FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WHEN we contemplate the human frame, and attentively conſider its wonderful ſelf-reſtoring powers, though we can aſſign no good reaſon why it ſhould not continue for ages the ſame as at any given period, nor point out diſtinctly the cauſes of its progreſs to maturity, or of its waning to decripitude; yet we cannot be ſurpriſed, from the intricate delicacy of its ſtructure, that it ſhould frequently be thrown into diſorder, and that obſtructions ſhould take place in ſome of its minuter parts. That this ſhould be the caſe will appear the leſs ſurpriſing when we reflect on the ſecreting and abſorbing ſyſtems; the tranſmiſſion of fluids through the veſſels of the eye; the *vaſa vaſorum* which ſupply the coats of the blood veſſels, and are in their turn ſupplied by others ſo very minute as to eſcape the niceſt inquiſition of our ſight, even when aſſiſted by the beſt glaſſes; the glands too, placed as truſty centinels to oppoſe the admiſſion of particles unfit to be received into the maſs of circulating fluids, conſpire with the other wonders of the microcoſm of man to heighten our admiration into aſtoniſhment!

Obſtructions in ſuch parts give riſe to the diſeaſes, a deſcription of the treatment of which has been attempted in my preceding remarks, on a plan eminently uſeful, though by no means entirely new, except in what regards the comprehenſive extent and ſcientific combination, which, I may venture to aſſert, has now been given to it.

Whoever reflects on the manner in which the circulation of the ſyſtem is carried on, cannot fail to be ſtruck with the ſuperiority wich this treatment in many diſeaſes muſt poſſeſs, and wonder that a mode of application ſo uſeful ſhould not have been invented ſooner; eſpecially conſidering our long acquaintance with the cupping glaſs. In a ſtate of health, the internal and external ſyſtems of veſſels may be conſidered as preſerving a proper equilibrium. This, however, is always expoſed to be changed by the action of external cauſes on the ſurface. The effect of this alteration is (as before obſerved) to produce obſtructions, the moſt common conſequence of which is ſimple inflammation, occaſioning a tenſe, painful ſwelling of the affected parts, with increaſed heat and all the common ſymptoms of inflammatory fever.—Should one of the large joints be attacked we are preſented with an object of attention, the more intereſting on account of the complicated ſtructure of the part, and the miſchief which inflammation, if ſuffered to continue any length of time, generally inflicts on ſuch a part. From whatever cauſe the affection may have ariſen, and however ſimple and unmixed at firſt, if not ſoon removed it is always liable to take on a ſpecific action, modified by any diſeaſe to which the ſyſtem may be diſpoſed, as ſcrofula, gout, rheumatiſm, &c. This change, from a ſimple idiopathic to a ſpecific affection, is often ſudden and imperceptible, and white ſwelling, rigidity of parts and anchyloſis, frequently the unexpected conſequence. The elbow, but more particularly the knee joints, which, from their ſtructure and ſlight covering of cellular membrane, exhibits a greater variety of morbid appearances, and are more liable to ſuffer ſeverely from the tranſitions of temperature, than almoſt any other part of the ſyſtem. Theſe affections are in general not more ſevere than tedious and difficult of cure, and were any thing neceſſary to give an additional ſtimulus to our attentions to them, we need only mention that the other ſex, both from their peculiar irritability of ſyſtem and from the preſent faſhionable flimſy texture of their dreſs, are moſt frequently the objects of thoſe attentions.* Upon theſe accounts they conſtitute a moſt important claſs of diſeaſes, which require to be managed with the utmoſt addreſs and attention, from whatever cauſe the particular attack was firſt induced. To anticipate ſuch complicated miſchief as obſtructions in the above parts are frequently attended with, every mean which gives hope of relief ought to be early reſorted to; and none promiſes to be more effectual than the *air pump vapor bath*, which, by removing atmoſpheric preſſure, enlarges the obſtructed veſſels, and allows them to unload themſelves; while all their anatomiſing branches become capable of circulating a greater quantity of fluid. The activity of the lymphatics of a part thus relieved muſt be greatly increaſed, and hence the finiſhing hand is put to an obſtruction, the conſequences of which, if not ſpeedily removed, muſt be obvious to every one.

The worſt kinds of theſe affections are generally modifications of ſcrofula; becauſe in thoſe countries where this diſeaſe ſeldom occurs in the forms of inflammation and obſtruction of the meſentery, &c. *before*, and of the lungs and liver *after*, the age of puberty; white ſwellings alſo rarely appear. This diſeaſe is not uncommon in this country and the joints already mentioned are moſt liable to its attacks. The firſt ſymptom is generally a pain diffuſed over them, prticularly encreaſed on motion, with a gradual ſtiffening of the tendons and enlargement of the affected part. The exterior veins at laſt become varicoſe, and a ſoft elaſtic feel and ſenſe of fluctuation take place in the tumor, when preſſed by the finger. The farther progreſs of this affection it is unneceſſary to detail, as nothing has hitherto been found to check it in the ſtage of which we are ſpeaking.

The *air pump vapor bath*, however, offers a mean of cure powerful in its nature, capable of reſtoring the balance of the circulation and of removing that perſeverance of obſtruction which keeps up the affection; but to be completely ſucceſsful the application ought to be frequently made, to be ſuited in degree to the ſtate of the morbid parts, and to be ſucceeded by the cautious application of friction and ſtimulants. Bliſters and the local detraction of blood are applicable with the greateſt propriety, during the incipient ſtage of ſuch affections, while the exiſtence of inflammation is moſt obvious and certain.

When the cure has made conſiderable progreſs, friction is to be uſed, and ſtimulant and aſtringent applications made to the part, as well as tonic and invigorating remedies ſupplied to the general ſyſtem, in order to correct the vitiated ſtate of the habit, and to prevent a recurrence of the diſeaſe. To remove that irritability which never fails to accompany the firſt ſtage of theſe complaints, nothing is more eſſential than good air.

Such is the general outline of the treatment, which has proved ſucceſsful in the cure of affections of the knee and elbow joints; and in every view of the ſubject, there is little doubt that the *apparatus* now recommended is, in almoſt every ſtage of them, a powerful mean of relief. In incipient caſes, I am of opinion it will ſeldom fail, if properly applied and *perſevered* in.

It muſt be not diſſembled that it has in ſome caſes appeared to fail; but when we take into account the want of perſeverance, from the wavering ſtate of mind of irritable patients, and the general prejudice in all ranks of people againſt every thing new; we ſhall not be ſurpriſed that it ſhould not on all occaſions have obtained the credit it deſerves. In many caſes, however, where perſons have ſubmitted to proper management, it has undeniably performed ſuch cures, as to have left a very favorable impreſſion on the minds of ſeveral of the faculty and others who have witneſſed them.

* *In the ſtatiſtical account of Scotland, article Kirk-patrick Juxta, the ſubſtitution of cotton fabrics for the former domeſtic woollen manufactures of the country, is aſſigned as one cauſe of the late extraordinary prevalence of rheumatic and pulmonary affections in that diſtrict. It is reaſonable to ſuſpect that the ſame unnatural preſervance of cotton, which, at the ſame time that it greedily abſorbs moiſture, ſuffers the natural heat to diſſipate, may be aſſigned as one great cauſe that ſuch complaints have become endemic throughout the greater part of Great-Britain and many parts of America. For we find Mr. Buchanan, in his account of the Hebrides, ſtates that, though the unfortunate people called* Scallags *in thoſe iſlands, ſuffer every kind of hardſhip, yet the rheumatiſm is almoſt unknown among them; a fact, which he attributes to their general uſe of woollen ſhirts.*

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THE FREDERICK ROAD.

THE Frederick turnpike road between Baltimore and the falls of Patapſco, has become impaſſible for waggons of burthen and pleaſure carriages; horſe paſſengers can travel it yet, though with great difficulty and danger. The nuiſances are ſo numerous and inſurmountable, in the firſt ten miles on this road, that I would recommend the road from Baltimore by Elk-Ridge landing and Montgomery court houſe, to Frederick, as being greatly preferable, though the diſtance is conſiderably further than on the old route: the waggoners would find themſelves fully remunerated by the goodneſs of the road, and the ſecurity from the danger of loſing their teams in the mud ponds.

The Frederick road is called a turnpike; and indeed you are obliged to pay toll at a gate about two miles from Baltimore, for the benefit of travelling it, which is a proof that it is ſuch. I know not, fellow laborers, what turnpike roads are in other ſtates; but I verily think this turnpike of of ours is kept in the worſt repair of any road in this ſtate.—Turnpike roads!—pay toll!—ſwamp your team—a very curſe, you may be ſure upon it.

A WAGGONER.

June 7.

From a London paper.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED ISLANDS.

We have recived ſome important communications from Port Jackſon, conſiſting of obſervations made in the North and South Pacific, by Mr. Simpſon, commander of the Nautilus. This gentleman has diſcovered in S. lat. 11 deg. 17 min. and E. lon. 167 deg. 58 min. an Iſland which he has called Kennedy's Iſland. From its beautiful appearance, united to its being well inhabited, Mr. S. is of opinion that it may prove a valuable acquiſition to our new colony, particularly as it produces hogs in abundance.

"The natives (he ſays) are ſavage, artful, and treacherous upon Dexter's group, or Duff's group; which obliged me to fire upon them; and this may be a neceſſary precaution to any perſon who may wiſh to land upon them hereafter.

"Upon the iſland Diſappointment I landed ſome fowls; ſowed ſeveral ſorts of ſeed, and put ſome plants to the ground. In two previous voyages I paſſed this iſland, without the precaution of looking for land, as I am ſure many other navigators have done. We found upon it the remains of a very large lower maſt, next the keel; which led us to think ſome large Spaniſh ſhip had been wrecked upon it; but it muſt have been long ſince as the timber was greatly decayed.

"Though theſe iſlands are thinly inhabited, we ſcarcely ſaw one in the whole of this group but had natives upon it; and when our diſtance ſunk the reefs below the horizon which extend from iſland to iſland, the natives, as they croſſed from one to the other, preſented the appearance of a regiment of ſoldiers marching round the horizon on the ſurface of the ſea.—All the iſlands are exceedingly low, and ſhew at firſt, like all the reſt in this labyrinth, a few ſcattered trees above the horizon. This circumſtance will demonſtrate their danger to a ſeaman; who cannot be too much on his guard on ſo perilous a navigatigon. I am fully perſuaded, that not one hundredth part of them are known to navigators. They appeared to us to be formed of coral and ſand, lightly covered with a think black ſoil; the ſtones on the ſhore had the appearance of having been burnt: they were black, porous and light."

To the above remarks of captain Simpſon, we add his deſcription of the iſland Alamagan, one of the Maria iſlands:

Nautical Obſervations, and deſcription of the Iſland of Alamagan.

"Ship Nautilus, Oct. 28, 1800.

"Running down along the north part of this iſland, when the eaſt point of it (a ſmall diſtance from which ſtands a very high remarkable perforated rock) bore by compaſs S. 8 deg. E. the iſland of Sarigan was on with it.

"While lying to in Howel's Bay, the iſland Paganan bore by means of our compaſs N. 14 deg. W.

"I much regret that commercial intereſt forbids me running along theſe iſlands as far as Urac; as connecting and examining this chain of iſlands, is an object, in my opinion, of ſome conſequence to thoſe who navigate theſe ſeas: all that I have ſeen of them are extremely fertile and pleaſant.

"The iſland produces, in uncommon abundance, Papaw apples, ſugar cane, a nut which eats much like an almond, and is incloſed in a light green rhind, a root which is diſtinguiſhed at Sandwich iſlands by the name of Peea, and grows and looks much like a potatoe, but with a very different ſtalk, a drawing of which accompanies this, and will beſt explain it.

"In its crude ſtate it is conſidered by the Owhyheeans as a poiſon, they prepare it in the following manner: the root is firſt well waſhed, then marſhed and mixed up with freſh water to about the conſiſtence of butter; after which they let it ſettle and draw the water off. They let it undergo this operation ſeveral times, it then ſtands in the ſun, they then draw the laſt water off, and it ſoon dries and reſembles flour; it then may be cooked the ſame as Sago, and I much query if many perſons could tell the difference between it and Sago; at Owyhee I have often eat it in preference to Sago.

"A Malay woman that accompanied captain Coolige to one of his viſits to Owhyhee, attempted to prepare and form it in the manner the Malays do, but did not ſucceed; however, ſhe owned herſelf unequal to the taſk, but ſaid, if her countrymen had it, they would with much eaſe give it the form that we generally ſee Sago in. It muſt, of courſe, make a good ſubſtitute for bread.

"This iſland produces a number of plantain or bana trees, but I never ſaw much of their fruits; and cocoa nuts. In addition to theſe we have added, by planting and ſowing in this bay, in different parts along the ſhore, water and muſh melons and pumpkins; yams, landed and planted in a ſtate of vegetation; cabbage plants and European potatoes; we alſo landed a male and female kid, in very high order, about ſix weeks old; alſo, two cocks and two hens.

"Mr. John Howel, in the Lady Waſhington, in 1786, landed ſome hogs here; and although in viſiting this iſland twice ſince, we have not ſeen any of them, yet there is no doubt but they exiſt, as the print of the feet has always been ſeen; ſome of our party thought they ſaw the print of the feet of ſome large animal that eats graſs (by its dung) as large as a horſe.

"The birds are of the aquatic kind, and pretty numerous. There are a ſpecies of land crabs, known in the Weſt-Indies by the name of ſoldier: they are very large, and nice eating.

"There is alſo an abundance of all kinds of fiſh. Sharks are numerous, particularly near the ſhore.

"From the form of this iſland, I conceive a landing may always be affected on ſome part of it; however, when poſſible, Howel's bay ſhould certainly have the preference; at all events it cannot be worſe landing than at moſt of the Weſt-India Iſlands.

"The climate and air muſt be judged of by its ſituation, as our uſual viſits and ſhort ſtays cannot determine them. Our thermometer in the bay at noon ſtood at 84 degrees upon deck in the ſhade; but upon the whole I am inclined to think them very ſalubrious. Our anchorage, 1799, is marked by an anchor in Howel's bay; but we were too near the ſhore to term it ſafe anchorage, and we could get no ſoundings further off.

"Although this iſland is ſituated in the line of the N. E. trade wind, yet as I (and others) have often met weſterly winds, and ſome times very ſtrong ones, I would not recommend anchoring ſo near the ſhore, unleſs a ſtrong trade wind and clear weather ſhould warrant it ſafe; in that caſe I would truſt it ſafe, as the weſterly winds are always (at leaſt that I witneſſed) indicated by heavy clouds, light variable airs, and unſettled weather.

"The north mountain burns very much: the ſouthern ones juſt ſmoke, but very little.

"Having filled the ſhip with cocoa nuts, fire wood, crabs, and Papaw apples, and accompliſhed our buſineſs at ſunſet, we hoiſted the boat in, and made ſail for China.

"We were not in want of freſh water, and too much otherwiſe occupied to ſeek for it, except what the party wanted for their drink, of which they found ſufficient, and very good."

[The reader may rely upon it that the facts contained in the following really took place—and not that it is merely meant as a *hoax* on any great or little man whatever.]

[*N. Y. Evening Poſt.*]

FROM THE COURANT.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

For the three laſt elections at Willingford many young men have offered themſelves by the influence of the democrats to be made freemen of this ſtate; more than three-fourths of whom by their own account were not legally qualified to be freemen, as they did not poſſeſs either real or perſonal eſtate to the amount required by law to entitle them to the freeman's oath. The Civil authority and Select men of the town have been uniformily divided in giving their votes on the queſtion of admitting ſuch candidates; the federal juſtices being oppoſed to their admiſſion, but the democratic juſtices and the ſelect men (all of whom are anti-federal) making a majority of the whole, have in every inſtance prevailed by their numbers and admitted the candidates. On giving reaſons for their opinions they confeſs that "To be ſure the property of the candidate does not amount to what the *letter* of the law requires; but the law is very hard and ſevere, and we can ſee no reaſon why a man who is twenty one years of age, and pays a poll tax, or does highway work or military duty, and has a *fair character*, ſhould be debarred the privilege of being a freeman." Theſe realons have prevaled againſt a plain and poſitive ſtatute law.

On Monday, the 11th inſtant, theſe *friends of the people and of the people's money*, had the effrontery to bring forward a negro fellow by the name of Toby, and offer him to be made free of this ſtate. The authority and ſelectmen were divided on the queſtion of his admiſſion as above ſtated; Toby was of courſe admitted and ſworn; Toby alſo voted with his democratic "brethren and fellow-citizens" thro' the whole elections. One word more about Toby. A few years ſince, this negro of *fair character*, in this town, deliberately got out of his bed about twelve o'clock at night, went a mile from home, and in a moſt brutal and violent manner attempted to commit a *rape* upon a white woman, whoſe huſband was then abſent on a journey up the Mohawk river. The woman who ſuffered this abuſe, then was, and yet is, of unblemiſhed character, and of reſpectable family and connections. The black night-walker found means to ſteal into her bed while ſhe was aſleep, and awakened her by his violence. She reſiſted his attempts with a becoming ſpirit and reſolution, and had the good fortune by her cries to alarm a young woman of about 14 years of age, who ſlept in an upper room, and who immediately ran to her aſſiſtance. The villain to ſuppreſs the alarm had made repeated attempts to force part of the ſheet into the mouth of his intended victim, but upon the approach of the young woman, withdrew and made his eſcape out at the bed-room window, through which he had entered the houſe, and which he had left up to facilitate his retreat. Early the next morning the woman made her complaint, prayed out a warrant, and apprehended the *citizen* and brought him before a juſtice.* Upon the trial he confeſſed every fact as above ſtated, acknowledged without reſerve that he went from his own bed with a fixed reſolution to commit a rape on this woman if he could not obtain his wiſhes of her without—plead guilty, and was by order of the court publicly whipped at the poſt.

Every perſon who voted for or againſt the admiſſion of this man Toby as a freeman was well acquainted with theſe facts, and the very juſtice who tried the cauſe gave his voice to admit this *worthy citizen*, that he might add his "*uſeful labors*" in the work of democracy, *and reap his reward in the thankfulneſs of jacobins.*

No remarks on the preceding facts will be added, except that if any one is diſpoſed to doubt the correctneſs with which they are ſtated, he may be aſſured that every part of it is capable of the moſt abundant proof.

April 14, 1803.

* *The ſtatute by which this crime is now puniſhed by confinement in New Gate, was not then in being.*

From the Pittſburg Gazette, May 27.

We lay before our readers the following letter which has been received in this place from a gentleman in New-Orleans—The writer of it is high in the confidence of a large portion of the people on the weſtern waters; he has been choſen to repreſent them in the next congreſs, and he is a friend and political adherent of the preſent adminiſtration. He cannot be miſtaken as to facts, and his opinions are highly worthy of credit. From both, we ſee great cauſe of apprehenſion and alarm for the future; as well as of regret that the time paſt our rulers had not purſued more ſpirited and deciſive meaſures than they have adopted relative to our rights upon the Miſſiſippi.

"*New-Orleans, April 14.*

"I have been here 8 days, and find our affairs in ſtatu quo. The intendant will not open the port or give us a depoſit. He ſwears in the moſt ſolemn manner, that the depoſit ſhall not be granted while he remains in office. Many of his friends are well aſſured that he wiſhes to furniſh a pretext to the Americans to make a deſcent upon this country; and that he is ſecretly inſtructed by the miniſter of his Catholic majeſty to purſue this meaſure.

"The Spaniards and Americans here are inceſſantly wiſhing the U. States may ſend an army down without delay. They deteſt, they deprecate the government, the faſtidious pride and tyrannical contributions of the French.

"The French prefect has arrived. His profeſſions to the Americans are amicable at preſent; but I think on the eſtabliſhment of the French government he will change his tone. He is waiting for general Victor and the French troops before he begins his adminiſtration. Every expedient will be tried to inveigle our government and ſink it into ſupineneſs. Now is the criſis, the important criſis for the Americans to ſeek the redreſs and future ſecurity. The people here (except a few Creoles) would rejoice at prompt and effectual meaſures being uſed by the people of the weſtern country.

"The French army deſtined for this place is ſaid to be ordered for St. Domingo: a place of depoſit is ſtill refuſed to us: the moſt favorable opportunity in the world now preſent itſelf, and if loſt, I fear can never be regained. A few men would take this place, for they would meet with little or no reſiſtance. It would ſurprize you to ſee the lively intereſt which the people take in the future well being of our nation; and the rapture with which they read, and re-echo the ſpeeches of the ſenators who were in favor of taking immediate poſſeſſion of this country.

"I hope in God's name that our weſtern militia may be immediately equipped and put in readineſs, and that no time may be loſt in purſuing the means of our ſafety. By our enemies we are charged with the want of public ſpirit. The Spaniards view the French with horror and diſguſt. They ſee their own government on the brink of ruin by the intrigues of French policy, and like a man in deſpair are regardleſs of future conſequences. They ſeem impatient of delay, and often utter their ſurpriſe at the tameneſs and puſillanimity of the weſtern country.

I fear our plan of negociation will only produce delay. Should it prove unſucceſsful I ſhall thenceforth mourn over the fallen fortunes of our degraded country."

SEVENTH

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES;

At the Second Seſſion,

Begun and held at the city of Waſhington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday, the ſixth of December, one thouſand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

Directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain Arſenals.

BE *it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That the preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby authoriſed, whenever he ſhall judge it expedient, to require of the executive of ſuch of the ſtates as he may deem expedient, and from their local ſituation ſhall be moſt convenient, to take effectual meaſures to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readineſs to march at a moment's warning a detachment of militia not exceeding eighty thouſand, officers included.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the preſident may if he judges it expedient, authoriſe the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to accept as part of the detachment aforeſaid, any corps of volunteers; who ſhall engage to continue in ſervice for ſuch time, not exceeding twelve months, and perform ſuch ſervices as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the detachments of militia and volunteer corps as aforeſaid, ſhall be officered out of the preſent militia officers, or others, at the option and diſcretion of the conſtitutional authority in each ſtate reſpectively; the preſident of the United States apportioning the general officers among the reſpective ſtates as he may deem proper.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That one million five hundred thouſand dollars be appropriated for paying and ſubſiſting ſuch part of the troops aforeſaid, whoſe actual ſervice may be wanted, for the purchaſe of ordnance and other military ſtores, and for defraying ſuch other expences as, during the receſs of congreſs, the preſident may deem neceſſary for the ſecurity of the territory of the United States; to be applied under the direction of the preſident, out of any money in the treaſury, not otherwiſe appropriated.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That twenty-five thouſand dollars be appropriated for erecting at ſuch place or places on the weſtern waters, as the preſident may judge moſt proper, one or more arſenals; and that the preſident cauſe the ſame to be furniſhed with ſuch arms, ammunition and military ſtores as he may deem neceſſary.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
Preſident of the ſenate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT

Making further proviſion for the expences attending the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.

BE *it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That a ſum of two millions of dollars, in addition to the proviſion heretofore made, be and the ſame is hereby appropriated for the purpoſe of defraying any extraordinary expences which may be incurred in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money in the treaſury, not otherwiſe appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the preſident of the United States, who ſhall cauſe an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before congreſs, as ſoon as may be.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That