NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. CCLXXX.

Five Dolls. per ann. FRIDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1802. *Paid In Advance.*

THE STATUE—*An Epigram.*

—

Shall then a statue rise to *Pitt*
 Who sunk us in despair?
Long since, e'er on that rock we split,
 Our course was smooth and fair:
Yet might we grant thy statue, *Pitt*,
 Could we our grief forego—
Could'st thou at last, with all thy wit,
 Place us in STATU-*quo!*

[Sternhold & Hopkins.

Case of Long-Suspended Sensibility.

—

Communicated to Benjamin B. Simons, M. D. &c. by William Roots, Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

In the summer of 1800. Mr. Davy, demonstrator to the anatomical theatre at St. Thomas's hospital, went accidentally to Deptford; and going out of curiosity to visit the house erected there for the reception of the sick and hurt, in one of the beds he was struck with the appearence of a man in a comatose state; and on making enquiries, the nurse of the ward could give him no further account than that he had been brought there from a board a vessel some weeks since, in the same senseless state which he had been in for several months before. Mr. Davy was not satisfied with this account, returned to town and requested me, being the senior dresser of the hospitals, to go down to Deptford with him the next day, which I did. We saw the surgeon, who seemed quite as careless as he was ignorant about the case, and we requested he would permit the patient to be brought to our hospitals. He consented, and the man was brought into St. Thomas's. Mr. Cline examined him; there seemed to be some little unevenness on one side of the os occipitis, close to the lambdoidal suture, and another on the other side of the head, extending, though in a very small degree, from the sagittal suture about an inch and a half down the parietal bone. The patient was, during the whole time, perfectly senseless. Mr. Cline proposed laying bare the cranium on the next day. On carrying the man into a ward, a patient in an adjacent bed cries out—"Oh that is my old ship-mate, Ned Langley." On asking this man some questions, he said, that Ned Langley was cruising off Port Mahon in the same ship with him, upwards of a twelve month ago; that during a smart breeze, the yard arm came down on deck and struck Langley on the head; that he was taken up senseless and carried to his hammock; that he continued with him aboard in the same state during two months; that the ship put in afterwards to Gibraltar, where Langley was sent on shore; that after remaining there some little time, he was sent on board an hospital ship in the Streights, and after that he was sent up the river and put on shore at Deptford. This evidence was corroborated by another man, accidentally a patient in another ward, who was at Gibraltar at the time Langley came in there, and who came home in the same ship with him; and what was still more extraordinary, one of the pupils attending recollected perfectly Langley to have lived five years ago with his father as footman, in Cornwall, and that he left his service to take to a sea-faring life; and he recollected his features perfectly, and knew his parents, who thought he was dead long ago. The next day Langley was brought into the theatre, Mr. Cline made an incision so as to form a triangular flap on one of the depress'd parts. He found the pericranium thickened, and to so great a degree as to fill up almost a very great depression in the cranium, which was evident on the removal of the pericranium; indeed, it was wonderful the degree of thickness inflamation had produced on this membrane. Mr. Cline, with great difficulty, applied the trepine immediately on the depressed part, wishing to remove it at once, as there was but little chance of using the elevator, after such a period had elapsed from the fracture, and the surrounding parts had acquired more than common hardness. With great caution and dexterity he removed the depressed part, but not without cutting into the longutudinal sinus; the hemorrhage was easily stopped by dossils of lint. The moment the bone was removed, the patient opened his eyes quite wide, and the subsultus tendinum subsided; he yawned and stretched his arms and legs, though with difficulty. He was ordered to bed, and to be kept without interruption for six hours, and if he did not mend, Mr. Cline proposed removing the depressed part on the other side the next day. The patient did not evince the least sign of feeling during the operation. One of the pupils being rather impatient before the six hours had elapsed, went to his bed side in order to feel his pulse, and taking his watch out, he dropped it with fright when the patient hallowed out—"Damn you, Jack, what's o'clock?" And looking about him, enquired, "Where the devil he was? What ship he was on board? He had been dreaming all night he was in a terrible storm, and by G—d he believed it was true, for he seemed on board the devil's hulk."

On being informed of his situation, he laughed, and said they could not palaver him into such a belief, for it was but yesterday he was off port Mahon, and nothing could convince him to the contrary, not even his old ship mates; till the young gentleman whose father he lived with came; the fellow immediately knew him, and asked after his father by name, but still he could hardly reconcile himself to the belief of his being where he was, and he continued talking of events on board his ship to the very moment of his meeting with the accident; all which length of time to the present, seemed as only one short night's sleep to him. And from examining all these evidences separately, there is every reason to believe he continued in this state of total torpor for upwards of fourteen months. We could trace it in the clearest manner possible for eleven months, and from corroborating circumstances, he met with the accident above three months before: he was kept quiet, and continued mending very fast; his spirits were very great; he damned their eyes with all the good humour of a British tar; he sang, and would have drunk, had he been suffered; in seven weeks he went out perfectly well and sane in every respect, so that there was no necessity for operating on the other side. Now, the fortunate termination of this case was entirely owing to Mr. Davy accidently meeting with the poor fellow, who otherwise must have fallen a victim to want of activity and exertion in the medical hands he had fallen; and indeed it reflects the greatest credit on the nurses that had the care of him, for had it not been for the greatest care and attention in his state of insensibility, he must have perished through want of food, for every portion of nutriment during his comatose state, was forced down his throat, chiefly liquids; he had passages generally once in two or three days. And here we must say, till he came into St. Thomas's, he reflected the highest credit on his nurses, and the greatest disgrace on his surgeons.

N. B. I frequently conversed with the man during his convalescence, and he declared it seemed like inchantment; for when he first asked, what it was o'clock, he would have sworn he had not been abed above six hours from the day he received the accident off Port Mahon; a strong proof of the suppression of all sensation during that long period. Mr. Cline, as well as the rest of the surgeons present, declared it to be the most remarkable case they ever heard or met with in the annals of medical wonders. The man was as well as ever he was in his life when he left the hospital to visit his friends and relatives in Cornwaall.

[*From the Albany Gazette*]

—

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in France, to a gentleman in Albany, dated Nantz, June 14, 1802.

Wishing to convey to my friends in America sure information, and capable of fixing their opinion in a firm and profitable manner, it perhaps would have been more advisable to have deferred it a little longer, but as for this considerable time past, the successive fall of prices has made mostly all speculations turn to disadvantage, it appears very natural that the sufferers should embrace the first favorable opportunities to recover their losses.

I can say generally, that the rapid retrogression of prices, and the losses occasioned thereby to most of the retailers, discouraged them from making large provisions, the more so, as they foresaw a still greater one after the general peace. To this opinion, therefore, and to the great abundance, the fall can justly be attributed. It is well known, that the degradation was more considerable, and the eagerness greater to sell and dispose of, in the places distant from the principal sources: whereas in England, that has the greatest supplies, the fall has been until now of little consequence, and far from apprehending there the same fluctuations as on the continent, it is expected that so many new openings to the English commerce, by the happy conclusion of peace, will produce considerable demands for which they are not sufficiently provided.

By this very reason, added to the want of supplies in the interior parts, I am firmly of opinion, that as soon as the spirit of speculating largely revives, necessity will compel the consumers and retailers at large to provide, and that consequently we may expect a brisk rise; and I think myself the better founded, as no material event can be foreseen to occasion a fall. Peace and free navigation, cannot bring us very considerable supplies, and we can then safely and ultimately attribute the present state of things to mistaken ideas, to the want of money, or to fear, rather than to the expectation of large supplies.

In order to ascertain how long this languid state may last, we must endeavor to calculate how long the retailers and consumers may yet be deterred from purchasing; and from what I said here above, it cannot last more than two or three months at most. So many countries pillaged and ransacked by the war, just beginning to breathe, but destitute of all commodities, will now be roused from inaction, and re-animate their industry and their commerce. The large purchases alone, made every year in the spring, must no doubt suffice to produce a sensible augmentation in prices—the most adviseable then, according to my humble opinion, would be to ship and send supplies without much delay.

The quantity of coffee in England is pretty considerable, there is not as much on the continent; coffee of the best quality is scarce, there is much of the inferior sort.

The quantity of sugar in England is not great, for which reason it holds its price so well; being scattered in several hands, and depending chiefly on the refiners, who through mistaken opinions and fear, make no purchases, we could not expect (with us) the great fall in the price that it has undergone. By the same forcible reason as soon as large orders come to and from the refiners, we must rely on a considerable encrease. I judge then this is the best time to ship sugars for our markets, the more so as there remains, or is made, but little of that commodity in our islands.

Cotton is the article at this time the least subject to fall in price. The greatest part of Europe cloathing with this commodity, we may reasonably expect that the consumption can only increase; the manufactories of cotton goods multiply daily, but it is also probable it will not look up in price, as there is more of this article in the colonies than of any other, and the vessels that have just sailed, and those which are fitting out for the East-Indies, may bring a considerable supply of ready manufactured goods—this article can only maintain its present price.

Tobacco fell very sensibly, and it was the effect of a very ill-founded opinion respecting this article. The quantity of it is not more considerable in America than it was before, and the consumption in France has encreased from eighteen millions of pounds before the war to thirty millions at present, I consequently believe firmly, that it is and will be an object of good speculation.

The encouragement that peace will give to our manufactories must necessarily support the price of Indigo.

The high price of wheat must naturally maintain that of rice for a long time to come; some considerable shipments would be sold at an advantageous price, and would turn out very well. This article, under the denomination of grain, pays no duty whatever.

Cocoa is not very abundant, some supplies consequently would be wanted.

As but few articles will arrive from China, tea is an article that will keep up in price.

This place (Nantes) by its situation and local resources bids fair to recover its former splendor, and to become yet one of the most considerable cities in France. With much esteem and regard, &c.

SIMON LYNCH.

From the same to the same.

The most extensive manufactories in buff skins, are now in great activity and much encouraged by government, at Niort, a town distant only 65 miles from hence, will employ annually four hundred thousand weight of cod and whale oil, some quantity of potash, and eighty thousand deer and elk skins, I am connected with the principal manufacturers who would readily buy from me any quantity of the aforesaid articles, or would contract to be supplied annually at a stipulated price."

In Exchange.

—

VALUABLE property in the borough of York, is offered in exchange for property in or near the Federal City.—Enquire at this office.

August 2, 1802. ep3w

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, August 27, 1802.

In addition to the extracts presented in our paper, the English prints contain the king's speech proroguing, and his proclamation dissolving, the present Parliament. These in our next.

—

JUDGE BASSETT, one of the late circuit judges, has published a protest against the late judiciary law abolishing the circuit courts, established by the act of the 13th February 1801. It is a very long performance. As soon as we can find room, we shall give it a place.

—

The deaths in Philadelphia were on the 22d and 23d, 7—24th, 8.

—

On Monday last, the Board of Health of Boston, commenced an experiment on the efficacy of the Kine-Pock. Upwards of 20 adults and children were inoculated with the vaccine matter, at their room, by Doctors Waterhouse, Lloyd, Rand, Jeffers, Danforth and Howard. After having gone through the Kine-Pock, they are to be inoculated with the small-pox, at Rainsford-Island; and the result will then be published.

—

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION.

—

No. XX.

Too absurd to require a word of refutation.

It is now, beyond all contradiction, reduced to a certainty, that the celebrated letters bearing the signature of Mr. Jefferson, which while Mr. J. was secretary of state were addressed to Mr. Hammond, at that time British minister in this country, and which have for many years been adduced by his friends as undeniable proofs of his erudition as a scholar and his researches as a statesman, were actually the productions of Mr. Lewis, who was at that time as at present, a lawyer of distinguished eminence in the city of Philadelphia—All that Mr. Jefferson did, was to add his signature.

New port pap.

—

A RETURN

Of the Goods, Wares and Merchandize, of the growth and Manufacture of the United States, exported from the port of Louisville, in the state of Kentucky, from the 1st day of January, to the 30th day of June 1802, to the Floridas and Louisiana.

Apples, bbls.	841	
Beer, Porter & Cyder, galls.	7,971	
Beef, bbls.	60	
Biscuit or Ship-bread, do.	179	
Beans, (bushels of)	4	
Butter, lb.	3,209	
Boots, (pair)	4	
Corn, (Indian) bush.	1,237	
Cheese, lb.	1,188	
Wax, do.	55	
Tallow, do.	1,148	
Cables & Cordage, cwt.	2,402	73 lb.
Coaches and other Carriages, value	284	dolls.
Flour, bbls.	85,570	
Furniture, (houshold) value,	1,277	dolls.
Flax seed Bush.	5	
———Oil, galls.	100	
Gun powder, lb.	346	
Hats, value	333	dolls.
Hams and Bacon, lbs.	272,866	
Hemp, lb.	42,048	
Castings, value,	1,501 1-4	dolls.
Lead, lb.	55,302	
Meal, (Indian) bush.	1,079	
Merchandise, value	26,087	dolls.
Oats, bush.	179	
Pork, bbls.	2,485	
Potatoes, bush.	342	
Spirits distilled of domestic produce, gall.	24,694 1-4	
Shoes and Slippers, pair,	6	
Saddlery, value	682	dolls.
Soap, lb.	2,399	
Tobacco, manufactured, lb	2,640	
———unmanufactured,	503,618	cwt.
Tar, bbls.	4	
Boards, Plank, Scantling &c. Timber, feet,	13,666	
Total value in Dollars	590,965 1-2	

—

New York, August 24.

COMMUNICATION.

—

Messrs. Denniston and Cheetham.

I understand the district court of the United States for the New-York district, was opened at the Federal Hall on the 27th last, and the officers assembled in order to try any causes that should come before them; but finding there were no causes to try, they adjourned to the next term.

Now what a pity it is that we have not more judges of this court! How is it possible that Mr. Jefferson and his party could have the folly and impudence to turn out so many of these good judges?

If there is no cause to try in the populous and great mercantile city of New-York, what business will the poor judges have to do in a great many thinly settled districts? I am afraid they will hardly have enough to keep them in countenance to receive their fine salaries.

A. YANKEE.

—

Philadelphia, Aug 24.

Arrived yesterday morning, the Tom, capt. Turner of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, in forty four days from Liverpool, capt. Turner sailed from thence on the seventh of July, and has brought papers to the fifth, from which the subsequent articles have been selected.

—

London, June 21.

Letters from the north of Germany announce positively, that the duke of Cambridge, will be immediately proclaimed sovereign of the states of Brunswick, Lunenburg, and elector of Hanover. The king of England, his father, will cede to him all his possessions in Germany. The inhabitants of the electorate of Hanover applaud this change in their government, which will establish a splendid court in the city of Hanover. It will not however, be carried into execution until the affairs of the Germanic empire will be entirely decided.

June 5.

It appears by letters from the Hague of the 10th ult. that the troops destined to take possession of the Cape were immediately to be embarked in the Texel. The Batavian government has appropriated a large sum to the re-establishment of the civil and military administrations of its colonies.

—

Paris, June. 30.

A letter from Berlin of the 15th, states as follows:

"We now know to a certainty what States fall to the lot of the Prussian Monarch, as an indemnity for his possessions beyond the Rhine, viz. 1st the Bishoprick of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, containing about 54 square leagues, with eight cities (among which are Hildesheim, the population of which amounts to 12000 souls, Peina and Alfeld,) four borough towns, and 234 villages. This country, though within the circle of the Hanoverian States, is contiguous to the western boundaries of the Duchy of Halberstatt, belonging to the King of Prussia; the income of it is about 250,000 crowns currency.

2dly. "The Bishopric of Paderborn, in Westphalia, 54 square leagues, with 23 small cities, one borough town, and 136 villages, 60,000 souls; the income 60,000 rix dollars.

3dly. "A part of the Bishopric of Munster including about one third of that Bishopric, on the right bank of the Rhine, with 40,000 inhabitants.

4thly. "Eichsfeld, in Thuringia, formerly belonging to the elector of Mentz, containing forty square leagues, four cities, 168 borough towns, and villages, and 74,000 inhabitants, the income is estimated at 300,000 Imperial florins.

5thly. "The city of Erfort, with its territory of 15 leagues. Erfort contains 14,000 inhabitants, there are 73 borough towns and villages, and about 41,677 souls.

6thly, "The Imperial city of Goslar, with 6000 inhabitants.

7thly. "The Imperial cities of Mulhausen and Nordhausen; the former of these cities, including its territory, 13,000, and the latter 9000 inhabitants."

The whole of the indemnities comprehends 200 square leagues, and 600,000 inhabitants, possession will be taken at the beginning of July, and the inhabitants will then take the oath of allegiance to their new sovereign.

A letter from Ratisbon, of the 20th of June, says, "Several of the accredited ministers to the Diet have received from their courts an intimation, that the arrangements relative to the indemnities are already agreed upon, and that there remains nothing more to be settled upon this subject but a few subordinate points of very little consequence. The most powerful Princes of Germany will immediately take possession of the several states assigned to them, in which the necessary oaths of fidelity are forthwith to be taken.

An imperial decree is expected to be immediately presented to the Diet recommending a revocation of the conclusum for nominating an extraordinary deputation of the empire, which, from recent circumstances and events, would be useless and unnecessary; and at the same time announcing to the assembly of the German states, that the arrangements