

Original Family Medicines.

For the Prevention and Cure of BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS. Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

PREPARED BY MICHAEL LEE & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co. late Richard Lee & Son—this is necessary, as there are other Pills of the same name.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

CASES OF CURES!

Selected from thousands, the authenticity of which can be ascertained by personal application to any of the subscribers—not being performed in Europe, (no one knows where) but at home.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co. Your Anti-Bilious Pills has had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, &c. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN, Ainsworth-st.

Balt. June 21, 1810.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

With pleasure I acknowledge the benefit received from your Anti-Bilious Pills, in removing violent pains in the bowels, sickness and head-ache.

Rd. ROBINSON, Market-st.

Balt. June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Anti-Bilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS

Balt. July 13, 1810

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son.

The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your Pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health; which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion, this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT,

Dulaney-st. near Columbia Gardens.

LEE'S

Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

THIS Medicine, which is as innocent 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 fatal diseases.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

Observe that my son, six years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing, (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, &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 from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,

of the late firm of Peters & Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

A child of Mr. Henry Grimes, near Mr. E. Betts's nail factory, was for upwards of 18 months violently afflicted with sickness, which appeared to proceed from worms, the symptoms were restlessness at night, debility, pains in the legs, loss of flesh, &c. After having 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.

Edward Higgins, South-street, Baltimore, administered Lee's Lozenges agreeable to the directions, to his child of 14 months old—the first of which expelled a worm measuring 20 inches long and near half an inch thick—the second dose expelled another 16 inches long and the same thickness, and a quantity of small worms mixed with slime, &c. The child enjoys a good state of health.

LEE'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

You are at liberty to use my name in the recommendation of Lee's Elixir, as from repeated trials I have found it an excellent remedy for colds, coughs, &c.

RICHARD BARRY

Balt. June 20, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse; during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs Warner and Hanna which I accordingly did—and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

J. A. SMITH,

Market-street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Thousands testify of their being cured by these Drops after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not a half a bottle.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I think it my duty to inform you, that from experience I am convinced your Ague Drops is an effectual remedy. My little son was violently afflicted with Agues and Fevers. The advice and attendance of an eminent physician

failed—I was next advised to try the country air, which also failed, and it appeared to all that saw him, impossible for him to recover.—When Mr. George Hays advised me to try Lee's Ague Drops (observing that they had cured him.) A bottle was procured and given according to the directions, which effected a speedy cure, and he has not had a return thereof since.

JOSEPH OWENS,

63, Market-street.

Balt. July 23, 1810.

Lee's Grand Restorative

Lee's Essence & Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Ointment, for the Itch.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salva.

Lee's Persian Lotion.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son.

SOLELY WARNER & HANNA,

Corner of Gay and Market-streets.

A. MILTENBERGER,

No. 102, Market-street, at his Patent Medical Warehouse, Book & Stationary store, and Franklin Printing Office.

JOHN VANCE & Co.

173, Market-st. 3 doors below Charles-st. & NATHL. KNIGHT,

26, Fell's-street, Fell's Point.

Sept 7

CHARLOTTE HALL

SCHOOL.

THE Friends and Patrons of this Institution, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that the Boarding House belonging to the School, was thoroughly repaired in the month of August last, and that it is now ready to accommodate sixty boarders.

From the first day of the ensuing year, it will be under the direction of an experienced steward, Mr. John Kilgour.

The well known salubrity of this place, proceeding from an advantageous situation, pure air, and excellent water has evinced its superiority this year, by withdrawing the influenza of a season, which proved uncommonly sickly in many parts of the neighbouring counties, and of the state in general. Not one pupil of this school has been confined a single day by sickness—a rare, and perhaps a singular instance.

The sequestered situation of Charlotte Hall, remote from the vicissitudes and lures of populous cities and towns; the impossibility of indulging in habits of dissipation and extravagance, and the freedom enjoyed in healthful and manly exercise during the hours of recreation, must render this institution worthy of the serious attention of all parents and guardians, who set a just value on the literary attainments, health, early habits and morals of their youth.

Rates of Boarding and Tuition. Boarding, (to be paid quarterly in advance, the boarder finding his own bed, &c.) £ 28 7 6

If not paid regularly in advance 30 17 6

If the Steward furnishes a bed, &c. and is regularly paid in advance 31 15 0

If he furnishes a bed, &c. and is not regularly paid in advance 33 17 6

Tuition, per annum 10 10 0

Additional for French 2 10 0

The duties of the Mathematical Department of this School, are ably and diligently discharged by Mr. N. H. SHAW. The assistant teacher in the Classical Department, Mr. A. REYNOLDS, adds uncommon industry to very useful talents.

D. DONLEVY,

Principal of Charlotte Hall School.

November 9

FELL'S POINT

Circulating Library.

It is earnestly requested that persons holding Books belonging to this Library, will leave them at the Library Room, immediately, in order that the subscriber may be enabled to have a Catalogue printed, for the accommodation of those ladies and gentlemen who may wish to peruse this institution. As soon as this request is complied with, arrangements will be made to obtain all new publications.

S. C. LEAKIN.

November 2

CITY TAXES.

THOSE persons who are in arrears for City, Paving and Pump Taxes, are respectfully requested to pay the same immediately, either in cash or by order at the Collector's Office, in South-street.

These who neglect this notice are informed that my duty to the public as well as myself, must prevent longer indulgence, and that I shall proceed to enforce payment without respect to persons.

Benjamin Fowler,

Collector.

Oct. 6

WILLIAM HASLETT,

Having taken the two warehouses fronting the head of Frederick street dock, has room for the STORAGE OF MERCHANDIZE and COUNTRY PRODUCE, which he will receive on terms advantageous to the owner.

Being well acquainted with the different qualities of GRAIN, he will undertake to buy and sell that article on commission; and will (when required) make reasonable advances on all grain left with him on storage.

He has for Sale,

1800 buhls Cadiz Salt
5000 wt. Cocoa
Allum, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento
Cust Skin and Bolea Tea
Cut Nails, &c.
November 7

Coffee, Indigo and Hides.

FOR SALE.

The CARGO of the schr's Fame, Robert Russel, master, from Lagaira, CONSISTING OF

Green COFFEE
INDIGO
HIDES
of the first Quality.

APPLY TO

NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,

No. 14, Bowley's wharf.

Who has Landing for Sale,

100 boxes Mould Candles,

4, 5, 6 & 8 to the pound, made this season.

November 12

Baltimore Price-Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Table with columns: Articles, Per, Prices, D. C., D. C., D. C. Items include Bacon, Butter, Coffee, Cotton, Cordage, Cheese, Flour, Flaxseed, Gunpowder, Grain, Herring, Hops, Meal, Naval Stores, Pork, Rice, Spirits, Sugars, Tobacco, Wax, Wool.

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1810.

FALLACY DETECTED.

BRITISH DEBT.

REDEEMED BY CALCULATION—ALTHOUGH IRREDEEMABLE!

A THOUGH "A. B." in the New York Commercial Advertiser, makes several fallacious calculations, to convince us, that Britain may "in a comparatively short time, absolutely extinguish her debt—so great is the power of compound interest!"—How short the space would be, in comparison with eternity, we pretend not to investigate.

He says, that even if England cannot continue to appropriate a million a year to the Sinking Fund, yet, that, having already absorbed 150 millions of the debt (by 20 years appropriations) this sum alone would in 32 years pay the whole debt, and leave a surplus of 23 millions in the treasury!!!

For, he observes, the English government deposit a million annually in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who buy up the stock regularly, and receive the dividends, &c. till the whole debt centers in their own hands.

Now, what is gained by this detestable jugglery?—The people still continue to pay the interest; for, the commissioners receive the interest and dividends.

On this interesting subject, we have in our possession several essays in the London Journals—in one of these, dated Sept. 25, this particular topic is handled, and the same fallacy used by "A. B." is refuted; it seems to have been first used by the Rev Mr. Brand, of England—so that the New York calculator may not perhaps be an original!

"And what, exclaims the journalist, is the language of the accounts, laid before parliament? Why, in the account of the nation's expenditure of last year there is the following item:—"INTEREST on debt of G. Britain REDEEMED, 4,443,119."

The English people are taxed for, and "pay interest on the whole of the debt!"—They have gone on paying taxes for TWENTY FOUR years, in the hope of taxing at the end of that time, the sweet effects of a redemption of taxes—Now, they are told, in England, that in THIRTY-NINE years more, "if they pay taxes all the time, over and above the interest upon the debt," THEN they shall see—wonders "What has the nation gained, then, by paying millions to commissioners, instead of keeping those millions in their hands? Since the year 1786 the nation has paid upwards of 160 millions into the hands of the Sinking Fund commissioners." He argues, that if this sum produces a compound interest in the hands of the Commissioners, it would have produced the same, in the hands of the people, and would "have helped to prevent the debt, since that time, from being augmented in the sum of six hundred millions!"

Thus, he proves, that while the people of England are tantalized with promises of remote redemption, which can never happen—the debt grows to the size of a mountain; and, as there is no rational practicable method of removing it, the deluded people are exhorted to employ their "fata" in the Sinking Fund, and that will level it to the horizon. Goldsmith knew better! Baring

knew better; every man of sense knows the utter impossibility of redeeming a national debt of England. The time is at hand, forgot by Hume: "It is not altogether impossible, that when the nation becomes heartily sick of its debts, and is cruelly oppressed by them, some daring projector may arise, with visionary schemes for their discharge; and as public credit will begin by that time to be a little frail, the least touch will destroy it, and in this manner it will die of the doctor."

Will "A. B." assist us to discern, how the debt of England can be paid off, while the interest must be rendered to the Commissioners on such portions as they redeem?

Perhaps A. B. in the mean while will not take it amiss, if we remind him of a fact in the history of the national debt of England; a fact which confirms the justness of the inference drawn from it, that the more the English people pay towards redeeming their debt, the more remains to be paid. The paradox will soon be explained:

In April 1786, Mr. Pitt formed the project of buying up the three per cents, then worth about £117,643,309.—He purchased stock to the amount of £3,626,000 for about £3,700,000—a good bargain, you will say! Look at the consequences: the stock remaining in the funds rose to the price of £122,420,401. So that, by attempting to pay off the national debt, it was increased by the addition of £4,777,093.

You may tell us what the Addington administration performed to annul the schemes of Pitt; then we can compel you to confess, that under all circumstances the debt of England has experienced the "growing prosperity," which the king's speech applies to Ireland.

Shall we anticipate other arguments of A. B.? Mayhap, he will tell us of the miraculous effects of national banks;—of the Bank of England, which has tended to delude and beggar the people, and to corrupt the government to its heart's core—We are ready to admit the facts;—after twice stopping payment the Bank of England was able to lend fifteen millions to the government to aid in "the crusade against liberty!"—Who would not extol National Banks, national churches, and every thing national?

To recapitulate much in a few words, we remind our New York calculator, that with respect to the debt of England, the ministry stand in this dilemma: If stocks rise, the national debt rises too; if stocks depreciate, the money jobbers become alarmed and will not lend to the government.

Such are the horns of John Bull; but the horn of plenty, the fruit of peace and justice, is not among them.

The Spanish patriots in this country seem so shy in publishing the particulars of lord Wellington's victory, that some people are half-persuaded that Massena won the day.

A Boston paper hints that Britain means to send another minister to this country—We had rather she would send home our ten thousand seamen. We have been plagued with too many of her ministers.

SHOCKING! Jacob Badgley, a stone mason at New York, last week committed three horrid murders; being under the influence of intoxication and insanity, he went into a house in Hester street, and struck Mrs. Eleanor Jackson on the head with a hammer; he then made a stroke at Catherine Mitchell, but Mrs. Jackson falling dead between the witness and Badgley, he missed his aim, and then turned upon Elizabeth Jackson, mother in law to Eleanor, and brought her to the floor with a single blow on the head. It seems that he then took a razor, cut his own throat with it, and laid it on the mantle piece. Physicians were immediately called, and attempted to save the two last, but on examining the cut of Badgley, the blood started afresh and he soon expired. Elizabeth Jackson is still living, several pieces of the skull having been extracted, and scarcely a hope of her recovery remains. The floor of the little room in which this dreadful work was executed ran with blood, and the coroner's inquest could not enter it without drenching their shoes in it. The spectacle was shocking almost beyond description.

INTERNAL DEED. The following is even worse than the foregoing; for it has not the excuse of insanity:

Some few months ago, a black woman named Clarinda Shaw, belonging to New London, in Connecticut, but originally from the West Indies, where she has two children living, both free, and one of them possessed of considerable property, advertised in the Columbian for a passage to Montserrat. After a while she found an English brig bound to Antigua, the captain of which engaged to give her a passage for her services in cooking and waiting upon him and the passengers, and she put her things on board, and embarked accordingly. We are now informed that the captain, on his arrival in the West Indies, sold Clarinda as a slave. (N. Y. Columbian.)

Last evening, a man by the name of —, surrendered himself at one of the watch-houses, and insisted upon being committed, for poisoning his own mother and brother, with arsenic, six years ago. He confessed and described the facts circumstantially, and persisting in his story this morning, was committed to prison by the police justice. (ib.)

The following observations on the duties and coins of France, are from the Boston Centinel.

1 franc is equal to 18 3-4 cts. 5 1-5 francs is equal to one Spanish dollar. The former duty on coffee, was about 16 cents per lb. not 30 as stated in this paper. The 100 Killigrammes is equal to 224 lbs American weight; in addition to the duties, 10 per ct is added, termed war subvention—to be in force until a general peace takes place. The present duty on coffee, is 400 francs—and 10 per ct. war subvention, 40—making 440 to be paid on every 100 Killogrammes; or 28 1-2 cts. per Kill-gramme.

THE FAST ANCHORED ISLE.

We shall never have done with our sympathies for this snug little island—the queen of isles—the mistress of the seas. Indeed there are so much pains taken not to let us forget her—the chain of friendship is so perfectly polished by constant friction, that we can turn our eyes or ears in no direction whatever, but we see or hear of the loving kindness of Great Britain towards America.

Perhaps the public have forgotten the famous letter so "warmly federal," written by Mr. British consul Barclay, from New York to Halifax, at the time when the British frigates were stationed off New York to protect our trade at the request of a good and loyal merchant of the name of Neilson.

Mr. Barclay's good offices, though we do not bear of them, are nevertheless constantly in blast, as will be seen by the following copy of a letter, which was taken from the original on board the brigantine Perseverance at sea, by a friend of the editor of the Aurora, who after going to Ireland after a residence of nine years in America, discovered that a man could not always sleep quietly, nor eat and drink with as much comfort, nor go where and about what he pleased with the same ease, and in short, determined to come back again; he brought with him the following:—

(COPY) British consul general's office, New York, Oct. 11, 1810.

GENTLEMEN—In the brigantine Perseverance, from hence to Belfast, there are upwards of twenty Irishmen, and some women, who return to Ireland heartily sick of America, to which they came about four years since. I consider it a matter of great moment to his majesty and the nation, that a stop should be put to the emigration from Ireland to America, and I know no mode so ready or certain, as the arguments of those who have tried America, and are satisfied their own country is preferable. Under this impression I submit to your judgment and prudence, whether it will not be most for the good of his majesty's service, that these men are permitted to land in Ireland, and not impressed into the navy!

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, gentlemen,

Your obt. and humble servant,

(Signed) THOS BARCLAY.

The commander of his majesty's ship of war.

We do not pretend to censure Mr. Barclay, for performing his duty as a British consul, he is a faithful servant of his royal master, and if he even goes a little over the line of strict veracity, it is no more than he is bound to do; he is acting in "his vocation"—it is Mr. Bond's vocation—it is all their vocations; we barely state the letter, merely to shew how much alive the British consuls are to the happiness of the poor Irish; whom Mr. Barclay thinks it would be best not to impress—but to let them return to Ireland, because they would find it so much preferable to America.

But the kindness of the British agents is not confined to the mere Irish, like Mr. Wilberforce's morality it extends to all the souls of the universe, black and white, red and yellow—the British are not only so solicitous about the poor Irish, but they are also solicitous about the poor Americans, from which we refer to the following extract from the log book of the brig Cora, of Boston, captain L. Hatch

"Oct. 29, lat 38, 43 long 79—Boarded by the Halifax sloop of war, of 20 guns, took out two men, one of whom, William Stevenson, a native of Massachusetts, showed his protection to the British officer, who said he cared nothing about it, as he could procure them for a dollar a piece in any American port."

The other man not examined nor heard, and both were carried off, the Cora was out 44 days from Liverpool, bound to City Point.

I certify the above facts to be correctly stated as taken by me from the log book of the Cora.

JOHN PORTER,

A citizen of the U. S. etc.

GLADE BUTTER.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 kegs of Nice BUTTER,

from the GLADES of Pennsylvania.

J. & R. HASSARD,

No. 75, N. Howard-st.

Who have also received, and for Sale,

A Quantity of TOW LINEN.

November 13

TO MARINERS, &c.

Bouditch's Practical Navigator

Ship Master's Assistant

And a few Copies of the

Nautical Almanack, for 1811.

FOR SALE AT

S. C. LEAKIN'S,

Lottery Office, No. 1, Fell-st. P. P.

November 12