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[Whole No. 211.]

A true and genuine Discovery of ANIMAL ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM: calculated to detect and overthrow all counterfeit descriptions of the same.

It is generally admitted, that there is a plenum, or universal fluid, which occupies all space, and that all bodies moving therein, abound with pores or points of introduction, and interstices to receive and return it; that this fluid consists of fire, light, air, or spirit, which flowing through one body by the currents which issue therefrom to another, as in a magnet, produces that phenomenon we call Animal Magnetism. Now as it is the nature of all fluids to tend to an equilibrium, therefore the efforts which bodies make towards each other produce Animal Electricity. Animal Electricity is no more than the effect produced between two bodies, one of which has more motion than the other; a phenomenon proving that the body which has most motion communicates it to the other, until an equilibrium of motion be established between them; with inequality of motion there is Animal Electricity: with equality and reciprocity of motion there is Animal Magnetism. It is the purpose of nature that Animal Electricity should exist only to produce Animal Magnetism; the former ends where the latter begins. The human body may be therefore compared to an electrical machine, the arms the conductors, the fingers the pointers. Hold the fingers of both hands for some time towards the invalid's pericardium, and you will soon perceive all the effects of electricity on the patient: continue the motion till he is filled with the electrical fluid, which will flow with great velocity from your fingers, in proportion as your mental faculties are engaged; this you will soon know by the commotion or crisis he will be put into, if his disorder requires either the one or the other. But if the treatment does not produce either of these, depend upon it his restoration will be very soon brought about without them.

This science has been kept hid and concealed from the multitude, and great sums have been given for the knowledge of it: but I can assure the public, that it is as fairly laid open in the following little treatise as it possibly can be in a few words.

I have had the happiness of being instructed in this wonderful system by a gentleman of the first abilities, and who has treated, many days, more than an hundred a day, and with great success in many instances. And I was not taught it under any restriction, and therefore can with freedom and pleasure communicate to others what I have received; and I doubt not, but any person of even a common capacity, by attending closely to the rules here laid down, may become as useful an operator as those that have paid large sums for their knowledge. But let not those be discouraged who are but beginners, but let them persevere and exert themselves in the practice of it, and they will see, in many instances, such success as will doubtless give them spirits to go on, and encourage them to persist.

If you would wish to treat patients with success observe the following rules or directions.

First. Be as much abstracted as possible; put every other thought and idea out of your mind, and seek to enter in, and for a time take possession of the subject, whom you are about to treat.

Secondly. Let your mind be filled with affection and benevolence towards the subject that you are treating. Let all the energy of your soul be fixed on the relief of your patient, and generally success will follow.

Thirdly. Let there be a constant intention within you; keep up an idea of the complaint that you wish to remove; be earnestly desirous to give all the assistance in your power towards the relief of the subject. Kindness, pity, constant intention, and compassion, are great promoters of success in this matter. Strange as this may seem, you will find it true, and those who have considered the amazing powers of sympathy and antipathy will easily see it reasonable.

Fourthly. Exert the strong internal faculty of volition, or your will, towards the subject that you are called to treat; determine to do good to the diseased; and you will find oftentimes a strange connection with those whom you are treating.— This is produced by the incorporation of the atmospheres, and as each body has an atmosphere around it, they have a strange power over each other. And as the principles of this science, are in themselves very powerful, the more they are combined and exerted, the greater will be their

force, and the more conspicuous the effects of the treatment will be.

If the power of the mental faculties in men were known, they would be surprized at themselves; but these powers lie hid till they are proved by sensible operations really to exist. It has been frequently observed, that when persons are spoken of they are near, and soon come into sight, and when you think on absent persons, it is often found they are at the same time as earnestly engaged in thinking on you. Many instances of the amazing power of sympathy must have been manifested to all attentive observers. Consider this, and apply it with all your might to the present subject, according to the above directions.

(To be concluded in our next.)

EXTRACT.

AS beauteous Phosphor, in his flaming robe,
Looks thro' night's curtain round the spacious globe,
Sees the pale Moon in western skies decline,
And bids the morn in blushing radiance shine;
Soon as Aurora breaks the shades of night,
Sinks down, embosom'd in his native light;
Thus FRANKLIN shone; and round life's fields afar,
Pour'd forth the effulgence of the morning star.
He walk'd with nature thro' her maze of road,
And eyed the beauties of the forming God;
Taught us why lightning its red wings unfurl'd,
And why the thunder rock'd the astonish'd world;
Search'd the deep system of electric fire,
And shew'd it streaming on the conscious wire;
Till Heaven, admiring, call'd the fage away,
And mix'd his radiance with celestial day.

But while, in tears, we mourn the long adieu,
Lo, ADAMS rises to the enraptur'd view.
As some fair fountain, in the vernal plain,
Breaks thro' the ground and pours its streams amain;
Thro' all the vale in soft meander spreads,
Clears the choak'd soil, and wakes the verdant meads;
So from his feat the exalted patriot stands,
And gives new ardor to reviving lands;
O'er every clime his voice, in thunder hurl'd,
Sounds sacred terror to the admiring world.
Britannia, fearful, hears her funeral song,
And the dire death-watch sounding from his tongue.

See, see COLUMBUS! from the tottering throne,
A GEORGE descending to embrace thy son;
From realm to realm the immortal statesman flies,
And Independence rushes down the skies.
His pen, his voice his country still shall guard,
By Heaven inspired, and for the task prepar'd.
And thou, great WASHINGTON! immortal sage!
Pride of the world! thou Phœbus of thine age!
Whose awful name the tyrant dreads to hear,
And started envy drops the bloody spear;
Say, can the Muse confess the rapt'rous fire,
Nor found thy praises on the tuneful lyre?
Thrice grateful talk! thy God-like deeds to sing!
What flowing numbers thou'd adorn the string!

When first, from Britain's shore, involv'd in blood,
Black war rush'd vengeful o'er the billowy flood!
When death, behind, display'd his horrid head,
And the grim Furies left their iron bed;
Round these fair climes, where peace, unknown to arms,
And freedom, sacred freedom spread her charms;
Hurl'd their black shafts, from hell's unbounded store,
And desolation crimson'd all the shore;
The WASHINGTON arose, to grasp the shield,
And flew like lightning to the gloomy field.
The murd'rous crew, aghast, confess'd the alarm,
Nor dared the vengeance of his warring arm.
Round every plain unerring fate he sends,
And death turns traitor to pursue his friends.
Peace reigns again: And see, from smiling skies,
Returning freedom to Columbia flies.
Science comes down to wake her native fires,
And WASHINGTON to Vernon's shades retires.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, On the subject of the COD AND WHALE FISHERIES, [CONTINUED.]

THE plan of the English government, since the peace, has been to prohibit all foreign fish in their markets, and they have given from eighteen to fifty pounds sterling, on every fishing vessel complying with certain conditions. This policy is said to have been so far successful as to have raised the number of seamen employed in that business in 1786, to fourteen thousand, and the quantity of fish taken, to seven hundred and thirty-two thousand kentials. The table No. 1, hereto annexed, will present to the eye, this history more in detail.

The fisheries of the United States, annihilated during the war; their vessels, utensils, and fishermen destroyed; their markets in the Mediterranean and British-America lost, and their produce dutied in those of France, their competitors enabled by bounties to meet and under sell them at the few markets remaining open without any public aid, and indeed, paying aids to the public: Such were the hopeless auspices, under which this important business was to be resumed. Yet it was resumed, and, aided by the mere force of natural advantages, they employed, during the years 1786—7—8—9, on an average, five hundred thirty-nine vessels, of nineteen thousand one hundred eighty-five tons, three thousand two hundred eighty-seven seamen, and took two hundred fifty thousand six hundred fifty kentials of fish: (see No. 2.) and an official paper, (No. 3) shews that, in the last of those years, our exportation amounted to three hundred seventy-five thousand and twenty kentials, and thirty thousand four hundred sixty-one barrels, deduction made of three thousand seven hundred one kentials, and six thousand three hundred forty-three barrels of foreign fish received and re-exported. (See No. 4.) Still, however, the calculations in (No. 5) which accompany the representation, shew,

that the profits of the sales in the years 1787—8, were too small to afford a living to the fisherman, and on those of 1789, there was such a loss as to withdraw thirty-three vessels, of the town of Marblehead alone, from the further pursuit of this business: And the apprehension is, that, without some public aid, those still remaining will continue to withdraw, and this whole commerce be engrossed by a single nation.

This rapid view of the cod-fishery, enables us to discern under what policy it has flourished or declined in the hands of other nations, and to mark the fact, that it is too poor a business to be left to itself, even with the nation the most advantageously situated.

It will now be proper to count the advantages which aid, and the disadvantages which oppose us in this contest.

Our advantages are—

1. The neighbourhood of the great fisheries, which permits our fishermen to bring home their fish to be salted by their wives and children.
2. The shore fisheries, so near at hand as to enable the vessels to run into port in a storm, and so lessen the risk, for which distant nations must pay insurance.
3. The winter fisheries, which, like household manufactures, employ portions of time which would otherwise be useless.
4. The smallness of the vessels, which the shortness of the voyage enables us to employ, and which, consequently, require but a small capital.
5. The cheapness of our vessels, which do not cost above the half of the Baltic fir vessels, computing price and duration.
6. Their excellence as sea boats, which decrease the risk, and quickens the returns.
7. The superiority of our mariners in skill, activity, enterprise, sobriety and order.
8. The cheapness of provisions.
9. The cheapness of casks, which, of itself, is said to be equal to an extra profit of fifteen per cent.

These advantages are of such force, that, while experience has proved that no other nation can make a mercantile profit on the Newfoundland fishery, nor can support it without national aid, we can make a living profit, if vent for our fish can be procured.

Of the disadvantages opposed to us, those which depend on ourselves, are—

Tonnage, and naval duties on the vessels employed in the fishery. Impost duties on salt, on tea, rum, sugar, molasses, hooks, lines and leads, duck, cordage and cables, iron, hemp, and twine. } Used in the fishery.

Coarse woollens worn by the fishermen; and the poll-tax levied by the State on their persons. The statement, No. 6, shews the amount of these, exclusive of the State tax, and drawback on the fish exported, to be 5.25 dollars per man, or 57.75 dollars per vessel of fifty-five tons. When a business is so nearly in equilibrium, that one can hardly discern whether the profit be sufficient to continue it, or not, smaller sums than these suffice to turn the scale against it. To these disadvantages, add ineffectual duties on the importation of foreign fish. In justification of these last, it is urged that the foreign fish received, is in exchange for the produce of agriculture. To which it may be answered, that the thing given, is more merchantable than that received in exchange, and that agriculture has too many markets to be allowed to take away those of the fisheries. It will rest, therefore, with the wisdom of the legislature, to decide, whether prohibition should not be opposed to prohibition, and high duty to high duty, on the fish of other nations: Whether any, and which of the naval and other duties, may be remitted, or an equivalent given to the fisherman in the form of a drawback or bounty; and whether the loss of markets abroad may not, in some degree, be compensated by creating markets at home; to which might contribute the constituting fish a part of the military ration, in stations, not too distant from navigation, a part of the necessary sea stores of vessels, and the encouraging private individuals to let the fisherman share with the cultivator, in furnishing the supplies of the table. A habit introduced from motives of patriotism, would soon be followed, from motives of taste: And who will undertake to fix limits to this demand, if it can be once excited, with a nation which doubles, and will long continue to double at very short periods?

To be continued.

L O N D O N.

BEETHAM'S New Portable WASHING MILL is now so improved, that all denominations of associated communities, private families and individuals, may derive the most unbounded advantages from adopting it to wash silk, linen, cotton, woolen, &c. &c.

PECULIAR QUALITIES.

- 1 Simple construction.
- 2 Facility of operation.
- 3 Saves great expences.
- 4 Preserves the linen.
- 5 Beautifies the linen.
- 6 Thickens the linen.
- 7 One person works it.
- 8 Not liable to injury.
- 9 Wants no repairs.
- 10 Works by pressure only.
- 11 Saves soap.
- 12 Saves coals.
- 13 Saves manual labour.
- 14 Saves boiling of linen.
- 15 Soon clears the price.
- 16 Turns the linen incessantly.
- 17 Washes as much as ten women.
- 18 Vibrates in half a second.
- 19 Washes cleaner than common.
- 20 Easy to manage.
- 21 Washes 24 shirts at one time.
- 22 Saves 15s in one guinea.
- 23 Firsts and seconds at one time.

PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

A mill large enough to wash 8 shirts, 4l. 4s—
14 ditto, 4l 14s 6d—18 ditto, 5l 5s—24 ditto 6l 6s—and one to first and second, 8l 8s—Wringer 1l. 1s.