half asunder, except in very early infancy, when there is a great susceptibility of local irritation.

If the efflorescence surrounding the pustule should be extensive, and occasion much local heat upon the arm, it may be cooled by the repeated application of pieces of folded linen dipped in cold water; or still more expeditiously by a strong solution of the *aqua lythargyri acetati** in water; an ounce, for example, of the former in five or six of the latter.

If the scab should at any time be prematurely rubbed off, the part may be occasionally touched with the undiluted *aqua lythargyri acetati.*

Vaccine virus taken from a pustule, and inserted immediately in its fluid state, is preferable to that which has been previously dried; but as it is not always practicable to obtain it in this state, we are compelled to seek for some mode of preserving it. Various means have been suggested, but from the test of long experience it may be asserted, that preserving it between two plates of glass is the most eligible. Let a piece of common window glass be cut into squares of about an inch each, so that they shall lie smooth when placed upon each other. Let the collected vaccine fluid be confined to a small spot (about the size of a split pea) upon the centre of one of these glasses; which should be suffered to dry in the common heat of the atmosphere, without exposure to the heat of the fire or sun. When dry, it should be secured immediately by placing over it the other piece of glass. Nothing more is necessary for its preservation than wrapping it in clean writing paper.

The virus thus preserved, when wanted for the purpose of inoculation, may easily be restored to its fluid state by dissolving it in a small portion of cold water, taken up on the point of a lancet. It may then be used in the same manner as when just taken from a pustule.

The vaccine fluid is liable, from causes apparently trifling, to undergo a decomposition. In this state it sometimes produces what has been denominated the spurious pustule, that is, a pustule or an appearance on the arm not possessing the characteristic marks of the genuine pustule. Anomalies, assuming different forms may be excited, according to the qualities of the virus applied, or the state of the person inoculated; but by far the most frequent variety, or deviation from the perfect pustule, is that which arrives at maturity, and finishes its progress much within the time limited by the true. Its commencement is marked by a troublesome itching; and it throws out a premature efflorescence, sometimes extensive, but seldom circumscribed, or of so vivid a tint as that which surrounds the pustule completely organized; and (which is more characteristic of its degeneracy than the other symptoms) it appears more like a common festering produced by a thorn, or any other small extraneous body sticking in the skin, than a pustule excited by the vaccine virus. It is generally of a straw color; and when punctured, instead of that colorless transparent fluid of the perfect pustule, its contents are found to be opaque. That deviation from the common character of the pustule, arising from vaccine virus which has been previously exposed to a degree of heat capable of decomposing it, is very different. In this instance, it begins with a creeping scab, of a pale brown or amber color; making a long and slow progress, and sometimes going through its course without any perceptible efflorescence. Its edges are commonly elevated, and afford, on being punctured, a limpid fluid.

A little practice in vaccine inoculation, attentively conducted, impresses on the mind the perfect character of the vaccine pustule; therefore, when a deviation arises of whatever kind it may be, common prudence points out the necessity of re-inoculation, first, with vaccine virus of the most active kind; and secondly, should this be ineffectual, with variolous virus. But if the constitution shews an insusceptibility of one, it commonly does of the other.

When any constitutional symptoms occur in inoculated Cow-pox they are commonly first perceptible (especially in children) on the fourth or fifth day. They appear again, and sometimes in adults, not unlike a mild attack from inoculated small-pox, on the eighth, ninth, or tenth day. The former arise from the general effects of the virus on the habit, the latter from the irritation of the pustule.

If the effluvia of the small-pox have been received into the habit previously to the inoculation of the vaccine virus, the vaccine inoculation will not always be found to stop its progress, although the pustule may make its advances without interruption.

The lancet used for inoculation should always be perfectly clean. After each puncture, it is proper to dip it into water, and wipe it dry.

The preservation of vaccine virus upon a lancet, beyond the period of a few days, should never be attempted; as it is so apt to produce rust, which will decompose it.

EDWARD JENNER.

* *Goulard's extract of saturn.*

LIMERICK, January 8.

For some days past various letters were received, and intelligence given, that a rising would take place in this and a neighboring county. On Thursday last such intelligence was received, as rendered it the duty of those entrusted with the civil and military power, to take every precaution to prevent this city from being surprised by desperate rebels—in consequence of which, crowds of loyal inhabitants, with the right worshipful mayor and sheriffs, resorted to the exchange and remained there under arms; the non-commissioned officers of the city of Limerick regiment, under the immediate command of colonel Vereker—those of the county of Limerick regiment, under such of their officers as were in town; and the several corps of infantry yeomen, continued patroling the city and suburbs all night: while the garrison, consisting of part of the 17th and 56th regiments, and a squadron of the 9th light dragoons, stationed at their respective ports, waited impatient for the entry of the rebels, who prudently declined the hazardous enterprize.

On the above night so early as 7 o'clock, a party of about fifty men, attacked the house of lieutenant colonel Bourchier, late of the royal Irish artillery, at Killrush, near Hospital, barony of Small County, county Limerick, and within 14 miles of this city: on breaking into the house, the first person they met to oppose them, was a faithful servant whom the colonel brought with him from the regiment; this man they cut and hacked with swords in a barbarous manner; most fortunately the colonel was on this night in Limerick, and it appeared that he and his servant were the intended victims; Providence directed that lieutenant M'Mahon, of the queen's German rangers, on that evening called, and remained at colonel Bourchier's house, and owing to his spirited conduct, Mrs. Bourchier and her childen were preserved; after entirely destroying the furniture of the house, windows, &c. taking all the fire-arms with them, they broke open the stables, took thereout the colonel's six horses, three of whom were found at 6 o'clock next morning, on the road, by lieutenant M'Mahon, on his venturing out to apprise James Gubbins, esq. a neighboring magistrate, who with his son afforded him every assistance, but none of those deluded wretches have yet been taken—the faithful servant (whose name we do not wish to mention, having a wife in a distant part, to whom this may be the first intimation) lies in this city in a most dangerous state, attended by surgeons of the first eminence. On the above night, some villains went to the turret of Dennis O'Brien, esq. and demolished the windows thereof. The cottagers in the neighborhood, though alarmed, were afraid to encounter them, from their superior numbers.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *March* 8.

It was rumored last week at Washington, that an agent from the people of the Floridas, secretly chosen, and vested with full powers for the object of his mission, had waited upon the president of the United States to negociate for the junction of that country to the federal union. It was said that he was further authorised to declare to the president, that although they felt a strong preference for this government to any other, yet, sooner than come under the Gallic yoke, or longer remain under a monarch too feeble to protect them, they would, should their application to this government be ineffectual, resort to a power ready and able to defend them. Whether the important propositions of this missionary formed any part of the secret proceedings of congress, or whether any such at all have been made, we cannot pretend positively to say—but the thing is probable enough, nor is it impossible for the whole eastern Mississippi country to be pledged in the issue of such overtures, if made. Its destinies and those of the Floridas must be the same, let them be under what government they may. And should the whole country, from the Alleghany to the Mississippi, and from the lake of the Woods to the ocean, dissatisfied with the late timid policy of administration, or its future pusillanimity in using those weapons now put at its *discretion*, determine to separate from the union or connect their interests with those of Britain, where is the power that can prevent it? Spirit of Washington, avert such an awful event!

Visionary philosophists may say what they please, but INTEREST is the golden *chain* which binds country to country—and when once broken not all their abstract notions about *liberty* and *equality*, will ever weld it again.

The triumph o'er sorrow.

Passed through the shadow of death, to life eternal, the spirit of SAMUEL PAXTON, late of Baltimore county. Through a long trial of human disease, his mortal life has been gently ebbing down to death. He bore the dispensation with evangelic fortitude, and without reluctance yielded his spirit to the father of mercies. Being of that peaceful society of people called Quakers, his life was an indication of the heavenly principles. He was peaceable, social, benevolent, just. He quit this transitory scene in the 49th year of his age; and as his belief enabled him to triumph o'er the tomb, so does the same persuasion justify us in hoping, that he will now taste the pleasure of a God.

The wise, the just, the pious, and the brave,
Live in their deaths, and flourish from the grave.
Grain hid in earth, repays the peasant's care;
And ev'ning suns but set to rise more fair.

A fire was discovered last evening in the cellar of a house in Water-street, between Calvert and Light-streets. It appears that the fire arose from the woman that lived in the place going out, and leaving a lighted candle alongside the bed, wherein were two children, but they were fortunately saved, and the fire got under without doing any material injury.

A recipe for taking film off a horse's eye.

Black pepper, finely ground, and sifted through a piece of gauze; add thereto fine ground salt, of each as much as will lay on the point of a case knife, mixing them well together; then take as much dough as will thinly cover an ounce ball, make it flat, place the pepper and salt thereon, and roll them up, making the same about the size of an ounce ball; then put it as low down as possible in the off ear, fastening the ear so as to prevent its falling out. The above takes off the worst of films, and no way injures the horse. The recipe has been used many years with the greatest success.

From the New-Haven Visitor of March 1.

A monument of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it.

Jefferson's Inaugural Address.

Yesterday the editor of this paper was arrested at the suit of William Kirby, esq. a democrat, for a supposed libel, published in the last Visitor: damages laid at TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS—*So we go.*

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

EPAMINONDAS—No. IV.

"The commerce besides which any nation can carry on by means of a river which does not break itself into any great number of branches or canals, and which runs into another territory before it reaches the sea, can never be very considerable, because it is always in the power of the nations who possess that other territory, to obstruct the communication between the upper country and the sea."

The foregoing is an extract from doctor Adam Smith's treatise on the "Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which is universally allowed to be the best work that ever has been published on the subject of which it treats. The application of the sentence is self-evident to all, who have the smallest knowledge of the geographical situation of our territories upon the banks of the Mississippi, and its tributary streams. The enlightened author did not foresee, that this principle would be applicable to the circumstances of our settlements on that valuable river. He could not be accused of party spirit—because his work was intended merely for the advancement of good learning. He cites, however, in exemplifying his doctrine, the situation of the possessions of Bavaria, Austria, and Hungary, upon the river Danube.

It need not be mentioned here, that the natural situation of our Western territories, renders it a physical impossibility, that we can ever have any outlet for our produce, except by the mouth of the Mississippi, now in the hands of the Spaniards.

It has been frequently asserted, and the idea may be correct—that while Louisiana and the Floridas should continue under the Spanish government, and while we should be allowed an unlimited freedom of trade to these countries, the commerce we could carry on with the Spaniards, would be more advantageous to the United States, than if the territory was under our own government.

This opinion has been grounded chiefly upon the following arguments. First, that the Spaniards being an indolent and inactive people, could never pretend to a rivalship with us, either in commerce or in agriculture. And secondly, that the specie brought from their dominions on the continent, always kept the trade alive, and rendered the traffic more advantageous, than it could otherwise be.

In support of the latter of these arguments, it is well known that the support of the civil list and military establishment in Louisiana and the Floridas, has, for a number of years past, drawn from the treasury of Mexico nearly one million of dollars in specie, annually. It is also well known, that vast amounts of specie have been brought continually from different parts of the Spanish coast in smuggling vessels, and left at New-Orleans in exchange for European manufactures, suitable to their respective destinations. The greater proportion of this specie has always found its way to different parts of the United States, in consequence of the trade being engrossed by our citizens. The Spaniards have not injured the progress of our western settlements by encouraging the location of their lands, which offer so much greater advantages to the husbandman. From them we have been in no dread of the plunder of our property—From them we feared no revolutionary schemes—From them we had no reason to expect a dismemberment of our western territories, or that their near neighborhood to us, would give them an undue and dangerous influence over our national councils.

But how differently shall we be affected by having the French for our neighbors? This point has been nearly exhausted by the numberless discussions which have arisen out of the subject. Among the most interesting solutions of the designs of the Great Consul, may be numbered the production of the French memorialist. Many, however, believe this most profound composition a forgery, and written in this country to answer party purposes. Unfortunately for us, we have further evidence of the sinister designs of the French—we have it in the words of CARNOT, a great politician, who has been, since the first opening of the revolution, except for a short period, a leading member of the French government.

Carnot having been accused and obliged to take refuge in Germany, wrote an answer to the charges which had been bro't against him, and the following is a translation of one paragraph:

"I wished that the duke of Parma should receive some portion of the Papal territories, (notwithstanding my attachment for his holiness) and of the Modenese, in exchange for Louisiana and Florida, which the king of Spain would have ceded to us, for the purpose of securing to the infant a considerable establishment in Europe. I contemplated in this great advantages, the most conspicuous of which was, the republicanising a vast and fertile country in America, which would have given us so great an influence over the United States. This cession, the traitors who made the treaty with Spain, have not procured, although the thing was so easy."

We find that Carnot's advice has since been attended to, and we have every reason to believe, upon the same principle by which he was actuated.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

THE DANGERS OF MARCH.

March comes like a lion and goes out like a lamb, is a general adage in the middle states of America. My observations for thirty-two years have found its truth, tho' with some exceptions. My mind has also been often struck with the remark that many persons suffer severely from inattention to the character of this month. To saunter about in a summer dress, when the furious north-west roars, and spits his icy needles through our heads, breasts, stomachs, backs, is to run headlong into the gap of a famished lion. Many disorders are inevitable consequences: not only pleurises and accute fevers that may quickly kill, but colds which begin to undermine the constitution, and in one, two or several years finish its ruin. Many ladies have died of a consumption which began on some day in March, when though guarding the arms with a muff, they exposed a bare bosom to its rude blast.

March often mingles the qualities of lion and lamb, and by this cruel fraud becomes the more dangerous. Many of his freaks have fallen under my notice: about the middle of March in 1775, the peach trees were in full bloom; but a dreadful change blasted the spring, and suddenly extinguished many human lives. Among the victims was a worthy girl, of a sound though plethoric constitution, aged 18, who died on the third day of that dangerous inflammatory fever, called in popular language by the wrong name of *head pleurisy*. I attended the funeral, and never shall forget the scenery exhibited by the mourning of her parents and numerous friends, the drooping blossoms of the orchard around the house, the snow upon the frozen ground, and the massive ice-candles from the eves!

Such changes are dangerous to all ages, and constitutions. They can in some cases produce bilious, putrid and even yellow-fevers. I am aware of sneers from all the importers of this fiend, and even from the greater part of the believers in its domestic origin. But the night is passing, and the sun of science will before long enlighten all parties. In the mean time let me advise in particular all those who are liable to disease of the stomach, liver, spleen, and intestines, to avoid stoppage of the perspiration, and all excess in eating & drinking, because the bad humours collected within the body, and becoming more acrid by stagnation, may corrupt the blood and inflame the mentioned viscera, cause a mortal flux, or fatal vomitings, both green, coppery and black. In variable climates the diseases of the respective seasons mingle with each other. Our bodily infirmities, like our moral foibles, are always in wait for us.

A Swedish Missionary.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig Washington, Davis, Lisbon
Schr. Jane, Jacobs, Antigua

Sale by Auction.

ON SATURDAY,

The 12th instant, at 11 *o'clock, will be sold at captain Cole's wharf, Fell's-Point,*



The Ship
VIGILANT,

With all her tackle and apparel, agreeably to inventory, which may be seen at our office. Her upper works are of live oak and cedar, has composition bolts and spikes, and coppered to the bends; burthen two hundred and nineteen tons, and may be sent to sea at a trifling expence, being in complete order to receive a cargo.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.
March 8.

For Freight or Charter,



The Ship
PAMELIA,
Florence Driscol, master;
Burthen 300 hhds. of tobacco, or 1950 barrels flour. Apply to
GEORGE REPOLD, or
VON KAPFF & BRUNE.
March 8. d6t

Wanted to Charter,

For the South of Europe,



TWO VESSELS
Of twelve or fourteen hundred barrels burthen.
Apply to
WM. & HU. NEILSON.
March 8. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Monday the 7th instant, an apprentice to the plane-making business, named JOHN LEE, 18 years of age, about five feet six inches high, fair complexion and nock-kneed; when speaking fast stutters. Had on and carried with him a blue cloth coatee, swandown waistcoat, corduroy pantaloons, and drab colored surtout, besides other articles of wearing apparel not recollected. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying off said apprentice at their peril.

WILLIAM VANCE,
North Charles-street.
March 8. d3t‖

SALT.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a quantity of coarse SALT, suitable for the fisheries.

LORMAN & FULFORD's.
March 8. d

For Sale,

1000 wt. Carolina INDIGO. For terms enquire of JACOB F. LEVY.
March 8. d3t

Wanted,

A few likely SLAVES, from 15 to 25 years of age, of both sexes, for which a generous price will be given. Enquire at Wyant's tavern.
March 8. d3t

To Rent,

THAT very convenient and large STORE next door to the Fountain Inn. Apply to the present possessors.

MANNHARDT, BEHN & Co.
March 8. eo8t

Gig for Sale.

A strong, second-hand GIG, with plated mouldings, and harness complete, nearly as good as new, for sale, at a reduced price. Enquire of the printers.
March 8. 1aw3t‖

For Sale,

At very low prices,
10,000 wt. Cut Nails and Brads assorted.
Also,
Fresh Clover Seed
800 wt. first quality sweet scented Tobacco
800 bushels Alum Salt
500 do. Turks Island do.

WILLIAM HUSBAND,
No. 10, County wharf.
March 8. d3t eo3t

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Frederick Focke & Co. has ceased for some time past. Those having claims against that firm, will exhibit them; and those indebted to the same, will please to make payment to A. I. Schwartze, who is duly authorised to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.

T. F. SCHWARTZE,
A. I. SCHWARTZE,
FREDERICK FOCKE.
March 8. eo3t‖

Marquam's

NEWLY INVENTED PATENT HOUSE FAN AND VENTILATOR.

THE PATENTEE of the above elegant and useful machine, respectfully informs the citizens of the United States in general, and of Maryland in particular, that in the course of a few weeks, he will have completed a sample of this highly useful invention, for the inspection of such gentlemen as may wish to introduce into their respective apartments, a very agreeable undulating motion of fresh air. The machinery which gives motion to the fan, is constructed upon the simplest principles, and will be inclosed in such a narrow compass as to remove all objections to their inconvenience, especially as they may be fixed to the outer wall of the house. They will be also of such a durable nature as to last upwards of fifty years. The operation of the fan will be next the ceiling, so as to prevent any inconvenience therefrom; and the fan itself may be constructed of such materials, and ornamented in such a manner, as to furnish an elegant and agreeable appearance.

EDWARD MARQUAM,
Cabinet maker, No. 55, South-street.
March 8. eo3t‖

In the matter of Richard Caton,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS the commissioners appointed in conformity to the statute of the United States, for establishing an uniform rule of bankruptcy, in the above case, have certified to the judge of Maryland district, that the said Richard Caton hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed himself to the directions of the said statute; and that they have no reason to doubt of the truth of such discovery, or that the same is not a full discovery of his estate and effects; and two-thirds in number and value of the creditors of the said Richard Caton, who are creditors for not less than fifty dollars respectively, and who have duly proved their debts under the said commission, having signed the said certificate and testified their assent to the allowance thereof—Notice is hereby given, that any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard, if they shall think fit, on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the court house in the city of Baltimore, against the allowance of the said certificate; and that the said certificate will on that day be allowed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the creditors aforesaid—Provided a copy of this order be published on the Tuesday of each week for twelve successive weeks, in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, or some other newspaper in the city of Baltimore, before the said 3d day of May.

By order of the judge,
PHILIP MOORE, Clerk.
February 8. Tu12t

In the matter of Frederick Kast,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS the commissioners appointed in conformity to the statute of the United States, for establishing an uniform rule of bankruptcy, in the above case, have certified to the judge of Maryland district, that the said Frederick Kast hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed himself to the directions of the said statute; and that they have no reason to doubt of the truth of such discovery, or that the same is not a full discovery of his estate and effects; and two-thirds in number and value of the creditors of the said Frederick Kast, who are creditors for not less than fifty dollars respectively, and who have duly proved their debts under the said commission, having signed the said certificate and testified their assent to the allowance thereof—Notice is hereby given, that any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard, if they shall think fit, on Thursday the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the court house in the city of Baltimore, against the allowance of the said certificate; and that the said certificate will on that day be allowed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the creditors aforesaid—Provided a copy of this order be published on the Tuesday of each week for twelve successive weeks, in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, or some other newspaper in the city of Baltimore, before the said 14th day of April.

By order of the judge,
PHILIP MOORE, Clerk.
January 25. Tu12t

Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a LUMBER YARD, on Buchanan's wharf, or Frederick-street dock, a little below Messrs Van Wyck and Dorsey's auction room, where they intend keeping a general assortment of the best *LUMBER* that the market will afford, which they will dispose of on terms which shall be made satisfactory to purchasers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

WRIGHT & PRICE.
November 27. eo