

1. Remove the body into the shade, and expose it to a gentle current of air.
2. Loosen the dress of the patient, especially around the neck and breast.
3. If the pulse in the wrists or temples be full, bleeding should be used and linen, dipped in cold water, should be applied to the forehead and temples; but
4. If the pulse be imperceptible or languid, the feet and lower limbs should be put into warm water, and the body gently rubbed with the hand, or with a linen or woolen cloth. The patient should in this languid state of the pulse take a moderate draught of spirit and water or from 20 to 50 drops of laudanum every twenty minutes until relief be obtained.

From Drowning.
1. Do not hold up the body with the head downwards, nor roll it over a barrel.
2. Strip off the wet cloths gently. Wrap the body in blankets and rub it (at first moderately) with the hand, or with warm cloths for two or three hours.
3. Close the mouth and one nostril completely, blow air through the other into the lungs with a pair of bellows. If bellows cannot be had, air may be blown into the lungs through the open nostril, from the mouth of one of the bystanders. Discharge the air, which has been conveyed into the lungs by either of the above means, by gently pressing the belly upwards. This process should be repeated twenty or thirty times in a minute.

4. During this time a large quantity of ashes, or salt, or sand, should be heated, and as soon as it is milk-warm, the body should be placed in it; the blowing and rubbing are then to be continued as before; and when the ashes, salt, or sand, are cooled, some warmer must be added, so that the whole may be kept milk-warm.
These methods should be continued for three or four hours, as in several instances they have proved successful, although no signs of life appeared until the expiration of that time. When the patient is able to swallow, he should take some wine, or rum and water; bleeding or purging ought not to be used, without consulting a physician, who should be called in as soon as possible.

The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati have determined to erect a monument to the memory of Alexander Hamilton.

The *London Observer*, of June 3, says:—"The Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli has written to the President of the United States, requesting a loan of 40,000 dollars, to enable him to regain his situation, to which he has a legitimate hereditary claim; promising, if he is successful, to release all the American prisoners, and to repay the money. He likewise offers to give the Americans possession of the strongest ports as a guarantee for the performance of his engagements."

General Desallines has sent, by a vessel arrived at Nantz, dispatches to the First Consul, stating that he has threatened the murder of all French inhabitants in the Island of Hayti, if the Government do not immediately acknowledge its independence, and promise a yearly tribute in arms, ammunition, artillery etc.—This circumstance is recorded in the *Clef du Cabinet*.

Arrived at Fort Johnston, on Sunday the 1st instant, the schooner *Atalanta*, captain William B. Micks, of Charleston, from Cape Francois with a valuable cargo of Coffee and Logwood.

Captain M. sailed from Cape Francois on the 16th of June, and in the Caribs passage met with a French privateer, lying at anchor, under the West Caribs, which immediately gave capt. M. chase—fortunately for him, it blew a very fresh gale, which enabled him for four hours to keep at the distance of half a league from the privateer—night coming on, captain M. altered his course, and saw no more of her. Next day, running under easy sail to the southward and westward; in order the next night to pass through between Hanaua, and Beaumace, and thence through the old Straights of Bahama, another privateer of a larger size, gave chase, and kept gaining all the afternoon. Captain M. made the best of his way towards Jamaica, in hopes of meeting with some British cruiser; but not falling in with any, and the privateer still in chase, after sunset he hauled upon the wind for the *Platford*, as if bound up the *Bitc*, and continued that course until ten o'clock, he then put about and kept to the westward; at day light he found himself off Cumberland harbor south side of Cuba.

He then made his way through the Gulf of Mexico, and arrived safe off Charleston Bar—he then took a pilot on board, who (after trimming the sails and making the best of his way for Charleston), and learning that capt. M. was from Hispaniola informed him that there was a French privateer off the Bar, and that he was sure the schooner would be taken by her if she attempted to go in; the privateer boarded all vessels bound in. Captain M. thought it most advisable to bear away for this port, where he has safely arrived, and is now waiting for instructions how to proceed. When Captain M. left the Cape, there were but two American vessels lying in

the port, one of them an armed brig belonging to Baltimore, to sail in fifteen days, the other a schooner belonging to New York. The people of the island still continue to search all vessels outward bound, for white French people, and whenever they found any unfortunate one conveyed, he fell a sacrifice to their vengeance.

Captain M. further informs, that when he sailed the town was perfectly quiet, and trade was beginning to have a favourable appearance. General Christophe still commanded at the Cape, and the troops were all out of town excepting Christophe's, Reignaud's, and the guards. [Wilmington, N. C. paper.]

FRANCE.

Among the late accounts is a notification of the advancement of Bonaparte to the Imperial Dignity. We should hesitate to believe that such a report was true, did not so many testimonies concur in removing our doubts upon the subject. This event cannot be too much lamented by all men, who felt for the happiness of their fellow creatures, or for the dignity of the human character; and how far this sudden attainment of an excessive and hereditary authority, may be conducive to the well being of the ambitious person, who has assumed it, remains very problematical.

Had he published a manifesto, on his accession to the throne, including his reasons for the measure, we might have been less confounded at his swelling audacity—such a declaration, on such an occasion, would have been wise, so far as wisdom can be connected with an immoral action. It was due to the noble perseverance of the people of France, as necessary, perhaps, for the preservation of his life; and it was due to the civilized parts of the universe, for the preservation of his own character. The mode in which this direful proposition was introduced and discussed in the Tribune, was a satire on the consistency and deliberate powers of that assembly. The solitary defence of a free and Republican government, which was made by Carnot, was so feebly managed, that it had all the appearance of having been previously concerted between the governing party and himself, to furnish the pretence of an apology, for a deed of tyranny, that appears to us even more fraught with calamity to the perpetrator than the deluded and suffering people.

Our ears have been deafened with the varied accounts of plots to assassinate this aspiring soldier; but in our contemplation, his life was never so much endangered as it is now. We do not know in what corner of the Gallick departments he can now look for an enlarged friendship, or accompanying zeal. He has suddenly and violently obliterated the letter of Republican policy, and distorted the lineaments of freedom; how far he will be enabled, by his regal veto, to banish the spirit of republicanism from the hearts and minds of the French nation, time will prove. If the blood of the sixteenth Lewis was shed upon the scaffold, merely to raise Bonaparte to a throne of broader magnitude, and the people look with silece on the proceeding, all we can urge is: that fortune is as vicious as she is inconstant, and there is! Nothing serious in mortality.

[Boston paper.]

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrove. Mr. Edward North, to Miss Prudence Wyles, all of this city.

Married at Germantown, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Shaffer, Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss SARAH HERGSHHEIMER, daughter of Mr. Anthony Hergshheimer, of Germantown.

DIED—at the city of Washington on Tuesday the 24th instant, CHARLES DE KRAFFT, Surveyor and Draftsman of the Treasury Department.

Next SUNDAY the 29th inst. the rev. Mr. DUBOUD, will preach a *Charity Sermon*, at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Catholic Church of St. Peter, for the benefit of the Female Humane Association Charity School.

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

The brig *Charity*, from Bordeaux, 43 days out, bound to Baltimore, was spoke July 17.

The schooner *Chesapeake*, Ash, from Baltimore, bound to Jaquemel, 6 days out, was spoken July 3.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

July 26.
Arrived, schr. Concord, Thompson, 10 days from Savannah—lice Vohannot and Cook. Passed two ships in the bay bound up; one of them the English ship *Mary*, captured by a French privateer, and retaken by the crew.

The John & Joseph, Manning, hence to Amsterdam, arrived off Dover. The Seeford, Mandels, hence, at Bremen. The Abcon, Leeds, hence, at Amsterdam.

Extracts from a file of Lloyd's List in June 13

Liverpool:—Arrived Monticello, Kingaton, Philadelphia; John & James, Sherman, Charleston; Dominica, Packert, Barbadoes; Two Pollics, M'Laughlin, Boston; Adriana, Richardson, New York; Ranger, Burrows, S. Carolina; Fair Trader, Massachusetts; Polly, —, New York; Prosperity, Berry, Philadelphia; Romulus, Bunker, Charleston; Augusta, Davidson, Savannah; Maine, Hatch, Charleston.

Dover: Arrived, Rebecca, Fraser, Virginia, for Amsterdam; Industry, Latus, Oporto; John & Joseph, Baltimore; Commerce, Bowers, Georgia.

Dublin: Arrived New Adventure, N. W. York.

Corè: Arrived, George, Straw, N. York.

Amsterdam: Arrived, Charlotte, Mirdock, Charleston; Abeona, Lees, Baltimore; Thomas, Gardner, New York; Bald Eagle, Virginia; Harmony, Adams, Boston.

Gravesend: Arrived, Oneida Chief, Kemp, N. York; Commerce, Bowers, Georgia; Eliza, Smith, Fecamp.

Southampton: Arrived, George, Greenough, Fecamp.

Cowes: Arrived, Lucretia, Margaretta, N. York; Ocean, Gallies, Charleson; Sarah, Crane, N. York.

Falmouth: Arrived, Active, Davis, London; Two Brothers, Virginia; Prince Adolphus packet, New York, last from Halifax in 17 day; African, Jones, South Sea; Charles Carter, Tocking, Virginia; Severn and Margaretta, North Carolina; Eliza, Evans, Virginia; Martha Bland, Harnett, Virginia.

Deal: Arrived, Jemima and Fanny, Charleston.

Clyde: Arrived, Fame, Reid, Trinidad; Mary-Ann, Ingals, Charleston; Industry, Bayley, Charleston; George, Simpson, New-York.

Bremen: Arrived, Scepferd, Mandels, Baltimore.

Leith: Arrived, Hero, Baker, Boston.

Dunkirk: Arrived, President, Boyd, Virginia.

Emden: Arrived, Dancken, De Krooner, Baltimore.

Copenhagen: Arrived, Endeavor, —, Salem; Packet, Beckford, Salem.

Tonningen: Arrived, Frau Amina, Keen, New York; Elizabeth, Tassen, New-York.

Wight: Arrived, Betsy, —, Dieppe.

The American brig *Friendship*, Clemens, from the Cape of Good Hope to Cowes, for orders is detained by the *Topaz* frigate, and sent to Falmouth.

The *Eclipse*, Mudge, from St. Michael, bound to Petersburg, is on shore at Gilwell, near Elsinore, and it is feared will be lost.

New York, July 24.

The wind was yesterday all day from N. W. and very hazy.—The only arrival was the sloop *Delight* from Virginia.

Came up from Quarantine.
Brig *Bull*, Lee, from Jamaica—brig *Mary*, from the South Seas—and the schr. *Elizabeth*, from Tobago.

The brig *Live Oak*, Cox, arrived at Trinidad on the 4th of July from New-York.

Cleared, ship *Young Faylor*, Gardner, Amsterdam; brig *Diana*, Living, Cadiz.

The ship *Montezuma*, has arrived at Boston from London. Letters are received in town by her to the 3d of June, which mention the arrival of the ship *Oneida Chief*, captain Kemp, from New York. Captain Kemp sailed from this port on the 2d of May—he must therefore have had a passage of about 24 days.

"Spoke, in the *Mona Passage*, the British frigate *Mermad*, who informed they were cruising for the French troops expected from Havana to reinforce St. Domingo; that they almost daily recaptured American vessels. The captain of the frigate very modestly asked whether the Americans intended sending any force to protect their Commerce; that most of the French privateers were without Commission, and took every thing they met with. He had recaptured 3 or 4 with lumber bound to Jamaica, their crews taken out by the Frenchmen."

Philadelphia, July 25.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Brig *Jane*, Ridge, St. Croix; sloop *Linet*, Morton, New-York.

Cleared, brig *Superior*, Wallington, Lisbon; *Wilmington Packet*, Dudley, Wilmington, N. C.

The *Jane*, Ridge, from St. Croix, has been 6 days on soundings. The *Betsey*, Rogers, for this port, was to sail in 10 days after the *Jane*.

From Captain Clark, of the *Louisa*, at the Lazaretto, July 22.

"During my stay at St. Domingo, there came off the harbour 3 British frigates at different periods with flags of truce, to wit, the *Blanche*, capt. Mudge, the *Pique*, capt. Ross, and the *Franchise*, the hon. capt. Murray.—All of these officers were on shore, some of them three days.—They said they had no further idea of blockading St. Domingo. There was a division between the two black Generals, Christophe and Dessalines, which may prove fatal to the Blacks.

"General Ferrand, at St. Domingo was under no apprehension from the

Blacks, there being none nearer than 40 leagues. The garrison was supplied with nine months provisions—and the troops healthy.

"The schr. *Enterprise* of Philadelphia was carried into Samana from Port de Paix, with coffee, by a French privateer. It was reported that the captain and crew were all dead.

"Left at St. Domingo, the schooner *Antelope*, Hays, of Baltimore, had been brought in by a Government schooner, and cleared; schooner *Perry*, to sail in 14 days for New-York.

Norfolk, July 19.

Arrived, the schr. *Lydia*, captain Livingston, 14 days from St. Thomas.

The brig *Milton*, captain Frith, from this port bound to Barbadoes, on the 27th ult. in lat. 34, long. 63, 30, was boarded by a French privateer ship of 14 guns, who robbed him of what money he had, took his mate's quadrant, some cabin furniture, his stock of poultry, and a quantity of cloathing, and left him.

Cleared, ship *Thomas Wilson*, Tompkins, London; brig *Jane*, Cook, Jamaica; schooner *Jane*, Hill, Barbadoes; *Eliza*, Adlington, Boston.

Captain Green, of the schooner *Columbia*, left Guadaloupe 20th June. He left there a great many American vessels, but does not recollect the name of any. Captain G. confirms the information of a proclamation by the governor of that island, declaring, that vessels taken, bound to or from St. Domingo, will be adjudged lawful prizes, and their crews treated as pirates. He states the number of prizes belonging to that island to be from 60 to 70, of various sizes. Markets were dull at the following prices: Flour 10 dols. beef 10 a 12 do; pork 16 do; sugar 6 do; coffee 30 a 36s. per lb.

July 21.

Arrived, the British brig *Queen*, Newbold, 15 days from Bermuda. On the 17th she took captain Johnson, and crew, from on board the schooner *Nancy* of Newbern, North Carolina. The *Nancy* was loaded principally with lumber; she sprung; leak two days after sailing from Ocock, bound to Grenada, her sails, running rigging, and a few barrels flour, were saved.

Cleared, ship *Portland*, Wills, L'Orient; brig *Cincinnati*, Davis, Barbadoes; schr. *Sarah*, Herbert, Jamaica; *Bellona*, Leate, do; sloop *Julian*, Tingle, Philadelphia; *Polly*, Newton, Baltimore.

Mediterranean Passports.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next; those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their *Gazettes* twice a week for the space of six months; and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

June 1.

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For Sale,

A NEAT PLEASURE BOAT, with one sail, and she is almost new. She will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars apply at this office.

July 27

co6t

Tobacco.

TWENTY-Four hogheads of sweet scent Mountain TOBACCO, fit for manufacturing, and in nice shipping order—Likewise, 6 hogheads upper Patomack, all inspected, and now lying at Calhoun's warehouse—For sale by

July 27

co6t

John Hunt,

Perfumer, Hair Cutter and Dresser to Ladies and Gentlemen, near Market-street bridge, BEGS leave to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of the city and vicinity, that he intends cutting hair in future at twenty-five cents each, at his own room, but for cutting hair out of his house, the price will be fifty cents as usual.—This arrangement is forced upon him by the multiplicity of out door business, which renders it impossible for him to give that attention to their applications which his most sanguine wishes and a sense of gratitude for past favors prompts him. His employers are requested, if not convenient to call, to send their messages the day before his services are wanted at their own houses, and they will be strictly and gratefully attended to, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

July 27

co6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 15th instant, from the subscriber, an apprentice boy to the Silversmith business, named ISAAC FOSTER; he is a round face, dark eyes, and a down look when spoken to, and cut when he went away, brown cloth coat, white pantaloons, and boots.—All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying off said boy at their peril. The above reward will be given if brought home to

July 27

GEO. AIKEN. 2aw3w

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Frederick-street dock, where she now lies, The Schooner, COHENELIA, burden 45 tons, as she arrived from sea. The inventory may be seen at our auction room. Lemmon & Campbell, auct'rs. July 27

J. Latour, Offers for Sale, 60 casks genuine CLARET } entitled to
1000 pieces yellow NANKEENS } debenture.
200 boxes Spanish SEGARS. July 27 d4t

Havana Segars.

JUST received and offered for sale at 64, Market-street, 100 boxes real Havana Segars, 10 quarter casks excellent Port Wines, 15 do, Sherry do.

JACOB NORRIS. d3t eo3t

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, The 1st August, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:—
Five Lots of Ground, in fee simple, situate on East-street, between Charles and McClellan-streets, each 25 feet front, running back 75 feet to a 13 feet alley. These lots are in an agreeable and central situation, and increasing rapidly in value.

Also, immediately after the sale of the above, That commodious well finished Dwelling HOUSE, in fee simple, lately in the tenure of Mrs. Mary Nicholson, situate on an extensive lot at the corner of Mulberry-street and James-alley, in one of the most healthy and pleasant situations in the city; and has every convenience to accommodate a large family, such as stable, smokehouse, &c. with a pump of excellent water at the door. The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, auct'rs. July 26

Dr. MACE'S ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE & HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS

FOR preserving health in general, and especially for preventing the diseases of warm climates and warm seasons, such as the cholera morbus, dysentery or flux and lax, sickness of the stomach and overflow of bile, ague and fever, bilious or yellow fever, liver complaints, bilious pleurisy, bilious head ache, and jaundice or yellowness of the skin and eyes.

It is here asserted with confidence, and without the least fear of a contradiction, by the use of these medicines, that they are the best remedies for every as well as preventing bilious complaints of all kinds. A detail of misdeeds might be given to prove this assertion, but the following, which are taken from real facts, is hoped will be sufficient:

E. M. had been afflicted with a bilious complaint six years, so that every summer he was forced to take large doses of mercury, or else be confined to his bed. By the remedies here recommended he has been restored to a good state of health during the summer and fall. The ague and fever with which he was formerly affected very often has entirely left him.

F. M. was afflicted with jaundice or bilious yellowness, and was perfectly relieved in 10 days of the same means.

G. A. had been for a long time afflicted with jaundice and bilious fever in the highest degree. His face and eyes were very yellow, and he was much swelled in the body. He had tried many remedies recommended by physicians and others, but without any benefit. He was, however, soon cured by the remedies given in the above cases.

I. T. had been for a long time afflicted with a bilious complaint. He had applied to different physicians, and had taken the usual remedies recommended in such cases. He also took a journey to the springs. All, however, were useless. By the same remedies taken by the above mentioned patients he was completely relieved in four days.

M. P. a young lady, was affected for a long time with a bilious yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, with other particular complaints, (for which the Tincture is a certain remedy.) She had consulted a physician and had taken many remedies in vain, but was completely relieved by the same medicines as the above.

S. P. another young lady, in the same condition, was cured in the same manner.

B. S. had been subject to bilious complaints for a long time, and had taken the medicines generally recommended in such cases to no purpose, but was restored to health in a short time by the above mentioned remedies.

D. D. was affected with a bilious fever in a violent degree. He had severe pains in his head, back and limbs, with a sick stomach and yellowness of the skin and eyes, attended with a high fever. He took a tea spoonful of the tincture every hour or half hour until better, and then every two hours, together with the pills, and in very few days was entirely restored to health.

The Anti-Bilious Tincture and Pills have been taken by many in this city with the greatest benefit that could be expected, to whom references for further satisfaction may be made if necessary. On the Eastern shore of this state, so far famed for bilious complaints, the reputation of these medicines is established upon the most solid foundation. The inventor of them has the very known of a single instance in which they have not been taken with all the advantages which could be expected. Every day there are coming more in demand, while their credit is increasing in the same degree. Neither the tincture nor pills contain any mercury, or any dangerous medicine whatever; they are composed of simple and entirely, and are perfectly innocent. These medicines are found, when taken, for the prevention of summer and fall diseases, to carry off the bile in an gradual manner, as it increases, and thereby hinder its coming to a crisis. When taken for the cure of bilious diseases, they carry the bile away very speedily, without any inconvenience; the ease the strength of the stomach and occasion a good appetite, by which the patient is soon restored to health and spirits.

The price of the tincture is one dollar; the pills and the pills half a dollar; by the low wholesale purchasers are supplied with both at a dollar, which makes it necessary for all who are retailing, to hold at No. 31, Felt's Street, York Point.

The inventor of these medicines recommends them upon principle which he will not consent to have upon a proper inspection. He detests the character of a Nostrum vender, nor would he willingly give the Mock Doctor of Malice.

July 26

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