

University of Pennsylvania,
October 27, 1797.
THE different Schools of the University will be opened on Monday, the 6th of November; of which all who are concerned, are requested to take notice.
By order of the Faculty,
WM. ROGERS, Secretary.

Mordecai Lewis,

HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store, No. 23, Great Work-street,
250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing Balfas
Collas
Gurraba
Moragungoes
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes

11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canisters Java Sugar
28 bags black Pepper
26 do. East India Ginger
100 cakes roll Brimstone
72 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin
A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.
October 30. 3aw3w

Wharton and Lewis,

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Store and Insurance Office for shipping,
No. 115, South Front-street,
Jamaica Rum, 4th proof, } entitled to
Alicant Brandy, 1st & 2d proof } drawback.
Madeira Wine, and
A few hogheads of Juniper Berries.
October 31. cott

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
100 Hogheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,
ALSO,
50 Pipes of Bondeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine.
O.C. 17. 1acott

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 subscribers.

BRANDY, well flavoured, 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
Olives
Almonds
Dry Ventigraet
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) 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
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in forts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. cott

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by
James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-street.
O.C. 6. d3w

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bondeaux Brandy } Entitled to
Irish market claret in casks } Drawback.
Medoc wine, in do. }
Sauterne, do. do. }

Thomas Murgatroyd,
WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

15 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th inst. an apprentice Lad, named JOSEPH BARNET, by trade a paper-maker; about 19 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a light complexion, ties his hair. Had on, and took with him, a castor hat, half worn, one brown mixture cloth coat, new, one light do. half worn, one striped velvet waistcoat, with blue cloth backs, one do. with fustian backs, and fondry other thin clothes. It is probable he will change his clothes, as he took a number with him. Any person apprehending said apprentice, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.
PETER BECHTEL.

Lower Merion township,
Montgomery county.
October 30. N 1— 1aw 3w.

All Persons,

INDEBTED to the Estate of JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring forward their accounts to either of the subscribers.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON,
JOHN JOHNSON, Jun. } Administr's.
JOHN JOHNSON,
Germantown, 10th mo. 27th, 1797. ¶13t.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) fold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chestnut streets,
A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.
Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Bucl, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.
Sept. 15.

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,
By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betty and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogheads,
For sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
The Ship
AMITY.

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.
LIKewise,
The Schooner INDUSTRY,
Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of
Jamaica Rum and Sugars,
Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf.
Nov. 1. 1cortm.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes
NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes
CLOVES and }
Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.
Willings & Francis,
Penn-street, No. 21.
Nov. 1. wks&f

POYNTELL'S
Paper Hangings Manufactory,
No. 70, Chestnut-street,
Where he has for Sale,
A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and of the most approved patterns, suitable for every part of a house, with great variety of borders to suit.

ALSO—
A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and very best plain Green and plain Blue, With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.
November 1. 1cort

NOTICE.

The holders of certificates of a loan to the exiled citizens of the State of South Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congress 23d July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the same with George Simpson, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, they will be enabled to receive payment of principal and interest, as soon as the certificates can be forwarded to Charleston for settlement, and orders received for their discharge.
November 1. 1cort

Young Ladies' Academy
OF PHILADELPHIA.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the said Academy will be open on Monday, the sixth of Nov. inst. for the reception of pupils.
JOHN POOR, Principal.
N. B. A school for boys will be opened on the evening of said day.
O.C. 31. dot.

NOTICE.
A Meeting of the General Board, of the Guardians of the Poor, for the city of Philadelphia, and suburbs, will be held at the Old City Court-House, on Thursday next, the 2d of November, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Those Gentlemen whose time expired on the 25th of September last, and who have unsettled accounts with the Board, are particularly requested to attend.
PETER MIERCKEN, Pres.
Southwark, 30th Oct. 1797. 3t.

And speedily will be published by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, Second, the corner of Chestnut Street,
A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;
On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated
JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,
By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere; by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.
O.C. 31. 5t&t

Philadelphia, Oct. 24th, 1797.
ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish Rations and Quarter Master's Stores, during the year 1798, for the troops in Philadelphia, Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, Carlisle and Reading, or any of them, are desired to deliver their proposals, under a sealed cover, on or before the 20th November next, to
TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.
The Rations to consist of
1 pound Flour or Bread
1 pound Beef, or 3/4 of a pound of Pork
1/2 gill Rum, Brandy or Whiskey
1 lb. Candles
2 lb. Soap
2 quarts Vinegar
1 quart Salt
To every hundred rations
5t&fgrtN

Red Port Wine.
Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,
Red Port Wine in pipes, hhd. and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
July 21. 5

To be SOLD or RENTED,
A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.
The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.
Apply to No. 137, Chestnut-Street.
Aug. 21. cod

The Medical Lectures
In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.
October 14. 2aw4w.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2.

SIR,

The return of the President of the United States to the seat of government may be expected in the course of a few days, and it being the general wish of our fellow citizens that his reception should be such as to manifest the respect due to his office; and the esteem entertained for his person. I am therefore directed by the Governor to request that you will immediately suggest the subject to the Artillery and Corps of Horse and Infantry belonging to the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Bucks, and concert with the proper officers the best plan for rendering the compliment grateful to the President, and honorable to our fellow-citizens.

I shall be happy to receive an early communication in answer to this letter, and you may rely upon every co-operation in my power.

I am with great esteem,
Your obedient and humble servant,
JOS. HARMAR,
Adjutant General.

Phila. 18 Nov. 1797.
To William Macpheron, Esq.
brigadier general of the militia of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and shall immediately in compliance with the request of the Governor, proceed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the President of the United States on his return to the seat of government.

I am, with great respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
WILLIAM MACPHERSON,
Brigadier General.

Josiah Harmar, Esq. Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1st, 1797.

The commanding officers of the several regiments to which companies (in uniform) are attached, and the commanding officers of the artillery, and troops of horse of the city and county, are requested to meet General Macpheron, at his quarters No. 9, north Eighth street, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21st, 1797.
DR. WILLIAM CURRIE.

SIR,

I shall now enter into a full examination of the facts you have stated in your letters to me, in proof of the introduction of the present fever by the ship Arethusa, from Havana; by which it will appear, with what little propriety, or even shadow of probability he has been accused: I shall then give a connected view of the facts I have already adduced in my former letters to capt. Lindstrom, to shew that the disease proceeded from the French emitted from the snow Navigation, from Marfeilles; and lastly, suggest such measures as will be likely to secure our city from a return of that ravaging pestilence, or other malignant complaint.

It is agreed that the ship Arethusa lost three persons by disease of some sort, in the month of June, during her passage from Jamaica to Havana. Two of these were seamen, and died on the 4th of the month, two days after leaving the first port. A negro died on the 16th of June of the flux; as stated by Stephen Kington in his deposition taken before the Mayor, on the 14th August. Though you so confidently refer to Mr. Kington for proof of your assertion, that all the above persons died of the yellow fever; yet you will find, by consulting his deposition, that no mention is made of the disease of the two first who died. It is probable, that as he was no physician, he did not visit them while ill; and as he consequently could not ascertain their disorder, he did not assert when on oath, that they died of the yellow fever, to please those who said that was the disease, and raised the outcry against the ship. I have not seen the letter of Mr. Fitch to which you also refer for proof of the disease having been the yellow fever; but from the inaccuracy of your assertion with regard to the deposition of Mr. Kington; I must beg leave to see it, before full credit be given to your *ipse dixit* of its contents. But whatever may have been his opinion of the nature of the disease of which the two first men died, I may urge the following argument against the belief of its having been the yellow fever. This disease we well know, from the records of 1793, and the experience of the present season, spreads with great malignity and increased virulence, in close hot unventilated places; and where little attention to cleanliness is observed; and we also know all these circumstances frequently take place on ship board in the fore-cabin where the seamen commonly sleep, and in the space between decks, when negroes are on board, as was the case with the ship in question; and yet the disease did not spread, though there were fifty-six on board, besides the crew eleven in number, and three cabin passengers; which would have increased the activity of the disease if any had existed. The negro died on the 16th, but he could not have taken the disease from the two sailors, because Mr. Kington says he died of the flux; and Mr. Brien, second mate of the ship deposes that he was sick when taken on board in Jamaica. In the case of the Arethusa, we find two men die of a disease supposed to be the yellow fever; and no one beside take it, and under every circumstance favorable to its propagation, which I think a very strong proof that the complaint,

yellow fever or not, was not contagious; and consequently that the opinion of this ship having imported the disease of this season, by communicating infection to the sails of the ship, and clothes of the crew, is unfounded.

From Mr. Brien's deposition, it also appears, that the "clothing, bedding and articles belonging to the deceased were thrown overboard, and their births cleaned;" so that the opinion of the disease having been introduced in this way, is further disproved. During the time the vessel lay at Havana, from the 21st of June to the 5th July, I am able to assert, she was perfectly cleaned; a measure which every ship master would adopt after carrying negroes, and after having had three deaths on board. All this period, no one was sick, but all remained well the whole voyage, until the arrival of the ship at the fort. The second mate had indeed a lax which came on after they entered the Capes, and he went on shore to the hospital, where he was cured. The ship had fifteen days passage, and came in stone ballast with her hatches open, giving thereby a free current for the air from stem to stern, which certainly would have dissipated every particle of contagion (if any had been on board) remaining after the washing and smoking she had already underwent. The sailors had the whole range of the space between decks to sleep in, but they took no disorder, because the seeds of none were there. The pilot having taken sick on board the ship, is thought to be a demonstrative proof, that he caught the infection which had been retained since the 4th June to the 24th July; but when the facts with regard to his illness, and the causes that induced it are considered, I expect the idea of infection will be laid aside. The pilot has uniformly attributed his indisposition to a severe cold taken by sleeping one night, (towards the close of the ship's quarantine) in the cabin with the windows open, when a cold wind blew up, which set directly upon him, after a very warm day; he went to bed well, and awoke with a fever, hoarseness and pains in his limbs—these were succeeded by a fever, which at first you said was "inflammatory, and succeeded by bilious symptoms, giving us thereby to understand, that it was no more than a common bilious fever, as we witness every summer from the same cause, as that to which the pilot was exposed. In his case, the operation of the cold, in suddenly checking perspiration, was probably aided by the noxious effects of the air blown off to his vessel from the immense marshes opposite to which the ships lie at the fort: This is not mere hypothesis—it requires no other knowledge, but that which I have derived from living in a marshy country, to understand, that it is a much more probable way of accounting for the pilot's inflammatory bilious fever, than by supposing that the contagion, lurking in an empty clean vessel for upwards of 50 days, was the cause of it.

Now let me ask any man, whether, if any contagion had been left by the two sailors who died on the 4th June; the rest of the crew, and especially the hands shipped in their place, who were exposed to it all the remaining part of the voyage until her arrival here, would not have been affected thereby; and yet they all remained well!—In your letter of the 24th August, you say, "On the 27th July, notwithstanding the pilot's subsequent recovery, the symptoms of the disease unfolded their malignant nature, and convinced me his disease was the yellow fever of West-India origin." Pray what were these "malignant symptoms," that attended "this inflammatory fever, succeeded by bilious symptoms"? Did they consist of the black vomit, of a bleeding at the mouth or nose, or a purging of blood, or livid spots upon his body, which many of us have seen accompany the disease of this season? I will take upon me to answer, that none of these symptoms accompanied his case, or he would not have been well, as you stated, in five days; and I have no doubt, had you not gone too far to retract, you would still allow the mild name first given to the complaint to be the proper one. But here I come to the point. The pilot, you say, took the yellow fever from the ship. Now granting this, let me ask, if his disorder was so "malignant" as you state, why, in the name of cause and effect, did he not give it to those who visited him, or to his friends who constantly nursed and surrounded him, inhaling his "malignant" exhalations for the five days he was confined? If it had been the real yellow fever, it certainly could not have failed to affect all or most of those who were exposed. The disease would consequently have gone on to spread among the members of the family; afterwards to the neighbors, and finally the whole quarter of the district of Southwark would have first suffered. Shippen-street, and not Pine and Penn-streets, would then have become the focus, from whence the malady would have spread to the other parts of the city. But did any thing like this take place? No—None of his attendants, or friends who visited the pilot, took sick. It was not thus with the malignant fever described by Dr. Chisholm of Grenada, which was imported from Boullam; for it appears from the extracts you have given from his work, that all those who visited the infected ship, caught the disease, and five sailors, out of the first six who went on board, did. The same rapidity of propagation is remarked in the yellow fever of 1794, at N. Haven. Those who first took it, gave it to others, and thus it went on. These facts fully refute your opinion. "Ignorant of the laws of contagion," as I may be, I will refer the case to any unprejudiced person (and to a physician in preference) whether under the circumstances above stated, with regard to the pilot of the Arethusa, favorable to an increased activity of the contagion, it were even possible to escape catching "a malignant yellow fever" if pent up with a patient five days and nights in his chamber? And yet we see an instance of a fever, formally declared of the above kind, prove as innocent as an intermittent. What does this prove, but that the supposed formidable disease was no more than

a common bilious fever from marshy exhalations, excited into action by a sudden check of perspiration, from which hundreds are annually affected in this city and vicinity, during the summer and autumn. You state that "the crew of the Arethusa, consisting of eleven hands, left the vessel immediately after her arrival in port, having previously carried with them their chests, wearing apparel and bedding, and that the light sails, which are often used for bedding by marines, were deposited in Mr. Bridge's sail-loft."

These sails (you say) alone, without any other infected article, were sufficient to give origin to the awful disease."—Here let me ask you, how will you prove these sails were actually used for the bedding of the crew, as you insinuate they often are; and suppose they had been used as bedding on the voyage, how would that make them sufficient to produce the disease when taken on shore; what infection was smothered up in them? Did you ever enquire whether the two men who died forty days before, slept upon these sails and thus infected them? And how do you know, that these sails (which you do not say were actually slept on) were not frequently and solely used for their proper purpose during the voyage? Tho' you must have been conscious of the necessity of making these enquiries, yet you have never made them; and still wish to impress the public with an opinion, that they were impregnated with the infection which has spread through the city. But it must be remembered that not a single person took sick in the sail-loft from handling these sails; and it has never been proved, that a single person in the various lodging houses where the eleven sailors of the ship dispersed themselves, was affected from the supposed infected bedding and chests having been opened among them. These facts prove, therefore, that these sails were not "sufficient to give rise to the awful disease;" and that the supposed danger of the chests and bedding was a mere illusion brought forward to give an apparent authority to your assertion with those who do not think: for with men who do reflect before they adopt an opinion of such importance, your mere assertion, that certain sails from on board a vessel, about which you know nothing certain, were capable "alone" to produce the yellow fever, will have but little weight.

In your letter of the 24th August, you say the mate of the brig Iris, the cook, and three of the hands, were attacked in succession. The cook vomited matter as black as ink. On the 29th August, you mention only one of the above, whose case proved unequivocally to be the yellow fever, of tropical origin. Why this inaccuracy in the repetition of facts, if you are well assured of them? and if not, how criminal to raise a noise against a ship, to the injury of science, for the sake of gratifying the prejudices of the people, and to obtain a little temporary eclat.

I stated to the public my opinion, that the French perceived by the neighbours, issuing from the snow Navigation, probably affected Mr. Latimer, his man, and the people of the brig Iris. You say, you "believe they received the contagion from certain articles brought on shore from the Arethusa, but I do not believe it was conveyed to them, as you suppose, by the east wind, but by contact." In your next publication you say, "while the brig Iris from Oporto was unloading, the crew of the Arethusa had to pass across that vessel to get on shore with their chests and bedding; and it is natural to suppose, as some hungers flew out of the wine casks, and the mariners were making merry, that some of the crew of the Arethusa also partook of their cheer with them. Mr. Latimer, Mr. Lewis, and others, might have received the contagion from passing near those people with their infected materials; those who work in sail lofts from the Arethusa and those of the Hind, and this I AM SURE, is one of the ways that the disease now continues to be propagated." Here again I will bring you to the touch-stone, by asking upon what grounds your belief is founded, that Mr. Latimer, or his man, or Mr. Lewis, came in contact with the supposed infected articles? The chests of the sailors and their bedding, must have passed over the deck of the brig Iris, but will any one imagine they would have been permitted a moment to lumber that vessel, already no doubt filled with her own goods? or that any of the men would have been allowed to break off from work, and turn to drinking with strangers accidentally passing? But granting they did stop (which you never heard of, though in your power to ascertain the fact) what infection was to be communicated by their chests or bedding? Did you ever enquire whether the people who had died more than forty days before the ship arrived at the wharf, had any connection with the clothes, &c. of the late crew? or whether they were never dried or washed after those deaths? Besides, will any reasonable man suppose (even granting the Arethusa to have been as infected as the Hankey at Grenada, or a hospital ship) that these sailors by stopping a moment on the deck of a vessel, or by merely passing others in the street or wharf, could infect them from their clothes, and yet the people with whom they lodged, and who were exposed to the contagion of the same clothes and bedding, in a confined, dirty house (as the rendezvous of sailors commonly are) would remain free? And yet you have never attempted to say any of these were infected, though the fact could have been so easily ascertained, and though it was so necessary to trace the progress of the disease which you said was imported by these clothes. The perfect freedom from disease which these men enjoyed after their discharge from the Arethusa, as well as those who must have been much more exposed to the supposed infection of their clothes and bedding in their lodgings, than the people of the Iris from a momentary exposure thereto in the open air, will prove fully to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, "able to discern the connexion between cause and effect," (to use your favourite expression) that