FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Ptyalism.

One of the moſt troubleſome conſequences attending the exhibition of mercury, we find to be ptyaliſm, or a morbid diſcharge of ſaliva. This, in ſome conſtitutions, comes on unexpectedly; and often without regard to the quantity of the medicine uſed, and when once begun, it continues for a great length of time, in ſpite of every effort to ſtop it. Various methods have been recommended, but none hitherto have appeared to poſſeſs the power of even adding to the comfort of the patient, in this moſt ſhocking ſituation. The nitrous acid and even borax cannot be depended on. Bliſters for this purpoſe have by ſome practitioners been much extolled, and by no means on erroneous principles, except in ſo far as regards the irritation they often produce.

The *Air Pump Vapour Bath*, by its more powerful influence in reſtoring the balance of the circulation, at the ſame time that it removes irritability, aſſiſts wonderfully in taking off this morbid determination; which has been known under ſome peculiar circumſtances of habit to have been induced to ſuch a degree, by four or five grains of calomel, as to occaſion death. The inference is ſurely not a ſtrained one, that this apparatus may be made ſubſervient to a more due and equable regulation of the action of mercury upon the ſyſtem; that is, that a greater quantity may be more ſafely thrown through it in a given time, and a more uniform impreſſion kept up upon it than can poſſible be induced without the apparatus. This conſideration lays open a wide field for practice.

Leproſy.

This is the moſt formidable of the numerous tribe of cutaneous diſeaſes and often baffles all the powers of medicine. It is moſt frequent in warm climates, and though generally treated of by authors ſeparately from Elephantiaſis, yet they may be regarded, at leaſt ſo far as concerns my preſent purpoſe, as one and the ſame individual complaint. It conſiſts of a peculiar eruption of white branny ſcales, with yellowiſh and ſometimes blackiſh ſpots on the face, arms and legs, when the ſkin loſes its hair and becomes thick, ſcabby and hard. The ſcabs which we frequently meet with on the head and arms of ſome drunken people are of this ſort. The parts affected are diſfigured with blotches, and generally loſe their ſenſibility entirely. The perſpirable matter in this diſeaſe is rendered too viſcid by an inflammation of the ſubcutaneous veſſels, and thus an acrid mucus is left adhering to the ſkin. As the diſeaſe advances, the general health begins to ſuffer, and at length the conſtitution becomes deeply affected. Glandular ſwellings are conſpicuous in different parts; ulcerations ariſe as the conſequences of theſe, and the wretched ſufferer often falls a victim to the loſs of ſome of the extreme parts. From the dreadful infectious nature of this diſeaſe it is ſhunned more than the plague in thoſe climates where it makes its appearance. The wretched victims are generally abandoned to their fate by their neareſt friends. Its firſt attack, therefore, is too often concealed in the moſt guarded manner. Perſons of the melancholic temperament, it is obſerved, are moſt frequently attacked by it; a circumſtance which may lead to ſome explanation of its nature. In this conſtitution an original debility and rigidity of the extreme parts are very conſpicuous. There is, as it were, a want of expanſion in the veſſels appropriated to the minute circulation, and the powers of life ſeem to be concentrated in the larger veſſels. A peculiar acrimony being then ſuperadded to the debility of the ſyſtem, will of courſe operate with increaſed power. The ſmall veſſels will become obliterated, and all the conſequences of obſtruction will enſue. As this miſchief extends, the affected parts proportionably ſuffer; and in its ultimate progreſs, ſo complete is the annihilation of the circulation, or occluſion of the ſmaller veſſels, that the fingers and toes have been frequently known to drop off. From this view of this diſeaſe, which I apprehend is tolerably correct, the plan of treatment is evident. Phyſicians have proceeded on the idea of connecting an acrimony with leproſy, while in truth this acrimony appears to be only an accidental and additional cauſe. Hence the means of cure have generally proved abortive, and ſometimes have increaſed the affection, while the warm bath, conſidered *then* merely as an auxiliary, ought to have been the chief dependence for its removal. If this is the caſe, and which every circumſtance in the hiſtory of the complaint ſeems to confirm, the ſuperiority of the *Air Pump Vapour Bath*, as affording a certain, ſafe, and powerful mean of reſtoring the minute circulation, muſt at leaſt infuſe *hope* into the minds of practitioners, that its application will render this *opprobrium medicorum* no longer formidable in its appearance, or fatal in its conſequences. The extent of its application muſt of courſe be regulated by the individual circumſtances of patients and the progreſſive experience of practitioners. When a complete conſtitutional change is requiſite, the practice muſt be uniform, gradual and continued; and as the diſeaſe remits, the acrimony, the next object, muſt be attended to.

Ulceration of the Hands and Feet.

Beſides the leproſy under a tropical climate, peculiar ulcerations are found to affect the extremities, particularly the feet; and either are the conſequence of other diſeaſes, or ariſe at times from peculiar and unknown cauſes. One of the moſt common of theſe ulcerations is that which attends the yaws, or rather ſucceeds its termination. I have been informed that they generally affect the feet, and frequently render the patient lame for life. The common treatment conſiſts in the uſe of eſcharotics and aſtringent applications. Theſe, however, often fail, and no known means of cure can be depended on. In ſuch circumſtances, there cannot be a doubt of the *Air Pump Vapour Bath* being of the utmoſt ſervice; if we conſider either the principle of its action, or the nature of the diſeaſe. Other ulcerations affecting the ſame parts, will admit a ſimilar treatment; and if any ſpecific acrimony is connected with the diſeaſe, the uſe of internal remedies, of an alterative nature, may at the ſame time be conjoined. It will, on all occaſions, expedite the cure of ſuch local affections, if it ſhould not of itſelf prove completely effectual.

Tetanus.

This diſeaſe, which, when it occurs, is equally fatal with the palſy, affects the trophical regions with deſtructive frequency. It conſiſts in an obſtinate and almoſt unconquerable ſpaſmodic contraction of different parts of the body, particularly of the jaw, and hence is termed Locked-Jaw. The ſymptoms, when they extend to different parts of the body, are intolerably painful. They diſtract the wretched ſufferer without intermiſſion; and compared with the numbers attacked, the recoveries are extremely few. Spring and autumn in this country, are the moſt frequent periods of attack; and when not ariſing from local injury of a nerve, damp and cold ſucceeding exceſſive heat, are conſidered as the origin of this diſeaſe. As the morbid ſtate here conſiſts evidently in a permanent ſpaſm of muſcular parts, no remedy offers ſuch a certain mean of inducing relaxation as the *Air Pump Vapour Bath*. To be effectual, however, it will require the *vacuum* to be made more complete than for moſt other diſeaſes; while the degree of heat ſhould alſo be as great as the patient can well bear, and continued for a conſiderable length of time. The frequency, continuance and degree of temperature and exhauſtion muſt be regulated by the morbid circumſtances; and in a diſeaſe of ſuch fatality, experience alone can decide to what length the application ſhould be carried.

The lateſt opinions of practitioners conſidering debility as the cauſe of this diſeaſe, enjoin a ſtimulant and tonic plan of treatment. That debility exiſts there can be no doubt; but it is a debility of a peculiar kind, and not to be removed by the ordinary ſtimulant remedies. The internal ſyſtem, on diſſection, appears no way affected. It is the external moving powers which form its ſeat, and theſe are to be acted upon more readily and powerfully through an external medium, than in any other way. As this is conſonant with common ſenſe, and the obvious nature of the diſeaſe, no external means can offer ſuch certain relief as the two great powers of heat and moiſture, aided by the removal of whatever can obſtruct their operation. With much confidence, therefore, may this apparatus be propoſed to Weſt-Indian practitioners, as at leaſt a powerful auxiliary to the other remedies employed, if not of itſelf more effectual than any of them.

Amenorrhœa

The ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual diſcharge is a diſeaſe attended with many ſymptoms of pain, and gives riſe to much inconvenience to the ſex. This ſuppreſſion commonly affects their general health. It is induced by a variety of cauſes, and by none more frequently than by a rigidity of the uterine veſſels. Where this is the caſe, the *Air Pump Vapour Bath* will be found ſuperior to every other means of reſtoring the evacuation. In theſe caſes it has been common to employ the warm bath, and to aſſiſt its action by the occaſional uſe of emetics; and where the diſeaſe has continued and proved obſtinate, reſidence in a warm climate has even been found requiſite to accompliſh a cure. The *Air Pump Vapour Bath* affords a powerful mean of relief without acting on the general conſtitution, on the one hand, or requiring a long continued application as a remedy, on the other. Indeed ſo conſiderable an influence has it over the veſſels affected in Amenorrhœa, that I am frequently under the neceſſity of deſiſting from the uſe of it, on this account, when making the application for other diſeaſes.

Dropſy.

This diſeaſe may ariſe from a variety of cauſes, but is in general either the conſequence of obſtruction in ſome part, (commonly a principal organ) or of general debility of the habit. In caſes of mere debility, the application of the *Air Pump Vapour Bath*, ſucceeded by friction, will be found an efficacious mode of cure: for by the former, the enlargement will be greatly reduced, and the latter joined with the uſual remedies, will give a tone and vigor to the ſyſtem, which will prevent any future accumulation. Even in caſes where this diſeaſe ariſes from obſtruction, much advantage will be derived from the uſe of this apparatus, as a palliative, in taking off the diſtention of the parts; thus ſuſpending the progreſs of the diſeaſe, and giving time for the action of remedies to remove its cauſe.

Childblains.

This troubleſome complaint, which may be claſſed under the head of cutaneous diſeaſes, is fortunately little known in this country, although very frequent in Great-Britain. Childblains are inflammatory ſwellings, attacking the fingers, heals and toes, ariſing from extreme cold, and attended with heat, redneſs, ſhooting pain and great itching. They generally attack children and more eſpecially thoſe of a delicate, irritable ſurface; and who, in conſequence of one attack, are always liable to ſuffer a repetition. The treatment of this complaint conſiſts in inducing a gradual change of temperature, and then applying ſtimulants in various forms, according to the degree of local derangement in the affected part. From the very nature and cauſe of this diſeaſe; as obſtruction and its conſequences from the whole of it; the ſuperiority of the *Air Pump Vapour Bath* for its immediate removal cannot be doubted, from the principle of its operation. Indeed it will be here found to act like a ſpecific, and the affection cured by a few repetitions, without incurring the danger of ulceration, which frequently takes place under the common mode of treatment.

From the ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

The following piece is from the Virginia Centinel and Gazette, or the Winchester Repoſitory, of Monday, Auguſt 4, 1794. The ſentiments it contains are plainly preſented and enforced. It is recommended to the good citizens of Maryland to give it a ſerious peruſal; and particularly to thoſe of them who call themſelves *Democrats and friends to the conſtitution of the United States.*

A CORRESPONDENT.

A few thoughts addreſſed to the good ſenſe and ſerious conſideration of the public.

Is the conſtitution of the United States a *democracy* or an *ariſtocracy*, or is it neither? Theſe queſtions are important in their own nature, and have never been thoroughly examined: They are alſo collaterally intereſting, as their ſolution will ſerve to determine the degree of merit or demerit attached to the *democrat* and *ariſtocrat*, as applied to denominate the friends or enemies of the conſtitution.

Is the conſtitution of the United States a *democracy?*

A democracy, according to the original acception of the word, is a government where the *whole of the people aſſemble in a body*, from time to time, to enact laws by a *majority of voices*, and to try offences committed againſt the laws of the ſtate.—In this point of view, neither the *conſtitution of the United States*, nor any of the ſtate conſtitutions, eſtabliſhes *democracy*.

Is the conſtitution of the United States an *ariſtocracy?*

An ariſtocracy is where the power if making laws and trying offences is lodged *excluſively* with *the rich or nobles*. It is plain therefore, that neither the *conſtitution of the United States*, nor any of the ſtate conſtitutions eſtabliſhes *ariſtocracy*.

Hence it follows, that the conſtitution or government of the United States is neither a *democracy* nor *ariſtocracy*; not a democracy, becauſe the people do not meet in a body to make the laws, which is the eſſence of *democracy*; not an ariſtocracy, becauſe the rich have no *excluſive* right to govern, which is the characteriſtic of *ariſtocracy*. If then there are people among us, who are deſirous to eſtabliſh ſuch a government as the former, in the room of the preſent, they have very properly aſſumed the name of *democrats*; and if there are alſo men, who wiſh to change the government of the United States, ſo as to fix *excluſively in the rich, the right to adminiſter its power*; they may as juſtly be denominated *ariſtocrats*.

The conſtitution of the United States being therefore neither a *democracy* nor *ariſtocracy*, it is certainly incumbent on thoſe who have *voluntarily* called themſelves *democrats*, to prove to their fellow-citizens how a man may be a *democrat* and not wiſh to change the government to a *democracy*.

In all ages of the world, the multitude have been abuſed with ſounds, and in nine inſtances out of ten, which could be quoted, have loſt their liberty by their credulity in the men who have thus impoſed upon them, and ſet themſelves up for *centinels and guardians of their rights*.

The conſtitution then of the United States, as we have obſerved, is neither an *ariſtocracy* nor a *democracy*. To call it either, would be to abuſe the known etimology and ſettled acceptation of the ſenſe of theſe words, and lay a ſnare for the ignorant and uninformed in ſuch diſquiſitions. It indeed contains a portion of the *principle* of each, but without poſſeſſing the *eſſential qualities* of either.

For example: The people, by the conſtitution, have no right to meet in a body and make laws, which, as has been ſaid, is the eſſence of democracy, and without which democracy cannot exiſt; but they have a right to *elect* perſons to *make laws*, in which particular it partakes of the principle of democracy. On the other hand the conſtitution excludes all perſons under *twenty five* years of age from being *repreſentatives*, thoſe who are not *thirty*, from being *ſenators*, and all who are not *thirty-five* and natural-born citizens, or citizens when it was adopted, from being *preſident*; ſo far, therefore, as it has thus granted the *excluſive power of making laws and governing* to men of *a certain deſcription of years*, it participates of the principles of *ariſtocracy*; again—The conſtitution provides for an executive officer, denominated *preſident of the United States*; and veſts in him great and extenſive powers. The people do not elect this officer. He is choſen by a *few men*, denominated *electors of the preſident of the United States*, who, in turn, are choſen, not by the citizens generally, but by ſuch citizens only, as are entitled, in each ſtate, to vote for repreſentatives to their ſtate legiſlatures.—Hence the executive part of the government contains a portion of the monarchic principle.

As the government or conſtitution of the United States can, therefore, neither be denominated a *democracy* nor *ariſtocracy*, without a perverſion of terms, what is it? I anſwer, a pure *repreſentative government*, excluding the *diſorders* and *tyranny* inſeparable from a *democracy* or *ariſtocracy*.

With what propriety, then, it may be aſked, do men call themſelves *democrats?* and to anſwer what purpoſes do they aſſociate as ſuch, and hold *private and ſecret meetings and correſpondence in the boſom of a government which is not a democracy?*

A declared *democrat* muſt wiſh to deſtroy the *ariſtocratic principle* of the conſtitution, and an *ariſtocrat* its *democratic principle*; both, therefore, may be conſidered as enemies to the conſtitution; for to add to or take away from either principle, is to change the *nature* of the government itſelf. Hence the *ariſtocrat* and *democrat* ſhould be equally dreaded and watched—the one as the *caterpillar*, and the other as the *canker-worm* of the conſtitution, by men who are neither the one nor the other, but *conſtitutionaliſts*, anxious to preſerve and maintain, to each principle, the rank aſſigned it by the conſtitution.

From the Charleſton Courier.

It is with every kind of male proſtitute, preciſely the ſame as it is with the female: Every increaſe of guilt is attended with a further diminution of modeſty, till at laſt, hardened, utterly ſhameleſs, and totally abandoned, they plunge headlong into every degrading crime, regardleſs of the opinion of their fellow creatures, bereft of all fear of God, and blinded to all ſenſe of honor, truth and virtue, either by deſpair of retrieving themſelves, and meaſuring back the courſe which they had run, or by fondly miſtaking the contemptuous or abhorrent averted looks of their fellow creatures for overſight, for acquieſcent lenity, or for a liberal conſtruction of their crimes.

Whether it is from any of thoſe motives, from a perſuaſion that there are innumerable perſons in America who are either ſo ſtupid as not to detect them, or elſe viciouſly determined to encourage every evil deſign, and every falſehood inſtrumental thereto, or from a conſciouſneſs that while it is neceſſary for them to ſay ſomething, they have nothing true to ſay that would not operate againſt themſelves and their deſigns, ſo it is that the democrats keep up ſo uninterrupted a fire from the battery of falſehood that the federal preſs is almoſt wholly occupied in vain efforts to ſilence them. No ſooner are they driven from one hold but they get into another; and tho' in the unremitted ſucceſſion of groundleſs aſſertions which they make, they fall into a thouſand inconſiſtencies, and abſurd contradictions, ſtill, nothing diſcouraged, they perſevere in the very teeth of ſhame, fear or remorſe. To deceive the people, to imbue their minds with falſe principles, to lead them into erroneous notions, and groundleſs and unjuſt opinions of their fellow-citizens, is, and from the outſet has been, their object—and to that object they willingly ſacrifice veracity, honor, juſtice—every thing. Never yet has detection been able to extort from them a candid confeſſion or acknowledgment, nor the evils they have done to individuals, and to their country, to wring compunction from their flinty hearts. A temporary abſtinence from repeating the ſame vile tale, is the utmoſt height of their honeſty; to be for a ſhort time barely innoxious, the utmoſt exertion of their virtue. When the payment of Callender's fine excited public curioſity, thoſe worthies inſiſted that it was not—that it could not be true, that the preſident had ordered that fine to be repaid him; and in their anxiety to prove their conviction on that head, they with feign candor avowed, that to admit the preſident had done ſo, was to admit that he had acted *unconſtitutionally*: becauſe he had not a right to take money out of the national treaſury for ſuch a purpoſe. In a little time, however, the fact became matter of public notoriety, on incontrovertible evidence—and then what did thoſe honeſt, veracious, candid gentlemen do? Why they ſhifted their ground, & maintained that the paying back the fine to Mr. Callender, was proper and *conſtitutional*, becauſe he was tried, convicted and ſentenced under a law that was *unconſtitutional*. An objection which none but ſuch perſons could make, and which, if it were a good one, was as much before them at the firſt as at the laſt; in ſhort, juſt as ſuited their purpoſes, they maintained the ſame act to be conſtitutional and unconſtitutional. Nay, they went ſo far as to ſay, that the ſtory itſelf (the preſident's paying back the fine) was ſufficient to brand falſehood on the face of the propagator; for ſuch an act would have been a *violation of the oath of the executive*, and rendered him liable to *impeachment*. It was on this bold confeſſion of one of the jacobin prints, that Callender burſt forth into the following beautiful apoſtrophe.—"*A preſident convicted of perjury by his own myrmidons!!!*—"O heaven and earth! with what abrupt, what terrible, what overwhelming juſtice does the hand of God often ſhatter the bulwarks of fraud, and burſt "open the brazen gates of hypocriſy." Yet after all this, the very ſame, honeſt, modeſt, decent perſonages, when they found the fact incontrovertibly proved, actually defended and endeavored to juſtify it.

But the inſtance to which we are at this time deſirous to call the attention of our readers, is the conduct of the democrats on the ſubject of Mr. Paine's recall from France, and invitation to America, by our worthy, wiſe, ſpirited and religious preſident. When that fact was firſt promulged, the democratic prints boldly denied it, and continued for a long time to inſiſt that it was falſe. It is obſervable, that whenever any charge is laid to the preſent adminiſtration, which their jacobin agents know to be ſo palpably wrong as to admit of no falſe coloring, they have recourſe to denial, and term it, in their happy ſelection of words, a federal LIE. So it was in the caſe now before us. Impreſſed with a full conviction that ſuch an act would deſervedly be held odious in the eyes of the people at large, and that the preſident's conduct in bringing back to this country, the reviler of Waſhington, the avowed enemy of Chriſt, and the diſturber of the world, would admit of no excuſe, no palliation, they reſolved to impugn it with a falſehood, and roundly aſſerted that it was a *federal lie*, a mere *electioneering trick*.

At length, however, the fact is eſtabliſhed ſo far as the acknowledgment of Mr. Paine can eſtabliſh it. He avows his having received that invitation; and now it being impoſſible any longer to deny it, the democratic agents face about, retreat from their direct falſehood, and take new ground upon a quibble ſaying, that "Mr. Paine firſt expreſſed a wiſh to come, and that then the preſident *permitted* it." If it were not that folly flows into the ears of the many with more pleaſing fluidity than ſubſtantial wiſdom, we ſhould think this wretched ſubterfuge too fooliſh to deſerve a remark. But let us rather take the pains to ſift it, than leave any thing to chance.

In the firſt place, Mr. Paine did not ſtand in need of the preſident's permiſſion. If any obſtruction lay in his way, the preſident had it not in his power to remove it. Giving him permiſſion, therefore, was giving him nothing. Mr. Preſident felt ſo, and accordingly gave him a paſſage; nay, what is more *(ri ſum teneatis)* gave him a prayer.

Gracious God! what a ſpectacle. The chief magiſtrate of a chriſtian country, ſtretching forth the hand of benediction over the apoſtle of the *rights of man*, the great high prieſt of the religion of reaſon, with uplifted eyes imploring heaven to protract the life and continue the labors of the univerſal diſorganizer, and ſubverter of ſocial order, government, and religion all over the world, and pioufly invoking upon his head the gratitude of nations he had undone—and the bleſſings of the God he had denied.

"*That you may long live to continue your uſeful labors.*"—Yes, theſe are the words of Mr. Jefferſon's letter to that man, the ſubtle poiſon of whoſe nefarious principles has deluged France, has deluged Ireland, and had nearly deluged England too, with blood: that man whoſe principles have led through the paths of death, ſlaughter, robbery and devaſtation to the ferocious deſpotiſm of Bonaparte—to the ruin of free nations—to the extinction in France of all true liberty—to the evanition even of its ſhadow—to the razing up the roots of it, even to the laſt fibre—in the preſs.—That man who reviles Waſhington, the ſaviour of his country, and who denies and reviles Chriſt, the ſaviour of mankind. Let people think what they will—no man who is really a chriſtian will again conſent to give ſuch a chief magiſtrate to his country.

From all this, as it appears on the face of the preſident's letter now publiſhed by Mr. Paine, it is evident that the wiſhes of the former completely accorded with thoſe of the latter; that the principles and labors of the latter are highly approved by the former—that the preſident wiſhes Mr. Paine to continue theſe labors, and that to that end he had given orders that the captain of the Maryland, a national ſhip, ſhould receive & accommodate him back—and that he expreſſed his hopes that his friend would, on his arrival in America, find us returned to *ſentiments worthy of former times*—meaning the ſentiments of thoſe who wiſhed and did all they could to prevent the adoption of that federal conſtitutional, to which America at this moment owes its importance as a nation, its ſecurity and its independence.

Of the impropriety, and the indecency, not to ſay criminality, of the invitation to Mr. Paine, the democrats themſelves have given their complete teſtimony; they have at leaſt acknowledged their conviction of the unfavorable impreſſion it muſt make upon the people of America. This they cannot reſiſt. For why ſhould they deny it—why call it a federal lie, and an electioneering trick, practiſed by the enemies of Mr. Jefferſon, to injure him if they did not feel that the people muſt be indignant at it? The federaliſts, and all chriſtians, and all men of ſenſe and honeſty condemn it. Jacobins, atheiſts, deiſts and democrats feel, and acknowledge that feeling, that it would be held cenſurable by the people: From ſuch an unanimous decree there is no appeal—ſentence is paſſed againſt the deed: it is condemned—irretrievably condemned forever.

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

To prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.

BE *it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That the act entitled "An act concerning the mint," approved March 3d, 1801, is hereby continued in force and operation for the term of five years after the fourth day of March next.

NATHANIEL 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

To make proviſion for perſons that have been diſabled by known wounds received in actual the ſervice of the United States, during the revolutionary war.

BE *it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That any com-