# BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

DEDHAM, (Mas.) May 12.

*Fatal accident.*—On Friday last, a Mr. Benjamin Whitney, of Fitzwilliam, was engaged in blowing rocks, on the turnpike in this town. He had nearly finished charging one, when his hammer happening to strike the priming wire, the charge took fire, which instantly put a period to his existence. He was carried nearly two rods from the place, a number of his limbs were broken, his head and body very much shattered.

BOSTON, July 18.

WASHINGTON.

*"There is a history in this Man's life, figuring the nature of the Time deceased."*

We are happy to announce, that the LIFE OF WASHINGTON, the materials for which have been collecting and arranging for upwards of three years, and which has excited in the highest degree the literary expectations of both hemispheres, is now so far matured and completed, that two of the volumes are ready for the press. Judge MARSHALL, is the biographer. It is said of *Alexander*, that he envied *Achilles*, only because he had a *Homer* for his *historian*. The present age may say, that it is to be regretted, that *Homer* had not a *Washington* for his *hero*. Future times will have none of these to envy or regret: they will exclaim, a *Washington and a Marshall* have lived for each other.

We understand, a short sketch of the settlement of America, including the most interesting events of its history, will be given in this work, as an essential preliminary to the introduction of the hero. The biographer in this respect eminently discovers himself a master of his subject. It may be emphatically said, *the life of Washington is the history of his country*. We indulge ourselves in very sanguine anticipations of the merit of this production. The copy-right has been purchased by Messrs. Wayne and Ormrod, of Philadelphia, the latter of these gentlemen is now in this town collecting subscriptions for the work. His success has been highly liberal; and during the few days he will remain here, we feel a pride in asserting, the patronage of the public will not be sparingly exercised. The praise of this work mingles itself with the very fibres of an American. Can any one doubt that it will be neglected? The answer is, *ten thousand subscribers have already been obtained*. The original subscription papers will be preserved in a bound volume, in the library of Philadelphia. There are yet some among us, who will be anxious to tell posterity that they lived in the *age of Washington*. Thus family pride will lend its enthusiasm to the sober tribute of history. And what will this magnify, which had not "original greatness?" Even at this day, when time has not rendered his glory venerable by the hoar of prescription, the rancor of party spirit, though it has poisoned all the charities of life, hath not corrupted the sentiment of homage, which his name instinctively inspires. We may say with Rome, *"the deeds of Coriolanus have not been feebly uttered."*

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trenton, to his friend in this city, dated the 15th instant.*

"The democratic printer in Trenton, has lately received a most severe castigation, which his long series of falsehoods amply deserved. The account published by the *pole-man*, Duane, is utterly false. There were but two gentlemen who waited upon Wilson; one had been personally reflected upon by him. Having called this hopeful pupil of Duane to the door, he offered an amicable adjustment, provided the author were given up; this Wilson refused, upon which he received a most severe and complete flogging. No other person struck Wilson than Mr. ———. Every evening, since this affair, has exhibited a scene of confusion and uproar, which can only be equalled by democracy. An imported patriot named Denoon was sent to jail yesterday for presenting a pistol the evening before to the breast of another—Mark! this was a democrat! At his examination, he talked much, (and who among these scoundrels does not?) of his attachment to his adopted country, of his desire to support its laws, and of his hopes to be supported by them!

It is a convincing proof of the truth of what I have asserted, as to the number of persons who visited Mr. Wilson, that all the gentlemen, whom he had gathered at the magistrate's office by warrants, were dismissed because no cause of action appeared. The young men of Trenton feel hurt by the story in the Aurora, and have thought it necessary to contradict so infamous a falsehood. Perhaps our friends B. and C. would give this an insertion; it would oblige more than one of their subscribers."

Arrived, brig Sally, Edwards, Jamaica, 20 days.

Cleared, brig Jane, Logan, Kingston, (J.); Eliza and Sarah, Whitehead, St. Thomas; schooner Lydia, Watson, New-Orleans; Thetis, Geddes, St. Thomas; Hannah Loretta, Jenkins, Charleston; sloop Marion, Coarse, do.

Brig Charleston, Hughes, in 10 days, and schooner Rising Sun, Wing, in 8 days, both from hence, have arrived at Charleston.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Anthony Penson, upholsterer, was drowned in the Delaware, and yesterday, a sailor, who was working on board of a vessel, near Market-street wharf, fell from the yard arm, and met with the like unfortunate fate.

In addition to the common remedies, for suspended animation, the Galvanic influence, from one hundred plates of copper and zinc, six inches square, and the oxiginated muriatic acid gas were used in these cases, but without success. The former of these powers is considered as the criterion of life, for when a person is insensible to its stimulus, or when a very sensible part of the body, as the eye, will not move by its application, life is supposed to have completely ceased.

The oxymuriatic gas, has lately been highly spoken of, in cases of Asphyxia. Citizen Potel placed several drowned rats, within the sphere of the action of this gas, and they were speedily resuscitated; he repeated the experimet on the same rat, and on several cats, with equal success.

We are sorry to add to this account, that the apparatus of the Humane society, is so completely out of order, as to be of no use.

As more cases from drowning may occur, we will mention the mode of preparing the oxymuriatic gas.

Mix together about eight ounces of manganese, generally called magnus, and four ounces of common salt in an earthen vessel, and pour upon them two ounces of the oil of vitriol, and the air will be discharged. Let a portion of this air enter the valve of the bellows, along with the atmospheric air, which is used to inflate the lungs, and it will unite with the combustible matter of the blood, and give out a quantity of heat. A. B.

The subsequent article is copied from the London Star, of May 9; it will be found to contain many sensible and pertinent remarks:—"What is Bonaparte to gain by a war at present? The resources of his allies, as he himself acknowledges in his celebrated view of the republic, are exhausted. Without ships he cannot conquer our colonies. Of an invasion of Great Britain or Ireland, his chances are much smaller at present than they will be when he has raised a formidable navy.—Portugal he cannot attack, for the reason that baffled his views in 1801: he knows the colonies of Portugal would fall into our hands. He cannot extend his conquests in the Levant. While we have Malta, that is impossible. His influence over Spain, Holland and Switzerland, cannot be increased. The Italian states cannot become more submissive to him. If he shuts the harbors of Europe against our manufactures, we know, by experience, that his orders will be evaded. There remain no countries in Europe, which he can revolutionize and plunder. Should he attack Austria, Russia must make a common cause with her. He cannot now make the French fight to resist the Bourbon monarchy. What is he to lose by a war? The colonies of France and of her allies: we know that many of them wish to be restored to the British government. We know that the Spice islands have expressed a determination not to admit the Dutch. St. Domingo must, in case of a war, be forever lost to France. Italy, Spain, Holland, Flanders and Switzerland, long for an opportunity to shake off a yoke, which the late treatment of Holland has shewn to be heavier than their fears conceived. The recovery of the settlements in India would be impossible. Louisiana could not be possessed by France during war. The hopes of recovering her share of commerce would be removed, and her finances would, consequently be insufficient for hostile operations. From every view of the subject, it is plain, that if Bonaparte were actuated by the same motives which influence other men, he would find himself under the necessity of giving way to our demands—even had they gone the length to require possession of Malta in perpetuity. But he avowedly trusts so much to the blind goddess, that we cannot judge of him as we would of men in general, placed in similar circumstances, and we fear, notwithstanding the powerful motives which should induce compliance on his part, that he will prefer the chances of a war, with all its horrific augurs, to sacrificing certain points of ambition. As to Malta, we cannot avoid repeating, that the absolute retention of it is, in the present state of things, indispensable. Nothing but an unconditional possession of the island can secure not only the interest, but the honor of this country."

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.

Arrived, brig Active, Haynes, Cape-Francois; Franklin, Lyles, Lisbon; Enterprize, M'Cobb, Jamaica.

Cleared, brig Experiment, Eve, Jamaica; schooner Adventure, Pritchard, Barbados; Young Lion, Lucket, do.

# FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *July* 22.

A letter from a gentleman in Trinidad, to the editors of the Federal Gazette, dated June 17, says, "An extremely appropriate address (to governor Fullarton) has been prepared, and subscribed by almost every inhabitant interested in the welfare of the island and friendly to the immediate adoption of a British system. Some hundreds of the inhabitants, foreigners as well as British, have already added their signatures. Their wishes are for the trial by jury, the protection of the habeas corpus act, the magna charta, and the glorious bill of rights—which we have every reason to believe our worthy and patriotic governor will exert his interest with the ministry to obtain from our beloved sovereign forthwith."

The emperor of Russia has employed a celebrated physician and chymist, named Buttaz, to make a tour of that immense empire, for the purpose of extending the vaccine inoculation.

CAUTION!

One gentleman only, had 55 dollars, in 5 dollar bank notes, crossed at the bank of Baltimore this forenoon. They were all of the letter X, of that bank, similar to those which have been heretofore described, and had been transmitted to him in a letter from Virginia.

As a proof of the increasing civilization of the Turks, it is mentioned that there are now eight printing presses in Constantinople, partly supported by occasional presents from the Sultan—hitherto they have been confined to works of lexicography.

*Origin of the Cow-Pox.*

Dr. Loy has by experiment confirmed the hypothesis of Dr. Jenner on this subject, which has hitherto gained little credit among medical men, on account of its not having been confirmed by the experiments instituted to examine its validity. Dr. Loy, however, was induced to repeat those experiments, from being informed that a surgeon of his acquaintance had met with two cases of vesicular eruptions on the hands of farriers, who had been employed in dressing the heels of horses affected with grease; and that by inoculation from one of these vesicules, a regular cow-pox pustule was produced on the arm of a child. His first experiments were made with some of the matter from the cases above mentioned, which he not only found to produce a regular cow pox pustule on the arm of a child, but to be capable, by inoculation, of generating the disease on the udder of a cow, from which it could be transfered to the human subject.

WARM BATHING.

[*The following observations, on the salubrity of* Warm Bathing, *are extracted from an essay of count Rumford.*]

"Had I any hopes of being able, by any thing I could say, to prevail on the inhabitants of this island (England) to adopt more generally a practice which so many nations have considered as a most rational luxury, and which no doubt is as conducive to health, as it is essential to personal cleanliness, I should think my time well employed were I to write a volume in recommendation of warm bathing.

"If a perfectly free circulation of the blood, brought on and kept up for a certain time, without any violent muscular exertion, and consequently without any expence of strength, be conducive to health, in that case warm bathing must be wholesome, and so far from weakening the constitution, must tend very powerfully to strengthen it.

"Among those nations where warm bathing has been most generally practised, and where the effects of it have of course been best known, no doubts have ever been entertained of its being very beneficial to health; and no body can doubt of its being pleasant and agreeable in a high degree.

"It was by accident I was led, about two years ago, to consider this subject with that attention which it appears to me to deserve; and I then made an experiment on myself, the result of which I really think very interesting, and of sufficient importance to deserve being made known to the public.

"The waters of Harrowgate, in Yorkshire, being recommended to me by my physician, I went there in the month of July, 1800, and remained there 2 months. I began with drinking the waters, at the well, every morning, and with bathing in them, warmed to about 96 of Fahrenheit's thermometer, every third day, at my lodgings.

"At first I went into the bath at about ten o'clock in the evening, and remained in it from ten to fifteen minutes; and immediately on coming out of it, went to bed, my bed having been well warmed, with a view to prevent my taking cold.

"Having pursued this method some time, and finding myself frequently feverish and restless after bathing, I accidentally, in conversation, mentioned the circumstance to an intelligent gentleman, who happened to lodge in the house, and who had long been in the habit of visiting Harrowgate every year. He advised me to change my hour of bathing; and to stay longer in the bath; and, above all, to avoid going into a warmed bed on coming out of it. I followed his advice, and shall have reason all my life to thank him for it.

"I now went into the bath regularly every third day, about two hours before dinner, and staid in half an hour; and on coming out of it, instead of going into a warm bed, I merely had myself wiped perfectly dry, and dressing myself in a bed gown, I retired to my room, where I remained till dinner time.

"The good effects produced by this change of method were too striking not to be remarked and remembered. I was no longer troubled with any of those feverish heats after bathing which I experienced before; and so far from feeling *chilly*, or being particularly sensible to cold on coming out of the bath, I always found myself less sensible to cold after bathing than before. I even observed repeatedly and invariably, that the glow of health, and pleasing flow of spirits, which resulted from the full and free circulation of the blood, which bathing had brought on, continued for many hours; and never was followed by any thing like that distressing languor which always succeeds to an artificial increase of circulation, and momentary flow of spirits, which are produced by stimulating medicines.

"I regularly found that I had a better appetite for my dinner on those days when I bathed than on those days when I did not bathe; and also, that I had a better digestion, and better spirits; and was stronger to endure fatigue; and less sensible to cold in the afternoon and evening.

"As these favorable results appeared to be quite regular and constant, I was induced to proceed to a more decisive experiment. I now began to bathe every *second day*; and finding that all the advantageous effects which I had before experienced from warm bathing still continued, I was encouraged to go one step further; and I now began to bathe *every day*.

"This experiment was thought to be very hazardous, by many persons at Harrowgate, and even by the physician, who did not much approve of my proceedings; but as no inconvenience of any kind appeared to result from it, and as I found myself growing stronger every day, and gaining fresh health, activity and spirits, I continued the practice, and actually bathed *every day*, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for half an hour, in a bath at the temperature of 96 and 97 of Fahrenheit's scale, during *thirty-five days*.

"The salutary effects of this experiment were perfectly evident to all those who were present and saw the progress of it, and the advantages I received from it have been permanent. The good state of health, which I have since enjoyed, I ascribe to it entirely. But it is not merely on account of the advantages which I happened to derive from warm bathing, which rendered me so warm an advocate for the practice. Exclusive of the wholesomeness of the warm bath, the luxury of bathing is so great, and the tranquil state of mind and body which follows it is so exquisitely delightful, that I think it quite impossible to recommend it too strongly, if we consider it merely as a rational and elegant refinement.

GEN. BERNADOTTE.

*The French ambassador to America.*

During the American war Bernadotte was a soldier, and the revolution found him a serjeant in the regiment called La Vieille Marine, quartered at Marseilles, where Mirabeau and the Orleans faction corrupted his loyalty, and made him one of their tools to disorganize the king's army; both in the barracks and in the clubs, he soon became a *patriotic* orator and a famous Jacobin; to reward his many civil actions he was by Robespierre promoted, and by the directory confirmed in the rank of a general of division; and during the campaigns of 1795, '96 and '97, he commanded a division under general Jourdan.

After the peace of Campo Formio, he was nominated French ambassador to the court of Vienna; but the Austrian government being yet unaccustomed to the language and manners of grenadier ambassadors, did not much relish the conduct and behavior of this directorial emissary, who abused the emperor's ministers, insulted the emperor himself, and the loyalty of his subjects, by exhibiting in a threatening manner, in the spring of 1798, the French national colors in the windows and over the gates of his hotel; this conduct was resented by the people of Vienna, and accusing, as the French always do, insults provoked as insults meditated, he insisted on the dismission of the Austrian minister baron Thugut, whom neither French money could corrupt, nor French intrigue blind as to the real interest of his country.

His demand not being complied with, he left Vienna as Lasnes left Portugal; but the continent was not yet enslaved and degraded enough to suffer revolutionary abuses to be added to diplomatic offences, and, therefore, Bernadotte did not return *a-la*-Lasnes.

In 1799, he was made a minister of the war department, which place he was soon obliged to resign for want of capacity; in December the same year, Bonaparte appointed him commander in chief of the army in the western departments; and the rebel to Louis XVI. and the faithful subject to Robespierre, Barras, Merlin and Rewbel, became at once, the most submissive slave to Bonaparte.

This is the person lately nominated ambassador to the United States of America. As formerly, both in military and civil employments, he always has acted more upon the offensive than on the defensive, it is hoped the Americans will prepare themselves in time to parry his manœuvres against their interest or their independence; and that this PACIFIC and AMIABLE ambassador from the great nation, will one day meet with the same political defeat at Philadelphia, as he met with at Vienna.

## Port of Baltimore.

*ENTERED,*

Schr. Ranger, Crowell, St. Andrews, N.S.
Enterprize, Holmes, New-York
Sloop Ranger, Randall, Rochester, Mass.

*CLEARED,*

Ship Susanna, Forrester, Charleston

☞ *The Baltimore Independent Blues are ordered to meet at the usual place of parade* to-morrow evening, *at 5 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in good order.*

*By order of the captain,*
*D. A. SMITH, Sec'y.*

*July 22.*

## St. George's Society.

☞ *The Society of the Sons of St. George are requested to attend their quarterly meeting on* Saturday, *the 23d inst. at Wm. Evans's, at 7 o'clock, P. M.*

*JOHN STEELL, Sec'y.*

*July 21.* d3t


## To Let,

*And possession given immediately,*

The STORE and CELLAR No. 140, Baltimore-street, lately occupied by M. & J. Conrad & Co. Enquire at No. 138, next door.

June 22. eo


## Notice.

☞ *The committee appointed by the grocers, at an adjourned meeting held at Mr. Wyant's tavern on Monday, the 11th instant, to wait on the sugar-refiners of this city, request a general attendance of the grocers, at the same place, on* Monday evening next, *at 8 o'clock, in order that they may lay before them the result of their business.*

*July 20.*

## *Baltimore, June 28, 1803.*

IN consequence of a notice in the newspapers relating to the improvement of turnpike roads leading to Baltimore town, a meeting was held this day at Bryden's tavern, where a number of persons attended from the city and county of Baltimore—

EDWARD JOHNSTON, in the chair,
SOLOMON ETTING, secretary.

*Resolved*, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to report to an adjourned meeting, the proper steps to be pursued, in order to promote the object contemplated. On proceeding to ballot, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
WILLIAM COOK,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton,
DAVID M'MECHEN,
JONATHAN ELLICOTT,
ELIAS ELLICOTT,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
WILLIAM OWINGS.

Adjourned to the first Monday in August next, then to meet at Bryden's tavern, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.


## Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

*At 11 o'clock, on the falls, in front of the church adjoining Phipot's bridge, will be sold on terms which will then be made known,*

186 boxes of LEMONS.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

July 22.

## Sale by Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY,

*The 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Henry Browne, No. 164, Market-street, for the benefit of his creditors, agreeably to his assignment, will commence the sale of*

His entire Stock of Groceries, consisting of wines, spirits, porter in hogsheads and barrels, salad oil, raisins, pickles, &c &c.

A quantity of prime tobacco, manufactured and in leaf

Bath, temple and counting house stoves; shop furniture, &c. &c The whole on a liberal credit.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

July 22

## *Bills of Exchange on London,*

For sale by

RICHARDSON & MERRYMAN.

July 22. eo3t

## Lost,

A pair of silver-mounted SPECTACLES—for which a handsome reward will be given if left with the printers hereof.

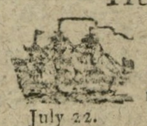
July 22. d3t||

## Wanted,

A healthy comfortable place in the country, about two miles from town, to board three children, with their nurse. Apply to the printers.

July 22 eo8t

## Hu. Thompson



*Wants to Charter*

A VESSEL

Of about 1000 barrels burthen, to a port in the W. Indies.

July 22. d3t||

## *Wanted to Purchase immediately,*

A SCHOONER

Of from 4 to 6 o barrels burthen—the pilot boat construction will be preferred.

D. C. STEWART & Co.

*Who have just received,*

20 tons best Campeachy Logwood.

*And have on hand,*

Cognac and French brandy
London particular and London market wine
Muscovado sugars, fresh rice, and
100 bolts of the best Russia duck.

July 22. d3t

## For Boston,

The sloop LAUREL,

*E. Bassett, master;*

Three hundred barrels will be taken on freight. Apply to the master on board, or to

WALES & CLOPPER,
No. 15, Bowly's wharf.

July 22. d3t§

## For New-York,

The remarkably fine new Schooner

ENTERPRIZE,

William Holmes, master;

Having part of her cargo engaged ready to go on board, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the master on board, at Smith's wharf, or ISAIAH MANKIN,

*Who has received by said vessel and for sale,*

18 tons plaister Paris, of superior quality
24 barrels Mackerel, and
A few thousand feet white Pine Boards.

July 22. d3t-eo3t

## Wanted,

A MILLER capable of taking charge of a merchant mill 16 miles distant from town—none need apply but such as can come well recommended for sobriety, industry, and a knowledge of the business—to such a one liberal wages would be given. Apply to the printers.

July 21. d


FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

*Messrs. Yundt and Brown,*

I BEG leave, through the medium of your paper, to correct a mistake made by me in an advertisement on the 12th instant; and to offer every atonement and apology in my power, to a worthy and respectable citizen, whose character, as a merchant, might thereby sustain an undeserved injury. It became my duty to call a meeting of the creditors of WILLIAM ASHWELL, but by some unaccountable error, the name was written by me WILLIAM ASHMAN. The mistake was immediately corrected in the advertisement; but I have, nevertheless, thought it my duty to come publicly forward, to remove effectually from the *name* & *character* of *Mr. Ashman*, every doubt which that publication could possibly have created; and to request that he may accept of this note as a proof of my regret for having inadvertantly implicated him in any manner. You will please to continue it in your paper as often as may seem pleasing or necessary to him.

SAMUEL LYON.

July 14. d10t