

TO THE PUBLIC.

Continued from Monday's Gazette. Dr. Currie in his "Information respecting Dr. Rush's conduct" &c. proceeds in the following manner:—

"Those acquainted with the causes and laws of contagion thought him insane.

"At other times he promised a removal of the infectious effluvia, with which he ascribed the whole atmosphere was loaded, as soon as a heavy rain should fall. An opinion as groundless as any that ever was generated in a whimsical brain."

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Clarkson, then mayor of the city, to the mayor of the city of New-York, is a proof that Dr. Rush was not mistaken in his prediction of the effects of rain in checking the fever of 1793.

"The refreshing rain which fell the day before yesterday, though light, and the cool weather which hath succeeded, appear to have given a check to the prevalence of the disorder; of this we have satisfactory proof; as well in the decrease of the funerals, as in the applications for removal to the hospital."

There was no risk in this prediction.—Instances of the similar effects of rain upon bilious fevers are to be met with in many of the writers upon epidemics. Even Dr. Currie has subscribed to it, as the following extract from his history of the diseases of the United States will shew.—See p. 105.—

"Fewer diseases prevail in Autumn, when the ground is frequently refreshed by showers, and the ponds are replenished with water, than in dry ones." We also see the same idea held out in page 64. of his 2d pamphlet on the Synochus Interoides—"Nor does it (says he, meaning this fever) agree in its effect with the miasmata, which arise from putrifying substances, or from a marshy soil in any one circumstance, except being extinguished by cold and frost, and perhaps rainy weather."

In a late letter also to Dr. Latimer, he has asserted the same. It appears from these quotations, that Dr. Currie's brain is not only whimsical, but versatile too, and that in a very high degree.

The next charge against Dr. Rush by Dr. C. is as follows.

"In speaking of his exploits in a letter addressed to Dr. Rodgers, dated October 3d, after accusing most of the physicians of the city of ignorance and obtuseness, he adds, 'by means of the remedies before mentioned, I think I have been the unworthy instrument in the hands of a kind providence of recovering more than 99 out of a 100 of my patients before my late indisposition from the want of bleeding and purging. Since the 10th of September, I have found bleeding in addition to the mercurial purges necessary in 19 cases out of 20. At first I found the loss of 10 or 12 ounces sufficient to subdue the pulse, but I have been obliged gradually as the season advanced to increase the quantity to 60, 70 and 80 ounces."

"So much was the doctor about this period possessed with the notion that he was the only man of common sense existing, that he not only refused to consult with any of his former pupils who submitted to obey his dictates, that he rudely intruded his advice upon other people's patients; he also appointed two illiterate negro men and sent them into all the alleys and bye-places in the city, with orders to bleed and give his sweating purges as he empirically called them, to all they should find sick without regard to age, sex or constitution. And bloody and dirty work they made among the poor miserable creatures that fell in their way."

As a reply to this refusal to consult with Dr. C. and the other physicians who gave bark and wine in the yellow fever, I beg leave to give Dr. R's own reasons for it, in his own words.—(from p. 359. of his Essay on the yellow fever.)—"One thing in my conduct towards these gentlemen may require justification; and that is, my refusing to consult with them. A Mahometan and a Jew might as well attempt to worship the Supreme Being in the same temple, and through the medium of the same ceremonies, as two physicians of opposite principles and practice, attempt to confer about the life of the same patient. What is done in consequence of such negotiations (for they are not consultations) is the ineffectual result of neutralized opinions; and wherever they take place, would be considered as the effect of a criminal compact between physicians, to assent to the property of their patients, by a shameful prostitution of the dictates of their consciences. Besides I early discovered that it was impossible for me by any reasonings, to change the practice of some of my brethren. Humanity was therefore on the side of leaving them to themselves."

Dr. Currie's charge against the two worthy black men, Abalom Jones and Richard Allen, is fully refuted by their great success in curing the fever after most of the physicians were confined by it. It is true, these men like Dr. C. had not the advantage of a regular university education; but like the Dr. they were capable of following the instructions of Dr. Rush. The treatment of the disease by depleting remedies was simple and intelligible to common capacities. Hundreds cured themselves by means of bleeding and purging, who could not have the benefit of being attended by a physician.

Let us next see how much truth there is in the following assertions.

"The contemplation of his own self-created consequence, the hurry of business, the novelty and solemn aspect of the surrounding scenes, had certainly a very extraordinary effect upon his imagination and impaired his judgment."

"I knew several that he terrified into chilly fits, some into relapses, and some into convulsions, by stopping them in the street and declaring they had the fever.—You've got it! you've got it! was his usual salutation upon seeing any one with a pale countenance. I have been assured that he pronounced to Dr. Glentworth, that he would be a dead man if he would not submit to more bleeding; after he had reduced him almost to death's door by the violence of his remedies." Two other physicians being called in, thought otherwise, and the Doctor recovered without any more loss of the vital fluid, notwithstanding this alarming and positive prognostication.

"His pronouncing Mr. Michael Connor to be infected with the yellow fever, when just recovered from the ague and fever, occasioned a relapse.—The same gentleman ascribes the loss of his amiable daughter to the drastic operation of his mercurial purges."

"When applied to by Mr. Chancellor to visit a patient with Dr. Hodge, he advised him to dismiss Dr. H. for he was a bark and wine Doctor, and would do him more harm than good."

"If you will not submit to my voice, says he, settle your affairs, for you have a drop of the brain, and will soon be a dead man."

Why has not Dr. C. given one instance of this "extraordinary effect upon his (Dr. Rush's) imagination" and of the impaired state of his judgment? He undoubtedly would have done it had it been in his power.

As to the assertion of "you've got it! you've got it! I remark, that after the 10th of September, Dr. Rush believed, and events proved him to be right, that we had no other disease in the city but the yellow fever, it was of the greatest consequence to inculcate this opinion, as it led the sick early to apply for medical aid, and physicians to an early use of the proper remedies for this predominant disease. Dr. Rush's efforts to enforce this idea, were rendered more necessary, by the following false and most absurd publication by Dr. Currie of September 17th in the Federal Gazette of Sept. 20th, 1793, and which he himself in the short space of 15 days contradicted most unequivocally; and was obliged to submit his judgment in this instance to that of the man whom he had opposed so short a time before.

"Mr. Brown, it affords me particular satisfaction, that I now have it in my power to inform my fellow citizens, that the progress of the infectious fever has greatly abated, and that with a little longer perseverance in avoiding intercourse with the infected, as far as humanity will permit, paying at the same time proper attention to fumigating and ventilating the houses, clothing, and utensils from whence the sick have been removed, or where they have been confined, the infection which has proved so mortal will most certainly be entirely eradicated in a few days. The best method for effecting this, is contained in a late publication by the learned Dr. Ruffel."

"I have made the strictest enquiry respecting the number at present confined by the genuine yellow fever, and am convinced that it does not exceed 40 or 50 in the whole city."

"There is, however, another formidable disease prevalent, by which, I have reason to believe, there are above a thousand ill at this time."

"The disease I mean is the common remittent or fall fever. This fever, however, is not infectious."

"When the remittent fever attacks persons not fully recovered from the effects of the influenza, (which is also still prevalent here) it occasions a violent determination of the blood to the head, accompanied with acute pain, a redness of the eyes, with a faint tinge of yellow—the pulse is quick and the skin hot. This is the disease which is so much under the power of blood-letting and purging; and is as different from the infectious, or genuine yellow fever, as the sun is from the moon, or light from darkness."

"In the fall fever, which succeeds the influenza, the eye is brightly, though red, the face turgid and flushed;—whereas, in the genuine yellow fever, the eye is dull and inanimate, and suffused with a dusky brown, the face pale, shrunk, and cadaverous, almost from the first attack. It is in the remittent fever, with the violent affection of the head, that the mode of treatment advised by Dr. Rush can only be proper; and not in the infectious or yellow fever. On the contrary, in the yellow fever, it cannot fail of being certain death. In the yellow fever, the means recommended by Dr. Kuhn and Dr. Stevens, are the most effectual, and the only ones that can be relied on, with such a variation as circumstances, and the period of the disease may indicate."

"It is in the fall fever, circumstanced as already described, that there is safety in visiting and attending the sick, because this fever is not contagious. Can there be the same safety in visiting patients confined with the genuine yellow fever, which made its appearance in Water-street the third of August last?—Let those judges who have had opportunities of seeing its ravages! Is that fever, in which the bond of union is immediately dissolved between the solids and fluids, and where the purple current issues from every pore, the same as that for which Dr. Rush directs bleeding and purging? and can there be safety in visiting persons so affected? Have we all got the contagion of the yellow fever in our bodies, only waiting for some exciting cause to put it into action? By no means. The diseases which Dr. Rush calls the yellow fever, and of which Dr. P. says he has cured such numbers by the new method, is only the fall fever, operating on persons who have been previously affected by the influenza."

"It is time the veil should be withdrawn from your eyes, my fellow citizens!"

WM. CURRIE.

Sept. 17th, 1793."

The following is his own act of self-refutation:

October 2d, 1793.

"All the physicians engaged in practice at present in the city, agree with Dr. Rush that blood-letting and copious purging are requisite in the cure of the prevailing epidemic, in every case where inflammatory symptoms are evident, and that the dispute hitherto has been about the name of the disease, rather than the proper mode of treatment."

W. CURRIE."

The effects of this first publication will long be remembered and deplored by the citizens of Philadelphia. It contributed very much to increase the mortality of the fever. To obviate its destructive influence upon the citizens, Dr. Rush took pains in his intercourse with the sick, to impress upon them that they could have no other disease than the prevailing epidemic, by which means he produced an immediate application for medical advice, and thereby saved many lives. Dr. Rush early discovered further, a difference between a passive and an active state of the disease: He perceived that it was possible for the contagion to exist in a quiescent state in the system, and to pass out of it without doing any harm, provided the person thus affected, avoided what he called the exciting causes of the disease, such as fatigue, heat, cold, intemperance and the like. The signs of the presence of the contagion in the body were, a red eye, a fallow (not a pale) face, as Dr. C. asserts,—a quick and full pulse, a want of sleep or night sweats.—When these symptoms occurred, Dr. Rush never failed to warn his fellow-citizens of their danger, and to advise them to avoid the causes that might excite the disease into action. By these means I am sure he prevented the disease in many people. Those who know Dr. Rush, will not believe that he ever obtruded his advice upon any body in a manner that was either rude or alarming; and those who attend to these remarks upon Dr. Currie's publication, will not hesitate in disbelieving that Dr. Rush terrified a single person into relapses or convulsions."

I cannot help adding here, that by pursuing the above humane and rational practice of Dr. Rush, in 1793, Dr. Caldwell has assured me that he has good reason to believe that he has saved many lives, and prevented the formation of the disease in many instances during the prevalence of our late epidemic."

JOHN REDMAN COXE. (To be continued.)

Those who read this publication will please to attend particularly to the pieces written by Dr. Currie.—Their application will appear to-morrow.

From the (Philadelphia) FEDERAL GAZETTE. Miffes, Yards & Brews.

Amidst that unfortunate variety of opinions concerning the nature and the best mode of treating the late prevailing fever, I trust I also have a right, after an extensive and successful practice of forty or five years on this continent, to offer mine. I take the liberty, therefore, without seeming to incur the imputation of vanity, to state a few facts, the result of my personal observation and experience."

From the 25th day of July to the 23d of October, I have had under my care sixty-seven patients (exclusive of several poor persons, whose names are not on my books) many of whom were afflicted with the existing diseases of the season, or the prevailing fevers—there were also some cases of dysenteries or fluxes. Out of the whole number I lost but two. One of these had the black vomiting some days before I was called in: the other when convalescing, was, by an uncommon and unexpected change of weather, from extreme heat to unseasonable cold, seized with an ague; and, as he lay in a garret, and the north side of the house was very open, and moreover the family residing in the lower part entirely out of hearing, I cannot harbor a doubt, that he died for want of some warm covering. For, agreeably to my directions previously to the sudden change in the air, he laid only under a single sheet and light counterpane."

Though I do not pretend to deny that venesection, when managed with prudence and caution, may sometimes be necessary, yet I am free to declare, that in not one of these sixty-seven cases, did I ever use the lancet; and I am bold to assert, for I have strong reasons to believe (from some circumstances which have fallen within my own knowledge) that not a few have died the victims of too frequent and too copious blood-letting.—It may be, likewise, not improper to remark, that I administered Mercury and Colomel very sparingly, having noticed many and great inconveniences from too liberal a use of it, such as violent griping, tenesmus, salivation, and other disagreeable and painful concomitants; and I found the milder cathartics to answer every good purpose, without exhausting the strength and spirits of the subject."

As to a putrid or real malignant fever, according to the idea I have of one (and I run but little risk of contradiction when I say that) I have seen, if not more, at least as much of it as any other practitioner on the continent) I discovered no such thing in the early stages of the disorder. That the cases were bilious at first, and afterwards, from mismanagement and a multiplicity of other causes, put on the putrid type. I intend, shortly, if it please Providence to spare my health and preserve my life, to substantiate by proofs which cannot fail, I think, of satisfying and convincing every one not blinded by ignorance, or enslaved by system and bigotry: at the same time, I shall take the occasion also of recommending such means of prevention and cure, as will in my opinion, if adopted, save in future, under the blessing of God, the lives of many of my fellow-creatures."

In the mean while should any respectable gentleman of the faculty think it worth their while to enquire my particular mode of treatment, pursued through the different stages of the disorder, it will upon application, with pleasure, be communicated to them, by HENRY STEVENSON.

The Medical Lectures

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

October 14. 234WAY.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING buffed for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his printing establishment of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, containing the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 234WAY.

PARIS, September 12. The Executive Directory to the Citizens of Paris.

Citizens, "Royalty has just threatened the constitution by a new attack. After having for a whole year shaken by their dark manœuvres all the foundations of the Republic, they thought that they were sufficiently powerful to consummate its destruction. They thought themselves sufficiently protected to venture to aim its first attack against the supreme depositories of the Executive Directory.—Arms were daily distributed to the conspirators; and all Paris knows that one of the distributors was arrested with a great number of bonds, upon which he had already delivered a great number of firelocks. Cards stamped Legislative Body, and marked with an R, were circulated in order to serve as rallying signs to the conspirators, charged with the office of massacring the Directory and the deputies faithful to the cause of the people."

"A great number of emigrants, cut-throats of Lyons, and brigands of La Vendee, attracted hither by the intrigues of royalism, and the tender interest publicly lavished upon them without fear, attacked the posts which surrounded the executive directory; but the vigilance of the government, and the chiefs of the armed force, frustrated their criminal efforts."

"The executive directory is about to lay before the nation the authentic documents which it has collected concerning the manœuvres of the Royalists. You will shudder with horror, citizens, at the plots entered into against the safety of every one of you, against your property, against your dearest rights, against your most sacred possessions and you may calculate the extent of the calamities from which in future you can alone be preserved by the maintenance of the constitution."

So many triumphs had already crowned the establishment of this constitution. Your generals and your intrepid defenders had surrounded it with their immortal trophies. At the fame of their victories, agriculture and commerce resumed their activity, public credit by degrees recovered, confidence and security began to spring up in every heart, and this is the moment which has been pitched upon to re-ignite your animosities, to propagate superstition, to reorganize the power of fanaticism, to sow doubt and alarms in every breast by opening new avenues for the return of emigrants, to shake the guarantee of public contracts: to give the signal of civil war, and to retard by the hopes with which foreign nations were inspired, the so much wished conclusion of peace with our external foes, honourable & solid, worthy of the triumphs of the French people and of their generosity. No, you will not lose the fruits of your long sacrifices, you will rise indignantly against those base emigrants, the authors of our calamities, of all our agitations, of all our sufferings. You will arm yourselves to stop their designs, and to defend against their attacks your persons, your property and your rights. But beware of agitations. Do not disgrace the most glorious of causes by the excesses of an anarchy justly abhorred. Respect property. Let not an ill directed patriotic impulse throw you into a fatal confusion. Obey no voice but that of the avowed chiefs appointed by the government. Rely upon the vigilance of your magistrates and upon the exertions of your legislators, who have remained faithful to the cause of the people. Patriotism will resume all its energy, the constitution all its glory, and every citizen will enjoy, in their fullest extent, liberty, happiness, and tranquillity."

Message of the Directory to the Councils, dated 19 Fructidor, Sept. 5.

Citizens Representatives, "The 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4) is defined to be the salvation both of the republic and of yourselves. The people expect this. You witnessed yesterday their tranquillity and their joy. This day is the 9th Fructidor (Sept. 5) and the people ask of you where the republic is, and what you have done for its consolidation! The eye of the country, citizens representatives, looks towards you. The moment is decisive; if you allow it to pass by, if you hesitate on the measures that are to be taken, if you put off your decision for a moment, all will be lost, both you and the republic. The conspirators have been on the watch. Your silence has given them courage and audacity; they are intriguing as before, and are misleading public opinion by infamous libels. The journalsists of Blanckenbourg and London continue to disseminate their poison. The conspirators do not attempt to conceal the fact, that their plot extends to the legislative body itself. They already speak of punishing the republicans for the commencement of the triumph they think they have obtained."

Is it possible to hesitate still, as to the measure of purging the soil of the very few known and avowed chiefs of these royal conspirators, who wait for the convenient opportunity to destroy the republic, and to devour you yourselves? You are at the brink of the volcano! It is about to swallow you up; you may close it; and can you hesitate? To-morrow it will be too late. The least hesitation is the death of the republic. You will be told of principles, formalities will be referred to, excuses will be invented; delays will be called for, time will be granted, and the constitution will be assassinated; under pretext of keeping within its limits. This commiseration, inspired in favor of certain men, to what will it lead you? To see these very men take out of your hands the thread of their criminal conspiracies, and collect in your bosom the horrible firebrands of civil war, to set fire to the country. What a misconceived pity, what a fatal sentiment, what limited views would, in that case, draw the attention of the councils towards a few men, between whose fate and that of the republic they would hesitate."

The executive directory has applied itself to point out to you the means of saving France, but it has to expect that you will avail yourselves of them. The directory has felt a persuasion that you are sincerely attached to liberty, and the republic, and that the consequences of this first liberty ought not to terrify you. It lays them before you; and is obliged to tell you that you are placed in an unprecedented predicament, and that ordinary rules cannot apply to an extraordinary case, unless you are desirous to surrender yourselves to your enemies. If the friends of kings find friends among you; if you have met with predecessors in you; if you wait an instant, the safety of France will be departed of; the constitution will cease to be in force; and the patriots may be told, that the hour of royalty is proclaimed throughout the republic."

First Declaration.

CITIZENS,

"I do not dissemble that, in beginning this written detail, I am about to put into your hands that of my own condemnation. But although I am far from being insensible to my own personal interest, I am so fully persuaded that it is a far different motive which has determined you to take a step very difficult to be misinterpreted, which I shall not hesitate to undertake, although I had not to encourage me the engagement which you have contracted."

Many attempts have been made since the revolution to restore the throne; all of them have failed, but most of them have cost the lives of a great number of men of

Put if, as the executive directory is fully persuaded, this terrible idea afflicts and strikes you, appreciate the value of the moment and embrace it; be the deliverers of your country, and lay the eternal foundation of its happiness and glory. (Signed) L. M. REVELIERENS, President. LAOARNE, Secretary."

NEW-YORK, November 7.

It seems that citizen Ramel, commandant of the guard of the French legislative body, addressed a letter to the councils of elders and 500, assuring them of their safety, and of the attachment of the grenadiers to the duties incumbent on them: But, lo! when general Moulin advanced with his two cannon against the hall, these same faithful defenders of the legislature, these patriot grenadiers, not only deserted their colours, but joined the assailants, delivered up their own commander Ramel, aided in arresting the devoted members, and exhibited one additional proof, that no reliance can be placed upon hiring mercenaries in the trying hour of danger and dismay. The consequence was the seizure of the brave Pichegru, and such of his virtuous colleagues, as, by their firmness in resisting the maugred tyrants, had become obnoxious to their resentment, and objects destined to be immolated at the shrine of personal and party animosity!

What freedom can exist in a country where the legislature is daily subject to the parritch violence of a sanguinary faction?—Opinion should be free as air—No man should be liable to be seized, imprisoned and banished, for expressing his sentiments—where the possibility of this exists, all liberty is utterly lost.—What would be said, if the democratic faction in Congress had wheeled a body of the Philadelphia militia into their measures, seized the advocates for the British treaty, imprisoned and banished them—Said! why, the Jacobins would not certainly have approved it—but the friends of rational liberty—the cool—reflecting part of the public—the men to be depended on, would have stood aghast!—Their first sensations would have been those of surprise and astonishment—but the monsters would have been taught that among people acquainted with their rights, and the necessity of preserving a constitution they had laboured to erect and establish, very different measures were necessary to bring offenders, or presumed offenders to justice."

The present state of affairs in France affords a pretty good criterion for determining the state of public opinion in the United States.—All those who declare in favor of the vile usurpers of a power arbitrary and unwarranted, would not hesitate at approving the same base measures among us.—But those who think justly, cannot fail to deprecate the horrors of the anarchical and despotic violence exercised against the moderate, peaceably-disposed, patriotic members of the directory and legislative councils."

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 8.

The papers which we shall continue to give, and on which the disclosure of the plans of the royalists were said to be founded appear to be exceedingly obscure. At any rate, they do not appear, to us, to be sufficiently explanatory of their views, to have warranted a condemnation of the many persons arrested on them, without some form at least of a regular trial. To those, however, who look back to the manner in which every former unsuccessful party has been overthrown in Paris, the mode in which the last have been disposed of, will not excite any staggering surprize."

Madame Orleans has obtained permission to pass into Spain.

That another, and another regeneration is not to be confined to the limits of Paris, may be learned from the following article in one of the immaculate, and unproscribed French papers:

"1200 Distinguished Emigrants will be arrested and tried in 24 hours. The representatives and other accused persons who have fled, will be tried for contumacy.—The elections influenced by Louis 18, are declared null; and the commander in chief of the army of Italy, is ordered to avenge the cause of the patriots who were murdered in the South. The division of Massena has for that purpose marched to Lyons, and Joubert's division to Marseilles. All the constituted authorities and administrations of the republic will be regenerated and purified—patriotism will every where be re-kindled—the republicans alone will be armed—these words, which have been wickedly effaced 'The Republic or Death!'"

PARIS.

The London Gazette of September 16, contains the account of the capturing of a considerable number of French and Spanish ships of war. Sir John B. Warren's Squadron had taken and destroyed in the course of a few days six armed vessels and a frigate of 36 guns and 23 sail of other vessels."

PARIS, September 5.

Declaration of Duverne Depreffe, or Du-nant, annexed to the secret register of the Directory, 11 Ventose, 5th year.

FIRST DECLARATION.

CITIZENS, "I do not dissemble that, in beginning this written detail, I am about to put into your hands that of my own condemnation. But although I am far from being insensible to my own personal interest, I am so fully persuaded that it is a far different motive which has determined you to take a step very difficult to be misinterpreted, which I shall not hesitate to undertake, although I had not to encourage me the engagement which you have contracted."

Many attempts have been made since the revolution to restore the throne; all of them have failed, but most of them have cost the lives of a great number of men of