

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	\$10,000
1	25,000
1	20,000
2	10,000
3	5,000
8	250 tickets each
13	1,000
50	500
50	100
100	50
200	25
500	15
1000	10
10410 Prizes	300,000
10590 Blanks	

50000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars each, 500,000 Dollars, 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 dolls. each.	
1st drawn ticket after 3,000 are drawn \$1000	500
Do. 6,000	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 500, inclus.	250 tick.
Do. 8,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 501 to 750, inclus.	250 tick.
Do. 9,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 751 to 1000, inclus.	250 tick.
Do. 10,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1001 to 1250, inclus.	250 tick.
Do. 11,000	\$20,000
Do. 12,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1251 to 1500, inclus.	250 tick.
Do. 13,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1501 to 1750, inclus.	250 tick.
Do. 14,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1751 to 2000, inclus.	250 tick.
Do. 15,000	\$5,000
Do. 16,000	500
Do. 17,000	1,000
Do. 18,000	500
Do. 19,000	500
Do. 20,000	25,000
Do. 21,000	500
Do. 22,000	500
Do. 23,000	1,000
Do. 24,000	500
Do. 25,000	5,000
Do. 26,000	500
Do. 27,000	1,000
Do. 28,000	500
Do. 29,000	500
Do. 30,000	10,000

In submitting the above scheme to the public, the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on the importance or necessity of the object in view. They believe that, at this time, no doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the King's Vaccines, 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 genuine Vaccine Matter for the use of the citizens of this State, 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.
 William Wilson, James W. Collins,
 Robert Stewart, John W. Glenn,
 Luke Tiernan, Andrew Agnew,
 Henry Sizer, Alex. McDonald,
 Aaron Levens, Edw. G. Woolyard,
 Samuel Hamilton, Edw. J. Coakle,
 Dr. John Cronwell, P. A. Hoffman, jun.
 Dr. W. H. Clendenen, Th. 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.

Vineyard Lottery.

NOTICE.—From the very great demand of Tickets in this Lottery, in almost every part of the United States, the contractors for the unsold Tickets give notice, that on Tuesday next, they will be advanced to five Dollars and a half each. Until which time they may be had at G. & R. WITTS's Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 17, N. Second Street, Philadelphia, at Five Dollars each.

The above Lottery will positively begin drawing on the 29th day of October next, and be finished in 12 weeks.

The scheme of this Lottery is unquestionably the best now offered in this city, containing only 14,500 Tickets, 5,378 of which are to be prizes—the highest are,

1	prize of	\$12,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	4,000
2	do	2,000
1	do	1,500
8	do	1,000
10	do	500

Besides a great many of 300, 200 and 100 dollars &c. &c.

Notes of the different Banks discounted at the above office at moderate percentages. Philadelphia, June 26, 1819.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Peter C. T. T. late of Baltimore County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to Elias Glenn, Esq. at or before the sixth day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Given under my hand this third day of July, eighteen hundred and ten.

ELIZABETH COURTENAY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A good Pressman, To whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to

WARNER & HANNA.

July 19

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1810.

Experience—the test of truth.

Every day and every occurrence bring to view some sad consequence of our submission to England. Prejudice is lock-jawed, because certain folks are too proud to confess their errors; & "French influence" has lost its magic. They who petitioned congress in 1805, and who since anathematized our own government for listening to their prayers, are receiving a lesson they will not soon forget. The words and warnings of the independent few, who were honest enough to speak out, (and who were denounced for their pains) are verified.—The impolicy and weakness, to say nothing of the contemptible intrigues of some folks at Washington, are manifested to a scoffing world. If these events should teach wisdom to the foolish, or charity to the intolerant, it will be so much saved from the wreck: Men, who are not possessed of the same knowledge of certain transactions as others, ought to be careful how they pronounce a rash judgment. When we squinted at the intrigues of Gallatin, and the blindness or profligacy of those he led to perform his purposes,—some were ready to cry "Shame!" Perhaps, these moderate men thought, that as their particular interests would be promoted by breaking over the constitution, or submitting to Britain, the measure was good! or perhaps they were ignorant of the infamous duplicity of this man towards Mr. Jefferson relative to the two millions; that, part of what he said in private to John Randolph, and to two members from New York, he was obliged to unsay in public:—Perhaps, these very moderate denouncers did not know, that an attended account of Gallatin's assertions and insinuations were then furnished to an intimate friend of Mr. Jefferson,—who exclaimed, when he saw it, "I had long thought that Gallatin was a false traitor, but never had the proof of it till now."—Lest, however, these remembrances, should be mistaken for sour reproach, (thun which nothing is farther from our purpose) we drop the subject. For, indeed, it would be words mispent to rake up the intrigues of an individual, without making the evidence subservient to public good.

If Gallatin then, has been corrupted by power, temptation and avarice; what are we to think of the members of congress who obeyed his nod, and voted for submission bills & unconstitutional bank-laws, at his bidding?—At next election, an example ought to be set to future delinquents—a change seems necessary to our salvation; for we are now taught, by experience, (and we have yet to receive severer lessons) that when we deserted principle for sake of dazzling wealth, we only embraced a cloud instead of a goddess,—we missed our aim. Deeds are more eloquent on this topic than words—capture more impressive than warning. At next election, then, let us reject every man who voted for the submission-bill, or the bank bill.

By traitor, I understand, in this case, treachery to his friend and party.

EDIT.

The prejudices of the eastern people, and of the federal party; the hopes of being able to employ the federalists to serve British designs; and the expected division of the states are so earnestly decanted on in Esau's letters, that it ought to open the eyes of every honest federalist,—may, to impress the government with the necessity of adopting energetic measures to root out of British influence, to unite the people and snatch us from the vortex of faction.

A squadron of U. S. vessels under commodore Decatur, has been ordered to cruise from Hampton Roads, southwardly, to exercise the men, and to rid our coast of the privateers which have interested them of late.

Great indignation has been expressed for the submission men, in South-Carolina; and Mr. Marion, who represents Charleston, has declined being a candidate for congress at next election.

COMMUNICATION.

PAYING TOO DEAR FOR THE WHISTLY.

We see, when it is rather late, that determined resistance to Britain at the commencement of the aggressions, would have inspired foreign nations with such reverence for neutral rights, that we might have enjoyed an unmolested, fair and profitable trade with both the

great belligerents. We need but make an estimate from any year of prosperity, and multiply it by the number of years of adversity to get the entire profits that would have been ours. Now, our trade is so limited that our exports bring very little, and therefore our imports must be paid for principally in specie.—As we continue, then, to send hard dollars out of the country, without any commerce that can supply their place in circulation; I desire that some of your financial or mercantile readers may inform the public, by clear calculation, how soon all specie will be drained from the country,—and what price we pay for our whistle—I mean, submission, alias "free trade," alias "dignified moderation."

DECISION.

M. Thierry, says the National Intelligencer, editor of a paper printed in New Orleans, has been punished by an imprisonment of ten days and a fine of fifty dollars, for contempt of court, in questioning the correctness of a decision of the court in the case of Mr. Nugent, who has been imprisoned for a libel on one of the judges, and for affirming in this publication that the court had trampled on the rights of the public.

(Omitted yesterday for want of room.)

DANISH DEPREDACTIONS.

A list of American vessels captured by Danish privateers and carried into different ports in Norway, has been published.—The following is the aggregate number from each port, with their values:—

	Dolls.
Philadelphia, 5 ships and 3 brigs,	451,000
Boston, 4 brigs, 1 ship, 4 schrs.	153,000
Salem, 4 ships, 1 brig, 4 barques	220,000
Essex, 4 ships, 1 brig	427,000
Portland, 3 ships	148,000
Marblehead, 1 barque, 1 brig	39,000
Gloucester, 1 barque	7,000
Beverly, 1 brig	27,000
Newburyport, 1 ship, 1 brig	67,000
Norfolk, 1 ship in ballast	
Invoice value,	doll's 1,535,000

Extract from the list of captures.

Schr. Luna, Martin, of Baltimore, for St. Petersburg, captured July 2, sent to Pharsand, cargo sugar, coffee, &c. tried Sept. 16, owned by Smith & Buchanan, invoice 41,000, consigned to John Clew, cleared to pay 600 rix dollars, appealed by captors.

Ship Chesapeake, Munn, of Baltimore, for St. Petersburg, captured July 14, sent to Christiansand, cargo sugar, coffee, tea, &c. tried Aug 8, owned by John Donnelly, invoice 163,000, consigned to W. Graham, cleared to pay 600 rix dollars, appealed by captors.

Ship Leda, Spear, of Baltimore, for Stavenger, captured August 4, sent to Stavenger, cargo sugar and coffee, tried 5th Sept. owned and shipped by R. and T. Talford, invoice 140,000, consigned to M. Talford, cleared to pay 600 rix dollars, captors appeal.

Ship Hope, Dashiell, from Billmore for Stavenger, captured Aug 21, sent for Stavenger, cargo sugar tobacco, &c. owned by Keenig & co. invoice 60,000

Ship Harlot, Childs, from Baltimore for Stavenger, captured Aug. 21, sent to Stavenger, cargo tobacco, tried Oct. 11, owned by W. Wilson & Sons invoice 26,000 dolls. cleared to pay 600 rix dollars, captors appealed.

The following are the current prices of articles at Barbadoes, by a letter received in this city to a gentleman, dated the 27th of June.

For West India produce—Rum 50 cts. per gallon; Sugar 6 dolls. per cwt. Ginger, 5 1/2 dolls. do. Coffee 10 dolls. do. Cotton, 16 per ce per lb. Molasses, 30 cents per gallon, 85 per c sk.

American Produce by retail.
 Flour \$11—Rice \$5 1/2—Corn \$1 1/2 per bushel—Pease \$2 1/2—Ship bread \$7—Pine Lumber and cypress Shingles, scarce—Corn is dunt rising, and will be very dear—the present crop will fail.

FOURTH OF JULY.

SELECT TOASTS—Drank at Paterson, New-Jersey.

The day—May the principles of '75 extend over the American hemisphere.
 George Washington, his ash in America, his fame every where.
 John Adams: May his virtues be remembered, his errors forgotten.
 Thomas Jefferson, the philosopher and statesman: May the principles he taught in influence his successors.
 George Clinton, the tried and faithful servant.
 The memory of the departed Patriots and Heroes of '76.
 John Armstrong; the firm and enlightened minister, William Pinkney; "My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant"

Agriculture and Manufactures; May they unite to render us independent of European labor.
 The Militia of the United States the strongest bulwark of our national safety; twenty years spoken of; never organized.
 The Congress of the U. States: May it no longer exhibit a mountain in labor!

[Ames!]

Eternal infamy to the proposer of any dismemberment of our union; May the Constitution be our guide.
 The press, Literature and science; May they keep pace with the increase of population.

AT SHEFFIELD, MASS.

The Right of suffrage; inestimable to Freemen, formidable to Tyrants only.
 The Patriots who sacrificed their lives in the cause of American Liberty—"They suffered but their pangs are over!" Who

is here so base that he would not defend the rights so dearly purchased?

SOLESTERS.

Federalists; you pretend to be the followers of Washington! examine his maxims, review your conduct, and then blush at the contrast.

Stephen Sibley, Esq.

To the memory of Richard Henry Lee the noble mover and able advocate of the Declaration of Independence; where then ye loastly Federalists, was "Virginia influence, Virginia domination!"

William Sheyman.

THOMAS JEFFERSON—While virtue glows in the breasts of the sons of Columbia, they will revive the name of him who poured "the soul of the continent into the monumental act of Independence."

Timothy Arnold

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

An Address of the committee of the Linnean Society of Philadelphia, to the Citizens of the U. States, on the subject of the natural productions employed in the arts and manufactures, contains the following laudable proposition.

"To assist in obtaining a full knowledge of the medicinal and dying drugs indigenous to our soil; to expedite the discovery of useful metals; to aid the manufactures of their country, as far as they are connected therewith; and to remove the inconveniences and disadvantages of individuals not possessing an acquaintance with natural knowledge, the Linnean Society of Philadelphia has directed the undersigned committee to give this public notice, that any plants, oras, or a ny mineral substance what ever, which shall be forwarded to any member of the committee, shall be examined by the botanical and mineralogical departments of the society. The result of examination shall be communicated, as soon as completed, to the person transmitting such specimens, together with such information relative to its nature and uses, which the Society, can impart.

SAMUEL JACKSON, JAMES CUTBUSH, SAMUEL BENEZET. } Committee."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS

OF MR. ERSKINE, LATE BRITISH ENVOY. (Concluded.)

(No. 10.)

Dispatch from the honorable David Erskine to Mr Secretary Canning, dated Washington, 16th March, 1809—received 15th April.

Sir,

Since the arrival in the Delaware river on the 10th inst. of the American dispatch vessel the Union from England and France, I have had an interview with the president (Mr. Madison) and the secretary of state (Mr. Robert Smith) who expressed their sentiments to me very freely relative to the intelligence which was brought by that vessel.

The president observed, that the alteration in his majesty's orders in council by the recent order which had been communicated by you to Mr. Pinkney, suspending "the operation of the acts as to any duties on the exportation granted by the said acts as far as relates to articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country being in amity with his majesty," &c. did not in fact remove the objections entertained by the United States against the orders in council in any degree worthy of notice. That they still violated the neutral rights of this country, as they made it necessary for the American ships to pass through England, which was no only an infringement of the independence of the United States, but was completely destructive of their commerce, since the American vessels were prohibited from going to the continent after they had been forced to touch in England.

He remarked also upon the circumstance of Russia and Denmark being comprehended in the operation of the orders in council, which he said was assuming a new principle, as the orders had been hitherto rested upon the ground of retaliation, whereas Russia and Denmark had never issued any decree violating neutral rights. He complained severely of this, and went over the same arguments upon these points which he had made use of while he was secretary of state, and seemed to be greatly disappointed and vexed that no change in the relations of the United States with the belligerents seemed likely to take place during the meeting of the new congress in May next, as he foresees the serious difficulties and embarrassments in which the United States will be then involved in determining upon the course of conduct which it will be expedient to pursue, as it is universally thought that the nonintercourse law cannot last longer than the next session of congress, and it will become necessary at that time to abandon all idea of resistance, or to determine to adopt measures of hostility against both belligerents, which could not be carried in the last congress, and therefore are still less likely to be adopted in the new, which will consist of a larger number of members averse to such a desperate and unavailing course.

The secretary of state (Mr. Robert Smith) repeated the sentiments which he had often expressed to me, when secretary of the navy, of regret that his majesty's government seemed not to believe that the United States would resist the decrees of France. He thinks the correspondence between the American minister at Paris (Gen. Armstrong) and the French government, prove the determination of this government, not to

submit to them. He declared to me also that he knows that war would have been instantly declared against France, upon Great Britain's relaxing her orders, which he said were issued before the United States had an opportunity of ascertaining the legal interpretation which France meant to put upon her decrees; he added, that he was convinced that even now measures of actual hostility would be adopted against France, without hesitation, should Great Britain relax in her orders so as to afford the United States an opportunity of doing so with honour; but that it would be impossible that they should single out France as an opponent, while Great Britain, contrary to her own declarations, enforced her orders before any acquiescence on the part of the United States in the French decrees had been proved.

He acknowledged that it might be difficult to bring on a state of actual hostility between this country and Great Britain upon the grounds of any subsisting differences, but that he was desirous that an amicable understanding should prevail between the two countries, which the present state of their relations would entirely prevent.

He added, that he was afraid the irritations which were likely to be produced by capture under his majesty's orders in council might lead to serious consequences, which he said he should deprecate, as he was unwilling to see the United States thrown into an alliance which he thought already too powerful for the interest of the world. He did not pretend to entertain any partiality towards England, but considered that the interest of the United States was the same at the present moment with that of Great Britain.

These sentiments, as expressed to me by Mr. Robert Smith arc, I believe, very sincere. I have been much acquainted with him, and cannot I think be mistaken in the opinion which I have formed of his disposition and feelings upon that subject.

Both the president and secretary of state arc, I understand, much offended at the appointment of admiral Berkeley to a high command pending the serious complaint preferred against him by the United States; they have not mentioned the subject to me, as no authentic account of the fact has been yet received; but I expect to hear strong representations upon the subject, should it prove to be well founded.

As I have already had the honour to convey to you my sentiments upon the subject of the non intercourse law in several preceding numbers of my dispatches, as also upon the general aspect of affairs in this country, I will not trouble you with any further remarks, but beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from my no. 13 which was sent in his majesty's packet with the mail of last month, as it contains my opinions upon those topics, which are unchanged.

This dispatch, as also my Nos. 14 & 15, will be carried to England in the American dispatch vessel Pacific, which will sail from hence in a few days with a messenger lieutenant. Read; another vessel is going at the same time to France with a messenger and dispatches. Mr. Coles, the private secretary of the late president, is to be the bearer of them.

(Inclosure referred to in No. 10)

Washington City, 15th Feb. 1809.

As the ruling party perceive that it would not be in their power to carry the Eastern States along with them in a war with Great Britain, on the grounds of any subsisting differences between the two countries, they hope that the frequent captures of the vessels belonging to the Eastern states, which are likely to take place in consequence of his majesty's orders in council continuing in operation, may excite irritation in the minds of the people of those states, and lead them to take a part in the next Congress in any measures which might be pointed out against Great Britain.

I continue to be firmly persuaded that Mr. Madison, who has now been pronounced to be the next president, would most willingly seize the first opportunity of recommending to the next Congress to assert the neutral rights against France, should his majesty deem it to be just or expedient to cause his orders in council to be withdrawn in consequence of a determination being evinced by the United States not to submit to the aggressions of France. And I conceive that it is not at all improbable that he might authorize Mr. Pinkney to make a communication to you to that effect, as he has frequently in conversation said to me, that no hesitation would be felt in this country of entering upon hostilities with France, if she did not recall her decrees, but he always added, that it was impossible the U. States could take such a step while his majesty's orders were in force, because their justification could only be attempted upon the grounds that the United States had acquiesced in the decrees of France, which he uniformly contends has never been the case.

It is evident to me that he will be supported in this sentiment by his own party in Congress, and in the country generally so far as to prevent his feeling himself compelled to single out France as an enemy, while his majesty's orders in council continued in force; but I am perfectly confident that it would be impossible that they could bring on a war with England, unless it would be occasioned, as I have before mentioned, by an irritation produced in the minds of the people of the eastern states, by the losses which might be sustained by them in their ships and commerce by capture under his majesty's orders.

THE END.