

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27

THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

Philadelphia, October 27th, 1797. Mr. B. WYNKOOP.

Dear Sir, I finished my last address to you with a promise to furnish you with extracts from Monro, Chisholm and Brice, in proof that the yellow fever originates from human effluvia, and not from vegetable putrefaction.

Dr. Monro, in his account of the diseases which were prevalent in the military hospitals in Germany, from January, 1761, to March, 1763, observes, that "in all who were very ill with the putrid fever from contagion, the countenance appeared bloated, and the eyes reddish and inflamed; the skin commonly dry. By these symptoms one might frequently discover that the patient laboured under a malignant fever."

"In the continued fever from contagion, says Dr. Clark, the countenance is much altered and dejected. Early in the disease the eyes become suffused, and look as if they were injected with a mixture of red and yellow." (Diseases of long voyages, vol. ii. p. 257.)

That the yellow fever and the pestilential fever both originate from the same cause, appears evident from the journal of the French physicians, published in 1770; and also from Ruffel's description of it at Aleppo. Red eyes, burning heat at stomach in the early stage, incessant vomitings and yellowness of the eyes and whole surface of the body, are common to both diseases.

"I was favored with the following account, says Dr. C. Chisholm, by Mr. J. Paiba, a gentleman who was one of the adventurers in the scheme for settling a colony at Bulam in Africa, and who, despairing of success, left that coast in the ship Hankey, commanded by capt. Cox, and arrived at the port of St. George, in the island of Grenada, on the 19th of February, 1793, in a very distressed situation.

"This vessel lay for a few days in the bay, but was afterwards brought into the carenage; having only seven persons on board, two of whom being very ill, were immediately carried on shore.

"The Hankey had sailed from England in company with another ship, both chartered by the Sierra Leona company, loaded with stores and adventures for the projected colony of Bulam, about the beginning of April, 1792.

"At this island (which is about 45 miles in circumference, and situated 11 deg. N. almost in the mouth of Rio-Grande, enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, and entirely exempt from malarious trade) the Hankey lay nine months, during which time the settlers, amounting to more than 200 persons, were under the necessity of living on board. The rainy season coming on immediately after their arrival, and the heat being at the same time excessively great, they endeavoured to shelter themselves from both by raising the sides of the ship several feet, and covering her with a wooden roof.

In this situation a malignant fever was generated, and destroyed three-fourths of all the unfortunate adventurers on board.

Captain Cox finding the water brackish and disagreeable at Bulam, proceeded with his ship to Bissia, a Portuguese settlement, for a supply. The ship was navigated by 12 seamen who had not been on board that ship before. Nine of these died before the return of the Hankey to Boulam; and the remainder, with the captain, were reduced to a deplorable condition.

When the time for which the Hankey had been chartered was expired, the put to sea with Mr. Paiba, the captain, (who was sick at the time) the mate and two mariners, which were all that could be procured to navigate her. They arrived, after much difficulty, at St. Jago, where they met with the Charon and Scorpion, ships of war; from each of these they received two mariners; and with this aid they proceeded to the West-Indies, a voyage to England being impracticable in their condition. Three days after leaving St. Jago, the men were seized with fever. Two of the four died; the remaining two were put on shore sick as soon as the vessel arrived at the port of St. George, on the 19th of February, as already mentioned.

The manner in which this disease was first communicated, and its subsequent progress, too clearly evinced its malignant and pestilential nature.

Captain Remington, an intimate acquaintance of captain Cox, was the first person that visited the Hankey after her arrival in St. George's Bay. He went on board in the evening, and continued on board three days; he then proceeded in a coasting vessel to Greenville Bay, to his own ship the Adventure; was seized with a fever on the passage, and died three days after.

The mate, boatswain, and 4 sailors, belonging to the Defiance, went on board the Hankey the day after her arrival—were all seized soon after with the fever, and all, except the mate, died in 3 days. The crew of the ship Baillies, from the same imprudent civility or curiosity, were the next that suffered. From these it gradually spread by contagion to all the ships in the Carenage, and destroyed more than 200 out of 500 seamen, who were employed in the regular trade, from the beginning of March to the end of May.

About the middle of April the fever began to appear on shore. The first house it made its appearance in was that of Messrs. Stowewood and Co. situated near the wharf; and the contagion was evidently introduced by a Negro wench who took in sailors' cloaths to wash. The whole of the family were successively affected, and by them the

fever was communicated to several of their acquaintances.

The manner in which it spread in the town, clearly demonstrated its contagious nature, and no instance occurred where it could not be traced to communication with the infected.

More than one-third of all the inhabitants in the town were infected before the disease ceased, and about one in five of all that were infected died.

[To be continued.]

The following extract is taken from the observations of Dr. Todd, physician in Jamaica, on the yellow fever, published in Duncan's annals of medicine for the year 1796, page 342.

"After a salivation has succeeded the use of calomel, the peruvian bark is generally given with success, to restore the tone of the stomach, and to restrain the discharge from the mouth. The cold-bath has been lately tried without success. Blood-letting, which excited so much discussion, and had to many advocates in consequence of the temporary abatement of the general symptoms, is now very nearly abandoned; nor was it relinquished by its supporters, but on the most complete proofs of its fatal effects.—Indeed the minds of medical men appear now to be made up as to the proper treatment of this fever, and in mercury is placed their dependence."

The Commissioners for alleviating the distresses of the citizens of Philadelphia, &c. To the Inhabitants of said city and its vicinity

Permit us to address you at this awful crisis, and to lay before you a brief statement of the distressing situation of our suffering fellow-citizens. It is known to you that on the first day of September we accepted of the appointment from the governor, to act as commissioners for the purpose of relieving the indigent, by donation and employment, with the stipulated sum of ten thousand dollars, granted by the legislature; and we presume it was generally believed at that time to be more than sufficient, arising from an expectation that the disease would soon abate, and that our absent friends would return and give employment to those whose resources were cut off by their leaving the city; but, alas! how are we disappointed in our expectation, for our city yet continues in the same desolated gloomy state, and consequently all means of employment for the industrious mechanic and labourer are still suspended. Add to this the numerous body of females that procure a livelihood by washing, ironing, needle work, &c. who are left destitute of their usual means of subsistence, besides a number who are aged and infirm, that used to obtain relief from the bounty of their more able friends and relations, as well as many women's wives who depend on the merchant for part of their husband's monthly pay, and who are now deprived of relief from that source. In this deplorable situation we found not less than three thousand people, including children, when we undertook to execute the trust reposed in us; the number of these have since greatly increased, and they still remain in the same suffering condition, with this difference, then they had the consoling reflection, that the commissioners had ten thousand dollars ready to meet their exigencies, but now it is expended; and lamentable for us to be obliged to inform them, "We know not where to send you, or what to advise you to do—Our money is gone."—We have to acquaint you we cannot promise your small pittance one week longer—we feel for you—we suffer with you—we know your distresses—what can we do?—We can only promise you we will make your situation known to our fellow-citizens, and you must rely on their benevolence."

Friends and Fellow-citizens, If you mean to give relief through us, we have only to observe that our endeavours shall be to continue to distribute it, according to your benevolent intentions and their necessities. If, on the other hand, it should be your pleasure to entrust your monies for the above purpose, in the hands of any other set of men, we shall hold ourselves bound to give all and every information or assistance that experience has furnished us with, so as to facilitate your laudable purposes; and in either case we think it proper to annex our names and places of abode.

- THE CITY. Robert Wharton, S. Third Street, No. 135. Edward Garrigues, Cherry Street, No. 39. George Krebs, N. Fifth-street, No. 17. John James, do. No. 18. Israel Israel, Corner of Chestnut and Third. Thomas Savery, N. Fifth Street, No. 20.

- NORTHERN LIBERTIES. Samuel Wheeler, Vine Street, No. 99. John Wagner, Noble Street. George Ingles, New Market Street.

- SOUTHWARK. William Linnard, S. Second Street. Robert McMullen, Swanston Street, No. 60.

* This relates to the 10,000 dollars—the Commissioners have yet in hand part of the private donations.

MR. PENNO. As I deem Facts of more striking efficacy in exploding the murderous System of Blood, than argument, ridicule or wit; I think it a duty incumbent on every friend to mankind to come forward with such facts as pass under his own observation, in aid of the laudable design of exposing a system, dangerous and fatal to society.

A CITIZEN.

A FACT. In evidence against Blood. In a family by the name of Moore, consisting of twelve persons, and living in the southern part of the city, eleven have been down with the fever. One physician attended them all. And they are all now alive and well. Not an ounce of blood was drawn from either of them—but sweating and the other usual depleting remedies were resorted to, and produced this remarkable success.

The few instances trumpeted forth to the public of individuals recovering under immiscible blood, are to be viewed only as to many evidences of what the human body is capable of undergoing. Every

man on these occasions, should ask, "How much sooner would this man have recovered, under a different plan of operation?"

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MR. BROWN, THE public attention has for some time past been directed to the practice of phlebotomy, and much personality has unfortunately been the consequence. A subject which embraces the dearest interests of society, in which health even life are involved, can be viewed with indifference by no-thinking being. It is not, however, from unqualified assertion or illiberal abuse, that we are to expect information: These may draw down upon their authors the well-earned contempt of an enlightened public, but can never affect principles which must depend upon facts alone for their reputation and establishment.

The practice of copious bleeding in pestilential diseases is by no means new, and the only reason why it appears so at present is, that diseases of this class, till very lately, have been almost strangers among us. Diemerbroeck in Holland, Botallus in France, and Sydenham in England, physicians of the last century, whose medical abilities have long received the grateful tribute of the world, recommend this practice in terms of the strongest approbation and prove its utility by numerous facts.—The use of mercury in diseases of this class, with the single exception of small pox, is probably more recent, but there is no physician in this city who makes any pretension to the honor of this valuable discovery: To have employed remedies which the repeated experience of others had proved to be beneficial, and which were sanctioned by the most respectable names in medicine, and to persevere in their use after the clearest proofs of their efficacy, is a merit which cannot with justice be denied to many of them.

There is no way in which the public can form a correct judgment of the safety and usefulness of these remedies, but by a candid statement of facts. If every physician would state the number of patients he has attended in the prevailing epidemic, the manner they have been treated, and the termination of each case, whether favorable or otherwise; there would then be a mass of evidence, from which every unprejudiced mind might form a satisfactory conclusion. Till something like this is done, disputes will be endless, and the candid enquirer will find the subject involved in impenetrable darkness. Impressed with the truth and importance of this observation, I take the liberty of mentioning that since the twenty-fourth of August last, I have been called to sixteen cases of the prevailing fever. Three of these, viz. Ri-hard Davis, Neil M'Gongal, and Michael M'Farlan, were by my advice removed to the hospital. Richard Davis I saw twice, and the others once each, before removal. The remaining thirteen continued under my care: they generally had comfortable apartments, and attentive nurses. Every one of these patients I bled more or less. From one I took between sixty and seventy ounces at six bleedings: of the others some were bled five and some four times—two but twice each, and in one case, a single bleeding was sufficient. The bleedings were all performed on the first days of the disease, and immediately after the first bleeding in every case, I began the use of mercury, both internally and externally, with the intention of producing salivation as soon as possible; nor did I judge my patients safe until the mouth was considerably affected. Particular symptoms sometimes required attention, to relieve which various other remedies were originally employed; but to remove the disease I trusted chiefly to bloodletting and mercury. By steadily pursuing this plan I have the satisfaction to add that I have not lost a patient. Nine of the thirteen are now well, and of the remainder, three are in a state of convalescence, and the state of the fourth is not yet decided, tho' I have reason to hope a favorable termination.

I am yours, &c. FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE.

From the ASIATIC MIRROR.

MR. EDITOR, Some of the Calcutta papers have lately given an account of the Sheep-eater, at Lucknow, as a prodigious wonder. You will find that the Faquir's appetite is that of a delicate lady, when compared with the voraciousness of the all eating man, at Wittemberg, of whom the following is the account, sent you for republication by one of your READERS.

There has lately been published at Wittemberg, a second edition of a very curious piece, entitled, "De Polyphago et Allatrophago Wittembergi Differratio, pefide D. G. R. Bohemer, resp. C. G. Trenzel." This is an account of one of the most prodigious eaters ever heard of: This man at pleasure for he did it only to get money, would eat up a whole sheep, or pig, and sometimes a bullock or two of cherries, stones, and all; and even things of a detestable quality, and which other men would on no consideration attempt, did not disgust him, breaking with his teeth, masticating and swallowing glass and earthen vessels, and flints. He has been seen to ingurgitate a bagpipe with all its appurtenances, living creatures, birds, mice, and caterpillars, by handfuls. And, what seems beyond all belief, a tin standish being offered him him by way of defiance, he made no bones of it, but devoured it, together with the pens, pen-knives, ink, and sand. This last fact, indeed, is so strange, that though there it passes for certain, though the celebrated author of this dissertation makes no mention of it, and seven credible witnesses made oath of it before the worshipful senate, it is apprehended many will reject it as an imposture. His enormous eater, however, was uncommonly strong and robust, and continued his achievements, which turned to good account, to the age of sixty years; when, breaking his self to a regular life, he reached his 79th year. On opening his body, the author discovered many extraordinary particulars, of which he gives a very circumstantial account, together with the history of several other excessive eaters; and concludes with an enquiry into the causes of such a strange faculty.

Public Notice is hereby given, THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, in Christlan at the corner of Fifth Street. O. G. 2.

BALTIMORE, October 3. Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated September 28.

"DEAR SIR, We are truly sorry to find the fever hath broken out in your city. Do not run into unnecessary danger. It rages here with great violence, and too many die. For God's sake do not let your doctors bleed the people to death. If highly inflamed citizens, let twelve ounces of blood be taken immediately, give active purges and sweats, and cooling diluting drinks, and if possible keep up perspiration.

"If the disease is obstinate, use plentiful blisters, and keep the body open at all events; and in the last stages, flannels wet in warm brandy, applied to the stomach and feet, with blisters on the ankles and wrists.

"The disease hath passed through seven families, who are my tenants, and all have recovered by this treatment. Use no wine nor barks. Barley water, tamarind water, camomile tea, lemonade, and a whey made of cream of tartar for drink.

"Very thin broths, boiling water poured off thin sliced veal, weak tea, &c. &c. for nourishment—thus treated, under divine providence, nineteen in twenty will recover.

"God bless and preserve you and all our friends, and restore your citizens to health, is my earnest prayer."

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30. COMMUNICATION.

When we are in the utmost hazard of open war with the French; when their spies are out among us, viewing our frontier forts and attempting to rouse the Indians against us; when all Frenchmen are daily abusing our government and telling us that we will be humbled under the all powerful arm of the terrible republic, shall we be so mad as to elect a Frenchman one of our representatives in this country? Would they do such an act in France? Did they not drive Paine out of the National Convention because he was not a native of France although he was an American? Shall we be so little careful in this trying crisis as to trust our dearest interests to a man who can hardly speak our language, and who, if he has any attachment to his native country, cannot in this contest be well affected towards America? Common sense, sound policy and our national interest forbid such a hazardous choice.

MR. SCULL.

The information in your last paper of an insurrection among the inhabitants at Natchez is not correct. It is at Kaskaskias and in the neighbourhood of that place that the French settlers have been instigated by Spanish and French emissaries to throw off their allegiance to the United States and erect the standard of the French Republic. General Wilkinson on his march with a strong detachment of Federal troops to suppress the insurgents.—These wicked French emissaries are also endeavouring to persuade the Indians into another war with us, and a party of the savages has actually attempted to get possession of Fort Recovery but were defeated with the loss of two or three killed. It gives us great uneasiness to learn that three Frenchmen who passed through this place some weeks ago, have been addressing themselves to Complanter's Indians and telling them that they were oppressed by the United States and would never be happy till their old friends the French were in possession of the country again. It is said the Indians listen to these speeches with great attention and there is reason to fear the incendiaries who are now among the western tribes will be too successful in their endeavours to kindle the flames of another bloody war on our frontiers.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, October 3.

Very Recent Foreign Advices.

Last evening arrived ship Minerva, Capt. Turner, 42 days from Cawland Bay. By Judge Tudor, who was passenger in this ship, we were indulged with the loan of an English paper of August twenty one, from which we make the following interesting Extracts:

LONDON, August 15.

As on the one hand the French Directory have violated the Constitution by their military manoeuvres, so on the other hand, the Legislative Body, in assuming to themselves the right of establishing a Military Guard and of appointing the officers who are to command it, seem to have entrenched on the prerogatives of the Executive power.—How far they may deem themselves justified by the necessity of the case, and on a principle of self-defence, is another question. But it is a necessary consequence, that where a Constitution is formed upon abstract principles, without any attention to the state of society, or any regard for experience, the boundaries of power will remain undefined, and perpetual conflicts and confusion ensue.

August 17.

Many think the Peace between Portugal and France, will accelerate Peace between us and the Republic. Having no allies to attend to, we may certainly hope for overtures, more according to the disposition and interest of our government.

This Peace appears extraordinary, as the Court of Portugal, gave fervent assurances of remaining with us. It had not, however, got the last subsidy of 200,000l. about 70,000 only had been paid.

After a Cabinet meeting on the late dispatches from Lille, reports were current, that favourable news had been received from thence.

PARIS, August 12.

It appears certain that 10,000 men from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, who were to have arrived at Rheims yesterday, are

going to Brest. Other detachments are repairing thither by other routes. These movements appear to announce the execution of the long projected maritime expedition is at hand; a circumstance which makes us apprehensive that the negotiations at Lisle are not in such forward state as all France wishes them to be. In spite, however, of these hostile appearances, we still preserve the hope that peace is not far off.

August 13.

One more step is made towards the general pacification! One ally taken from England; one branch of the coalition cut off; one additional motive for believing that the negotiations at Lisle will be successful, or, at least, that their progress will be more rapid: In short, a treaty of peace has been concluded between the French republic and Portugal.

This treaty appears to be very advantageous to France; among many other articles relating to a trade of which France has never yet partaken; since she is treated better than the most favored nation; since every thing favors reciprocal imports, and the balance of all in favor of France, who drinks none of the wine of Portugal, while Portugal consumes a considerable quantity of French wines; since Portugal accords a diminution of the duties on importation; it may be farther remarked, how much we are favored in many other respects.

The treaty obliges Portugal to admit no more than six ships of war into the port of Lisbon, and in her smaller ports, only three ships of war, belonging to each of the belligerent powers. It may be seen, that as England has no allies who send ships into those parts, this article is very advantageous to France; since six French, six Dutch, and six Spanish ships, may be at Lisbon at the same time, against six English. It is also known, that the English have no other harbours in those seas, while France has those of Spain; thus it was of great consequence to infer the article by which Portugal engages to admit no prizes taken by ships of war or privateers, into her ports. They even go so far as to prohibit the sale of merchandise that is captured on board a ship.

Nothing can be more favorable and encouraging to the national industry than the article which promises a kind of premium, an extraordinary diminution of duty, in favor of articles imported from Europe by either of the contracting parties into the dominions of the other, provided the cargoes belong to merchants of the nation that imports, and are imported in ships of that nation.

We may see by the secrecy with which this negotiation was conducted, and the rapidity with which it was concluded, that the spirit which so abruptly broke off the preceding negotiation no longer presides over our diplomatic system. It was certainly fortunate and useful, thus to leave England, to herself, and cut off the last branches of the coalition.

According to Perlet, the treaty consists of 8 articles, which stipulate for the exclusion of all of all privateers and their prizes from the ports of Portugal; for a cession of a part of the Portuguese territory in America to the French; for a commercial intercourse between the two countries, highly advantageous to the republic; and a private article, it is said, for the payment of 10 or 12 millions of livres to France. Nothing official appears in the prints on the subject, though the treaty has been read in the council of five hundred.

The French journalists argue, from the rapid manner in which this treaty has been concluded, a speedy issue to the negotiations at Lisle and Udine. We are not furnished, through their channel, with any information from either place, which can lead to a conjecture on the subject.

ADDITIONAL SKETCH.

In addition to the preceding information the last English paper, states, that an alliance of considerable importance was forming between the northern powers of Europe; that the sublime Porte, since the revolution of Venice, had sent away the French artillery and horse, which he has for some time had in his service. That an insurrection had taken place at Rome, and the Pope been deposed from his sovereignty; that admiral Jarvis had not quitted his station; but that a mutiny had broken out in the Spanish fleet at Cadiz; that La Fayette, and his fellow-sufferers, had been certainly released, and were returning to France by the way of Bohemia; that the negotiations between Austria and France, were at stand as the French wished to dispose of Mantua otherwise than was agreed upon in the preliminaries.

NEW YORK, October 6.

BRITISH RECRUITS.

We hold documents which warrant the assertion, that there are several public British Rendezvous in this city, for recruiting men to put on board the Thetis and Evoyant, now off Governor's Island; that several officers with tempting guineas, generally attend, and that upwards of fifty have been already put on board!

These circumstances are noted, the government may not remain ignorant of the acts, without intruding a remark at present upon the lawfulness of such proceedings on neutral ground. (Arg.)

By Nassau (N. P.) accounts of August 18 to Sept. 8, we learn, that the Billy, and the Sally, Hays, both of New-ork, are carried in their prizes. That the leopard, Tate; Becca, Morris; and the Active, Wilcox, American vessels, also the Polly, Pendleton, of Charleston, after being out the contraband articles, were bled; that part of the cargo of the ship Merry, which belonged to Thomas Thinnond John Prince, was condemned, as they were doing business in Spain while Britain was their enemy.

The ship Victory, Fanning, is 50 yrs from Bourdeaux, is reported below she was blown off on Wednesday in the fall,