

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 5¢ and Country paper 5¢ per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1805.

Charles C. Egerton,
82, Bowly's wharf,
HAS FOR SALE,
300 bushels coarse Salt.
September 18 d3t-co3t

John Buffam,
84, Bowly's wharf,
HAS RECEIVED per schooner Diadem,
Captain Howes, from Boston,
100 bags black PEPPER, entitled to debenture,
10 casks Malaga WINE.
September 18 d3t-co3t

Seed Wheat.
FOUR Hundred bushels prime Red Chaff
bearded, entirely clear of all trash.—For
sale, apply to
BARROLL & RICAUD,
Bowly's wharf.
September 20 co4t

L. Tiernan, & Co.
HAVE received by the Independence & Ceres,
from Liverpool, an extensive and general
assortment of
FALL GOODS,
And by the next arrivals expect an additional
supply.

Among the above are several packages suitable for the West India market, a considerable quantity of Mauchester Goods, of the best quality and patterns; Swansdown, Dimities, Mullins, Chablis assorted, Blankets, Bear Skins, &c. &c. that will be sold on very moderate terms by the package; a few bales best quality superfine Cloths, Hats in cases, Crowsy Steel, with a great variety of other goods.
September 4 W&S15t

Guineahannah Lumber.
THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a large quantity of white pine Plank and Scantling, of different dimensions; also, some two and three inch Plank, from 24 to 39 feet long, suitable for shipbuilders.
THOMAS BROTHERTON,
Corner of Charles and Conway-streets,
Head of the Basin.
September 24 co4t

Pork and Beef.
ONE Hundred barrels prime Pork and one hundred barrels Boston Beef, No. 1.—For sale by
FRANCIS J. HONNOT,
at Payson & Smith's store.
September 24 d3t

Christ. Lindenberger & Co.
200 1-2, MARKET-STREET,
(Directly opposite Wm. Evans's tavern.)
HAVE imported, by the Diana, Famic, and other late arrivals, their entire assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES, which they are opening for sale on the Usual terms.
sept. 24 d

For Sale.
By **GABRIEL WOOD,**
London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes, hds. and quarter casks
Lisbon Wine, of first quality in ditto
White Port Wine
And
A few barrels East India Cloves
ALSO,
London Manufactured
Best Green Copperas
Ditto Powder Spanish Brown
Fine Madder
Best ground Redwood.
sept. 24 d4t

Notice

TWENTY-NINE Hogsheads of Tobacco of the following descriptions, inspected in the names of the following persons; is now in the Baltimore city warehouse, Fell's Point.—The said Hogsheads of Tobacco, having remained in the warehouse upwards of four years, the owners of which are unknown to the inspectors.—**Notice,** unless the owners shall apply on or before the first day of October next, they will be sold on that day to pay warehouse charges, and costs of advertisement, as the law directs, of which due notice shall be given in this paper
FIRST QUALITY.

1791
July 12 Capt. John Abelli a 514 1260 109 1151 1799

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----|-----|------|-----|------|
| March 1 | John Barot | ib | 870 | 1057 | 119 | 938 |
| | 28 Isaac James | ic | 222 | 1235 | 122 | 1013 |
| Nov. 26 | David Webster | dw | 975 | 752 | 94 | 658 |
| Dec. 20 | L. Swearingen | ss | 76 | 980 | 115 | 865 |
| | Smith Slawter | ss | 78 | 1022 | 101 | 921 |

1800
June 10 Chs. Davidson | ib | 731 | 887 | 92 | 795 || Aug. 7 | Thomas Hays | th | 476 | 1354 | 109 | 1225 |
| 19 | Jas. Sulavance | js | 397 | 821 | 91 | 750 |
| 30 | Jno. Richardson | jr | 732 | 1025 | 112 | 913 |
| Oct. 31 | Allen Banks | a | 6759 | 1141 | 100 | 1041 |
| | Do. | a | 6760 | 109 | 105 | 1004 |

SECOND QUALITY.

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---------------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| 1799 | Dec. 18 | Beni. Dorsey | bd | 711 | 1060 | 101 | 959 |
| | | Philip Dorsey | pd | 712 | 1059 | 103 | 999 |

1800
Dec. 7 Thomas Alnutt | td | 903 | 1081 | 105 | 976 || | 12 John (no other name) | js | 925 | 1066 | 106 | 900 |

1801
And one marked
NICHOLAS RIDGELY, Insp. Cor.
September 18 2aw



Removal.
JOHN ANDERSON.
HAS Removed his Whip, Cane, and Spectacle Manufactory from 6, South-street, to 66, Market-street, next door above J. and W. Norris's.
September 19 1aw

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The editor has received from a friend, three interesting letters on the subject of the Yellow Fever. These letters are not calculated to excite new controversies, nor to agitate the old dispute relative to the origin of the disease. The first, which follows, is from NOAH WEBSTER, Esq. addressed to Dr. HOSACK, and recommending a method of treating the Malignant Fever, which, upon experiment, has proved to have been efficacious.
NEW-YAVEN, Sept. 10.

DEAR SIR,
Understanding that New York is again assailed by that formidable calamity, the yellow fever, I take the liberty of offering to you a few hints on the subject of the treatment of it, which, however empirical, I believe you will receive with candor.

In the Medical Repository, Hexade 2, Vol. 2, I have offered my sentiments on the seat of fevers which affect the whole system or fevers without topical inflammation. The more I observe and reflect on the subject, the more I am convinced that the opinions there given are substantially correct. Perhaps it is going too far to say that nerves and exterior solids are the parts of the body primarily affected in yellow fever; but I cannot but think they are the parts principally affected, and to which the principal and most efficacious remedies, are to be applied. The extreme weakness of the limbs which precedes the fever, the pain in the head, the spine and the bones of the thighs and legs indicate very clearly, the seat of the disease; while the chill or rigor which announces the first paroxysm of fever, manifest a torpid state of the extreme vessels, and what I should call, a consequent congestion in the secreting organs.

These opinions corroborated by some facts stated to me, by a gentleman in New York, who had been afflicted by the yellow fever in the West Indies, at three different times, and treated in three different ways, the last of which, was the use of the warm bath, which he deemed by far the most easy, safe and expeditious, have led me to the use of the warm bath in febrile cases in my own family, with a success that fully answers my wishes. In the case of a child of eight years old, a light fever preceded by a chill and attended with an inflammation of the tonsils, was cured by a single immersion of 15 minutes in water of the temperature of the blood, or very little higher. A small dose of castor oil was first administered without subduing the fever—the warm bath effected that object in a few minutes; and the inflammation in the throat subsided in a few hours, without any other application.

One of my family rode 40 miles when affected with incipient dysentery, attended with nausea, faintness, pains in the head, loaves, &c. At the end of the journey, the patient had a high fever, and could scarcely walk. The warm bath was prepared, and in 20 minutes, the pains subsided, the fever disappeared, the patient's strength was doubled, and a cool skin, gentle perspiration, and refreshing repose for the night succeeded.

I am informed that in some cases of the yellow fever in this place, the bath has been used, at the temperature of about 80, which to a febrile patient, is a cool bath; but evidently with much good effect. I cannot however learn that the bath has been used, in malignant fever, in the manner which appears to me to be highly necessary.—For this reason, I beg you, if you think the experiment can be made with propriety, to apply the bath in the following manner—after cleansing the stomach and bowels by a gentle purge, or injection, that is, with a little irritation of the stomach as possible, immediately immerse the patient in warm water—the temperature I think of less consequence than is commonly imagined—for if colder than the patient's skin, it abstracts the heat; if as warm as the usual temperature of the blood, it abstracts less heat, but relaxes the skin more, and by a greater stimulus, which, being transmitted along the vessel from the surface to the interior of the system, like vibrations along a chord, rouses the torpid vessels into vigorous action, and enables them to expel the poison and perform their several functions. Let the patient remain in the water at discretion—the time to be regulated by the effect or by the strength of the patient. The bath will abate the fever—let the patient be wiped dry and laid upon a mattress or bed; taking at frequent intervals as much warm drink as his stomach will bear; if three gallons in 24 hours can be retained, so much the better. If this will maintain a copious perspiration, a second bathing may not be necessary—it not, let the bath be kept in readiness, and the moment the fever manifests itself to be unsubdued, by a dry skin or otherwise, let the patient be again immersed in the bath; this process to be continued, till a cure is effected, or any certain symptoms manifest it to be no longer useful.

It is a popular opinion that the warm bath is weakening, and exposes the patient to subsequent cold. It is certain that if continued too long, its effects may be prejudicial. But my own experience proves the warm bath, at the temperature of about 96, or 100, and applied 15 or 20 minutes, to be the most pleasant and salutary stimulus imaginable—and in winter, it will enable a person of a lax habit, much better to resist cold. In chronic debility, its effects are salutary beyond any thing that I can describe—

at least, such are its effects upon me. In restoring the muscles to their due tone, after excessive fatigue, the warm bath will do in 20 minutes the work of two nights sleep. I am pleased to find by experience how correct were the ideas of the ancients on this subject; and think the physician as well as the patient will be inclined to give due weight to classical authority. Homer, after describing the feats of Hector, on the day of his death, transports the reader to his private mansion, and represents his wife Andromache, as busy in the loom, while "Her fair-hair'd handmaids heat the brazen urn "The bath preparing for her lord's return."
Pope, B. 22.

Had not experience taught me the surprising effect of warm water, in restoring vigor to an exhausted frame, I should never have known the full meaning or value of these lines of the illustrious Homer.

In meditating upon the facts which have occurred to my own observation, or which have been related by others, the thought of using the stimulus of the warm bath in cases of typhus, has occurred to my mind and especially in Angina Maligna. If I have a just idea of that disease, it is marked by tendency in the whole system to rapid disorganization, though its most visible primary seat is in the glands of the throat. But how does this differ from the plague. In the one, the morbid matter tends to the glands of the throat; in the other, to the oxillary and inguinal glands—but in both, an early prostration of the strength, shows a general affection of the system. Are not then the remedies to be applied to the whole system, rather than to the part most visibly affected? Does not this idea, correspond with all medical practice in Angina Maligna, which consists in the use of stimulants? But if the disease shows itself most upon the glands, and external solids, why not apply stimulants to the surface, rather than to the viscera? In short, why not apply the universal, safe, easy and pleasant stimulation of warm water to the skin, rather than bark and wine to the stomach? The warm water would act directly upon the whole system; the bark and wine can act upon the surface only secondarily, through the medium of the vessels.

I am confirmed in my conjectures on this subject, by the erect of friction and other stimulants in strengthening parts of the system when debilitated. Thus friction and fomentation of the skin, on the cheeks and temples, will abate an inflammation of the eye-lid—that is, the stimulus extended along the vessels in and under the skin, produce an effect at some distance from the place where the stimulus is applied. In the same manner, I know by observation, that a chronic inflammation of the eye and eye-lid, is much increased by a general debility of the system, and much abated by a good state of general health. [By the way, I have found the warm bath the most effectual remedy for inflammation of the eyes—I mean, holding the eyes in a bowl of warm water.] The consequence of these facts, I should be led to believe, would be, that the best remedy for Angina Maligna, would be a stimulus applied to the whole surface of the body; but of this I know nothing from experiment—and experiment alone is the test of truth.

This communication will perhaps need an apology; but with you I am confident it will find a sufficient one, in my zeal, to alleviate, if possible, in the smallest degree, the severe distresses of my fellow-citizens, and the common calamities incident to our nature.

I am, sir,
Your friend and obed't serv't
N. WEBSTER.
Dr. David Hosack.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.
FIRE.—This morning about daylight a fire was discovered in the spacious building owned and occupied by Mr. Edward Pennington, as a sugar refinery, in Brewer's Alley above Vine-street.—The flames had gained such an ascendancy, previous to the alarm, as to defy every effort to subdue them. This extensive building, and adjoining apartments, together with all the utensils and a large stock of materials were entirely consumed.—The loss thus in one hour sustained by a single individual is said to amount to between 15 and 20,000 dollars. It is not satisfactorily understood how the fire originated.

RICHMOND, September 21.
Extract from a letter, dated Pittsylvania county, September 7.

"The very great drought lately, has much shortened the prospect of our crops of corn and tobacco in this part of the county, and has been also attended with a consequence hitherto unknown by the oldest inhabitants.
"Almost all the fish in Staunton river, of every kind, have died; thousands and tens of thousands were found on the shoals, sand bars, and banks of the river, as far up and down as any information has been obtained. From the intolerable stench, occasioned by their putrefaction, a contagion on the river must certainly have followed; but happily there came a heavy fall of rain, which raised a considerable swell in the river, that carried the offending substance down.
"There is scarcely a fish now to be seen in the river (olive)—and such are seen as of the flat perch kind. As well as I recollect, from the 20th to the 25th of August, was the period most fatal. Some allege that the excessive heat of the season and the lowness of the

water, which has been generally muddy, have occasioned this phenomenon; others ascribe it to different causes. But what seems strange is, that the fish, neither in Otter river nor Pig river, have been the least affected."

American,
AND
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1805

We yesterday published a letter from Dr. BARD, to Dr. HOSACK, on the subject of yellow fever. We this day continue a correspondence on that head, from the New York papers. There seems to be as great diversity of opinion now, as to the mode of treatment, in that terrible disease, as there was formerly as to its origin—however, both of these questions we leave to the faculty to determine; but, we thought it proper to give publicity to any hints on that subject which might fall in our way, that professional gentlemen might turn their attention to them, and either prove their fallacy or profit by their verity. Notwithstanding our city is healthy in an unusual degree for the season of the year; still we do not know, but that it may be consistent with the plan of a wise Providence, to visit us, at some future period, with a calamity similar to that with which our sister cities are afflicted; at least, against such evil dispensations we would prepare, so far as to make the American register of any speculative or experimental researches, on the subject, which appear calculated, to be of service, if an awful occasion, hereafter, should render a resort to them necessary. No doubt, gentlemen of the leading art will read with interest, the correspondence which we this day resume.

At the adjourned June Term, SAMUEL SCHAFFER, was admitted an Attorney of Baltimore county court.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia report for 24 hours, ending on Saturday at 12 o'clock—9 new admissions into the hospital—4 deaths—3 discharged cured, and 51 patients in the house, 20 of whom are convalescent.

They also reported, since their last, 13 new cases in Southwark—in the city—22 interments—19 adults, and 3 children.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

NO. III.

The canal now cutting is certainly an excellent preliminary operation for introducing of water into this city; but as to the precise plan the inhabitants remain totally ignorant. Suspense is the source of conjecture, from whence we are apt to fix our prejudices, and which might operate against a plan, however eligible. Some information upon this subject has long been expected, and we are apprehensive could be no detriment to the interest of the company; if they should overlook the advantages that offer, it is highly probable the citizens may at a future period, act independent of it, and avail themselves of the measures so evidently to their interest and congenial with their wishes: There are subterraneous veins of water in the vicinity of this town, which rise from an inexhaustible source, sufficient to supply it with waters of the purest and best kind; and which have spontaneously made their appearance in different directions, and naturally seem to invite the citizens to participate in so desirable a blessing: This water is well adapted to washing and other domestic purposes, as it does not partake of those mineral properties very common to natural fountains.—The canal water can only be introduced by its natural pressure into that part of the town below the place of its elevation, which, if effected, would be but a very partial distribution, and would give to the citizens of that part an advantage, (if there was any) others would be deprived of, which might tend to defeat its own purpose, and attract censure to those who had devised the plan. To bring in the water from a source on a plane with the highest part of the town, would certainly be the most eligible. But I would ask where are the resources adequate to such an undertaking, and especially when the present plan is carried into operation?—On this head, to obviate all difficulties, it must be most advisable, to distribute spring water indiscriminately by elevation; this the present plan is well adapted to effect, and no doubt without any material loss of the descending waters of the canal. Spring water being divested of all those disagreeable properties common to the turbid water, which descend the falls, it would certainly be most consistent with reason and the public opinion, to introduce it for the use of the inhabitants of Baltimore, as it is not so subject to inclemency of the seasons, would not be affected by the intense heat of the summer, or the frigid state of atmosphere in winter, but would be of a more uniform temperature; it would have no disagreeable effect on the tibia, through which it must necessarily pass, while the water of the falls would be subject to many inconveniences, at the time of an inundation. It is well known to be saturated with earthy properties moving down with the current, which, when choked, this sediment must undoubtedly form in the different channels, and ultimately impede the

progress of the water, both in the reservoirs and small aqueducts. The length and serpentine direction of the canal, open as it is to the genial rays of the sun, in conjunction with this sediment, will no doubt conduce to the production of vegetables and animalcule in autumn; these properties must be dissolved by putrefaction, which will impregnate the waters with noxious miasma, or contagious virus productive of epidemic diseases; and if the inhabitants are to promote the design either by legal or voluntary contributions, they cannot be satisfied unless they were perfectly convinced that the plan was executed in the best manner, to promote the health and convenience of citizens in general.

RUSTICUS.

We have received the official account of the proceedings of the court of enquiry in the case of captain Bainbridge, which shall appear at length in our next paper. The following is the result of the enquiry:—

"The court having deliberated on the evidence deduced from the testimony of the witnesses, heard in this case, are decidedly of opinion that captain WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE acted with fortitude and conduct in the loss of his ship, the United States frigate Philadelphia, on the 31st October, 1803, and that no degree of censure should attach itself to him from that event."
[Nat. Int.]

On Saturday the citizens of Washington gave Capt. Bainbridge an elegant DINNER, in testimony of the sense they entertained of his merits, and of their sympathy in his sufferings. The warm welcome, so universally given our gallant countrymen, will be to them the highest evidence of national gratitude and affection.
[Ibid.]

On Tuesday last night was launched from the ship yard of captain D. Sayre, at Sag Harbour, the ship MENTABLE, burthen 300 tons. She is the property of Col. Benjamin Hunting and Capt. John Hillgrith, and is intended to be coppered and fitted out for the whale fishery.
At no season for a number of years past has Sag Harbour and the neighboring country been so sickly, as within a short time. The dysentery and cholera morbus has raged to an alarming degree, and among children has proved very fatal.—Many adults have been seized, but few instances of mortality have occurred. The weather has been for the most part dry and warm. The sick are now generally recovering, and the prospect is that the country will soon be healthy as usual.

" Astonishing invisible Lady" made visible.

The public are notified, that the deceptions of the "Magical Temple" practised by Mr. Wood, and Co. in this town, during the last Commencement, are detected.
The singing, conversation, &c. of "The Invisible," were effected by a young girl concealed in an adjoining room, who spoke thro' a tube running under the floor, through which it was continued into one of the posts of the frame, in which the "Temple" was suspended, thence into square pieces, or bars of wood, which were hollow, and placed horizontally, on the top of the frame, opposite to the trumpets, which issued from the "Temple" into these hollow bars were made small perforations, opposite to the centre of the trumpets, through which the sounds were communicated into them.
The manner in which she discovered the number of persons in the room, their dress, &c. was by looking through a hole made in the ceiling concealed by a glass, yet so as not to obstruct her sight.
[Dart. Gaz.]

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Our last report appears then to be completely incorrect. The same paper which first circulated the intelligence that our negotiation with Spain had arrived at an amicable conclusion, has now acknowledged its mistake. Once more then will hope be succeeded by fear; once more are we reduced to the necessity of collecting uncertain rumors, putting together the truths which they afford, and conjecturing the catastrophe of the present Drama.

Every day develops some new portion of the plot, and brings forward some new performer. It is not simply the Prince of Peace, and Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney at Madrid, nor the Marquis d'Yrujo, and Mr. Madison at Philadelphia, who appear on the boards of the theatre. But now we have before us the X, Y and Z of the Parisian plot; whom the marquis d'Yrujo, like another subtle Talleyrand, is playing off for the consummation of his schemes.—We could laugh at the mysterious agents of the Parisian plot, because though secret they were harmless; because though uncovered with the habiliments of authority, they had the art to impose upon the senses of our venerable ministers. Happy indeed may the learned agents of the Marquis d'Yrujo consider themselves to be, if a more solemn sentiment of indignation does not animate the bosoms of their countrymen!

The game which the Spanish minister has played, was a deep, and we think the good sense of the people will go along with us when we declare, it was a disgraceful one. Not contented with the justice of his cause, if that cause can be called just, which the court of Madrid now maintains; not contented with the support which it might receive from the ablest courtiers and statesmen of Spain;