

the urine always appears of a deep yellow colour; in the sea sickness it is the same, and even after it is over, on every occasion of a equal, when the agitation of the vessel becomes greater than usual, the same yellowness returns. In very hot weather, especially if violent exercise is used; a similar yellowness will be observed, which flows that mere heat and increased motion of the blood is capable of producing a partial diffusion of the bile, which would in all probability become visible on the skin, did it not get off by the urine. If, in such a state any person happens to be infected with a violent fever, it is not improbable that he might become yellow; though perhaps to form the disease, a certain disposition of the liver is necessary, owing not to *Animalecula*, or imaginary *Essavia*, but to the more evident causes of heat, relaxation, and increased motion of the blood.

Thus, the diffusion of the bile being a symptom in itself accidental and not to be dreaded, but in conjunction with the fever, it follows that whatever remedies have been found to cure the *typhus* may likewise be successfully employed in the cure of their yellow fever; always regarding the accidental circumstances which arise from the moderate quantity of bile secreted, which, when thrown in a large quantity into the stomach is known to produce extreme sickness, and therefore must increase and in a manner double the fever with which the person is infected, and make it more dangerous than it otherwise would be; and must likewise require a difference of treatment.

If then the highest degree of fever, called the plague, has been cured by blood letting, why should not the same remedy cure an inferior degree of fever, though attended with a diffusion of bile throughout the body? Here is neither quackery nor conjuration; for we may easily see why it can do so. In all pestilential diseases, some of the humours of the body, or perhaps the whole mass of blood, is infected. By taking away a large quantity, the infection of course is diminished; the blood is soon recruited, and the quantity newly made being prepared from uninfected materials, the general mass is of a better quality than before. A second bleeding diminishes the infection still more, and so on. Thus may any person be convinced that when a physician orders him to be bled in the yellow fever, he proceeds on rational principles, and he may safely trust himself in his hands. As to the quantity of blood to be taken away; it must be determined by circumstances of which the physician only can judge, and the patient or his attendants, ought by no means to interfere. To this may be added, that when once a physician has been allowed to begin with any mode of cure, the same ought to be persevered in, as running from one thing to another in such cases must certainly be attended with extreme danger. Dr. Sydenham gives a remarkable instance of the bad effects of this, in a young man infected with the plague. He had professed his usual remedy of blood-letting, and the patient had submitted to it several times, with manifest advantage. The doctor had insisted that it should be repeated once more, and he would be out of danger; but his friends obstinately refused; the doctor assured them his patient would die; they disregarded his words, and the young man died as had been foretold. In a late paper we see it remarked, that though some have recovered who have lost blood in the yellow fever, we ought to have been told how many have died under this practice. Agreed! but even this is not sufficient. We ought also to be told how many have disobeyed their physicians; how many have deceived them; how many have teased them with injudicious remonstrances, and prevented them from acting according to the best of their judgment. Were all these things laid open to public view, it is not improbable that we should find numbers of patients, or rather of their friends and relations, more justly chargeable with their deaths than the physicians they employed.

letters, said to be received from France, is likely to have upon the just indignation the people of the United States had felt from the depredations on our commerce by a banditti of the French nation, acting under an infamous decree of the directory of the 2d March, respecting the newly-invented form of a thing called a *role d'equipage*. Those persons who handed said letters for publication, have been instrumental in doing more injury to the United States than they are aware of; what their views were, it is impossible to tell—certain it is, that their publicity is injurious to the honor and interests of our country. The only way for us to get reparation for the incalculable sums of which we have been robbed by French privateers, is to be unanimous among ourselves in expressing in a dignified manner, the high sense we to a man entertain of the deep injuries and wrongs we have suffered from an UN-authorized decree of the French directory, independent of, and contrary to the concurrence and opinion of the legislative body. With extreme pain do I see attempts industriously making, by interested and avaricious men, to injure their country from selfish motives, whose efforts, in conjunction with those of that class of men among us, who affect to think that the French government, or even any part of it, can do no wrong, tend to weaken the exertions of our real patriots for the wrongs and insults they daily receive from France. I find, from a perusal of all the Jacobin prints throughout the continent, that a certain letter has been gladly laid hold of, and has been republished with so much avidity, as to make it more evident that our Gallic-Americans eagerly seize on every pretext, to justify the depredations and robberies exercised towards this country by the abandoned part of the French nation. Our vessels have, till lately, been fully and properly documented, in the opinion of all the world; the French nation itself has, for several years last past, entered our vessels, and cleared them out of all the ports, merely on presenting them with a list of the crew, or, in other words, a *role d'equipage*. This form of a *role d'equipage* has been necessary, and thought sufficient for all our vessels the whole of this war, and goes further than what is alluded to in the twenty-fifth article of our treaty with France, which does not even mention the necessity of a list of the crew, but only of the captain, vessel, cargo, &c. It alludes to a form of a certificate, which ought not, by said article twenty-five, to contain the names of the crew; so that the form of the certificate, with respect to the crew, is at variance with the article on which it is founded. Ought not the body of the treaty to be held more sacred, and be more adhered to than any extraneous matter annexed thereto?—It certainly ought, and I am sure will, by every honest and patriotic man. Is a mere *role d'equipage* to have more force and validity than the numberless papers with which a vessel is furnished by higher authorities? We have had a *role d'equipage* all this war, which even the French, till lately, thought was in form; now, the directory have taken it into their heads to rob us, merely because they cannot find any more plunder in France, or in Italy; and the only pretext they offer is, a mere difference in the form of a simple list of the crew, which, by their decree of the 2d of March, has a meaning and form very opposite to the intention of the 25th article of the treaty of 1778, on which it was founded. I hope my countrymen will not degrade themselves by justifying robbery against the property of their fellow citizens, and will carefully and scrupulously avoid advocating a principle which, by the next arrival from Europe, may, and I think will, be established by the legislative body of France, to be a mere flimsy, pitiful pretext of the directory, for plunder and depredation.

When a nation is insulted and injured by a foreign power, it is a duty incumbent on the patriotic printer of a public paper, to publish every sentiment that may tend to promote unanimity among the people at large, in execrating the conduct of the power with whom our government may have any dispute. However inherent it is in the nature of republican governments to generate factions, still, it is possible for them to avoid making partisans of foreign powers, or listening to the plausibly fatal tales of their agents among us. Whatever diversity of opinion may prevail respecting the principles of our constitution, the beneficial or prejudicial effects of certain laws, or the talents or patriotism of the men to be chosen for our representatives; we cannot too carefully and studiously avoid suffering our minds to receive any bias from the anti-patriotic consideration of its being agreeable or disagreeable to the wishes or interests of any particular foreign power, when the welfare and happiness of our own country is intended to be promoted by any measure adopted by our government. But unfortunately for the United States, whenever a law is proposed, or a candidate held up for public office, the first question asked is, whether he is friendly to France or Great Britain, not whether he is a man who loves his country, who is able and willing to promote her interests at the expense of his own, or any foreign power whatever. The fatal effects of this partiality in favor of one nation to the exclusion of all others, has unhappily taken too deep root in the United States, and will continue to prove a source of evils pregnant with the most alarming consequences. The history of past ages abounds with examples of the horrid effects of the blind attachment of one part of the same nation to one foreign power, and another part to another foreign power. The interposition of foreigners is, by such divisions invited, and they never fail to avail themselves, by intrigue and corruption of the passions and prejudices of a people who are a prey to those dissensions. The vile machinations of the agents of European powers paralyze the energy of our government, whose strength depends on the unanimity

and support of the people—they foment discord—prevent the operation of measures evidently calculated to promote the public good—and finally keep us from rising to that independence, power and prosperity to which we are entitled from our resources and situation. I sincerely hope the printers throughout the United States, will religiously and seriously consider the important rank they hold in society as the organs of public instruction, and that they will refuse the admission of sentiments into their papers whose aim is to advance the interests and reputation of any foreign nation whatever, at the expense of the honor and happiness of their own. Every American should excrete that printer who makes his paper the vehicle for promoting the wicked intrigues of foreign agents—yet, unfortunately, we have men among us of that black stamp, who when necessity requires, shall be charged with their guilt, proofs of which exist, and shall, at a proper time, be brought forward.

ALBANY, October 9.
A paper was lately read before the Royal Society of London, proving from nice and accurate experiments that diamonds (which are known to be entirely consumable by fire) on combustion are completely resolved into unmixed carbonic gas; or, in other words, that diamonds are nothing more or less than pure condensed charcoal.

CONCORD, (N. H.) Sept. 26.
Michael Sutton, of Canterbury, who was committed to Exeter jail for shooting a horse of Capt. Curry's, and there cut his own throat about a fortnight ago in a desperate manner, was last week brought to Mr. James Stevens's, in this town, where he died on Friday last—having received no nourishment into his stomach for 14 days. He had never spoken, (the pipe being entirely cut off) but communicated by writing—He appeared to be greatly distressed for some time before his death.

BALTIMORE, October 13.
BOARD OF HEALTH.
BURIALS.
In the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the town—for the last twenty-four hours—ending this morning at sun-rise:
3 Adults, 0 Children.
Burials in the east part, called Fell's Point, &c. including the Potter's Field:
3 Adults, 1 Child.
(Signed) Joseph Townsend, clerk.
October 13.
We are happy to say that the corporation of the city of Annapolis, convinced by the daily report of our health committee of the little danger to be apprehended from a regular communication with this port, have repealed their bye-law, published in our paper of the 9th instant.

SAVANNAH, September 29.
On Tuesday the 18th inst. was committed by the City Council, to the Federal jail in this city, Robert Ploghrig, of the privateer brig Campbell, capt. Wilson of Nassau, (N. P.) mounting 18 guns, and owned by Richard Coppinger of that place—he was put on board the schooner Nancy of Philadelphia, commanded by capt. Burnett, (which was retaken by the captain and his mate, as mentioned before, and brought by them in here) as prize master. The charge against him is that he had no copy of a commission, which all privateers legally commissioned, give—that he lately commanded an American vessel from Alexandria in Virginia, to the West-Indies, and that he is a citizen of the United States.
On Monday the 25th inst. were arrested by a warrant from John Glen, Esq. Mayor of this City, Joseph Moffay, of the state of Maryland, and William Cowell, of the state of North Carolina, Citizens of the United States, (who were picked up at sea with three other whites, and thirty-five blacks, by Capt. Callaghan, of the Schooner Exuma) and having been on board the British armed ship, General Nichols, of Grenada, they were brought before Doctor John Love, one of the Aldermen of this City, for examination, when it appearing Joseph Moffay, had shipped himself voluntarily on board the said armed ship, he was committed to the Federal jail for trial; but it appearing that William Cowell, on the oath of two of the crew of said armed ship, was picked up at sea in a boat with Capt. Ewing, late Master of the Schooner Grace, of Washington, North Carolina, Mr. Armour the owner, an apprentice boy, Edward Potter, of North-Carolina, and Charles Langley, a boy of Boston, with two blacks. That Capt. Michael Morrison, of the said armed ship, had permitted the Captain, owner, apprentice, and the two blacks to go on board of an American Schooner, but had detained by compulsion the said William Cowell, Edward Potter and Charles Langley, on board; and that at Nassau, on his arrival there, he placed a number of blacks to guard the said Cowell and Langley, to prevent them getting away from his ship, (for Potter had jumped into the boat of the Quebec Frigate at Sea, after exchanging a shot first with her by mistake at night)—he was in consequence discharged by Alderman Love.

We hear that oath is also made, that said Charles Langley, of Boston, perished in the ship when she foundered at sea, and also, that this was the ship that took capt. Conklin, of the brig Two Sisters, of New-York, put the mate in irons, and plundered the vessel of a spy glass and other articles, and that capt. Morrison had the spy glass after, in use on board his ship. We learn that capt. Morrison, and Mr. Morris, super-cargo are at St. Augustine.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28.
His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to cause a warrant to issue, for the release of Daniel George, under sentence of death on condition of his leaving the Province.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17.

Interments since our last report.

Grown Persons.	Children.
First Presbyterian	0
Sec. and Presbyterian	0
Third Presbyterian	0
Christ Church	0
St. Paul's	0
St. Peter's	0
St. Mary's Church	2
Unions Saints	1
Friends	0
Free Quakers	0
German Lutheran	0
German Calvinists	0
Methodists	2
Sweden	0
Potter's Field	0
City Hospital	6
	14
	3

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,
From 16th to 17th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,
Robert Bayne, Half moon, Chestnut-street.

Discharged, since last report.
Susan Graham, admitted 17th ult.
William Shields, 28th
John Coakly, 29th
John Pennington, 28th
Andrew Burchall, 3d inst.
William Gamble, 5th
John Davis, 13th

Died since last Report.
Catharine Cooley, 46 hours, how long ill previous to admittance. unknown.
Daniel Rofs, 47 do. 1 day.

Remaining last report 54
Admitted since 1

Discharged 55
Died 7

Remain in Hospital { Convalescent 16 } 46
 { Sick 30 }
Four of whom are dangerous.
In error since last report.
From city and suburbs 4
Hospital 2
Total 6

(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD.
CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.
Wm. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

The commissioners for alleviating the distresses of the citizens have, since last publication, received the following donations, viz.

	Dols. cts.
From certain inhabitants of Cheltenham	61 35
H. Leuffer	25
Cash	10
Robert Coleman (Lancaster county)	100
Inhabitants of Trenton (per James Ewing)	370
Adam Lechler, superintendant, and several labourers of the roads under him, viz.	
Adam Lechler	1
Archibald Curry	1
Samuel Shaw	1
Hugh Roy	0 50
James Carr	0 50
Philip Ankerman	1
James Reilly	0 50
Calpar Sheimeyer	0 50
Christopher Diel	0 50
Hilary Baker (Mayor)	20
Thomas Snowden's wife	10
George Nelson	60
Inhabitants of Haddonfield, and citizens of Philadelphia now there, (per Thos. Redman)	409 55
From said Redman, a balance of money subscribed in 1793, and not then received,	20 21
Inhabitants of Wilmington and Brandywine, received in a letter from Joseph Warner and John White,	411 38
From John Haworth, 4 loads of potatoes.	
Certain inhabitants of Roxborough township (per Peter Robeson) 3 barrels of flour, a quantity of potatoes, turnips and cabbages.	
Inhabitants of Cheltenham, 40 bushels of potatoes, 1 1/2 Cwt. of ry ^e flour, 2 bushels of Indian meal, and 96 lbs. of bacon and beef.	
Jonathan Meredith, a waggon load of potatoes and turnips.	

For EDWARD GARRIGUES, Sec'y.
BENJAMIN KITE.
Oct. 17th, 1797.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,
In one of your late papers it has been asserted with confidence, that Dr. Rush used mercury only as a purgative in the yellow fever of 1793. To show that this assertion is wholly without foundation, it is only necessary to refer to that gentleman's publication on the fever of the above year. In page 288, "I had observed (says the doctor) that all such of my patients as were salivated by the mercurial purges recovered in a few days. This early suggested an idea to me that the calomel might be applied to other purposes than the discharging of bile from the bowels. I ascribed its salutary effects when it salivated in the first stage of the disorder, to the excitement of inflammation and effusion in the throat diverting them from more vital parts of the body. In the second stage of the disorder I was led to prescribe it as a stimulant, and with a view of obtaining this operation from it, I aimed at exciting a salivation as speedily as possible in all cases." The doctor continues to observe that he was led to the use of this remedy (mercury) in the cure of the yellow fever, from his own observation, and from that of others.

In the month of October 1799, he cured a gentleman of a bilious fever by salivating him, and he had found another precedent for a salivation in a fever, in Dr. Halle's short account of the works of Dr. Cramer. He moreover adds, that the propriety of the practice received support, from the accounts which Dr. Clarke had lately given of the successful use of mercury in the dysentery.

It has also been asserted in your paper that Dr. Rush did not bleed in the yellow fever of 1793, till after the 16th of September. But any one, who has read the doctor's publication on the disease, must be convinced, that this assertion is equally ungrounded. He bled in the disease as early as the 6th of August. See page 8.—Thus, Mr. Fenno, it clearly appears, that Dr. Rush, in the yellow fever of 1793, not only gave mercury as a purge, but to produce a salivation; and that he bled in that fever on the 6th of August, instead of about the 10th of Sept. The credit of introducing in our city these remedies in the cure of the present disease is due to him alone. Attempts have been made to refer their introduction to other gentlemen of the faculty; but these attempts will prove abortive; for they have sprung from a spirit of falsehood and calumny. And to say that this gentleman introduced blood-letting and calomel in the cure of the yellow fever at Philadelphia, is only noticing a small portion of his medical services. By his industry and ingenuity he has nearly effected a total revolution in medicine. His principles appear to be founded on truth; and not only embrace new views of the yellow fever, but of diseases in general. In spite of envy and malice, in spite of European books, and universities, these principles are daily gaining ground. They have been adopted by many eminent physicians in the United States, by some in the West-Indies, and by some in Europe. And when it is considered that they have conducted to a more successful practice, and that they have spread with rapidity in different parts of the world, may we not venture to entertain the opinion, an opinion not improbable, or extravagant, that their adoption will be finally universal?

The following extract, from Dr. Chisholm's work on the malignant pestilential fever which lately prevailed in the West-Indies, will throw light on Dr. Rush's character as a physician and a man, and confirm the belief, that he is entitled to the credit of introducing mercury in this city in the cure of the yellow fever. "Since my arrival in England, I have had peculiar satisfaction in finding that a treatment nearly similar to the above* had been adopted with great success in the malignant pestilential fever, which so lately prevailed at Philadelphia during the autumn of 1793. Dr. Rush's medical talents and merit are too well known and too generally acknowledged to require the feeble efforts of my pen to extol them. If any thing, however, could add to the excellence of this gentleman's character, it must be his benevolent exertion, and unwearied perseverance during the existence of this dreadful calamity, in relieving his helpless and afflicted fellow-citizens, and in pursuing the mercurial mode of treatment, with the weight of prejudice and malignity in opposition to him. Such fortitude is rarely met with in the medical profession; and when it is, it must secure our admiration and respect." Chisholm on the malignant pestilential fever, &c. page 275.

A PHYSICIAN.
Dr. Chisholm treated the malignant fever in the West-Indies with mercury.
At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils, this day, the following officers were elected:
HILARY BAKER, ESQ. Mayor—unanimously.
FRANCIS GURNEY, President of the Select Council.
KEARNEY WHARTON, President of the Common Council.
WILLIAM H. TOD, Clerk of the Select Council.
EDWARD J. COALE, Clerk of Common Council.
JOSEPH FRY, Messenger of the two Councils.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.
NEW-YORK, October 16.

ARRIVED.

BRITISH PACKET SWALLOW, Taylor, Falmouth } via Halifax } 58	DAYS.
Schr. Little George, Pell, North Carolina	
Mary Ann, Everett, Annapolis Royal	3
Packet George, Brown, Newport	2
His Britannic Majesty's frigate Thetis, anchored off Governor's Island on Saturday evening, from a cruise.	
Norfolk, Oct. 9.	
The schr. Charles, 13 days from the Havana, went up to Baltimore on Saturday. By her we learn that Santhouax sailed for France a fortnight before, convoyed by the Juno Spanish frigate, who left her off the Bahama banks and returned to the Havannah.	
On Saturday arrived the schr. Eagle, capt. Ballard, in 16 days from Cape Nicholas Mole. By this vessel we learn that commodore Barney, with the French frigates Medusa and Iphigene, made the West Indies on the 15th Sept. On their passage thither they had captured a Brig from Bristol, when espying two large ships in the offing they call to the brig for the purpose of chasing them: the brig was shortly after retaken and carried into the Mole, where on her arrival admiral Parker, with 3 sail of the line and 2 frigates, immediately put to sea in pursuit of them.	
We further learn by this arrival, that the schr. Maria, capt. Hatten, the schr. Intercept, capt. Wilkinson, both from Norfolk, and a schr. from N. Carolina (name unknown) had been taken by the French row boats, but afterwards retaken and brought into the Mole. The captain and crews of the above vessels were all cut and beat in a dreadful manner.	
Baltimore, Oct. 13.	
ARRIVED.	
Brig Three Sisters, Cox	St. Croix
Schr. Treaty, Smithwick	C. N. Mole
Eagle, Dalton	Cape Francis
Elizabeth, Lang	Port-au-Prince

Wanted, to Hire.
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on lease for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer. Oct. 17. 1797.