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TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1805.

From the Wilmington Mirror.

A CAVE.

MR. WILSON,

The sollowing brief description of a cave, vulgarly called the "Devil's Hole," lying in Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and about fility miles north of Philadelphia, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to some of your readers. The observations were made August 5th and October 12th of the year 1802. It certainly ranks among the natural curiosities of this country, and deserves greater publicity, than that which has been given it by historians. Should some naturalist have recourse to the place, survey the cave, and give an authentic, minute, ample and animated account of it to the world, he would do no more than his duty.

... The entrance into this grotto is about one hundred yards, west of the Delaware river; and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, north, from the point of land at the confluence of Durham creek and said river. The heighth of the eminence, enclosing the cavity, is from two hundred, to two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the circumjacent land. From the pathway of the entrance to the top of the rock above, the measurement is upwards of forty feet. Three or four persons may easily enter abreast; but no more, as the mouth, though wide enough | ble cave in England, and that most for admitting a great number, is rendered partly across. The cave is naturally di ided into three grand apartments, out of each of which into the other, the descent is steep, caused also by rock prominent and jutting. After a descent of about thirty feet, the first apartment, or Charcher, d'i-plays its greatest height and width; of which it is not an easy matter to form a true estimate, on account of by deep scarching interstices and low dependent stone. A faint idea of its dimensiens may, however, be formed from the ! foilowing statement.

Length Width Height in feet. in seet. in seet. First apartment Second do Third 16 Length of the whole cave to the waters edge at the bottom. Bredth of the ?

Total

water,

October 12th, in the open air the thermomet, r stood at 64 degrees, at the partition between the first and second apartments it descended to 59 degrees,-between the 2d and 3d apartments it sunk to 54 degrees, which it preserved throughout the whole of the innermost chamber.

August 5th. The thermometer was nir, standing then, in the open, at 78 dechamber at 54 degrees, but at the farther end of the lowermost, rose to 63 degrees.

To account for the rising of the mercury at the lattom; I cannot concede to . the hypethesis of either Mr. Bayle, or Dr. Goldmich, but must venture a cone jecture of my own.

It is found by experience, that in mines of great depth, the air, for a considerable Epace in the descent, grows colder, but afterwards, is felt to be of a warmer temperature, encreasing proportionably with the depth. Mr. Bayle accounts for this, by alledging " magizines of fire to be near to the centre of the earth which communicate their heat to the neighboring regions."-But Goldsmith ascribes it to other causes: "In some mines" Bays he, " the composition of the earth all around is of such a nature, that, upon the admission of water, or air, it frequently becomes hot, and often bursts out into eruptions. Besides this, as the external air cannot readily reach the bottom or be renewed there, an observable heat is perceived below, without the necessity of recurring to the central heat for an explanation,

In the instance of the mercury rising at the bottom of the cave, it is presumed, that the air, being perceived warmer, originated from neither of the above causes, but from the heat of a numerous party who had been there a considerable time, with lights, before the thermometer was applied. The depth is not great chongh to reach Bayle's central fire; nor are there any evidences of Goldsmith's chemical operation between the air and a. ben mineral substances.

of On some parts of the vault is a white parget somewhat chrystallised; and is probably a petrefaction, composed of

reous matter. It is by the assistance of a hammer, easily severed from the stone to which it adheres: some of it by the Engers. Over other parts of the arch there is another kind of incrustation, dark in color. This has the appearance of moss upon a tree, but as hard as the rock itself; and over it water is continually trickling. The rock encompassing the cavern is entirely limestone, through which in many places, there is a perpetual percolation of water.

By supposition, the descent, in a right line forms an angle of 40 degrees with the horizon.

that could be measured with a ling pole; may ramily into many subordinate channels before it advances to the beds of the river and creek. The many springs on the verges; the proportionable rising and falling of the water contained in the carern, with the flowing of the waters in the river and creek, demonstrate their connection; and prove the surface of the one to be level with the other. When there is a high fresh in the river, the lowest chamber is nearly filled.

At the partition between the first and second apartments a small branch of the persons to pass.— From this branch are teen south; and, in width, admitting one person.

Here was it formed? smith, after describing the most remarkafamous grotto in Antiparos, supposes ture, this is fully illustrated in the currents | the chaste promulgation of truth. of rivulets. Now on such a principle, an excavation would gradually be effected in time, in the progress of which petrefaction may have taken place on the rerocky mass. It is evident, the waters being washed, as those stones do, that are seen on the sea shore, and exposed to the influence of tides.

Per init it that a contemplative mind may very differently affected by the enveloped be worked up to an extreme degree of amazement with the scene that presents grees, and at the lower end of the first lizeli from the lower end of the anti-

chamber! At first, a solitary gloom impresses the spectator; while a ray of light makes its way among the indentures of the ingulphing rock, faintly touching the sides and roof of the lower abyss, but just so as to display the awful grandeur of the scenery. Another opening is perceived, leading into a still lower, region where light appears to have, comparatively speaking, no dominion. A sound made above, is heard reverberating and dying away below, as if it was in an unfathomable deep. There also, is an amazing contrust of light and darkness, the one strikes terror, the other creates joy. However, aithough darkness in a natural sense is fancied to be an instrumentality of misery yet it is a consoling reflection to know in a spiritual sense, that light and darkness, as well as heat and cold, heighth and depth are but relative terms; and, that, with that Brinc, who is the Author of nature, there is neither the one nor the other-Ail are alike to him, who

"Lives thro all life, extends thro all extent, Spreads undivided, operates unspent; To him no high, no low, ho great, no small, He fuls, he hounds, connects and equals all."

A VISITANT. July, 1805.

From the Centinel of Freedom.

" If we see a people obedient to the laws, prosperous in their infinstry, con-"tented at home, and respected abroad, " we may reasonably presume, that "their affairs are conducted by men of . " experience, abilities and virtue."

SIX ind thirty years ago the above pertinent observations sell from the pen of

water exuded through the rock and calca- | the celebrated Junius, whose political writings are without a rival. Although years have passed away since first the scutiment was promulgated, yet age has not diminished the truth of the remark, nor rendered it inapplicable to the present moment. For years past have the federal papers been one continual teem of abuse against the government. - The republicans are described as illiterate blockheads, fit only to be "hewers of wood, and drawers of water," to the " would-be nobles" and "well born" of the land. Those whom the people have exalted to official stations, have been ridiculed, calumniated, and abused; their talents have At the bottom, is a bason of excellent | been cried down, their integrity impeachwater, which measured twenty feet to the | ed, and the ideas propagated, in general place where it came into contact with the | are, that the republican rulers are unfit rock, terminating the cave as far as it has | for the stations they occupy. It is to falbeen, or can be explored. Beyond the | sify these arrogant and contumelious asmeeting of the rock and water there is a | sertions, and to prove, that if " obedience conduit running farther into the earth, to law, prosperity attending industry, union at home and respect abroad," are just and is undoubtedly continued, though it | criterions of the "experience, abilities and virtue" of men who direct the affairs of a nation, then are the present rulers of the American people men answering this description, entitied to confidence, and deserving the esteem of their constituents. To establish this position, we offer the foilowing remarks:

The people are obedient to the laws .-Let the most presumptuous sederalists deny this. Our firesent rulers pay such deference to the interest of the people, that no obnoxious act is sanctioned by them. It is the duty of legislators to afcave thirty two feet in length seeks a ford protection to the citizens, and not to course in an easterly direction; and so merit dischedience by acts of tyranny. Mr. wide as to permit in some places two Adams' administration was impolitic, it was oppressive. Had it not been so, the two others, still smaller, the one extend- people never would have resorted to arms ing twenty two feet north, the other four- to shew their abhorrence to men and measures—they never would have laid so much as a straw in the way of the peaceable execution of laws. No! this was re-Is a question which impresses itself pugnant to their feelings—necessity drove upon every visitant possessed of a re- | them to it—and necessity it is said knows flecting mind. Conjecture alone can no law.—Neither would the people have advance any thing like an answer. Gold- murmured against a disgraceful sedition and alien laws—they never would have whispered a complaint against the army establishment, had they not powerfully inaccessible by a ledge of rocks running them to have been occasioned by currents militated against the interest of the citiof water. His reasoning on this topic | zens, and presented dangers to the vitals appears, at least to the writer, compara- of freedom. But no sooner was Mr. Jefble with truth. About two miles south | ferson placed at the helm of state, by a of this cave, is a range of mountairs | discerning public, than the causes which indescribably higher than the long texcited these complaints vanished—the mound, encircling the abyss. This ridge | political locizon long obscured by omiextends from Pennsylvania into the inous aspects, suddenly becomes clear and Jerseys, and might in the early stage of I tranquir. All is harmony and concord. i's world and before an interruption of No disobedience is manifested to any law the irregularities in the vault occasioned its contiguity had been made by a current, -no spirit of dissatisfaction prevails. or any other cause, have served as a dam | Some clamour indeed was betraved by in a body of waters, forming a lake. -In | federal printers, because of the repeal of this lake a hillock of sand or earth may certain acts; but it was not contagious; have been collected by a particular fluctu- the people could not be so foolish as to ation of the maters; and, in the ravages | murmur at the repeal of acts diminishof time, when a current had intersected | ing extravagance, easing their burthens, the mountain lowering it with the chan- and circumscribing executive influence. nel, lest extant, sorsaken by the waters. They could not echo the faily of the fe-Thus formed the mound may have been | deral prints, who condemned the repeal more permanent in its centre than sides of internal taxes. We repeat it then, and covering; of course, reduced there | " the people are obedient to the laws?" to higher state of fluidity; which fluid they are satisfied with their rulers, and parts would be easily carried off by the | nothing is wanting but decorum in the flux and reflux of the waters. In minia- sederal printers to make them obedient to

> Prosperous in their industry. Point out the country on the habitable globe, where the people are more prosperous, or their labors more abundantly rewarded by maining parts, continuing its operations case and affinence, ye sticklers for mountil it had consolidated the whole into a narchy, ye grumbling federalists, than is the American nation at the present mohave for ages incomputable, continued ment. In vain you search the records of their course through this passage, as the antiquity; in vain you ruminate more whole rault exhibits the same marks of recent history and events, to find an example or a parallel. No despotism on earth, no aristocracy in existence, embracing as numerous a community, ever yielding such protection, and studied more strictly the well-being of the governed. Let a stranger traverse the populated parts of our country, he beholds thrifty towns, smiling villages, contented husbandmen, and improving mechanicks. No ravages of war defeat the anticipated crops of the labourer, blast the bounty of nature, or dye in crimson hue our fertile plains. No furiated Usurper has seized the propitious moment, and exalted himself to the pinnacle of power, at the expense of the legitimate rights and privileges of the people. If he visits our cities and harbors, still he beholds busy enterprize always on the wing ;-he beholds a people whose industry is rewarded with ease and opulence. If he casts an eye on the ocean, here too he beholds north eastward: at half past four was following note was, on the 13th ult. addresour whitened sails spread, numerously, brought too by a Franch 80 gun ship, wasting the superabundance of our provi- her boat came on board with an officer, & sions and commodities to almost every examined the vessel, I insisted on her bepart of the world, and receiving in return | ing an 'American vessel, finding no conecessaries, as well as many elegancies of louis or English property on board, (they life. Individuals in other countries, per- being previously put out of the way) al- of the arrival of yourself and family at haps may surpass us in luxury and parade, lowed me to proceed, at 5 o'clock was your seat, after your long absence—seeland we are willing they should. But no nation can boast of such universal prosperity and happiness-no nation display. such unrivalled equality, as that of the Americans, under their present rulers.

To Snuff-takers, Smoakers and Chewers of Tobacco.

It is difficult to contemplate man in a more absurd and ridiculous light, than in his attachment to Tobacco; a weed not more nauscous to the taste, than it is unaddicted to its use.

be asserted, on the highest medical au- gate was left to convoy the prizes to pairs the appetite;—2d. that it pro- of the month, continued working to wind-

motes indigestion, through the waste of [ward; on the 16th, 4 French frigates joinand 5th. as well as chewing it fouls the cheons of rum and a variety of other artiextremely offensive; 6th. the use of snuff | save four days allowance, and ordered me greeable dusky colour; and 8th, also provisions, and leaving me destitute of odour of a tobacco cask; 9th, the memo-, Syren, and get my men, went alongside & ry has likewise been greatly impaired by fortunately got one, the others being on an excessive use of snuff. This was the | board another frigate, was again ordered case with Sir John Pringle, President of to leave the fleet. The French having the Royal Society of London; but after | despaired of getting the prizes into port Franklin, to desist from taking snuff, he large ships appeared in view standing for very soon regained his powers of memo- the fleet; I made sail to the northward, ry, though at a very advanced age.

smoaking and chewing promote a thirst the water's edge. In this disagreeable sifor strong drink which leads to intempe- tuation, I was four days, when I spoke an rance and drunkeness; 2d. Smoaking diz- American vessel who supplied me with poses to idleness, which is the root of provisions-Arrived at Annapolis the 11th many evils; 3d. the use of tobacco is ne- July, 1805." these may be added; 5th. that smoking | was bound to Europe segars is a very common cause of accident by fire, as the reports in our newspapers

of destructive conflagrations will testify. arguments in its favor: 1st, that it is a four ships and a brig in the north east preservative from contagious diseases; quarter, when the militia immediately but this is a vulgar error, & is controdict- assembled with their usual alacrity. The ed by facts. Howard, the philanthropist, vessels that occasioned it, having past by, proved that it had no efficacy in checking | the alarm was discharged this morning the contagion of the plague; and expe- about 7 o'clock.--- We have not been able rience in this country has amply ascer- to learn whether the ships were friends tained, that it is equally ineffectual against or enemies. the influenza or yellow fever; 2d, that | Since our last, the masters of two or smoaking and snuff relieve that uneasiness | three of our ships that left this island the which arises from eating a too plentiful! 7th of June, and were captured next day meal. A far more rational and effectual by the combined fleet from France and remedy would be to cat less; and thereby | Spain, have arrived here from Guadaderive the additional advantage of avoiding loupe. The whole of the trade was capthe sin of gluttony.

phers and physicians-almost uniformly | the enemy's ships. Such of them as fell condemn the use of tobacco. Dr. FRANK- into the hands of the Spaniards were LIN, a few months before his death, plundered of every thing except the declared with exultation, that he had never | cloudes on their backs. The passengers used tobacco, in any way, in the course appear to have been left on board the resof his long life; and it is believed that pective vessels in which they were taken. Washington could make the same The day following the capture, the whole boast. Dr. Rush has written an essay of the prizes were sent to the southward against it, from which indeed, some of the facts here introduced, are derived.

Arouse, then, O ye devotees of tobacco? Whether ye worship it in Smoke, in Dust, or in hig tail; exert yourselves to overcome this destructive and growing evil. The inhabitants of the United States are said to consume more tohacco, in its various forms, than any other civilized nation on earth, or than any uncivilized, the Turks only accepted. Are you then ambitious to bear away the palm from the Mahometans, for those unenviable quaiities, which that indolent, ignorant, and barbarous nation of smokers proverbially possess ?

HALIFAX, (N.S.) July 18. The following is an extract from the Log Book of the schooner Argo, captain Har-

"Lest Antigua 17th of last month, at sail-judging them to-be French vessels made all dispatch, to the northward; at 11 A. M. the headmost ship shewed French colours, got within shot of the Ketch and gave her abroadside, but by her superior sailing made her escape; I hoisted American colours having an American name on her stern. At 1. P. M. a French frigate passed the Argo, within hail; at half past one the Spanish Admiral also passed the Argo without noticing her, I then athwarting the fleet to the again brought too by the French corrette ing also grateful for the distinguished ser-Furet, the second captain came on board, vices you have rendered to our country. said the vessel was an English one, and and willing to offer you their testimonials a good prize, plundered her most shame- of esteem, have it in contemplation to do fully, carried me on board the Admiral's themselves the honor of paying you a conship, who finding among some of my pa- gratulatory visit, on Wednesday next, pers an account of property shipped at accompanied by a new company of Ran-Antigua for New York, I was compelled gers, should the arrangement be agreeato acknowledge it was British property; ble to your Excellency. I respectfully. he then told me I must be carried into wait your reply. At the request of the port for adjudication; I was then ordered | vicinity. on board the Argo, my sailors were taken friendly to HEALTH and MORALS. Its out, and a prize-master with men put on influence upon both it is here proposed | board with order to remain with the fleet | to exhibit in a concise manner, for the until morning. The whole of our sleet serious consideration of those who are captured. Sunday morning the 9th, 5 A. M. all the French sleet except one fri-And first, it's effects on Health. It may gote stood to the northward, which fri-

the saliva, in chewing and smoaking; 3d. ed us, that had left the fleet, gave interthat it produces many of those disorders mation that the French fleet had proceedwhich are seated in the nerves, as tremors | edon to France; on the 17th, the Herin the hands, head-ache, epilopsy, palsy, moine having the Argo in tow, scut apoplexy, and other complaints; 4th. the | boats on board and took out several hogshot smoke of tobacco has destroyed a heads of sugars, which I had acknowledgwhole set of teeth in a very short time; ed to be British property, with two punmouth, and necessarily renders the breath cles, as also all the provisions on board, injures the voice, by obstructing the nose; to leave the fleet without delay. I re-7th. it renders the complexion of a disa- moustrated with the officer for taking the taints the sweetest breath with the rank men, he desired me to go on board the sollowing the advice of his friend Dr. set fire to them all; at which time two and the French frigates to the north-east, Secondly, its effects on morals. 1st. leaving the prizes nearly burnt down to

cessarily connected with a neglect of Captain Harris says the French fleet cleanliness, which for its savorable effect | consisted of 17 sail of the line, with 9 on morals, ought to be ranked among the frigates, and sloops of war. The ships . cardinal virtues; 4th. Smoaking is offeri- appeared to have troops on board. He sive to those who do not smoak; and to adds that after the fleet left the prizes it smoak, therefore, under such circumstan- continued to the northward, keeping two ces, is a breach of good manners—to points off the wind, he therefore thinks it

CΓ. JOHN's (Amigua) July 4. Yesterday evening an alarm was fired The friends of tobacco offer two at Monk's Hill, upon the appearance of

tured in the space of a few hours, and To conclude—The greatest philoso- the masters and crews distributed among under convoy of four French frigates, having a number of troops on board, a part of which they landed at Guadaloup's in the night, and immediately followed the prizes, which it is supposed might be destined to Porto Rico .- The troops on board the frigates, were such as had been taken from Guadaloupe and Martinique. When our informant arrived at the former place, the greatest surprise was expressed at the fleet having past this island

> NEW-YORK, August 3. Yesterday morning, a woman, who resided at No. 88, Water-street, put, an end to her existence by swaliowing a quantity of laudnum.

without reducing it.

And last evening on the Battery, a man got suffocated while lying with his face on the ground, in a fit of intoxication.

As a chair was going out on Wednesday , P. M. in company with 12 ships bound to the race at Harlaem, the horse sudden for Europe, and the brigantine Caroline ly turned off the road toward; a tayern, bound for Halifax, under convoy of His at which it was supposed he was in the M. Ketch, Netly, 18 guns; continued a habit of stopping, and running against a northerly course during the night, at day | fence, the chair was overturned, and one light saw Bermuda, bearing E. S. E. At of the passengers, Mr. Allen McKenzie, of 9-A. M. the commodore made signal for Georgia, killed on the spot. What renall vessels under convoy to make all sail ders the catastrophe still more melanchoto the northward, and dropped in the rear ly is the circumstance, that Mr. McKerof the fleet immediately after; saw a sail | zie and family came to this city on a visit a-stern, in a short time could count 26 | a fortnight since, for the purpose of promoting his health and spending a few weeks with his relatives. He has left an anniable widow and two young children to lament his untimely fate.

CONGRATULATORY COMPLIMENT .-On the arrival of his Excellency, ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, at his seat in Clermont, the citizens of Saugerties, anxious to render a tribute to his distinguished services, came to a resolution to wait upon him in a body, with their congratulations on his return. In consequence of this resolve, the sed to Mr. Livingston, in behalf of the inhabitants.

"SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that the citizens of Saugerties, feeling themselves happy on the agreeable news

I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obed't humble serv't, P. HASBROUCK. Robert R. Livingston, Esq."

To which Mr. Livingston-returned the following reply.

Clermont, July 15, 1805, 481R, I Sect thority, that the use of Tobacco; 1st. im- Guadaloupe, from which time to the 16th very much flattered by the polity attention of my fellow citizens of Shugertles, and