BARCLAY & M'KEAN
HAVE IMPORTED
FALL GOODS.
Sept. 19. d40t‖

Robert and John Oliver
HAVE FOR SALE,
90 puncheons of excellent St. Croix RUM.
October 23. d10t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A MAN SERVANT who is capable, and can be well recommended. Apply to the printers. Oct. 23. d10t‖

John & James Roberts,
230, *Market-street,*
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
14 boxes 4-4 and 7-8 white, and 2 ditto 3-4 brown IRISH LINENS.
ALSO,
2 cases Constitution and Hunting Cords
1 ditto Velveteens
2 ditto Dimities
2 bales Drab, mixed and blue plains
1 ditto Cotton Counterpanes
1 box 9-8 Sheeting
6 ditto American Prints and Shawls
1 case brown Holland
1 ditto white Platillas
1 ditto 11-8 Linen Check
2 bales Flannels.
ON HAND,
1 case Seamoises
5 bales India Muslins
1 trunk book-muslin Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
All of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash, or on their usual credit.
October 21 d20t

Castile Soap.
AN excellent parcel of CASTILE MARBLED SOAP, just received from Treiste, which will be sold low.
On hand,
London particular Madeira Wine in pipes hhds. and qr. casks
Do do Teneriffe do. do.
Lisbon Wine in do. do.
Richmond manufactured Tobacco in kegs, & Patent Sheaves and Pins.
WILLIAM COLE,
4, South-street.
October 12. d

James Biscoe,
21, Calvert-street,
Has Received by the Fame, from Liverpool,
HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
Which renders his assortment very complete,
Among which are,
Spades and Shovels
Frying Pans and Sad Irons
Anvils, Vices and Bick Irons
Hand and Sledge Hammers
Brass and Iron Wire, No. 1 to 25
Mill, cross-cut, pit and hand Saws
London and Bristol Pewter
Fine and coarse Seine and Sewing Twine,
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.
Sept. 30. d

Joseph Marzorati,
(Late JOHN GRIGO & CO.)
26, *South-street,*
IS NOW SELLING OFF
AN elegant assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS, PICTURES, and every article in his line of business, at *reduced prices* for cash or notes at short dates.
Great Bargains may be expected, as he is determined to close his business in this place.
He requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him will send them in for settlement. Oct. 24. d12t

Charles & Francis Young
HAVE FOR SALE,
A quantity of British IRON, consisting of
492 Square Bars 5-8 to 2 inches
1634 Bars, round Bolts 3-8 to 1 1-8 do.
67 Bundles do. 3-4 to 1 1-8 do.
569 Sheets, assorted sizes
40 Bundles Nail Rods
120 Casement Iron or Tobing, assorted, 3-4 to 1 1-4 inch
The whole, entitled to drawback, will be sold on moderate terms for approved paper.
November 1. d10t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A Negro WOMAN, that has been accustomed to house-work and the management of a cow. For terms apply to the printers
Nov. 4. d3t

Washington Tontine.
SUBSCRIBERS to this institution, who have not fixed the lives on which they choose their stock to depend, will please to take notice, that it cannot be done after the 31st day of December ensuing—the constitution providing that after that day there can be no change of lives. Written directions on this subject, sent to the subscriber in season, will be duly attended to.
BEN. STODDERT.
Ocober 17. dt18N

To be Rented,
A convenient two-story Brick HOUSE, at the corner of Eutaw and Fayette-streets, opposite Mr. Christopher Johnson's. It has a large yard, and a pump of good water near at hand; and it is also convenient to the new market. For particulars enquire of Messrs. HENRY STOUFFER & SON, on the premises.
October 10. d

Bargains!
130, *Market-street,*
THE Subscriber wishing to decline the Hardware Business, offers for Sale, his entire STOCK, at *first cost,* for *cash or acceptances in town.*
WM. CLEMM, Jun.
November 2. d6t

Last Week but two.
THE GRAND PANORAMA OF THE
BATTLE OF LODI,
Containing 3120 square feet of canvas, in Still House-street, Baltimore, near Christ church.
☞ The place of exhibition is rendered agreeably warm with stoves, in which fires are constantly kept.
November 2. d

To be Rented
And possession given immediately,
TWO commodious dwelling HOUSES.
Apply to
CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.
Who would treat for the disposal of 440 acres of LAND, half of which is heavily timbered It is within twelve miles of the city, and convenient to good navigation—100 acres of meadow may be made upon this land. Apply as above.
November 4. d6t-co2t

Sale by Auction.
On SATURDAY forenoon,
The 9th inst. at 11 o'clock, will begin the sale of
GROCERIES, &c.
49 hhds. good Muscovado Sugar
74 boxes white Havana do.
10 qr. chests Young Hyson Tea
Rum, Brandy, Gin and Port Wine.
Also,
10 bales ottoCn, for account of those concerned, and
17 pipes of excellent Lisbon Wine, to close a consignment.
THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.
November 6.

Dugas and Mitchell
57, Market-street,
Have just received a large assortment of
Fall and Fancy Goods, viz.
500 pieces plain and checked Chamberry Muslin
50 pieces vellum striped do. do.
4-4 & 6-4 lace Cambrics
Plain, striped and spotted Leno Muslins
Diagonal mull do.
Colonade mull do.
Diagonal mull Long Sleeves
Leno do. do.
Crape do do.
Elegant worked Leno Caps
Elegant worked Leno and mull Cloaks
Leno and Crape Veils
4-4 & 6-4 colored checked Cambrics
4-4 & 6-4 Leno Pequet Muslins
2 trunks Madras Handkerchiefs
1 do. farren worked mull Shawls
50 doz. 6-4 7-8 & 8-4 Damask Silk Shawls
1 trunk women's and men's embroidered clock Silk Hose
2 do. plain and open clock Cotton do.
Pink, blue, yellow, orange, coquelico, fawn and black Crapes
White and colored Sarsenets
3-4 & 4-4 double white do.
Sattins, Modes and Persians
Dimities
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins
Shirting do.
Cambric Handkerchiefs
100 doz. extra long assorted Silk Gloves
60 do. colored white Kid do.
Several bales low priced Plains and Cloths
Kerseys and Kendal Cottons
Bennet's Patent Cords
Windsor Velveteens
Swansdowns, Duffils, Rose and Striped Blankets
Flannels assorted in small bales
Scarlet Serges
Irish and German Linens
Ticklenburgs and Burlaps
10 bales India Muslins.
Also for sale or barter,
100 hhds. TOBACCO.
October 17 d

Fred. Lindenberger & Co.
Have Received by the Ceres, from Liverpool,
A part of their Fall Importation of
Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery,
Which makes their assortment very general and extensive, among which are the following articles, viz.

Anvils and Vises	Crowley and Blistered Steel
Spades and Shovels	Sheet Iron
Sad-Irons	Girth, Surcingle and Straining Web, &c. &c.
Tailor's and Hatter's Irons	White Lead in oil, in kegs of 14 & 24 lbs.
Iron and Brass Wire	Red Lead
Card Wire	Men's and Women's Saddle-Trees
Guns assorted in cases	Saddler's Tacks
Mill, Cross-Cut and Pit Saws	Sprigs, &c. &c.
Shot and Bar Lead	Powder Proofs and Shot Moulds,
Tin in boxes	
Wraught Nails, from 3d. to 20d.	
Frying Pans	

Which, with almost every other article in the Hardware line, they offer for sale on the usual terms.
September 2. d

Removal.
HACKEMAN AND HOPPE,
HAVE removed to South Gay-street, three doors below the Custom-House, where they offer for sale on very moderate terms, an extensive assortment of
German Linens.
LIKEWISE,
1 box Slates
1 do. Snuff Boxes
1 do. Wooden Pencils
2 do. Cutting Knives
27 do. Medecine Glasses, assorted
14 do. Decanters and Wine Glasses
Cut Glass Bowls, Pitchers, &c.
ALSO,
Just received per ships Henrietta and Hamilton, from Bremen,
13 bales brown Burlaps
12 do. Hessians
8 boxes Britannias
4 do. Glass Beads.
October 31. d15t

John Walraven,
No. 137, MARKET-STREET,
Has imported per the late arrivals from England, an extensive and general assortment of coarse and fine
Hardware.
September 23. d

Notice.
Farmers Bank of Maryland,
October 28, 1805.
THE Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Maryland are requested to take notice, that the fifth instalment of five dollars, on each share, will become due and payable at said bank, on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next.
Any stockholder neglecting this notice, will observe, that it is provided by the sixth section of the charter—"That if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment after ten dollars shall have been paid, such stockholder's money in bank, shall remain free from interest, & not entitled to dividend, until such instalment or call shall be made good, and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such stockholder, (as well upon the money by him regularly paid, as upon the money after default) shall be calculated only from the time, when said last instalment was made good. By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.
(O. 30) dt12N

To Rent,
And immediate possession given,
THE STORE at present occupied by the Subscriber, one of the best stands in the city, for either the wholesale or retail dry-goods business. For terms enquire of
October 18 d H. PEIRCE.

Jonathan Hudson
HAS removed to the lower end of Commerce-street wharf,
October 31. co6t

FIRST REPORT,
OF THE
BRITISH BOARD OF HEALTH.
CONTINUED.

If the infected person be in a situation to admit of insulating the part of the house in which he resides, it may not be necessary to remove the other parts of the family, provided they will submit to be shut up in the same house, entirely separated from the sick, and cut off from all communication with the rest of the town, to the satisfaction of the magistrates. In this, as in the former case every individual of the family must perform a quarantine of 20 days from the time of the cessation of the disorder.

The economy and management of the sick house should be as follows—The person ill of the plague or other contagious fever, should be laid in a bed without curtains, in the largest and most airy apartment, and the bed should be placed in the middle of the room; a part of the window and door should be constantly kept open to promote a current of air in the room, taking care, however, that it do not annoy the sick. If it be cold, there should be a fire in the room, which would promote the circulation of air in the apartment. The utmost attention should be paid to cleanliness both in the person of the sick, and in the clothes that are about them; which ought to be frequently changed. By these means the accumulation of the poison will be prevented in such things as are about the sick; and by means of ventilation, the concentration of the poison will be guarded against in the air of the apartment; both which circumstances will most materially contribute to the safety of the nurse and all others about the sick.

The importance of these precautions will appear, if we keep in mind the well established fact, that the poison, by being diffused in the air, soon becomes innocent; and that at a very small distance from the persons of the sick, it ceases to do mischief. It can scarcely therefore be doubted, that the less it is allowed to concentrate in the air of the apartment, or to collect in the apparel or bed cloaths, the less danger will there be of the spreading of the disease, and the greater chance of its speedy extinction.

The physician, surgeon, apothecary or nurse, who attends any person ill of the disease, should be enjoined to remain about the sick as short a time as is consistent with their duty; and to avoid as much as possible all contact with his person, or with his bedding, cloaths, &c. Gloves of oiled silk, an oil silk dress, and other similar precautions, may be useful with this view. These might easily be washed or wiped with a wet sponge, which should be allowed to remain in cold water. The glass or cup, out of which the sick have taken any thing, should be immediately put in cold water. Any fragments of bread or other food they may have handled should be treated in the same manner. Their excrementitious discharges should also all be received in cold water, and quickly moved out of the sick apartment.

The linen about the persons or beds of the sick, when changed, should be put in cold water, in which they should lie till it can be put on the fire and boiled; and every other part of cloathing of a suspicious nature, might be treated in the same manner. The washing of such things should be performed by washing machines.

These precautions may appear minute, but we beg it may be recollected that though we know most certainly that the poison proceeds from the sick, yet we do not know that it is confined to any one discharge more than another, and therefore must guard as much as possible against them all. The perspiration both sensible and insensible, the breath, the vapor hanging about the bed-cloaths, the excrementitious matter discharged from the mouth, the nose, the bowels and the bladder; also the matter from the sores, are all probably capable of conveying the poison, and ought therefore, all to be carefully avoided.

If the sick die, the body should be wrapped in oiled cloth or tarred cloth, and soon buried.

It must be remembered, that every thing that tends to secure those about the sick from infection, is of the greatest importance, both by checking the progress of the disease, and by giving confidence to those whose business it is to help and assist the afflicted: for by these means, many of the miseries which accompany pestilence would be alleviated. Nor are such precautions to be thought unavailing, when it is considered how many of the medical attendants in different plagues have escaped, which can only be imputed to their using similar precautions with those we have now stated; very few of the physicians or other medical attendants who took care of the soldiers infected with the plague in the army of Egypt died. And of thirteen physicians at Moscow, who formed a committee, by order of the late empress of Russia, to attend those ill of the plague, one of the most respectable (Mertens) states, that they used no other precaution than avoiding to touch the persons or the cloaths of their patients, and that he himself and all his brethren escaped the disorder.

The efforts to be made to extinguish the disease can be all much more completely carried into effect in the beginning, while there are but few ill, than after the contagion has extended to a greater number; therefore, every thing that diligence and zeal can dictate must be done in the first instance. On the melancholy supposition that it spreads widely, new measures would become necessary.

As soon as any town is declared to be infected, it ought to be divided into districts. Those inhabiting the sound districts should be at liberty to depart; but from the tainted districts none should be permitted to remove without a certificate of health, signed by the justices belonging to that district.

Three justices at least in each district should meet daily for the purpose of receiving applications for relief, of granting certificates of health, of providing for the purpose of receiving applications for relief, of granting certificates of health, of providing for the burial of the dead, of conveying the sick to the hospitals, of regulating the supply of provisions, of appointing different officers and attendants, &c.

A council of justices should meet once in the week, or oftener, to consider of the best manner in which their resolutions can be carried into effect. They should also report to the Privy council or the board of health.

It will be the business of the justices to appoint examiners who may diligently enquire into the state of health in each district. These examiners ought to be persons acquainted with diseases, as surgeons or apothecaries.

Besides examiners, it will be necessary to provide, 1st. watchmen or guards, to be stationed at the doors of the infectious houses; 2d. messengers, who shall procure every thing that is wanted; 3d. carters and carriages, to convey the sick to the hospital, and others to carry the dead to the places appointed for their burial; 4th. constables or overseers, who shall see that the abovementioned officers perform their duty.

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, and also all other persons, should be enjoined to give immediate notice to the magistrates of every case of infection.

After the disease has spread, the number of sick rendering it impracticable to provide adequately for them while they are dispersed in different parts, or to remove all the other inhabitants from every infected house, it becomes expedient to carry the sick, as early as possible, to some temporary hospital, unless their situation in life enable them to provide for themselves, without risk to the public, in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the magistrates.

Every attention will be necessary to render the hospitals as clean and comfortable as possible, that the sick may not consider it as a hardship they will endeavor to avoid, but as a benefit they will be glad to embrace.

It will be necessary beforehand to provide servants for the hospital, and also a superintendant, upon whom much will depend. There must likewise be carts for the exclusive purpose of removing persons to the hospital. For hospitals may be used, houses, barns, sheds, tents, or any other buildings the magistrates can appropriate to this use.

The unsound part of the community should be divided into sick, suspected, and convalescent; and they must be kept separate. Of the suspected the individuals ought as much as possible to be kept distinct from each other.

The uninfected persons who have been living in the same house with the sick, ought to be considered as very much suspected; they should be confined either in the house, or in some place of observation, for the space of 20 days before they are declared to be sound. During this time they should be examined night and morning by some physician, surgeon or apothecary; and on the first appearance of disease, that person should be taken to the hospital; and the others who have had communication with him, should be obliged to begin quarantine anew.

[*To be continued.*]

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.
CONTINUED.

In our cities and towns a very large number of black people are kept as domestic servants, male as well as female—These, I grant, have no great cause to complain of hardship—But in general, the keeping of them has a very evil effect on the manners and morals of the families of their masters; for they require the care of their mistress, in order to be kept to the service assigned them; and she frequently has more trouble to get a thing done, than it would cost her to do it herself. This is a source of much perturbation to her—but even where the servants are so good as not to require the attention of their mistress, she cannot, I am sure, (for I know what promotes tranquility) enjoy as much satisfaction as she might, if she was accustomed to labor. I expect some fine ladies would startle at this sentiment, but I hope I shall quiet them before I conclude: Their children are also early ruined for want of being inured to exercise, and taught to expect to undergo hardship: In fact it is very rare that any real advantage results from keeping a train of servants—the labors of this class are almost wholly misapplied; there is plenty of room for all hands to be usefully employed, and if those who are kept as domestic servants, were trained to useful mechanic arts, it would contribute much more to the good of the public, both in an individual and collective capacity. My assertions will, no doubt, be considered as dogmatical, but experience will prove them to be practical truths. As to those blacks who have been set at liberty, many of them, as I above hinted, do not give as much encouragement to those who are engaged in the cause of humanity, as is desirable, I had like to have said as might be expected; but this is because they were not, previous to their enlargement, instructed how to improve to advantage those privileges which they are entitled to; yet I believe it cannot be denied that many free blacks, by means of their own exertions, are become useful and respectable members of the community, though vulgar prejudices operate against their interests.

I believe this is a true statement of the relative situation of the white and black people, and of some of the evils of which it is productive—If this be granted, it certainly must be a subject truly painful to every philanthropic, christian & patriotic mind—to all who have any regard to the good of mankind, the cause of christianity (which is but the same thing) or the public or private interest and prosperity of the people of the United States: Considering it, therefore, as a cause of unhappiness to millions of mankind, the philanthropist should use his endeavors to remove it: Considering it as utterly repugnant to the nature of Christ's kingdom—the great law in which is to do to others as we would have others do unto us—the christian should join (having faith that his labors will be blessed) in endeavoring to remove it—And considering it as a political evil, threatening the ruin of a flourishing country, the patriot should unite his exertions to remove it. The brethren also of the philosophic fraternity, should follow the example of their predecessors; and while they are studying to immortalize their sapience, remember the super-excellence of practical virtue and quit speculative researches, while they help to remove it—And those who are deaf to the cries of suffering humanity, should be taught to expect that the wrath of the Almighty is kindling against them, and that his judgments will soon fall upon them, unless they suffer their hearts to be softened, and yield to the dictates of justice and humanity. If such an unity as this could only be effected, all difficulty would immediately vanish; all opposition would soon cease—and, I am persuaded such an unity is not only possible, but very practicable, and that the time is not far distant when it will take place. But I would expostulate a little with those who consider their slaves as part of their personal property, and persist in determining not to surrender it: I would meet them on the principle of their own happiness or misery. I appeal to the candor of every slave-holder, whether he is an happy man; and whether something connected with his being a slave-holder, is not the cause of his unhappiness. Let him reflect on these questions coolly—Perhaps he may say that no man is happy: not perfectly so in this state of existence, I grant—but surely our unhappiness is the more intolerable, when we are conscious we are accessary thereto: And when we are, on the contrary, conscious that nothing on our part is wanting, yet feel a capacity to be happy, this capacity is certainly a sure pledge of enjoyment in a future state of existence. I hope these considerations will have some weight with every person, however selfish; for happiness, is, I believe, universally allowed to be, "our being's end and aim"—However people's ideas may differ in regard to metaphysical truths, (in which I believe but few have much if any knowledge), I believe it will not be denied that every human being has an immediate consciousness of right and wrong; nor is it contended by any persons, so far as respects themselves, that in proportion to the strictness with which they have attended to this consciousness, their happiness has been increased: And I appeal to any man who is not hardened in villainy, whether he is not conscious that it is wrong, that it is repugnant to every divine and moral principle, for one man to assume an unlimited control over the person of another. I do not wish to inflame the passions of the people, by enumerating the horrors of the African slave trade; but I cannot suppress the horror of my soul, when I look towards the South, when I turn my eyes toward the East or examine the interior parts of the country, where I see there still are men—creatures endowed with rational powers, capable of contemplating the organization of the human system and the beautiful order of the works of creation—who can be so destitute of every moral principle, so deaf to the voice of reason and the cries of suffering humanity, as yet to encourage & be engaged in this infamous, worse than infamous traffic. And when I am told that the supreme legislature of the United States, are so trammelled that they cannot put a stop to it, I involuntarily exclaim, "this cannot be so!" But under a conviction that it is too much the case, that the civil powers cannot (nor are much disposed to do it if they could) effectually control these desperate agents of the infernal powers, my soul is bowed before him who hath all power in his hand—breathing this language, "Almighty God, when wilt thou cut short thy work in righteousness? Oh, be pleased to do it speedily that the people of the earth may fear thy name; that all oppression and violence may cease, and thy glorious gospel-kingdom come." Surely such as these, must be so far hardened in wickedness, that mercy upon them can be little hoped for: Yet a secret prayer arises in my mind, that their callous hearts may yet be softened; for they will assuredly have to bow, either in mercy or in judgment.

In the meantime, I hope that all good citizens will use their influence by petitioning the supreme legislature, to do all in their power towards checking this horrid outrage on the laws of God and nature, and wiping this infamous blot from "the historic page of the halcyon days of America."

I am willing to hope that what I have now written, will have brought conviction over many, that something ought to be done towards ameliorating the present condition