countries—that they cause a rupture of the stomach as related by Dr. Rutherford, and that they create cramp in the stomach, and apoplexy. That these are their effects has been ascertained by long experience. His idea of the greater strength of the stomach than intestines deserves no refutation. Every one almost has heard of recoveries after the destruction of parts of the bowels—but neither physician nor plebeian ever heard of a recovery after the slightest wound of the stomach. As to the objection to cathartics, I will only ask which appears most natural, the retrograde motion of the upper part of the alimentary canal or the common motion of the lower part?

When the objection to blood letting was urged, it was in consequence of not knowing the power possessed by the absorbents, to convert fat and other secretions into blood. On this account large quantities of blood may be taken without detriment. However re—ing on our author's principles it must appear better to let things pass through the bowels with jalap, &c. rather than toss them out by the stomach; as in the former instance, notwithstanding the speedy passage, a little might be saved for the formation of blood!

As to the observations on mercury, we are led to expect errors from the erroneous theory concerning its mode of operation. The moderns have completely proven that it acts on the system not by the fluids but by the living animal fibre, creating in them an action stronger than the disease. This, however, has not led to an exclusion of all other remedies, as stated by Tyro Phobus. It will be found that the use of cold as recommended by Jackson and Maclean, of blood letting by Dr. Masiley, the indiscriminate use of tonics by Clark and Robertson, and the use of purges by Mitchill, have been more highly extolled, than the use of mercury by Chisholm, or the lancet by our illustrious countryman, Dr. Rush. Tyro Phobus appears to have read but one book on medicine, and this was on blood and mercury. Like the woman mentioned by lord Orery, these appear even before her eyes, and she thinks all others witness the same sad spectacle.

In attempting to deride the Philadelphia school, by ascribing the free use of mercury and the lancet to it, there is not only shewn an unpardonable ignorance, but an injustice is done to the West-India practitioners. It is they who claim the honor of this important innovation. However it may be added, that at no university are the grand principles of medicine more judiciously taught than at Philadelphia. No greater proof can be urged than the growing reputation of the school, and it is already beyond the reach of any sciolist to tarnish its glory. Many are the respectable characters who have been there educated, and its reputation is built on a stronger basis than could be afforded by any use of mercury or the lancet.

Nothing but ignorance can justify the statement given of the effects of mercury. Such is its power in malignant fevers, that Dr. Chisholm in the course of his extensive experience, never knew death to take place during a salivation. Hence as one of our immortal countrymen observes, "the greatest *desiderata* in the treatment of yellow fever is to know how to produce suddenly a salivation."

I am not, citizen editor, disposed to ad-ise an indiscriminate and excessive use of mercury. I am well aware that it has been abused like all other good things. But shall we on this account condemn the medicine, and prejudice the minds of the vulgar against a remedy, which may be their chief reliance at particular periods? Shall its effects on a woman, preventing her from obtaining a husband by beauty, be compared with its restoring thousands of parents to helpless children during the prevalence of epidemics? Shall mercury be discontinued because it sometimes causes a caries of the teeth, or because it sometimes produces such determinations to the mouths of some people as to make them tell strange tales?

At least, I think a little more reading would be of no injury to Tyro Phobus, and all who, like him, pretend to condemn the practice of Physicians. Surely medical characters are not to be governed by the people, who at one time have credulity enough to believe in the specific power of every nostrum, and at another are so incredulous as to deny the superiority of inoculation, and at another to doubt the preventive power of the Cow pox!

But I am tired of the errors of Tyro Phobus, who, it may be mentioned (*as a collateral incident*) seems no tyro in erring.

ANTI PHOBUS.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 25th day of last June, a negro man who says his name is

BEN JOHNSON,

he is about 30 years old; is 6 feet 1 inch high, and has a scar above his left eye—His clothes are 1 check and 2 linen shirts; one red cassimere and one striped jacket; one pair of blue, one pair of nankeen, and one pair of oznsburg overalls; two pair of stockings, one brown cloth coat, two round-about jackets with sleeves, and one fur hat. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

August 3—w8t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.

The illustrious MOREAU has at length reached our shores. May his virtues and his talents here receive the homage they merit! It might be a difficult, and would certainly be an unpleasant task, to investigate either the truth or the nature of the charges which have imposed upon him the necessity of abandoning his native country. It is, however, agreed on all hands, that this step is dictated by reasons of state, arising from circumstances which do not implicate his moral character, and which consequently do not render him in any respect less worthy of esteem. Without then entering into a discussion connected with this point, let it be our pride to receive this distinguished man in a stile suitable to his illustrious career; that, though deprived of the society of his old friends and countrymen, the associates in his glory, he may still find happiness in the tranquil scenes of a peaceful nation, and in the just tribute paid to his virtues.

By a list of the Post offices in the United States, just published, there appears to be fifteen hundred and seventy-seven offices. Nothing can be more characteristic of the policy of our government than the rapid extension of this department; by which so many channels of information are opened, and so many checks opposed to public imposition. It is unquestionably a sound principle that all the receipts of this department should go to its improvement and extension. Otherwise a tax is imposed upon an object which might even justify a bounty. Indeed it could not fail to afford much satisfaction to the people, were Congress permanently to appropriate the whole sum received by this department, from the postage of letters and newspapers, to facilitating and ameliorating its arrangements.

Major Kenan is elected a representative to Congress in the room of Mr. Gillespie, deceased.

Norfolk, August 23.

The U. States' frigate Adams, Capt. Murray, went to sea this morning.

Extract of a letter dated Montreal, August 3.

"This moment the Quebec post is in with an account of the capture of the Newfoundland convoy."

NEW TRIAL.

The supreme court of this state last week granted a new trial in the famous cause of the people against Harry Croswell, on an indictment for a libel, tried before the then chief justice (now governor) Lewis, in 1803. The motion for a new trial was founded on the act "concerning libels," passed at the last session of the legislature. This act is declaratory; and by declaring what the law was, as well as what it should be, operated as a reversal of the doctrine held by the late chief justice, and entitled Mr. Croswell to a new trial.

Lansingburg Gaz.

Married.—On Tuesday the 30th ult. in Charlotte county, (Virg.) Mr. PERRIN ALDEY, aged one hundred and five years, to Mrs. ANN TANKESLEY, aged ninety—she is his third wife, and he her third husband.

—DEATHS—

At *Charkof*, in Russia, A. F. M. WILLICH, author of Lectures on Diet and Regimen; and of the Domestic Encyclopedia. This gentleman had been appointed to the professorship of medicine, and first government physician at the new University of Charkof, in the Ukraine, 1000 miles south of St. Petersburgh. To this place he had removed with his family a very short period before his death.

At *Madagascar*, the celebrated botanist, ANDRE MICHAUX, author of the History of the Oaks of America.

At *Versailles*, aged 79, FRANCIS DEZOTEUX, formerly consulting surgeon of the camps and armies of the French king. He was one of the physicians to whom France was indebted for the introduction of the inoculation of the small pox. He was obliged to carry on a celebrated process against the Parliament of Besancon, which had declared against inoculation. He lost his whole fortune in the revolution.

At *Milan*, the ABBATE FONTANA, one of the most celebrated naturalists of Europe.

At *Manchester*, THOMAS PERCIVAL, M. D. &c. a gentleman well known by his numerous medical and philosophical writings.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

J. P. Cordis, Esq. of Bladensburgh, has added something to the information we lately gave concerning discoveries and settlements on the western coast of North America. He was an officer on board the same vessel with capt. Kendrick. On the arrival of capt. Metcalfe at Washington Island, Mr. Cordis engaged with him as his second officer, and pilot for the coast. This was the first port visited by capt. Metcalfe. Mr. C's journals, during the time of his being in the Eleonora until his arrival in China, are now in the state of Massachusetts. Capt. Metcalfe was cut off on his second visit to Washington Island, in attempting to tow his vessel into Barrell's Inlet, and all the people, excepting one, were massacred. The tract of land purchased by Capt. Kendrick, as mentioned in Capt. Crowninshield's correct and intelligent statement to Dr. Mitchill, was at Nootka Sound, and his grantors were CALLICUM and MARQUINNA, two noted chiefs, though both are since dead. Mr. Cordis says, the Russians were on the coast as early as 1788, as far south as Cook's river, where they had erected several huts. Speaking of Columbia river, he thinks the name was given by Capt. Gray, of the Mary Washington, at the very time he was on the coast with Capt. Kendrick, in the ship Columbia.

N. York paper.

New-York, Aug. 24.

By the last British Packet, an official communication respecting quarantine regulations, has been received at the Danish consulate in this city. The 2d article of an ordinance issued by his Danish majesty, dated 15th May, 1805, is now published for the regulation of whom it may concern:

"Our consuls and vice consuls in the U. States being authorised to grant, on request, such certificates to American or other vessels destined for our ports or the Baltic; no vessels whatever coming from a port where the tenor of this ordinance shall have been made known, will be admitted into the ports of our kingdoms and possessions, even on producing clean bills of health, should they have neglected to provide themselves with a certificate from our consuls or vice consuls, which certify, that the place from whence they sailed was entirely free from any suspicion of contagious or epidemic sickness."

In order to obtain the certificate above mentioned, it will be necessary to produce at the consular office, the ship's rolls, list of passengers, (if any) and that the certificate may be filled up agreeable to his majesty's ordinance.

Danish Consulate Office,
New-York, Aug. 23, 1805.

Charleston, August 7.

M. LUSSAC, in his late Ærostatic voyage, when at the height of 21,48 feet, filled a glass vessel with the air of that elevation, and another 300 fee higher; and on his return to Paris this air was carefully analysed, and proved to be identically the same with the air obtained in the court yard of the Polytechnic school. The experiments of Messrs. Cavendish, Macarty, Berthollet and Davy, had previously established, that the composition of the atmosphere is the same all over the surface of the earth; and M. Lussac, supported by the experiments of Messrs. Saussure on the Col du Geant, and on the summit of Mont Blanc, has now proved that the atmosphere is the same at the greatest height to which we can ascend as on the surface of the earth.

Lond. pap.

FROM THE RUTLAND HERALD.

Extraordinary SNAKE in Lake Ontario.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman, residing near Black river, in the state of New-York, to his correspondent in Castleton, dated Watertown, June 30th, 1805.

"SIR,

"Four men of respectability, belonging to this place, were returning from Kingston, last week, in a boat across Lake Ontario, who, when about half way home espied a distant object lying in the lake; which they supposed to be a boat with her bottom up. They immediately steered towards it, with a design to make a prize of her; when, with the swiftness of an arrow it darted towards them, and they discovered it to be a monster in the form of a SNAKE. They were dreadfully frightened, and pulled with all their might for the shore, which they soon gained, it being at no great distance. The monster closely pursued them, till gaining shoal water, he played backward and forward before them two hours. This afforded them leisure to recover from their surprize, to approach and survey it. It contracted itself in a spiral form, which they judged to be nearly 18 feet in diameter. From the center of the curl, the head projected across the folds, lying even with the circumference, almost as large as a hogshead; the eyes nearly the bigness of a pint bason; the mouth frightfully large, and the aspect terrible.— The length, as it appeared above the water, they judged to be 150 feet. Its body appeared to be about the size of a barrel. After playing around, as stated above, he steered his course for a vessel which had left Kingston at the same time with themselves, bound to Niagara, and was out of sight in a moment.

"I have understood that the Indians have frequently seen the same. He once attempted to pick a man out of a schooner, who saved himself by jumping into the cabin. A number of boats have been lost in the lake, which many have conjectured were destroyed by this monster. It is supposed to be of the same kind with that which infested the seas of Norway, as it is not difficult for it, when young, to come up the river St. Lawrence."

However incredible the above account may appear, the frightened imaginations of these spectators have not represented this monster of a serpent to be of such an enormous size as the sea snake, which was shot by the master of a ship in the Norwegian seas, in 1756. The length of that, it will be recollected, was more than a hundred yards. The boat and ship-masters in those seas seem to dread being overset by this sea monster; and on that account provide themselves with quantities of Castor, as they are known to have a remarkable aversion to the smell of that drug. It is probable that many who cross the Ontario would be happy to obtain a substance equally efficacious, for their own security.

EDUCATION.

THE COLUMBIAN ACADEMY will be opened again on Monday next. Mr. WILEY flatters himself that he will still continue to be favored with the patronage of his friends and the approbation of the public. He will use every exertion to promote the improvement of the youth committed to his care.

Georgetown, Aug 30—1t

MACHINE

FOR CLEANING CLOVER SEED.

The subscriber having obtained a patent for the said machine, which must be deemed a very valuable invention and now solicits the patronage of a generous public. The machine is so constructed that it may be made to go by water, which will clean from thirty to forty bushels per day; a permit for which may be had at the rate of 40 dollars. A permit for a horse mill may be had at the rate of 30 dollars, which will clean in the neatest manner from 10 to 18 bushels per day. Hand mills are made by the subscriber at the rate of 55 dollars which will clean from 4 to 7 bushels per day which depends greatly upon the dryness or dampness of the air. Permits for hand mills may be had for 16 dollars. The subscriber also wishes to inform the public that he is a mill wright by occupation, and persons wishing to have said machine constructed in their mills upon application to him will have their work done in the best and nicest manner; any such applications will be duly attended to and the public approbation gratefully acknowledged by the public's Humble servant,

MICHAEL ZORGER.

York county, Penn. Aug 30.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has moved from the Navy Yard to the Capitol Hill, in the hotel lately occupied by Mr. P. D. Steile, where he hopes to be favoured with a part of their patronage. It being a desirable situation, and the conveniencies of the hotel excelled by none in the city. He therefore hopes to please those that call upon him in every instance.

WILLIAM R. KING.

August 30—tf.

FLOWER ROOTS.

THEO: HOLT has for sale at his Nursery Garden the following Flower Roots imported by him last spring, but came too late then to offer them for sale, consisting of,

Double Yellow Hyacinths,
Red do.
Blue, do.
White, do.
Polyanthus Narcissus of sorts,
Double Roman, do.
Fine mixed Tulips,
Large Double Jonquils,
Crown Imperials, &c &c.

Washington city, Aug. 26—w6t

ALEXANDER M'CORMICK,

Has received from New York by the schooner Enterprise, Capt. Ellis; 20 barrels Prime PORK which he offers for sale.

August 23—3t

A Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE,

LAYING on the main road leading from Charlottsville to Washington city, containing 268 acres; six miles from Culpepper Court House, Virginia, convenient to a number of fine merchant and saw mills. The situation pleasant and remarkably healthy, the land level, fertile and well adapted to the production of Indian corn, tobacco, wheat and other small grain, and is remarkably well watered, having the north fork of Cedar Run passing through the center of it, and sixteen bold and never failing springs on it; 140 acres of timothy meadow land on it, all of which may be put in good repair at a very small expence and a superabundance of large and lofty timber on it. The improvements are a dwelling house, three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen a very large barn two stories high and other out houses sufficient, and which are strong and well built—2200 bearing fruit trees, principally apple trees, together with all kinds of seed and stone fruits. It is so situated as to admit of being divided into two convenient and profitable farms. I will sell it entire or divide it as may be found most convenient and give immediate possession—there is a good chance to seed a large crop of grain on it this fall. I will take negroes to the full amount of the above land or any part thereof for the accommodation of a purchaser; if the above land is not sold before the 20th of October, it will be sold on that day to the highest bidder; the sale to take place on the premises.

MORTON PANNELL,
Culpepper county, Virginia.

August 21—wtd

FOR SALE.

A two story BRICK HOUSE & LOT in the city of Washington, situated on 8th street near the Centre Market square. There is a good dry cellar under the whole house, the Lot is 22 by 114 feet, and has a tolerable good fence round it. The terms will be very reasonable. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN BLOOR.

Aug. 28—3t

SULLIVAN's LECTURES,

PROPOSALS

By THOMAS B. WAIT & Co.

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN HISTORICAL TREATISE

ON THE

FEUDAL LAW,

AND THE

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF ENGLAND;

With a Commentary on Magna Charta, and Illustrations of many of the English Statutes.

BY THE LATE

FRANCIS STOUGHTON SULLIVAN, L. L. D.

Royal Professor of Common Law in the University of Dublin.

To which authorities are added, and a Discourse is prefixed, concerning the Laws and Government of England,

BY GILBERT STUART, L. L. D.

THE Lectures of Professor Sullivan, delivered to the Students in the University of Dublin, are in very high repute among all Lawyers of eminence, and have been uniformly recommended as an elementary book to those young gentlemen who begin the study of Law with a view to render themselves respectable in the profession.

However obsolete the feudal policy may now seem to be, it having gradually disappeared as mankind grew more civilized and became better acquainted with their natural and inalienable rights and privileges; yet a research into the history of the government of jurisprudence of the nations of Europe, will satisfy any one, that many consequences of that system still exist and influence the opinions and decisions of the highest and most enlightened tribunals of justice. Every author who has undertaken to give a regular and systematic account of the rise and progress of modern nations, has felt himself obliged to resort to the history of feuds and feudal rights, as the fundamental principle from which all existing civil and political institutions have taken their rise; and every jurist who has employed himself in explaining the constitution and laws of his country, has gone to the same source for the correct materials of his essays and dissertations. Robertson, in his history of the Emperor Charles V. has with great beauty and perspicuity illustrated so much of the feudal policy as was necessary to enable the scientific reader to understand that valuable book; and Sir Wm. Blackstone has in the course of his commentaries, led the student to a contemplation of the ancient tenures, many of which depend upon the doctrine of feuds, as established in England by the Norman conqueror.

But in both those invaluable productions, the feudal policy was adverted to, only as incidental to the principal object of the authors, and therefore cannot be supposed to furnish so complete and satisfactory an account, as would be given by so distinguished a lawyer as professor Sullivan, who declares the great purpose of his lectures to be the full discussion of the subject, which was of necessity but partially considered by the other writers.

This work has become so scarce in this country, as to be seldom seen, even on the shelves of a practising lawyer; a fact to be accounted for only by the difficulty of obtaining the book: for it cannot well be supposed that any one of the profession, who has higher views than the mere pecuniary advantages of the practise, would willingly neglect an enquiry into those ancient institutions, upon which, notwithstanding the lapse of ages, most modern improvements are founded. But it is not to the profession alone, that this book may be considered useful. In this rising empire, where polical knowledge to a certain degree is claimed by all, and actually possessed by many; a book which succinctly and perspicuously brings to view the laws, institutions, manners and customs of those nations from which our English ancestors descended, must be peculiarly useful, as it will enable young politicians to trace all our civil regulations to their source, and thus to account methodically and scientifically for many modern usages and practises, of which their knowledge is extremely superficial. In this book they will see how our ancestors struggled for the establishment of those privileges which artful monarchs and a proud nobility were continually attempting to destroy; and they will also learn that the persevering industry of the people, aided by the wealth which their skill and enterprize brought into the country, finally obtained a complete victory in the establishment of principles and customs, which, transplanted into America by our progenitors, terminated in those glorious constitutions which distinguish the people of America, for liberty and happiness, from every other people on the earth.

CONDITIONS.

The work shall be elegantly printed, in two octavo volumes, on fine wove paper, with a new and beautiful type.

It will be delivered to Subscribers, bound in calf, at Five Dollars; and in boards at Four Dollars.—To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced. No money will be required till the delivery of the work.

Those who subscribe for ten sets shall have one gratis. To booksellers the usual allowance will be made.

Portland, June 24—

☞ The above work will be printed from a *correct* London Edition—The few copies of an Irish Edition now circulating in this country are considered by the first law characters as extremely *incorrect*, and not to be relied on as historical autority.