

# HAWKINS'S Mineral Water Warehouse, No 7, SOUTH GAY-STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that having completed his apparatus upon a very extensive scale for making Artificial Mineral Waters, he is now prepared to supply them with SELTZER, BALLSTON, and SODA WATERS, in the highest possible perfection.

It is with confidence he now solicits the support and patronage of the public, assuring them that every exertion shall be made to give satisfaction, and to render the establishment worthy of their encouragement. These waters, it is well known, have been strongly recommended in various complaints, and with the greatest advantage, by the most eminent of the faculty, both in Europe and America. The invalid, tormented by the peptic, or any of its distressing symptoms, is sure to find relief in this salutary beverage; and the *Doct. Ferri*, whose oppressed stomach is acid by biliousness of Madeira, &c. over night, is effectually cured by a glass of Soda in the morning. At the most luxurious tables, Seltzer and Madeira are often mingled, and this union of Bacchus with the Naiad is not less propitious to pleasure than to health.

To many persons languishing under disease the following information will be peculiarly acceptable, though it cannot be expected, that in every case the proposed remedies should answer:

**SELTZER WATER**, from its pleasant taste and medicinal virtues, has been long in very general use. It has been very much recommended by physicians for its antiseptic powers, consequently for its utility in many of the febrile and other diseases of large towns. It is a powerful antiseptic. In bilious complaints it is particularly useful, by correcting the acrimony of that fluid, and assisting the tone of the stomach and bowels, by which pain and irritation are obviated or removed. In nervous affections it is useful by invigorating the general system, exalting the spirits, and removing weakness. To the ill effects whether nervous or bilious, which take place, as the debilitating consequence of hard living, it is peculiarly adapted. It is most refreshing and salutary after excess in eating and drinking, by assuaging the feverish heat and thirst generally arising therefrom.

By greatly stimulating the nerves of the stomach it increases its action, prevents flatulencies, and promotes the secretion in general, particularly that of the kidneys. With milk, it is a very useful remedy in consumption, causing the milk to sit easy on the stomach. In most of the stages of the catarrh, or common cold, either in the head or lungs, it may be taken with great utility. With sugar or honey, it affords almost all the relief and agreeable beverage. It is one of the safest as well as most cooling drinks for persons exhausted by much speaking, heated by exertion, or when sitting for hours, or crowded assemblies. It may be taken in the quantity of a common beer glass at a time.

As the seltzer water was the first that introduced the Mineral Fountain either in Europe or America, (for which he has obtained a patent from the Government of the U. States) and having acquired a considerable portion of his life to their invention, and upon whom, he trusts that those who have been benefited by his labors, will not supercede him in favor and encouragement with a generous public, but that he will come in for at least an equal share of public support with those, who had it not been for his labors, would not have had it in their power to establish similar manufactories. He is willing, however, to leave it to a discerning public to determine, not according to their respective rights, but the merits of their respective being well secured that he will have abundant reason to be satisfied with their decision.

A book is kept on at the warehouse for subscribers. Families can be accommodated by the single bottle, or by the dozen, in half pint, pint, or quart bottles.

Orders for exportation or the country, faithfully and punctually executed.

JULY 17  
JOSEPH HAWKINS, 44

## THE PERSON

Who took my POCKET BOOK out of my coat pocket at Coffee-house wharf at the Point, on Sunday the 14th of July, is requested to leave the Book with its contents where it may be found by the subscriber—as the person who took it is very strongly suspected, and should he refuse to comply with this, his name will be exposed to the public. The Pocket Book contained sundry papers which are of no value to any person but the owner, and sundry Notes to the amount of Seventy Dollars, viz: Three 20 dollar notes, one 10 dollar note, and seven 1 dollar notes on the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

MATTHEW T. COOK, 44  
July 17

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on the 4th instant, a Negro Man named DAVE, aged about 25 years, tall, high, complexion dark mulatto; a remarkable stout, well made fellow—had a variety of clothing not recollected, his hat was covered with patched canvas—he is well known throughout this city—he was raised by Mr. J. S. Sloan, at whose country place his father now resides, and in which neighborhood, most probably he is lurking.

Any person who will bring to the subscriber, the said Negro DAVE, if taken within five miles of the city, shall receive Ten Dollars, and if a greater distance, the above reward.

JAMES BLAYS, 44  
July 17

## 6 1-4 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Gaol of Baltimore County, on the night of the 14th instant—a Man known by the name of JOHN COX, who at this time holds his office of Constable. The circumstances of his escape are as follows, viz:—He was brought to gaol on a verbal precept for debts, and that he might have the better opportunity of seeing a person whom he could send to a free day, if any he has, for the purpose of procuring the amount for which he was confined—the bonds of the jail were given him. He had, few hours before, departed and decamped fully on his own honour and honesty; but immediately on the approach of night, neither himself nor his gratitude could be seen. It is probable the precept which he fled caused him to neglect taking with him his honour and honesty, as I strongly suspect on his apprehension he will be found to possess none.

The above reward will be paid to any person who may deliver him to  
JOHN H. BENTLEY, Gaoler.  
July 16

# THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."  
BALTIMORE:  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1810.

## PARTY.

Say some, is like a deadly blast; but others, better informed, perceive that it is the emanating spirit, the refreshing breeze which fans the purest flame of patriotism. Montesquieu was warranted in concluding, that it would produce dreadful mischief, [in republics] were party to cease; for then liberty must cease also. It is therefore probable that many who rail against party spirit, are profoundly ignorant about political good or evil; or, what is far worse, perfectly indifferent, whether nations be composed of freemen or of slaves. In despotic governments, there are no parties—neither in strong monarchies; but faction burns in secret, and bursts forth in a sudden and destructive blaze. There, it is the sultry and portentous calm, or the sweeping tornado. A superficial observer, perceiving the former, would not suspect the latter. As the natural, so is the moral or political world. Earthquakes we find are rare, where the regular rules "expand the rising wing."—What folly it is to murmur at the existence of fire, or air, or water,—or party spirit! Life cannot be supported without the former; nor liberty, without the latter. Yet, we do not admit confinement either at sea or on land, whether the dwelling of the Irish patriot or the ship of the American merchant be involved in it; nor are we delighted with foundations; nor pleased with hurricanes—These are disagreeable subjects; and faction is not less so. But, am I to resign my zeal and opinions, because my neighbour entertains different opinions?—We might discourse and dispute too, without quarrelling. For, none but the rude or illiberal find fault with the decent avowal of an opinion. Where then is the civil war or felt by the political psychomancer? It is imagination only. If a storm is coming, it will be prudent to fasten the sails, or take in a reef; but, who would advise throwing them away? Suppose them huddled overboard, however?—The sun is seen again, and gentle winds invite us on our voyage—but sails we have none—the easy sailing billows caude our delay—and we stand stock still,—an emblem of "dignified moderation."

As there is now a disposition in certain quarters to "cant" about an union which never did, or never can exist, it is not amiss to expose absurdity or hypocrisy. Whenever the government chuse, all honest patriots will be found in the same ranks. Whigs and federalists will feel no animosity, except against the common enemy—but, who expects to see Whigs and Tories under the same banner? There is the most consummate hypocrisy in the "cant" of the "dignified moderation" men; for it is tantamount to the intrigues of the British faction; they invite them, they tempt them, they subvert the people. Had we adopted manly resistance to all foreign aggressions instead of "dignified moderation," we might be in possession of honor, peace, and free trade at this day. Now, we have none of them—None! no, not even peace; for both England and France have made war upon our rights. Let us not mistake submission for peace.  
NO CANTER.

## CLERICAL DREAMING.

The humble and pious federal clergy of the U. States wish to meddle a little in ear by affairs, though they profess to be the disciples of Him whose kingdom was not a worldly one.

What is the end?  
An aristocracy—or a monarchy.  
What are their means?  
A grand theological political institution, to instruct students in the political logic of the old school, and divinity of a suitable cast. "Render unto Caesar what belongs to Caesar," is to be made the "adoption, justification and sanctification" of usurpation—in other words, that might is right.

There is to be a grand president for the grand institution; and the grand institution is to become a spreading vine, to shoot its branches from Dan to Bersheba,—from New York all round.

Quere—Whether Old England will float long enough to witness the grand effects of the mediated ecclesiastical Masonry? Some imagine it will bend, and then it is to be christened Masonry.  
NO FABULIST.

## COMMUNICATION.

### THE NATURAL SMALL POX.

Two cases of the natural small pox having occurred, the one in Entwast, and the other on the Reister's-town road, only one mile from the city; many persons are now liable to take it at a time when the season will not only add greatly to its malignity, but may also spread it to an alarming extent.

Vaccination has been daily performed at my inoculating-room on terms so moderate, that no one can reasonably complain of the cost attending it, being only one dollar for each, paid at the time of performing the operation. But to encourage as far as lies in my power the general and immediate use of the only remedy which can prevent the calamities that now threaten this city—I will attend while the present danger continues, in any part of the city or precincts, on the same terms as above stated, so that one dollar only will be required for conducting any person so far through the

vaccine, as to secure them from the small pox. All those however, who have not a dollar to spare for this purpose, if they will take the trouble to call on me at my house will be cheerfully received; or if they will send their names and place of residence, they will meet with the same attention as if they paid for their vaccination.

I have now most happily an abundance of fresh and genuine vaccine matter, and it will give me pleasure to supply any physician or private citizen with it. I will also give any directions that may be wished, free of every expense.  
JAMES SMITH,  
Superintendent of the Vaccine Institution.

P. S. Many persons have been annually vaccinated by me, who have so far neglected my directions, as to leave me ignorant whether the operation succeeded. All such persons as have been vaccinated by me, and who have not received certificates of their safety from me, would act a prudent part to call again so that if necessary the operation may be repeated.

## AMOUNT OF INSPECTIONS

In the city of Baltimore, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1810.  
56,082 barrels wheat flour,  
3,353 half barrels do.  
165 barrels rye do.  
1,311 do. corn do.  
22 hhds. do. do.  
2,721 barrels pork,  
53 half bls. do.  
1,676 barrels beef,  
126 half bls. do.  
19,758 barrels herrings,  
158 half bls. do.  
2,737 barrels shad,  
135 half bls. do.  
250 barrels mackerel,  
2 do. salmon,  
1 do. gats,  
189 kegs butter,  
382 do. lard,  
31 casks do.  
6,126 do. domestic liquors,  
618 do. foreign do.  
316 ullages,  
224 casks oil,  
444,560 feet of plank and scantling,  
124,450 shingles,  
54,400 laths.  
JOHN HARGROVE, Reg.

## POLITICS.

[There is some severity, but much truth and manly freedom in the following extract from an essay in the Lexington Reporter. We wish not to excite suspicion, but vigilance. If our present submission be the consequence of executive partiality for Britain, the people ought to know it. The precipitate agreement with Erskine, &c. &c. are indeed bad symptoms.]

The maritime code contended for by Europe at the present moment, is only the adoption of the glorious ideas of eternal justice, contended for by the founders of our independence. We are not for adopting the new maritime code of Europe. (We will not concede to France that honour.) They are only adopting a code which in defiance of Britain we avowed twenty and thirty years past.

But the present administration in their instructions to Armstrong, have abandoned those principles entirely, they tacitly shelter themselves under that infamous treaty, called Jay's treaty. They say to Europe that they are not bound to concede the principles of our forefathers. If the people of the United States will solemnly declare by their representatives in congress, that they deny all the principles of those treaties, we will readily bend to the will of the majority. But until that declaration is solemnly made, we say we are bound to the principles—because they are the principles of eternal justice; equally with a bond or note between individuals—so are we bound to nations.

We have often been induced to hint that the present administration wanted courage, that they hesitated to take upon themselves that responsibility which their situation, even in a democratic government, justly called for—our mistake originated oftentimes by not carefully perusing the tedious correspondences with the British ministers and their dinner and sheep shearing talks, but the more we turn back the more we are convinced that a bolder or more courageous administration never existed in the United States, or an administration who, both to the general interest of their country, or to the individual interest of our merchants interested in foreign commerce, adopted and shouldered a more dreadful responsibility.

The situation of the United States is now beyond equivocation. A coalition with Britain, in support of every species of crime and villany and murder, in opposition to every mercantile position to congress, and the thousands of meetings and resolutions of our fellow citizens, and in support of the doctrine of impresentments, calls loudly on every independent printer to advocate principles, not men. We have facts before us, and whilst we are permitted to marshal a type, we will perform our duty.

From the first moment of the disclosure of the private, confidential conversations at Washington with influential members of the American government—have we anticipated in our own mind, and hinted at, in our press, what has been realised by the letter of Mr. Secretary Smith to Gen. Armstrong. The publication by Canning of confidential conversations, marks and stamps ingratitude in the highest degree, and can only be paralleled by the present abuse of the present administration by the British agents and tory papers—but some ex-

cess must be made for Canning in a political view—by the publication of those confidential conversations after he had entrapped the dignified moderation and conciliatory disposition of those influential members of the American administration; when he had probed the depth and width of their political foresight into the future consequences of the European warfare—after he had ascertained, as his letter to Erskine avows, of Jan 23, 1809,

"The difference between the personal sentiments of Mr. Jefferson and those of his probable successor in the presidency, with respect to this country, and the hopes which you have been led to entertain, that the beginning of the new presidency may be favourable to a change of policy in America."

Why, to clinch the nail completely, he had only to adopt the Machiavelian policy and publish to Europe what they had to expect from the successor of Mr. Jefferson! And does the official paper, wonder after all this at the present hostility of Europe? Can it be astonishing that for sixteen months, the British ministry have treated us exactly as they have done? Britain felt herself sure, and she has completely succeeded.

The confidential conversations are a responsibility which those influential members have to answer for, to their country, all the way down, from the assent of Erskine, that even the savage murderer Berkley, "deserved not punishment" to the responsibility of Mr. Smith's instructions and manifesto. And who is to inform the public, if Canning has published one tenth part of the promises and confidential communications he received, we have as much reason to expect not, as that the whole are before us; for we believe that many other confidential conversations were held, besides those with the British ministers; we are not now at a loss to account for the removal of the embargo—"the difference between the personal sentiments of Mr. Jefferson and his probable successor," tells a tale—Confidential communications, we believe, effected the removal, and the same squad of moderation, who would have voted with Mr. Jefferson's principles had he been continued in office, worshipped the conciliatory disposition of the rising sun, in respect to Britain, and threw their votes into the scale of toryism and British interest, and this squad of supporters of the administration, we trace up throughout the whole of the last session. If we are mistaken in our conjectures, we call on, and request our Kentucky representatives to correct us and their fellow citizens.—We are advocates for plain dealing, we detest all chicanery and equivocation, we prefer the manly daring of an highway man to the petty foggery of a pick-pocket—We would even prefer a union with Britain, on the open, avowed, known principles of Timothy Pickering, than to be sneaked into it, as we now are by consummate ignorance and folly, and confidential communications of influential members of the administration. We will not submit to hear our fellow citizens, the federalists, branded with undue attachment to England—whilst what Britain could not effect under Washington or Adams is completed under the democratic administration of James Madison, without expressing our sentiments of the actors.

It is stated in Kaine's Weekly Gazette, that Col Simonds's regiment of the U. S. army, who have been for some time at Carlisle Barracks, have received marching orders, and are to proceed to the westward.

## On the use of Spirituous Liquors.

AN EXTRACT.

"With respect to the use of spirituous liquors, it may be stated as undeniable facts:

1. That drinking spirits in the heat of summer, tends to inflame the system; and though the animal spirits may be raised by tempoary excitement, yet the general strength or ability to labour, and bear the heat, is not increased, but lessened by it.

2. That it produces a sense of thirst, which is not diminished by drinking more, but is rather increased.

3. That the sense of weariness, on any degree of exertion, is greater afterwards, and sleep has not a natural and refreshing effect.

4. That although spirits may in some cases be properly employed in a medicinal way; yet the cases occur so seldom and require such critical judgment to distinguish, as by no means, to justify a common and customary use.

5. It must be highly improper for persons otherwise in health, frequently to use such efficient articles of a stimulating nature, as may be styled powerful medicines, rather than suitable aliment to nourish the body, or repair its strength; and which must tend to introduce an occasion for their being continually repeated in augmented quantities, to produce the same effect.

6. The habit of using spirits is contagious, and mostly acquired; rather than originally occasioned by the cravings of a natural appetite.

Finally, to obviate all doubt and dispute on the subject, it may be sufficient to quote Dr Aiken, from Howard's Lazzarettos vol 2, page 82, as the concurring opinion of two such great men may justly be deemed decisive in the case: "I am convinced that art never made so fatal a present to mankind, as the invention of distilling spirituous liquors; and that they are seldom or never a necessary, but almost always a pernicious article to be used by men in health. The tem-

porary glow and elevation caused by spirituous liquors, are, I imagine, very fallacious tokens of their good effects, as they are always succeeded by a greater reverse; and tend rather to consume & exhaust than to feed and invigorate the genuine principle of vital energy. Their ultimate effects are indolence and stupidity."

## MAXIMS ON PATRIOTISM.

- By Dr Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne.
1. A man whose passion for money runs high, bids fair for being no patriot. And he likewise, whose appetite is keen for power.
  2. It is impossible an Epicure should be a patriot.
  3. A man who has no sense of God or conscience, would you make such a one a guardian to your child?—If not, why a guardian to the state?
  4. A man rages, rails, and roars; I suspect his patriotism.
  5. The factious man is apt to mistake himself for a patriot.

## WILLIAM TELL'S OATH.

I swear by the Almighty God to be true to the Republic of Switzerland, and its Liberties, to fight for the country and liberty as long as breath remains within me; all the enemies to this freedom I will, to the utmost of my power, endeavor to destroy and confute; I will have no part in the Book of Life, neither shall the most gracious Jesus shew any mercy to me, if I behave myself treacherous in any of these prescribed articles; So help me God, and his holy Word.  
Amen.

(F. Journal.)  
From London papers received at the Office of the Whig.

## BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, IRISH TITHES.

[Mr W. Pole spoke in reply to Mr. Parnell. He argued, that the greatest grievance or source of complaint to the Irish tenantry and peasantry was the practice of *canting leases* by the landlords; *rack rent* was the great evil—to which Mr. Newport said, "It is not so." Mr. Pole insinuated that some gentlemen wished to abolish tithes. He was averse from exciting expectations in the Irish people, which they could not gratify—He deprecated kindling a flame in Ireland, and therefore would oppose the motion.]

Sir John Newport said, if expectations of remedy for these evils had not been held out at the time of the Union, that measure would not have been so easily accomplished; government having held out these expectations to the people of that country, were bound to take every measure, and consult every means of effecting what was held out. But now, instead of that, it was the same expectations over again, and the same offer was made, as was made two years ago, of doing something or another after the recess. But it was not only the expectations held out to the people of Ireland at the time of the union, he contended that they had additional claims to a modification of the tithes. It was not only the woid of the great statesman who stood at the head of the government at that time, but the effect of a motion which followed thereon, and which had the effect of throwing off the burden of tithes, to provide for the clergy, from the rich, who had capital employed in agricultural pursuits, to the poor who had nothing but their own personal labor. It was thus that not one of the inducements to the union were carried into effect. It might, indeed, be said, that no bond was given—he did not say there was, but certainly very strong inducements were held out. Were the government then, to keep the promise to the ear, and break it to the face. Was it to be the same in this as with the Catholics, whom he had offered to prove, and now offered to prove against the noble lord, so much concerned in carrying this measure, that a positive engagement was entered into? Of this, that noble lord could only get rid, as he had done, of other charges, by contending that keeping his promise to one party, would be a breach of promise to another, and that while he had offered one thing to the Catholics in one room, he had offered the reverse to the Protestants in another. Was the union only to be productive of satisfaction to the expectations to individuals, by which even the Bench, in gorging their claims, was degraded; and were the public alone to be disappointed in the hopes held out to them? What did his honourable friend call for—no for measures of redress, but merely for inquiry into the means of providing a remedy for grievances acknowledged on every side. If this were denied, it would be trifling with the peace of the empire. It was confessed that Ireland was the weak point, why not then adopt measures to make it our strength? Inquire into its grievances and redress them. Do not postpone it from time to time, till hope is sick of the delay. If gentlemen opposite called themselves the followers of the great statesman, who carried the measure of the union; it behoved them to keep inviolate his promises. These promises were not illusory in the mind of that illustrious person, and it was the duty of his pretended disciples, to carry them into effect. They had no right to shield themselves under his name, unless they were ready to fulfil his word. He would now enter, as shortly as he could, into the detail of this business. The right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. W. Pole) was, in his opinion, extremely wrong in founding his argument on this, that all the Irish gentry are most avari-

↑ To cant, is to dispose of any thing to the highest bidder.