Liverpool Blown Salt

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

315 cases 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 book, 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

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

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,
d31 SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.

A. Kennedy and Colhoon,

No. 146, Market-street,
Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a large and general assortment of
Dry goods, hardware & cutlery,
Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or on the usual credit.
Also on hand,
India Muslins, Nankeens and Bandannas.
May 7. eo

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

COMING forward as a candidate for the important office of *Sheriff of Baltimore county*, with respectful deference I offer myself to my fellow-citizens to fill the important station, and solicit their suffrages at the ensuing election in October next, in my favor. Should my wishes in this instance be realized, I sincerely promise a strict adherence to impartiality, legality and assiduity; and the public shall find in my devotion to the discharge of the duties of the sheriffalty, a grateful return for the confidence they may repose in me.

I will not presume to make great professions on the score of abilities but only beg leave to add, that I have been engaged in the sheriff's office sufficiently long to enable me to perform the various duties connected therewith.

HENRY TRAPNALL.
April 2. eo2m

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

REMARKS ON PALSY.

A deprivation or diminution of the power of voluntary motion or sensation, in one or more parts, is what constitutes palsy.

This disease, in which the muscles of the part affected become disobedient to the power of volition, arises from too high a state of excitement having been suddenly induced, and succeeded by too rapid an exhaustion of censorial power. These alternate changes not allowing time for the parts to accommodate themselves to such sudden transitions, induce torpor of the nerves, which consequently are unfit for transmitting the decisions of the mind to parts, formerly through their means, subject to its immediate influence.

The causes of this disease need not to be detailed at length, as most of those, which produce the gout, under peculiar idiosyncracy and susceptibility of habit, produce this disease also; particularly the depressing passions of the mind. Palsy is also sometimes the consequence of both the former diseases. Partial paralysis of the hands has frequently occurred from handling metals and other cold substances, as is but too often experienced by ironmongers, smiths, &c. Plumbers and painters are additionally exposed to the peculiar poison of lead. Hence the *Colica Pictonum*, painters cholic, and as Dr. Percival with much probability conjectures, the disease known in the West-Indies, by the name of the dry belly-ache.*

Although some parts of the body may become inert with respect to that peculiar stimulus which had originally exhausted them, yet they may in many cases be rendered again susceptible by the application of others.

The judicious application of heat, seems to have more power in restoring the languid state of excitement in the muscles than any other; while, at the same time, it relieves the torpor, which generally gives rise to the disease, and which frequently occasions its continuance. It seems to produce the happiest consequences in this affection, by increasing the activity of the absorbent and secreting systems, and inducing a more equable and free circulation through the affected parts. It also supplies tone and elasticity to the nerves, and promotes a powerful determination along the course of them. It invites a return of the powers of the mind over them, and *their* influence over the muscles of the affected parts.

Whatever internal remedies may be resorted to in cases of palsy, the deficient circulation and loss of heat in the parts, point out the propriety of the immediate and active application of this machine. The nerves and blood vessels we find always to pursue the same course; and from the circulation a something is derived to the nerves, essential and necessary to their healthy state. If this then is the fact, and which daily observation and experience seem to confirm, a power acting so strongly on the circulation as the "air pump vapour bath," must unquestionably influence the state of nervous energy;† particularly, if the nerves, as is alledged, transmit a fluid, and act by means of that fluid.

Many circumstances appear to confirm this. The brain resembles some of our glandular organs in its appearance; and does not this similarity of structure afford a strong presumption of similar functions? Hence palsy may arise from morbid changes in the course of the nerves, rendering them unfit to transmit this fluid, or secretion, or whatever else it may be, without any morbid change in their origin, the brain; and in all such cases an active power operating on the part, and removing this local impediment, may completely overcome the disease and produce a permanent cure.

As auxiliaries to the means already alluded to for the cure of this complaint, electricity (both shocks and sparks) if used early, is frequently serviceable. The same may be said of emetics and drastic purges, blisters, stimulants and aromatics; also of mercury, where there is any concomitant affection of the liver; to which may be added frequent voluntary exertion by means of the dumb-bells, a weight over a pully, &c.

REMARKS ON CUTANEOUS DISEASE.

Of all the diseases to which mankind are liable, none are so little understood by practitioners as those of a chronic kind which affect the skin. They give much solicitude to the patient, and every means of relief is therefore applied to, which ignorance or artifice suggests. They are on this account a most fruitful source of empiricism.

The appearances of these complaints are so various and so difficult to be discriminated, that little or nothing of importance can be collected from the ingenious authors who have treated on the subject; so that it is not easy to point out any very rational or promising mode of treating them.

It is not my intention to trouble the reader with a detail of the numerous species of these complaints; all that is here proposed being to give such a description of those of an herpetic nature as may by analogy be extended to the rest.

Though these complaints are equally the production of a hot or cold climate, the *Herpes exedens* is by far the most common in this country and perhaps the most distressing. It consists of livid itchy spots in different parts over the skin, which at length become gregarious and discharge a thin serous fluid. This appearance is succeeded by scurfy scales, which peel off and leave the surface red; while a successive series of the same appearances are renewed till the penetrating acrimony of the discharge has destroyed the cellular substance, and in some cases the muscles themselves. This fluid has been observed by some patients to be of a remarkably saline taste.

There is little doubt, I think, that this kind of eruption, as well as the *tinea capitis*, and many others, is inserted in different parts of the body by the nails of patients scratching themselves. A general constitutional acrimony, will at length supervene; though in the early stages of the disease, there can be little doubt that it is entirely confined to the skin; and depends on a peculiar irritation existing only in the affected part. While the general health is in other respects sound, it evidently appears an affection which extends not beyond the surface; and it is only by a general alteration in the state of the skin, that a complete and permanent cure can be effected. The spring is the most common period of this disorder; and the female sex, in whom the surface is most irritable, are most exposed to its attacks. There appears to be a diminished obsorption of the subcutaneous mucus, as well as increased secretion of that fluid. Practitioners have fallen into a great error in supposing this disease to be in the least connected with a scorbutic tendency; as it depends on a plethoric, or inflammatory state of the system, which of all others is perhaps the farthest removed from what takes place in scurvy.

The method of cure commonly employed is to stimulate the extreme vessels, in order to remove the obstructions affecting them, and of course the peculiar acrimony generated in the parts, in consequence of their deranged circulation. These objects have generally been attempted either by application of mercury or the vitriolic acid; and where the disease has been extremely obstinate, by internal remedies of an alterative nature; supposing such remedies to act through the influence of the general circulation. That internal remedies may sometimes be useful or even necessary, I will not take upon me to deny, but that they ever prove so, in the way commonly imagined, by changing the state of the mass of fluid, I think is extremely improbable; nor do the good effects, which sometimes appear to take place during their exhibition, prove that cutaneous affections are at all connected with a general diseased state of the habit. In various diseases of the skin, antimonials are used with considerable advantage. This is entirely owing to the determination they occasion to the surface; and thus we find that such remedies are efficacious in proportion only as they are more or less powerful in keeping up a free perspiration. But when all the means that have ever been proposed for the cure of these affections are critically examined, and the nature of the affections themselves duly attended to, how very ineffectual must they prove, and how very tedious in their operation, compared with the mode now recommended? Indeed as a proof of it, the cure is generally begun with the assistance of the common warm bath; and if this, in its simple form, be found such an effectual auxiliary, how very complete must be its success, when its powers are so much extended by the "air-pump vapour bath." By the application of this apparatus alone, the most obstinate forms of herpes may be removed without any other remedy; and thus the constitution will not be subjected to a course of medicine, which must be generally injurious in a certain degree, and which from the history of the disease, does not seem indispensably necessary to its removal.

* *See an excellent Essay on Lead, by Dr. Percival of Manchester.*

† *Cerebrum, quæque ex eo oriuntur, frigida quidem offenduntur, calida vero delectantur, etiamsi natura sit frigidus et solidus.*
Hippoc. De Usu Liquidorum.

The interesting little book *De Usu Liquidorum* is so wholly confined to the application of vapour and of water, and other fluids at different temperatures, that had Hippocrates been acquainted with the pressure of the atmosphere there can be no doubt he would have availed himself of its powerful agency in controling disease; or, in other words, might have anticipated the inventor of the "air pump vapour bath."

BOSTON, May 19.

SAINT DOMINGO.

An official account has been published, of the landing at Tiberoon, the beginning of March, of a battallion of French troops who fought their way with the bayonet, to Aux-Capes. The opposition and difficulties they met with, were formidable and numerous; but they gallantly surmounted them all. Their loss is stated at 50 killed and wounded;—that of the brigands estimated at 100 killed and 400 wounded. The amunition which has been stored at Aux-Cayes was ordered on board stationary vessels.

The last accounts from Aux-Cayes, are to the 19th April; at that time desolation marked the face of the once most beautiful and fertile island in the world. No colonial produce to be had—sickness predominant—the plains and mountains in the possession of the blacks; skirmishes very often taking place in the vicinity of the towns; only two or three places from Jacmel town, in possession of the French; and all the men and women who can get away are leaving the island. Five thousand troops were daily expected from France, to reinforce those in the southern department.

The United States frigate Constitution, now lying in this harbor, is ordered to be fitted for sea immediately. She will be commanded by captain Preble.

TRENTON, May 23.

On Tuesday last the seven democratic members of the legislative council met at the state house in this city, for the purpose of holding a court of error and appeal. The only federal member which appeared was the hon. Thomas Clarck, of Gloucester; he entered his protest against the legality of the court and withdrew. Soon after, the democratic members dispersed after doing some trifling business.

NORFOLK, May 21.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, bound to Petersburg, the schooner Dorothy, capt. Shepherd, 20 days from Tobago. Left there, schooner William and Henry, Bousch, to sail in 5 days for St. Thomas's and Norfolk; schooner Victory, Silvister, to sail in 5 days for St. Thomas's; schr. schooner Mary, Taber, for Boston; schr. Quick Time, Smith, for Rhode Island; brig Oliver, Gould, for Boston—The brig Richard, Jacobs, of this port, to sail ten days before, for Curracoa. The schooner Farmar, Robins, from New-York just rrrived.

Schooner Dagsborough, captain Small, 19 days from Antigua.

Cleared, ship Fanny, Baroch, Havre-de-Grace; Argus, Derkham, Amsterdam; Castor, M'Kenzie, Jamaica; Argo, Howland, Cork; brig Calisto, Atkins, Cork; schooner Chance, Uzzell, Charleston; Charlotte, Ferguson, Baltimore; sloop Experiment, Newcomb. Coston.

The United States frigate Chesapeake, went up to the City of Washington, on Tuesday.

ALEXANDRIA, May 25.

Arrived. schrs. Four Brothers, Rich, Lisbon; Enterprize, Manning, Jamaica; Young Lion, Lucket, New-York; Commerce, Mann, Baltimore; Commerce,——, Providence.

Cleared, brig Vengeance, Rea, Lisbon; schrs. Tryall. Busher, Philadelphia; Hope, Cox, New-York; sloops Maria, O'Meara, do. Mary, Rhodes, Providence.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Arrived yesterday,

The ship Margaret, Lewis, in 43 days from London. Spoke, April 20, in lat. 49, long. 18, a schooner 22 days from Charleston for Amsterdam.

Same day, the ship Minerva, Folger, of New-Bedford, in 43 days from Havre-de-Grace. Left, among others already reported. The ship Ocean, just arrived from New-York.

Same day, the fine new British ship Nereus, Breckbank, in 44 days from New-Castle, England.

Same day, the British ship Diana, Wardell, of Hull, in 63 days from Hull.—Spoke, May 4, in lat. 44, 35, long. 38, 38, the ship George, 17 days from Baltimore for Amsterdam.

Same day, the ship Independence, Bouton, in 42 days from Liverpool, and 30 from the land. Saw, May 9, in lat. 41, 38, a wreck, supposed to be a ship full of water, with her main-mast standing. Spoke, May 10, a Hamburg ship, 42 days from Charleston for Hamburg

Also, the British brig Montreal, Hoyt, in 9 days from Annapolis, N. S.

Same day, the ship John, Motley, of Portland, in 40 days from Bonavista.

Signal, last night, for a ship.

Cleared, schooners Perseverance, Coyle, Aux-Cayes. British Queen, Hatfield, Halifax; ship Dispatch, Marshall, Curracoa; brig Ann Maria, Coffin, Bordeaux; Eliza, Codden, do; schooners Pilgrim, Perry, Yarmouth; Fame, Davey, St. Thomas and Curracoa.

Captain Folger, of the ship Minerva, informs us, that he left Havre-de-Grace on the 12th April, and that Mr. Munro, our ambassador to France and Spain, was landed from the Richmond 2 or 3 days before he sailed, in good health.

A maritime expedition is fitting out at Petersburg in Russia, at the expence of a company of American [propably Armenian] merchants, and it is to proceed from the Cape of Good-Hope to Kamtschatka. It has for its object to establish an exchange between the productions of Siberia and those of China.

Captain Duell, of the William and Henry, arrived at Liverpool, from Jamaica, fell in in with the brig Centurion, on the 21st of January, from Wilmington, to St. Augustine, in lat. 32, 30, long. 76, full of water and her main-mast gone; the captain and five people drowned, the three remaining men took on board.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

FROM OUR LONDON PAPERS, BY THE SHIP IRIS.

HAGUE, April 9.

In about ten days the couriers which have been sent to Petersburg from London, Paris and the Hague, are expected back. The answers they bring will decide the present crisis, and this decision, it is hoped, will be pacific.

BRUSSELS, April 4.

The last letters from Holland state, that the English not contented with sending ships of war of different sizes to the North Seas, have ordered some light vessels to reconnoitre the armament fitting out in the Texel, while a squadron consisting of two ships of the line, three frigates, and some cutters and sloops, has suddenly taken up its station at the mouth of the Meuse. General Victor, captain-general of Louisiana, when informed of these acts of provocation on the part of the English, went immediately to Helvoetsluys, to examine the state of affairs there. The French armament destined for Louisiana, if war break out with England, will retire into the Meuse, that it may not remain exposed in an open harbor.