

Philadelphia, October 5th, 1797. M. B. WYNKOOP.

That the disease which proved so mortal in Philadelphia in the summer and autumn of 1793, was the same as that described by Dr. Chisholm, he remarks, is established by the following fact: "A vessel belonging to Philadelphia introduced the disease into St. Pierre, Martinique, in October 1793. Another vessel, from New-London, touched at St. Pierre, in her way to Grenada, and received the infection: On her arrival at Grenada, in February 1794, the sick were put under my charge; and I found the disease to be my old acquaintance the malignant pestilential fever." (Page 201.)

That the two diseases were the same in kind, is also demonstrated from the description of the symptoms, and from the cases answered to Dr. Chisholm's publication: "The yellow suffusion of the eyes and face in this disease, when it prevailed at Grenada, which was by no means a general occurrence, appeared about the 5th, 7th, or 9th day." (Page 129.)

This circumstance, and the disease being contagious, Dr. Chisholm thinks are proofs that this disease was not the same as the yellow fever which generally attacks strangers on their arrival in the West-Indies. But from the black vomiting which occurred in most of the cases which proved fatal, and from its resemblance to the yellow fever of the islands in all its most essential and leading symptoms, I judge those circumstances alone will not justify his conclusion.

The less frequent occurrence of the yellow suffusion at Grenada, in 1793, was, probably, owing to a less than ordinary disposition of the inhabitants to bilious complaints that season, than sometimes happens in others. For it is a common observation that when inflammatory complaints occur in Autumn, they are more disposed to have remissions, and are frequently accompanied with bilious evacuations, especially in level situations with moist soil, than at any other season or in any other situation.

I have also frequently observed in Philadelphia, that when the small-pox becomes prevalent in the autumnal season, when the weather is calm and sultry, that bilious symptoms are common, and the patient sometimes becomes affected with yellowness resembling the jaundice.

Neither yellowness of the surface, nor black vomiting are essential, but accidental circumstances in the malignant fever arising from human contagion, as is evident from numbers recovering from the disease, and others dying of it, without exhibiting either of these symptoms.

The account published by Dr. Brice of the origin and progress of the Yellow Fever, which prevailed on board the *Burbridge* East Indian, while sailing within or near the Tropics, in 1792, an analysis of which is given in Duncan's annals of medicine, for 1796, also demonstrates that it is the offspring of human effluvia, rendered pestilential by being retained in fomites in confined and heated air.

Thomas Storey, in his journal, and Joseph Gough in his History of the Quakers, relates that a malignant fever prevailed in Philadelphia in 1699, introduced from the West-India islands.

Dr. Mitchell who sent a description of the Yellow Fever, as it appeared in Virginia in 1741 and '47, ascribes it to specific contagion and mentions that it has been twice brought into Virginia by his Majesty's ships of war!

Among other symptoms he mentions "a yellowness of the eyes, and all over the body at the height of the disease, unless prevented by colliquation or critical discharges."

Dr. Leamy, in the physical essays of Edinburgh, informs us that the Yellow Fever which has prevailed at different periods at Charleston, South Carolina, was always traced to some infected person recently arrived from the West-Indies.

In 1741 it was introduced by a chest of wearing apparel which had belonged to a person who died of it at Barbadoes—(Lind's essay on fevers and infection.) It also appeared in Philadelphia in 1747—In 1762 it was introduced by a mariner from the *Havana*, according to the notes of Dr. Redman.

This disease, after an interval of 33 years again made its appearance in Philadelphia the latter end of July, or beginning of August in the year 1793; and from the following circumstances appears to have been introduced by infection imported from the West-Indies, though Dr. Rush in opposition to all former experience and observation ascribed its origin to the effluvia of damaged Coffee, exposed upon a wharf to the open air in the neighbourhood where the disease first made its appearance.

"The sloop *Amelia*, Wm. Williams, (says Mr. Vanuxem, owner of the vessel, in his letter to Mr. Carey, published in the Federal Gazette) from *Borgne*, (a small port of St. Domingo) to Philadelphia sprang a leak; the whole of her cargo being Coffee in bags, the linen soon rotted with the salt water, and the bags bursting; the coffee dispersed itself into the hold of the vessel, which rendered it impossible to remove the water, which remaining there such length of time, could not be otherwise than offensive. The *Amelia* arrived here the 23d of July, was unloaded on the 24th. Several hundred weight of the most damaged coffee were thrown into the dock; and on the 30th, 98 bags were sold on the wharf by Richard Footman, Auctioneer. On the 1st August the vessel left the wharf

to heave down. When the sloop which had the coffee on board landed her cargo, no smell whatever was observed, but after the was unloaded, clearing the hold of the bilge water occasioned a most intolerable stench for 2 or 3 days. Soon after this the captain and five hands (3 of which were negroes) took sick, but they all recovered in three days." (To be continued.)

For the Gazette of the United States. MR. FENNO.

A statement of facts which I gave to the public a few days since and which was copied into your paper, has been attacked in your gazette of last evening, by a writer who signs himself *Paracelsus*, in a manner both illiberal and unmanly. Whenever this person chafes to come forward with his real name, I am ready to prove to him that I have neither "falsely nor perversely quoted" the authors whose names I have mentioned; but I do not intend to enter the lists with one who deems it necessary to in-trench himself behind a borrowed signature. I am Sir, &c.

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE. October 10th, 1797.

MR. FENNO,

I observe with concern that a daily print, which, but a few months past, came out with professions of animadverting upon those, whose misconduct should lay them open to the lash of censure; has lately become a mere sink of personal abuse and scurrilous remarks. I see that even *charity* has not escaped the unmerited attack of this, now vindictive paper; for not later than last evening, is a shameful abuse of a poor man, by name Wm. Bell, who is reported to have given 50 cents to the "widow and fatherless" from the small pittance which his daily labour acquired. It is not for man thus harshly to adjudge his neighbours deeds! We have too great need of mercy ourselves, to strive to withhold it from our suffering fellow-creatures! An unbiased and impartial Judge, will on a future day give to each his due; and doubtless in the distribution of rewards, the bright example of this poor but worthy man, will not be forgotten; for our Saviour's testimony in favor of the widow and her mite, is enough to shew, that this was a most pleasing and acceptable present to the Almighty. If the author of the remarks alluded to, possess'd the smallest portion of *christian charity*, he would blush at the imputations he has cast upon it.

I believe that the purest examples of charity will more generally be found among the poorer class of people; who feel themselves the misery they relieve in others—and hence necessarily make a sacrifice in so doing; whilst the opulent and rich who give only from their abundance, cannot be entitled to an equal share of praise. However, from whatever motive charity arises, and in whatever shape it may appear, it should be held alike sacred from contempt and obloquy.

I shall conclude by recommending to the writer of the remarks alluded to, in the words of that holy religion which he professes to respect—"go, and do *your* likewise"—for "charity covereth a multitude of sins."

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY. Germantown, Oct. 5th, 1797.

MR. FENNO,

In *Brown's Gazette* of Saturday, I see a publication by a Dr. Sayre, setting forth his great success in the cure of the yellow fever. If this gentleman means to establish his own fame he proves enough; but if he means to hold a wing over that of our friend Sangrado, he proves too much. He advocates blood-letting in the first days of the disease: Sangrado begins and ends with it. He applies mercury in order to produce salivation: Sangrado in order to purge. Now, if Dr. Sayre is as candid as he appears to be, let him examine facts, and let him try the use of mercury without blood-letting, and he will confess that the latter does injury and only retards the operation of the other. I shall conclude these remarks on Dr. Sayre's letter with observing, that I was surpris'd to find Diemerbroeck quoted as an authority for copious bleeding. The following is an extract from that author: "*Illud enim observavimus, si peste correptis vena feceretur, illos ad unum omnes cito obesse.*"—Lib. iii. p. 154.—Which, I take it, means in plain English, that "those who were bled in the plague died to a man, and that quickly."

T. T.

From the VIRGINIA HERALD, &c.

It has often struck me with astonishment, that among the number of subjects introduced in our public prints, so little regard is paid to the most important, and essential to our interests, as a republican people; I mean the equalization of mankind.

But, whilst even our best patriots are taking a philanthropic view of the numerous countries which surround us, and gazing with anxious concern on the disastrous events which have and still continue to desolate those quarters of the globe, is it not matter of amazement to observe their inattention to a subject which more immediately concerns them?

When we view with horror and indignation the oppressive system introduced by the Norman conquest (the feudal system) and discover the numerous ills which resulted therefrom, what can it be but that base principle self-interest, which prevents our regarding the situation of our country? How far preferable was the situation of a villain, who could claim and who could not be deprived of the right to a part of the fruits of his labour, to the poor American slave, who, after having laboured almost incessantly, from morning till night, yes, even sometimes longer, is compelled to submit the tollance of his meals to the arbitrary will of an unfeeling master! Yet, although we hold the former condition in

abhorrence, we remain in a perfect state of apathy with respect to the latter. Whilst I am now writing, my imagination paints the situation of a pregnant woman, labouring in the field, and exposed to the scorching rays of the summer's sun, her tyrannical overseer standing by her and waving his mighty cowhide, the insignia of his office; I see the poor soul seized with the qualls incident to one in her situation; yet what can she do; either continue to labour until the acuteness of the pain precipitates her to the ground, or submit to the cruel stripes of the unrelenting tyrant, on the discovery of the smallest intermission of her exertions. And this is not merely the phantom of imagination, but a description of a situation, which alas, too often actually occurs.

But, unhappy reflection! some of our best republicans (if we may believe their professions) are our greatest tyrants! Is it not astonishing to see men who are daily preaching up liberty and equality, and professing to be friends to the levelling of distinctions, yet, inveighing with great acrimony against the oppression and tyranny of kings, repair to their farms, and there, for the smallest offence, exercise the most wanton and flagitious acts of cruelty upon those in subjection to them? And yet this statement is verified by the conduct of many, within the circle of my small acquaintance. What excuse then can be offered in justification of this inhuman and cowardly conduct? None I imagine, unless it be that hackneyed observation, that they are a degenerate race of mankind, and totally incapable of improvement. But man of wisdom, be cautious how you use this argument, since so many instances can be adduced to disprove it.

Let us then contrast the situation of a slave, to which slavery is a stranger, to one wherein it exists. In Pennsylvania the industrious farmer, seated in a comfortable cabin, beholds with pleasure his beloved spouse cooking the product of their mutual labour, which after regaling themselves with, they retire to bed, having offered up to God their devout thanks for the blessings they had received. Here no terrors of imagination prey upon their minds, and disturb their rest; what they have attained by their own industry, and no one feels disposed to deprive them thereof. But in a state where slavery exists, mark the difference. The discontented slave, conscious of his inability to please, feels no other stimulus to labour, but to flee clear of the bitter lash, and in that but seldom succeeds; whilst the unfeeling master, lolling in the midst of luxury, knows no other emotions than those of anger and chagrin at the incompetency of their labour, to support his unbounded desires; and even the hours of rest are disturbed by a knowledge of his anger; for the age of reason is at hand, and mankind can be kept no longer in ignorance. Let us then endeavour to avert the blow, by timely attention, and let us no longer, professing ourselves republicans, keep those in subjection, who have an equal claim with ourselves to that most inestimable of all blessings, LIBERTY.

JUVENIS. Tappanhook, Sept. 18th, '97.

DEDHAM, (Mass.) October 3.

A great crisis in European affairs is drawing nigh. The materials seem to be every where fermenting for a louder explosion, and a wider ruin, than before. Yet one would think enough had been already done in the way of confusion and destruction to tire those who do not love bulls and to satisfy those who do. This war has, beyond example, desolated the earth, and reddened a great deal of its once green surface—it is to be re-peopled and made fruitful again by a multitude, whom fifty years have made familiar with blood, and unfamiliar with evil order and the mild social virtues. Europe, when at peace, will be thronged with robbers and assassins, beggars and cripples. America, happy in the enjoyment of peace and liberty, will sympathize with the unhappy of Europe, and wish them all the relief that will make them contented to stay at home. For no reflecting friend of this country will desire to see the natural growth of its sound and healthful population swelled into a monstrous increase by the rushing in among us of the discontented and licentious dregs of foreign nations. Our growth is already quick enough, our lands will be worse settled, if they should be settled faster. Yet many break with joy of the prospect that troubles abroad will pour in millions in mass upon us—as if the United States ought to be proud of being a kind of bettering house, or Bedlam, or rather a Botany Bay for Europe. The wife and worthy and the valuable laborers will be welcome when they come, and they will not come to crowd us; it is a very different class that is to be dreaded.

In this apprehension of a swollen and unbound emigration from the disturbed nations, as well as on many political accounts, we have a deep concern in foreign affairs. After several years of bloodshed and confusion, the prospect of peace and tranquillity is yet far removed. New troubles seem to be commencing. Prussia and Austria threaten hostilities. Portugal is in danger of being conquered. Italy is revolutionizing and Buonaparte will scarcely leave one stone of the old edifice of their governments on another. France is agitated within, and the Directory is contending the armies to side with them against the Council of Five Hundred.—Happy is our lot, that we may sit under our own vine and fig-tree.

CHARLESTON, September 6.

Machine for cleaning Cotton.

Mr. Dolé, a French citizen from St. Domingo, for some time past a resident of this city, has invented and constructed a machine for cleaning cotton, which, from the experiments already made, bids fair to excel any machine for the same purpose hitherto invented. It is composed of two distinct gins, which are so connected as to be set in motion by a cog-wheel, which is to be turned by a horse. From the experiments already made, when it was turned by hand, its performance exceeded the most sanguine expectations; it delivered 23 lbs. of clean cotton in one minute, samples of which have been shewn to judges of this valuable article, who declare that the staple of the cotton was not in the least injured. The machinery appears surprizingly neat, and there is not a doubt but it will fully answer the purposes intended. It is shortly to be fixed in a place where a horse will turn it, when it will be open for the inspection of the citizens.

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending Sunday at noon.

Table with columns: Green Persons, Children, Total. Rows: Second Presbyterian, St. Mary's Church, Friends, Sweden, German Reformed, Methodist, City Hospital, Total.

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

Table with columns: Green Persons, Children, Total. Rows: Second Presbyterian, St. Mary's Church, Friends, Sweden, German Lutheran, Baptists, Potter's Field, City Hospital, Kensington, Total.

Three from the city and suburbs.

The number of burials on the 8th of October, 1793, was Ninety; and on the 21st, One Hundred and Two.

The Commissioners have received from Citizens in the vicinity of Frankford, the following donations, viz.

Table of donations with columns: Name, Dollars. Lists names like Isaac Wharton, Pattison Hartshorne, Robert Smith, etc.

FROM OTHERS.

Table of other donations with columns: Name, Dollars. Lists names like William Crammond, Charles Minick, George Emlen, etc.

EDWARD GARRIGUES, Sec'y. 10th mo. 8th, 1797.

The business of the CUSTOM-HOUSE, will from this day be transacted at CHESTER for some time. Sept. 30.

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 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 procured 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 need to obtain relief from the bounty of their more able friends and relations, as well as many seamen'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 distress—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. NORTHERN LIBERTIES. Samuel Wheeler, Vine street, No. 99. John Wagner, Noble street. SOUTHWARK. William Linnard, South Second street. Robert M'Mullen, Swanston street, No. 60.

\* This relates to the 10,000 dollars—the commissioners have yet in hand part of the private donations. [The printers are requested to insert the above as often as convenient.]

At a meeting of a number of respectable citizens of Philadelphia, at the Union school house in Germantown, on the 7th Oct. '97:

It was resolved that a committee to consist of nine, be appointed to collect contributions of the citizens now resident in Germantown and its vicinity and others, for the purpose of alleviating the distress of such of their fellow-citizens who may be deemed proper objects of relief by the commissioners appointed by the governor to carry into effect an act of the General Assembly passed on the 29th day of August last

That the following named gentlemen be a committee, viz.

- John Duulap, Robert Hare, Benjamin Chew, jr. Peter Baynton, John McCulloch, Henry Pratt, Gideon Hill Wells, Thomas Fisher, William Wiltar.

That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published for the information of their fellow-citizens.

BENJAMIN CHEW, Chair. SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

PRICES OF STOCKS, Philadelphia, 8th Sept. 1797.

Table of stock prices with columns: Description, Price. Rows: 6 per Cent., 3 per Cent., Deferred 6 per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Co. N. A. shares, COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

MEDICINES.

THE Poor who may find it inconvenient, from distance, to make use of Mr. HUNTER'S truly meritorious offer, will be supplied with medicines—sago, barley, oatmeal, &c. by applying at the subscriber's store, No. 36, Market street. ROBERT S. STAFFORD.