The hot baths used over all Egypt, and the manner of bathing described; with observations on the benefits arising from them; on the practice of the women who bathe once or twice a week; and comparisons between these baths and those of the ancient Greeks. From Monsieur SAVARY's letters on Egypt.

GRAND CAIRO.

"The hot baths, known in the remotest ages, and celebrated by Homer, who paints the manners of his times, have here preserved all their allurements and salubrity; necessity has rendered them common in a country where perspiration is abundant; and pleasure has preserved the practice. Mahomet, who knew their utility, has made the use of them a religious precept. They have been superficially described by most travellers; but as the habit I am in of frequenting them has given me leisure to examine them attentively, I shall endeavor to be more particular and satisfactory. *(a)*

The first apartment at entering the bath is a great chamber, in the form of a rotunda, with an open roof, to let the pure air circulate freely. A spacious alcove carpeted is carried round, and divided into compartments, in which the bathers leave their clothes. In the center is a fountain, which plays into a reservoir, and has a pleasing effect.

When undressed, a napkin is tied round the middle; sandals are put on, and a narrow passage is entered, where the heat first begins to be felt; the door shuts, and twenty paces further a second opens, which is the entrance to a passage at right ancles with the first. Here the heat augments, and those who fear to expose themselves too suddenly to its effects, stop some time in a marble hall before they enter. The bath itself is a spacious vaulted chamber, paved and lined with marble; beside it, are four small rooms: a vapor continually rises from a fountain and cistern of hot water, with which the burnt perfumes mingle *(b)*.

The bathers are not, as in France, imprisoned in a kind of tub, where the body cannot rest at its ease; but reclining on a spread sheet, and the head supported on a small pillow, they freely take what posture they please, while clouds of odoriferous vapor envelope and penetrate every pore.

Having reposed thus some time, a gentle moisture diffuses itself over the body; a servant comes, gently presses and turns the bather, and when the limbs are flexible, makes the joints crack without trouble; then *masses* (*c*) and seems to knead the body without giving the slightest sensation of pain.

This done he puts on a stuff glove and continues rubbing long, and freeing the skin of the patient, which is quite wet, from every kind of scaly obstruction, and all imperceptible particles that clog the pores till it becomes as smoth as satin; he then conducts the bather into a cabinet, pours a lather of perfumed soap on the head, and retires.

The ancients honored their guests still more, and treated them after a more voluptuous manner. While Telemachus was at the court of Nestor(*d*), "the beauteous Polycaste, youngest of the daughters of the king of Pylos, led the son of Ulysses to the bath, washed him with her own hands, and having rubbed his body with precious ointments, clothed him in rich garments and a shinning mantle." Nor were Pisistratus and Telemachus worse treated in the palace of Menelaus(*e*) the beauties of which having admired, "they were conducted to marble basons, in which the bath was prepared, where beauteous slaves washed them, rubbed them with odorous oils and clothed them in fine garments, and magnificent furred robes."

The room into which the bather retires has two water cocks, one for cold, the other for hot water; and he washes himself. The attendant presently returns with a depilatory pomatum (*f*), which instantly eradicates hair wherever applied. It is in general use both with men and women in Egypt.

Being well washed and purified, the bather is wrapped up in hot linen, and follows his guide through various windings which lead to the outward apartment, while this insensible transition from heat to cold prevents all inconvenience (*g*). Being come to the alcove, a bed is ready prepared, on which the person no sooner lies down than a boy comes, and begins to press with his delicate hand all parts of the body, in order to dry them perfectly: the linen is once more changed, and the boy gently rubs the callous skin of the feet with pumice-stone, then brings a pipe and Moka coffee(*h*).

Coming from a bath filled with hot vapour, in which excessive perspiration bedewed every limb, into a spacious apartment and the open air, the lungs expand and respire with pleasure: well kneaded, and as it were regenerated, the blood circulates freely, the body feels a voluptous ease, a flexibility till then unknown, a lightness as if relieved from some enormous weight, and the man almost fancies himself newly born and beginning first to live. A glowing consciousness of existence diffuses itself to the very extremities; and while thus yielding to the most delighful sensations, ideas of the most pleasing kind pervade and fill the soul: the imagination wanders through worlds which itself embellishes, every where drawing pictures of happines and delight. If life be only a succession of ideas, the vigor, the rapidity, with which the memory then retraces all the knowledge of the man, would lead us to believe that the two hours of delicious calm which succeed bathing, are an age.

Such, sir, are these baths, the use of which was so strongly recommended by the ancients, and the pleasures of which the Egyptians still enjoy. Here they prevent or exterminate rheumatism, catarrhs, and those diseases of the skin which the want of perspiration occasions. Here they find a radical cure for that fatal disease which attacks the powers of generation, and the remedies for which are so dangerous in Europe.(*i*.) Here they rid themselves of those uncomfortable sensati ns, so common among other nations, who have not the same regard to cleanliness.

The women are passionately fond of these baths, whither they go at least once a week, taking with them slaves accustomed to the office. More sensual than men, after the usual process they wash the body, and particularly the head, with rose-water. There their attendants braid their long black hair, with which, instead of powder and pomatum, they mingle precious essences. There they blacken the rim of the eye-lid, arch the brows with *cohel*,(*k*) and stain the nails of their hands and feet of a golden yellow with *henna*(*l*). Their linen and their robes having been passed through the sweet vapor of aloes wood, and their dressing ended, they remain in the outward apartment, and pass the day in feasting, while singing girls come and dance, and sing soothing airs, or recount amorous adventures.

The days of bathing are festive days among the Egyptian women; they deck themselves magnificently, and under the long veil and mantle which hide them from the public eye, wear the richest stuffs. They undress themselves in presence of each other, and their vanity extends to their very drawers, which in winter are made of stuffs inwove with silk and gold, and in summer of worked muslin. Ruffles and lace are unknown to them, but their shifts are made of cotton and silk, as light and transparent as gauze. Rich sashes of cassimir(*m*) bind up their floating robes, and two crescents of fine pearls sparkle amidst the black hair that shades their temples, while diamonds enrich the Indian handkerchief with which they bind their brows. Such are the Georgians and Circassians, whom the Turks purchase for their wives. They are neat to excess, and walk in an atmosphere of perfumes; and though their luxury is hidden from the public, it surpasses that of the European women in their own houses.

The excessive jealousy of the Turks makes them pretend, that in this warm climate, where nature is so powerful and women are irresistably prone to pleasure, an intercourse between the sexes would be dangerous; they therefore abuse the right of strength, and hold them in slavery, though they thereby increase the violence of their passions, and make them ready to seize the first opportunity of retaliation: ignorant, no doubt, that though free women may be won, slaves need no winning.

NOTES.

(a) I have seen the baths of the principal cities of Egypt; they are all made on the same plan, seldom differing, except in size; thus an exact description of one will include the others.

(b) Perfumes are only burnt when it is the desire of the persons bathing. By mingling with the vapor they produce a most agreeable effect.

(c) Masser comes from the Arabic verb *masses*, which signifies to touch lightly.

(d) Odyssey, Book III.

(e) Odyssey, Book IV.

(f) Made from a mineral called *rusma*, of a dark brown colour. The Egyptians give it a slight burning, then add an equal quantity of slack lime, and knead them up with water. This grey paste will make the hair fall off in three minutes, without giving the slightest pain.

(g) Delicate people stop some time in the chamber next the bath, that they may feel no inconvenience by going too suddenly into the air. The pores being exceedingly open, they keep themselves warm all day, and in winter stay within doors.

(h) The whole expence of bathing thus to me was half a crown: but the common people go simply to perspire in the bath, wash themselves, and give three half-pence or two pence at departing.

(i) Tournefort, who had taken the vapour bath at Constantinople, where they are much less careful than at Grand Cairo, thinks they injure the lungs; but longer experience would have convinced him of his error. There are no people who practise this bathing more than the Egyptians, nor any to whom such diseases are less known. They are almost wholy unacquainted with pulmonic complaints.

(k) Tin, burnt with gall-nuts, which the Turkish women use to blacken and arch the eye-brows.

(l) A shrub common in Egypt, which bears some resemblance to a privet.—The leaves, chopped and applied to the skin, give it a bright yellow color.

(m) The wool of Cassimire is the finest in the world, surpassing silk itself. The sashes made from it cost about five and twenty pounds each; they are usually embroidred at both ends, and though three French ells long, and one wide, may be drawn through a ring.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Holland Duck L. AB. A. and C. of superior quality

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A large supply of Paper, consisting of Post, Foolscap and Super Royal, and

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MARK PRINGLE.

August 7. 609t

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The address of the Society of Constitutional Republicans in Philadelphia to the republicans of Pennsylvania, being concluded in yesterday's paper, we may venture to appeal to our readers for the truth of what, at the commencement of the publication, we advanced respecting it. That it is a masterly piece of eloquence, and that it contains matter highly important and not less true, must be admitted. Mr. Dallas is said to be the author of it; and as a literary composition it would do credit to any man. We now offer to our readers a letter from our correspondent Corregidor, which we have had by us for some days. He seems to have taken a very correct view of the subject; and in our opinion there is not an assertion in his letter which does not come home to the addressers and their conduct with all the force of truth.

CORREGIDOR's 1st. LETTER.

To Messrs. Dallas and his Fellow addressers of Philadelphia.

"Every thing seems out of nature in this strange chaos of levity and ferocity, and of all sorts of crimes jumbled together with all sorts of follies. In viewing this monstrous tragick-comic scene, the most opposite passions necessarily succeed, and sometimes mix with each other in the mind; alternate contempt and indignation; alternate laughter and tears; alternate scorn and horror."—

BURKE.

MANY ethical writers have maintained the certainty of retribution even here below, upon the grounds of divine justice, and the moral fitness of things; and indeed it would be hazardous to deny that experience very frequently serves to prove the truth of that proposition. The man, who in his passage through life has not wasted his intellects upon barren vacuity, but on the contrary exercised them in observing human actions and sufferings, and investigating their causes, will find little difficulty to recollect many examples which tend to confirm that opinion; many instances where nature seems to march out of her usual track, in order to accomplish the business of retribution, and in which the conduct of the actors cannot be otherwise accounted for, than by a reference to the will of the Most High, in his justice, bringing home retribution to the doors of men. Shakespear, the poet of inspiration, makes his murderous Macbeth avow his consciousness of that truth—"even-handed justice returns the ingredients of our poisoned chalice to our own lips"—and lady Macbeth herself, merciless, unrelenting, and unappallable tho' she be pourtrayed, is made by that master of the human passions, to exhibit even in her sleep a tremendous testimony to the truth of that doctrine. There is another kind of retribution too, which is not always postponed beyond the grave. Just and injured, as well as wicked men, often receive it in this world by means out of the reach of calculation or hope, and at times when least expected. The political transactions of your state, gentlemen, present at this moment a monumental proof of both. Even-handed justice now dashes the contents of your own poisoned chalice in the faces of you and your party, as it did in those of the wicked Thane of Cawdor, and his more wicked wife. The virtuous Duncan, "who bore his faculties so meek," could not receive retribution here for murder. But the federalists are now receiving retribution for their wrongs in the mutual exposure and disgrace of their divided wrongers, & in the return of that public good opinion, and confidence of which those wrongers despoiled them.

If the misconduct of governor M'Kean, and of you, gentlemen, his partizans, had its sources in ignorance and error, and its limits within the narrow compass of ordinary, every-day evil, the situation in which you are all involved, would entitle you, perhaps, to commisseration. For assuredly seldom has misery more emphatical fallen to the share of a party—never much greater distress been felt, or even imagined, than yours must be, if you have hearts capable of feeling any thing. Your daring and unprincipled ambition has, in the present contest, precipitated you into a delemma, in which you cannot lay claim to justice for yourselves, without confessing your injustice to others—in which you cannot contend with your adversaries, without insisting upon those very truths which you had once, and but lately, the presumption to deny—and without taking ground upon those very principles which you then endeavored to counteract: in which, if you are victorious, you will owe your success to the exposure and reprobation of those very political enormities in your enemies, by which you yourselves rose to power over others; and in which, if you fall, you will fall beneath the wounds of that very poisoned poignard which you whetted and drugged for the best and noblest of your fellow-citizens, and with which you drove them from their appropriate ground in the state. Not a sentence—no, not one solitary sentence of just condemnation, have you yet pronounced, or can you ever pronounce, against them, without passing sentence of death upon your own political character; not a disclosure can you make of their evil designs, in which you must not as loudly proclaim your own previous improbity; not a dash of the brush of shame can you draw across their escutchion, without emblazoning the pollution of your own political bearings. While on the other hand, they may truly tell you that the wrongs with which you charge them, were taught to them by yourselves; and that for acting as they do, they have your most virtuous lessons, and most honorable example; that they have only got possession, by means of your own cunning and waywardly contrived stratagems, of the toils and traps which you had yourselves laid for others: that you cannot complain of being treated by them in that very kind, in which you, (with their honest participation and aid) treated your better fellow-citizens: And if you should assert that you are more wise, or more virtuous than they, they will tell you, in return, that that is the very reason why, (according to your own precedent) they ought to overcome you; since you, by the very same means, overcame men still more wise and more virtuous than yourselves. Finally, whether you are vanquished or victorious, there will arise from the event, this bitter course to gnaw your bosom—that in your contentions you have borne testimony to, and by your avowed declarations in your address, established, beyond refutation, the purity and the wisdom of the federal government; and that if you happen to succeed, you will succeed only by a recurrence to, and recognition of the principles of the federalists; and if you fall, you will fall by those very practices upon the public mind and credulity, against which they have, for years with a loud and incessant voice, warned the country, and more particularly warned your party, under the prophetic denunciation of that very penalty with which you are now threatened, and which I much fear, you will soon undergo. May God, for the country's sake, (not your's) avert the omen.

In such circumstances, not to extend pity to you, would be unpardonable, if it were not criminal to entertain pity for state delinquents, who to gratify a perverted, unprincipled ambition, have by their daring and profligate experiments, bro't their state to the verge of ruin. You are out of the pale of pity!—You have robbed liberty of her best topics of defense, by urging her into incurable licentiousnes first, and betraying her into hazard of the most foul pollution. You have put the good men of your fellow citizens to the cruel alternative of giving up the government of their country into the hands of vice, madness, and blank ignorance, or of supporting the authors of those very pernicious measures, which brought it to that doubtful, hazardous and dangerous cast of the die; to submit the dearest rights of their state either to a misguided populace. and their misguiders, on the one hand, or, on the other, to those who instigated those persons to misguide that populace, and betrayed them into ruin. Yes! For no other purpose than the gratification of a mere selfish passion, compounded of low minded ambition, and worse, sordid avarice, you impregnated them with that very democratical spirit which you, in your very able address have so forcibly deprecated—deprecated, not because it is vicious but because it vexes you: You instigated the people to change; you urged them to endless innovation; you inflamed them into turbulence, without any cause, and irritated them beyond the demand of any provocation—you have contributed to suspend the public happiness, and to disturb the peace and order of the commonwealth; to extinguish confidence, and to interrupt social fellowship and harmony; and, if you have not actually destroyed all those comforts, it is only because rival architects in ruin have taken the work out of your hands, and suggested to you that you may as well save the state if you can, since they, not you, would now profit by its destruction.

Appeals to the people are always hazardous experiments. Nothing but great and stupendous danger can justify them at any time—and even in such cases, they should be constructed so as to allay, not inflame their passions & presumption—they should be calculated not to infuse into them vain, indefinite and exaggerated notions of abstract rights; but to awaken them to a just sense of their practical duties. Gentlemen, there never was a period in the world's history when there was so little occasion for such things, as that very time when you and the party in which your present adversaries were joint actors with you, had, for your own private purposes, recourse to them, irritating and exasperating the public mind. Those very practices are now turned upon yourselves, and you are compelled to appeal to the people against them, on the principles, and almost in the very words in which the federalists were obliged to appeal against you.

Never was there a more true picture, few more able painted than that given of your adversaries in your address. Few have there been more highly decorated with rich and appropriate drapery, or placed in a more marking attitude; seldom has a likeness more strong, more faithful, been pourtrayed; but remember gentlemen, it is a likeness of your former selves not less than of that precious progency of your's, the present body jacobin of Pennsylvania. This was inevitable. Even the talents of Mr. Dallas, tho' well suited to such things, could not make it otherwise. It is not in human cunning to draw a likeness of the former that would not resemble the latter; or to display the badness of the one, without describing, with equal truth and force the political improbity of the other. CORREGIDOR.

Lots to Leafe.

THE fubfcriber has fome few lots remaining, to leafe, *near the new market*, if immediate application is made.

He has alfo for fale,

A fet of Kraft's patent STILLS, with all the troughs, conductors, &c. &c neceffary thereto.

DANIEL LAMMOT.

N. B. *He will difpofe of his STILL-HOUSE. It is well calculated for a Chandlery, Brewery, &c. &c.* May 11. w5t

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

SALEM, August 19.

Arrived, brig Aurora, Webb, Lisbon, 45 days. Left, July 1, brig Sally, Cawell, of Boston, to sail next day for Bordeaux; schr. Andromeda. Baker, of Boston, for Tangiers in 3 days; ship Hero, Rea, of New-York, for the Isle of May; ship Mercury, Thompson, for New-York in 20 days; ships Robert, Alcorn; and Susan, Loring, for Norfolk in 8 days; brig Eliza, Bacon, of Dartmouth; *brig John, Craig, of Baltimore;* schr. Trio, Storey, of Boston. Spoke, July 23, in lat. 44, 37, long. 35, the ship Damascotta, Buckingham, 16 days from Wiscasset for Dublin. August 7, in lat. 41, 47, long. 63, the brig Telemachus, Frye, 5 days from Salem for Mocha.

Also, brig Edwin, Rice, Bordeaux, 45 days. Left, July 3, brigs Hope, Cochrane, of Wilmington; brig Aurora, Mark, of Norfolk; Caroline, Young, of Boston; ships Trent, Rinker, New-Orleans; Woodrop Sims, Davis, Norfolk; Sarah, Sutton, New-Orleans; brigs Ranger, Hooper, Boston; Edward, Lombard, do.: *Phœbe, Abrahams, Baltimore*; ships Boston Packet, Wing, Boston; Zulema, Alston, Philadelphia; Hazen, Watts, Boston; Moultrie, Gallagher, New-York; Sarah & Susan, Marriner, ditto; Nancy, Olcott, ditto; Missouri, Gallagher, Philadelphia; Three Sisters, Clark, Charleston; Enterprize, Thompson; Hamilton, Waterson; and Eugenia, Fleming, all for New-York; brigs Adventure, Stowell, of do.; Neptune, Lathrop, ditto; Nereide, Bradford, Boston; Washington, Ledet, New-York; Shipwright, Doak, 39 days from Boston, was detained 2 days by the ice, but fortunately got clear without any damage; schr. Eagle, Cross, of Hingham. July 8, was boarded by a British sloop of war, and had one man impressed who had no protection, otherwise treated politely. July 16, spoke the *ship Roboreus, 19 days from Baltimore for Bordeaux.*

Same day, arrived brig Vengeance, capt. Ward Chipman, 42 days from the Isle of May. Left there, ship Alexander, Roche, for Boston, in 4 days; and schr. Franklin Jenkins, of Hudson, for Bonavista in 10 days. Aug. 10, lat. 40, long. 65, 30, spoke brig Merrimack, of Amesbury, 10 days from Norfolk for Falmouth in England. In lat. 28, long. 67, saw 5 sail of English battle ships, said to be cruising for a Spanish ship, of which they received intelligence.

Arrived brig Sukey, capt. Henry Prince, 63 days from Marseilles, and 50 from Gibraltar——No ship News——capt. P. informs, that one of the Tripolitan corsairs had been captured by an American frigate.

BOSTON, August 19.

PERKIN'S STEREOTYPE BILLS.

It is a remark which justice to the merit of Mr. Perkins and general interest require should be made public, that since the banks in this part of the country have most of them, adopted his Stereotype printed bills, those hordes of counterfeiters, who formerly perplexed us, have either relinquished their iniquitous trade, or fled to the southward, where bills are still made on the old plain, and of course, liable to be counterfeited, as in fact, we find they are.

We have attentively examined the process of making stereotype plates for bank bills, and are confident that Mr. Perkins, having delivered up his plates to the charge of some bank, could not himself counterfeit his own work. The uncertain degree of expansion and contraction which takes place in preparing the steel, used in making his plates destroys the possibility of imitation, by any system; and in his last improvement, he has combined with his own talents, as a dye-sinker, the best execution he could command in etching and engraving. The discovery is invaluable, and promises to command universal attention from that strongest of all motives to patronage—*the interest of those concerned.*

Arrived, ship Weymouth, Rich, Isle of France, 110 days. Left there, April 30, ship Columbia, Dickson, of Philadelphia, put back leaky; James, Campbell, N. York, to sail in 3 weeks; Indus, Merick, Boston, to sail in 15 days; ship George Washington, Torris, of Philadelphia, for Batavia; Alkomac, Henry, of Boston for Sumatra; Montezuma, Isaacs, of Boston for Canton; Elizabeth, Latimer, of Philadelphia for the Read Sea; John Farfield, of Salem, destination unknown; schr. ——, Matthews; ship Charles, Percival, of Boston, from Bordeaux, just arrived. Spoke, a Swedish brig from New-York, for St. Barts; had met with a gale of wind and had lost her water off deck; had a number of passengers on board; ship Eleanor, Randall, of Providence, 3 days from Boston for the Havana. Several Swedish vessels were detained at the Isle of France.

Same day, via quarantine, brig Midas, Brien, Havana, 25 days.

Same day—schr Columbia, Straffin, Turks Island, 27 days. Spoke nothing. Left no American vessels. Sailed in co schr. Lyon, Silke, for New-York. Brig Minerva, Sanger, for Norwhich, sailed previous. Sloop George, of Norfolk, was cut out of T. I. by a French privateer. She is said to be worth 12,000 dollars.

Same day—in the outer harbour, ship Juno, from Isle of France; sailed May 18. The former capt. Bates and Mr. Henry Bridge, were left at the Isle of France sick. Died of the crew of the Juno. Wm Travers, John Jones, and Thomas Mercy.—The two first died in March; the last yesterday.