with a consumption of only a bushel and a half of coals per hour.

Lon. Pap.

Mr. Hodgman, Engineer, at Folkstone, last week made an experiment with his submarine apparatus. He walked into the sea attended by a small boat, and remaining eighteen minutes under water; he traversed in various directions considerably more than a quarter of a mile, and ascended in about 18 feet water.

Philadelphia, July 25.

AN ADDRESS

From the convention of delegates from the abolition societies established in different parts of the United States.

To the Citizens of the United States.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

VARIOUS societies having been formed, in different parts of the Union, for the purpose of promoting the abolition of slavery, they have several times met in convention to deliberate on the best means of furthering the humane work they have undertaken. We, the seventh association of delegates from these bodies, now convened in the city of Philadelphia, appealing to the Searcher of hearts for the rectitude of our intentions, believe it our duty to address you with a few remarks, to which we solicit your candid consideration and attention. Believing as we do, that the benevolent Author of nature has made no essential distinction in the human race, and that all the individuals of the great family of mankind have a common claim upon the general fund of natural bounties, we have never hesitated to avow the objects of our institutions, nor the honest means by which we hope for their ultimate attainment.—Yet we are sensible that many of our fellow citizens have laboured under mistaken impressions on both these points, and have ascribed to us views as inconsistent with the policy of our country, as with our real prospects. It is true we contemplate the deliverance from slavery of all blacks and people of color in these states, sooner or later, by such means as your humanity, and the wisdom of our rulers may suggest; and though we think the existing laws of some of the states unnecessarily severe; yet we pointedly disavow any wish to contravene them, while they remain in force, or to hazard the peace and safety of the community by the adoption of ill advised and precipitate measures.

In common with the rest of our fellow-citizens, we sincerely deplore the late attempts at insurrection by some of the slaves of the southern states, and participate in the dreadful sensations the inhabitants in their vicinity must have felt on so awful an occasion. It is fervently to be hoped that they may induce a weighty consideration of the source of the evil, and of the best means of its future prevention. We are convinced, that so long as a relation subsists between cause and effect, and the present policy of those states is pursued, so long the deprecated calamity is to be dreaded; and while we all revolt with horror from the anticipation of an organization on the part of the slaves, we conceive there is a certain state of degradation and misery to which they may be reduced, a certain point of desperation to which the human mind may be brought, and beyond which it cannot be driven. If then the premonitory signs of this crisis have appeared, if a recurrence of the desperate feelings which gave birth to the design is to be so awfully dreaded, ought not the attention of every humane mind to be exerted in devising adequate means for averting so enormous a danger? We advance with confidence our firm belief, a belief founded on mature reflection, that to be effectual they must be in many respects different from those which have heretofore been adopted. An amelioration of the present situation of the slaves, and the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation, while it would tend to remove the charge of inconsistency between the constitutional declaration, and the legal provisions of some of the states; would also be an effectual security against revolt. If the severity of their treatment were lessened, and the hope of freedom for them or their posterity were held forth as the reward of good behaviour, the slaves would be bound by personal interest to be civil, orderly, and industrious. It has been argued, that they are not qualified to enjoy the blessings of freedom, even under a gradual emancipation: but are they not rational creatures, and why will not the same methods which have civilized others, in the course of time also civilize them? A principal mean of effecting this purpose, would be to instruct them in the duties and obligations of religion, morality, and social justice. We find that the cultivated inhabitants of different countries and even the individuals of the same country, have very different ideas on these subjects. Is it therefore to be wondered at that the poor illiterate blacks, who are so little instructed in the principles of Christianity, and strangers to the refined sentiments which result from education; is it, we ask, to be wondered at, that they are susceptible of error and delusion?

Fellow citizens of the southern states! we invite your calm and dispassionate attention to the subject; and, with the aid of that Being to whom we must look for instruction in this, as in all our other undertakings, we firmly trust that you will be enabled to devise such measures as may terminate in your own peace, and security, and the benefit of that unfortunate race whose miseries excite our sympathy, and the improvement of whose situation is the object of our anxious solicitude and care.

Another subject that requires general attention, is the inhuman crime of kidnapping, which, in some parts of our country, has recently increased to an alarming degree. The friends of liberty view with horror the perpetuation of this abominable practice, and the holders of slaves have no security for them, as property, during its continuance. There is therefore a common interest in the removal of the grievance; and we confidently look for the assistance of the humane of all descriptions in detecting and bringing to punishment, these shameless violations of the rights of their fellow-men.

It is also a lamentable fact, that notwithstanding the general repugnance of all disposed citizens to any further importation of Africans into this country; or concern in the infamous commerce in the persons of our fellow creatures, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the laws of most of the states on this subject, and the strict instructions of those of the general government, upwards of two hundred vessels, belonging to our own citizens, are employed in the purchase and transportation of slaves from Africa to the West Indies, and the southern parts of this country.

The rage for this traffic is so far extended by avarice, that many persons have risqued their all in its pursuit, and it seems that nothing can stop the cruel and disgraceful enormities which are thus committed, in violation of the dictates of humanity, and the laws and policy of our country; but a more general activity and exertion on the part of good citizens, in the discovery and prosecution of the offenders. So large a number of vessels are fitted out for this trade, and sent to the coast of Africa from the eastern states, that we are induced earnestly to call on our brethren of those parts, to aid in its suppression; and surely as they have done away the evil of personal slavery among themselves, they cannot want inducements to enforce the laws against such of their citizens as set them at defiance, by pursuing a prohibited commerce, as shocking to the feelings of every benevolent mind, as it is offensive in the eyes of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe.

Finally, fellow citizens, as you value your own peace and that of your families; the quiet and security of our country; the obligations of our holy religion, and the favor of an over-ruling Providence; let us entreat you to enter into the consideration of the subjects now submitted to you. Assist in mitigating the present ills of personal slavery, by an amelioration of the situation of slaves; lay the foundation for an eventual extinction of the mighty evil throughout our land; commence a determined opposition to the wicked infractions of justice and the laws of our country; and may the Divine blessing attend you in every attempt you may be encouraged to make, for the good of your fellow men.

Signed by order of the Convention.

RICHARD HARTSHORN,
President.

Philadelphia, June 6th, 1801.

ATTEST,

OTHNIEL ALSOP, *Secretary.*

VACCINE INOCULATION.

MR. RUSSEL

There is an important fact not generally known to those who practise the Vaccine Inocculation worthy a place in your paper. It relates to the preservation of the Kine-pox matter or virus on *thread*, for the purpose of Inoculation. It has been sufficiently proved that in a temperate state of the atmosphere, when the mercury ranges between 40, and 70 degrees of Farenhen. Thermometer the vaccine matter has retained its activity for three months and even longer; but I have lately found that perfectly active virus, taken from cases every way satisfactory will lose its virtue when exposed for six or eight hours to 96 degrees of Farenheit's scale. In such a temperature the virus, or vaccine *aura*, is evaporated by the heat. I have inoculated more or less almost every day since the middle of March and have not experienced a single failure when I took the matter from patient to patient, and but very few instances when the *thread*, was used; but during our late very hot, and very dry weather, I have found the thread to fail in many instances. For three weeks past the Mercury has risen almost every day above 90, frequently 95, 96, and some days 97, in the shade, and this great heat has been accompanied with an extraordinary degree of dryness in the atmosphere, as our hay-makers can testify.—During this state of the atmosphere, when there was scarcely any appearance of dew before sun-rise, I placed the phials containing the infected thread in a vessel of cold water, and expect I shall find the advantage of it.

Those to whom matter has been lately sent in the country, will not attribute more uncertainty to this business than actually belongs to it, should the thread obtained at this very hot and very dry season fail them. If a thread, for example, dipped in the oil of lavender loses its fragance by an exposure for several hours to the degree of heat above described, can we wonder that the more subtile AURA *vaccina* should in like manner, evaporate, and thereby become effete? Having noticed very lately some failures in the use of the thread, I was led to investigate the cause of it, and am satisfied that they arose from the extraordinary heat and dryness which have reigned for three weeks past. What has tended to confirm me in this opinion is a passage in a letter lately received from the celebrated Doctor *Jenner*. It is this: "I shall just say a word in proof of the *extreme delicacy* of the nature of the vaccine fluid, to shew how easily it may be disorganized. In the early part of my practise, I used frequently to evaporate the fluid by the fire upon thread, glass, or lancets: yet with much caution respecting the degree of heat, but experience has taught me, that even this procedure frequently occasioned, an unnatural deviation from its perfect state, and a failure in communicating the disease."

I hope not to be misunderstood—I can never desire more perfectly satisfactory cases of kine-pox, than have occurred at this season, but they have been produced by the recent fluid transferred from a patient; whereas thread ever so well soaked in these satisfactory cases, and kept for a week or ten days has lost its virtue, being as I conceived exsicated, or evaporated, by an unusual series of hot and dry days. It is recorded that when the *Harmattan* blows, (which is a very hot, and a very dry wind in *Africa*, when the backs of books crack open, and cabinet furniture fly to pieces) the small-pox could not be communicated by inoculation. It is probable that the failure arose from the cause just mentioned. Should similar facts have occurred to other practitioners, they would do well to communicate them to the public, for the more we know of the laws of this newly discovered infection, the more easily and effectually shall we diffuse the blessings of this invaluable inoculation.

BENJ. WATERHOUSE.

Cambridge, July 12, 1801.

Conrad & M'Munn

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr Law, about two hundred paces from the Capitol, in New Jersey avenue, leading from thence to the Eastern Branch. They are spacious and convenient, one of which is designed for stage passengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is stableage sufficient for 60 horses——They hope to merit public patronage.

City of washingron, Nov. 24, 1800. tf

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of Washington.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully situated between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch. Also a few Lots to be let on lease for ninety nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Washington. December 12, 1800 tf

N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord wood.

W. P.

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Wholesale and Retail at the Factory on F Street and at the Hardware Store of the Subscriber where persons building and all others wishing to purchase may be supplied with any quantity at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN JACK

Washington Feb. 4, 1801.

BROHAWN AND BOYS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Washington, that they have taken Mr. N Young's wharf, very conveniently situated to the Capitol and President's Square; where they have opened a LUMBER YARD, and expect to go pretty largely in that line of business; and in about two or three weeks will have a general assortment of the first quality of groceries that can be procured in Baltimore

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman wishing to apply for bills of scantling of any size or dimensions, may obtain them at the shortest notice by applying as above. tf

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VARDEN & CARPENTER,

TAYLORS,

Gratefully acknowledge the favors of the public, whilst carrying on business opposite Mr. Stille's Tavern, and inform, that they have removed to the next house east of Mr. Tunicliff's Hotel, where gentlemen and ladies will be served in a stile of fashion and elegance which it has ever been, and ever will be, their study to execute, and they presume, equal to the most populous cities in the Union.

Regimental and Ladies Habits made in the neatest manner.

May 15, 1801. wtf

NOTICE.

THE following Slaves have been committed to the prison of Washington county, as runaways. WILL, who says he is the property of Jesse Robinet, has on light cotton cloaths, appears to be about 26 years of age, well made, of light complexion, and is about five feet five or six inches high.

DEBBY WILLIAMS, alias PARKER, who says she belongs to Mrs. Pinckney, Old Town, Baltimore, about 22 years of age, of light complexion, and five feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on when committed an old dark calico gown.

The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold according to law, to pay their prison fees.

DANIEL CARROLL BRENT,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.

July 17. w.tf.

For Sale and to Rent,

TWO elegant two story Brick DWELLING HOUSES, situate on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, a little to the west of the President's Square. Each house contains two parlours and passage on first floor; on second, two rooms with fire-places, and well finished garrets, cellars and kitchens. In the front of the buildings extending to the avenue, is a neat yard planted with trees, palisadoed, &c. The situation, in point of health and contiguity to the public buildings, is equal to any in the city, and is well adapted for private families, or to accommodate genteel Boarders. The title is indisputable. The terms will be moderate for part cash or slaves. For particulars inquire of OWEN ROBERTS, on the premises, or of

THOMAS HERTY, Conveyancer

City of Washington, May 25, 1801. 1y

Land for Sale.

On the 28th day of September next, will be sold at Public Auction, at Mr. Stille's Hotel, in the City of Washington, (if not sold before at private sale)

Two Tracts of Land, lying on

the Eastern Branch of Potomac river, and within the district of Columbia—containing together ninety-two acres. On each of these tracts is a quantity of good ash wood, within a few yards of the river, and the greater part, if not the whole, of said land, at a moderate expence, may be made excellent meadow. There is on one of the tracts an eligible situation for a dwelling-house, with about four acres of excellent upland suitable for a garden. Sale to commence at three o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Information may be had from the subscriber at the Navy-yard.

GEORGE FRANK,

On the premises, or of THOMAS HERTY, Conveyancer City of Washington.

July 20, 1801. 1aw6w

CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS,

On the Pennsylvania Avenue fronting the President's Square, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Washington,

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the business of drawing Conveyances of Land, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Assignments powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other species of deed or contract in the profession; that of buying, selling and leasing lots and houses in the City, negociating loans, &c.

His long experience as a draftsman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the knowledge which he has acquired by residence of the situation of City Lots, and how their titles have been acquired, or are liable to be affected; together with his impartial and strict regard to the interest of those who may be pleased to employ him, will, he hopes, secure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Titles to real property investigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

☞ For sale a great variety of Lots, in desirable situations in the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 6 dollars. Also, his Digest of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this side the potomack, it behoves settlers to avail themselves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his "rule of conduct" is like a stranger in his native land.

May 4. 2awf4w. 1aw