11. A well regulated militia; the safest and best *Army; standing* on the soil which they own and cultivate.—3 guns.

12. The Laborer, Mechanic and Husbandman—the three great pillars on which depend the strength, wealth and liberty of nations.—3 guns.

13. National Hospitality. "If a *stranger* sojourn among you, vex him not, for your forefathers were also strangers and pilgrims in this land."—3 guns.

14. Thomas M'Kean, and the thirty thousand republicans of Pennsylvania; may such majorities always be associated with such principles.—3 guns.

15. *Louisiana*—the solid triumph of executive wisdom and moderation. Peace to the troubled dreams of Ross and Morris.—6 guns.

16. The contending nations of Europe; let them remember there are nations besides their own, and other rights than those of war.

17. The proscribed patriots of 1775; in whose death warrant were enrolled the lives and liberties of millions! Can WE forget those who were ready to perish for us?—9 guns.

Directly after the first Toast, the *Declaration of Independence* was read, in a very impressive style, by *Perez Morton*, Esq. At proper periods between the Toasts, two *Odes*, composed by a Young Lady, and which appeared in last *Chronicle*, were sung by Mr. *Joshua Eaton*, and echoed with great applause. The Hall was decorated with many emblematical portraits of worth and patriotism; amongst which were President *Jefferson and Washington*, the Proscribed Patriots, *Hancock* and *Adams*, General *Warren and Columbus*. The Citizens were favoured with the presence of the Hon. *Elbridge Gerry*, General *Skinner*, and undistinguished characters from various towns.

On an occasion, so interesting to the feelings of Americans, the Committee engaged in forming the arrangements for the day, studiously avoided every thing that might have a tendency to produce an irritation of the public mind. The sentiments conveyed in the several Toasts, though firm and decided, and closely connected with those feelings, manners and principles which led to the great event celebrated, were not prostituted to abuse or illiberal invective; on the contrary, in conformity to the precepts laid down in our State Constitution, they were calculated "to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, sincerity, good humor, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people."

At 7 o'clock the company retired to their respective homes, impressed with a lively sense of their obligation to that benign Providence which had safely conducted them through the daring conflict with England for Independence, and with firm resolutions, sacredly to cherish and maintain those Republican Principles which were proclaimed to an admiring world by the pen of *Jefferson*, in the Declaration of Independence, on the *Fourth of July*, 1776.

From the New-York Morning Chronicle.

Communication.

Liberal effort for the promotion of Science.

The great discoveries that have of late been made in Galvanism, have attracted the attention of all the learned world. In Europe, it has been found, that the subtle agent, set in action by contagious metalic plates, is capable of producing most remarkable effects. The decomposition of water, and the calcination of Metals, are two remarkable proofs of its power over inanimate matter. But its influence is not limited to the lifeless parts of creation, Galvanism has an astonishing operation upon living beings, and upon none more remarkable than upon the human frame. From such a stimulant, so gentle, and withal so pervading so insinuating and diffusive, it has reasonably been supposed, that great succour might be derived to the healing art.

The advantage which the Galvanic fluid promised originally to medicine, is not hypothetical nor illusory. Experience has already demonstrated its efficacy, in various morbid states of the body—and it is now a truth which fears not the risk of contradiction, that diseases have been cured by its wholesome and seasonable application.

But judgment and discrimination are necessary to determine when and in what cases Galvanism will be of service. The citizens of New-York and the writer of this communication have learned, that its almost indiscriminate application has been productive of disadvantage in some cases, of disappointment in others, and of a doubt and distrust in the mind of many persons who were friends to the remedy, and who wished it success.

To ensure a fair trial to this newly discovered agent, to select the cases for which it appears best adapted, to apply the Galvanic influence to such only as seem likely to be benefitted by it, to an exact register of the practice with this remedy, to know exactly and fully its value, as an article of the Materia Medica and what good it is capable of doing, under the management of skill and science, and to give the citizens of New-York and its vicinity an opportunity of reaping the full benefits of the Galvanic practice, an association of physicians has been formed. We learn it is their intention to erect a Galvanic pile of the best materials, and according to the most modern improvements. To this which is to be in a central and convenient part of the city, persons will be admitted who are inclined to try its efficacy. And to prevent the impropriety of receiving it in cases where it is not indicated, this society of medical characters will previously examine the patient, and give an opinion as to the fitness of his case for the Galvanic practice.

By these means a Galvanic society will be formed in New-York, with a Galvanic pile at their command and under their auspices, a regular course of practice will be undertaken and pursued.

We are happy to learn that by the request of the association and friends of the Galvanic institution, Mr. Carendeffer, a gentleman who unites the character of a man of science with that of a practical artist, has consented to superintend the establishment, and to direct the administration of the remedy.

From the Balance.

Perhaps there is not a more astonishing instance of petrifaction in the western world, than is to be seen about half a mile south east from the court-house in Schoharie county. And, what is almost as astonishing, it has never been noticed by any geographer or naturalist. It is a hill, whose size almost entitles it to the appellation of a mountain, which may be pronounced a mere mass of petrified shells. I went to the top of the hill (which is some thousand feet higher than the ground where the Court-house stands) and examined the rock as I went up, and then along the top of the ridge for one half mile. The rock is generally covered with a thin soil, but lies bare at different intervals, not far distant from each other, in its whole extent; and in some places projects from the ground ten or twelve feet. Every inch of the rock exhibits petrified shells in their perfect form. In one place I broke off a piece of the rock, in a deep fissure, ten feet from the surface of the rock, and found it to be of the same composition. Where ever the rock is exposed to the sun, it resembles brimstone: where it is hid from the sun, it is dark, course and rough. It seems to be composed wholly of river shells; I could find no oyster shells.—There is one thing particularly worthy of remark. Although it is a ridge so elevate, that no water of a petrified quality, or otherwise, can possibly run there, I saw a bench of moss, which a gentleman had found there perfectly petrified.

I have no leisure, neither am I enough of a naturalist to investigate and make due reflection upon this wonderful phenomenon; but I hope this communication will excite the curiosity of some ingenious naturalist to do justice to the subject.

PUER.

Livingston Ville, Schoarie County.

FROM THE TIMES.

Messrs. Cox and Shephard,

In your paper of the 23d instant, I read with much satisfaction Dr. Ramsay's communication of the beneficial effects of volatile alkali, on a person bitten by a rattle-snake; it affords a fresh instance of this gentleman's laudable zeal in diffusing useful discoveries.

That Eau de Luce is a specific for the bite of the viper, a most venomous reptile of the snake-kind, has been known for a great number of years; and, like most other useful discoveries in medicine, this happened to be the effect of mere chance. In one of the botanical excursions of that celebrated botanist Monsieur Jussieu, a pupil of his was bitten by a viper; the activity of the virus immediately produced the most alarming symptoms, and death was rapidly approaching; the party were on foot in the fields, and out of the reach of any immediate remedy; a little water was procured to refresh the agonizing patient, and the professor poured in a few drops of Eau de Luce, from his smelling bottle, to help to revive him; after swallowing this, he appeared relieved; more than could be expected from the sole effects of a little water—the Eau de Luce was in consequence continued, and a recovery was effected. The case was published, the antidote became known, and its use was in numberless instances, successfully continued.

From my knowledge of this, and from the natural affinity of these reptiles, and the similitude of the effects of their bites, I had determined, that if the case of the bite of a rattle-snake should occur, to make use of the Eau de Luce, if at hand; but if not, I must confess that I should have substituted in the place of it, a solution of Sal Amoniac, as approaching, chymically, the nearest to it.

Eau de Luce is a neutralised mixture of Volatile Alkali and of Salt of Amber.

Mons. Bourdelin, professor of chymistry, in the royal-garden in Paris, demonstrated, that salt of amber is nothing else than the muriatic-acid.

The Sal Amoniac is a compound of the Volatile Alkali and of the muriatic acid

The celebrated chymist Baron, says, in his notes on Lemery, that "the liquor cornu cervi succinatus, or eau de Luce, is a saturated compound of the volatile alkali and salt of amber, which produces a sal Amoniac in solution, partaking also of the virtues of the oils of amber and of Hartshorn, and which therefore reunites the calming and sedative qualities of those two oils, with the deobstruent, sudorific and diuretic virtues of the sal amoniac."

As the medical virtues of a neutralised compound have seldom, if ever, any affinity with those of either of its component ingredients, the efficacy of the volatile alkali in the bite of the rattle-snake, must be considered a new discovery; and, the more valuable as the remedy is generally at hand.

I could however wish, that some one of our experimenting tyroes would prosecute further, the experiments made in Mr. Peale's museum; and ascertain with precision, the relative efficacy of Eau de Luce, of a solution of sal amoniac, which may be given in large doses, and of the volatile alkali on different animals, subjected to the bite of a rattle-snake. I would also beg leave to recommend the detail of them, as an appropriate subject for his inaugurating dissertation in the University of Philadelphia; as, thanks to the medical democracy there supported by Mr. Rush, it would not rise above the level of common understandings, at which, to be universally useful, it should undoubtedly remain.

MATTHEW O'DRISCOLL.

Jacksonborough, June 29th, 1803.

WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

We are authorized to state for the information of the proprietors of stock in the public funds of the United States, that, although the principal of the six per cent stock to be created by virtue of the Treaty with France, is reimbursable at the Treasury of the United States, the interest is payable in Europe.

In the first Chamber of the City Council, July 11th, 1803.

Resolved, That this chamber be adjourned until Monday the 25th inst. 9 o'clock morning.

Test, THOMAS HERTY, Sec.

CHILLICOTHE, July, 2.

Returns of the votes for a member to Congress from the counties of Hamilton, Washington, Butler, Fairfield, Sciota, Franklin and Warren.

Jeremiah Morrow,	1568
William M'Millan,	986
Michael Baldwin,	334
Elias Langham,	137
William Goforth,	103

We have had no rain for forty days, the kitchen gardens are burnt up, and scarcely a vegetable can be procured in Frederick, or many miles round it. The crops of corn, it is feared, will be poor indeed.

We are informed by a gentleman from Genessee, that no rain has been had there for 90 days. (Fred. Rep. Gaz.)

Farenheit's thermometer, was on Sunday last, about an hour afternoon, suspended in the air, beneath the shade of a black hat, and in about 20 minutes it rose to 101; a drab coloured hat was afterwards put in the place of the black one, and the mercury descended two degrees in ten minutes. Hence it appears evident, that the human head, covered with a drab coloured hat, will be at least two degrees cooler than when covered with a black one; a circumstance, that, with respect to pleasure and health, deserves attention.

N. Y. paper.

Extract from a letter received from capt. Eliphalet Smith, of the brig Fanny, of Boston, dated at Sea, Lat. 6, 30, S. Lon. 102, O. E. January 25, 1803.

"This will inform you that I am on my passage from Port Jackson to Batavia, and am within a few days sail of that place. My route was through Bass's streights which separates Van Dieman's land from New South Wales on New Holland. I am the first American that ever made this passage, and I flatter myself, from the observations which I have made, that this passage, which has hitherto been deemed impracticable by all seamen, owing principally to the Western winds, which prevails in that latitude, will be rendered not only safe, but expeditious, and of considerable advantage to the mercantile world."

Accurate account of the present distribution of the British army.

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Great Britain,	24	28
Ireland,	7	27
Jersey and Guernsey,	0	7
America,	0	5
Bahamas,	0	1
Bermudas,	0	1
West Indies,	0	13
Jamaica,	0	7
Egypt,	1	6
Malta,	0	5
Gibraltar,	0	6
Cape,	1	3
East Indies,	4	17
On passage to England,	0	4
Total regiments,	37	130

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Late from Cape-Francois.—By the brig Rockland, capt. King, in 8 days from Cape-Francois, we learn that the news of war reached that place some days before he sailed, which had occasioned an embargo on all vessels, but was taken off the day he sailed. The account of a renewal of hostilities, gave apparent uneasiness to the commander of the French troops, who may now give themselves up for lost, the blacks having possession of all the heights above the Cape. An English squadron was every moment anticipated before the Cape to cut off supplies.

We also learn by capt. King, that accounts had been received that Martinique was blockaded by the British, and that a little time before he sailed, a French frigate fell in with a British 74 off Cape-Nichola-Mole, who gave her a harsh salute, and killed 17 and wounded 22 on board the French frigate, which had put into the Mole. There were two 74's and 3 frigates at the Cape. Markets were high for American produce; flour 15 to 17 dolls. and other articles in proportion, payable in bills on France.

New-York, July 18.

By the arrival of the sloop Sally, from Antigua, we are informed that the British King's brig Busy has taken three prizes, one of which was a Guineaman with 373 slaves, 130 boxes gold dust, and 350 ivory teeth; another a ship coppered to the bends, cut out of St. Pierre's, (Mart.); and the last a sloop with a cargo of coffee, taken under the lee of Dominique.

Five sail of the line, with 7000 British troops, had proceeded against Martinique. Official accounts were received at Antigua, stating that Tobago was taken.

A fleet of seven sail of the line, with four transports, had arrived at Barbadoes, and on their passage had taken two French transports.

The British ships Centaur and Blenheim, of 74 guns, with the Emerald and Venus frigates, had cut out of St. Pierre's and Port Royal, 32 sail of French vessels.

Five King's Brigs were out of Antigua cruising. On the arrival of the king's brig Busy a hot press took place, and all but captains of vessels were impressed—those who had protections were afterward released.

Prices current at Antigua.—Flour, 10 dollars; corn, 1 dollar per bushel; staves, £16 10, currency per thousand; boards, £9; beef, 13 dollars; mess pork, 16 dollars.

Washington City, July 20, 1803.

WE the undersigned feel a pleasure in thus expressing our satisfaction of the progress made by our children in the first rudiments of the English language, under the tuition of Mr. Patrick Edwards, as exhibited at a quarterly examination on Monday the 18th inst. and it is justly due to Mr. Edwards to declare, that their performance fully equalled our most sanguine expectations.

T. W. Gillis,
Phineas Bradley,
David Shoemaker,
Josias Wilson King,
Mr. Lytton,
Edward Frethy,
John Gardner.

The subscribers having been present at a quarterly examination of the pupils of Mr. Patrick Edwards on Monday the 18th inst. were highly gratified at their performance, which equalled our greatest expectations.

Thomas Herty,
George Mitchell,
Wm. O'Neall.

July 22. 3t

AT a meeting of the subscribers to the Theatre now building in the city of Washington, on Wednesday evening July 20th, 1803, convened agreeably to public notice.

Capt. TINGEY, in the chair.
THOMAS HERTY, Sec.

RESOLVED, By this meeting that they feel highly satisfied with the progress which has been made in the erecting theatre, and that the committee who have been charged with the business, deserve the thanks of the meeting, who upon enquiry find the building has progressed as expeditiously as could have been expected; and any reports which have been made to injure their object or to shake the confidence of the stock-holders is unjust and highly disapproved by this meeting.

Ordered that the same be published three times in the national intelligencer and a Georgetown paper.

July 22. 3t

FOR Sale One hundred and fifty acres of land, One hundred acres of which is in wood—it is situated within six miles of the Eastern Branch ferry. For terms apply to

MICHAEL LOWE.

Prince George county, July 22. 3t law

ANCHOR TAVERN
AND
OYSTER HOUSE.
(Late the Fountain Inn.)

GEORGE PITT having taken and entered upon the above Inn and fitted it up at a considerable expence, respectfully solicits the patronage and support of his friends, when a resident at the Eagle Tavern, those who frequented the Fountain Inn, and the public in general—And assures them no exertion on his part will be wanting in order to ensure him a continuance of their liberality and support. Travellers will find it their interest to give him a call, as they may depend always on finding good beds and stabling the best of liquors, moderate charges and every requisite used to give them general satisfaction.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A good Cook and Waiter, to whom wages will be given agreeable to their merit. G. P.

July 6. tw

FOR SALE,

By public action on Thursday the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock before noon, at Stelle's hotel, on Capitol Hill.

THE commodious two story brick dwelling house (at present occupied by colonel Burrows) with the out houses and lots number 10 and 11 in square number 925 in the city of Washington, open to and bounded in part on Pennsylvania avenue, and by ninth street east, leading to the Navy Yard. The premises may be viewed any day previous to the sale. The terms one third cash, when a clear and sufficient title will be given; one third in 6 and one third in 12 months with interest on the last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

THOMAS TINGEY.

Washington, July 5, 1803. tdof

CHARLES VARDEN,
TAYLOR,
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of the best quality superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk stocking, Black and fancy silk moleskin velvet, white & figured Marselles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velveteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the best style of fashion.

New-Jersey Avenue, the second House from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802.

PRINTING INK
OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,
FOR SALE AT
TIMOTHY CALDWELL's
Near the West Market, City of Washington who has to Let on Ground Rent a number of Lots in eligible situations.

June 22. 3m.

All persons having claims or demands of any nature against the subscriber, are requested to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Esqrs. of the city of Washington, who are authorised, in my name, to adjust and settle the same and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To build a Catholic Cathedral Church in the City of Baltimore.

				Dollars.
1	prize of			20,000
1	ditto			10,000
2	do	5000	is	10,000
5	do	1000	—	5,000
10	do	500	—	5,000
15	do	200	—	3,000
200	do	100	—	20,000
200	do	50	—	10,000
100	do	25	—	2,500
2500	do	20	—	50,000
4000	do	15	—	60,000
1	first drawn ticket after 2000, having a blank to its number,			500
1	do after 4000		do	500
1	do after 6000		do	500
1	do after 8000		do	500
1	do after 10,000		do	500
1	do after 12,000		do	500
1	do after 15,000		do	500
1	do after 18,000		do	500
1	do after 20,000		do	2,000
1	last drawn ticket, which may have a blank to its number,			4000
7152	Prizes,			210,000
13,848	Blanks—Not two to a prize.			
21,000	Tickets, at 10 dollars each,			210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery—the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets shall be sold to authorise it; and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the church.

For the satisfaction of those at a distance, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given bond to the mayor and city council in the sum of 120,000 dollars, for the due payment of the prizes which may be drawn.

Tickets to be had of the managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

Managers.

Right rev. Bishop Carroll,
Rev. Francis Beeston,
Messrs. David Williamson,
Robert Walsh,
Charles Ghequiere,
Patrick Bennet,
Arnold Livers,
Luke Tiernan,
Francis I. Mitchell.

July 13, 1803. eo6t

*** The managers have lodged a number of tickets in the above lottery in the hands of Wm. Brent and James D. Barry for sale.