

UNITED STATES,
Pennsylvania District,

In pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Custom-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.

2 hampers of Earthen Ware

- 1 box of Indigo
- 1 box of Merchandise
- 1 half barrel do.
- 10 bags of Coffee
- 1 barrel of Salt Petre
- 2 barrels
- 1 keg of Linens
- 1 trunk
- 1 barrel of Sugar
- 1 bag of Pepper, and
- Part of 3 bags of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, profecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.

Marshal's Office,
2d November, 1797. dtS.

UNITED STATES,
Pennsylvania District,

In pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Custom-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.

354 Silver Watches

39 gold Watches
200 Watch Keys
The same having been libelled against, profecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.

Marshal's Office,
2d November, 1797. dtS.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On Saturday evening, Nov. 4, '97, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

- 1 Note drawn by James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox dated 9th August, 1796, due 11th October last. 1,300
- 3 do. drawn by said James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox dated 25th August, 1796, at 4 months date, 1 payment doles, 251 15, 268 14, and 268 14, amount together 8043 41
- 3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in eight months, payments, doles, 2693 75 each, amount together 8381 25
- 3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in 12 months' payments, doles, 2693 75 each, amount together 8081 25
- 25503 94
- 1 draft drawn by Robert Morris on John Nicholson, dated 28th May, 1796, at 12 months 5000
- 1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at two years 5000
- 1 do. drawn by John Nicholson, on Robert Morris, dated 28th May, 1796, at 2 years 5000
- 1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at 4 years 5000
- 20,000

The said drafts are secured by shares in the North American Land Company and endorsed by James Greenleaf

1 Note dated Boston, 18th May, 1794, drawn by Thomas Dawes, jun. in favour of Thomas Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1798, endorsed by Daniel Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf 1250

1 do. dated Boston, 18th Nov. 1795, drawn by Daniel Greenleaf, in favour of Thomas Dawes, jun. payable 1st Jan. 1798, endorsed by Thomas Greenleaf, Henry Newman, and James Greenleaf 6500

3 Notes, dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn by Benjamin Hakell, in favour of James Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1799, endorsed by said James Greenleaf and Nahum Fay, doles 5500 1500=1000 8080

3 do. dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable 1st Jan. 1800, one payment, doles 6200, 5000, 4000 13200

One bond, Zachariah Cox to James Greenleaf, and assigned by him, dated the 21st March, 1795, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the conveyance of 25000 acres of Land, near the town of Frederica in Glynn county and State of Georgia, the said bond full due.

John Connelly, auctioneer.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 13th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling plantation of ALEXANDER PORTER, Esq. deceased, in the Hundred and County of New-Castle,

All the Stock of the said Farm, Consisting of horses fit for draught or saddle, colts, fat cattle, milch cows, calves, several pairs of large and valuable oxen. Sheep and hogs (all the horned cattle and sheep, being of a very large and fine breed) and also carts, harrows, ploughs, and other farming utensils, together with a variety of household furniture.

The conditions of Sale will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

Mary Porter, Admrx.

New Castle Hundred, State of Delaware, Oct. 20, 1797.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Alexander Porter, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, to produce them duly authenticated, for settlement.

Oct. 30. dtS.

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.

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Macedira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by
James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-Street.
Oct. 6. dtS.

Wanted, a Wet Nurse.

A Healthy Woman, with a good breast of Milk, and satisfactory recommendations, will hear of an agreeable situation, by applying at the office of this Gazette.

Nov. 2, 1797. dtS.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21st, 1797.

DR. WILLIAM CURRIE.

(Concluded from Yesterday's Gazette.)

SIR,
You appear to derive considerable strength to the assertions you so confidently make as to the importation of the infection in the wearing apparel and bedding of the Arethusa's crew; by repeating another assertion, that it was impossible for the stench emitted from the snow to cause the disease, as there is no instance of diseases arising from vegetable putrefaction, becoming contagious. Not being a medical man, I will not pretend to assert with equal confidence the contrary; all that I can say is, that some of those who have been your preceptors in medicine entertain the very opinion you oppose. I must refer the enquiring reader to Dr. Cleghorn, Dr. Clarke, and many other respectable authorities in medicine, who I am informed are frequently quoted in support of the opinion, that fevers arising from animal effluvia and vegetable putrefaction, are equally contagious. In a point, about which the faculty are divided, modestly ought certainly to have taught a young author, to use less harsh expressions than those you have applied to the physicians who are opposed to your opinion. Thus to say, "they betray the most unpardonable remissness in their researches into the nature and history of diseases; or wilfully shut their eyes against evidence that would enforce conviction in every mind not actuated by some malignant motive; that they are unacquainted with medical history, and unqualified to discern the connection between cause and effect;" is a stile of language ill suited to the character of a calm reasoner; unwarranted by the common rules of politeness; and the practice of the HIGHEST AUTHORITIES IN MEDICINE: for we see by the extract given from the works of the GREAT CULLEN, in one of your letters to me; he says, very modestly, "It has now been rendered probable," &c. Your attempt to cram down your opinion, by thus stigmatizing every one who does not agree with you, defeats your intention; for notwithstanding your indelicate expressions, physicians and others who think for themselves, will still retain their own sentiments.

In my address to Dr. Mease, I did not consider it of as much consequence to determine whether the stench from the snow Navigation proceeded from animal or vegetable putrefaction on board, as to ascertain that it was the unhappy cause of the malignant fever that appeared among those first exposed to it; yet I then believed and am now fully convinced that this stench proceeded from vegetable putrefaction alone, having seen a list of the cargo consisting, besides other merchandize, of a great variety of vegetable substances, some of them said to be shipped in bad order, and after being on board more than four months in a very tight vessel, occasioned an intolerable stench whilst this cargo discharging: Whether or not our late calamity could have been prevented by a timely removal of this vessel after the stench was perceived, I will not determine; but a proposal of this kind, would from your own principles, have been treated by you, and perhaps by many others with contempt, and the authors of it stigmatized as being unqualified to discern the connection between cause and effect, or as having wilfully shut their eyes against evidence that would enforce conviction in every mind not actuated by some malignant motive—or at least they have been charged with having excited false alarms in order to terrify the inhabitants of this city. It may be proper for me here to remark that although I have mentioned this stench as the cause of the fever, yet I do not consider this circumstance as in every instance necessary to prove the existence, though in the present case it may serve to enhance the uncommon degree of activity, of the noxious cause that produced it; for it is well known that malignant fevers have been generated by the effluvia from vegetable putrefaction when little or perhaps no stench was perceived from them at all.

In order to give weight to your opinion, or rather to be consistent with your assertion, that the disease was imported by the ship Arethusa; you published a list of persons who were affected therewith "from the 25th July," and commence it with the "pilot of the Arethusa." But had you been free from prejudice, and really actuated by that "powerful desire" to ascertain the origin of the disease, which you say you are possessed of, you would have included in the list the names of those persons who were affected by the fever, before the arrival of the Arethusa, either from your own practice, or that of the physicians from whom you collected the above mentioned list. I am informed that several physicians have declared, that they had cases of the disease before the 25th July; I hope they will come to light, as they will tend more than any other argument to prove, that the disease did not spring from the "infected bedding and clothes on board the Arethusa." A candid investigator into the history of the fever, will not be contented with the agreement in your account of the origin of the disease, and of the first person taken sick from on board the suspected vessel, but will inquire into the records of the health of the city before the period of her arrival, and if he finds the same disease to have then prevailed; he will acquit the ship and look nearer home for the origin of the calamity.

If any stronger proof could be required that the disease was not imported from the West-Indies, I would adduce the declaration of Dr. EDWARD STEVENS, late of St. Croix, and now one of the consulting physicians of the port, who, having witnessed

this fever, in all its stages, degrees and species, in the city hospital, has, it is said, declared that it is materially different from the yellow fever of the West-Indies; this information was published on the 18th September, and has, I believe, never been contradicted. To do away the weight of this important argument, it will be said that a different climate may so alter and modify the disease, as to present different appearances here, from those exhibited in the West-Indies; but this is a mere subterfuge; for it is this very resemblance which the fever bore to the West-India fever that was said to prove the importation of our epidemic. To reconcile therefore the opposite opinions of some of the Philadelphia physicians, and Dr. Stevens, it must be observed, that the former speak from the descriptions of books; the latter from PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, derived from a lengthy residence in the West-Indies, and an extensive practice among the fever in question. It only requires COMMON SENSE to determine which authority is most worthy of reliance.

Thus then I have analyzed all your alarming stories, of infected bedding, infected sails, and infected clothes; and I have proved that they amount to NOTHING! Supposing it a fact, what remains to be proved, that the two men who died on the 4th June, on board the Arethusa, on her passage from Kingdon to Havana, died of the yellow fever: No man who is unprejudiced, and will attentively consider what I have stated, can suppose it consistent with reason or the nature of things, that the above articles, after being in constant use, and no doubt frequently washed, or certainly wet with rain, and aired on the passage, on board a clean ship arriving in ballast and open hatches, could have retained the infection in such a state of activity as to give the yellow fever, at the end of fifty days, to the pilot, or to the crew of a vessel whose decks they passed over on their way ashore, and that these persons so infected should not infect any others who were exposed to the contagion from attending them; at the same time that these sailors and their clothes, supposed to be thus highly charged with infection, did not give the same disease they gave to some people in the open air, to others with whom they lodged.

It is true, by dining our ears at the moment of alarm, with the accounts of deaths on board a suspected ship, you did for a short time gain your point with many under the influence of strong prejudices; but they will now see how little danger existed from those deaths, by reason of the distance of time at which they occurred before the arrival of the vessel, a circumstance which you carefully concealed, knowing well how greatly it would tend to diminish the confidence in your opinion of her having thus imported the fever. In fine, your attempt to trace the fever to the ship Arethusa, is unsupported by a single unequivocal fact; but, on the contrary, your opinion is proved to be unfounded by the very fact brought forward in its support. Your own "BELIEF," your own "CERTAINTY,"—ERRONEOUS ASSERTIONS, SUPPOSITIONS, and AMBIGUOUS FACTS, are all you have to offer in its support; and they will carry no further weight with them than prejudice will effect. With the candid reasoner they will pass for nothing.

I shall now proceed to detail as concisely as possible, the facts to prove the origin of the late epidemic, from the SNOW NAVIGATION, from Marseilles.

This vessel arrived perfectly healthy on or about the 24th July, after a passage of eighty days from land to land, and I was told more than 100 days from Marseilles. Her cargo consisted of a vast variety of perishable articles of both vegetable and animal natures. Some brandy and red wine were also on board. I have authority to state, that the cargo was received on board, in very bad order, and during rainy weather. This authority is from two mercantile men now in this city, who were in Marseilles at the time, and who mentioned the circumstance the moment they were informed of the snow having been suspected of introducing the disease. The cargo had nearly been five months in the hold when she arrived in this port. I have also authority to state, from a gentleman to whom the captain made the declaration, that he never had pumped his vessel during the whole passage; to use his own expression he said "the pumps might as well have been below." The effect which this would have in creating a heat in the hold, and a putrefaction of perishable materials, previously in a state favorable to that process, must be evident; and so careful are some masters of vessels, to prevent this effect of a tight ship upon cargoes liable to heat, that they frequently pour water in their pumps, and then pump it out again.

The snow began to discharge her cargo on or about the 27th July, when a very offensive smell was frequently perceived to issue from the hold. Several of the crew were soon after taken sick; one of them was removed by the health officer to the hospital, State-Island, where he died. His disease was not the febrile as stated by the captain of the snow; for Dr. S. Duffield, consulting physician of the port, who attended the crew, informed me he laboured under an inflammatory fever, with a pain across his breast and shoulders; and it is probable that the bleeding at the mouth, which afterwards came on (and which is a well-known symptom of the late epidemic) gave rise to the opinion of the man's disease being the febrile. Mr. Latimer's business in the four line frequently obliged him to be on the wharf, within the sphere of the extent of the offensive smell from the snow. His servant man was seen on the wharf on the 29th July, though you say he was taken sick on the 27th. The disease quickly spread to the whole neighbourhood; and particularly affected those persons in the range of stores, counting houses and sail-lofts, opposite to the Snow, covering a space of nearly 300 feet, from Starr and Pritchetts to Pine-street, in all of which there were more or less sick. About the centre of this space

the Snow lay, and the east winds which prevailed at the time, set directly from the Snow to the houses opposite. This fact is, I believe, unparalleled in the history of the introduction of a fever in this country, and clearly proves the source of the late epidemic. Mr. Tittermary, whose counting-house was near the bow of the Snow, assured me, the exhalation from her was so offensive he could scarcely bear it; and I was informed of it by many others: it even extended as far as the lower side of Pine-street wharf. So sickly were the crew of the Snow, that when she was requested by capt. Young, the harbour master, on the 5th August, to remove, one of the officers replied, he could not, from the weak state of the people, without some other assistance. They were seen continually resorting to the bow of the vessel in a weak and sickly state, and they hung a mat over or near the anchor stock to hide the offensive sight from public view. Mr. Lewis who, as mentioned above, was out of town when the Arethusa arrived, complained much of this stench, and was taken sick on the 11th August. Three men who discharged a cargo from a shallop, on the fourth side of Mr. Latimer's wharf, and two others in a flat at Pine-street, all within the extent of the smell, were seized with the fever after they left the city, which it is said proved fatal to all of them. Even after the removal of the snow to Southwark, the people continued sickly for some time.

The captain of the snow, upon my first publication concerning the stench emitted from her, acknowledged the fact of the offensive smell, but said it proceeded from five or six dead dogs which lay putrifying in the vicinity of the dock; yet he and one of his witnesses are at variance as to their situation: in fact, no person can be produced who will assert that he saw them in either of those docks, and the facts which I have stated could be proved by a sufficient number of respectable witnesses: indeed, that such a nuisance should be suffered to remain in this neighbourhood for several days together, would be a reproach to those who reside there or frequent it; this cause, therefore, could not have produced the extensive, permanent stench that was perceived: nor did it proceed from the bilge-water—an idea introduced into several of your letters, which I believe to be your own, as I have never heard it mentioned by any other person. I have lately seen Mr. B. Ahmead, and he confirms what he had mentioned to myself and others, respecting the stench from the snow Navigation. Mr. Benners, who was employed as weigh-master of this vessel's cargo, and who also complained of this stench, soon after took the prevailing disorder, of which he died—a circumstance I did not mention before.

In your letter to me you say that "the stench from the snow could not have produced the fever; because the exhalation from vegetable matters in a state of putrefaction, is laid down by the great Cullen as the cause of intermitting and remitting fevers, and are never contagious." The opinion of Dr. Cullen, however respectable, is not infallible; and is opposed by the authorities mentioned by Dr. Ruib, to prove that vegetable as well as animal effluvia will produce contagious fevers. I may also mention, that notwithstanding the opinion I have given above, it is possible there might have been a combination of both in the cargo of the snow Navigation. I am at a loss to conceive in what respects the essential component parts of vegetable and animal putrefaction differ, that they should produce different kinds of fevers.—Will the analysis of the two effluvia into their ultimate principles account for their different effects upon the human constitution? I should be glad of an answer to this query. I conceive that the point can only be determined by the "past experience" of practical physicians; and this is directly in favour of the idea (notwithstanding the opinion of Dr. Cullen) that diseases from one source of effluvia are equally contagious as from the other. To those who wish facts in proof, I must refer to the publication of Dr. Ruib on the fever of 1793 and 1794.

As a proof that the heat and stench of the hold of a vessel will produce the yellow fever, I will mention the following case; already given to the public. In the year 1793, a French East-India ship was brought into the island of Barbadoes by the British letter of marque Pilgrim. The whole island and the crews of both ships were healthy, until the hold of the Indianman was opened, when an intolerable stench arose, and was found to be occasioned by some bags of pepper, lying near the pump having rotted. Every one of the white men belonging to the ships crew were seized with the yellow fever which was very mortal; and it even affected those of the blacks. From the ship it soon spread thro' Bridgetown, with unusual malignity, and swept off several Americans there at the time. This one proof is sufficient to shew that vegetable putrefaction is capable of producing a contagious disease: Notwithstanding your positive assertion to the contrary, and the contemptuous manner in which you speak of those who differ from you in opinion.

I shall now conclude by proposing such means as will tend to guard our sea ports from the introduction of future malignant fevers.

And first, I would remark, that it is not merely the yellow fever from the West-Indies that we are to fear. We now know that yellow fever is by no means characteristic of the fever so called, and is merely an accidental symptom, occurring as often in the true plague, and in all other malignant fevers, which may be as readily imported by infected goods from Europe, as fevers from the West-Indies. As vessels from Marseilles in the summer, frequently have long passages from 80 to 100 days: as the cargoes bro't from thence and the neighbouring ports in the freights, are very liable to be damaged from the causes that operated in the case of the snow Navigation, and will consequently emit a similar offensive smell, and as this can-

cannot be discovered by any health officer, unless by discharging the cargo, I would have every vessel from these ports to unload, especially in the summer, at the Hospital, State Island; where store-houses, wharves and piers should be built for the purpose of accommodating the ships and storing the goods. The articles damaged, or supposed infected, might then be opened and aired, and the wine or other liquors on board sent up to the city. Vessels from the West-Indies, on board of which any deaths had happened, or having short passages from sickly ports, to perform a quarantine proportioned to the length of time since the death, or of the voyage: an indiscriminate quarantine as observed by our shipping, is certainly neither just nor necessary. During the performance of quarantine by any ship, a person ought to be appointed to stay on board, or a guard boat stationed high her, to prevent any communication by water with the friends of those on board from the city, or the Jersey shore. This guard boat should supply them with provision, and the officer stationed in her should be able to superintend the fumigation of the infected vessel.

As a preventive for the generation of foul air, and the damages which perishable cargoes are liable to suffer from heated air in the holds of ships, I am of opinion that machines for the ventilation of vessels are of great consequence. Wind sails, tho' useful in empty ships, or those in ballast, crowded with people, cannot set at sea in storms, especially when the hold is full, nor in port in calm weather. Machines that would afford by the motion of the ship at sea, a constant renewal of the air in the hold, or that when in port, would require but little manual labour to work them, would apply the most effectual means of preventing the introduction of malignant pestilential fevers into our commercial cities, whether those fevers were of foreign production, or of domestic origin from imported materials. I am not infeasible of the delicate situation I am now placed in, when the bare mention of my own invention, may be considered as proceeding solely from a regard to my own interest; and on the other hand my total silence on this occasion might be considered as a desertion of my own discovery made on the principle here recommended. Relying chiefly on the reports of several masters of vessels who have witnessed the operation at sea of the machine which I have invented, and which had been constructed in their vessels, I am led to believe that it will eventually produce the salutary effects which I have mentioned above, especially in ships of the usual size employed in the West-India or European trade, yet in ships of about four hundred tons burthen, or upwards, their motion at sea being much less than in smaller ships the operation of the machine will be proportionably lessened; and I am told that in such ships of which the number is small, owned in this port, it will be necessary that the number and size of the machines for ventilation should be proportioned to that of the ship wherein they are constructed; and that this may be done without much inconvenience, in the form which I now make use of; yet even in this case, it might be proper, especially in calm weather at sea, that ventilation should be effected by a little manual labour occasionally applied to work one or more of those machines, which might be accomplished in less time and with one half the labour that is necessary in any other mode of ventilating the hold of loaded ships that I have yet heard of; as a proof of this assertion, several masters of ships have informed me, that by ordering hands to work those machines only about two hours in a day, they found that flour, or other provisions might be preserved from all damage in the hold of a ship for several months in the West-Indies, and several gentlemen in this city have also witnessed the effect produced by this machine when worked in this way, in expelling the foul air from the cabin, staterooms, and the hold of the ship, and that too where the heat as well as the stench was scarce tolerable, to those who had not been accustomed to it; yet after all that I have said, if any better mode of obtaining this great desideratum can be devised, let it be adopted; and notwithstanding in your first letter to me, you attempted to ridicule my discovery, and ungenerously to insinuate, that I began to write, merely to puff off my own invention, yet all I shall say in reply, is, that every invention calculated to lessen human misery, however it may excite the envy or ridicule of some, will afford pleasure to every benevolent mind. When the plague, yellow fever or any other contagious disease arrives in a vessel, and the goods and sick persons are landed below, I would have the hospital well guarded by persons appointed for the express purpose to cut off the communication from those imprudent persons, who might wish to visit their sick friends, or from the attempts of thieves during the time the goods were exposed to the air. The hospital should be walled in, and gate keepers appointed to live in small houses at the gates for the purpose of admitting proper persons and preventing or of giving timely notice of the intrusion of strangers.

While however care is taken to prevent disorders from abroad, let us not forget that danger attends us at home. Popular prejudices, (which it must be granted is very natural) has hitherto induced most of us in America to ascribe all our epidemics in sea port towns to importation from the West-Indies; while the same natural prejudice leads the people there to deny strenuously the charge of their occasional epidemics originating among them; but to ascribe them uniformly to slave ships. But malignant diseases occur too frequently in our country, and at too great a distance from sea ports to permit us to impute them always to foreign infection. They can originate in any place and in any climate, provided the causes capable of producing them exist. The physicians of Baltimore and Norfolk have ascribed the diseases which have lately afflicted those places to the exhalations of the place; and as it is known that the yellow fever has ge-