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TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1805.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

On suspended Animation.

As this subject has been embraced in the plan of the Baltimore General Dispensary, it may contribute something to this establishment and to the general benefit and information of the public, to lay before them the following, which is a knowledge so requisite, that no individual can plead a reasonable excuse for his ignorance of it.

Physicians are not always at hand, nor should they be waited for, during this interim of the person being taken out of the water, and the coming of medical aid, the vital spark may be extinguished, and a valuable member of society, a venerable and beloved parent, the support and dependence of a numerous offspring, or a darling child may be lost. Think of the weighty necessity of such a knowledge, and let no time be lost in the possession and application of it.

The directions of the London Humane Society, for treating persons drowned or otherwise suffocated.

As soon as the object is taken out of the water, a great coat or two of the by-standers should be wrapped round the body, which is to be carefully conveyed to the nearest receiving-house. In cold or moist weather the body is to be laid on a mattress or bed near the fire, but in summer on a bed only; it is then to be thoroughly dried with warm flannels: and as pure air is essential to the return of life, not more than six persons are to be present. Apply a pipe of common size to the nostril and blow with some force, closing the other nostril and mouth, whilst a third person presses the chest with his hands; as soon as the lungs are inflated, other assistance are to rub the body gently with salt, warm flannels, sprinkled with rum or geneva, and foment the breast, &c. with hot brandy, a heated warming pan (the body being first surrounded with a blanket) may be lightly moved up and down the back; bottles of hot water, heated tiles or bricks (covered with flannel) are to be applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, armpits, &c. the temples may be rubbed with hartshorn, the nostrils tickled with a feather, and snuff or gaulde luce often applied.

The fumes of tobacco should be often thrown up, as its good effects have been frequently experienced, if a fumigator be not at hand, the common pipe may be employed, but if it should be inconvenient to employ the tobacco, then glysters of this herb, or other acrid infusions with salt, &c. may be thrown up advantageously. Agitation is to be employed as a powerful auxiliary to the other means of recovery, therefore the assistants are to take hold of the legs and arms (particularly of boys) and well shake their bodies for a considerable time, and if a child has been drowned, it should be whipped dry and placed in a bed between two healthy persons. When these various means have been employed for a considerable time without success, the warm bath should be used, or the body should be surrounded with warm ashes or grains, for three or four hours. If there be convulsions, sighings, gasping, or other signs of returning life, a small quantity of brandy or wine should be given and frequently repeated.

Electricity may be early employed, as it will not prevent or obstruct the various means of resuscitation, but on the contrary will render the plan of recovery more expeditiously, and certainly efficacious.

Bleeding is never to be employed in such cases, unless by the direction of one of the medical assistants, who has paid due attention to the subject of suspended animation.

The above methods are to be employed with vigor for 3 hours, for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance: an opinion that has consigned to the grave an innumerable number of the seemingly dead, who might have been restored to life by resolution and perseverance.

The above methods of restoring life are applicable to various other cases of apparent sudden death, whether

from hanging, apoplectic and convulsive fits, cold suffocation by damps or noxious vapours, proceeding from coal mines, confined air of wells, caves, cisterns, or from the must of fermenting liquors.

The lady who was pleased to confirm my opinion of the medical virtues of the common brier in a recital of her own experience, merits my approbation and thanks, and also of the public generally, which I doubt not she abundantly possesses. She requests information of the kind I used,—I give it cheerfully. It was the common tall black berry brier, or the rubus fruticosus of Linnaeus, and not what she alludes to, yet I presume the medical virtues of both are similar, viz. astringent and tonic.

JOSEPH BREVITT.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

The president and managers of the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore, beg leave to address a few observations to some of the early contributors to this very humane institution who have since renounced and neglected to pay the small yearly contributions, by which it is supported. At the time they became members, they must have been impressed with an idea that it was a benevolent scheme, calculated for the relief of a number of persons who are very often left in the most distressing situations, among strangers and at a distance from friends; who were able and willing to have assisted them. That the expenses to be incurred in this undertaking, was a trifle, compared with what many would have to pay, were some of those persons thrown entirely on their humanity.

How these ideas came to be altered, we cannot conceive, as the management of the society, heretofore, has been conducted on the most economical plan, the whole expence of the society, for the last year, being only 125 61—and no probability that it will ever amount to much more. The donations of the society amount this year to 920 dollars; to sixteen distressed widows and twenty orphans of members who have died in such circumstances, that without this assistance, many of them must have suffered very evil which poverty could inflict. The society is possessed of six shares in the bank of Baltimore, and ten shares in the Union Bank.—But, from the increasing demands it is year, they have been necessitated to borrow 200 dollars on the credit of the debts due to the society, which amounts this day to 652 dollars.—From this state of the affairs of the society, the contributors will judge whether those to whom the management has been entrusted have done their duty or not. And now permit the addressers to call on those of the members who are in arrears to pay the collector with promptitude, and not put him to the trouble to call twice for so small a sum—and those addressed in the first part of this, to reconsider the motives that induced them to give up the institution, and again to come forward with their assistance and support, to comfort the widow and fatherless, and lay up for themselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal.

By order, JOHN HAMILTON, Secretary. Secretary's salary, \$500 Hire of a room, 18 75 Commission on collecting, 46 25 \$125 61

NEW-HAVEN, July 2.

On Wednesday last the ship Mohawk, owned by Gad. Peck, and Smith, Woodward & Co. arrived in port. The Mohawk, bound from Martinico to New York, by the way of St. Thomas, with a valuable cargo, principally of sugars, was captured on the 7th April, by a British frigate, carried into Tortola, and condemned as a lawful prize. Her sentence of condemnation was grounded on an order of the court of St. James, issued on the 24th of Jan. 1803—"directing the commanders of their ships of war, and privateers not to seize any neutral vessels which shall be carrying on trade, directly between the colony of the enemy and the neutral colony to which the vessel belongs, and laden with the property of the inhabitants of such neutral colony," &c. leaving the commanders of the British ships of war and privateers to employ an order to capture, and the Vice Admiralty Court an authority to condemn, provided the neutral vessel was bound to any other colony than the one to which she belonged.

The evidence exhibited before the Vice Admiralty court, to prove that the Mohawk, was bound in fact from Martinico to St. Thomas, with a view of selling her sugars, &c. there, was derived principally from letters which captain Peck had written to his owners, advising them of the reduced prices of American produce at Martinico, and of his intentions to leave his cargo there, take in a cargo of sugars, and proceed to N. York.—These letters were intercepted by the British privateers, and lodged in the hands of the agents of the captors at Tortola.

In the mean time the rise of American produce at Martinico, and the danger apprehended from the English fleet, which was expected soon to hover round the island, induced capt. Peck to abandon his former designs, to sell his cargo, receive its value and return to New York. His object in touching at St. Thomas was merely to settle an account respecting a quantity of coarse meal previously deposited there for sale.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

Correct news of the Fleets in the West-Indies.—Captain Knight, in 12 days from Antigua, informs us, that the French and Spanish Fleets, consisting of 20 sail of the line, 9 frigates and 3 corvettes passed Antigua on the 9th of June—and that the British squadron under the command of Lord Nelson, consisting of 12 sail of the

line and 4 frigates, arrived at Antigua on the evening of the 13th, and sailed on the morning of the 14th of June, in pursuit of the combined fleet.—Captain K. saw both the British and French Fleets, and counted their numbers. He also informs that a British fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 16 sail, bound home, left Antigua the day before the French passed that island, under convoy of the sloop of war Netter, the whole of which convoy was captured by the French, except the Netter, which vessel made her escape and returned to Antigua.—Among the fleet was a schooner commanded by capt. Harris, belonging to Nova-Scotia, bound to New York.

The French privateer, which has been in this port for a month, having been repaired, and having taken in powder and guns, sailed on Wednesday last (through the Sound) on a cruise.

Captain Boyer, from Martinique, when under the lee of Antigua, spoke one of the British frigates, and was informed that the French and Spanish fleets had gone to Barbadoes with an intention of cutting out 100 sail of British merchantmen which were there, and then to proceed to Trinidad, to attack Lord Nelson, with 12 sail of the line, who was, they said, at Trinidad. Lord Nelson, it was also stated, spent 20 hours at Barbadoes, where he took in 1500 troops, and proceeded for Trinidad, and he was expected back to Barbadoes; and, from the time the French proceeded for that place, and the expected arrival of Lord Nelson, there was but little doubt of their meeting with each other.

A letter from Trinidad of the 6th of June, says, yesterday the embargo was taken off American vessels. A squadron of twelve sail of the line and a number of frigates, was expected from England. The brig Holla and the ship Hercules, of Pepperborough, were to sail for New-York about the 17th of June.

The Editors of the New-York Gazette, having received by the Cape London papers and Lloyd's List to the 25th May, are enabled this day to lay before their readers, a variety of matter, interesting both to the merchant and politician.

The London papers are nearly filled with remarks respecting the Toulon fleet—the reports of the death of Lord Nelson—the marauding conduct of the stocheff squadron in the West Indies—and the debates in Parliament on Lord Melville's case; but we have found and copied several articles which will interest the American reader. [See extracts.]

A courier arrived at Vienna on the 7th of May, with dispatches contradicting the report of a treaty of Alliance having been concluded between England and Russia.

The Dey of Algiers is said to have declared war against Spain. The news of the sailing of the Brest fleet is contradicted—their late movements was a mere feint, intended to prevent the reinforcement to the West Indies.

It appears that the British are contracting for an immense quantity of shipping for the conveyance of Russian troops.—A proposal has, it is said, been made in the north of England for 40,000 tons.

There was a considerable degree of alarm in Ireland, on the 15th May, in consequence of an apprehension that the Toulon and Cadiz fleets intended to make a descent on that country.

DEATH, May 19.—Arrived this afternoon, the ship Erin, of and from Baltimore, having on board Madame Bonaparte, (late Miss Patterson). The ship first put into Lisbon, and there landed Jerome, who immediately went off for Paris, ordering the vessel to proceed to Amsterdam, from whence he intended to have conveyed his wife to Paris, thinking, by the time the ship arrived at that place, he should have obtained the requisite leave from his brother; but on the ship's arrival in the Texel, Madame Bonaparte was prevented from going on shore. Madame Bonaparte is attended by her brother, Mr. Patterson, and a female companion. There is also a surgeon on board. The captain of the ship informs me, that he remained in the Texel a week, and his vessel was placed during that time between a 64 gun ship and a frigate, and row guard boats were kept about the ship during the night. The Dutch Admiral behaved with the greatest civility, and very frequently sent provisions from his own table on board. He left the Texel on Friday, at which time there were laying there ready for sea five ships of the line, and a great number of transports, which the captain thinks had no troops on board.

Extract of a letter from Dover, May 21. "This day, at about half past 2 o'clock, the beautiful Madame Jerome Bonaparte received the visits of the most conspicuous persons, both ladies and gentlemen, at this place. Her style and behavior on this occasion displayed an unaffected elegance and dignified composure, which entirely confirmed the favorable impression, which, on her first landing, was immediately made. She was dressed with great simplicity and modesty: on her head she wore no ornament but her hair, seeming to trust completely to that nature, which had to her, been so bountiful. The company remained a considerable time, each appearing to vie in the offer of attentions. Among many distinguished persons, Lady Forbes, the honorable General Hope, Mr. Skeffington, &c. &c. were particularly noticed. "May 22.—Madame Jerome Bonaparte has this day experienced a continuation of attention from the chief inhabitants, the military, &c. The time of her residence here is not yet determined."

MADRID, April 18. We learn from Algiers, that on the 13th ult. the Dey, about ten o'clock in the morning, being seated on a stone, near the fortification, about two miles from the city, and quite alone, was attacked by four well armed Turks. He was fired upon twice, and received ten wounds from their sabres, by which he lost two fingers of his left hand. The assassins have been apprehended.—The Dey was conveyed to his palace. He is at present out of danger. One of the balls fortunately fell upon a purse which the Dey had in a pocket covering his left breast. This attempt to murder the Dey is ascribed to the dearth of all sorts of provisions, and which he had neglected to remedy.

Captain Main, of the fast sailing and regular trading ship Maria, sailed from Bordeaux the first of June, and has furnished the Editors of this Gazette with French papers up to that date, but they contain but little news. The Brest fleet had not sailed. The following articles are copied from The Argus:

PARIS, May 21. Scarcely seated on the throne of Italy, the Emperor Napoleon hastened to make known this event to the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia and to the King of Spain; he has received from all replies equally satisfactory; these three great powers as well as all the electors of the Germanic Body, the Regent of Portugal and the Queen of Ururia have acknowledged the new organization of Italy.

The war with England may still last for a long time, but we firmly believe that the continental peace will not be disturbed, since the Emperor of Germany, the King of Prussia and the King of Spain act in concert with the Emperor of the French.—Well informed men even affirm that Russia has given pacific counsels to England.

Prince Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Arrahetuse on the 15th inst. from Boulogne.

HAGUE, May 19. Mr. Berranger, cidevant Commissary General of the Batavian Government at Surinam, was arrested last Wednesday, by order of the high military court. It is presumed he will be confined, before this tribunal, with the commandant Bartenburg, who capitulated with the enemy for the surrender of the colony of Surinam. Mr. Sautser, cidevant Governor of Curacao, who delivered up that colony by capitulation to the enemy in 1797, and took the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty, and remained in his service in the quality of Governor of the same colony, is also arrested, and is to be tried before the high military court.

HERKIMER, [N. Y.] June 25. At the Circuit Court holden in this county last week.

Rufus D. Stephens (for killing Philip Henderson, in a quarrel commenced by himself, in January last) was indicted and tried for manslaughter, and notwithstanding the evidence in the case impressed the court and at least nine-tenths of the audience with a full conviction of his guilt, the jury brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY, and he was liberated. He was then again indicted, for bigamy, but had made such use of his liberty as to avoid the officers who were in pursuit of him.

James, a free black, was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison for life. This fellow had been imprisoned in the county goal for larceny, and committed the crime of which he now stands convicted on the night after his liberation.

Timothy Pearl was tried on an indictment for forgery, and acquitted.

A short time since, one Peter Shaver was convicted, at Poughkeepsie, of the murder of his sister. He is to be executed on the 19th of next month.

Those editors of papers who have stated that Stephen Arnold, of Otsego county, committed the murder for which he is condemned in this county, are requested to correct their mistake, as, by the verdict of a [one] Herkimer jury, it is no crime to kill a person.

Gould's Norfolk Packet will sail for Norfolk on WEDNESDAY next, 10th July.

Just Received—for Sale

On a liberal credit. ONE case containing 500 East India Silk SHAWLS, of assorted colors. One box Bolting CLOTH, of the Harlem manufacture. Two boxes Coney WOOL, for hatters use. CH. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL. July 6

Dysentery.

PERSONS desirous of trying the virtues of the low running black (or dew) berry briar, a decoction of the roots and leaves of which is said to be an effectual cure for the DYSENTERY, may be supplied by applying at the house opposite Col. Ramsays, Baltimore-street, extended west, July 8

William Rankin,

BELL-HANGER, No. 34, Market space BALTIMORE. BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is well supplied with the best materials in his line of business, and solicits a share of public patronage. march 26

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1805.

The proposition from Massachusetts, to amend the Constitution, was taken up, and rejected, almost without debate, in the Legislature of New-Hampshire.

The total value of commodities imported last year into St. Petersburg, (Russia) have been found to amount to 217,285,000 roubles. Of this sum, 350,000 roubles were paid for drugs; 900,000 for wine; 826,000 for coffee.

INTERMENTS

In the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week ending yesterday morning at sun rise:

Table with 2 columns: Disease and Number. Cholera 13, Consumption 3, Delirium 1, Sudden death 1, Measles 1, Fits 1, Flux 2, Croup 1, Still-born 1, Old age 1, Disease unknown 1. Adults 9, Children 17, Total 26.

MR. JEFFERSON.

The editor of the Republican Advocate, speaking of Mr. Jefferson, thus handsomely expresses himself:

"There is something so amiable in the man and all his actions, that malice must first certainly be seduced by the devil to make her wicked enough to say one word against them. It is not his language but his actions: it is not what he says, but what he does, that I look to. Hundreds of scrawlers and scribblers cry out, bad grammar, bad words, wrong expressions, jargon, &c. and squirt their inky slander at the President. But they avail nought. Jefferson understands the true grammar of government, and his language is not the fillagree and tawdry work of the brain: it is the warm expression of the heart, the genuine production of an honest mind, which scorns a petty attention to nice periods or pretty words: In truth it is not the note of a bankrupt, with 'I promise to pay,' nicely written upon it; but good American coin, gold without dross or alloy."

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Antigua, to another in New York, dated June 17.

The constant alarm we have been in, first from the Rochefort squadron, and since by the Toulon fleet, has put a stop to every kind of business, as we were obliged to send all our books, papers and valuables into the country. The arrival of Admiral Cochrane occasioned the Rochefort squadron to quit these islands; and the arrival of Lord Nelson with ten sail of the line has driven away Admiral Villeneuve with 21. Although not attacked, we have suffered more than the other islands as our lateward convoy sailed from hence on the 8th, and were all captured on the 9th by the combined squadron. Lord Nelson arrived on the 12th and sailed the 13th, in pursuit of them. Notwithstanding the odds the French fleet is so badly managed, that their lordship will venture to attack them. We suppose our captured ships will be sent to Porto Rico.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Bremen, dated BREMEN, April 22, 1805.

"There is no remarkable alteration in markets, we had but few arrivals from the United States and the West Indies, and our stock of West India and American produce is very inconsiderable. Linens continue in brisk demand.

"The new quarantine laws issued by the duke of Oldenburg, are very severe; all vessels from the Spanish ports that have been infected with the yellow fever are sent back to Christian Sand, in Norway; it is the same case with those from Charleston. Vessels from the northern ports are likewise subject to some formalities and detention, particularly if they have furs, cotton, or stuffs on board, and we would advise you not to ship any of these articles until we inform you of the quarantine being taken off again: the same measures are taken as respects the shipping on the Elbe and Rhine.

"In the event of any shipments to this place, we would advise you to accompany the bill of lading with a certificate of origin, proving the goods in question are raised in a healthy country; also to provide the captain with a bill of health, expressing that neither at his time of sailing, or 18 months before, the port of shipping had been infected by the yellow fever; without these documents vessels from America and other trans-atlantic ports are subject to the detention of a quarantine."

MR. ADDISON, when in a thoughtful mood, had a custom of suddenly clapping his hand behind him; some young men of fashion undertook to quiz him for it, and one who was a notorious spendthrift, and who, without further ceremony, said, "Do now tell us Mr. Addison, what is the reason you so constantly keep one hand behind you?" "Because said Addison, it has ever been my determination, sir, to keep myself before hand in the world."