## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER IS

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

TO THE PUBLIC. Continued from yesterday's Gazette.

I shall in this place mention my reasons for asserting in my former publication, that " Dr. Currie ought to have been the lait perfon in the world to mention any thing in allution to the mortality of that period"meaning the month of September, and more especially that part in which the first letter of Dr. Currie, above quoted, came out.— We find here that Dr. Currie afferts, that after the "firidest enquiry" he was " convinced" that there were not more than " 40 or 50 in the whole city"—" confined by the genuine yellow fever." Let us put this affertion in its proper light; for it is the greatest infult that Dr. Currie could have offered to the feelings, as well as to the understandings of the citizens. At this very time, and for fome days preceding more than that number were daily falling victims to the difeafe-as the following flatement flews:

" September 14-died 48 \*17 68

(\* This is the date of Dr. Currie's letter.) 'Tis true—the Dr. had the fagacity to diffeover that there was "another formidable difease prevalent"-the " common remittent or fall fever." Whether Dr. Currie, in his own practice, fuffers his patients to be carried off by this "formidable" difeafe— I know not In general it is not fatal. But let us now take a view of Dr. Currie's 2d pampalet, p. 15, 16, which was published in January 1794. Here he fays " as foon as the contagion had reached the central part of the city, the disease spread with astonishing rapidity. In the course of August, there were more than 300 funerals; towards the close of the mouth, twenty were buried of a day." Does Dr. Currie mean that they died of the "genuine yellow fe-ver"-or of that formidable diease "the common remittent or fall fever"? He goes on again to fay, " In September the difeafe increased amazingly. In the course of the month about 1400 citizens were added to the lift of mortality; towards its close, from 50 to 90 were buried of a day," &c.

Surely, Dr. Currie, if you have the small-

est fense of shame—you will blush at thus exposing and resuring yourself!

The history of Dr. Rush's conduct to

Dr. Glentworth, is grofsly mifreprefented. Dr. R. found Dr. G. with a full and tenfe puife, the pupils of his eyes dilated, and his head affected with great pain. In this state of his disease he advised bleeding. To this Dr. G. objected unless Dr. Currie approved practice as he did in the prevailing fever, and objected to confulting with him. Upon this he took his leave of Dr. G. but not without urging him a 2d time to be bled, and gave as a reason for it, that he had fymptoms of an hydrocephalic tendency .-Dr. R. denies that he even hinted to him to fettle his affairs. This advice he has never given without the request of the friends of the fick; and then in a manner that I be-lieve has never offended, or been complained rope, fo far from wishing her downfall, he of by any body. Dr. G. it is true, recovered without bleeding (though Dr. C. afferts that he was reduced " almost to death's door by the violence of his remedies") after a long confinement to his room. Dr. C. feems to suppose that bleeding is used only to ave life. Those who understand the use and benefits of this remedy, know that it is often prescribed to Shorten the duration of acute diseases, and to prevent their termina-

tion in fuch as are of a chronic nature.

Mr. Connor had the usual symptoms of infection in his eyes and pulse when he called upon Dr. Rush-for which he advised him to use the depleting remedies. They had the defired effect, and foon romoved his in-disposition. Dr. R. saw Miss Connor but once during her illness; for he was fo worn down with fatigue and fickness, that he was forced to confine his vifus towards the close of the disease, chiefly to his old patients.

Miss C. was attended chiefly by myself—
and I think it highly probable that a more
liberal use of the depleting remedies, would
have rendered the issue of her disease different from what it was. Dr. Currie, who, in 1793, 1794 and 1797, preferibed with fafety and fuccess much larger and more frequent doses of the mercurial purges than were taken by Mis C. cannot and does not believe that she died in consequence of their draf-

tic operation. The patient whom Dr. R. refused to visit, in consultation with a Bark and Wine Dr. was Mr. Davis, then partner with Mr.

Chancellor. The reasons we have already given which induced Dr. R. not to consult with a physician who did not practice in a similar way with himself—It is not necessary to repeat them. In confequence of this refufal, Dr. R. was requested to visit and attend Mr. D. alone. He found him with a full pulse, and great heat and burning in his stomach, under the use of tonic remedies. He had been bled, but Dr. R. thought too sparingly. He ordered him to lose eight ounces of blood which afforded him confiderable relief. Mercury was likewife exhibited liberally in his cafe, under the use of which he recovered. As a proof of the destructive effects of back in this fever, I must add here, that my fellow-student, Mr. Fisher, thought he had injured Mr. Davis by a few spoonfuls of the infusion of the bark which he had preferibed for him after he had overcome the inflammatory

fymptoms by the depleting remedies. Dr. Currie has afferted that " Those acquainted with the causes and laws of conta-

gion, thought him (Dr. Rush) infane."— This expression of the "causes and laws of contagion" has frequently helped Dr. C. at a non-plus, as any one will fee who reads his publications. In being charged with infanity, Dr. Rush has shared in the calumny with many men who have dared to think and act differently from the habits and prejudices of their cotemporaries. It would be happy for Dr. C. if his conduct in 1793 and 1797, had subjected him only to this imputation. The inconsistency, folly, and failehoods of his publications and conduct, have procured him very different epithets. I need not name them. No lapfe of years

JOHN REDMAN COXE. (To be continued.)

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. Fenno,
As Mr. Cobbett's condescension in attempting to palliate the charge of publishing fentiments unfriendly to our revolution, mplies a difavowal of any defign to diferedit t, I should be at variance with my former declaration, were I not to fay, I was pleafed. I can by no means however admit, that the imputation was unfounded. In the inflance alluded to, the merit of Mr. Gibbon being made to rest upon his loyalty, the want of it, is of course the reproach applied to Dr. duct in La Vendee.—Norr to be crased from the lift.

Thibandeau —Boulay. rants my inference of its involving a general censure upon the actors in the revolution.

Nor can I think it at all material, to the establishment of my conclusion, to be able to prove that fimilar fentiments to those ascribed to the lift should be as short as possible and conthe Doctor, were uttered by others.

If Franklin was treacherous and malicious, he certainly did not flew these qualities in requesting Mr. Gibbon's company. If his real defign was to affassinate the historian, I can only fay, it does not appear; and I beieve most men will admit, that there was at least as much wit as malice in the Doctor's offensive retort; (or prediction, if it must be so :) or if even the latter predominated, it was so far from being a wanton attack, that there was sufficient cause to excite some re-

entment, in the most milky disposition. With respect to the publication of the tory, (whether true or not) I make no difficulty of faying, that in my opinion, it was improper, and that it had but too much the appearance of " a fort of dunghill-cock tri-umph." Though I cannot think it either decent or necessary, especially upon a principle of conciliation, that every idle, injudicious, or malevolent news-paper paragraph, thould be repelled, at whatever expence to the feelings and characters of not the least respectable part of the community—and those too, who may as much disapprove of the publication, as Mr. Cobbett himself.

As to my being a bitter enemy to Great-

As to my being a bitter enemy to Great-Britain, an abettor of "certain political vagarier", a protector of "American baseness", and a "lover of revolutionary France", I only smile at the infinuations, harsh as they are. "Sejanus, Wolsey, burt not bonest Fleuri." But from what Mr. Cobbett could have taken up these ideas, I am at a loss to conceive. To set him right however, let him be affured, that Mr. Fenno's subscriber, sees the folly and baseness of too many of his countrymen with equal concern and indignation. That in love to revolutionary France, he rields not even to the editor of Porcupine's Gazette:-and as to Great-Britain, with all her errors and vices (and little perhaps as America may owe her,) confidering the fitation in which the has been, fortuitously confiders her preservation as of real impor-tance to mankind, and has long looked upon her as the barrier betwixt the world and marchy. He makes this declaration, not pecause he thinks it due to the manner in which his observations have been treated, out because he takes the sentiment to be just, and knows it to be honest, and as it may ferve to shew, that if he is an officious, he is not an uncandid defender of American

When Mr. Cobbett tells me, that reconciliation and harmony with the ignorant and rancorous, is not to be effected by mildness and forbearance, he need not have added his Turance to give weight to fo obvious a pofition. But if he will again take the trou-ble of perusing my remarks, he will perceive that the animosities to be buried, were not those between the wise and the ignorant, the generous and the rancorous, but between "the people of the two nations"; that is, between the good and faithful fubjects of the king of Great-Britain, and the good citizens of the United States of America—if I may

be excused the vagary.

Why such emphasisand significance, should have been attached to the word subscriber, it is for Mr. Cobbett to explain. It was innocently adopted as a fignature, without any idea of the terrible effects it was faid to produce upon fome of the printing tribe. Taking into view the word which precedes it, it was probably suggested by a desire to account for the length of time which must elapse, between the appearance of the offenive paragraph and my notice of it. Had I been mean enough to intend it as a threat, how could I suppose it to have the smallest peration upon the pelf-difclaiming editor of Porcupine's Gazette, especially as it is not said whether I am, or am not bis sub-Sat. Sap.

fcriber. Ego et Rex meus. Sat. Sap.
But as enough in all conscience, has already been said upon the subject of possibly a nere inadvertence, and which owes perhap its chief importance to the pertinacity with which it has been defended; I will willing ly dismiss it with an assurance, that I respect an independent spirit, and that I fee nothin unamiable in national partiality, when dul corrected by candour and liberality. Still, with Mr. Cobbett's leave,

A Country Subscriber. The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennfylvania, are post-oned until the last Monday in November

## Late Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, September 5.
CCUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Permanent fitting of the 4th infl.

The following is a short sketchof the debate on the motions made for erasing the names of some of the members of the Council from the lift of those ordered for transpor-

Normand .- Savary, " The officers who rved in La Vendee know, that Normand diftinguished himself in that warby his bravery and good conduct. He is a young man who possesses much zeal and patriotism; but upon his entry into this assembly, he was missed by persidious men. I move that his name be knuck off the list. Boulay seconded the motion. "Normand was the usual reporter of the military committee; but that duty was put upon him because he had a good voice, and was more accustomed to the Cribune than his colleagues. He has confessed to me that he was often compelled to make reports which were contrary to his

Tallien, " If my teltimony be of any weight, I can attest that Normand fought well at Quiberon, and that he obtained the esteem of Gen. Hoche by his excellent conduct in La Vendee .- Normand was ordered

Thibaudeau.-Boulay, " In confidering the lift which the committee has prefented to us, there is one featiment which certainy must animate this council. It is, that ain only the chiefs of the party: they are lew in number, and the others are only mifled. Every member of the council ought to propose exceptions in favour of such of his colleagues as hethinks deserves it. I propose one in favour of Thibaudeau. (Murmurs. Some voices, "Tes, yes," Thibaudeau can only be reproached for some errors in his last report. (Marmurs.) In the important criss in which we are placed, while we are required to pronounce judg-ment on the fate of our colleagues, the most perfect liberty ought to reign amongst us. I do not know Thibaudeau personally; but I have marked him in his political career,

I do not know Thibaudeau perfonally; but I have marked him in his political career, and I know that he has at all times rendered great services to the revolution, and has given the strongest proofs of his attachment to liberty and the constitution. I move that Thibaudeau be erased from the list." (Several members, "agreed, agreed.") Hardy, I shall not speak either for or against Thibaudeau; but I must observe, that the veral members, "agreed, agreed.") Hardy, I shall not speak either for or against Thibaudeau: but I must observe, that the question before us does not relate to the opinions that a deputy may have uttered, but to a valt conspiracy which must be defeated. Under similar circumstances, the Convention did not vote the exclusion of its members en masse, but individually. I move that we adopt the same mode, and that the Council shall pronounce upon the fate of each individual in order upon the lift, after hearing every member who chuses to speak for or against his punishment."—This motion was agreed to; and the Council ordered the lift to be read a second a time. The transportation of all the members inscribed

on the lift was ordered, down to

Doulcet.—Dumont du Calvados, "Doulcet, by his conduct for these six years past, has merited the efteem of all true patriots. I know him: I have been constantly with nim. In common with him I have shared the perfecutions of ariflocracy; and we all know, that in the convention he always tertified an inviolable attachment to the repubjoice in his profeription. He never was a Clichian. I know him very well, and therefore undertake his defence." Hardy, "The name of Doulcet was found among the papers of Lemaitre; but it must not be forgotten, that when they were read in the convention, he completely juftified himself. I have but one word to fay-Doulcet is one of the twenty-two who were profcribed on the 31st of May. I move that he be struck of the lift." Bellegarde, "I was for five months upon a mission, in company with Doulcet, during the slege of Liste: I attest that his conduct was unexceptionable, and that his principles were always those of a incere and good republican. I support the notion-2 The names of Doulcet and Thi-

audeau were ordered to be erafed. Bailly .- Males, "We ought to punish the leaders of the conspiracy, and not those who have been led and deceived: Bailly is of the latter class, and no facts appear a-gainst him. Besides, he was formerly a oriest, and took the constitutional oath, which he never would retract : on this acble to the fashion which lately prevailed. I move that his name be erased."—Order-

Decrecy .- Taillien, " We do not yet know this member. I move that he be truck off, unless some accusation be subftantiated against him." No member spoke and Tallien's motion was carried.

Richoux .- Eudes, " I rife to speak in favour of this member, who is my colleague for the department of Eure. He entered zealously into the cause of the Revolution fo early as the year 1789, and was elected a member of the Convention. It belongs less to me than those who were members of that celebrated Affembly, to pronounce up-on his fate; but I move the order of the day upon his name." Richoux was ordered to

Duprat .- Labrouste moved an exception in favor of Duprat. (murmurs.) Bergoing. "I can affure the council, upon the authority of the minister of police, that this nember was one of the most dangerous in he Legislative Body. The correspondence which he held with the emigrants and the priests of his department was notorious, and tended greatly to embarrass the police,"

The motion was negatived.

Tarbe.—Hardy. "I have known Tarbe

has been involved in the plot, of Clitchy; fure is founded on the constitution, and on but I observe that Tarbe is from the de-partment of Yonne, and agreeable to the Portier de l'Oise-" The committee aped to be erafed.

Simeon .- A member. " I am not much equainted with Simeon, but I have been his colleague in feveral committees. I was always of opinion, that the principles and fentiments he professed were truly republicao; besides, I know that he has purcha-

Bergoing. "The measures presented by the committee were planned in concert with the government, and there are proofs of Simeon's being inculpated in the confpiracy." Sa icetti. "After the taking of Toulon, Simeon emigrated, and remained there 14 months. The question being put on the name of Simeon, it was ordered to remain on the list.

Nougier Malgay.—A member flated that this deputy was an old and an infirm man, who could not support the satigue of a long voyage He was ordered to be firuck out of the list.

Ramel.—Poulain Grandpre. ""It is doubt-

lefs, in confequence of tome om flion, that we have not heard the name of Ramel mentioned;

have not heard the name of Ramel mentioned; for he is infinitely more dangerous than many that have been placed upon it. I move that his name be fubscribed."—Ordered.

The lift was read a third and fourth time, and finally adopted in the manner in which it has already been published.

Jean-Debry.—"Doubtless every proposition of elemency finds a favorable acception in this assembly. I have voted for several exceptions which have been proposed; but cur present situation requires that we should pay less consideration to individual interests than to general safety; we ought not to expose ourselves to the derution to individual interests than to general safety; we ought not to expose ourselves to the dangers of a new revolution, nor to the chance of being re-plunged in that abyss from which the wisdom of the directory and the devation of the armed force have rescued us. In presenting the list which has been read, the committee had certainly reasons for proposing that all these men should be banished from France. I move that those who have been erased from the list be allowed to remain in the republic, but that alwy shall not be permitted to sit in the legislative body." The council passed to the order of the day.

The Terrorifts .- Merlin de Thionville-

The council passed to the order of the day. The fitting was suspended at midnight.

19 Fructidor, Sept. 5.

A resolution, bearing that the army of the interior had deserved well of its country upon the 4th, was read.

Chazal moved that to it be added, that all the armies had deferved well of their country .- Adopted.

The revolution, faid Balleul, was prineipally directed against the privileged or-ders. Is it not absurd then to see them in the administrations? Ought the protection of the republic to be committed to fuch

He moved that a committee should be appointed to confider whether all the ci devant men of title, who fince the revolution, have not constantly laid them aside, should not be included among the emigrants .-Adopted.

Sept. 5, at night. vy cannon to Italy. government, and you, chose a republic; and the resolution you came to yesterday, and which has been sanctioned to-day by the council, shew the world that you are determined to preserve your liberty or to perish. You have, Representatives, one more duty to perform. The enemies of the republie will endeavour, no doubt, to placken the immortal day of the 4th of September; they will try to make the good people in the country believe that liberty has been oppressed; they will persuade them that these steps have been taken against the will of the legislative body, and that you are not free. Well, I will propose to you the means of making our real fituation known to France and to the armies. It vill be necessary, by an address prepared in this council, and agreed to by the other, to assume to yourselves that portion of glory which belongs to you for your firm, courageous, and prudent conduct. This address must also state the crimes of those conspirators whom you have brought to

"Perhaps these men who would perfuade their fellow citizens, that a republic can exist without republicans—these men who wish to destroy the constitution of the third year, and yet who are continually praifing, it, will accuse you for your conduct. Under these difficult and extraordinary circumflances, Representatives, this is the answer —you oppressed the people; your poniards were wet with the blood of our best citizens, and that constitution which you now

appeal to you every day attacked.
"You placed yourfelves in the ranks of our enemies; you offered us battle, and we have conquered you; we may use all the rights of victory, but we will not take your blood.—Liberty has triumphed, and that is fufficient. I therefore move that a committee he appointed to prepare, within three days, an address to the French peoble."-Agreed to. [This speech was or-

dered to be printed.]

Bentabole.—" It is not enough for you to have heard the cries of true republic you ought also to hear the cries of all ho nest men, and to make those who have fattened on the spoils of the nation give an account of their fortune. I am far from wishing to touch private property; but the good of the nation is the good of every one, and not of individuals. I require that ince the commencement of the revolution, those whom the confidence of government and I always believed him to be a good pat-riot. I am ignorant, however, how far he be bound to render accounts. This mea-

erms of your resolution, which declares pointed to make a report upon the arrears roid the elections of that department, his of the national accounts, will be ready to election is annulled. I am of opinion that make their report on Sunday feeninght. his exclusion from the legislature will be a fufficient punishment." Tarbe was ordered to be erased.

Tarbe was ordered to be erased.

motion." Agreed to.

Andouin, in a motion of order, proposed that a committee of five members be appointed to report upon the means that ought to be adopted to preferve the repub-

fed fome national property."

The council appointed for that purpose Bergoing. "The measures presented by the Gregoire, Jean Debry, and Villars.

The directory fent a message to the council of five hundred, in which they express a hope that the change which had been esfected, would give to their application for financial relief that success, of which, by the intrigues of the royalifts, they had formerly been disappointed. The following objects of revenue are pointed out:—1. To regulate immediately the direct taxes of the 6th year. 2. To exact from the collectors obligations for the payment of what they recover. 3. To modify the duty of registration. 4. To raife the duty of land and water carriage, and abolish banking. 5. To establish a national lottery. 6. A duty of toll for the support of highways. 7. To impose a duty of registration on law deeds and proceedings. 8. To establish a duty of an hundredth part on paper or hanging-paper manufactured in France, and double on the fame articles imported. 9. To make transferable all the public debt already funded or to be liquidated, and to admit it in payment of national domains.

10. To authorife the directory to take all the measures necessary to secure the services even by anticipations upon the revenues not recovered, to supply the expense of the campaign, if peace is not concluded.

## By this day's Mail

NEW-YORK, November 9.
Summary view of the intelligence by the last arrival from Europe, in addition to the detailed account of the proscriptions in

The infurrections in Piedmont are nearly quieted. In the correspondence between the Sardinian minister and general Buona-parte, the latter has declared that he had rigidly forbid the French to interfere in the local concerns of his Sardinian majefty.— He has also given permission to a Sardinian officer to enter into the fortresses garrisoned by the French troops, to fee that no

works were constructing by the garrisons.

The new constitution proposed by the Batavian people, has been rejected 1 one hundred thousand votes against twenty four

Accounts from Vienna state that a Mr. Louis had been dispatched from Paris by Barthelemy, the director, to intercede with the Emperor for the release of La Fayette and his friends, and that this was assented to by his majesty, on condition of his abandon-

ng France and retiring to America.

The Ligurian republic (Genoa) has been cknowledged by the dukes of Tufcany and

Rumours of war increased in Italy, in August - Mantua was ordered to be supplied with ammunition and provisions leavy cannon had been conveyed from France

ceiving a courier from the Cifalpine repu lic-declaring that his Imperial majesty knew of no fuch republic. Another plot of the defenders in Ireland has been detected—it was to murder all the

riends of government. The emperor continues all his pepara-tions for war, and has lately renewed the

Hungarian troops of the Levy in mass. The young king of Sweden is to marry the princes Frederica of Baden, daughter of the hereditary prince. The diet of Ratifbon have published their

conclusum respecting a general peace-declaring they are ready to concur and fend ministers to a general congress, when appointed, to negociate a peace on the principle of preserving the Germanic constitution

and the integrity of the empire.

The French squadron from Toulon has arrived in the Adriatic gulf and joined the Venetian sleet. The destination is not well understood-Certain it is, that the provinces which composed ancient Greece are ripe for insurrection; the Ottoman Porte is al-armed and is taking measures to repel revo-

lutionary principles.

One of the most alarming and fatal effects of the licentiousness of the present democracy in France is the destruction of the national forests. The directory have addressed in urgent message to the council on the sub-ect. The ruin of those forests cannot be epaired in a century, and France will be compelled to depend on imported timber for hip-building. Not to mention the fear-city of fuel that must ensue; as in France

wood is almost the only article of fuel.

A body of the disaffected Poles have gone to Italy and joined Buonaparte's troops; by means of these men, and other renegadoes from all the neighbouring countries, the democratic principles will hereafter creep into all the arbitrary governments in Europe, and gradually extend to Afia. The eye of philosophy should not overlook these trifling facts, as from them may proceed vast revolutions.

By a legal decision of the courts in West's minster, (if we recollect right, it was in the case of Livesay & Co ) it was established as a principle of law that the consignor of goods may stop them in transitre, or before they are received by the configuee, in cafe of the bankruptcy of the configuee before the goods come to his hands.

A decision at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice Grofe, in Briftol, has lately published