

MR. WILLIAM CURRIE.

In a few days I mean to reply more fully to your three last letters to me; in the mean time I indulge a hope, that you will furnish me with less evasive answers than those you have given to several of the questions I had proposed to you: one of these questions I shall now repeat, though in a different form; first stating what you do not deny, that the crew of the Arethusa were healthy when they were discharged, and that they remained so at their respective lodgings, where they had deposited what you call their infected materials without giving the prevailing fever even to one person there, and yet you say "that Mr. Latimer, Mr. Lewis and others might have received the contagion from passing near those people with their infected materials."

BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

October 9th, 1797.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

AS physicians of distinguished abilities and experience in this country as well as in the West-Indies differ extremely in opinion, respecting the most effectual means of treating the malignant yellow fever, and particularly respecting the use of blood-letting, and as nothing can determine a question of fact but a statement of cases and a comparison of the success which has attended each method of treatment: I am induced to state the result of my experience on the subject in hopes of inducing others to do the same that a question of so much public concern, may be cleared from the ambiguity in which different views and idle speculators have involved it.

Oct. 9. WM. CURRIE. That copious and a frequent repetition of blood-letting was frequently salutary in the malignant yellow fever which prevailed in Philadelphia in the autumn of '93, I am convinced from numerous cases in which I employed it, and which from reasoning on the nature of the disease and from its speedy tendencies to putrefaction, as well as from the writings of several West-India physicians, I strenuously opposed till incontrovertible facts in the practice of others convinced me that it was safe in all cases distinguished by inflammatory symptoms. But my subsequent experience in 1793, and in '94 as well as the present season has taught me that blood-letting generally accelerates the fatal termination of the disease by increasing debility and inducing typhous coma, in all cases and in every stage of the disease, when the prostration of strength is very distinct, accompanied with great oppression and anxiety at the precordia, shrunk and pale countenance, deep sighing and restlessness, (which with the suddenness of the attack, short continuance of the chill, pain in the head, redness of the eyes or forefens and burning sensation in the stomach, taken collectively, distinguish it from every variety of the bilious or remitting fever) together with the weakness, quickness, small and soft action of the arteries at the wrists.

In September 1794, the malignant yellow fever was introduced into Philadelphia by travellers from Baltimore, where it had prevailed for some time previous to its appearance here, it was also introduced from St. Marks by the snow Commerce, commanded by Mr. Shirliff. Archibald Flower who caught the disease by sleeping on board the snow, was bled once on the second and twice on the third day from the attack—the last blood after becoming cold,

did not separate into serum and crassamentum, but remained perfectly fluid, and resembled in colour and consistence a mixture of molasses and water. Of 27 patients that I attended with the yellow fever in 1794, only nine recovered. The greatest number of those to whom the disease proved mortal were bled three times within the first three days from the attack, and two of them five times, the last quantity taken from any one in the course of the disease was 45 ounces, and the largest quantity 82 ounces. And Dr. Buchanan assures me in a letter, an extract from which was published in Mr. Fenno's Gazette some time in October, of fame year, that those who bled most at Baltimore that season, lost the greatest number of patients.

Previous to my leaving the city on account of the sickness and situation of my own family, the present season, I attended seventy patients, fifty-four of whom recovered. Of these 70 patients, 44 were bled three times at the early period of the fever, and freely purged with a composition consisting of calomel 5 grs. jalap 10 grs. and cream of tartar 1 scrup. given every four hours till it had the intended effect. Of these 24, 21 recovered. Of 13 that were bled only once and freely purged, 11 recovered, 2 died. 14 were bled three times and treated in other respects like those that were bled twice, 11 recovered, 3 died. 5 were bled four times, &c. 3 recovered, 2 died. 6 were bled five times, 3 recovered, 3 died. 1 was bled nine times and 1 eleven times, and both recovered. In both the last mentioned patients, symptoms of inflammation were very evident and remarkably obstinate, possibly supported by the daily use of mercury in small doses, the most phlogistic of all medicines when employed in that manner. An inflamed state of the stomach in the patient that was bled eleven times was the predominant complaint, and the blood in the latter stage of the disease always threw up a tough buffy fibre, and underneath it retained a healthy aspect, as did that also of the patient that was bled nine times. The patient that was bled eleven times in the course of seven days, lost 100 ounces; the other about 96 ounces. Six patients were not bled at all, owing to insuperable prejudices, 3 recovered, 3 died.

From the preceding cases, as well as from a multiplicity of others that have come under my observation, I am confident that blood-letting, to a certain extent, as well as purging, is not only safe but absolutely beneficial, in all cases and at every period of the malignant yellow fever, in which inflammatory symptoms or even an inflammatory diathesis is present, and especially when the head is affected with acute pain, or the stomach with a painful and burning sensation, and the pulse quick and tense or chordeo, whether the limbs be preternaturally hot or moist; whereas in every case that I have seen it employed, attended with great prostration of strength, oppressive weight and sense of stricture about the thorax, with a low, small, quick and irregular pulse, it has invariably accelerated the fatal termination of the disease.

That repeated blood-letting has often been employed with advantage in the plague, which is a higher grade of the yellow fever, as the yellow fever is of the typhous or contagious fever generated in close, confined and impure situations, we have instances in the works of the accurate Sydenham, in the Journal of the Plague at Marfeilles, as recorded by the learned and respectable Mead, in his Discourse on the Plague, page 220, Dublin edition of 1767, and in the account of it at Aleppo, by Dr. P. Russel, published in 1790.

The abuse, the excess, or the mistimed application of bleeding, therefore, and not its judicious and well-timed application, should be condemned and rejected in the yellow fever. But to condemn and reject it in all cases indiscriminately, argues not only want of experience, but of reading, reflection and common sense. Dr. Chisholm assures us that he cured the generality of the patients that came under his care at Grenada, by giving to an adult 10 grains of calomel as soon as possible after seeing him, under every circumstance of the disease and in every case indiscriminately; and repeating it every three hours, joining opium with it after the second dose (if it operated more than two or three times, but not otherwise) till a salivation began to make its appearance, which was generally in less than 48 hours; and that in every case in which salivation could be effected, the patient invariably recovered without any other remedy.

[See his essay on the fever at Grenada, in 1793 and 1794—page 272.] Whether this method of treating the disease is more effectual than any other (as Dr. Chisholm confidently asserts) or not, my experience has not been sufficient to enable me to decide.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Copied from the log book of the schooner Nancy, of Savannah, John M. A. Haller, master, from St. Croix. September 14, at 10 P. M. saw a brig close under our lee, standing to the southward—after passing we bore about and fired a shot, see here to and waited her coming up. She ordered our boat and the captain on board with the papers, which order being strictly complied with, though not without a threat of firing into us unless we were a hand. The boat returned with the captain of the brig and four of his men, detaining ones on board the brig—Their greatest enquiry was for papers; but their particular object was for powder, beginning at their business very regular by rummaging every part of the ship, making prize of every thing they laid their hands on, in particular our sack and provisions which they decently robbed us of without any ceremony—fish, pigs, ducks, geese, bread, yams, &c. taking the whole although belonging to us but two days, and bound to the coast of America. Surely we might have had for a thief and no fault, more especially when he took from us all the pump handles and our boards, notwithstanding we told him we were very ready. He took away every nail he could find, tools, lead-line, &c. Plundered our apparel, and foundy dozen wine, porter and brandy. While the honest republican was searching our trunks below, his men on

deck were ready to cut a man's throat, to make him confess where his money had hid his money (who was a gentleman passenger with us). These last threats belonged to the brig Oler, of 32 guns and 120 men, fitted out at Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe, and commanded by Gen. de Freuchen; the brig Wilhelms to Mr. Mui—On our parting, they permitted an American passenger to take passage with us—the following information is from Gen. de Freuchen, who was on board 16 days. On the 2d September, he took and plundered the brig Travender, of St. Thomas, bound to Hambrogh, and gave them 1000 livres—On the 5th the brig Elese of New York, Capt. Raymond, after plundering took his boat, put the people to arms and threatening to hang them, or fire that they were bound to an English boat—On the 6th the three Friends of Charles, bound to St. Domingo, after plundering, benevolently abused the captain. The 7th the brig Swallow of Philadelphia, Capt. John Bond bound to Havannah plundered her and suffered her to proceed. On the 8th the brig Dispatch, Capt. Pennington, of St. Thomas, bound to Havannah, plundered her and took one of her people. All the above vessels were plundered and abandoned to the pirates; they went on board with long knives, hanging to their sides, having on board an American as a pilot in speaking vessels in English, on Samuel Barne, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

ARRIVED. Days. Brig Swallow, Stoddard, Aux-Cayes 28 Lydia, —, Gibraltar 60 Sr's Lucretia, Barrtram, Turk's Island

CLEARED.

Ship Favorite, Drummond, London Brig Amelia, Seaman, Aux Cayes Sch'r Fanny Norton, L'Anverey From the log-book of the brig Swallow, 28 days from Aux-Cayes:

Sept. 25, spoke the schooner Sanbury Packet, from Aux-Cayes, bound to New-York, out 14 days, lat. 29.

Sept. 26, spoke a French frigate of 32 guns, from Cape Francois, having Santhoax on board, bound to New-York or Charleston, lat. 31, 21.

Sept. 30, lat. 45, 40, long 26, was spoke ship America, from New-York, bound to Nantes, 20 days out, all well.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

The President of the United States is expected in town in a few days, on his way to the seat of government; and a number of gentlemen propose to compliment him with a handsome entertainment.

A gentleman, in a short passage from St. Domingo, informs, that on the night between the 19th and 20th of September, there was a severe cannonade for about 5 or 6 hours, off the Cape. It was conjectured that captain Barney had fallen in with the British ships, which were cruising off that port.

A letter from an American consul in France informs, that the ship Brifets, belonging to Messrs. Rutgers, Ogden and Seaman, is condemned for want of a role d'Equipage. Her cargo was very valuable, and 80,000 dollars were under-written in this city.

The proposition for a union of the new Venetian state, with the Cisalpine republic, has been rejected, by 15,000 votes against 35,000—If as some suppose, Buonaparte intends to erect Italy, from Piedmont to the Adriatic, into one indivisible republic, and put himself at the head of it, a few columns of his troops will easily turn the majority of votes in favor of the proposed union of Venice with Lombardy.

By the address of Carnot to the French on the celebration of the 10th of August, it is obvious that the government of France is assiduously efforts to restore monarchy. Indeed the late election is a proof that the opinions of the mass of the nation are unfriendly to the measures of the government; if not to the constitution. But even admitting the fact, that a majority of the nation is in favor of a limited monarchy, the difficulties of restoring it, which Carnot has described, are real—they may be insurmountable—and if the present constitution can exist and preserve peace and subordination to law, good Frenchmen will submit to it, rather than risk the dangerous storms of another revolution.

PARIS, June 23.

The new Jacobin club has commenced its sittings in the hotel de Montmorency, Guinguene is chosen as president; the number of the members amounts to 500, of whom there are 30 deputies of the Revolutionary Third.

The turbulent session in the council of five hundred, on the 19th inst. respecting the abolition of the law, which deprived the directory of all controul over pecuniary negotiations, has produced different remarks in the public journals. Some apprehend a civil war, thinking that the constitution is menaced with imminent danger of its overthrow, and that from the jacobin clubs will shortly spring up monarchical clubs; but our patriots have many objections against the probability of such an event. In order to prevent similar disorderly proceedings in the legislative body, as those on the 29th instant, a committee has been appointed to make a report on the better organization of the internal police within the halls of the councils, when in session. The parties daily increase, and in the palais royal contentions are constantly taking place, which generally appear as forerunners of more important events. The members of the new club (called Constitutional Circles) make great exertions to gain over the military corps to their side, while numerous anonymous writers attempt to provoke the soldiers against the Parisians. The journals increase the flames of discord more and more, and very probably there will be some serious commotions during this summer.

NOTICE.

IF THEY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshall, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information. August 4. mw&fw

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10.

CITY HOSPITAL PREORT.

From 9th to 10th October, in the morning. Admitted, since last report, Maria Franks, Southwark committee room Discharged, since last report, Prudence Jones, admitted 14th ult. Margaret Tibbs, 21d Kitty Hall, 23d Peggy Noterofs, 25 Nancy Cayenbaugh, 2d inst. Sarah Coombe, do.

Remaining last report 55 Admitted since 1

Discharged 6 Died 6

Remain in Hospital. { Convalescent 15 } 50 { Sick 35 }

Six of whom are dangerous. In error since last report. From city and suburbs 6 Hospital 0

Total 6

STEPHEN GIRARD. CALEB LOWNES. JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board, W. M. MONTGOMERY, Chairman pro tem.

DIED.—Mr. DAVID THOMAS, High Constable of Southwark, a very active and useful officer.

DIED, at Alexandria, October second, Major JOHN CALLENDER, an old and respectable officer in the American war. His remains were interred on Tuesday forenoon, at the Episcopal church, with the usual military honors.

MR. FENNO, Your publication respecting the treatment of the yellow fever in Jamaica, is one of the most interesting that has appeared on that subject. I was induced from curiosity, to make a comparative statement of the success of the different remedies, and was so struck with the result, that I think it proper to communicate it to the public through your Gazette.

Of those who were bled, 2 in 3 died. Of those who were not bled, 1 in 4 died. Of those who took calomel, 1 in 5 died. Of those who took calomel and bark, 1 in 25 died.

TENERIFFE WINE. LANDING at Walnut-street wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for sale by JAMES YARD. Oct. 10. 608t

The Managers, Treasurer and Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, are desired to attend at the said Hospital on the 5th day next, the 12th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon;—the company of David Evans, house carpenter; Robert Haydock, glazier; and William Steward, blacksmith, is also requested. The above gentlemen may be assured, there is not a person in the house ill of a fever of any kind. SAMUEL COATES, 22.

10 mo 10, 1797. An UMBRELLA

WA'S taken (supposed to have been stolen) on Sunday evening last, from the house occupied by Mr. Blunt, No. 9, Strawberry-street.—It is a green silk Umbrella, of the middle size, with a red morocco top and hooked ivory head.—Conceiving it to have been taken by some pilfering knave, who, actuated by pecuniary motives, may endeavor to vend the same, any person or persons to whom the said Umbrella may be offered, are desired to stop it; and it is hoped, will apprehend and convict the thief to justice. The peculiarity of the Umbrella will, evidently, assist the possessor to detection; therefore, whoever apprehends the same and delivers it at Mr. Blunt's, from whence it was taken, or at Mr. Fenno's office, shall be handsomely rewarded. Oct. 3.—43r

Just published, And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 30, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chestnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chestnut and Second-streets.

An accurate System of Surveying; IN WHICH IS CONTAINED, 1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner. 2. The extraction of the square root. 3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique. 4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands. 5. Field surveying. The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction. By SAMUEL MOORE. August 4. 22W2W

THE SUBSCRIBERS, ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF, HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second-streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt, Tho. W. Francis, John Miller, Jun. John Abley, Jacob Baker. Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

The Partnership, UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street. August 7. 6044W

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston. It is needless to say any thing of the excellency of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be every way greatly superior to any ever imported from Foreign. It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPPER, at the Glass House. Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORZ, Court-street, Boston. Boston, Sept. 30, 1797. O 4—22W'W Messrs. Timothy and Vason, Charleston; Messrs. Enoch and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willitt and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Elihu Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Tamm and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hulson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

From Marfeilles. THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marfeilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the public:—BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof Claret, in hogheads Ditto, in casks Frontignac Wine, in casks of 30 bottles Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles Capers Almonds Dried Verdigrise Writing Paper Unbleached (Suk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches Taffeties

Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women Silk Stockings Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madras Artificial Flowers and Garlands Orich Feathers Ribbons Perfumery Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum Manna in for's Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS, conf. September 27. 1797.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797, Present John Hall, Sec'y Francis Johnson, R. G. of land office Dan. Brodhead, S. G. Nicholas Bettinger, } Samuel Cunningham, } Sec'y

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, it is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to show cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question. (A true Copy.) JOHN HALL, Secretary of the Land Office. Aug. 15. 1797. 12W8W.

The Health-Office IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer. Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE. THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road. September 4. dtf

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN A. STRAKER, late of Tinicum Township, Buck's County, are requested to pay off their respective debts; and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, } Executor MALLETT PREVAIL, } Sept. 28. 1797. 12W4W

MEDICINES. OF every kind, necessary for the sick also, Sago, Barley, and Oatmeal, for diet drink, will be delivered gratis, during the present contagion, to those who are unable to pay for it, at HUNTER'S Laboratory, No. 114, South Second Street.

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 Christian at the corner of Fifth street. Oct. 2.

PEALE'S MUSEUM. THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing; as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They "Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself shall converse."

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum; and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage and the Savage of South America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the foxy African, and the Kamtshadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect. Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber, an indentured Servant Girl, named NANCY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs. MARY ANDERSON, N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper. A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street. July 19.