

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY P. CHIN & PRILEY, (PRINTERS OF THE LANE OF THE UNION) 31, SOUTH-GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 5¢ and Country paper 5 per ann. (All advertisements appear in both papers.)

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1805.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

Concluded from our last.

Pure air and moderate exercise are not of less importance than food and drink. Women are much confined by their domestic employments and sedentary pursuits; for this very reason they ought to go out frequently, and take exercise in the open air; not in a close carriage, but on foot or on horseback. When prevented by the weather from going abroad, dancing, provided it be not continued to fatigue, is the most cheerful and healthy amusement within doors. The only sedentary diversions proper for women are playing on some musical instrument, singing and reading aloud, delightful pieces of poetry or eloquence. Young ladies and mothers should wholly resign the card table to old maids, who can only injure their own health, and who have no taste for any other mode of social intercourse.

It may seem a little strange that I should think it in any sort necessary to recommend cleanliness to the fair sex; I am far from intending to convey the most distant insinuation of their negligence in this respect; I only wish to heighten their delicacy of skin, and to point out further methods of increasing its benefits. They are rather too sparing of water, from an apprehension of its injuring the skin, or giving it a disagreeable roughness. This is a great mistake. Pure water may be truly considered as a fountain of health and its frequent use is the best means of improving the skin and strengthening the whole frame. The offices performed by the skin are of greater importance than most people imagine. It is not merely a covering shield to guard the fine organs of feeling from irritation or external injury, but one of the grand outlets admirably contrived by nature for expelling the noxious and superfluous humours of the body. The perspirable matter thus thrown out will of itself clog the pores and relax the skin, unless care is taken to promote its escape, by keeping the entire surface of the body perfectly clean, well braced, and elastic, which can only be done by frequent washing, and instantly wiping the parts dry. Those who have not a bath to plunge into, should wash the face, neck, hands, and feet, every morning and night; and experience will soon convince them, that the more they accustom themselves even to this partial application of clean water, the more comfortable and enlivening they will find it. If misguided tenderness has produced an extreme delicacy of habit as well as of skin, it will be proper to use lukewarm water for some time; & then gradually to diminish its temperature, till cold water can be employed, not only with safety, but with benefit. As a preservative of health, it is far more bracing and more invigorating than warm water, though the latter may be often advisable in cases of particular infirmity, indisposition, or disease.

All women of delicacy and good sense are sufficiently attentive to remove any outward soil or visible dirt from their person; but they do not all know, that a vapour, too fine to be perceived by the eye, is constantly issuing from the pores, the little artifices or mounds of which must therefore be kept clean and unobstructed. For the same reason, the linen and interior articles of dress should be often changed, as they become impregnated with the perspirable matter, and when foul, would not only prevent the escape of any more, but would even have a part of what they had received reabsorbed by the skin, and thrown back into the system. The whole dress also should be loose, and airy, as may be found consistent with due neatness, so as not to increase perspiration so much by its heaviness, nor to check either that or the free circulation of the blood by its pressure.

Among many improvements in the modern fashions of female dress, equally desirable to health, to graceful ease and elegance, the discontinuance of stays is entitled to peculiar approbation. It is indeed impossible to think of the old straight waistcoat of whalebone, and of tight lacing, without astonishment and some degree of horror. We are surprised, and shocked at the folly and perniciousness of employing, as an article of dress, even as personal ornament, what must have checked youthful growth; what must have produced distortions and deformities; besides, occasioning various irregularities and diseases. I need not point out the aggravated mischief of such a pressure on the breast and womb in a state of pregnancy; but I must notice a defect very prevalent among young women of the present day in London, who though they have not worn stays, may be truly presumed to inherit, from their mothers, some of the pernicious effects of such a custom.

The luxury, to which I allude is the want of hips. This natural defect,

seems to have originated from the use of linen stays; and as children so often resemble their parents in outward form, it is not improbable that the daughter may bear this mark of a mother's imprudence, and may even transmit it to her own female children. Where stays have never been used, the want of a nipple is as extraordinary as the want of a limb; and no mother is found thus disqualified from discharging one of her most sacred duties. But in London the instances are too frequent to be ascribed to accident, and cannot perhaps be accounted for more satisfactorily, than in the manner here suggested.

Among the means of promoting health and beauty, cheerfulness or good humor is certainly not the least in point of efficacy. It has the happiest influence on the body and mind; it gives a salutary impulse to the blood, keeps all the vital organs in easy and agreeable play, renders the outward deportment highly pleasing, while the perpetual sunshine within, spreads a fascinating loveliness over the countenance. Peevishness or ill humor embitters life, saps the constitution and is more fatal to beauty than the small-pox, because its ravages are more certain, more disgusting, and permanent.

BOSTON, July 23.

Greenock papers to the 7th of June, containing London dates to the 3d, were received on Sunday, by the ship Hibernia.

No authentic intelligence of the destination of the Combined Fleet had been received in England; but news that Lord Nelson had passed Gibraltar had reached London, and raised expectations that he would either overtake the enemy, or so closely pursue them as to prevent their accomplishing anything of consequence. The fleets at the Texel, at Brest and Ferrol continued, in apparent perfect readiness for sea. It is asserted, under the Madrid head, that a squadron had sailed from Carthage. The greatest civility prevailed in all the dock yards, &c. in Great Britain to augment the number of ships in service. The embargo which afforded an opportunity of collecting a large number of men for the navy, was continued.

The Boulogne flotilla was very numerous, and received almost daily augmentations from the other French ports in the Channel. Fresh troops had also been marched thither; and it was said Bonaparte was to visit that place immediately on his return from Italy, whence he was expected soon to be crowned with the coronation as King of Italy, having taken place. With this information, it is not extraordinary that some few paragraphs in the British papers indicate an expectation that the invasion may be attempted—but we do not discern any marks of apprehension as to the result.

The British have 112 ships of the line in commission, 20 frigates, 134 frigates, & 426 sloops.

In the British House of Commons on the 30th of May, Mr. WHITEHEAD observed that on account of the necessary delay in printing the papers respecting Lord MELVILLE, he felt it necessary to put on his motion for impeachment, until Tuesday, (June 4.)

Mr. PITT said he understood the gentleman had two objects in view—one the impeachment of Lord Melville, and the other, certain resolutions concerning himself (Mr. P.) He was anxious any charge intended to be brought against him should be brought to decision as speedily as possible.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said he should adhere to the order he had laid down of moving the impeachment first; and that he would be prepared to bring forward the other motions as soon after as the House should sit.

Mr. LASCELLES said there were three points which might be made the grounds of resolutions against Mr. PITT—all tended to accuse him of being privy to some of the irregular transactions of Lord MELVILLE—but there was not a shadow of suspicion of his having derived any advantage therefrom.

LONDON, June 3.

A considerable degree of bustle was for some days prevailed in the naval department, and great exertions are used to reinforce our squadron in the North Sea. It is reported that the Toulon and Spanish fleets are determined to release the Dutch squadron, and with this reinforcement, to cover the long menaced invasion. The Glory has been added to the Texel squadron, and four other ships are immediately to follow; part of the Dungeness squadron is also to be sent thither.

Paris papers to the 26th, and Dutch Journals to the 29th ult. were received on Friday. The Moniteur contains no intelligence of importance, if we except that Bonaparte was crowned king of Italy on the 23d, at Milan, from which place, those papers say, he is to set off directly for Boulogne. It is observable, that in the Moniteur and other papers, many suggestions are offered as to the probability of an approaching Peace between Great Britain and France.

It is said to be the intention of government to disband all volunteer corps that do not muster according to the offers they have made, and in such districts to put in force the act for a levy en-masse.

Lord Melville's impeachment is to be resisted by the whole weight of government; the most pressing letters of recall are gone over to the members who had returned to Ireland.

The author & publisher of a pamphlet against Earl St. Vincent, have been convicted of writing and vending a libel against that distinguished admiral.

India.—A disorder, resembling the plague of Turkey, lately broke out at Oujain, the capital of Scindia, and is stated to have carried off seventy thousand persons in the course of a few days. The principal inhabitants fled from the city on the first alarm, and the troops at length refused to perform the duties of the garrison, and marched into the country, whither, it is feared, they may have carried the distemper. At the date, however, of the last accounts from Bombay, it was understood, that the fever confined its ravages to Oujain and its immediate vicinage.

GREENOCK, June 7.

The movements of the Boulogne flotilla still indicate an intention to put to sea, and no small degree of bustle has been observed on shore; large bodies of troops have been seen marching down to the coast, apparently for the purpose of embarking. These demonstrations are most probably made for the purpose of distracting our attention; for it is hardly supposable they would venture to sea in the face of our blockading squadron.

The Texel fleet remains at anchor, ready for sea.

DUBLIN, June 1.

It is ascertained that there were no grounds to justify the late rumor of a seditious meeting in the county of Kildare.

AMSTERDAM, May 21.

Our Gazette mentions a report from Paris, that rear admiral Magon, with two ships of the line and three frigates, had put to sea from the Isle of Rhe, and that their destination was to the East Indies.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

We state with pleasure, that the captain and crew of the brig Lyon, of this port, lately wrecked at sea, have been picked up and carried to St. Croix. It is painful, however, to add, that four passengers and a boy found a watery grave. The following is a copy of a letter received yesterday, by the owners, from the captain, dated St. Croix, July 7.

"On the 5th of June I left New-York, and upon the 7th was captured by a water-spout, accompanied by a whirlwind, which came upon us without any warning. The cabin passengers and a boy who were in the cabin were drowned, for she immediately filled with water, and with difficulty we saved our boat. After sailing in the boat two days we were picked up by a Halifax vessel, and carried to Dominica, and from thence we came to this place."

By the schooner Victory, capt. Cadwell, in 20 days from Montego Bay, we have received Jamaica papers to the 30th of June. The Victory sailed immediately after the raising of the Embargo, which was taken off on the news of the arrival to windward, of Lord Nelson's squadron, when the squadron lying at Port-Royal, sailed to windward to meet him. We have made the following extracts from the papers.

LINGSTON, June 15.

The American brig Ontario, from St. Domingo bound to New-York, with mabogans, fustic and hides, detained by La Seine frigate, arrived on Saturday.

On Sunday last, eight or nine leagues to the eastward of Cape Maize, the Lark, which carries 6 guns and 15 men engaged and beat off a French privateer. The following particulars are extracted from her log book:

SUNDAY, June 9.

At five A. M. discovered a small sail bearing from us N. W. with her larboard tacks on board, which proved to be an American trader. At twenty minutes past six saw another sail to the S. W. wearing every appearance of an enemy, by her crowding sail, and bearing 15th down on us; at eight she hauled her wind, as I supposed, in order to reconnoitre us, and clear for action; at twelve minutes past eight she bore up and stood for our weather quarter; at nine she fired a gun and hoisted French colors at her main peak, she then being about two miles distant from us; from that period till half past nine she kept edging down upon us under a press of sail; at twenty minutes past nine I hauled my course up and prepared for battle the enemy keeping up a constant fire during the latter period. Finding she intended to keep on my quarter, I ordered the main top-sail to the mast, and before she was aware of this manœuvre, I got her completely under the bearing of my guns, at which period the action commenced with a spirited and well directed fire on both sides; and continued with great warmth, for an hour and twenty eight minutes, when the wind falling light and the enemy getting closer to us, our Inragree and grape began to tell upon her to some purpose; she immediately hauled close upon a wind, and got out seventeen sweeps of a side to pull clear of us, which she effected under a galling fire from our guns. She proved to be a schooner of amazing length, with black sides, and a dirty looking yellow streak in the middle of the black, a lead colored bottom, and carrying two very blackish looking gaff topsails. She mounted several guns of different calibres, but in particular, two eighteen-pounders, which threw shot at least half a mile to leeward of us. It was impossible to count her men, they stood so thick and crowded on her decks, she had, at the lowest calculation, not less than one hundred men."

The privateer, about an hour afterwards, took possession of an American schooner, supposed to be bound to this Island.

JUNE 22.

We are informed that earl Camden states, in a letter to general Nugent by the Packet, that sickness had broken out among the French troops, soon after their first sailing from Toulon, the mortality having been occasioned by the ships being too much crowded, and that on sailing a second time they only took on board 4800 men, instead of double the number; and Earl Camden supposed the Spanish vessels must have on board about the same proportion of troops. Their loss by sickness we leave our readers to estimate.

The expedition for the West Indies, under Sir Eyre Coote, which may be shortly expected consists of the 8th, 24th, 32d, 38th, 62d, 71st, 72d, 83d, 89th, and 93d regiments. The Generals under Sir Eyre are Major General Drummond, & Brigadier Generals Montresor, McFarlane, and Balfour. General Coote, we understand, has instructions to act where it may be found necessary.

On Thursday morning the following squadron sailed from Port Royal for the Windward Island, for the purpose of joining Vice Admiral Lord Nelson; viz.

Table listing ships and commanders: St. George 98 Commodore Hon. M. de Courcy, Atlas 74 Capt. S. Pym, Centaur 74 H. Whitby, Eagle 74 D. Coiby, Success 33 C. Scott.

The St. George unfortunately got aground on Three Fathom bank, in consequence of the failure of the land breeze shortly after her leaving Port Royal. In the evening Le Cerf brig, Capt. Chamberlain, went out to her assistance, and we are happy to find that she has got off without much damage, and has proceeded with the rest of the squadron. Le Cerf returned into port yesterday morning.

MONTGO BAY, (Jam.) June 24.

In consequence of the following General Orders, the Militia of this Parish were dismissed last Sunday morning at six o'clock.

Head Quarters, Spanish Town, M. G. O. June 21, 1805.

Martial Law will expire on Saturday the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock P. M.

His Excellency the commander in chief cannot omit this opportunity of returning his best thanks to the General Officers who have been in command of the Militia for the able assistance they have rendered him; and they will communicate to the officers, Non commissioned Officers, and privates, his Excellency's satisfaction at the alacrity with which they turned out for the defence of the country and his approbation of their exemplary conduct whilst under arms.

The zeal and attention with which the commissioners appointed in the several parishes have promoted the public service, have been highly acceptable to the Commander in Chief; and his Excellency requests that they, as well as the Officers on the General Staff of the Militia to whom he is so much indebted for their assistance during the period of Martial Law, will also accept his best thanks.

(Signed) J. SHAND, Adj. Gen. Major General Kerr.

JULY 26.

FROM EUROPE.—The ship Logan, capt. Bunker, arrived last night, in 45 days from Liverpool.

By this vessel we have received London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool papers to the 8th of June; from which we have made some extracts, altho' not of much importance, they are all the papers afford.

At the date of the latest accounts, they were still at a loss in England relative to the destination of the French and Spanish fleets. Part of the fleet they conjectured had gone to the Cape of Good-Hope, and the other to secure the Brazils.

LONDON, JUNE 3.—Of Adm. Collingwood's progress or destination, we are still uninformed. He sailed with sealed orders, which were not to be opened until he reached a certain latitude.

Admiral Douglas returned on Friday in the Downs, in order to concert with Lord Keith the necessary measures to be taken, should the grand flotilla of the enemy attempt to put to sea.

Twelve thousand Turks had, on the 23d April, been sent from Constantinople for Egypt; an increased activity prevailed in the Divan, in consequence of the Grand Vizier having been deposed, and the Captain Pacha appointed his successor. It is further stated that a considerable Russian force was daily expected at Constantinople on its passage to the Adriatic.

The Spaniards, it appears, are still very active in all their ports, and expect to take a very active share in the war. It is stated that the fleet from Carthage, of six ships of the line, sailed from Carthage on the 27th of April. We have no certain accounts where this fleet is gone, unless it be to Cadiz, and no intelligence of its passing the straits has yet been received.

June 4.—The reports of a pacific tendency which have lately been circulated and received with some avidity on the continent, sufficiently mark the disposition of the bulk of mankind on the subject. There appears abroad no kind of reason why Europe should be again involved in war, and in this country, it appears extremely unlikely that either party can do more than ward off a blow. Two

long years are now expired, and we are consequently as near a regular plan and probable means as when we began.

A letter from an officer on board one of our cruizers off Boulogne, dated Friday last, says, "We have been some time on this station; lately we have observed great preparations among the enemy's flotilla; and this day I counted distinctly, outside the pier, thirty luggers, four sloops & twenty six gun brigs. Yesterday I as plainly perceived about twelve large gun brigs enter the harbor from Estaples."

Lord Gardner's fleet consists of twenty eight sail of the line, which were left all well, on Thursday last. Eight or nine of the ships are three deckers. His lordship is now able and will shortly be made so, to send a detachment off to any of the southern ports of France, or the coast of Ireland, as may be required.

June 5.—It is said that government think it proper to adopt additional precautions against the menaces of invasion from the coasts of France, Flanders and Holland; that an additional naval force is to be stationed at Deal, consisting of 14 sail of the line.

Admiral Russel returned to Yarmouth on Saturday with the squadron under his command. It is not to be supposed therefore that the Dutch fleet is in that state of preparation for sea which an American vessel lately reported, for then it is not probable Russel, unless compelled by weather, would have come into port.

There is no farther intelligence received either of the combined fleets or of lord Nelson's progress in pursuit of them. It is still matter of doubt and dispute whether they are gone to the East or West Indies, or the Brazils.

The arrival of the convoy under command of Sir James Craig at Lisbon, was made the subject of a very strong note by the French ambassador to the Portuguese government.

It is now understood that government means to adopt additional precaution against the threat of invasion from the coasts of France, Flanders, and Holland. Our fleet in the Downs is immediately to be increased to fourteen sail of the line, besides smaller vessels which will offer a ready means for speedily reinforcing our North Sea squadron, should need require.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty from lord Keith. They relate to the increased preparations of the enemy at Boulogne, and mention the capture of some small vessels from Flushing. Letters from on board our blockading squadron state that the enemy's flotilla is every day in motion, and that it has of late been reinforced from other ports in the Channel. An officer writes, under the date of Friday last, as follows:

"From all the observations I am able to make, and from the information I collect, I am fully persuaded the enemy seriously intend to make an attempt at coming out."

Orders have been given for a very strong squadron to watch the motions of the Rochefort fleet; and that some fast sailing vessels shall be stationed to give the earliest notice of their putting to sea again, which government have reason to believe they will soon attempt to do.

June 6.—It is reported that Bonaparte has arrived at Boulogne, having reached that port on Sunday last. It is said he returned to Paris on the 30th ult. where he only staid that and the following day. We know not on what authority this statement rests, but certain it is that there has been a great bustle at Boulogne for about a week past, as if preparations were making for some more than ordinary occasion; and a firing was heard along the French coast during a great part of Saturday.

Stockholm, May 23.—It is understood here that the treaty between England, Russia and this country, is finally arranged and concluded.

Price of Stocks at London, June 6—Consols, 59 3/8—Omnium 3 1/4—Redu. ed 58.

The collecting of a strong fleet in the Downs, is possibly in consequence of some information respecting the removal of the enemy on the French coast, for even the ships which composed the North Sea squadron, which had come into Yarmouth a few days ago, have been ordered to the Downs; and some of them have actually sailed for that station.

This morning some dispatches, taken on-board a Spanish packet by the Zolus privateer, of Guernsey, were brought to the secretary of state's office by the commander of the Zolus. They were thrown overboard by the Spaniards, but recovered by the exertions of the people belonging to the privateer. It is very probable these dispatches may lead to some knowledge of the intended operations of the enemy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WAS committed to the jail of Cecil county, State of Maryland, on the first day of June last, a Negro man by the name of Green, but says his name is Brax, he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim made, and very dark skin. He had on when committed, a pair of green casimere pantaloons, an old check shirt, and an old hat, he has several other articles of wearing apparel. He was sold by a Mr. Hynson, near Rock Hill, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and says he was then about 150 miles on his journey towards the southward before he effected his escape. His owner is hereby requested to come and prove his property, pay the cost arising on the said negro, if he will be sold at the Court House in Elkton, on Wednesday the 14th day of August next, precisely at 2 o'clock, for his prison fees and other incidental cost. SAMUEL COUDRY, Sheriff of Cecil county, Maryland. Elkton, July 23 1805.