National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. VIII. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | NO. 1156.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, | FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1808. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

A NEW

AND GREATLY IMPROVED

FAMILY PHYSICIAN

ENTITLED

THE PLANTER'S & MARINER'S MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY JAMES EWELL,

Physician at Savannah.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In testimony of the merits of this work, the following certificates presented by some of the most distinguished Medical characters of the United States, are inserted.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

SIR—I have read your book, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with pleasure, and think it worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States.

W SHIPPEN, M D.

Professor of Anatomy.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

DEAR SIR—I have carefully perused your work, just printed, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Companion." I take much pleasure in expressing my entire approbation of the plan of the work, and of the utility with which you have conducted your enquiries. Your book cannot fail to be a very acceptable present to the public in general, and especially of our own countrymen. I really am of opinion, that you are entitled to much praise for the pains which you have taken in furnishing us with a work, such as the "Medical companion," the want of which has long been experienced among us.

With sincere wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continuance of your usefulness,

I remain, my dear sir,

Your friend, &c.

B. S BARTON, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History, and Botany.

Dr. James Ewell.

December 28th, 1807.

I have read "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," by Dr. James Ewell of the state of Georgia, with pleasure and satisfaction. It is a book containing a variety of matter in a small compass. The practice which he recommends in diseases, is modern and judicious, and the work cannot fail of being extremely useful, in all families in the United States.

JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D.

Professor of Chemistry, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26th, 1807.

DEAR SIR—I have looked over "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with great pleasure, and not a little instruction. I find it an excellent remembrancer of much that I have already learnt from other works, and from professional experience. Being better adapted to the general circumstances of the U. States, than any other production of the kind hitherto published, it cannot fail to prove an invaluable "Companion" to those remote from medical aid. That all your views in the publication of it may be more than realised, is the sincere wish of

Your friend and obedient servant,

CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1807.

DEAR SIR—The work entitled "The Planter's Medical Companion," which you were good enough to submit to my examination, I have read very attentively, and I consider it the most useful popular treatise on medicine, hitherto published.

The writings of Tissot, Buchan, and Reece, on this subject, have deservedly acquired reputation, but their practice is adapted rather to the diseases of the countries in which they lived, than to those of our own.

A well digested work, in a style plain and familiar, which should inculcate a practice suited to the diseases of the United States has been long required. You have now supplied the want. I trust that your very valuable book may be widely circulated. It is certainly calculated to do much good. Every family should purchase and carefully read it.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Lecturers on Midwifery, and the disease of Women and Children.

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,

I have carefully perused your "Medical Companion," and have much pleasure in asserting that it abounds with excellent observations, well calculated to convey valuable instruction to all who are not possessed of regular information on the subjects of which it treats. It is easy of comprehension, and has an important advantage in being short, whilst it leaves little that is essential unnoticed. Heads of families will find it a useful guide on many interesting occasions. Were indeed, men in general to give more attention to the principles of diseases, and the means of remedying them, their ravages might be much more extensively mitigated. With my best wishes for your success in your endeavours to lessen the sum of human evils, I beg you to be assured, that I am, dear sir, yours with sincere regard,

JOHN CRAWFORD, M. D.

Baltimore, 7th March, 1808.

To Dr. James Ewell.

Baltimore, March 3d, 1808.

DEAR SIR—We have read over your publication entitled the "Planters and Mariner's Medical Companion" with much satisfaction, and consider it as meriting esteem for the concise and accurate history which it gives of the various diseases of the human body (few if any of which, we believe are omitted) and the method of cure, which is both rational and agreeable to our experience. We are happy that you have made use of the new facts that have occurred in medicine, in that plain and easy manner which renders them as to be comprehended & acted upon by persons of moderate knowledge in disease. We can recommend it, with propriety, to that class of citizens who have not an opportunity or means of procuring regular medical advice, and consider it is fully answering the intention of your benevolence to people of these states, in its compilation.

We are your well wishers,

LITTLEJOHN & DONALDSON

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR—We have perused you book, entitled the "Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," with mush satisfaction, and strongly recommend it to the attention of those families who cannot, with convenience, procure medical aid We think it the best publication we have ever read, on the domestic treatment of diseases, more especially as it regards those of our climate.

We are,

Very respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obd't. servants.

BROWN & MACKENZIE.

Baltimore, 4th March, 1808.

Dr. James Ewell.

SIR—I have read your work on Domestic Medicine, with pleasure. The practice recommended in it is, I think, judicious, and I have no doubt that the solitary planter and the voyager, secluded from medical aid, will often be under great obligations to you. Your work is the first that has been written for family use in this country, and being from the pen of a native physician, has great advantage over the publications of Buchan and Tissot. If its dissemination shall prove equal to what it merits, you will soon have a call for another edition.

I am, with respect.

JOHN SHAW, A. M.

Professor of Chemistry, in the College of Medicine of Maryland.

DEAR SIR—I have looked over your "Medical Companion" with pleasure and satisfaction, and approve of the design. The arrangement of the various parts is judicious, the language is plain and perspicuous, and the sentiments happily condensed—the modes of treatment grow out of the most improved state of our science, and may serve not only as a safe and useful guide to the "Planter and Mariner" but are well calculated, from their intrinsic merit to suggest valuable hints to the medical practitioner.

Every family, cut off from the regular services of able physicians, would in my opinion, with advantage, possess one of your volumes.

Accept the homage of my regard.

JOHN B. DAVIDGE, M. D.

Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, &c. in the College of Medicine of Maryland.

Baltimore, Feb. 19, 1808.

George Town, Columbia, March 3d, 1808

DEAR SIR—The ample testimonials of approbation prefixed to your work, entitled "The Medical Companion" will I hope, secure you the patronage of your countrymen.

It belongs exclusively to the real physician to be able to determine the merit of Medical compositions; and your book has auspiciously conciliated the unequivocal commendations of medical names of no common note.

Few physicians meet with the rewards of their well meant and laborious exertions in the cause of humanity: but that your laudable exertions may be liberally rewarded is the sincere wish of

Yours,

JOHN WEEMS, M. D.

Dr. James Ewell.

March 11—t

COLUMBIA DRAGOONS,

Meet at the usual Parade Ground south of the Centre Market, on Saturday the 12th inst. precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the Constitution of the Troop.

ALEX. COCHRAN, Jr. Sec.

March 9—2t

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Mr. *Boyle*, from the committee of public lands, reported a bill supplementary to an act for regulating grants of land in the Michigan territory; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill fixing the salaries of clerks in the respective departments; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, inclosing documents and plans respecting the batteries and public buildings at New Orleans.

The message and documents being read, were referred to the committee on public lands.

Sundry resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky were received from the Senate, approving the conduct of the present administration. [See our last paper.] Which having been read, were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was committed the bill from the Senate for the erection of light houses and placing buoys in the places therein mentioned, reported the bill with amendments; which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of claims, made a report favorable to the petition of Daniel Cotton; which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. J. Clay from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill for the encouragement of learning and promotion of the useful arts; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. *Clopton*,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force for a longer time an act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States and the waters under their jurisdiction, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. *Montgomery* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning courts martial and courts of enquiry.

Mr. J. Clay's motion for striking out the first section being yet under consideration—

Mr. Findley said he did not know that argument was necessary to subvert the objections which had been made to the bill. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Rowan) had given the best reason in the world for his objections, that he knew nothing about the subject; every one hearing his arguments, would have discovered that without his telling them. Those officers who compose court martials, said Mr. F. are selected from their country for their integrity and honor, and are responsible for their conduct. I wish the gentleman from Kentucky and all who do not know it, to understand that court martials are always held as publicly as civil courts, but deliberate and make up their opinions in private. Mr. F. then made some observations in favor of the principle of the bill; he thought the measure which it embraced was necessary for the justification of character and to prevent slander. He said he had been in courts martial; and whenever the judge advocate had summoned citizens, they had attended without compulsion. If persons who were summoned were inclined to do justice, they would still do so; but as a case of refusal had occurred, it was requisite to provide that they should not have it in their power to refuse.

The question on striking out the first section was then taken and the motion negatived, 52 to 36.

Mr. Taylor observed that he had been struck with the force of the observations of the gentleman from Maryland a few days ago, on that part of the law, which requires, upon a certain cause shewn, the production of every paper, document, &c. The judicial courts did not possess the power of wresting from an individual private papers. The general term of the laws which authorised the sending for persons, papers and records in certain cases were construed to include merely public papers. He wished to leave these courts precisely in the same situation as courts of law, and therefore moved to insert in the first section the word "public" before the words "paper, document, &c."—Agreed.

Several amendments having been made not affecting the principle of the bill,

The committee rose and reported the bill.

The amendments having been agreed to, and the question having been put that the bill be engrossed for a third reading,

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to strike out all the 1st section, except the amendment which had been made.

The *Speaker* decided that the motion was not in order.

The question on the bill's passing to a third reading, was then taken by yeas and nays on motion of Mr. Stanford, as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. W. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Blake, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, M. Clay, Cook, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Green, Heister Helms, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Ilsley, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Knight, Lambert, M'Creery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Jno. Morrow, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Rea, (P.) Rhea, (T.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Sawyer, Seaver, Smelt, Smilie, J. K. Smith, Southard, Storer, Swart, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, Wilson, Winn, Witherall—65.

NAYS.—Messrs. L. J. Alston, Basset, Bibb, Champion, Chittenden, J. Clay, Cobb, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Gardner, Grey, Harris, Hoge, Jenkins, Kelly, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Macon, Marion, Masters, D. Montgomery, Mosely, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Riker, Rowan, Russel, S. Smith, Stanford, Sturges, Tallmadge, Trigg, Upham, Van Allen, Van Horne, D. R. Williams, M. Williams.—43.

On motion of *Mr. Dawson*, the House took up for consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill authorising the sale of certain arms.

Mr. Bibb introduced an amendment to the bill, to except from the requisition of paying money into the treasury before delivery, the states to which the United States may be indebted in a sum equal to the amount of the purchase.

[This clause was objected to by Mr. *Quincy*, inasmuch as it would permit the creditor states to realise the debts due from the United States which may be payable ten or twenty years hence; all the states thus coming forward must be equally entitled to receive arms; there not being arms sufficient for all, it would give rise to an exercise of favoritism to particular states.

It was supported by Messrs. Dawson, Bibb and Nelson, who replied that if these states chose thus to realise the debts due to them, for which they now receive interest, the United States would have no objection. But the states would not do this, for it was known when funded debt was to be extinguished, that individuals would not subscribe stock; that even if states did come forward and apply for more arms than could be conveniently disposed of, the Secretary of War would give to those states in preference which really had occasion for them.]

Mr. Bacon proposed an amendment to the proviso of Mr. Bibb to limit the debts mentioned in the proviso to debts actually payable to the state applying, at the time of purchase.

This amendment was agreed to; but a few minutes afterwards,

Mr. Taylor who had voted in the majority from a misapprehension of the bearing of the amendment, moved a reconsideration of Mr. Bacon's motion—Agreed, 37 to 35.

Mr. Bibb called for a division of Mr. Bacon's motion, taking it first on striking out of the proviso the words intended to be substituted by the amendment.

The question thus divided, was negatived, 51 to 14.

A quorum not having voted,

Mr. Ely moved to adjourn—Negatived, Ayes 13.

The question on Mr. *Bacon's* amendment to the proviso as divided, was negatived 61 to 10.

The question was then taken on Mr. Bibb's proviso and carried, 53 to 26.

[The ground of the various amendments to this bill and discussion upon them is this: The state of Georgia wishes to purchase arms to the number of 10,000 stands, but has not in her treasury specie wherewith to make payment. There is due to the state of Georgia out of the proceeds of the first sales of the Yazoo lands in payment for which the money is due, a sum of money. Georgia wishes to receive from the United States, those arms of which she stands in need, as a composition in advance of part of the payment which the United States is bound to make to her at a certain time. Georgia is one of the applicants for arms and the state whose necessity for them is the most pressing.]

Those who opposed the object of the bill by motions and observations, were Messrs. Bacon, Ely, Quincy & Rhea, (T.)

Those who supported it were Messrs. Alston, Bibb, Dawson, Nelson, Nicholas Troup, Taylor and Van Horn.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading to-morrow, 62 to 14.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War inclosing a report of applications for pensions during the recess. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Adjourned, Ayes 64.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. Claiborne, a member from the state of Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Sloan presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Egg harbor, N. J. praying for the erection of certain buoys, &c. which was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee to whom was referred the President's message on the subject, reported a bill additional to the bills heretofore passed respecting the Ohio road. [This bill appropriates the sum of dollars in addition to former appropriations on the subject.] Which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of *Mr. Van Horne*, the resolution which he laid on the table a few days ago, for amending the constitution in relation to contracts, was taken up and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On a motion made to resume the consideration of a resolution on the table for printing certain papers relative to the Yazoo claim the House refused to consider it.

Mr. Cook presented the petition of John M. Moody, praying payment of bounty (which the collector of the district had declined to pay) on a fishing vessel cast away, and which lost all her cargo and papers after having been out four months. Mr. C. moved a reference of the petition to the committee of Claims, and then to the committee of Ways and Means. It was however referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, notwithstanding the suggestion of Mr. Cook, that the latter committee had in a manner prejudged the case by a rejection of a petition of a like nature.

The *Speaker* having commenced reading the engrossed bill concerning courts martial and courts of enquiry.

Mr. Basset said he could not sit still while the bill was reading, without mentioning a proposition which he wished to make in relation to it. He believed there was no position more sound than that wherever a tribunal was instituted it should be made as perfect as possible; to effect this it was necessary that it should be indued with the most extensive power to collect facts. He was therefore clearly of opinion that the power of military courts to obtain testimony should be extended; but there was one principle in this bill to which he could not consent. He meant that part which put it in the power of a court martial to bring our citizens from either extreme of the continent to the other. A view of the continent would shew the hardship of it. He would not restrain this power from a belief that our courts martial were so far biassed as to make an ill use of it, but he would not give it, because there was a possibility of their becoming so. He was not prepared to say that the difference between parole and written evidence was so great as to require oral testi-