

good cause, either in a hostile manner by advice, or by suggestions; and all such shall be treated as rebels and traitors, to religion, their sovereign and native country.

Signed RICANDOS.

United States.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.

Capt. J. Freeman, from Bayonne, in France, but last from St. Andrew, where he was carried by a Spanish privateer, and which he left the last of July—informs that the Spaniards do but very little in the war, and do not appear disposed to risque much. While he was at Bayonne, it was expected for 19 days, that the Spaniards were meditating an attack upon that place; but when he came away it was reported that they were all called off for another expedition.

On Friday last arrived and anchored below the Castle, the French privateer Marcellles, of 22 guns, Citizen L'Ecuier, Commander; she saluted the Castle with 15 guns, which were returned by that fortress.

The Marcellles was fitted out at Havre-de-Grace, and has been cruising off the Western Islands about six weeks: She has been remarkably fortunate, having taken eight prizes, some of them are very rich. The following is a list of them, as handed us by a correspondent.

The sloop Young Gerard, from Curacao to Rotterdam, arrived at Boston.

The schooner Concordia, from Demarara, for Amsterdam, sent for the port of Boston, not yet arrived.

The English privateer, ship Good Intent, of 17 guns, arrived at New-York.

The ship Harpooner, copper bottomed, from Brazil for Bristol, arrived at Boston.

The brig Chance, from Lisbon for Newfoundland, with salt, given to the prisoners, to go wherever they pleased.

The brig Brothers, from Cadiz, for Newfoundland, with salt, burned at sea.

The ship _____, from New-York, for Newfoundland, with flour and bread, sent for Boston, since arrived at Portsmouth.

The American ship President, from Hull in England, for Baltimore, with English goods, British property, arrived at Boston, and since released to the original owners.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From Dr. E. STEPHENS to Dr. JOHN REDMAN.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request of the learned body over whom you preside, I now cheerfully transmit them a few brief and detached observations on the nature and treatment of the present malignant and fatal disorder which prevails in this city. Their humane anxiety to ascertain the real character of the complaint, and to establish some fixed and steady mode of cure for it, are fresh proofs of their benevolence, and clearly evince that disinterested liberality for which they are so eminently distinguished. I only regret that their application to me, has approached so near the moment of my departure that I have not sufficient leisure to elucidate the subject so amply and satisfactorily as the importance of it deserves. Imperfect however as the enclosed sketch may be, I can with truth assure them, that it is the result of extensive experience and accurate observation, and that it is dictated solely by a philanthropic desire of checking the ravages of the disease, and of restoring tranquility to the dejected minds of the public.

This disorder arises from contagion. Its approaches are slow and insidious at the commencement. It is ushered in with a slight degree of languor and lassitude, loss of appetite, restlessness and disturbed dreams, depression of spirits, and a want of inclination to perform the ordinary occupations of life.

The patient does not consider himself sufficiently sick to complain or call in the assistance of a physician. His feelings are rather unpleasant than alarming. This train of symptoms continue for two or three days, and if not removed by timely aid, is succeeded by a sharp pain in the head, anxiety and suppression about the præcordia, a febrile pulse, great prostration of strength, and a variety of other morbid phenomena which are too well known to the faculty to need description. In the first stage of the disorder a little attention and the well directed efforts of a skilful practitioner may generally prove successful in mitigating the violence of future symptoms and preventing either much danger or long confinement. At the first appearance of languor, lassitude, &c. especially if the patient has been near the source of contagion, he should carefully avoid all fatigue of body and application of mind. Every thing that can tend to debilitate should be carefully guarded against. He should remain at perfect rest. His diet should be fuller and more cordial than usual, and a few extraordinary glasses of old Madeira may be allowed. He should take the cold bath every morning, and if his sleep is disturbed, a gentle opiate combined with a few grains of the volatile salts and some grateful aromatic may be administered at night. A few doses of good genuine bark may be taken in powder during the day; and if the stomach should be affected with nausea, a strong decoction of the same may be substituted. Great care should be taken to keep the mind of the patient calm and serene; neither to terrify it with needless apprehension, nor alarm it by the melancholy relation of the spreading mortality which surrounds him. It is at this stage of the complaint that the physician may lay the foundation of future success: but unfortunately it is also the period of the disease which is commonly too much neglected by the patient. Gentlemen of the faculty are rarely called in until the symptoms are more alarming and dangerous. But it is a matter of material consequence to the patient to know that by a little attention at the commencement, and by carefully watching the approaches of the disease, even though it should be contracted, it may be rendered mild, and may terminate favourably. It is also of equal consequence for practitioners to attend to these particulars in laying down the prophylaxis to their patients.

When the disorder has gained ground and become violent, and when the danger is imminent, the most unremitting exertions should be made by the physician to mitigate the symptoms. The nausea and vomiting may be relieved by an infusion of camomile flowers given frequently until the stomach is sufficiently emptied of all crude matter. Small doses of a cordial mixture composed of the oil of peppermint and compound spirits of lavender may then be taken until the sickness abates. If notwithstanding the irritability of the stomach should still continue, recourse must be instantly had to the cold bath which must be used every two hours or oftener if the urgency of the symptoms should require it. After each immersion a glass of old Madeira, or a little brandy burnt with cinnamon, may be administered. Flannel cloths wrung out of spirits or wine impregnated with spices, may be applied to the pit of the stomach and changed frequently.

An injection containing an ounce of powdered bark mixed with thin salep or sago, to which a teaspoonful of laudanum has been added, should be administered. These injections may be continued every two or three hours omitting the laudanum after the first. As soon as the stomach can bear the medicines and nourishment, the bark may be administered in small doses; as much Madeira wine may be given as the patient can bear without affecting his head or heating him too much. All emetics and cathartics should be avoided. If the

bowels should not be sufficiently open, a laxative clyster may be necessary, or a few grains of powdered rhubarb added to each dose of bark until the desired effect is produced. If diarrhoea should prevail it must be checked by starch injections blended with laudanum by the tinctura e kino yaponica, or a decoction of carcarilla. All drastic cathartics do injury when the disease is in its advanced stage. If stupor, coma, or delirium should come on, a large blister should be applied between the shoulders, and small ones to the thighs; stimulant cataplasms should also be applied to the soles of the feet. When hæmorrhages appear, the elixir of vitriol may be administered in conjunction with the bark, but great care should be taken to prevent it from affecting the bowels. If the pulse should be much sunk, the prostration of strength great, and subsultus tendinum take place, small doses of the liquor mineralis Hoffmanni, or even vitriolic æther diluted with water may be given. Musk and camphor in this stage of the disease have likewise proved effectual. Upon the whole, Sir, I may sum up this hasty outline by inculcating the use of the tonic plan in its future extent, and by warning against the ill consequences of debilitating applications, or profuse evacuations in every period of the disease: the cold bath, bark and wine, a spacious well ventilated room, frequent change of bed and body linen, and attention to rest and quiet, if properly persevered in, will, in most cases, prove successful, and strip this formidable disease of its malignity, its terror, and its danger.

The description I have given of this disorder, and the utility of the plan of cure I have laid down, are confirmed by experience, and coincides with your reason and the soundest theory; the cause producing the effect is a strong debilitating power; the symptoms occasioned by its application, all indicate extreme debility in the animal functions, and great derangement of the nervous system; ought not therefore the remedies adapted to this complaint, to be cordial, stimulating and tonic? Should not violent evacuations which evidently weaken and relax, be avoided?

These are hints which would be presumptuous, and assuming in me to extend or dwell upon; to gentlemen of such eminence as your colleagues it is sufficient to point out what reason and experience conjointly suggest to me; Their superior judgment will, I am convinced supply every deficiency and enable them to pursue that plan which is best adapted to public utility, and the effectual removal of the present dreadful malady. If the few observations I have suggested be serviceable to the inhabitants of this city, my intentions will be fully answered, and my feelings completely gratified.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, EDWARD STEVENS. JOHN REDMAN, M. D. President of the College of Physicians.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.

The ship Manchester, captain Clay, on Tuesday night the 11th instant, about half past ten, ran aground on Turtle Gut, two leagues north of Cape May.

The Manchester left Liverpool the 23d of July, and the Downs the 27th, brought two cabin and four steerage passengers; she makes no water in her present situation, and it is supposed that she will be got off without much trouble; she was running at the rate of eight knots an hour when she struck; at high water she has twelve feet, and she draws but thirteen and an half; our informant spoke 4 shallops and sent them to her relief. Her tudder was unhung.

The Synod of Philadelphia, met at York-Town on the 28th day of August, 1793; unanimously agreed in appointing Thursday the 24th day of October next to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer by all the Churches under their care.

Wednesday the 28th ult. the anniversary commencement of Dartmouth College was celebrated at Hanover, New-Hampshire,

when the degree of Bachelor of arts was conferred on thirty-nine young gentlemen.

The anniversary commencement of Rhode-Island College was celebrated at Providence the 4th inst. when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on twelve and that of Master of Arts on seven gentlemen.—The honorary degree of Master in the Arts was conferred on Nicholas Tillinghast, jun. Esq. of Taunton; the Rev. Archibald McClean, of Edinburgh; Rev. William Edwards, of Lynn, (England) Rev. James Dore, of London; Rev. John Sutcliffe, of Olney (England) and Rev. Samuel Pearce of Birmingham (England.)

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. David Howell, of Providence; Rev. Joseph Priestley of Birmingham (England) and Rev. Morgan Jones, of Hammersmith (England)

The Commissioners who set out from Philadelphia the last of April, to hold a treaty, for the purpose of making peace with the Western Indians, have returned without success. T. Pickering, Esq. arrived in this city last Friday and Mr. Randolph has since reached Germantown. They came back by the way of Genesee, Albany and New-York. General Lincoln took another route, and, on account of the sickness prevalent in this city, will probably return directly to his home in Massachusetts.

We understand that the hostile Indians refused to make peace, unless the United States would remove all their settlers (amounting to several thousands) from over the Ohio, and make that river the boundary between them.—This is obviously inadmissible.

It would be unpardonable not to mention in terms of the highest applause the heroism of two gentlemen of this city, who have voluntarily undertaken the superintendance of the Hospital at Bush-Hill.

These gentlemen give their personal attendance daily at the above place—and we are happy to be well informed that the exertions of Mr. Stephen Gerard and Mr. Peter Helm, have produced a most favorable change in the face of affairs in the Hospital.

At a meeting of the citizens of New-York at the Tontine Coffee-House, the 12th of September, 1793—among other resolutions adopted to prevent the introduction of infectious disorders into the city, they have agreed to the following:—

To check as much as possible the intercourse by the stages, and for this purpose to appoint a committee to acquaint the proprietors of the different southern stages, that it is the earnest wish of the inhabitants of this city, that their carriages and boats do not pass while the infection prevails in Philadelphia—to direct all ferry-boats to land their passengers at the proper wharves only, and to have a prudent person at each to examine the passengers.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of New-York of the 13th inst.—all vessels bound from Philadelphia to that city, are to perform quarantine.

Dr. RUSH is satisfied, from several recent observations, that the loss of six or eight ounces of blood, in persons who are plethoric, in addition to a milk and vegetable diet, will have a great effect in preventing an attack of the present Epidemic, or in rendering it a mild disease. Sept. 16.

Died—Mr. Thomas P. Anthony—and M. Vincent M. Pelosi, merchants of this city.

THE author of the Speculative signed HELVIDIUS, is informed, that should any additional numbers be forwarded to the Editor during the suspension of the Gazette of the United States, they will be forwarded to the Editor of the Mail, for publication.

To the SUBSCRIBERS FOR THIS GAZETTE.

THE EDITOR FINDS himself under the painful necessity of suspending the publication of the Gazette of the United States, for a short time.—As soon as the distressing sickness occasioned by the present epidemic is removed, and business returned to its usual channel, the publication will be resumed.

The Editor again renews his ear for payment of arrearsages—and of the arrearsages of Subscribers, that on the receipt of which at this distressing crisis, depends the subsistence of his family, and his ability to discharge the debts incurred in prosecuting the present war. He is persuaded that his request will not meet the meagre words of course.

A few Subscribers are in arrears—and they are assured, that their arrears will be returned, as soon as the publication is resumed.

The Editor expects to remain in Philadelphia, and to receive Letters enclosing remittances there by Post, as usual, will get to him.

To the Subscribers of the ENCYCLOPEDIA.

THOMAS DOBSON begs to express his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support and encouragement he has received from his subscribers. He takes the earliest opportunity, that notwithstanding the untimely and unexpected fire of his printing office, so much of his property has been saved, that with the assistance of his friends he has purchased, and just imported for his subscribers, a new set of types which does honor to the press, and which he does honor to part with, the price of which will be recommended to him by the subscribers. He hopes to shew by the continued publication of the Philadelphia