FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

ANTI-FLUX.—No. II.

IN the course of their lives, women meet with two critical periods, in which many of them fall victims to a disease which common remedies are seldom able to cure. These periods are the time when sexual evacuations ought to begin, and when they ought to cease; if they do not begin at the proper time, sterility and several other accidents or diseases are very often the consequence of it; and if they cease before the due time, other accidents and a premature death are not seldom caused by it—and indeed in the whole course of their lives, those evacuations suppressed, expose women to dangerous diseases, which have often baffled all medical endeavors.

Now it has been ascertained, by several years experience, that the remedy proposed in number 1, against the lax, the vegetable alkali or salt of tartara, enjoys the specific property of procuring the sexual evacuations in due time and gently exciting the return of them when suppressed, as also, of preventing the dangers that accompany the cessation thereof. By the use of this remedy, the symptoms of the above mentioned diseases are destroyed by degrees; bad humors are dissolved—the fresh teint is restored to youth, and a lasting good health is preserved to old persons, something in a better state than before.

It must be observed that this remedy might sometimes be misapplied; its nature being adapted to particular evacuations, it ought not to be used by women in the first stage of pregnancy; but when they are brought to bed it becomes very useful, and necessary when the evacuations are suppressed, also in the accident of abortions.

The same remedy has been casually found efficacious in several other circumstances, for accidental diseases which did not seem connected with the principal to which it was applied; for instance, recent rheumatisms, ulcerous throat, sore eyes, cutaneous ulcers, tertian and quartan agues; and some who had recently lost the use of their limbs, have been several times happily cured by the use of the vegetable alkali, or alkaline water, made with a drachm of salt of tartara in a quart of water.

But the use of it must be sometimes longer, sometimes shorter, to have the good effect.

The common dose for an adult is a spoonfull in the morning, before breakfast, and at bed time, in as much of sugar and water, which dose may be a little augmented or lessened, according to the constitution of the patient. This remedy if properly used, will be found a great preservative of health, especially for women and children, and therefore, very favorable to population.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.

On the 22d a great council of state was held, to determine what part the Porte should take in case of a new war between England and France. The decision is not yet known.

A Turkish fleet, consisting of five ships of the line, one of which is of 120 guns, and four of 74, sailed this day for the Archipelago, for the protection of the Turkish trade, and the levying of the tribute in the Archipelago.

PARIS, June 2.

The conservative senate decree, that there shall be taken from the funds of the senate, the necessary sum for the building, within the shortest period of time, a first rate ship, which shall be offered for the service of the present war.

The Jemappe, of 74 guns, from Martinique, entered Brest on the 29th ultimo.

The city of Antwerp has offered to build a frigate of 44 guns

June 5.

The counsellor of state, prefect of police, has this day issued his orders for building gun-boats in Paris, with the funds now deposited at the office of the secretary general of his prefecture.

In consequence of an arrete of the prefect of Maine-et-Loire, a subscription has been opened at the secretary's office of the prefecture of that department, the proceeds of which are to be employed for the building of a frigate that shall be named *Maine-et-Loire*.

They write from Milan, that most part of the English that were at Leghorn, and in all the other cities of Italy, have departed from thence with all their effects.

On the first June, the military members of the conservative senate, the legislative body and the tribunate met at Trivoli to dine together. It may easily be considered that the interest of the country and the present circumstances have occupied all minds and warmed all hearts. At the desert the following toasts were drank:

1. The republic. 2. Bonaparte the great. 3. The second and third consuls. 4. Harmony between the great powers and between all Frenchmen. 5. Governments friendly to peace. 6. The liberty of the seas. 7. The prosperity of commerce. 8. The armies of the republic. 9. The brave who shall first descend upon the territory of the violator of treaties.

The conservative senate has decreed, that there should be levied upon the salaries of the members of the senate, the sum necessary for building with the least delay, a first rate ship of war.

The English who are prisoners at Rouen, are ordered to present themselves every Sunday to the commandant of the place.

GENOA, May 19.

A vessel arrived, brings the disastrous news, that the plague had broken out at Malta. It has made frightful ravages. Upwards of sixty of the garrison die daily; it has communicated itself to the inhabitants. The king of Naples has established a cordon of troops, to prevent its being communicated from Malta to Sicily.

MALTA, April 15.

The latter end of last month the troops arrived from Egypt, under orders to sail with the first fair wind for England; but on the 8th instant counter orders were given, and they now form part of the garrison. On the 7th, dispatches were received by the French agent, and shortly afterwards, a French squadron, under the command of an admiral, lying in the bay, went to sea; the admiral having previously sent out his boats to take an account of every British vessel.

VIENNA, May 21.

Couriers between Vienna, Paris & Berlin are of late very frequent.

It is now positively affirmed that the journey of his majesty to Gallicia, and the interview of the three sovereigns which was to be the consequence, will not take place. Our monarch will content himself for this year with the journey to Bohemia, which is to be effected only about the 20th of next month, the elector of Saltzburg not being expected before that time at Prague. From this new disposition there will not be any great assemblage of troops, but only some small camps of exercise in each province. Our court seems desirous to avoid every appearance of military preparations, which might give rise to misinterpretations or false conjectures. It may therefore be fully depended upon that whatever may be the issue of the differences betwixt France and England, Austria will observe the most strict neutrality, and if it ever takes an active part it will be in the quality of a mediator only. It is even reported, in order to prevent the effusion of blood, and in its quality of guarantee for the independence of the order of Malta, it offered its mediation at the same time with the emperor of Russia.

NEW-YORK, August 12.

Arrived yesterday, the brig William, captain Ashton, in 52 days from Liverpool. Left at Liverpool, ships Atlantic, Chew, to sail the 1st July; Caledonia, Henderson, do. Delaware, Beebe, from Greenock, do. Logan, Macey, 15th July; Merchant, Lord, in July, all for New-York; Clarissa, Brewton, first wind; Camilla, Hubber, the 10th July; Perseverence, M'Farlane, 1st August; John and Alice, Whitesides; and Fair American, Cahoon, from Londonderry, to sail the 20th June, all for Philadelphia; the Ann, Bradford, of Boston, for Alexandria, July 5, Fox, Minus, 25th June; John Adams, Wood, 25th July; Columbia, Bruce, 5th July; Betsy, Forest, in a few days; Hazen, Turner, from Savannah, in ten days, all for Boston; the Ticonic, Towns, of Boston, for Norfolk, 10th July; Diana, Bird, of Savannah; Columbia, Fosdick, of do the 1st July; Eliza, Robinson, late master, of do;—The Ann, Caleff, to sail the 1st of July; Little William, Baldry, 5th, Juno, Owens, do; Planter, Bush, 10th of July, all for Norfolk;—Thomas Wilson, Churnside, for New-Orleans, the 23d June: Baltimore, Hunt, for Baltimore, the first wind; and Felicity, Walker, for Portsmouth, (N. H.) the 20th July.

Same day, the ship Oliver Elsworth, captain Ely, in 48 days from Amsterdam. July 1st, in lat. 48, 2, long. 11, 32, was boarded by the captain and owner of an English privateer cutter, who informed, that 11 days before, they captured a French snow, laden with sugar and coffee from Martinique, with 15 passengers, and that 5 or 6 days before, they boarded the ship Diana from Amsterdam, with passengers, for Baltimore. Spoke, July 12, in lat. 48, 18, long. 29, 39, ship Atlantic, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp; 17th, in lat. 44, 8, long. 44, 15, ship Shepherdess, Obrian, from Amsterdam for New-York; an hour before, spoke a brig lying to, having Nancy of Richmond on her stern; 18th, lat. 43, 54, long. 45, 13, passed a large body of ice, at the distance of about 4 miles, which was judged to be at least 20 feet above the water, the sea breaking very high upon it. The top, which was of irregular form, elevated in hillocks at times was enveloped in a thick fog, while the lower part was visible and covered with high breakers; 29th, in lat. 42, 43, spoke the sch'r Frederick, Hurd, 34 days from Lisbon for Boston; August 7, in lat. 40, 47, brig Rowena, Potter, 46 days from Antwerp for New-York. The ship Buskens, from Newburyport, arrived in the Texel the 12th June. The ——, Dorgas, in the Maas from Baltimore, about the same time. *Vessels at New-Dieppe, June 25*—ships Orlando, Marschalk, of New-York; Hunter, of Newburyport for St. Petersburg; Canton, of Philadelphia; Mary, of Charleston; General Washington, of Providence, and Maryland, of do.

Same day, the schooner Amphitrite, M'Donald, in 22 days from Trinidad, and 17 from St. Kitts. Left at Trinidad, the sch'rs Aspasia, Kingsland, and Barbara, Pride, both to sail for New-York the 1st August; brigs Nelly, M'Lallen, in 27 days from Portland; and Sally, ——, from Philadelphia. Left at St. Kitts, the ship Brothers, ——, for Philadelphia, the 15th August; sch'rs Harriet, Knight, for Salem, 28th July; and Marina, Wakeman, for New-York, the 29th. Spoke, July 26, in lat. 18, 40, long. 63, 30, the brig Eunice, 3 days from Martinique for Boston. August 4, in lat. 28, 53, long. 70, the sch'r Maria, Coffin, 18 days from Philadelphia for St. Thomas.

Same day, the schooner Abigail, Davidson, from North-Carolina.

Same day, the sloop Sally, King, in 18 days from Richmond.

Same day, the sloop Prosperity, Clark, from Duck Creek.

Same day, the sloop Betsy, Udall, in 12 days from New-Providence. The brig Independence, Hubbell, was to sail in 2 days for New-York, with passengers.—Spoke, August 7, schooner ——, Swan, 3 days from Norfolk, for Port-Republic, in lat. 35, long. 78.

Same day, the schooner David, Smith, from North-Carolina.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Harriet and Ann, Johnston, in 15 days from Guadaloupe. The Saliy, Van Antwerp, was to sail for New-York in 5 days.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Paisley, Jackways, in 31 days from New Orleans. Passengers, Messrs. George Scott, James Johnston, P. Walls, and a number of Kentuckians.

Same day, at quarantine, the ship Mercury, Hassam, from Curracoa.

Same day, the pilot-boat schooner Liberty, Atkins, in 48 hours from Norfolk.

Same day, the sloop Peggy, from Virginia.

Same day, the brig Hermes, Young, in 4 days from Charleston.

Brig Lydia, Stoddard, in 21 days from Guadaloupe.

The day before captain S. left there, the price of flour rose from 10 to 17 dollars.

Schooner Perseverance, Coyle, in 23 days from Aux-Cayes. Left, sch'r Hornet, Long, to sail in 15 days for Baltimore.

From a Liverpool paper, of the 19th June.

Arrived, the ship Nabby Crandell, Massachusetts; William and Jane, Price, Philadelphia; Joseph and Phœbe, Perkins, Boston; Columbine, Bruce, ditto; Eliza, Volentine, Georgia; Iris, Baxter, North-Carolina, and Cumberland, Waite, do.

The French brig Zephyr, from Charleston, has arrived at Plymouth; she was captured by the Nemesis frigate; and the Spanish Fedelidæ, from New-Orleans, detained by the ship Thunderer.

The brig Susan and Polly, Eldred, from Havre, bound to Lisbon, has put into Poole.

The ship Sally, Webber, for South-Carolina, sailed from Liverpool the 9th of June.

Prices Current at Trinidad, July 19.

Flour, from 10 to 12 dollars—Bread 5 a 6; beef 14 a 15; pork 15 a 16; butter 20 a 22 dollars per cwt. Lard 20 a 22; boards 35 a 40 dollars per thousand; scantling 40 do; shingles 8 a 8 1-2 do; Cornmeal 28 dollars per puncheon; fish 5 a 6 dollars; sugar 6 a 7 dollars; molasses 25 a 30 cents; coffee 17 a 18 dollars scarce; cocoa 17 a 18 do.

Prices Current at St. Kitts, July 25.

Flour 10 a 12 dollars; bread 6 a 7; beef 15 a 17; pork 17 a 20; butter 30 a 35; lard, in no demand; boards 40 a 45 per m; shingles 10 a 12; corn-meal 28 a 30, per puncheon; fish 8 a 9; herrings 7 a 8, per bbl. beans 7 a 8; rum 4s per gallon.

The committee of health report that 15 new cases of the prevailing fever have occurred in the last 24 hours; and that during the same period 3 persons have died. Five seamen, included in the above statement of new cases, were sent to the marine hospital.

By order of the committee.

G. A. VALENTINE, Sec.

August 11.

A letter from a very respectable commercial house in Liverpool, to another in this city, under date of the 15th June, has the following observations:

"Should you be disposed to make any shipments to this market, the undermentioned articles appear to me most worthy your attention:

"Cotton, which has now become a leading article of importation from America. Some considerable purchases have been made of the low quality on speculation since the war; and should Martinique and the Dutch colonies fall into the possion of this country, it is thought a very considerable demand will arise for manufactured cotton, and consequently keep prices of the raw material steady, if not occasion an advance. This may be looked upon as a safe article of import at least.

"Turpentine. The import of late has been so moderate, that this article (if new and thin) is likely to pay very well.

"Tar, if the import is not great, will probably advance, prices being moderate.

"Ashes. The import of these has for a long time been exceeding small, and it is highly probable prices may advance. Pearls are very scarce; old pots have been dull, but within a few days much enquiry has been made for new pots at an advance of a few shillings above the prices quoted herewith, 41s. per cwt.

"Indigo. But little at market; and this article would meet a ready sale.

"Flour. Of this article at the present moment the stocks are large, and we have now the prospect of an abundant harvest, so that we may rather expect some little decline than any advance. The prices are, however so very moderate, that nothing can be lost by shipments somewhat under the annexed quotations (37 to 38s. per bbl.); and in case of an unfavorable harvest, which may happen, an immense profit would probably attend them.

"In respect to sugar, coffee, dye woods and tobacco, these articles depend so much upon our connection with Hamburg continuing open, and the three first upon whether the French and Dutch colonies fall into our hands, that shipments of these from America at advanced prices may be deemed hazardous.

"Timber from America can only answer to the owners of ships.

"Staves cannot be expected long to maintain the present high prices." (White oak pipe 33 to 40l. hhd. 25 to 31l. bbl. 11 to 18l.)

The arrival of the brig William, from Liverpool, and the ship Oliver Ellsworth, from Amsterdam, has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 15th June, and Dutch prints to the 19th, both inclusive.

From the latter we learn that citizen Laussat, prefect at Louisiana, is appointed to succeed Bernadotte as ambassador from France to the United States. Citizen Laforet is nominated ambassador to the court of Prussia, and citizen Otto is to fill the same situation at the court of Bavaria.

The mayor of Brussels, about the 14th June, received official advices that in the course of a few days the first consul would set out on the long expected journey to the united departments. An article from Paris fixes his departure from that city on the 17th June.

His route, it was said, will be from Paris to Amiens and Abbeville, from thence to Boulogne (where the port and the preparations which are making for a descent on England will undergo his inspection); from thence along the coast of Picardy and Flanders to Dunkirk; from Dunkirk to Ryssel, from Ryssel to Ostend, Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp, and from thence to Brussels, where it was expected he would arrive by the second of July. Madame Bonaparte accompanies him, and his suite will be very numerous. Several apartments were preparing for the ministers who attend him. The prefects of the united departments, and many generals of division had received orders to meet the first consul at Brussels.

Between the French and Danish governments negociations were on foot favorable to the views of the former in the present war.

Antwerp not having furnished her contingency of men, that city has been laid under contribution.

PARIS, June 10.

CAPITULATION OF HANOVER.

Edward Mortier, lieutenant-general commander in chief, to the minister at war.

"*Head-quarters at Niewburg, June 4.*

"Citizen minister,

"I had the honor to inform you, by my letter of the 28th ultimo, of the march of the French army towards Hanover. After a march excessively fatiguing across sands and marshy heaths, a took a position on the 31st before Wechte. I was assured that the enemy guarded the line of the Hunte. Gen. Hamerstein, commanding the advanced guard of the king of England, occupied Diepholtz with the second and sixth regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and a division of artillery. I made my dispositions to dislodge him on the following morning. The second division commanded by general Schiner, that of cavalry under the orders of general Nansouty, received orders to post themselves on Goldenstedt, to force the passage of the Hunte, and to direct themselves upon Suhlingen, that they might cut off every thing they might find between that place and Diepholtz, which the division of general Montrichard had orders briskly to attack. The enemy seeing that by this movement he was turned on his right, retired during the night to Bersten.

"On the 1st instant, the advanced guard, commanded by general Drouet, had a warm skirmish before Bauven, with the rear-guard of the enemy.

On the second the army united before Suhlingen; the advanced guard moved towards Bersten; it here fell in with the enemy, and notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had that day marched twelve leagues, general Drouet gave the order to attack. The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some squadrons of the second regiment of Hussars charged with valor the light dragoons of the 9th regiment. They broke the line of that corps, who fled, and we took several prisoners.

"I was informed by my spies, that the head of the bridge of Niewburg was repaired, and that the enemy had collected all his artillery on the right bank of the Weser. I saw how important it was for me to precipitate my movement. I marched my reserve artillery, and I made all my dispositions to push and beat every thing before me in the Weser to force the bridge of Niewburg, or to pass behind Stoltznau, and intercept by that means the communication with the capital.

"The troops were in march when the civil and military deputies of the regency of Hanover presented themselves before my advanced posts; they invited me to suspend my march, and announced to me that they were ready to make advantageous propositions.

"My answer was in the negative; they returned to make me new propositions: I informed them I would listen to none, unless I had the certainty of immediately occupying the country of Hanover, and particularly all the strong places belonging to it. After a long discussion, they signed a convention, which I accepted under the condition that it should be ratified by the respective governments. You will see that the army of the king of England are prisoners of war, that I am master of the whole country, and particularly of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser.

"I have given orders to seize all the vessels which are on those rivers. The duke of Cambridge, the son of the king of England, and governor of Hanover, judged it proper to give in his resignation before the battle, and to make his retreat in haste. He had, however, promised to die with the levy *en masse*; it is probable that he will be embarked before we arrive at the mouth of the Elbe.

"We found at Niewburg 14,000 new muskets, and a good deal of artillery. According to the accounts rendered to me, I presume I shall find in the magazines and places of Hanover about one hundred thousand muskets, and more than one thousand cannon.

"I shall be the day after to-morrow in the city of Hanover, the continental capital of the king of England. I have found a considerable number of horses for remounting the cavalry and artillery carriages.

Much praise is due to the care and zeal of general Dulauly.

"I have the honor to salute you,

"EDWARD MORTIER."

CONVENTION

Signed between Messrs. the Civil and Military deputies of the Regency of Hanover, and Lieutenant-general Mortier, commander in chief of the French army.

Art. 1. Hanover shall be occupied by the French army, as well as the forts dependent on it.

2. The Hanoverian troops shall retire behind the Elbe; they shall engage on their parole of honor not to commit any hostilities, or to bear arms against the French army or its allies, so long as the war shall continue between France and England. They shall not be released from this oath until after they have been exchanged against an equal number of French generals, officers, subalterns, soldiers or sailors, who may happen to be at the disposal of England.

3. No individual of the Hanoverian troops shall quit the place assigned him without informing the general commander in chief.

4. The Hanoverian army shall retire with the honors of war. The regiments shall take with them their field pieces.

5. The artillery, powder, arms and ammunition of every description, shall be placed at the disposal of the French army.

6. All the effects whatsoever belonging to the king of England, shall be placed at the disposal of the French army.

7. All public monies shall be sequestered—but that of the university shall be appropriated to its original destination.

8. Every English soldier, or agent whatsoever, in the pay of England, shall be arrested by order of the general commander in chief, and sent into France.

9. The general commander in chief reserves to himself the power of making in the government, and authorities constituted by the elector, such changes as he shall think proper.

10. All the French cavalry shall be remounted at the expence of Hanover; the electorate shall also provide for the pay, cloathing and food of the French army.

11. The worship of the different religions shall be maintained on the present footing.

12. All persons and all the property and families of Hanoverian officers shall be under the safeguard of French honor.

13. All the revenues of the country, as well as the electoral domains, and the public constitutions, shall be at the disposal of the French government. The engagements already made shall be respected.

14. The present government of the electorate shall abstain from exercising any species of authority throughout the country occupied by the French troops.

15. The general commander in chief shall levy on the electorate of Hanover such contributions as he shall think necessary for the wants of the army.

16. Every article on which doubts shall arise, shall be interpreted favorably to the inhabitants of the electorate.

17. The preceding articles shall not prejudice the stipulations which may be agreed upon in favor of the electorate, between the first consul and any mediating power.

Done at the head-quarters at Suhlingen, the 3d of June, 1803—(Saving the approbation of the first consul.)

ED. MORTIER,
The lieut. gen. commander in chief.

F. DE BREMER,
Judge of electoral court of justice, and provincial counsellor.

G. DE BOCH,
Lieut. col. commandant of the regiment of electoral body guards.

THE LOWER ELBE, June 7.

After to-morrow no English vessel will be permitted to enter the river.

AMSTERDAM, June 16.

The English ship London Packet, capt. Simon, from Virginia, with a cargo of tobacco, has been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by an English frigate.

BREMEN, June 5.

12 *o'clock at night (by an extra opportunity.)*

Last night a French general arrived here, and went immediately to the presiding burgomaster, desiring that an attachment should be laid on all English property; and that all English sailors, as well as other English subjects, should be put under arrest. But this demand was not complied with. The general returned immediately to general Mortier.

HAMBURGH, June 3.

All the English ships here are going home under convoy; they all dropped down the river last night, to the number of about twenty;—having, it is said, received orders for that purpose. It is hoped the French will not pay us a visit, tho' we cannot help being a little alarmed at the prospect of having them so near us.

Another letter of the same date.

For some time a general stagnation has taken place in our trade, and irresolution and uncertainty have guided our commercial and political speculations; but at present business and confidence revive with