity and decision against France, but that in the mean time Great Britain had issued her orders in council, before it was known whether the United States would acquiesce in the aggressions of France, and thereby rendered it impossible to distinguish between the conduct of the two belligerents, who had equally committed aggressions against the United States.

He went into all the arguments upon the subject which are detailed in his correspondence with the American ministers in London and Paris, as published in the documents referred to in the president's message, but which I do not now repeat, as my object is merely to inform you of the result of his observations, which was, that as the world must be convinced that America had in vain taken all means in her power to obtain from Great Britain and France a just attention to her rights as a neutral power, by representations and remonstrances, and she would be fully justified in having recourse to hostilities with either belligerent, and that she only hesitated to do so, from the difficulty of contending with both; but that she must be driven even to endeavour to maintain her rights against the two greatest powers in the world, unless either of them should relax their restrictions upon neutral commerce, in which case the United

States would at once side with that power against the other which might continue its aggressions.
Mr. Madison observed to me that it must be evident that the United States would enter upon measures of hostilities with great reluctance, as he acknowledged that they are not at all prepared for war, much less with a power so irresistibly strong as G. Britain, and that nothing would be thought to be too great a sacrifice to the preservation of peace, except their independence and their honour. He said that he did not believe that any Americans would be found willing to submit to (what he termed) the encroachments upon the liberty of the rights of the United States by the belligerents, and therefore the alternatives were embargo or war. He confessed that the people of this country were beginning to think the former alternative too passive, and would perhaps soon prefer the latter as even less injurious to the interests and more congenial with the spirit of a free people.

He declared to me that every opinion which he entertained respecting the best interests of his country led him to wish that a good understanding should take place between Great Britain and the United States, and that he thought that the obvious advantages which would thereby result to both countries were a sufficient pledge of the sincerity of his sentiments.

The reasons which induce me to believe that the views and determinations of this government, as described to me by Mr Madison, are their real sentiments, and that they will pursue that course of conduct which they have marked out, arise from a mature consideration of the actual state of the affairs of this country, the particular situation of the government and ruling party, and from certain private but important communications which have been made to me by some of the members of the administration, who are sincerely desirous of a conciliation with Great Britain.

It is evident from every thing which has lately taken place in this country, that the people at large are desirous of having the embargo removed; but it is also to be collected from the result of the elections throughout the United States, that the present ruling party have a decided majority of the people with them and as they have pledged themselves not to repeal it, while the restrictions upon their neutral rights continue in force by both belligerents, without substituting war measures, and as they themselves acknowledge "that the ultimate and only effectual mode of resisting such warfare, if persisted in, is war" and "that a permanent suspension of commerce would not probably be resistance, but submission;" I cannot therefore conceive that it would be possible for them to retract their declarations, and indeed, they would not have the power of continuing the embargo more than six months, and of course, therefore, they must substitute war measures when it should be withdrawn, unless they were to abandon all the principles they have laid down, and to change all the resolutions which they have so unequivocally expressed.

It is true that they might possibly do so, if they found themselves pressed by the number and strength of their opponents, or by a change in the opinions of their majority amongst the people; but it is plain from the decision in the house of representatives in congress, upon the resolutions proposed by the committee appointed to consider the subject of their foreign relations, which were carried by a majority of eighty four to twenty one, that they have not lost any ground in the present congress, and the result of the elections for members of congress, proves, that although they have lost some votes in the eastern states, that they will have a great majority out of the whole number of the next congress.

For these reasons I conclude that the government party could carry along with them the support of the people in the measures which they might resolve to take, and I have already explained, why I believe they will adopt the course of conduct which I have described in the foregoing part of this dispatch, arising out of the state of the country and their own particular situation, and I will therefore proceed to explain my private reasons for feeling confirmed in their opinions, and will have the honour of laying before you some important communications which were made to me by some of the members of this government, unofficially, but with a desire that they might produce a favourable effect towards a conciliation with Great Britain.—I beg leave to refer you to my next number in which they are detailed.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,
D. M. ERSKINE.

(No. 9.)
Dispatch from the honorable David Erskine to Mr Secretary Canning, dated Washington, 4th Dec. 1808.

Sir,
In the course of the several private interviews which I had with Mr. Gallatin, the secretary of the treasury, and with Mr. Smith, secretary of the navy, I have collected from them that their sentiments coincide with those of Mr. Madison, which I have detailed at some length in the preceding number of my dispatches, respecting the proper course of conduct which ought to be pursued by the United States, in their present situation, although they had differed as to the propriety of laying on the embargo, as a measure of defence, and had thought that it would have been better

to have resorted to measures of a more decided nature at first, but that now they had no other means left, but to continue it for a short time longer, and then in the event of no change taking place in the conduct of the belligerents towards the United States, to endeavour to assert their rights against both powers; but that if either should relax in their aggressions, they said they would vote for taking part with that one against the other which should continue its aggressions.

[Here followed the account of Gallatin's conversation as published in yesterday's Whig.]

I have endeavoured, by the most strict and diligent enquiries into the views and strength of the federal party to ascertain to what extent they would be willing and able to resist the measures of the party in power, and how far they could carry the opinions of this country along with them in their attempts to remove the embargo, without recurring to hostilities against both, Great Britain and France.

Under a mature consideration of this subject, I am persuaded that great as the desire is which generally prevails for the removal of the embargo, that the federalists would not venture to recommend that it should be withdrawn, without proposing some measures of greater energy as a substitute. Some have indeed hinted at the propriety of at once declaring war against France; but few, however, of those who have been most clamorous against the Embargo, have yet offered their opinions as to what course ought to be pursued, although all have declared against the submission to the restrictions upon their neutral rights.

When the small numbers of those who have pointed out the propriety of going to war with France alone, is considered, even of the federal party, I cannot believe that such a measure would succeed.

All the leaders of the democratic party in congress and out of it, declare that they only propose the continuance of the embargo for a short time, and that if the voice of the people at large is for more active resistance, that they shall be willing and ready to put forth the strength of the country for that purpose.—These declarations are to be found in the speeches, some printed copies of which I have sent herewith; you will find, however, that in some of them a great stress is still laid upon the effects to be expected from the embargo in coercing the belligerents, particularly Great Britain to relax in her restrictions, from the distress and inconveniences which is likely to be produced by the want of the produce of this country.

This reliance upon such consequences from the embargo is greatly, indeed almost entirely diminished in the opinions of most people, and I conceive that the only reason why the ruling party wish it to be continued, arises from a hope that time might afford them an opportunity of better judging of the probable issue of events in Europe, particularly of the success or failure of Bonaparte in Spain.

It may be doubted whether the privations and inconveniences produced by the embargo in this country, will not compel the congress to take some hostile measures, in order to have a pretext for its removal, of so trifling a nature, however, as to leave it to the belligerents to overlook them, if they please, and to save the ruling party from the necessity of going into war measures of great expense and danger not only to their own popularity and power, but perhaps, even to the safety of the union. I propose to have the honor of offering some remarks upon this subject in the next number of my dispatches.

With the highest respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
D. M. ERSKINE.

For the National Intelligencer.

Amongst the papers lately laid before the British parliament respecting American affairs, is a dispatch from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Canning, dated 4th December 1808, which principally relates to a conversation between Mr. Erskine and myself. This took place at my house and without any previous appointment. But Mr. Erskine had during the preceding week conversed with Mr. Madison on the same topics, and the result had been communicated to me the day before by Mr. Madison. I was prepared for the subject; and every sentiment I uttered was in perfect unison with those of the president and of the secretary of state. What was meant by colonial trade has already been explained by Mr. Erskine; but as his own share in those conversations with several members of the administration is in his dispatches, altogether omitted; and the conditions expected by the U. States from Great Britain are not distinctly explained, it is proper to state briefly the general grounds which were considered here as forming a proper basis for the adjustment of differences, if a conciliatory disposition was found to exist on the part of the British government.

1. **Reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake.** The president's proclamation merging in the proposed non-intercourse act, by which the public ships of both Great Britain and France would be excluded from the ports of the U. States, the ostensible obstacle to making the reparation, acknowledged to be due, was removed.
2. **Orders in Council.** To be repealed simply on the ground of the non-intercourse act applying, in that event exclu-