bly not open the conjuror himself, under that, which he, handing on the floor, continues muttering and grumbling from side until the hours return. During this period they are obliged to abstain from food and drink, otherwise their prayers would be of no avail; they are however, allowed to drink; which privilege they indulge in a high degree, and are frequently so fuddled as to be rendered unfit for devotion. Some of the conjurors accompany the rite with their boats, which pleases them very much, as they have their protectors near at hand. Nevertheless I was told (says our correspondent) that in one of the preceding festivals, a diver fell his victim by the shark, when the head conjuror was called to an account for the accident, he replied, that an idol which had just come from the south, who, from envy and malice, occasioned this disaster, by a counter conjuration, which made fruitless his skill, and which he was informed of too late; but he afterwards flewed his superiority, by enchantment, or thank to effectually, that though they appeared to moft of the divers, they were unable to open their mouths. During my stay, continues our Correspondent, I was informed of this kind happened. If a shark is seen the divers immediately make a signal, which on perceiving, all the boats return immediately. A diver who treed upon a human carcass, and was found which it was thought the shark by a shark; consequently made the island signal, which called all the boats to return; for which he afterwards was punished. The largest and most perfect pearl taken last season, was about the size of a small pistol bullet.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING POST.

An Essay to illustrate the First Principles of Galvanic Electricity and Perkinism, by William Pigrum, of Tenterden Kent.

As Electricity is a science of which moft persons have some knowledge, I shall barely obtrude, that the application of it to medical purposes have been so extensive, that instances are recorded, where the blind have been restored to their sight, the deaf made to hear, and the palsied to leap and health. This science has also furnished us with a mode of securing buildings from the awful effects of lightning, by the employment of metallic conductors. Nor as useful improvements are not much as the interesting science has been cultivated by Franklin, Priestly, Ferguson, Cavallo, and many other great men, it may be had to be yet in its infancy.

This short view of electricity leads me to a more recent discovery connected with the same subject, and which is usually termed *Galvanic Electricity*, from profession of the discoverer. —This new science has explained to us, that certain metals have an influence on animals, and so powerful indeed as to induce some diseases to contract, and to evince other symptoms of life, even after the animal is dead! it has also informed us that a peculiar arrangement of metals may be made to produce a sensation not unlike a shock by the discharge of a Leyden Jar. The method by which this left extraordinary phenomenon is produced is simple; but the manner of accounting for it upon philosophic principles is unsettled. The following is an early mode of producing the effect; being provided with 40, 50, or even 100 pieces of zinc (the more the better) and the size of half a crown, and as many half crowns, or plain pieces of silver of that size; pile them up in a convenient wooden frame, to prevent their falling, in the following order—zink, silver, then a piece of fine foreign paper, soaked in salt and water. About the size of the metals; then zink, silver, paper, and so on alternately until a pile is formed, consisting of 40, 50, or more of such; placing the end of one hand to the zink at the bottom of the pile, and a finger of the other hand to the silver at the top, the fingers being previously wetted with the salt and water, and a small electric shock will be felt, and which will be repeated as often as the fingers are removed from the metals and replaced. As an atmospheric electricity, a finger touch, from Galvanism, a large pile or more piles of the metals are necessary for an increased discharge of this fluid. When two or more piles are used, they should be connected by proper conductors, as in fifteen wires; these should come in contact with the bottom of one pile and the top of the next, and so on in the same order, being the metals piles what they are, the shock is then to be taken from the bottom of the last pile and the top of the first. The method here described I have found to succeed very well, and which I shall notice, by speaking of my others.

Should the metals require an oxyde or calx, by their action on each other, it will defeat the experiment, unless such matter is removed by a file or other means. As there are often instances where 40 or 50 half crowns cannot be immediately procured, I may just observe, that I have found copper penny pieces to succeed, though imperfectly, instead of silver, and tin instead of zink; but it should be underfood that zink with silver or gold are much more powerful than any other metals. Should the shock not be so considerable as to be felt at the fingers, it may be felt when received by allowing it to pass through some more feasible part, as the tongue, for instance.

Whether the fluid excited by these metals be an electric fluid or not, I have found it to be governed in some respects by fixed laws—glass and moft of the non-conductors of the electric fluid, are also non-conductors of this fluid, and substances which are electric fluid, this will also decompose water and oxydify metals. In this last operation, however it should be added, that some have doubted if it was even the electric fluid. Men of scientific talents, in this if every part of Europe, are now pursuing with ardor their researches into this subject, and intendeavoring to give a new impetus to the rise of numerous speculations, and to mention the various properties afcribed to Galvanic electricity, would exceed the limits assigned to the present paper.

In connection with this Science, I have to mention another still more recent discovery, by Dr. *Perkins* of North America, and therefore is known to that publication, termed *Perkinism*. This exhibits the application of the same principle to medical purposes. Dr. *Perkins* found that certain metals had an unequivocal influence in the removal of diseases; and therefore, as the result of a long train of experiments, performed with unremitted ardor for several years, he constructed moft delicate instruments, which from their attractive influence on the matter of disease, he termed *Tractors*. *Perkinism* is now also making its way very rapidly over the Continent. At Geneva, the celebrated Professor of the Prelections in the University, Herbold and Ratu, have published a volume, consisting of the reports of about fifty experiments with the tractors, in the hospital of that place, by many of their moft eminent physicians; among these we have a theory from the celebrated natural historian, Professor Abildgaard, the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Dr. *Perkins* discovery is pronounced by these philosophers to be of the unmeaning importance to the healing art, and highly merting the attention of physical philosophers. In allusion to a suggestion of some, who having witnessed lets of the nature of this operation, conceived that it might possibly have a connection with the mind, and therefore bear an analogy to animal magnetism, they, observe "arguments against animal magnetism we not do find apply to *Perkinism*."

Ere I proceed for the introduction of this discovery into England, His Majesty has been pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent, for securing the exclusive employment of the benefit of the exercise thereof for fourteen years, to the son of the discoverer, B. D. *Perkins*, A. M. who having visited the country with the view, now resides at Leicester Square, London.

Where may be the composition of these tractors, we may infer that they are of such metals as Dr. Perkins found to be moft active, and efficacious; and therefore, based on Galvanic principles. Their form, indeed, is simple in the extreme, and their portable nature rendered them a very fit *vade mecum* for the practitioner of the philanthropic, who has a pleasure in the possession of the means of affording, by a simple operation, ready relief to his suffering fellow creatures.

The delicate application of the metallic tractors, I have found to be chiefly on that class, which derive benefit from electricity. In some cases, however, I have performed cures with them, where electricity has failed. But, without entering into a detail of the numerous cases, which during a pretty extensive practice, have experienced their efficacious influence under my own immediate observation, I may remark, that the tractors, though they may act through the medium of the nerves, have also their absorbent vessels or the blood, it should seem, serve to take off the excess of animal electricity in the morbid part by their drawing it out of the system, or by diffusing it through the body; either of which would produce an equilibrium, or an healthy state. From known operations in the economy, it is evident that the body possesses an active fluid, analogous to electricity. Experiment, while it has demonstrated the presence of this, has not shewn the manner in which it is generated. It is, however, conjectured, that this electrical fluid by its action and reaction, excites such a portion of animating warmth through our frames, as may be necessary to the functions of health. When moft equal distribution is impeded by obstructions, natural or accidental, the part obstructed seems to form the seat of some disease; and as the animal electricity there accumulates and condenses, the disease becomes more painful, till the equilibrium is again restored; for which salutary purpose the tractors claim undoubted merit. As extensive field is here prepared for the contemplative mind. The electric clouds, which are condensed in the atmosphere, are diseases in nature's great laboratory; when the tractors take off the excess of electricity, the thunder ceases to roll, the lightning to flash; all is calm again, and nature's health restored. The tractors are now particularly in demand, for those persons than others. This difference seems to be explained by the unequal quantity of electricity upon which they have to act. Where there has been a continued the degree of coldness and inflexibility in limb, to which the tractors have been applied, they have occasioned a total unexpected relief, in the sufferer, by a mere pain, for a short time; though eventually, I have observed, great relief was obtained.

Seeing such extraordinary, and sometimes, instantaneous effects produced, the reader will be fond of knowing my opinion on a subject so curious, and at the same time so interesting. Observations on the connection of these fifter sciences may lead to some useful discoveries, purifying to philosophy, and prove in the highest degree useful to mankind. These remarks have contemplated the communication of the Bard of the sciences to which they relate.

Remarkable Character—Mr. Guy, the founder of the noble Hospital that bears his name in Southwark, was as remarkable for his private parsimony as his public munificence. He invariably dined alone, on a single dish, and on cold meat; and, for supper, was his confitant fubfiftance for a table cloth. It is recorded of him, that as he was one winter evening sitting in his room meditating over a handful of half-lighted cinders, a person who came to speak to him was introduced, and after the fall compliments of the seasons, Mr. Guy begged leave to take a seat, Mr. Guy lighted a farthing candle, and desired to know the purport of the gentleman's visit. The visitor was a Quaker, named Jaime Hopkins, immortalized by Pope in the lines,

"When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend,
The wretch, that living, saw'du candle's end."

I have been told, (says Hopkins, that you, friend, are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of saving, than any man living, and I have therefore went upon my errand for a lesson of frugality; an art in which I need to think I excelled; but I am told by all that knowsyou, that you are greatly the superior in this, so I am all you come about? (Said Guy) why, then, we can talk this matter over in the dark;" so saying, he, with great deliberation, extinguished the lighted farthing candle. Surprised at with this influence of the economy, Hopkins acknowledge I himself convinced of the superior thrift, and took his leave.

FOR SALE,

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, will be exposed to sale on Friday the 23d of October last, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Rock Creek, late the residence of GOSTAVUS SCOTT, Esq. deceased.

A number of Negro's houses, Bed and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cows, and a variety of Farming Utensils. The terms of sale will be as follows—So here the property sold is any sum under Fifty Dollars, cash; and twenty dollars, bills, but where the property sold is any sum above fifty dollars, the purchaser will be required to give bond, with good security, for the payment thereof, with interest from the day of sale.

On the day of sale at Rock Creek, will likewise be sold at public vendue, one moiety of a GRIST MILL, standing on Rock-Creek, the other moiety of well furnished Lots in the city of Washington. Also, a number of Potatoes and Potatoes. Pledge Slaves, belonging to Said estate. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Trustee.
Washington, October 2. 4pts

INSTALLATION OF A NEW KING.

Official account of the taking possession of the Sovereignty of Tuscany, executed in the name of his majesty the King of Etruria, Lewis I. by Count Cursay Venturi, Marquis De Gallinetti, Ist. Minister Plenipotentiary of his Etruscan Majesty, Florence, August 4.

At seven o'clock in the morning, the great hall of the old palace announced the solemn act that was about to take place.

A line, a detachment of grenadiers, with drums beating, occupied the grand saloon of the old palace, destined for the scene of the august ceremony, and they were immediately placed at their respective posts.

His excellency Count Murat arrived at eleven with his staff, and was received by the marquisses Ferroni and Gerini, who accompanied him to the saloon of the Two Hundred, where an alcove had been prepared for him and his staff, until the moment of celebrating the act.

The Count de Ventura arrived soon after with the whole of his suite at the gate of the old palace, and was received by four senators, who accompanied him to the grand saloon.

The plenipotentiary and the commander in chief entered the saloon at the same moment, by different doors, and were received with the ordinary honors by the ministers, who reached the throne at the same time, and neither of them, as it had been agreed, took the precedence.

In the mean time the senate, the civil and military chiefs and other ministers, occupied the situations assigned them. The minister plenipotentiary and the general also took their seats.

The ceremonial silence was observed in the saloon, where no 1 ft than 2300 persons belonging to the different orders of the state were assembled. The first minister opened the ceremony, and the notary of the state delivered a long speech, which, after praising the wisdom of the French Republic, and the genius and talents of Gen. Bonaparte, he observed, that in consequence of the agreement between them and his Imperial majesty, peace had been signed at Luneville.

Having read the whole of the fifth article of the treaty, the notary of state pronounced the proclamation of Lewis the First, announcing himself to the Tuscans as the new King of Etruria, and constituting him, the Count de Ventura, his majesty's plenipotentiary, to receive the customary oath of fidelity and obedience.

The advocate-general next invited the senate and magistrates to take the oath, and this invitation was accepted by the lieutenant of the senate.

The senators and the priors of the civil community then proceeded to the foot of the throne, and having saluted the portrait of his majesty, the minister plenipotentiary, and the commander in chief, they took the oath, laying their right hands upon the Holy Evangelists, which were kept open by the deputy of the Equestrian order of St. Henry.

All persons having resumed their seats, the notary of the State read with a loud voice the solemn formula of taking the oath, named the seven persons who had signed their names as witnesses, and enacted the benediction of Heaven for the new King, Lewis the First. This entreaty was greeted with universal acclamation.

Thus terminated this august ceremony, during which, every time when the French troops or the troops of foreign powers were mentioned, the minister plenipotentiary, the commander in chief, and the senate uncovered themselves.

HANSBURG, Aug. 11.

By respectable advices from Raitbon, of the 6th ult. there is but little hope that the business of indemnity will soon be settled. The Russian Minister, in a recent conference, has declared in the moft positive manner, that his majesty the King of Prussia his ally, would certainly oppose, with all his power and influence, the associations in Germany, which have for object the indemnification of Italian princes. A declaration to the same purport has reasonable by the Russian ambassador.

Billiard Table, &c. for sale.

FINE Mahogany Billiard Table, inlaid with flowers, of the best size, with 6 sets of Clothes, Cues, Maces, Balls, Pitcher and every thing necessary to set it up immediately.

Also, a fine Plate STOVE, as good as new, with its rear Stalls, Pipes &c. Inquire of the subscriber, near the Printing Office

JAMES DE CARPAN.

New-York Avenue.

September 30.