

HEALTH OFFICE, Oct. 9, 1797.

Resolved: That the consulting and visiting physicians be informed, that the Board have it in contemplation to publish on Monday next, and on every Monday following, during the present calamity, a state of the health of the City and Liberties, including the public Hospital: they therefore request the consulting and visiting physicians to furnish as particular a return as possible of the patients under their care, who are affected with the prevailing fever.

HEALTH OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1797.

The Board of Inspectors having for the information of their fellow-citizens (by the foregoing resolution of the 9th inst.) called on the physicians connected with the Health Office for a state of the Hospital, and a general state of the sick under their care. The following is the result.

Doctors Duffield and Stevens, consulting physicians, state; that there are now in the Hospital fifty-four patients, thirty-two of whom are affected with the prevailing fever, and Twenty-two are convalescents.

Doctors Church, Cox and Leib, visiting physicians, state, that since the 9th inst. they have been called to Ninety-one patients, Twenty-five of whom have been sent to the hospital, four have died, twenty-eight are convalescents, the remainder still ill; most of those patients were in the lower part of the city and Southwark—five only in the Northern Liberties.

The Inspectors of the Health-office at an early period of the prevailing fever, recommended to the indispensed, an immediate application for medical aid, the Inspectors lament that this recommendation has not been generally attended to—the sick and those who have the care of them, should consider that even one day's delay may be attended with serious consequences—From this cause the mortality has probably been much increased in the city and liberties, but most certainly in the hospital, where many have been admitted in the last stage of the disease.

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

The Philadelphia, Atton, and Tuckerton MAIL STAGE.

THE proprietors have leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Atton, Batts, Hampton, Speculaw, and Martha Furnace, passing through the town of Tuckerton, in New Jersey, to go over a road, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longwauking; and on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb E. Wain's, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles. From the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grouping Plains 7 miles. There are good accommodations for travellers, and where convenient and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Worthington's boat, on Tucker's Island, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the boatman who wishes to engage himself with his family and things, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year food and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Cooper's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breaks up at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodges that night at Longwauking, and at 6 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrives at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be left expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the Atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road (within a number of capital farms and forges, and one fitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentleness, too, who are swiftness, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for every passenger per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Passage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry. THOMAS WARDLE & Co. Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—20017

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. dpm. cof.

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.

October 14. aawaw

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

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.

The Aurora in remarking on the negotiation at Lille between France and Great-Britain observes, "Happy will it be for our country if it breaks off, for then France will the more readily accommodate matters with us"—As much as to say, that right and justice have nothing to do in the adjustment of the differences between the two countries, so far as respects the conduct of France. This is an avowal which was hardly to be expected on the part of the faction, who have always advocated the cause of that nation in opposition to the interests of the United States.

Portrait of a Democratic-Republican Senator—by a member.

The Aurora speaking of the late election of a senator says "it is a circumstance almost unprecedented"—and "that the republican candidate ISRAEL ISRAEL is one of those democrats most obnoxious to the faction; vice-president of the democratic society, an enemy to the prominent features of the federal government, in a word, according to the industrious calumnies of his adversaries a disorganizer, a bloody jacobin, a fomentor of the western insurrection, every thing in politics that is vile and violent." So much for negative qualifications—now for positive—He is, continues the Aurora, "a plain man, of natural good sense, possessed of none of those brilliant attractions which a polished education gives. But he was the champion chosen for the occasion by the democrats; that was enough, he met their support, and has been carried into the legislature against the utmost exertions of their adversaries in favor of B. R. MORGAN; a young man who has been constantly in public life, the soul of the party in the senate; a person of handsome acquirements, and as a man equally respectable with Israel Israel." Surely, as the husbandman said of the tares among his wheat, so may the democrats say of the writer of the above, an enemy hath done this.

"Did you not moralize this sad spectacle?"

Oh! no: we were busied in better speculations, and did not find time to reflect, that the awful visitation which still lingers over our devoted heads, was not ordained without design, by that being without whose notice not a sparrow falls to the ground.

In the old world, the Almighty hath chosen to visit with revolution and murder, a land long pre-eminently distinguished as a "gay seat of mirth and ease," luxury and revelry, and riot, debauchery, and corruption, and every species of abomination. And this modern crowd of Sodoms and Gomorrah now smarts under his avenging hand—daily ripening by accumulating ignorance and atheism, and new insults continually heaped to the agonized souls, for that last tremendous crash which shall hurl into non-existence the filthy mass of fancifulism. "Do we not moralize this sad spectacle?" Oh! no; for, drunk with the new wine of modern philosophy, we are daily importing from this land of blasphemy, the seeds of death—and patriots, of the new growth, who know not virtue nor honesty, are exalted to the high post of honor, instead of that of forty cubits whereon died an ancient enemy of the Jews.

And is this the course whereby we seek to punish the chastisement of an avenging God? Shall we behold the hand of the Lord, avenging himself upon iniquity in a foreign land, and must we seek to smite our share of chastisement, by aping those crimes and importing those blasphemies which induced there the chastening rod?

If the Almighty, in punishment for our iniquities, and the apathy wherewith we have looked on the struggles of the faithful, hath chosen, by visiting us with pestilence, fire or famine, to exempt us from those other more terrible scourges, revolution, atheism and jacobinism, comparatively fortunate will have been our lot. But if, while we smart under the lash of pestilence and fire, we give loose to wild and demonic debaucheries, surely a double curse will be our lot.

Let us, then, moralize this sad spectacle; and by a right train of reflection, and an active and useful improvement, turn our energies to the means of warding off the desolating shock.

TIMON.

The faction which has so long disgraced our country by its publications in the jacobin gazettes, continues its bold and abandoned attacks on our independence and self government. In the Aurora of the 14th inst. we find a fresh instance of perfidious counsel. Encouraged by the success of former propositions and hints to the French government, by which the United States have suffered so severely, a new idea is thrown out by these internal traitors in the following terms, the impudence of which is exceeded only by its folly.

From the Aurora.

"But little reliance, we think, is to be placed on the generosity of the French in adjusting the terms of accommodation. We have given them a lesson of the folly of national gratitude, generosity, &c. they will profit by it. But we may expect justice from them. In their terms of adjustment they will throw the burden on those who gave them the blow. The federalists of the east may look to their tonnage and fisheries. Perhaps the French West-Indies will be thrown open for the importation of Virginia and other wheat in French or southern bottoms; so of rice, and of tobacco for the supply of their continental possessions. Such a regulation would be less disliked to the south and much more so to the east, than the 70 ton article in the British treaty. Other regulations equally beneficial to the southern and injurious to the eastern states may be adopted by them, and this they can do by, or without treaty. They can also lay such a duty on the fish of the Eastern states as to oblige them to keep much of it at home which is now imported.

Our federal and yankee president, and federal and yankee chief justice; all our federal yankees, and yankee federalists, would think this very ill, not to be treated by the French as if they were friends. But will they go to war, because the French chuse to grant an exclusive advantage to their southern brethren? They will not be so ungenerous, or unjust. Yet, the industrious New-England men need not suffer by such an arrangement. He can move with his capital to Virginia, enrich himself, and that state by his industry, convert it to federalism—or become a democratic republican himself.

Perhaps we shall however hear as much noise, should the French make this discrimination between eastern and southern states, as took place when they made a distinction between the people and the executive; tho' that lucky and just distinction saved us from the horrors of war. But what then? The French can surely grant favours to whom they please, and none have a right to take offence in not sharing in them, provided they receive no injury. A division of the Union would then once more be broached by the federalists of the east. But they may quiet their heartburnings by persuading their friends, the British, to open to them their ports in the West-Indies on the same terms that the French may chuse to grant to the southern states. This they can readily do, as the British are not at all attached to an increase of their navigation."

From the (New-York) Commercial Gazette.

The following extracts from a French pamphlet, in answer to Puffotet, will shew what opinions are entertained in France, respecting the United States. In answer to the objections started against a rupture with France, the writer says:—"The United States have no marine force—scarcely can their revenue cutters, armed with a musket, check the clandestine trade—Congress, two years ago, directed thirteen frigates to be built, and not one is launched. Their best marine officer, commodore Gillon, has been dead two years—their other sea and land officers have an honorable sentiment of attachment eternal to France. Most of the masters of their vessels are intrepid, but not well skilled; bold, but addicted to strong liquor. The revolted colonies formerly could not have maintained their independence, but by the land and sea officers furnished them by the French government, and by the purchase of vessels and ammunition in 1775 in France—by France declaring war against England in 1778—by the support of her fleets, the transport of her armies, the junction of Spain and Holland, to the holy coalition against the British Leopard. In short, they are indebted much for their independence, to the unpardonable fault of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, or of their instructions, which required them to advance their armies inland, instead of menacing and scouring the coasts.

No sooner was their independence acknowledged, than their regular troops were disbanded—their forts levelled and destroyed—The forts on the sea board were rebuilt in 1794, but they consist only of simple redoubts of light earth, very easily destroyed, and whose cannon can serve no purpose but to fire evening and morning guns, salutes, and to celebrate the shouts of liberty.

In the year 1794 (a mistake for '93) the yellow fever ravaged in Philadelphia; in 1795 fires destroyed the one half of the marine cities. The cabinet of St James maintains constantly in America, a horde of incendiaries, as it keeps in pay in France, cut-throats, chaffeurs, emigrant and turbulent priests. Every tide waits from Europe a convoy of emigrants, destined to the western parts of America, who are extended already to the Mississippi. In this mixture of people, of whom one in twenty is rich, the rest poor, there can be no public spirit—no national character. The French republic has on her side the most numerous part of the United States, the cultivators, who are all adorners of liberty. While England counts on her side, the nursery of peerage, composed of rich planters, of avaricious merchants; the slave holders and pardoned refugees—that is, the Canaille by excellence. The result of the election for president has demonstrated this truth.

The Executive Directory, if they know how to use their means, and choose proper agents, will have, when they please, the preponderance which is assigned to the French Republic in the United States and every where else. The necessities of our Colonies do not require that France should make an appeal to the Anglo-Americans for supplies of provisions, since the profits of that trade will always encourage the Americans to carry it on—It is even desirable that our colonies should not depend solely on the cultivators and seamen of the Atlantic, and that other countries should concur to put an end to the inextinguishable thirst for gain among the Americans, to our own detriment and that of the Spaniards, our allies.

The fear of a war with the United States, however ill-founded, is not, in a political view, altogether useless, as it may bring back to France the French capitals placed in their banks, and compel our cosmopolite merchants to arrange themselves under the glorious banners of their country.

The terror of such an apprehension will appear absurd, when it is considered that we are from 12 to 1500 leagues distant, and that on a surface of 146,440 square leagues, there were, in 1794, but 3,929,326 inhabitants.

A war with the United States would not give to England one more seaman, since there are now in her fleets from 12 to 15,000 sailors, either impressed from American vessels, or engaged, it is presumed, with the connivance of the United States.

The United States have no funds for maintaining a war, and in case France should make war, not on the people, who love France, but on the government which has been guilty of so much ingratitude to her, the government could not succeed in levying an army or equipping a fleet, or in levying duties to pay them.

If the Federal government should be so blind as to declare war against us, we know well why the armed tyranny of England was forced to withdraw into its own island from America—it advanced into the American country. We should not take the example for our model—and we may be assured that the booting of the Federal Government would

cost it dear! Its relations with Europe would cease, and if it should negotiate treaties, it would be with tribes of Indians only."

The writer then goes on to vindicate the directory for ordering the seizure of American vessels, and declares, that even if they carry no contraband goods, the taking of them is a measure of just retaliation for the evils done to France by our government.

He then proceeds to state that this severe treatment of the United States would bring them to propose a new treaty, which should be conformed to the natural interests of the parties. "The man selected for this negotiation, says the writer, is no proud Tory, no advocate of peerage or royalty, like his excellency John Jay—no political manquin—no American Malmesbury.

"Madison loves his country more than France—and the French republic more than all other countries. Liberty proclaims him throughout America, as the defender of her rights in the house of Representatives. He knows that tyranny would convert that house into a house of commons—the senate into a house of peers—and a quadrennial president into an elective, perhaps a hereditary monarchy—rich men into a noblesse—the middle classes into oppressors and oppressed—the militia into feudal guards—and the mass of people into a vile herd of beasts and slaves.

"It is perhaps to wrest from the people their most zealous defender, that the Anglo-American government has given him an appointment abroad. To get rid of his steady opposition, the government has embarrassed itself by pretending to confer on him a high mark of confidence.

"The absence of Madison from congress, and his access to the directory, will double the strength of the friends of the two republics. The connection of '78, almost dissolved, will be drawn closer than ever—and the American people, escaped from the tyranny of their oppressors, by the energy of the directory, and from a dependence on England, will give themselves up entirely to their inclination to the French republic, and to the generous sentiment of their independence.

"But, poor Puffotet, I leave you in the hands of the minister Adet. He has much more to say to you than I have."

Such are the opinions in France respecting America—such a mixture of ignorance and truth, absurdities and jacobinical misrepresentations, never was before put on paper. The piece, however, shews by what kind of arguments the French would persuade themselves to make war on us, and what calculations they make on the strength of the United States. Confusion seize the monsters who thus attempt to embroil us in war, whether they are the men of blood in France or their coadjutors in this country.

From the SALEM (Mass.) GAZETTE.

OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

THIS disease, unknown to Europeans before the discovery of America, was supposed to be peculiar to the West-Indies, and a warmer part of the continent, and though fatal experience showed that it might exist in temperate climates, yet it was generally if not always supposed to be imported from those countries where the heat and other circumstances concurred in its production. Its late ravages in Philadelphia and other towns situated very considerably to the northward, threw some suspicions on the authenticity of this doctrine, and it has not only been doubted whether the West-India climates only were productive of the fever, but whether it was really infectious or not.—These suspicions increased so much, and appeared to be so well founded, that physicians took different sides of the question, some contending that the fever was always imported; others that it might arise any where from local circumstances.

The question concerning the importation of the yellow fever is important, but much more so is that concerning its infectious nature. If it cannot prevail but by importation, and is infectious, it becomes absolutely necessary to subject sea-faring people to the rigorous duty of quarantine, unpacking and airing the goods, &c. neither, after all, can others be safe but by avoiding all connection with the vessel or those connected with it, for a considerable time. This must undoubtedly be considered as a very great hardship, and be a proportionable discouragement to commerce; but, on the other hand, if the fever be not infectious, and though introduced into any place, cannot be propagated unless in a certain state of the atmosphere, or when the air is infested with pestilential fluids, then all this precaution is useless; there is neither occasion for quarantine nor for separating the sick from the healthy, which cannot be done without a degree of apparent cruelty.

Though these questions ought to be determined by physicians, yet as this hath not been done, and both parties have published their opinions, it becomes justifiable in those who are not physicians to judge for themselves in this as in other matters by the common rules of reason and sense which God has given them. In this inquiry, we must remember, that though the human race have a natural propensity to seek for the cause of diseases in something occult and invisible, and far beyond the reach of our senses, yet this is a not dictate of reason, but a remnant of the former superstition, which taught that diseases were occasioned by demons, and to be cured by charms and conjurations. If the matter is fairly considered, we shall find, that the modern doctrine of mephitic airs, pestilential and putrid effluvia, &c. is very apt to degenerate into the former superstition. It leads us to believe that diseases are occasioned by something absolutely beyond the reach of our investigation, and consequently are to be cured by something equally invisible and unaccountable. But when one invisible is opposed to another, it signifies very little, whether such invisibles are

animated or not, and an inlet is opened for the most dangerous quackery. Instances of this are not wanting even in the present case of the yellow fever. We have seen a preventative of the fever advertised in the newspapers, and strongly recommended by the advertiser, but upon what principle nobody knows. This is precisely a conjuration, with this difference, that we are sure the words of the conjuror can do neither good nor harm, but we are not sure whether the preventative may not do more harm than good. In another paper we find the old doctrine of Animalcules revived, and that the yellow fever is occasioned by myriads of these floating in the air. Here, instead of the great demons of former ages, we have legions of small ones, only that the latter, like the Genii and Fairies of the Orientals, are mortal. The doctrine, however, leads the writer we speak of, to assign to his cures the most extraordinary recommendation perhaps ever given, viz. that they are destructive to animal life. In like manner the doctrine of contagion, putrefaction, effluvia of any kind, or in short any thing beyond the reach of our senses, leads to an unknown empirical kind of remedies, which must be disgusting to a patient; and it is absolutely necessary that the patient have confidence in his physician, or he will never obey him.

Thus much for the practice of quacks; we must now consider that of the regular physicians who have adopted in the disease we speak of, methods not only different, but almost entirely opposite. As the writer of this paper is no physician, he pretends not to determine any thing concerning the modes of cure. He lays it down as a maxim, that no physician hath any interest in killing or injuring his patient; neither does he believe that any physician would persist in a mode of practice which experience shewed to be pernicious. The design of this paper is to shew that patients having once called a physician, ought to persist in the method of cure prescribed by him, and not upon any account to deviate from it. This indeed implies that the same disease may be cured by very different, and even opposite means; and that it really may be so, appears from the following facts:

1. The great English physician, Thomas Sydenham, celebrated no less for his veracity and candour, than for his medical skill, practised at London during the time of the plague in 1665 and 1666. He first cured it by taking large quantities of blood, and assures us that by following this method he had remarkable success. At last this method of blood-letting, for what reason he could not discover, became so disagreeable to his patients, that he found himself obliged to give up the practice entirely, and have recourse to other remedies. He next had recourse to sweating; exciting the sweat by hot and stimulating medicines.—Nothing could be more opposite in appearance, than these two modes of cure, and yet they both succeeded. The plague was cured by sweating, as well as purging.

2. With respect to the yellow fever itself, we have undoubted testimony of its being cured by methods seemingly the most opposite and unaccountable.—Dr. Hillary, in a treatise on the diseases of Barbadoes, mentions the case of a surgeon's mate, who by intemperance and lying abroad all night had got the yellow fever in a very severe manner, but was cured by merely drinking a large quantity of warm water, till the enormous quantity of bile which irritated his stomach was thrown off, and afterwards taking a few doses of laudanum. It is a well known story of a dilapidated gentleman in Jamaica, that being deemed past hopes of recovery in a yellow fever, he invited his blackachian companion, to have one more liberal potation with him for the last time. Only one obeyed the summons. The sick man found himself invigorated by the liquor he swallowed, drank all the night, and was thus cured of his fever. Lastly, it has been mentioned in the new-papers, that a person near Charleston, infected with the yellow fever, and past hopes of recovery, was cured by rolling among tar, which enveloped his whole body to a considerable thickness, and could not be got off afterwards without difficulty.

Thus it seems to be established as a fact that the most pestilential diseases may be cured by opposite methods; and if we know that the plague may be cured by blood-letting and by sweating, that the yellow fever may be cured by exhausting and excessively debilitating operation of vomiting, as well as by the most violent stimulants, why should it be incredible, that it may be cured by Dr. Ruhl's method of blood-letting and other evacuations? The case of the tarred patient may indeed be said to favor the doctrine of Invisibles, and the effluvia will instantly be thought of; but by a proper consideration of the nature of the disease, it is hoped that it may be accounted for upon much more obvious principles.

In the yellow fever, the mere colour of the skin ought not to be an object of terror, as it takes place in other diseases, and the cause is well known to be a diffusion of the bile through the body. The causes by which such a diffusion may be made are known to be three at least, and perhaps there may be more. One is an obstruction in the passages of the bile from the gall-bladder to the intestines, which is the case in jaundice.—Another is by an excessive and irregular motion of the body, as in sea sickness; for this, when long continued and violent, makes the patient quite yellow.—The third is in case of violent heat and long continued acceleration of the blood through the liver, accompanied with a general relaxation of the body, which I suppose the immediate cause of the yellow fever; when combined with that disease which American physicians call synchus. In the cases of jaundice and sea-sickness the diffusion of the bile is evident, but in hot weather any increase of the secretion or diffusion of this fluid is less apparent. By attention, however, it may be discovered. In the beginning of jaundice, before the skin is tinged,