FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

No. IV.

IN my last number I observed that the cause of an effect, when discovered, is always an effect of another cause or causes. For instance, the cause of intermitting and bilious fever, which is universally acknowledged to be impure air, is an effect of another cause, which I shall proceed to consider, in order to shew that this cause exists more at the present time than formerly, and consequently its effect, or impure air, must also exist in a greater degree, and the effect of this impure air must necessarily be greater—which is the yellow fever.

Every man of discernment must well know, that cold always stops the progress of the intermitting and bilious fever, and that on the contrary heat as constantly produces these states of fever in the summer and fall. He must also have noticed, or he may now remember, that ever since his "boyish days," the winters have been becoming shorter and warmer.

This change in the climate of the United States has lately been noticed by the Prussian traveller, Bulow, who assigns the clearing and cultivation of the ground for the cause of it. His words are, "If cultivation has produced so many great changes of climate in Europe, the same effects may be expected in America. It was in fact in the days of Tacitus as cold in Germany as it is at present in the northern part of Sweden; and Germany has been removed by cultivation at least ten degrees to the southward. That Horace speaks of ice and snow in Rome, is well known; nothing of the kind is now seen there. In the time of Diocletian, I think it was, the Adriatic sea was mostly covered with ice. What an astonishing alteration has the European climate undergone since that period! What a melancholy picture has Ovid given us of the shores of the Black Sea! How soft and charming is the climate of the same place at present! If cultivation then, can so much improve a climate, why were any other causes of the severer cold of America sought for, than the extensive forests which cover the ground."

Again he says, "We are therefore authorised to expect from the general cultivation of North-America, the same effects upon the temperature of the air as have been produced by it in Europe, and the climate of North-America, with respect to its temperature, is constituted exactly as a country covered with wood must naturally be; so that there seems to be no reason to wonder at it, or to rack one's brain about presupposed unknown causes of this phenomenon, which is susceptible of so simple an explanation. It is clear that when trees cover the ground the rays of the sun cannot reach, and of course cannot warm it." See Interesting Travels in America, translated from the German of Bulow, in the Port Folio, vol. II. No. 34.

But the most enlightened and satisfactory account of the change of the climate of North-America is given by Dr. Williams. He observes that "Instead of remaining fixed and settled, the climate is perpetually changing and altering in all its circumstances and affections. And this change, instead of being so slow and gradual as to be a matter of doubt, is so rapid and constant that it is the subject of common observation and experience. It has been observed in every part of the United States, but is most of all sensible and apparent in a new country which is suddenly changing from a state of vast uncultivated wilderness to that of numerous settlements and extensive improvements. When the settlers move into a new township, their business is to cut down the trees, clear up the lands and sow them with grain. The earth is no sooner laid open to the influence of the sun and winds, than the effects of cultivation begin to appear. The surface of the earth becomes more *warm* and *dry*. As the settlements increase, these effects become more general and extensive: the cold decreases, the earth and air become more warm, and the whole temperature of the climate becomes more equal, uniform and moderate. At the same time the lands and roads become more dry and hard: the stagnant waters disappear; small streams and rivulets dry up, and the redundant waters are carried off. The number and quantity of the snows decrease, the winds receive new directions and the weather and seasons become much altered. These changes every where attend the cultivation of the country and have formed a remarkable change of climate in those states which have been long settled.

"In this change of climate the first effect which is generally observed is an alteration in the temperature. The cold of the winters decreases, the rivers are not frozen so soon, so thick, or so long as they formerly were, and the effects of the extreme cold in every respect appear to be diminished. A remarkable change of this kind has been observed in all the settled parts of North America.

"A permanent alteration in the temperature of the climate or atmosphere, supposes an alteration equally great and permanent in the heat of the earth. Whether the heat of the earth is thus effected by cultivation, and what will be its effects, I endeavored to ascertain in the following manner. On the 23d of May, 1789, I sunk a thermometer to the depth of ten inches below the surface of the earth. Upon repeated trials the quicksilver stood at fifty degrees. This was in a level open field, and for pasture or grazing, and fully exposed to the sun. The same experiment was then made in the woods, where the surface of the earth was covered with trees and never had been cultivated. To ascertain the gradual increase of heat at each place the observations were often repeated.

Dr. Williams then exhibits his experiments at different times, in a table drawn up for the purpose, after which he makes his conclusion in the following words: "The effects of cultivation with regard to the heat of the earth, so far as it can be collected from these experiments, appears to be this: Exposing the land to the full force of the solar rays in this latitude, will produce an heat at the depth of ten inches below the surface, ten or eleven degrees greater than that which prevails in the uncultivated parts of the country, and this effect continues while the solar rays are sufficient to increase the heat of the earth. This additional heat in the earth will be sufficient to produce the same alteration in the temperature of the air; for whatever degree of heat prevails in the earth, nearly the same will be communicated to the lower parts of the atmosphere. Thus the earth and the air, in the cultivated parts of the country, are heated in consequence of their cultivation ten or eleven degrees more than they were in their uncultivated state. It should seem from these observations that the effect or the degree of heat produced by cultivation is the same with the change of the climate." (See A Natural and Civil History of Vermont, by Samuel Williams, L. L. D &c. &c.) I leave every man to judge for himself, whether the first part of this quotation does not contain a true description of the change of the American climate, and shall defer any further remarks for a future number.

The following extract, from a pamplet published at Elizabeth-town, by the inventor of the Insubmersible and Inversible Boat, is somewhat descriptive of its properties. We publish it for the information and amusement of our readers. [Philad. paper.]

"A body plunged into the water loses its vertical situation by this reason, that there is not a sufficient disproportion of weight between the part that is to keep at the surface of the water, and that which must lie below. Now, when that body, which they intend to fix in its right situation, is a boat, it is very plain that her depth does not allow a sufficient weight to be put at the bottom, and the top to be made sufficiently light, to right her, whenever the motion of the sea makes her lose her true situation. Now suppose, that instead of putting the ballast inside of the boat, they would put it out outside, all along the lower edge of the keel. The weight of the ballast thus fixed, by supposition, and acting therefore at the extremity of a lever somewhat longer than before, would have a somewhat greater effect. But it might yet, in many cases, prove insufficient. Was it not for that, they could simply charge the keel with lead or iron strongly fastened or adapted to it. But we want a more powerful means than that, and this is it.

"Suppose that some moveable levers, of a length and strength proportioned to the size of the boat, be vertically applied and well secured in two points of their upper ends, to certain parts of her, as the bow, the stern, the starboard and laboard sides; let us fix at the lower extremity of each of those leavers a weight proportioned to its strength. Now let motion of the sea be what it will, it is self-evident that not only the levers, through the water, will counteract any sudden motion of the boat, but also, whenever the pressure of the waves, may tend to overset her, she will instantly be righted by the powerful resistance of the weights at the extremities of the levers, which resistance will grow stronger and stronger in proportion as the deviation of the keel from its perpendicular situation may be supposed to increase.

"Those levers constitute the property of the boat that was the most difficult to obtain, viz. that of preserving her right situation—*she then will not overset.*

"Now, I have to show, first, how she can be made to prevent her sinking, (even if filled with water, by supposition) Secondly, how she will not fill.

"Let a quantity of any matter that will float, such as empty boxes, or hollow bodies hermetically shut, empty barrels or kegs covered all over with oiled canvas, but more especially, a quantity of cork (which is much the safest) be well secured, tied or nailed to, or lodged in the body of the boat; in such a manner, however, if they chuse it, as to let, afterwards, the hold be easily cleared and the boat be made ready for common use in port. Let that quantity be determined by the comparison of the specific gravity of the cork with that of the bodies it is to support, and be such as to make the boat (even if designedly filled with water) freely float with the men, the weights, and the things she is to carry; then another condition will be accomplished—*the boat will not sink.*

"Now to prevent her from filling, the means are plain—I give her a deck which is fixed, if they choose it, only when a vessel is going to sea, and being afterwards taken off in port, is no hindance to the common use of boats in general, to carry goods, &c.—That deck is caulked and well secured every where against the water that may run over it. To throw out that which may, however, find its way into the hold, I fix a small pump to the deck—in that condition *the boat will not fill.*

"The seats of the men are made in this manner: There are in the deck holes of about 15 inches by 17, through which each man passes his legs, to sit upon a corresponding bench, that is a little below, so as to have the deck above his hips: all around each of these holes there is a piece of canvas well nailed, that encompasses the man round about his waist, and closes the hole against the water. The men, in that situation, will either row or paddle, if the weather permits, or, if it does not, merely withstanding the shocks of the waves, being so conveniently placed to lean on all sides with hands and feet on the deck, the bottom, and the sides of the boat.

"The compass, the lead, a quantity of liquor and provisions, &c. are placed in the hold. The anchor, the masts and sails, the oars and paddles, are, during, the tempest, strongly tied on the deck.

"Whenever the weather permits to make way, the levers are taken in, or drawn up, the weights close to the keel. They must be so arranged as to be put in the water either all their length, or a part of it, and thus be made longer or shorter at will, according to the motion of the sea, and the depth of water—they are replaced if hard weather again comes on."

From the Savannah Advertiser.

FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT.

Wm. J. HOBBY, vs. DAY and HELY. } This was an action brought in the fifth circuit court of the United States, by the plaintiff, William J. Hobby, late post-master at Augusta, against the defendants, Ambrose Day and James Hely, for a false and malicious libel, published in a paper, edited and printed by them, entitled the Louisville Gazette and Republican Trumpet; wherein the plaintiff, then post-master, was charged in substance with being in the habit of committing alarming abuses in his office, with detaining, and sometimes totally suppressing letters—with sending newspapers of a republican complexion by wrong routes, destroying or detaining them till they became useless—with *refusing* to deliver the papers of the defendants to their subscribers in Augusta, and other abuses which the publication insinuated, had increased to such a degree as to occasion numerous complaints, and to become of public notoriety. On charges of this high and criminal nature, which, if true, necessarily involved the guilt of *perjury*, as they could not be committed without a violation of the oath of office, the plaintiff thought proper to afford the defendants an opportunity of producing their proofs in a court of justice, and on Tuesday last the cause came on for trial in this city; when, numerous as it was pretended had been the abuses, and generally as they were alledged to be known, not a single witness was produced to establish any one of the allegations, nor was the minutest evidence offered of a complaint against the offence having ever existed, but the whole publication evidently appeared to be totally without foundation, and to have originated in diabolical wickedness, and deliberate malice. After a short argument by Mr. Bulloch for the defendants, and Mr. Walker for the plaintiff, the cause was submitted to a jury of upright, impartial and honest men, many of whom, though not agreeing in political sentiments with the plaintiff, rightly considered, and justly estimated the sacred right of individual reputation, felt themselves bound by eternal principles of justice, and who, after retiring for a few moments, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages *two thousand dollars.*

RELIGIOUS ANECDOTE.

The following is given by the correspondent of an Edinburg paper:

"During the late unhappy commotions in Ireland, a private soldier in the army of lord Cornwallis, was daily observed to be absent from his quarters and the company of his fellow-soldiers. This gave rise to a suspicion that he withdrew for the purpose of holding improper intercourse with the rebels. The poor man was brought to trial and by a court martial was condemned to suffer death. The marquis hearing of this wished to examine the minutes of the trial; and not being satisfied, sent for the condemned prisoner to converse with him. Upon being interrogated by his lordship, he solemnly disavowed every treasonable practice or design, declared his sincere attachment to his sovereign, and his readiness to live and die in his service: and affirmed that the real cause of his frequent absence was for the purpose of secret prayer, for which his lordship knew he had no opportunity among his profane comrades, who, on account of his religious profession, had become his inveterate enemies. This, he informed his lordship, was the whole defence he made on his trial; but the officers judging it very improbable, paid no attention to it.

"The marquis, in order to satisfy himself as to the truth of his defence, observed that if so, he must have acquired some considerable aptness in the exercise of prayer. The poor man replied, that he could not boast of his ability in that exercise. The marquis then requested him to kneel down and pray aloud before him; which he did, with such copiousness, fluency and ardor, as fully satisfied the marquis, that no person could pray in that manner, who did not live in the habit of daily intercourse with God. The noble marquis then took him by the hand, revoked his sentence, and placed him among his personal attendants."

From the Washington Federalist.

MR. RIND,

The following extract from Mr. Logan's sermons (which by many are accounted equal, if not preferable to even Dr. Blairs) will probably be very acceptable to most of your readers: as such, I therefore, submit it to your consideration.

"In the class of those," says Mr. Logan, "who sit in the chair of the scorner, we may include the whole race of infidels, who misemploy the engines of reason or of ridicule to overthrow the christian religion. Were the dispute concerning a system of speculative opinions, which of themselves could be of no importance to the happiness of mankind, it would be uncharitable to include them all under this censure.—But on the christian regligion, not only the happiness but the virtue of mankind depends. It is an undoubted fact, that religion is the strongest principle of virtue with all men, and with nine-tenths of mankind is the only principle of virtue.—Any attempt therefore to destroy it, must be considered as an attempt against the happiness and against the virtue of the human kind. If the heathen philosophers did not attempt to subvert the false religion of their country, but, on the contrary, gave it the sanction of their example, because, bad as it was, it had considerable influence on the manners of the people, and was better than no religion at all, what shame what, contempt, what infamy, ought they to incur, who endeavor to overthrow a religion which contains the noblest ideas of the Deity, and the purest system of morals, that ever were taught upon earth? He is a traitor to his country; he is a traitor to the human kind; he is a traitor to heaven, who abuses the talents that God has given him, in impious attempts to wage war against heaven, and to undermine that system of religion, which, of all things, is the best adapted to promote the happiness and the perfection of the human kind."

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

SALEM, May 27.

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday, captain Jesse Smith, in the ship Henry, arrived here from Rochefort. He sailed the 11th of April. The dock yards of Rochefort exhibited a scene of extraordinary exertion. They were stocked with vast quantities of timber, continually arriving from the North of Europe. 4000 workmen were actively employed, without relaxation even on Sundays, and among them were 1800 galley slaves. A ship of 130 guns was launched in winter; 3 ships of the line and two frigates were on the stocks, and two more about to be put up.

BOSTON, May 26.

Arrived, schooner Little John, Baker, St. Crox, 29 days.

Same day, schooner Anna, Wyman, Tobago, 28.

Same day, brig Thomas Jefferson, Elliot, Trinidad, 28.

Same day, schooner Friendship, Baker, Antigua, 29.

Same day, the ship Hampshire, Chamberlaine, St. Barts, 26.

Same day, schooner Columbia, Lisbon, 30. Spoke, May 23, lat. 41, 48, long. 67, a Plymouth schooner from Norfolk, for Lisbon, 17 days out—had lost all his water off deck, & was returning homeward—understood the name of the captain to be Dennis. Lat. 41, long. 49, a Polacre ship from New-York, for Portugal. Twenty-eight vessels, with flour, wheat, corn, &c. arrived at Lisbon, from the 1st to the 23d of April and 500 lasts of wheat arrived there during the same time, from Hamburg.

Same day, ship Lewis, Orr, Bristol, 50 days.

Same day, ship Mary-Ann, Rolando, Havanna, 30 days.

May 27.

Arrived, schooner Vandyck, Gorham, 37 days from Alicant. Spoke April 15, in the Straits, schooner Armed Neutrality, Wilson, from Barcelona, bound to New-London; and ship Actress, Clark, from Barcelona, bound to New-York. May 7, lat. 41, 46, long. 40, 42, ship Delaware, Smith, from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon, out 19 days. 12th, on the Grand Bank, schooner Nine-Sisters, of Duxbury. 20th, brig Oliver-Peabody, Gilman, from Portsmouth, bound to Demarara.

May 28.

Arrived, the schooner Palladium, captain Driver, from Martinique, via quarantine. Nothing new.

May 29.

Arrived, the Spanish ships Peace, and Neptuno, both from the Havanna. Spoke nothing of consequence.

Arrived, Levant, Davidson, Savannah; Hero, Nowell, Charleston.

Cleared, Favorite, Cullery, Baltimore; Levant, Davidson, Savannah; Friendship Snow, Richmond; ships Packet, Trott, Liverpool; Columbia, Homans, Hamburg; schooners Eliza, Robinson, Digby; Industry, Cook for Windsor; Hanna, Farley, Demarara; Sally, Lewis, New-Providence; Saucy Jack, Appleton, West-Indies.

May 30.

From Cadiz—April 12.

"We are well supplied with flour; it may therefore be quoted at 7 1-2 a 8 dollars. The prices of other articles of American produce and manufacture, are as follow: Rice 6 1-2 a 7 dollars; Indian corn 1 3-4 a 2 per heaped fanega; bees wax 40 cents; beef 17 and pork 23 dollars; salmon, peas, beans, pitch, tar, &c. generally unproductive; fish 4 1-2; this article will not answer until winter; Sherry wines have risen to 26 dollars per qr. cask; lemons 3 1-4 dollars; cinnamon, pepper and cloves, unsaleable; staves, New-York or Philadelphia, good pipe, would command 125 dollars; hhd. 80, and bbl. 45; New-England staves, 15 dollars less; salt, 7 dollars per last; wheat 2 1-4 a 2 1-2 dollars. By a late order from government, no vessels will be admitted here in the course of two months, unless they bring a certificate from the Spanish consul or magistrate, expressing the cargo, and for whose account it is."

AMHERST, (Mass.) May 19.

At a late session of the superior court of this state, at Hopkinton, Samuel Clark was convicted of passing forged bills of the New-Hampshire bank, and fined 100 dollars, and set in the pillory one hour.

George Little and Jacob Hadley were severally convicted of passing counterfeit dollars, and sentenced to sit in the pillory one hour. Little to pay a fine of 500 and Hadley 200 dollars.

David Pettee, who was recognized to appear at said court, to answer for passing forged bills, forfeited his recognizance of 2000 dollars; and Jonathan Dow also forfeited his recognizance of 1000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, June 1.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Holland, captain Richards, from Liverpool, and 45 days from land. Spoke, April 3, the ship Hannah, Wilder, 42 days from Charleston. Next day the ship Diana, 24 days from Boston. 11th, the ship Delaware, 31 days from New-York. 15th, in long. 12, 22, the ship Polly, 38 days from Charleston for London. 21st, in long. 16, 6, the ship Fame, with cotton. May 9, in long. 38, 25, the ship Hazard, 22 days from Charleston. 11th, a Spanish ship from the River of Plate.

Cleared, snow Venus, Ward, St. Johns; schooners Swan, Culver, St. Croix; Amphitrite, M'Donald, Barbados.

Below, one square-rigged vessel.

A merchant of this city has politely obliged us with a perusal of letters from Hamburgh, dated March 28th and April 1st, in which it is stated, that intelligence had just been received from Bordeaux that the United States had declared war against Spain—that in consequence of this information, it was almost impracticable to obtain insurance; and that very few or no shipments of goods would be made in American vessels.

From Lisbon.

Captain Appleton, of the schooner Columbia, arrived at Salem in 30 days from Lisbon, informs that 28 vessels with flour, wheat, corn, &c arrived at Lisbon from the 1st to the 23d April, and 500 lasts of wheat arrived there during the same time, from Hamburgh.

BANKS.

In the house of representatives of Massachusetts, on Thursday last, a petition was received from Abiel Smith and others, for the establishment of a bank in Boston, to be called the Town and County Bank; also, a petition for the establishment of a bank at Augusta, and another for the establishment of a bank at Hallowell; which were severally read and committed.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (N. J.) May 21.

Mad Dogs

Have within a few days past become a terror to the inhabitants of this state—we noted a few weeks since, the depredations committed by one in Bridgetown; since which we have heard of several instances of others having been seen in various parts of this neighborhood; one at Springfield, a few days since, bit a man in a most shocking manner; he immediately applied to doctor Steele, at Belle Ville, who pronounced it the worst wound he had ever seen occasioned by the bite of a dog; this man is the *fortieth* patient who has applied to the same doctor, we have been told, within a few weeks, for advice for the same complaint.

If these things be so, and that they are, there is no doubt, it is matter of serious concern; does it not belong to our civil officers to enquire into this business, and seek a remedy for the evil? The lives of forty, and perhaps hundreds of our citizens who have been, or may yet be bitten by these animals, are certainly more to be valued than the lives of all the paltry dogs that infest our streets; is it not madness then to suffer those things to continue so? One discovering every symptom of madness was seen to bite several others last Thursday evening near our market house, but before weapons to dispatch him could be procured, he made his escape. The following extract from the Gentleman's Magazine, may perhaps be of utility:

"When a person hath been bitten by a dog that is apprehended to be mad, it commonly happens that the dog is killed before one is assured of his condition, and the person bit continues in a cruel uncertainty. M. Petit, an eminent surgeon in France, has discovered an expedient for putting an end to this uneasiness. He rubs the throat, the teeth, and the gums of the dead dog with a piece of meat that hath been dressed, taking care that there be no blood to stain it, and then offers it to a living dog. If he refuses it with crying and howling, the dead dog was certainly mad; but if it be well received and eaten, there is nothing to fear."

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 13.

It is useless to disguise impressions which are irresistable, It really does appear, as if the present administration of this country were determined at all hazards to provoke a war. The French, I am sure, are not willing to go to war with them, nor will they enter into it unles forced to it.—As to the suggestion of formidable armaments in the French and Dutch ports, it is erroneous. The truth is, I believe, that Mr. Addington begins to find that he has made a bad peace, and is chagrined at the reluctance of the French to enter into a commercial treaty. He also begins to perceive, that the predictions of the Grenville and Windham party are in the course of rapid fulfilment. The exports of the country begin to decline—all influence over the politics of the continent is lost; but then what good will a war produce at this time? It may, to be sure, put a stop