bed by themselves, that each Haytian, with the Constitutional Charter in his hand, may know what he can do, and what he ought to do.

It was necessary to divide the powers upon which the safety of the public liberty depended; to regulate them upon the principles of democracy which govern us; to remove all obstacles interfering with the regular course of government to make the Constitution executable, in order to insure its execution.

I flatter myself, Citizen Senators that this object has been attained, and that we shall concur with the House of Representatives of the people in realising public expectations. Elevated to the first magistracy of the state nothing is more satisfactory to me, citizen president, than the expression of the wishes of the Senate, communicated through you, and to witness the events which have brought us to this grand epoch of our political career accomplished before our eyes.

How gratifying it is to me to be able to express to the nation who have thus promoted me the acknowledgements which I owe them for their incessant proofs of love and devotion. It is with the most ardent disposition to accomplish it—to live and die for the welfare and happiness of my fellow-citizens, that before God, and in your presence, Citizen Senators, *I swear to the nation*, to faithfully perform the office of the President of Hayti, to maintain the Constitution to the utmost of my power; to respect, and cause to be respected, the rights and independence of the Haytian nation.

After the ceremony a salute of 17 guns announced to the people that the President had taken the oath. The House then rose and proceeded to the Church.

The order of the procession was as follows:

MILITARY MUSIC.

1. Public Teachers and their Pupils.
2. Haytian and Foreign Merchants.
3. Agricultural officers.
4. Health Officers.
5. Administration Corps.
6. Judiciary Corps.
7. Officers of the Port and Military Marine.
8. Staff Officers of the city and county.
9. Those of the President of Hayti.
10. Foreign Consuls.
11. Master of Finance and Treasurer General.
12. The Generals of the Army followed by the Members of the Senate, the President of Hayti and President of the Senate.

The grenadiers of the President's foot guards formed the line on the right, during the march of the procession, and the chasseurs of the same corps on the left; the grenadiers opened and the horse chasseurs closed the procession. All the streets through which the procession was to pass were crowded with citizens. Men, women, and children, on the joyful occasion, assembled from all parts to see their relatives and friends followed by their virtuous and worthy Chief. When the Procession reached the Church, *Te Deum* was sung. After it was over a thundering discharge of artillery was heard from the terrace, the forts and all the vessels in the Roads. The President of Hayti then returned to the government Palace with the procession.

In the evening an illumination took place throughout the city, and every inhabitant in retiring, carried peace and serenity of mind to their homes.

DUTCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT ALGIERS.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.

Stoats Courant Extraordinary.—Lieutenant Arrans, of the naval service, this morning arrived from the Bay of Algiers, which he left on the first of September, at the office of the marine department, with despatches from Vice Admiral Capellen, of the following contents;

Hon. Sir—Lord Exmouth, during his short stay at Gibraltar, having increased his force with some gun boats, and made all his arrangements, on the 14th of August the united squadrons put to sea.

On the 10th, off the Cape de Gat, the Prometheus joined the fleet. Captain Dashwood reported, that he had succeeded in getting the family of the British consul at Algiers on board by stratagem; but that their flight being soon discovered, the consul together with two boats' crew of the Prometheus, had been arrested by the Dey, who, having already received a report of this second expedition, had made all preparations for an obstinate opposition, and summoning the inhabitants of the interior had already assembled more than 50,000 men, both Moors and Arabs, under the walls of Algiers.

In consequence of a calm, and afterwards by strong easterly winds, we were not before the Bay of Algiers until the 27th August, in the morning. Lord Exmouth immediately sent by a flag of truce a written proposal to the Dey, containing in substance, that the late atrocities at Bona having broken all former connexions, he demanded in the name of the Prince Regent:

1. The immediate deliverance up of all Christian slaves without ransom.
2. The restitution of all money which had already been received for the Sardinian and Neapolitan captives.
3. A solemn declaration from the Dey, that he bound himself like those of Tripoli and Tunis, to respect the rights of humanity, and in future wars to treat all prisoners according to the usages of European nations.
4. Peace with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the like terms as with the Prince Regent.

On all these articles his Lordship expected an answer, yes or no, or hostilities must immediately commence:

His Lordship, on whom I waited in the morning, was afraid that he should that day be obliged to rest satisfied with coming to anchor, and confine himself for the night to an attack by bomb vessels, gun and rocket boats. Scarcely had I returned on board my vessel when the sea breeze sprung up, and the fleet bore into the bay with press of sail; the four bomb vessels immediately took their station before the town, and every thing was prepared for the attack. Shortly afterwards, his Lordship communicated to me by private signals, "*I shall attack immediately, if the wind does not fail.*" Upon this I immediately made signal to form line of battle in the order agreed upon, in the supposition that all the officers must have been well acquainted with the position of the forts and batteries that fell to our share before the attack was to begin; but as it appears that the signal was not understood, I resolved to change the line, and lead it myself in the Melampus.

At half past one o'clock the whole fleet bore up in succession, the Melampus closing in with the rearmost ship of the English line; and at 15 minutes past two o'clock, we saw Lord Exmouth with the Queen Charlotte before the wind, with sails standing, come to anchor with three anchors from the stern, with her broadside in the wished for position within pistol shot of the batteries, just before the opening of the Mole.

This daring and unexpected manœuvre of this vessel (a three decker) appears to have so confounded the enemy, that a second ship of the line had already well nigh taken her position before the batteries opened their fire, which, how violent soever, was fully replied to.

Having told captain de Man that I wished, as speedily as possible, with the Melampus, and the other frigates in succession, to make our position on the larboard side of lord Exmouth, and to draw upon our squadron all the fire of the southern batteries, the captain brought his frigate in a masterly manner under the cross fire of more than one hundred guns, the bowsprit quite free of the Glasgow, with an anchor from the head and stern, in the required position so as to open her larboard guns at the same minute. Captain Ziervogel, who was fully acquainted with the above plan, and with the batteries, brought his frigate the Diana, nearly the same moment, within a fathom's length of the place I had wished it, for our directed position. The Dageraad, captain Polders, immediately opened her batteries in the best direction. The captains Van der Straten and Van der Hart, by the thick smoke, and not being so fully acquainted with the localities, were not so fortunate in the first moments; but worked with the greatest coolness, and under the heaviest fire, so as to give our batteries a good direction. The Eendragt, capt. Lieutenant Wardenberg, which I had placed in reserve, in order to be able to bring assistance, remained under the fire of the batteries close by.

Our ships had not fired for more than half an hour, when Lord Exmouth acquainted me that he was very much satisfied with the direction of the fire of our squadron on the southern batteries, because these giving now as little hindrance as possible, he commanded the whole of the Mole, and all the enemy's ships.

His Majesty's squadron, as well as the British force, appeared to be inspired with the devotedness of our magnanimous chief to the cause of all mankind; and the coolness and order with which the terrible fire of the batteries was replied to close under the massy walls of Algiers, will as little admit of description, as the heroism and self devotion of each individual generally, & the greatness of Lord Exmouth in particular, in the attack of this memorable day.

The destruction of nearly half Algiers, and, at eight o'clock in the evening, the burning of the whole Algerine navy, have been the result of it. Till nine o'clock, Lord Exmouth remained with the Queen Charlotte in the same position, in the hottest of the fire, thereby encouraging every one not to give up the begun work until the whole was completed, and thus displaying such perseverance that all were animated with the same spirit, and the fire of the ships against that of a brave and desperate enemy appeared to redouble.

Shortly afterwards, the Queen Charlotte, by the loosening of the burning wreck, being in the greatest danger, we were, under the heaviest fire, only anxious for the safety of our noble leader, but upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was, "that having calculated every thing it behoved us by no means to be alarmed for his safety, but only to continue our fire with redoubled zeal, for the execution of his orders, and according to his example."

His Lordship at last, about half an hour to ten o'clock, having completed the destruction in the mole, gave orders to retire without the reach of the enemy's fire, which I, as well as all others, scrupled to obey, before the Queen Charlotte was in safety from the burning ships.

In this retreat, which for the want of wind, and the damage suffered in the rigging, was very slow, the ships had still to suffer much from a new opened and redoubled fire from the enemies batteries, at last, the land breeze springing up, which lord Exmouth had reckoned upon, the fleet at 12 o'clock, came to anchor in the middle of the bay.

The Queen Charlotte, under the fire of the batteries, passing the Melampus under sail, his Lordship wished to be able to see me, in order to completely reward me by shaking my hand in the heartiest manner, and saying—"I have not lost sight of my Dutch friends, they have as well as mine, done their best for the glory of the day."

This circumstance, and the general order of Lord Exmouth to the fleet, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, must make the squadron hope for His Majesty's satisfaction.

For our loss in killed and wounded I have to refer you to the subjoined list, it is remarkably small for ships exposed to a fire of eight hours duration, in comparison with that of the English ships. In the damage done to our rigging, &c. your Excellency will observe that we have been less fortunate.

The day after the action, lord Exmouth sent a second summons to the dey, of which his lordship sent me a copy, it stated, that by the destruction of half Algiers and of his whole navy, the dey was now chastised for his faithless conduct at Bona, &c. and that he could only prevent the total destruction of the town by the acceptance of the conditions of the preceding day. The signal of the acceptance of the conditions was the firing of three shots, which, three hours afterwards, we had the satisfaction of hearing. In conference with two persons empowered by the dey, on board lord Exmouth's ship, together with admiral Milne and captain Brisbane, were present, all the points were regulated. The conclusion of the peace was for England and the Netherlands celebrated by the firing a salute of twice 24 cannon, and I have now the satisfaction of wishing you joy on the successful termination of the efforts of his majesty in the cause of humanity. [Here follows the praise bestowed by the admiral on the different officers of his squadron.]

In proof of his adherence to the treaty, the Dey must this day, at 12 o'clock, deliver up $300,000 and all the slaves must be ready for embarkation at the wharf. Those of our country are in number 26 or 27 all well, besides many others driven into the interior of the country, and who cannot be here before 2 or 3days.

I shall have the honour, on a future opportunity to report farther to your Excellency, and am, with the highest respect, &c. &c.

T. VAN DE CAPELLEN.

His Majesty's frigate Melampus
Bay of Algiers, Aug. 30, 1816.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 10th day of December next, at the late residence of Aquila Pumphrey, deceased, several Valuable Negroes, a Variety of Stock, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, with other articles not enumerated, late the property of said deceased. The terms of sale are—A credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale; for all purchases under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Ann Catharine Pumphrey, Administratrix.

Nov. 21, 1816. 3w*.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County will meet on the 2d Monday of December next, for the purpose of receiving transfers, &c.

Wm. S. Green, Clk. Com Tax.
A. A. County.

Nov. 21.

Boarding House.

MRS. ROBINSON,

Having rented a large and commodious building in the City of Annapolis, respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced keeping a Boarding House, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as Members of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies & Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year.

November 21, 1816. tf.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

J. T. Chase.

Nov. 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

Under the authority of the orphans court of Prince George's county, will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 18th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, All the residue of the personal property of Thomas Magruder, deceased, consisting of work horses, black cattle, plantation utensils, upwards of one hundred barrels of Indian corn, a large quantity of hay and fodder, a crop of tobacco hanging in the houses and some articles of household furniture; a number of negroes, belonging to the estate, will also be for sale on that day, but no traders in negroes, or persons residing out of the state, need attend with a view of purchasing. The sale to be at the dwelling house, on the plantation, about four miles from Upper Marlborough, on the road to the Poorr's House, from that place, & three miles from the Battalion Old Fields, and to begin at eleven o'clock.

Terms—Cash for all sums not exceeding ten dollars, and for sums above six months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security.

John Read Magruder, Admr.

ALSO, Will be offered on the same day, on a credit of six months, a good second hand Coachee, and several other useful articles belonging to

John R. Magruder.

Nov. 21. ts.

For Sale,

A very valuable tract of LAND, situate on the Chesapeake Bay, at Plumb Point in Calvert county, containing about 600 Acres, of which there are about 100 of meadow, and an ample quantity of wood land.

The improvements consist of two dwelling houses, one of which is situate immediately upon the bay, is built of excellent wood, is 46 by 20, & contains six rooms besides the garret, two of which are on the first floor. To this building is attached every necessary out building. The other is situate about a mile from the bay, is 24 by 28, has a kitchen, corn-house and stable.

The land produces large crops of wheat, corn & tobacco—it is considered one of the best tobacco plantations in the county. There is at Plumb Point a tobacco inspection house, and the packets have regularly a run from Baltimore to that place and continue to do so. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons who are disposed to purchase, will no doubt view the premises. They will be shewn by Mr. James Hollandshead, residing at the Plumb Point Inspection House. The title is indisputable—The title papers and every necessary information will be given, on application to the subscriber, living near Baltimore,

James Heighe.

N. B. If the above property should not be sold at private sale before the 18th of December next, it will on that day be offered at public sale at the store of Mr. Abraham Low on the premises, and if sold before that time, due notice will be given.

November 21. ts.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting, with either dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the farm occupied by the subscriber, on the north side of Severn river. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

Baruch Fowler.

Nov. 21. 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling of Ebenezer Thomas, at the mouth of Rock Creek, on Tuesday the 3d day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, The Personal Estate of said Thomas, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms of sale—A credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum cash, but with good security, will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Benjamin Thomas, Jun.
W. A.

Nov. 14. ts.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, at Plumb Point, on Saturday the 7th day of December next,

A Valuable Mulatto Man, aged about thirty years, a tolerable good Shoemaker; on a credit of six months. Bond with good security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Samuel Drury, adm.
Admr. de bonis non, of Plummer Williams.

Nov. 14. ts*

NOTICE.

The subscriber by virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Augustus Sewell, deceased, on Monday the 16th December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the remainder of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of several young negroes for a term of years, one or two good work horses, a pair of young oxen well broke, with an excellent some milch cows, a quantity of Indian corn, corn fodder and husks, plantation utensils, and household and kitchen furniture, with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, for that and all sums over, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence precisely at ten o'clock.

Thomas Worthington, jun.
Executor.

Nov. 14. 3w.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 25th of August last, negro Sam Butler, or as he is sometimes called Sam Dorsegan. He was raised the property of Nicholas Carroll, esq. late of the city of Annapolis, and sold to a Mr. George Howard of Baltimore, from whom I purchased him. Sam is about 30 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, narrow between the shoulders, rather of a yellowish color—and a long face. His under jaw rather longer than the upper one, and eyes having considerable white in them. His feet are ill shaped with large lumps on the inside of them, by some called the pudding or gut foot. He makes some pretensions to religion—but being an uncommon liar, may be easily detected on that head. Is a great coward. It is quite likely he has obtained a pass, but without the county seal I should suppose this would have no weight; his clothing was country tow linen shirt and trowsers, and a long snuff colored cloth coat. It is expected he is lurking about the city of Baltimore, or at the farm of Mr. George Howard, about 13 miles from the city of Baltimore, or at the farm of Nicholas Carroll, esq. called the Caves, or in the neighborhood of the lower ferry, on South River. If said negro is apprehended and brought home to me, the above reward will be given. All persons are strictly forewarned harboring or employing the above negro, at their peril.

Edward Williams.
Greenberry's Point, near the city of Annapolis.

N. B. Sam has a free wife, her name is Sarah. She possesses some real property near Annapolis. If he returns home without running me to a further cost, and behaves himself in future, his conduct will be looked over.

He has a down look when spoken to.

E. W.

Nov. 14. 6w.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons hunting with dog or gun or in any other manner trespassing on my farm on the north side of Severn River, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such offenders.

Henry H. Brown.

Nov. 14. 6w

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the levy court of Anne Arundel county, in December next, to open an old county road, leading from the Montgomery road, near Porter's tavern, to the old "Push Pin" Bridge, on the Columbia Turnpike.

Nov. 14.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1816.

Married, on Thursday the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. *Stone*, Captain *Benjamin Gray*, of Calvert county, to Miss *Esther Lowe*, daughter of the late Thomas K. Lowe, esq. of Somerset county.

Mrs. Carson, and her mother and their associates, charged with having entered into a conspiracy against the Governor of Pennsylvania, have all been committed.

The Mines of Peru.

These mines having recently failed of their usual supply of silver, in consequence of the miners being prevented by the overflowing of the waters from the constant prosecution of their work, the Spanish government has, with the sanction of England, engaged an English engineer to take to South America several steam engines, in order to draw off the superfluous waters. An arrangement has also been entered into between the two governments, for dollars to be sent over, in order that the silver may be converted into dollars, and in this state sent to England direct, agreeably to contract.

Mammoth Cabbages.

A Cabbage of the enormous size of four feet circumference, and weighing 16 pounds, exclusive of the stalk and loose outside leaves, was produced the present season, from the garden of Mr. Amos Freeman, at Prospect Hill, Blooming Dale, New-York.

The Editor of the Lancaster Journal says, that he saw a Cabbage the other day, that was raised by Mr. Wasser of Manor township, which weighed 22 pounds and three quarters exclusive of the stalk and outside leaves; and that several larger ones have been raised in that county heretofore.

A Cabbage has been raised (says the Editor of the Torch Light) near Hagers town, which weighed 25 pounds and three quarters, exclusive of the stalk and loose outside leaves.

The Jews.

One of the first subjects to be decided by the Diet at Frankfort, relates to the political rights of the Jews—That cruel policy which has been pursued with respect to the Jews, we trust had been on the point of being abandoned for ever. To have been, for so many ages, without a country or a home;

To find no spot in all the world their own;

To be the only people that do not inhabit the birth-place of their ancestors, is surely a fate hard, and bitter, and severe enough.

A Paris article of Sept. 24, says—The Memorial Religieux, announces, that twenty thousand Jews, of the district of Mantua, have addressed petitions to the Emperor of Austria, in behalf of their brethren, who they assert are still persecuted in Piedmont, and in the states of Germany.

The following list of the number of Jews

In the towns and countries of Europe, in which they are most numerous, is collected from documents recently published:

In six Districts of Poland,	20,000
In several other districts, say	15,000
In Germany,	200,000
In Konigsburg and Dantzic,	
in Prussia,	1,500
In Hungary,	73,000
In Galicia,	80,000
In Constantinople,	90,000
In Salonisai,	12,000
In Aleppo,	5,000
In Hebron,	8,700
In Jerusalem,	11,000
In Smyrna,	1,200
In Venice, upwards of	4,000
In Ancona,	5,000
At Rome,	9,000
At Leghorn, more than	13,000
In Bohemia,	40,000
In Moravia,	27,000
Totals,	619,900

From a Charleston paper of Nov. 12.

ANOTHER WAR RUMOR

Capt. Gray, of the brig Sterling, arrived at this port yesterday from Tenerife, informs us, that on the 26th ult. in lat. 32, 33, long. 67, 58, he spoke the ship Remittance, Rogers, 12 days out from New-York for St. Domingo, and was informed by Capt. R. that he had previously spoken a Spanish vessel (supposed to be bound to Havana, having dispatches on board. The Captain of the dispatch vessel informed Capt. Rogers, that the Spanish Government had DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The National Intelligencer speaks thus of the reported misunderstanding with Russia: "We speak on this subject from common report only. If a serious rupture with Russia is at hand, the approaching session of Congress will enable the executive to place its character and progress officially before the people; who will find, we are persuaded, that the administration has, on this occasion, compromitted neither the honor nor the dignity of the nation, nor has, as its wisest policy, endangered the pressure of both invidiously."

Extract from a letter to the House in Baltimore, dated New York, Nov. 8.

Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian has notified our government his mission is at an end, and he leave the country as soon as he can arrange his affairs. This is a negotiation between Russia and Sweden, relative to the retrocession of Finland, at the time since of Koskoff, the Russian Consul General, for a crime committed in Philadelphia. The last step is in conformity to instructions from his government, the same spirit which dictated the Sweden will in all probability, be resented to our minister Mr. Adams may even throw some obstacles in the way of our trade. Mr. Adams left this city to-day, and will be in Boston during the next week.

Cure for Corns.

Take a wild turnip, cut it into slices, and boil it in water, and make a poultice. Apply it for three or four successive nights, and it will eradicate the roots.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

Method of preserving Beef.

Sort your beef, let it be cut and frozen. To 200 wt. use 12 quarts of salt; half a pound of saltpetre, two quarts of molasses. Rub the salt-petre in water, and the molasses, then pack down the beef, put salt in your barrel, a layer of each layer, and let a saucer on of salt-petre and molasses on each layer, till all is packed, observing four or five days to make a brine, sufficient to cover the beef, which must be kept five days, and your beef will keep through the year. When used again use the same proportion of salt, 12 quarts of salt will keep your old brine, and add it without boiling, and pure it very much. This method three years, has been sweet and good.

Cornwall, (Vermont,)

News by the Harlequin, from England.

The letters received by this mail contain information of the harvest in England, extent as to leave a deficiency of one third of the usual crop, and that the remainder will be sufficient for the general consumption, was in consequence, order of council would be issued 15th Nov. (on which day) the regulation will expire, and the ports of the United Kingdom will be free admission of grain and other stuff generally.

Amusing and Simple Experiments in Galvanism.

We know not any science more experiments, that are more amusing, and useful, than Galvanism.

Experiment 1st. Take a tenpenny nail, as a linnet, whose life is not more than two hours, a piece of silver in its mouth, and zinc or gold in its tail. Place with an iron wire, and immediately rife up, and expire after round the room as if

Experiment 2d. Let a tenpenny piece of zinc to one of his tongue, and a flatter the other surface, without tals touching each other, provided with a long iron ing the wires in a parallel door, behind which they and separated alternately makes the experiment also feels on the tongue, the tremity of each of the

Experiment 3d. A teen years ago, would have chimerical, has likewise periments on the Galvanic A nerve, original cubic lines of muscular ther two metals are homogeneous and whether the regulus, or in an oxy points out whether the substance depends on the on which takes place. bre, is consequently a means of discovering tals as the action of iron Ils.

Experiment 4th. A pewter or silver pot, plated nother, metal, has a richer flavor than when being placed upon a fire drinks previously moistened and water, the strength quid will be increased.

Experiment 5th. Put cups with gold a rim, tea drank out of cups

Experiment 6th. A tatus made of metals be procured three hundred slices number of horse radish will form a pile as high ver and fifty of zinc.

Experiment 7th. A established fact connected Galvanism, is, when ing taken out of the lent blow on the head fractured, the irritable muscles are preserved would have been, if life die with the organs of Rate. So very sensible that they have recovered with a view to render susceptible for a longer called crimpings. Salt the least sensation of