Liverpool Blown Salt

ASH NAILS, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d.
For sale by GEORGE HILL.
May 20. d

315 casks of Claret,

For sale on moderate terms, by
JOSEPH STERETT.
April 6. d

Barclay and M'Kean

Have Imported
SPRING GOODS.
May 10 d40t‖

SALT.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a quantity of coarse SALT, suitable for the fisheries
LORMAN & FULFORD's.
March 8 d

To Let,

The STORE and CELLAR, No. 11, Calvert-street. Possession may be had the first of June. Enquire on the premises.
May 12. d

For Sale,

A modern built CHAISE, in good order, with harness complete. Apply to
DAVID BAILEY, Livery stable.
May 12. d

Three or four Boys,

OF from 8 to 12 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the paper-making business, in a healthy part of the country. Enquire of the printers. September 23. d

Scythes.

Waldron's prime grain and grass SCYTHES, just received and for sale by
GERARD T. HOPKINS,
County wharf.
5th mo. 26th. d

To Let,

THE HOUSE in Light-street, at present occupied by William Grahame, esquire. Enquire of WILLIAM HAWKINS,
No. 7, South-street.
April 22. d

Henry Schrœder

Has imported in the Anthony Mangin, from London; the Harriot and Fame, from Liverpool, a very extensive and well-chosen assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
May 7 d

Humphrey Peirce

Has received by the Anthony Mangin, from London, and the different arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which are offered for sale on the usual terms.
May 7. d30t

Richard Seabrooks,

No. 248, Market-street,
Has received by the ships Harriot and Fame, from Liverpool, a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
Also on hand, India Muslins and Bandanna Handkerchiefs—which he offers for sale on moderate terms. May 10. d30t

SPRING GOODS.

Gooding, Hutchins and Co.
No. 152, Market-street,
Have imported per the Harriot, from Liverpool; and Anthony Mangin, from London, their assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which they offer for sale on very moderate terms for cash, or to punctual men on the usual credit. May 7. d

John M'Kim, jun.

No. 108, Market-street,
Has imported in the ship Anthony Mangin, captain Norman, from London,
SPRING GOODS.
Also, chintzes, calicoes, cambrick muslins, lappet and tambored muslins, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash or notes at 60 and 90 days. May 6. d1m

Fine Writing & Printing Paper.

Just received from the paper-mill of KOWNSLAR and BROWN, two LOTS of PAPER—one fine extra quarto post, the other fine printing medium. For sale by *M. BROWN,*
No. 12, south Gay-street—
Who will also sell about 100 reams Super Royal Printing Paper, at 3 dollars 25 cents per ream, for a note at 60 days.
May 12. d

Henry & Lindenberger,

No. 204, Baltimore-street,
Have received per the ships Phenix, from Bristol, and Anthony Mangin, from London,
Tin plates; white lead ground in oil; iron wire, No. 16 to 21, card wire, No. 22 to 31; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails; hoes, sad irons, spades, shovels, scythes, seine and sewing wine, and London pewter.
May 6. d

For Sale,

At No. 41, South-street,
German Rolls
Ditto Ticklenburgs
Ditto white Rolls
Ditto white Hessians
Ditto brown ditto
The above articles will be disposed of at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved paper, at 60 days.
May 24. d12t

Frederick Lindenberger & Co.

Have received by the ship Phœnix, from Bristol,
3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, flat points; frying pans, hoes, Crowley steel, tin in boxes, anvils, vises, sad irons, shot, bar lead, spelter and window glass.
And by the Anthony Mangin, from London,
Pewter in casks, and guns in cases.
May 7. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Bœrstler & Harry is this day by mutual consent dissolved, and the business of said firm will be finally settled by Charles G. Bœrstler.
CHARLES G. BŒRSTLER,
JACOB HARRY.
Charles G. Bœrstler will continue to carry on the GROCERY and FLOUR business, at the stand formerly occupied by B. and H.
May 24. d6t

Naval Stores, &c.

Just received per the sloop Almenia, captain Goodwin, from Newbern, N. C.
273 barrels of Tar
50 do. of Turpentine
17 do. of Pork
23 M. cypress Shingles, and
A quantity of Furs.
For sale by the subscriber, No. 81, Smith's wharf.
LLOYD NORRIS.
May 23. d

John and James Roberts,

No. 224, Market-street,
Have just received
24 chests Young Hyson Tea,
Which will be disposed of low.
May 26. d8t

Frederick Lindenberger & Co.

Have received by the Augusta, from Liverpool, the remainder of their
SPRING GOODS,
Which renders their assortment extensive and complete. May 17. d19t‖

Mrs. Williams,

No. 10, Calvert-street, nearly opposite Lovely-lane,
Has imported in the Anthony Mangin,
Her usual Spring and Summer assortment of
London Millinery Fashions;
With rich new and elegant goods of every description to match.
N. B. A handsome collection of white tambored lace Veils and rich lace Cloaks.
May 13. d20t

Henry and Lindenberger,

No. 204, Baltimore-street,
Have received per the ship Harriot, captain Holbrook, from Liverpool,
A considerable part of their spring assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.
By the ships Augusta, from Liverpool; Anthony Mangin, from London, and Phenix, from Bristol, (daily expected) they will receive the remainder of their assortment.
April 25. d

M. Tiernan and Co.

Corner of Market and Howard-streets,
Have received per the Fame, from Liverpool, and Anthony Mangin, from London,
8 trunks blue and buff grounds calicoes and chintzes
4 trunks hook, jaconet and cambrick muslins
1 do. cambrick muslin shawls
3 do. threads, silks and twists
10 casks London pewter
With a choice assortment of India goods—the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. May 10. d30t§

French Store.

Roger and Hincks,
No. 178, Market-street, have received by the ship Louisa, captain Wilson, from Havre, via Philadelphia,
A part of their Spring Goods.
And daily expect a further supply, which will make their assortment large and general; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved paper, at short date.
May 3. d

BRISTOL GOODS.

SHOT, TIN PLATES, COPPER, SEINE TWINE,
Nails, spikes, pewter, pans, sad irons, stone ware, glass vials, pipes, double Gloucester cheese, glass and japanned wares, just received by the ship Phenix, from Bristol, and for sale by
JOSEPH P. SMITH,
No. 212, Market-street,
Who expects the remainder of his goods, consisting of Spades, Scythes, &c by the brig Eleanor, daily expected from Bristol.
May 3. d20t‖

Burneston & Warfield,

No. 104, Market-street,
Have just received, per the Harriot and Fame, from Liverpool; and the Anthony Mangin, from London, and are now opening their
SPRING GOODS.
And have on hand, India muslins, Russia sheetings, ravens duck, Ticklenburgs, hessians, brown rolls, white rolls, Turkey cotton, German scythes and straw knives.
They daily expect a fresh supply of Federal Bed Tick.
May 6. d24t

Benjamin & John Comegys

Have received their usual assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
Also, by the package at low advance and on long credit,
Dimities, quiltings, jeans, fustians, cotton hosiery, cloths, coatings, striped blankets, coarse hats, pins and cutlery.
And per the ship Fame, just arrived,
Patent shot, patent japanned fenders, white lead
One hundred and fifty crates of queens ware, and fifty tons of coal.
May 5. d

John & James Roberts,

No. 224, Market-street,
Have just received, per the Augusta, a further supply of
Irish Linens, well assorted.
They have on hand,
India Muslins
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Irish brown Linen
3-4 Diapers
Low priced printed Muslins, warranted fast colors
A good assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
All of which will be disposed of low.
May 17. d15t

Benj. & Geo. Williams

Have just received per the brig Shepherdess, capt. S. Robbins, from Boston, and for sale at No. 3, Bowly's wharf,
100 bags, 20 hhds } Green Coffee, entitled to drawback
120 pieces ravens duck, 50 do. Russia do.
10 hhds. New-England rum
2 do. West-India shrub,
75 reams wrapping paper.
They have also on hand,
20 chests bohea tea
120 barrels No. 1 Boston beef
100 do. 2 do. do.
200 do. do. pork
150 boxes mould candles, 100 do. dipt do.
20 do. chocolate, 75 kegs raisins
15 do. cotton cards
1 fourteen inch cable.
May 25. d3t—co12t‖

City Commissioners' Office,

Baltimore, 26th May, 1803.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the city commissioners will meet on Tuesday next, the 31st instant, at 9 o'clock, to establish the second line of part of lot No. 31, situate on the first addition to Baltimore-town, leased by Christopher Carnan to a certain Robert Manley, the 15th January, 1763. Also, to establish the second line of part of said lot No. 31, conveyed by R. H. Pratt and T. Brereton to John Miller, on the 17th day of May, 1784.
Those who are interested are requested to attend, with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary for establishing the aforesaid boundaries.
By order,
d3t SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

REMARKS ON RHEUMATISM.

OF this disease there are two species, the acute and the chronic. The acute rheumatism is a phlegmasia or inflammatory affection chiefly of the joints; most frequently occurring in that temperament which inclines to the sanguine. It depends on an increased action of the vascular system; while the secretion through the skin, and the capacity of the larger superficial vessels themselves are diminished; a spasmodic constriction of the minute ones at the same time supervening.

Rheumatism, then, is the consequence of heat suddenly succeeding to cold, or so alternating with it as to make its stimulant effects on that account more powerful; and does not, as has been supposed, arise from the application of cold succeeding to heat. It is well known that the person who, when heated, suddenly exposes himself to cold, generally receives little harm, so long as he remains in the cold. It is the return to heat which produces the mischief. I need not observe that I do not intend to carry this reasoning to that degree of cold by which persons are frozen to death.

The violence of this disease is proportioned to the degree of *diathesis*. Persons between the age of twenty and thirty-five, when the vigor of the system is greatest, are the most liable to, and the greatest sufferers from its attacks.

Considerable pyrexia accompanies the commencement of this disease, and generally precedes all inflammation. The large joints, as the hips and knees of the lower, and the shoulders and elbows of the upper extremities, being the most covered with muscles, are more subject to be affected by it than the smaller, or than the intermediate parts of the limbs, because the vessels which pass over them are less defended by cellular substance.

A phlogistic diathesis takes place, and is, to a certain degree, communicated to the whole system.

Though rheumatism comes nearest to the *synocha* of Cullen, yet there seems to be something specifically different from what takes place in ordinary inflammatory *diathesis;* whether we consider the obstinacy with which the disease continues, or the frequent recurrence of its action when once induced. This has given rise to an idea, with some, that rheumatic inflammation is not a primary affection, but that, as in the gout, it owes its origin to a previous torpor of some deeper seated part of the body.

Though this complaint seldom or never terminates in suppuration, which seems much to favor the supposition just mentioned; yet I must own that it does not appear to me a cause sufficiently evident to be accounted the principal one; while the others seem fully adequate to produce the disease. Instead of suppuration, a quantity of mucus or coagulable lymph is thrown out upon the joints of rheumatic patients. To promote the absorption of this fluid is the most ready mode of curing the affection, and the only mean of relieving the excruciating pain which depends on the tension of the ligaments, when in an inflamed and irritable state. This pain often shoots along the muscles from one joint to another, and is always much increased by the action of those destined to move the affected joints. "In general it is most successfully subdued by the continued use of the partial vapour bath, or of warm bathing, and subsequent friction, with stimulating applications."* Affections of this nature, in most cases of this disease, supercede all necessity for blood-letting, which has been carried to an unwarrantable length. By repeated use of the lancet, however high the *diathesis* may have seemed to run, the spring of the vessels has been so weakened as not unfrequently to prevent them from taking up this extravasated matter completely; and thus the foundation of the chronic stage of the disease has unfortunately been laid.

In this country the chronic rheumatism is most frequently met with, and although it be generally produced from improper treatment of the acute species, yet it is sometimes brought on by causes which would not have produced the acute; as sprains, bruises, &c. and has sometimes taken place even where the latter had been treated with the greatest propriety. The topical inflammation having been removed the parts may remain stiff, and frequently put on all appearances of palsy. In this state the complaint is free from *pyrexia*, and is of a sluggish nature, and the cure of it always a work of time. Thus do these two modifications of the disease, as well as their intermediate degrees, require very different modes of treatment with regard to the external remedies; nor are blood-letting, diaphoretics, purges, volatile alkili, antimony, and a variety of other remedies, to be used indiscriminately with impunity. In counteracting the acute part of the disease, the first object of the practitioner has been to diminish the activity of the system, and to break the impetus of the circulation, particularly in the affected parts. This has chiefly been done by blood-letting, purging and sweating. The first of these remedies, however, as has been before observed, ought to be used with great caution, though the *diathesis* should run considerably high.

Every *diathesis* is always greater in some parts of the system than in others, which is remarkably the case in rheumatism; being much more powerful on the surface than in the deeper seated parts. Hence, after repeated and large blood-lettings, the affection often obstinately returns: the activity of the circulation ceasing much sooner in the deeper seated vessels than in those more superficially situated.

The advantages to be derived from purging, in acute rheumatism, depend very much upon the quantity of fluid evacuated with as little irritation as possible. This is best effected by means of the neutral salts, as the *kali vetriolatum*, the *magnesia vitriolata*, the kali tartarizatum, and the *natron vetriolatum*, which also act as refrigerents, and thus chime in with the general intention. I am of opinion that these salts, given in small doses dissolved in a large quantity of fluid, are equal to the common saline mixture, which I have never seen given in a quantity sufficient to produce any considerable effect; though it is by no means uncommon to place great dependence on this form of neutral medicine.

Diaphoretics are useful after evacuations, and when the patient has been for some time kept on a spare diet. Perspiration is most easily induced, and most likely to prove beneficial, after the pulse has been brought below 100. The Dover's powder is deservedly accounted the best remedy for producing this effect. If given very freely, it is frequently attended with nausea and vomiting, and often when thrown up produces a copious diaphoresis notwithstanding. Doses of ten grains every two, three or four hours, are generally retained, and produce a free and copious sweat, which ought to be kept up for some time by wrapping the patient in flannel. This remedy is very much aided by fomenting and applying warmth to the legs. There is little need, however, of much general external heat, by bed-clothes, &c. Diluents should be given sparingly at first, but freely when the sweat has begun to flow. It may be proper to remark here, that, after much perspiration, the disease is very liable to return upon a very slight exposure to cold; in which case it frequently becomes chronic.

The other remedies mentioned above, as bark, volatile alkali, &c. are only applicable in the chronic stage of the disease, or when the activity of the system shall have nearly subsided. They are, however, sometimes admissible, where complete intermissions from pain, for some length of time, may have been obtained; and even where a disposition to a relapse may evidently be perceived. In this state of the case, very great benefit has frequently been produced by the use of calomel combined with opium, as recommended by the late doctor Hamilton, of Lynn Regis. A variety of stimulants which promote perspiration are here admissible. A flannel shirt in the beginning of the complaint is very useful, and a very rational precaution. Warm bathing, particularly a current of warm water or steam, is frequently very beneficial. Friction with the flesh-brush, or with flannel, though tedious in its operation, has often been attended with very good effects. Electric sparks, as in gout, are to be preferred to shocks, which are frequently observed to benumb the affected parts.

The use of cold, increasing it gradually, even as far as that of the ordinary shower-bath, has not only sometimes been found serviceable in the cure, but also a great preservative against the disease. The internal exhibition of oils does not seem to produce the good effects we have been led to expect from them. Exercise of rheumatic limbs, if persevered in, though accomplished with great difficulty at first, is generally in two or three months, found amply to repay the trouble of the exertion. Guaiacum, mustard seed and horseraddish, are of very doubtful efficacy; and aconitum, hosyamus, digitalis, and cicuta, are perhaps still less to be depended on.

From what has been said on chronic rheumatism, we are led to conclude, that, an atony of the blood vessels and muscular fibres of the parts affected, with a degree of rigidity, and constriction of the latter, frequently combine to produce the disease; and that a loss of voluntary motion, amounting to a state of paralysis, is sometimes the consequence.

The principal object of cure then, must be to restore the impaired action of the part, which is most effectually done by increasing the tone of its moving fibres, by restoring the nervous energy of the parts, and consequently promoting a free circulation through the blood vessels. All these objects are obtained by a proper application of the "air-pump vapour bath," which seems at the same time, to remove the acute, and prevent the chronic state of the disease. By its means, the stagnant fluids of the part affected are put in motion, and new action and vigor supplied. The muscular torpor and rigidity of the chronic state seem particularly to require the application of this apparatus. By combining three great objects, namely, the removal of atmospheric pressure, the conveying heat strongly to the part, and at the same time powerfully relaxing it, this machine appears better suited to the cure of the disease than any other remedy that can be employed. Nay, experience authorizes me to say, that such are its powers in the generality of cases, as almost entirely to supersede all other remedies. The use of diaphoretics must be regarded as acting against the disease only in an indirect manner, and through one medium; whereas the external application here recommended possesses so extensive an influence on the system, as even in the acute stage, to supersede, in a great measure, the use of the lancet.

Some of the remedies already enumerated may, however, be exhibited, as auxiliaries, with increased advantage, particularly the calomel and the opium. Frictions with liniments, &c. promise the best effects after the application of this bath.

Another great advantage of this machine is, that it can be applied under the cloaths of the patient's bed, from whence it is unnecessary that he should be afterwards removed. Add to this that the degree of heat can be regulated so as to affect the part topically, or the system generally, to any necessary extent.

Thus, as a bath, it exceeds every thing of the kind that has hitherto been proposed. Its other property of removing the atmospheric pressure, and the consequences of this removal in restoring the balance of the circulation, are, I flatter myself sufficiently evinced, and must leave such an impression on the minds of my readers, as to make it unnecessary to press the point farther on this occasion.

* *See page* 189 *of a Treatise on morbid affections of the Knee Joint, published in Edinburgh,* 1802, *by James Russel, F. R. S. Edin.*

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Arrived yesterday,

The ship Sally, James Burger, in 42 days from Bristol.

Same day, the ship Andromache, Pierce, 35 days from Newry, and 25 from the Mail.

Same day, the Liverpool Packet, Ware, in 41 days from Liverpool. The ship Nabby, of Wiscasset, had arrived in 28 days from Charleston, and the brig Jane, Henderson. Spoke, April 26, in the Channel, ship Alexander, of Baltimore, from Amsterdam, for Liverpool.

Same day, the ship Mars, Rogers, in 37 days from Liverpool, and 29 from the land. Sailed in co. ships Superb, and Hope, for Boston; and Charleston, Weir, for Petersburg. The barque Prude, Russell, from Norfolk, and Hope, Robinson, from Charleston, just arrived at Liverpool. May 8, off the W. Islands, saw seven ships of war standing to the eastward.

Same day, the very fast sailing ship Iris, Skinner, from London, 27 days from Portsmouth, and 24 from land to land.

The ship John, Morgan, was to sail for New-York, in a day or two. Passed in the river the ship Birmingham Packet, 35 days from Charleston. Spoke, May 10, in lat. 43, 24, long. 33, ship Amphion, 35 days from Charleston, for London.

Same day, the schooner Mercury, Harrison, in 20 days from St. Martins. Spoke May 6, in lat. 22, 41, long. 65, 30, the schooner Two Sisters, of Beverly, from St. Eustatia, for Baltimore.

Same day, the schr. Marcus, M'Comb, in 23 days from Martinique.

Same day, the brig Hunter, Hussey, in 55 days from Marseilles, and 40 from Gibraltar. Left at Marseilles, ship Hannah, of Kennebunk. Spoke, May 11, in lat. 31, long. 67, brig Anna, 14 days from George-Town, (S. C.) for Barbados. 16th, in lat. 31, long. 69, an English brig from Wilmington, (N. C.) for Bermuda.

Same day, the French ship Venus, Aubart, in 30 days from Port-au-Prince.

Same day, the British brig Jane, Howard, in 15 days from St. Johns.

Same day, the schr. Thomas, Dwyer, in 18 days from Martinique, and 11 from St. Augustine. Spoke, May 3, in lat. 25, long. 71, schooner Ranger, Elferson, 11 days from Baltimore, for St. Domingo. 5th, was chased by a frigate for 18 hours. 16th, lat. 32, 44, long. 15, brig Betsy and Peggy, 6 days from Savannah for Baltimore—(arrived)

Same day, the schooner Fanny Bridger, Rankin, in 39 days from Cadiz.

The fishing smack Hunter, went ashore on the West Bank, on Monday night, and bilged.

The ship Dispatch, Marshall, of Boston, from Curracoa, anchored within the Hook yesterday. One other ship was below last night, supposed to be the Margaret, from London.

Foreign News.—The ship Iris, captain Skinner, arrived last night in 27 days from London. By her we have received London papers to the 24th of April, inclusive, 17 days later than our last accounts. We have made as copious extracts this day, as the lateness of the hour at which we received the papers would admit. Our readers are referred to the articles under the foreign head from which they will draw their own inferences.

It appears that no change has taken place in the British ministry, and that the question of war or peace was now decided.

A London paper of the 10th of April states, that gen. Bournonville, the French ambassador at Madrid, has demanded a supply, both of men and money, from his Catholic majesty, in the event of a war with England.

A Dutch squadron, under the command of admiral Hartsink, destined for the Mediterranean, is in readiness for sea.

Official intelligence of the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope was received in London on the 22d April.

The ship John Morgan, Howard (on board of which Mr. King, our ambassador at the court of St. James, has taken his passage) was to sail for this port in three days after the Iris.

Consols on the 23d of April, 63 1-2—Reduced 63 1-2—Fine flour 43 to 47s.

LATE AND INTERESTING Foreign Intelligence,

Received at the office of the Daily Advertiser, by arrivals yesterday from Europe.

MALTA.

[*From the Moniteur.*]

PARIS, April 7.

In virtue of an agreement made between the great powers interested in the order of Malta, and consented to by his Britannic majesty, on the 8th of June, 1802, the nomination of the grand master of Malta, was referred, for this time, to the Holy See, or the Priories of the order. The Holy Father and the Priors acceded to this arrangement.