Eighty bales Georgia Cotton,

For Sale by
JOHN & JAS. CARRUTHERS & Co.
May 30. d10t

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

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

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

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. dtm

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

Mrs. Williams,

No. 10, Calvert-street, nearly opposite Lovely-lane,
Has imported in the Anthony Mangin,
Her fluid 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

Just Published

By WARNER & HANNA, printers to the Corporation, the
ORDINANCES of the CITY of BALTIMORE,
Passed at their February session, 1803.
—Price 50 cents.—
Lately published and for sale as above,
Enfield's Speaker,
Or Miscellaneous pieces, selected from the best English writers, and suited as a proper class book for schools—87½ cents single.
Also,
The COMPLETE and EXPERIENCED FARRIER,
Calculated for every citizen and countryman, who values the life of that noble animal, an *horse.*
Price one dollar.
May 28. d3t

Peters & Johnson

HAVE ready for delivery, bottled pale Ale and brown stout Beer; and continue to deliver draught Beer through the summer season, in whole, half or quarter barrels. Orders for the same to be left at their bottling cellar, next door to Samuel Sterett, esquire's office, or at their brewery.
N. B. A large quantity of second quality Malt, such as will answer for distillers, for sale at the said brewery.
May 28. d1m

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

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

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

Sperry and Barnes,

No. 183, Market-street, next door to Evans's tavern,
Have received by the different arrivals from Liverpool and London, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
They have also on hand, an extensive variety of German Linens, &c. &c. viz.

White platillas, coarse and fine	Looking glasses, from 2/9 per doz. to 100 dollars per pair
Bonten, No. 2	Burning glasses, No. 1 to 4
Checks and stripes	Gun locks and scythes
Cassarillos	Coffee mills from No. 0 to No. 7
Dowlas	Hat bands, gold and silver
Creas a la Morlaix	Liquor cases
Towelling, coarse	Fowling pieces, single and double barrelled
Table & breakfast cloths with napkins to match	Duck guns of proper dimensions
Diaper	Pistols in cases complete
Turkey yarn, very fine	China breakfast cups & saucers
Bed bunts, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4	Warsle and cake irons
Gloves, kid and wash leather	Decanters, quart and pint, of cut & ground glass
Ribands and ferreting	Wine glasses to match the above
Tapes of all Nos. and quality, plain and twilled	Glass wares in small cases, for the use of families
Bobbins, round & flat, No. 1, 7 and 107	Tumblers, quart, pint and half pint, plain and figured
Laces and edgings, a large assortment, both black and white	Harlem oil.
Beggars' lace	
Beads, garnets and neck laces	
Oil cloths	
Looking glass plates	

Also,
Earthen ware in crates assorted.
Hats in cases, London pewter in casks, an invoice of drugs and medicines; which with 200 boxes of best Bohemia window glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16 and 24 by 30, are offered on the usual credit by the package or piece, and for cash a handsome discount will be allowed; or they will be bartered for fine Maryland tobacco, coffee, sugar or rice.
May 9. d24t

In the matter of Abraham George Hammond, 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 Abraham George Hammond, 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 was not a full discovery of his estate and effects; and two-thirds in number and value of the creditors of the said Abraham George Hammond, 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 5th day of July next, at ten 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 5th day of July.

By order of the judge,
PHILIP MOORE, Clerk.
March 22. Tu12t

First Notice.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against *Alexander Furnival*, of the city and county of Baltimore, and district of Maryland, merchant; and he being declared a bankrupt, is required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the twenty-eighth day of May, instant, and on the seventeenth day of June, and second day of July next, ensuing, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, at the office of the commissioners, No. 49, Water-street, in the city of Baltimore, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the commissioners,
SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.
May 21. (24) tu12t

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

No. III.

WHEN I published the former numbers of this address, I did not expect soon to write any more upon the subject of which they treat. But from a desire to give the outlines of a philosphical work (not executed according to the sophistry of new-fangled French philosophism) which, if circumstances should ever permit, I mean to publish upon the origin and prevention of intermitting, bilious, and yellow fever, and the plague. I shall beg leave to add a little to my former remarks. I am also led to make this addition for another reason. Although it has been granted both by the advocates for the foreign and for the domestic origin of yellow fever, that an impure air is the efficient cause of this disease, still some may ask, why should it occur at the present time any more than formerly? The answer to this question does not appear to be difficult, when a proper method of investigating the subject is instituted.

In searching into natural appearances, the true philosopher never begins with vain conjectures and occult beings, but he examines effects first and then seeks for their analogies with known causes, and afterwards by a careful induction, he endeavors to unfold the manner of their production. But when he finds the cause of the effect he examines, it is always an effect of another cause or causes. In this way the philosopher may proceed from effect to cause, until he comes to the Great First Cause himself.

To explain the occurrence of yellow fever of late more than formerly, I shall consider its symptoms and then compare them with the symptoms of the bilious and intermitting fever, which two diseases and their cause are well known. In this way I shall endeavor to make it obvious to every one that the yellow fever is only an effect of a similar kind with the bilious and intermitting fever, and that consequently it is produced by a similar cause. The yellow fever will be shewn to be an effect of a greater degree than either the bilious or intermitting fever, and as causes are proportioned to their effects, I shall in the last place proceed to shew that the cause, and consequently the effect, exists in a greater degree at the present time; which is the reason why the yellow fever occurs more now than formerly.

The distinguishing symptoms of the yellow fever, are the following: First, the patient is affected with a weakness and a foreness; afterwards a chill occurs, with pains particularly in the head, back and joints, and a vomiting. Then succeeds a high fever, and the pains and vomiting increase to a distressing degree. The patient is uncommonly thirsty.

Some physicians have generally considered a yellow skin and black vomiting as distinguishing symptoms of this disease, but they certainly had not correct ideas upon the subject, for a yellow skin appears in other complaints, particularly in the jaundice; & many hundred instances of malignant fever have appeared without a black vomiting. If a physician was to wait for this latter symptom to occur before he could distinguish a yellow fever, he would be left completely in the lurch, for the patient would be dead before he would have a chance of using any remedies. Black vomiting appears clearly to be the consequence of the disease, and is therefore no more a sympton of it than weakness, produced by a bleeding at the nose, is a sign of the bleeding.

A bilious or remitting fever is attended with exactly the same symptoms as a yellow fever. The patient is affected with a weakness and foreness and a chill, to which succeed pains in the head, back and joints, and a vomiting; then fever appears, thro' the course of which the pains and vomiting continue, and a thirst is also felt. But neither the weakness, pains, vomiting, fever, nor thirst, are so distressing as in the yellow fever.

An intermitting fever also begins with a weakness, and pains in the head, back and joints; a chill and vomiting and a fever with thirst likewise attend. But the weakness and pains are not so much as in the bilious fever. The vomiting generally disappears when the chill ceases and the fever comes on, and the pains do not continue much longer. The thirst is not so great as in bilious fever.

In choosing the distinguishing symptoms of the above-mentioned states of fever, I thought it best to take only those which are the most obvious in the beginning of these complaints, when it is absolutely necessary to determine the nature of the diseased state of the system. The most superficial observer must plainly see that the symptoms or appearances of the yellow fever, the bilious fever, and the intermitting fever, are essentially the same, differing only in degree; and therefore these states of disease are the same effect, varying in like manner. It only remains now to shew that the cause of the yellow fever, and consequently its effect exists in a greater degree now than formerly, which will be done hereafter.

SPEECH.

Governor TRUMBULL, to both Houses of the Legislature of Connecticut.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker—and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In a former communication which I had the pleasure to make to the legislature, I took the liberty to recommend a particular attention to our agriculture and internal manufactures.

The great peace, which, since that address, has taken place in Europe, would, it was to be expected, occasion an essential alteration in external enterprize and foreign commercial connections. During the war which peculiarly affected the manufacturing and navigating powers of Europe, the state of neutrality, which these United States wisely adopted, and steadily pursued, had increased beyond our most sanguine expectations the quantity of our shipping, and extended most advantageously our carrying trade to all nations. Should peace be continued, the case will be now altered. The various nations of Europe, will resume their wonted share in navigation and commerce:—and from that circumstance, our carrying business will probably be much contracted. In a state of general peace in Europe, we must expect to enjoy, in our commercial intercourse with foreign countries, only the common rights of other independent nations:—We can claim no priviledge of commerce in foreign ports, other than what may arise from terms of particular treaties or convention formed with individual nations with whom we seek commercial connections.

Under these circumstances, and with these expectations, will it not be wise in us to apply ourselves peculiarly to interernal improvements in agriculture, manufactures and arts?—More especially to encourage a cultivation of our domestic manufactures, of wool and flax which have heretofore been practised with profit and success. This attention will prove a resource against any diminution of foreign employments which may be experienced, and will render us less dependent on foreign supplies. It will also afford us the means of internal intercourse with our sister states; thereby extending our coasting connections on our own continent, and producing a mutual interchange with each other, of the produce of the several states. As an additional inducement, our industry applied to these objects, will be beneficial by giving employment to our younger as well as other hands; and in proportion as we can find useful and profitable employment at home, producing easy means of subsistence, we shall more and more induce our increasing population to remain within our own state, rather than to seek continually distant means of support, by settling on the new lands of neighboring states. In aid of these ideas, our means of internal intercourse, have become more convenient, not only among ourselves, but with our sister states, from the facility of transportation, improved roads and inland communications; while our commercial intercourse with distant nations, may probably be growing more and more precarious and uncertain, from a variety of intervening circumstances; more especially from their superior attachment to their own peculiar interests, and a jealousy over their own particular national rights and employments.

I beg leave further to suggest, whether this state might not with advantage pay greater attention than has hitherto been done, to the cod-fishery. Some few individuals of our towns, I am told, have practised this employment to considerable profit. Our sea coast situation is favorable to this business. The necessary provisions are raised by ourselves and are plenty. Vessels for the purpose are easily built from our own materials, by our own workmen. Our people are as capable as any other for this hardy pursuit. Their industry and activity are doubtless equal to those of our neighbors. And experience will be gained by practice. It is an healthy and useful employment, yielding a wholesome and valuable food; and is closely connected with commercial enterprize. And, as a valuable nursery for seamen, it would prove essentially subservient to the naval strength and defence of the United States. From an opinion of their real importance, I mention these things, and leave their improvement to the wisdom of the legislature, and the good sense and discretion of the people.

It gives me pleasure to be able to congratulate you, gentlemen, and our constituents, on the very eligible situation of our public affairs, and the pleasing appearances of our private interests. The territorial disputes which have subsisted between us and our sister states of New-York and Pennsylvania, are happily terminated. A large tract of land has been secured for our benefit, with the consent of the United States. The sale of this territory has produced a valuable fund for the support of our schools, and the education of our youth. Our state debt, which, during our late revolutionary war had been much accumulated, is now extinguished. And our finances are in a prosperous state; sufficient, with the aid of small taxes, for all the expences and exigencies of government. Our people are industrious, and successful in their general pursuits. Their growing wealth appears in their multiplied improvements in agriculture, buildings, fences and other cultivation; exhibiting altogether a state of advancement beyond our most sanguine calculations. With these pleasing appearances, arising from the blessing of heaven on a wise and industrious improvement of a state of peace and tranquility, under a mild and happy constitution and government, what sensations of gratitude and praise should be excited in our hearts, towards the great author of all our favors:—And what hopes may we indulge, if we prove faithful in our own conduct, that, in the future course of providence, many blessings are still in store, for the further improvement and enlargement of this hitherto highly favored land.

At the opening of our session of the General Assembly in May last, I submitted to the consideration of the legislature, the expediency of providing some more effectual mode of enforcing on the undertakers, the necessary and requisite repairs of our numerous turnpike roads. The suggestion appeared to gain the attention of the legislature; but no remedy, adequate to the evils complained of, has yet been matured. The subject still possesses so much importance, that I cannot refrain from expressing a wish, that its consideration may be resumed at an early day of our present session. While we are attemping improvements to our public roads, by granting corporate rights to individual undertakers, we should not, by a neglect of the necessary control over their exertions leave the traveller exposed to improper impositions and exactions.

No transmission of the laws of the United States, passed after the third of March, 1801, having been made for distribution to the people of this state, and many enquiries having been made respecting them, I wrote to some of our members in congress, during their last session, requesting them to obtain and forward to me, the reasons for this omission. The secretary of state informed them that accidents had intervened to produce this defect; but gave them assurances, that in future, this neglect should be corrected. Since this information, two boxes of the United States laws have arrived, and the books are ready for distribution agreeably to a resolution of the General Assembly for that purpose.

Letters from the president of the United States, and from the governor of Massachusetts, which will now be communicated, will gain your particular attention.

I pray you, gentlemen, to place confidence in my disposition to co-operate with you in such measures as may be judged to be judged to be conductive to the best good of the state.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.
May 13th, 1803.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, May 24.

Arrived, brig Mercury, captain Porter, 29 days from Amsterdam. Sailed in company with the schooner Fame, captain Swasey, for Boston; and brig Success, Dagget, of do. for St. Ubes. Left ship Martha Washington, Calder, from Batavia; Sally, Taghart, of Rhode-Island; Cleopatra, Blackston, of New York, to sail in a few days; Diana, Price, of Baltimore; Traveller, Phillips, of do. to sail soon; and several others unknown. Spoke May 11, in long. 29, 46, brig Thetis, Pierce, 11 days from Bordeaux, for New-York, who informed, that he spoke in long. 29, the brig Fame, captain Avery, 59 days from Boston for Nantz—May 12, brig Scipio, 36 days from New-York, for Londonderry.

Same day, ship Nancies, captain Howland, 42 days from London. Left, the ship Rising States, Bragdon, for Russia; Eliza, Bell, of Portsmouth, just arrived from Norfolk. Spoke May 19, lat. 41, 59, long. 65, 8, schooner Swan, 4 days from Boston, for Havre-de-Grace.

Same day, ship Mercury, captain Crosby, 29 days from Oporto. Left, the sch'r Virginia, Forsyth, to sail in 25 days; and brig Eliza, Barclay, in 20, both for Norfolk; brig New-Adventure, M'Kenzie, just arrived from this port.

May 25.

Arrived, via quarantine, the brig Eliza, captain Covington, owned at Plymouth, in 44 days from Alicant. Left, the brig Traveller, Taylor, for Boston; Augusta, Lovett, of Beverly; Hawk, Bacon, performing quarantine; schooner ——, Williams, waiting for cargo; Haskell, of Newburyport. Spoke in lat. 44, schooner Mary, Young, of Rhode-Island, from Norfolk, for Faguira, 22 days out.

Same day, the schooner Sally, captain Rapall, 29 days from Guadaloupe. Left brig ——, Nash, of Boston; ——, Folonsbee, to sail in 4 days; Unity, Edes, in 20; brig ——, Lander, just arrived; Sally, Basset, ditto; and several southern vessels, names not known. Spoke April 29, in lat. 20, ship Mary, Baker, of Portland.

Same day, ship Mary, captain John Hills, 25 days from Lisbon. The schr. Columbia, Appleton; and Diligent, Elwell, sailed for Boston, 23d April; the Charles, Rogers, for Gloucester, & Hare, Worth, for New-York, 29th April. Left at Lisbon, the Violet, Hays, from George-Town; Commerce, Baldwin, from Virginia; Argus, Smith; Ambition, Brown; Washington, Hazard; Venilia, Stolfield; Canton, Cogshell, and Betsy, M'Call, from New-York; Freedom, Keith; Washington, Davis; Samuel, West, from Baltimore; Betsy, Woodbury, from Richmond; Mercury, Nicholas; Industry, Stanley; Three Friends, Otis; ——, Lombard, from Norfolk; Eliza, Ewens, from Falmouth; Hunter, M'Knight; Cornelia, Hathaway, from Alexandria; Mary Ann, Brewster, from Maryland; Pilgrim, Clark, from Virginia; Francis, Rust, from Marseilles and Cape Good-Hope; Joseph, Woodbury, from Newburyport; Sukey and Betsy, Cook, from Ferro; Ruth and Mary, Russell, and Nestor, Whipple, from Philadelphia; Charming Betsy, Woodbury, Yorktown; captains Nichols, Otis, Z. Woodbury, M'Knight, Smith, Baldwin and Rust, had and were expected to sail from Lisbon for a market. The Rebecca, M'Keever, of Philadelphia for Madeira and St Croix, and the Swanwick, of do. for home, were to sail in three days. The ship America, of Boston, from New-York, was going into the river Tagus, when the Mary came out.

A ship from sea, in the outer harbor, bound in—name unknown.

May 26.

Several persons have lately been convicted in Newhampshire, of passing counterfeit bank notes, dollars, &c. Three have also been convicted of horse stealing—and received the following singular punishment