in death in four or five minutes. Punch, beer, and even toddy, when drank under the same circumstances as cold water, have all been known to produce the same marked and fatal effects." "I know of but one certain remedy for this disease, and that is Liquid Laudanum. The doses of it as in the cases of spasm, should be proportioned to the violence of the disease. From a tea-spoonful to near a table-spoonful have been given in some instances before relief has been obtained. Where the powers of life appear to be suddenly suspended, the same remedies should be used which have been so successfully employed in recovering persons supposed to be dead from drowning."

"If neither the voice of reason, nor the fatal example of those who have perished from this cause, are sufficient to produce restraint in drinking a large quantity of cold liquors, when the body is preternaturally heated, then let me advise to—1st. Grasp the vessel, out of which you are about to drink, for a minute or longer with both your hands; this will abstract a portion of heat from the body, and impart it at the same time to the cold liquor, provided the vessel is made of metal, glass or earth; for heat follows the same laws, in many instances, in passing through bodies, with regard to its relative velocity, which we observe to take place in electricity—2nd. If you are not furnished with a cup, and are obliged to drink by bringing your mouth in contact with the stream which issues from a pump or spring, always wash your face and hands previously to your drinking, with a little of the cold water. By receiving the shock of the water first upon those parts of the body, a portion of its heat is conveyed away, and the vital parts are thereby defended from the action of the cold."

Rush's Medical Inquiries, &c. vol. 1st.

MESSAGE

Of the Governor of South Carolina, delivered to the Legislature, on the 21st June.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Although at the time when you adjourned, you had intended the present session should be entirely devoted to the amendment of the constitution, yet the important events which have occurred in your recess, and the awful and alarming differences they have occasioned in our public situation, will doubt, claim your early attention, and such provisions and regulations as shall appear best suited to the eventful crisis.

You are, indeed, convened to deliberate and decide upon the important concerns of our country at a very interesting crisis of our public affairs. The pacific disposition invariably manifested and pursued by the wise and faithful administrators of the general government, has hitherto succeded in shielding us from a participation in those calamities and miseries with which Europe is scourged. Such conduct had inspired a sanguine hope that measures dictated by a spirit so conciliatory, would have been attended with exemptions from foreign insult, depredations or war: But the unprovoked and unprecedented attack upon the frigate Chesapeake, by a British vessel, the unwarrantable pretentions of Great Britain to arrest and bear away the seamen from our ships upon the ocean, to intercept and destroy our lawful commerce with nations with whom she is at war, have been followed by such glaring infringements of the established principles of the law of nations, avowed & practised both by Great Britain and France, as have seriously impaired the rights, wounded the honor, and assailed the independence of our country.

These events have diminished the hope of maintaining peace, notwithstanding the uniform observance of justice and good faith towards other nations, and have produced the necessity of resorting to energetic measures.

The proceedings adopted on the emergency by our national legislature, will be found upon an unprejudiced consideration, not only impartial towards the contending nations of Europe, but also well calculated to protect our mariners and preserve the merchandize of our citizens, should an appeal to the sword become inevitable. In such an event, property of an immense value will be secured in our country, which but for the embargo, might have enriched the very enemy with whom we may have to contend. The cause of misunderstanding, and obstacles to amicable adjustment, arising from capture under blockading decrees, and from impressment of seamen, will also thereby cease to be multiplied; the well known facts, that our commerce is essential to G. Britian, that the commercial enterprize of France and her allies, has, from a variety of causes, become almost extinct; and that they materially depend for their necessary supplies of provisions and other articles of foreign merchandize, for the transportation of their colonial produce, upon the unrestrained commerce of American merchants, independently of the acknowledged integrity and patriotism of our public agents, repel the absurd idea that the recent measures orginated from partiality to either country, or from any subserviency to their views. Every liberal and candid mind will ascribe the imposing an embargo to a sincere desire to avoid an interference in European broils, to protect our seamen and to secure the property of our citizens in the event of an unpropitious termination of our negociation with any of the belligerents. What patriotic citizen will murmur at the temporary privations and inconveniences resulting from this measure, when he reflects upon the vast expenditures of national treasure, the sacrifice of the lives of our countrymen, the total and premature suspension of commerce, the corruption of morals, and the distress and misery consequent upon our being involved in the war between the nations of Europe; the evils which threaten us, call for a magnanimous confidence in the efforts of our national councils to avert them, and for a firm and unanimous determination to defend every thing that is dear to us, to maintain our rights and national honor. Being thus circumstanced, it becomes our duty to be assiduous in providing for the welfare and security of the persons and property of the citizens of the state.

It affords me sincere satisfaction to inform you, gentlemen, that the detachment and organization of our quota of one hundred thousand men has been accomplished, and a return thereof for the war department must be by this time completed. The patriotism displayed on this occasion by every decription of our fellow-citizens, merits the greatest applause. All the artillery and cavalry of the detachment, and most of the infantry, and thousands beyond the complement required, have tendered their services with promptitude and zeal. This generous conduct affords a pleasing evidence of the alacrity of our militia in advancing to the defence of their country, and of the valor which they will display in supporting its honor and freedom.

Since our last meeting, the general government have ordered the port and harbor of Charleston to be fortified. The forts Johnson and Mechanic are nearly completed; and those of Moultrie and Pinckney are progressing, so that in a short time we shall be free from the danger of any sudden naval insult.

The situation of our foreign relations is such, that it is impossible at this moment to conjecture what will be the result. By the embargo, we are subject to every suffering and privation incident to war, except actual invasion; but if any thing can save us from war, which is very doubtful, it is the general and faithful execution of the embargo, and the discountenancing every measure which may tend to render our citizens inattentive or opposed to it. I am confident you will, gentlemen, view it with me in this light; and that properly weighing the difficult and delicate situation in which the general government is placed, this strong but prudent and necessary, and indeed unavoidable measure, will be the means of strengthening and increasing your confidence in their wisdom & patriotic care of our national concerns.

CHARLES PINCKNEY.

Columbia, June 20, 1808.

Richmond, July 1

In the circuit court of the U. States, May term, at Savannah, was tried an important cause. The action was brought by the President, Directors and Company of the bank of the U. States, for the purpose of trying the right of the state of Georgia to impose a tax on the stock of the branch of the said bank established at Savannah. After hearing counsel the judge declared the plea to jurisdiction sustained, demurrer over-ruled, and judgment for the defendants, viz. the tax collector and sheriff.

This decision, however, is to be reviewed in the supreme court.

Philadelphia, July 1.

By those who have for a number of years kept daily remarks on the weather and the state of the thermometer, yesterday is pronounced the warmest experienced in this city during the last ten years.

July 2.

The following very interesting intelligence has been politely communicated to the printers of the Albany Gazette, by a gentleman of the city of Schenectady. It is copied from a letter received by him, from a person of great respectability at Queenstown, in Upper Canada, dated June 16.

"Our Lieut. Governor has been sent for by express from the Indian agent, near Detroit, and sets out by land this day, for that quarter. It is reported, that some very violent resolutions adopted by the Indians (on hearing that their usual annual supplies for their trade, were stopped by the American government at Niagara) has occasioned this sudden and unexpected measure. God grant, that no mischief may take place, before he gets up. Col. Claus is still there, and the governor takes with him most of the other officers of the Indian department."

Arrived schooner Jefferson, Campbell, 30 days from Kingston. June 16th, off Maranilla reef, was boarded by the British man of war Fire Fly, lieut. Boyd, thirty-six hours from N. Providence; lieut. Boyd informed captain C. that previous to his sailing, official accounts had been received at N. Providence of a naval action up the Mediterranean, between a British squadron of eight sail of the line, and thirteen French; that the latter were completely beaten, having three taken and two sunk; and that the British admiral, sir Richard Strachan, was killed; also, that Bonaparte had made Talleyrand king of Portugal.

Capt. Wheeler, arrived at New York, in 7 days from Passamaquoddy, informs, that three of the American soldiers had deserted to the British side, and that the day before he sailed, the British sloop of war Squirrel arrived from St. John, with one of the above deserters. The other two being Irishmen, were retained.

As may of our readers may wish to have a *key* to the character of the *principal British newspapers* published in England; we give the following from memory—

Ministerial Papers.

Courier,	daily.
Morning Post,	do.
Times,	do.
Sun,	do.
True Briton,	do.
London Packet,	3
Morning Herald,	
London Packet.	

Anti-Ministerial.

Morning Chronicle,
Independent Whig,
Globe,
Statesman.

Neutral.

Star,
St. James Chronicle.

Aurora.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Eng. to an American gentleman at Liverpool, dated April 14.

"There is now here an American schooner of 169 tons, called the Eliza and Katy, without any papers but a register, she having escaped from the effects of the Embargo. The concerned, I suppose, would have no objection to charter her for Oporto, Lisbon, or any other place; but I think their expectation would be nothing short of 1,100l. Those who have any thing to do with vessels for freight or charter, have become absolutely insolent in their demands. 3,300l. have been paid for a ship of 330 tons, sharp built, from this place for St. Petersburg and back; 3000l. for a ship of 199 tons, for a voyage to Lisbon. Some persons ask 5l. per ton, register, for ships to America. There are only 10 Americans in port, 3 ready for sea, 2 for charter to America, and the others are engaged, with the exception of the schr. referred to."

We understand that the ship Sally Ann, Glover, owned by Mr. David Hinckley, of this town, and which sailed hence the day before the Embargo act reached this place, has chartered from Smyrna to Malta, and from the latter place to London, for 4000l. sterling, (17,777 dols.)

New-York, June 30.

Captain Dennison, who arrived here this morning from Savannah, states, that on the 23d inst. off Cape Look Out, he spoke the ship Eunice, Manly, 44 days from Gibraltar, for Charleston, the captain of which informed him that it was reported at Gibraltar, at the time he left there, that an engagement had taken place between the British fleet, under admiral Lord Collingwood, and the combined French Toulon and Rochefort squadrons, off the island of Minorca, and that the British had obtained a compleat and and decisive victory.—Although no official intelligence had been received, this account was fully believed at Gibraltar, as the information of the action and the result of it, had come from Spain.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to form a plan for the promotion of Domestic Manufactures, it was resolved to invite the citizens of the district of Columbia generally & of the adjacent country, to attend a *PUBLIC MEETING* for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee.

The Committee, therefore, request the Citizens of the District and of the adjacent country, to meet at *Stelle's* hotel, on Monday the 11th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. when a plan for the establishment of Domestic Manufactures will be submitted.

July 4—3t

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

To the People of the United States, on the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

Together with an account of THE IMPROVEMENTS IN SHEEP AT ARLINGTON,

The native sheep of Smith's Island, & the plansproposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

At a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of agriculture and manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinteresting exertion in the cause of domestic manufacture justly demands. And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Alexandria.

DOCTOR GREENFIELD

HAVING removed from the state of Maryland to the city of Washington, on F street, next door to Mr. Colvin—offers his professional services to the public. His credentials will sufficiently establish his qualifications in every branch of medical science.

July 6—3t

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office Washington city, July 1, 1808.

A.

Henry Addigo, William Adams, Parnel Auterein, J. B. Avidley, Henry Adams, James Archbold, Abel Anderson, Thos. Addison, Wm. & Alexander Ardry, John Jacob Aston 4, L. Albain, Priscilla Allen.

B.

Thomas Ballit 2, Henry Ballard 2, Mrs. Bayley, Robert Barclay, George Blake, Robert C. Barton, Samuel Burgess, William Brown 3, Theop. Y Burch, James Berry, Amelia D & J G. Brashears, James Burgess, Walter Barron, John Barnet, H. Berry, George Beall, Wm. Bond, Henry Baker, Wm. Bushel, Henry Batter, Dr. J. Beall, Truman Burns, Ezekiel Bull, Wm. L. Brooke, Dillon Brock, James Bankhead, Phineas Bradley, Mary Bramble, Jas. M. Brown, Mrs. Baker, Daniel Brownhill, Mrs. J. S. Blount, D. Bissell, Chester Bailley, Wm. Boswell, Quintain Baine, M. W. Bush, Edward Briscoe, Wm. T. Beall, Daniel Bailey, Mrs. Boss, Wm. Barkesdale, W. C. Beard, F. N. W. Barton.

C.

Michael Crager, Robert Clark, Tim Crowley, George Cox, Wm. Cooke, Thos. Cross 2, capt. H. G. Campbell 2, ——— Clarke, J. Coyle, H. Carberry, P. Clapdore, Thos. Coleman, Edward Cox, James Clark, Mr. Cooper, I. Coles, James Camp, Thos. Chrystie 2, M. B. Carroll, George Clarke, Wm. Cummings, Thos. Cohoon 2, Rev. T. Campbell, W. Chapman 2, John Clarke, Wm Carbell, Wm. Carter, Charles Coquerel 2, Alice Lee Contee.

D.

Bernard Dougherty, Elizabeth Ditterly, Charles Dent, Edward Douglass, John Dempsie, John Davis, Martin Downs, Morgan Donoho, James Dant, John H. Dent, R. Dinmore 2, Gus. Douglass, D. Davis, Jas. Davis, Charles Dawson, J. H. Davis, R. Duplantq, L. R. De Niroth, Josiah Dean, J. W. Dorsey.

E.

Joel Elliott 2, Mr. Esmanard, Ab. English 3, E. and L. Edelin, B. Elliott, Deborah Essex, Mrs. Jane Eastburn, George Ellsworth.

F.

Thos. Fletcher, John Fletcher, Frederick Fleming, J. F. Fry, R. Frazer's heirs, Betsey Fletcher, Robert Fulton, John Francis, Wm. Fitzhugh, John Fazemyer, Dr. W. Foushee, Wm. Flower, N. Fitzpatrick.

G.

James Graham, John Gibbons, Minte Garretty, Timothy Garretty, John Gough, Wm. Gates, Jos. Gideons, John Green 3, Matthew Gorman, Robert Gray, Jas. Gray, John Groot, William Gray, Robert Gillam, Ebenezer Granger 2.

H.

Robert Harris, John Harris 2, Henry Hureford, Robert Hughes, Isaac Hanson, Christ. Handspiker, Adam Hoops, John Horner, Leo. Harbaugh, John Hunter, P. Hall, P. Haty, James Holliday, Jas. Hodgson's heirs, S. Harbaugh, Martha Hall, John Hall, Wm. Hall, Wm. Hamilton 2, Mrs. S. Hamilton.

I.

Robert C. Jennings 4, J. Johnson, jun. Samuel Jones, Alexander Ingraham, R Jones, David Jones, Nat. Ingraham, John Johnson.

K.

Laurence Keene, Geo. Knetler, H. Kramer, James Kemp, Vincent King, M King, John Kendale, P. King, I. King, W. Keene, Th. Kettland, Jas. Knight, Thomas Kennedy, J. Keith, Stephen Kingston.

L.

Gen. Henry Lee 3, George Lake, John T. Lindsay, James Lane, Mary Lane 2, Owen Lyon 2, Wm. Lynch 2, John Lewis, Edward Livingston 3, Dr. F. Leonard, Richard Langtoro, ——— Lowry, James M. Lingan, W. Ligthecoe.

M.

Mr. M'Cormick, Jos. McNail, Lewis Morin, sen. gen. V. Moreau, Thos. McAter, Rosanna McKenney, James Maitland, James McCormick, James Murphy, Robert McCoy, Thomas McLean, Robert McMahon, Lt. Charles Morris, John Moss, M. Morgan, H. Moore, Peter Mimeux, Samuel McAuly, John G. Marsden, Mrs. Marriott, Owen McDermot Roe 2, Cornelius McDermot Roe's heirs, Bernard McDermot Roe's heirs, Edward McDermot Roe.

N.

George Newman, A. Newcomb, J. Neale, Anthony New, John Nicholson, midshipman Norton, Thomas Nevitt's heirs.

O.

Mr. Oneale, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. E. Oliver, Nathaniel Orme.

P.

Colonel P. B. Porter 2, *Public Printers*, Joseph Poudrel, David Porter, captain N. Pinkney, George Puffer, general Charles C. Pinckney, P. Philbert, J. and J. Perkins, J. Parsons, John Pickerel, Stephen Perry, W. Prime, W. Parsons, midshipman J. Porter, E. Patten, J. Perry.

R.

Jonathan Russel 3, Isaac Reed 2, William Russell, W. Robinson, D. Rawns, heirs, Mr. Read, Andrew Reinhart, John Rumney, Francis Russell, Gerardus Randolph, Edward Rodgers, D. P. Ramsay, P. Read, J. Rimington, George R. Riley, James Rice, T. & J. Ringgold.

S.

Eben. P. Sturges, James Somerville, Jas. Strother, Capt. John Smith 2, John Smith, John Snowden, James S. Swearingen, John Stanley, Jace Sorens, R. Strong, Jacob Sampson, Ann Smith, Isaac Shoemaker, Miss S. Seutorius, Mr. Shew Maker, Miss P. Spanangle, S. H. Smith, R. Spalding, Minto Sullivan, Messrs. Smith, Calhoun and Co. Wm. Spalding, John Stewart, Thomas Sandford, Cor. Smith, H. Smallwood, David Slater, John Sinclair, John Somers, D. Smith, D. Slater, Wm. Shaw, P. Staunton.

T.

John Templeman, Thomas Taylor, Arthur Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Henry Teitgenn, James Tool, F. and I. Taylor, Geo. Thomas, Nelly Y. Thomas, Martin Telmy, John Terrence, Henry Thompson, Wm. G. Thomas, Patrick Tool, Jonathan Thorne, Glancey Thomas, Stephen Thomas, Francis Tharey, Samuel Tucker, William Tubman, Joseph Tubman.

V.

H. Van Norden, John Vermillion's heirs.

W.

Jonathan Ware 6, John Wilkins, Thomas Wilson 2, Samuel Winter, Thomas H. Williams, I. M. White, T. Webster, James Wilson, Thomas Wheatley, A. Waugh, George Walker, Thomas Webb, Benson White, Ann Wade, William Wheatley, William Wheedon, Jesse Wheeler, N. Willis, Capt. E. Watts, Mrs. M. Wilson, I. Wright, B. Williams 2, Dr. John Willis 2, Dr. C. Wistar 2, T. Wittig, Edward Way, Michael Wilkinson 2, C. Wirgman, Jeremiah Weaver, E. Washington, L. White, W. H. Watson.

Y.

A. Young, Mary Young, Moses Young.