

POSTPONED SALE.

On account of the rain on SATURDAY evening, the Sale of Notes which was then to take place, was postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchant's Coffee House. At which time and place Will be sold at Public Auction,

- 1 Note drawn by James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox, dated 9th August, 1796, due 11th October last, 1300
2 do. drawn by said James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox dated 5th ult. 1796, at 4 months date, 1 payment do. 2611 13, 1681 14, and 2681 14, amount together 8043 41
3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in 12 months' payments, do. 2693 75 each, amount together 8081 25
4 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in 12 months' payments, do. 2693 75 each, amount together 8081 25
5 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in 12 months' payments, do. 2693 75 each, amount together 8081 25

1 draft drawn by Robert Merrick 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 Merrick, dated 28th May, 1796, at 3 years 5000
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at 4 years 5000
The said drafts are secured by shares in the North America Land Company and endorsed by James Greenleaf
1 Note dated Boston, 18th May, 1795, drawn by Thomas Dawes, jun. in favour of Thomas Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1798, endorsed by Daniel Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf 6500
3 Notes, dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1794, drawn by Benjamin Halckell in favour of James Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1799, endorsed by said James Greenleaf and Nahum Fay, do. 3500 1500-1000 8000
3 do. dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable 1st Jan. 1800, one payment, do. 6200, 5000, 4 00 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.

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.
Book and Jaconet Mullins plain stripes, and Checks do. do. Tamboured do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & gentlemen's neck do. Jaconet chintz mullin for home and the West India market, Pulicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do. printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.
The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few Scotch cambricks and an assortment of mullin by the piece.
The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.
To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Office, No. 64, South Second Street. Nov. 6. 2475.

Sales of Teneriffe Wine.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, Precisely at 1 o'clock, will be sold, on Smith's wharf, above Race Street,
For approved endorsed Notes at 60 days, 75 pipes London particular Teneriffe WINE.
FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers. November 4. 2476.

Young Ladies' Academy

OF PHILADELPHIA.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the said Academy will be open on Monday, the 6th 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. Oct. 31. 2477.

Mordecai Lewis,

HAS FOR SALE.
At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock Street,
250 bales of Bengal Goods
Containing Bastas, Coffas, Gurrees, Moragungees, Tokery, Check and Stripes, Bandano Handkerchiefs, Mamooody, Calicoes
21 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 caulkers Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
156 do East India Ginger
100 cakes roll Brimstone
7 pipes Madeira Wine
57 cakes Gin
A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.
October 30. 33W3W

TO BE LET—At a moderate Rent,

The principal part of a HOUSE,
WITHIN a short distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular. Inquire at the office of this Gazette. Oct. 24. 2478.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OFFERING,
At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.
They have also for Sale,
Lithon, Teneriffe Sherry, and Port Wines, Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c. 10th mo 23d. d1w31aw3w.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PUBLIC.

When I asserted that the account of Dr. Rush's conduct in the year 1793, was false or misrepresented, I did not know or suspect Dr. Currie to be the author of it. I have never felt the least unkindness to this gentleman, nor am I actuated by resentment in thus publicly refuting his assertions. My motives in the present undertaking are a regard to truth, and gratitude to my much respected friend and preceptor in medicine, whose character has been most unworthily traduced in the publication alluded to.

Dr. Currie's first charge against Dr. Rush, is as follows:—
"Information respecting Dr. Rush's conduct and transactions during the prevalence of the malignant fever of 1793—Communicated by one of the members of the college of physicians.

"Dr. Rush having tried the effects of mercurial purges which he acknowledged to the college of physicians on the 26th of August, had been recommended to him by Doctors Hodge and Carlon, the latter of whom had experienced their good effects upon himself on a former occasion, in a dose containing 20 grains of calomel, made trial of them, and was so highly pleased with them, that he assumed the credit of the discovery, though they had been frequently employed, both by the East and West-India physicians long before 1793, as may be seen in the publications of Lind, Blaney, Clark, Balfour and others."

To this I answer, that Dr. Rush began the treatment of the yellow fever by means of purges of calomel and salts—and bleeding. These were effectual in the cases of Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Leaming, and Mr. Palmer, to whom Dr. R. was called on the 6th 7th and 14th of August. Finding them ineffectual in some subsequent cases, he had recourse to bark, wine, and other tonic remedies recommended by Dr. Stevens. These proving alike unsuccessful he retreated to the remedies he had begun with, but in a more powerful form. I shall here give the doctor's account of the change in his practice from his history of the yellow fever in 1793.

"I suspected that my want of success in discharging this bile, in several of the cases in which I attempted the cure by purging, was owing to the feebleness of my purges. I had been in the habit of occasionally purging with calomel in bilious and inflammatory fevers, and had recommended the practice the year before in my lectures, not only from my own experience, but upon the authority of Dr. Clark. I had moreover, other precedents for its use in the practice of Sir John Pringle, Dr. Cleghorn, and Dr. Balfour, in diseases of the same class with the yellow fever. But these were not all my vouchers for the safety, and efficacy of calomel. In my attendance upon the military hospitals during the late war, I had seen it given combined with jalap in the bilious fever by Dr. Thomas Young, a senior surgeon in the hospitals. His usual dose was ten grains of each of them. This was given once or twice a day, until it procured large evacuations from the bowels. For a while I remonstrated with the Doctor against this purge, as being disproportioned to the violence and danger of the fever; but I was soon satisfied that it was as safe as cremor tartar, or glauber's salts. It was adopted by several of the surgeons of the hospital, and was universally known, and sometimes prescribed, by the simple name of ten and ten. This mode of giving calomel occurred to me in preference to any other. The jalap appeared to be a necessary addition to it, in order to quicken its passage through the bowels; for calomel is slow in its operation, more especially when it is given in large doses. I resolved after mature deliberation, to prescribe this purge. Finding ten grains of jalap insufficient to carry the calomel through the bowels, in the rapid manner I wished, I added fifteen grains of the former, to ten of the latter; but even this dose was slow, and uncertain in its operation. I then issued three doses, each consisting of fifteen grains of jalap, and ten of calomel; one to be given every six hours until they procured four or five large evacuations. The effects of this powder, not only answered, but far exceeded my expectations. It perfectly cured four out of the first five patients to whom I gave it, notwithstanding some of them were advanced several days in the disorder."

My notes taken from Dr. Rush's public lectures in the university, and from his private lectures to his pupils in the winter of 1792—and early in the summer of 1793, bear testimony to the truth of the above relation as far as it alludes to the exhibition of strong mercurial purges in the bilious fever. These notes are open to the inspection of such gentlemen as may wish to see them. In a consultation which Dr. Rush attended with Dr. Hodge and Dr. Foulke, in the case of Mrs. Le Maigre, on the 19th of August, the day before she died, Dr. Hodge mentioned that Dr. Carlon had taken a scruple of calomel, by advice of the late Dr. William Smith, in a gouty complaint, with great advantage. Dr. Smith had learned the safety and use of large dose of calomel from Dr. T. Young, in the hospitals, during the late war, where he served at the same time with Dr. Rush. The prescription, of course, could not be new to Dr. Rush, although it probably might be so to Dr. Hodge. It was by reasoning upon the disease that Dr. R. determined to combat it with the medicine of Dr. Young. After he had used it with success, he communicated an account of it on the 3d of September (and not on the 26th of August, as Dr. Currie has asserted) to the college of physicians, and urged, as a reason for their adopting it, that upon mentioning the remedy to Drs. McIlvaine, Griffiths, Hodge and Carlon, he had been happy to find, they had all been in the use of calomel as well as himself; but none of them had used it combined with jalap—agreeably to Dr. Young's prescription;—none of them had used it in large and repeated doses, so as to excite a salivation, as well as to discharge the morbid contents of the bowels. In the use of calomel, to excite a salivation, Dr. Rush stood alone. Much of the abuse he then experienced was for this mode of using it. The good effects of thus diverting the disease from the vital parts, by exciting a new action in the throat and mouth, have been so obvious, that this mode of curing the yellow fever, has been adopted by all the physicians in Philadelphia; even by those who, like Dr. Currie, reprobated it in the fevered terms in 1793. It is true Dr. Chisholm, in the West, and Dr. Wade in the East Indies, adopted a similar mode of treating malignant fevers in the year 1793. But of this Dr. R. could have no knowledge, as appears by the honorable testimony which Dr. Chisholm bears to the practice of Dr. R. in the following words:—
"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 pebrilential fever, which so fatally 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." &c.—See p. 275, 6.

It may not be amiss to add here, that in no stage of the disease did Dr. Hodge salivate his patients in 1793; that he continued to employ bark and wine with his moderate doses of calomel, and that he was one of the most inveterate enemies of Dr. R's practice. I shall ask too—why, if Dr. H. discovered the use of calomel, was Dr. Rush loaded with such insult and abuse as he experienced?—And why did not Dr. Hodge, at that time step forward to share in the abuse to which Dr. Rush had exposed himself? If Dr. Currie had refreshed his memory by reading his first pamphlet on the yellow fever, before he sat down to vilify Dr. R. he would have found an acknowledgment of his having derived the use of calomel—not from Dr. Hodge—but from one of the authors to whom Dr. Rush has expressed his obligations, viz. Dr. Clarke. 'Tis strange! that Dr. Currie should profit by his reading, and not allow the same privilege to Dr. Rush!

Dr. Currie proceeds by asserting, "He appears to have read Dr. Moseley's directions for treating the yellow fever of the West Indies, about the 10th of September for the first time. In that treatise very profuse and frequent bleeding is recommended, from a persuasion that the disease was always attended with inflammatory symptoms in the beginning, which in that climate was probably the case, as the subjects that came under Moseley's care were strong, vigorous, plethoric English sailors." The insinuation which Dr. Currie has made that Dr. R. had read Dr. Moseley for the first time about the 10th of September, is unfounded and malevolent. Dr. R. was possessed of Dr. M's book long before the disease appeared in Philadelphia;—he was minutely acquainted with it, and had always considered him as an author of too great respectability and merit, not to put it into the hands of his students among the first works upon acute and tropical diseases. His practice of bleeding was in part derived from this excellent author. It is true he did not bleed generally in the month of August, or in the beginning of September. The disease during the hot weather, consisted, in the West Indies, of but one or two paroxysms, and yielded to one or two copious purges. After the weather became cool, the fever protracted itself into three, four, and five paroxysms, and then it became necessary to combat it with the lancet as well as with purging medicines. The extraordinary success of strong mercurial purges in this fever during the hot weather, will not surprise those who are familiar with the West India practice. Mr. Brier tells us that in a warm latitude, on board the Busbridge Indiaman, he lost but three out of 250 patients whom he treated with mercurial purges only, without bloodletting. Dr. Pennington declared on his death-bed, that of 48 patients to whom he had given the mercurial purges (without bleeding) he had lost none. He declared further, that he had saved no one to whom he had given bark and wine. I do not hesitate to vouch for the truth of Dr. Rush's assertion, in his letter to Dr. Rodgers, respecting the success of his practice in the early stage of the disease, after he had adopted the depleting remedies. It was my happiness to witness and share in the triumph which those remedies produced over that formidable disorder. The diminution of his success after his sickness, was owing to causes which have been explained at full length in his treatise on the yellow fever of 1793. The chief cause, I well remember, was the publications against those remedies; and of those publications, such as came from the pen of Dr. Currie had the most mischievous effects.

Dr. Currie has asserted, in language not very consistent with that of a person who wished "to bring to an issue the question, so interesting to the community, relative to the most successful method of treating the malignant fever which has infested and occasioned such deplorable mortality in differ-

ent sea-port towns of America, since the year 1793," that "The Doctor here remembered to forget the information he formerly acknowledged he had received from Doctors Hodge and Carlon, respecting the efficacy of mercurial purges in bilious cases. He also remembered to forget, having seen the good effects produced by bleeding a fat cook in Water-street, the day after he had threatened to prosecute Dr. Barowell for a delinquency upon the life of Mrs. Rofs in Walnut-street, because he bled her in the very same kind of fever that he now applauds it in, and employs as a cordial and anodyne, and in desperate cases, to make the patient die easy. He also remembered to forget to mention, that he adopted his sanguinary mode not from Draco but from Moseley, who was a mere empiric that practised in Jamaica some years ago." In the hot weather, Dr. Rush considered bleeding as unnecessary. He had cured hundreds without it. Dr. Barowell had visited Mrs. Rofs at this time without Dr. Rush's knowledge, on the 4th or 5th day of her disease, and had bled her beyond that time in which it is common to begin the use of that remedy. She died soon afterwards. It is possible, that had she been bled at an earlier period, she might have recovered, as the disease was then tending, from a change in the weather, to more than one or two paroxysms. Dr. Rush complained of Dr. Barowell's conduct, and threatened, if he again interfered with his practice, to complain of him to the Mayor of the city. The latter part of this paragraph I shall notice hereafter.

In Dr. Currie's quotation of Dr. Rush's directions to the citizens of Philadelphia, he has introduced the word his instead of the, alluding to the remedies he employed. I shall introduce the first part of the directions as Dr. C. has given them, and request those who are anxious to see how different they are from the original, to refer either to the Federal Gazette, or to page 227 of Dr. Rush's treatise on the yellow fever.

"On the 12th September he published in the Federal Gazette the following directions to the citizens:—
"Dr. Rush, regretting that he is unable to comply with all the calls of his fellow-citizens indisposed with the prevailing fever, recommends to them to take his mercurial purges, which may now be had with suitable directions at most of the apothecaries, and to lose 10 or 12 ounces of blood as soon as convenient after taking the purges," &c.

"How far the assertions contained in the address correspond with facts, let the obituary of that month determine, and the deaths in his own family."

This perversion in the use of a word strongly indicates Dr. Currie's disingenuity. In no one instance, and at no time did Dr. Rush call them his remedies. He constantly ascribed them to Dr. Young, Dr. Moseley, Dr. Balfour and Dr. Clarke; and as far as they related to purging and bleeding without mercury, he ascribed them with equal modesty to Dr. Hillary, Mitchell and others.

In Dr. Currie's attempt to refute the account of Dr. Rush's success, he mentions "the obituary of that month and the deaths in his own family." I shall hereafter notice the first part and shew that Dr. Currie ought to have been the last person in the world to mention any thing in allusion to the mortality of that period. As to the 2d part, all I have to say is—that considering the labor, distress, want of sleep, and constant infection from crowds of sick people, to which Dr. Rush's family was exposed; it was more extraordinary that any of them survived, than that any of them died of the disease. Let any one consult the narrative which Dr. R. has given at the close of his 3d volume, and they must be convinced as one of the truth of this observation. In replying to this paragraph, I am disposed to ask whether Dr. Currie be a human being, and whether he has ever felt the ties of brother or friend? If he meant to wound Dr. Rush by reminding him of the loss of a most beloved sister, who gave her life to save his, and of the death of his amiable pupils, he has been fully gratified. I have witnessed the silence and indifference with which Dr. Rush has treated all the calumnies which have lately been published against him; but the cruel shaft which reminded him of his deep afflictions in 1793, did not fall like many others blunted to the ground. This reached his heart! Enjoy then Dr. Currie, I repeat it again, enjoy the misery you have inflicted by that mercilefs stroke! But may you never experience any thing like it.

Dr. Currie proceeds as follows in his abuse of Dr. Rush.
"Immediately after one of his addresses to the citizens, the following advertisements were published at his request in all the newspapers.

"Dr. Rush's celebrated mercurial purging and sweating powders for preventing and curing the prevailing putrid fever, may be had carefully prepared, with proper directions at Betton and Harrison's, No. 10, South Second Street.
Dr. Rush's mercurial sweating purge for the yellow fever, may be had carefully prepared with the doctor's directions, and sold by William Delany, druggist and chemist, &c.

Dr. Rush's mercurial sweating powder for the yellow fever, with printed directions, prepared and sold by permission, by Goldthwait and Baldwin, chemists and druggists, &c."

By this assertion which is most unequivocally false, it would seem that Dr. Currie wishes to make it appear that Dr. R. participated in the gains of the apothecaries, who prepared and sold those remedies. 'Tis evident this must be the motive, as otherwise the advertisements are certainly by no means censurable. Be that as it may, I shall refer to Dr. Rush's 2d vol. p. 204, 5, where he speaks of his inability to comply with the demands for those powders; notwithstanding he had the assistance of 5 pupils, together with his mother, sister, and two

other persons. This then was the reason of his furnishing the apothecaries with the recipe and directions, with the benevolent wish of rendering them more extensively useful to his suffering fellow-citizens. Whilst those men were daily making immense sums by the sale of those powders, Dr. R. received but one dollar and an half, which was given to one of his pupils by some strangers who called for them. Many pounds of Jalap and Calomel were issued from his shop, and by far the greatest part was given to the poor.

Dr. Currie has asserted, that Dr. Rush assumed the "discovery" of the use of calomel and bloodletting in the yellow fever. From what has been said, it appears that no such honor was ever claimed by Dr. Rush. He introduced them only into practice in Philadelphia. All his publications both in the newspapers in 1793, and in his treatises on the yellow fever, hold forth no other idea. The reader may be satisfied of the truth of this assertion by consulting the Federal Gazette of 1793, of September 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19, and every part of Dr. Rush's works where those remedies are mentioned.

I cannot help noticing here the inconsistency into which Dr. Currie has been betrayed by his want of memory. In one of his publications in the Federal Gazette of the 20th September, 1793, he ascribes the depleting practice to Dr. Rush; and at the same time reprobates it as "being certain death" in the yellow fever. In his preface to his 2d pamphlet, he ascribes it to the college of physicians. These are his words:—
"He (meaning himself) however does not pretend to have been the improver of the treatment, of the discoverer of the means most effectual in the cure, which is recommended in the following pages. On the contrary, he believes they were adapted from the joint deliberations of the college of physicians." In the publication now under consideration, he ascribes it to Dr. Hodge and others. To which of these publications shall we now give credit?

JOHN REDMAN COXE. [To be continued.]

TRANSLATED

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE JOURNAL GENERAL DE FRANCE, PRINTED AT PARIS—July 22, 1797.

Remarkable resemblances between the tyrants of '93 and the emperor Caracalla.
"Caracalla at first held, conjointly with his brother, the reins of the Roman empire; their souls were equally ferocious. Jealousy of power delayed not to divide them. Geta was immolated. Paterfamilias shut its eyes on his vices, seeing him only as a victim; but history observes that if he had anticipated his brother, the world would not thereby have been less unhappy."

Who overturned Robespierre? His ancient friends, the accomplices of all his crimes. Why did they bring him to the scaffold? To reign in his place? Why were there among the men who figured in the march of thermidorian justice, so many who entered, and who enter every day the ranks of Babeuf? Because they perceived that justice excluded the ambitious, and that having no other title to public confidence than ambition and crimes, it was their interest to exclude and proscribe virtue.

"The crime of Caracalla, says history, did not remain unpunished; neither pleasures nor flattery could rid him from the rendering remorse of a guilty conscience: the stern countenance of his father, and the bloody ghost of Geta, would often present themselves to his troubled imagination; but his remorse only prompted him to exterminate every thing that could recall his crime and the remembrance of his assassinated brother."

How many terrible applications could we not make here? but our readers will easily supply them.

"Caracalla put to death twenty thousand persons of both sexes, under the vague pretence that they had been friends to Geta; it was sufficient to have had the least connection with him, to weep for his death, even to pronounce his name, to be guilty of high treason."

Thus our revolutionary tyrants put to death every one who had any relation, either with the proscribed of the ancient government, or with the proscribed of the 31st May.

"Caracalla for a very slight offence, condemned to death the inhabitants, generally, of Alexandria, in Egypt; stationed in a secure place in the temple of Serapis, he ordered and beheld with a barbarous pleasure, the massacre of many men, citizens and foreigners, without paying any regard to the number of these unfortunates, or the nature of their offence."

Unhappy cities of Lyons, of Bedouin, and of Toulon! this is without doubt, the model which your demolishers and assassins had before their eyes. More barbarous even than Caracalla, they are not contented to drink the blood of your inhabitants, they have destroyed your edifices and your finest monuments.

"Caracalla carried his fury throughout the empire. Each province became in its turn the theatre of his rapines and his cruelties."

We wish that the limits of this paper would permit us to present to our readers the picture of the bloody marches of this monster, they would find in it the history of our proconsuls.

"Calumny was the favorite weapon of Caracalla."

But however able he was in managing it, if he was to come to life again, he would with pleasure take lessons from Poulitier and his friends.

"Caracalla declared war against the whole world. Is it not what we have done, is it not what we will do in France?
"He incessantly repeated that a sovereign ought to assure himself of the affection of his soldiers, and count the rest of his subjects for nothing."