

# Hamshire Gazette.

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From the GREENFIELD GAZETTE.  
I. N. S.  
Written by an American Youth of Eighteen years of age, on confining himself into the army of the United States.

YE proudly Great, who shine on grandeur's lid,  
Who never heard Oppression clank her chains,  
Who by the charms of gold her power resist,  
And live adored where independence reigns.  
Ye feeblest souls who sink in Pleasure's arms,  
Ye who recline on Luxury's downy bed,  
Who, born to Ease, enjoy her pleasing charms,  
And walk where Fancy's flow'ry carpet spread.  
And ye, more happy and less envied few,  
On whom indulgent heav'n each blessing pours,  
On whom benign Contentment smiles, and who  
Draw rich supplies from Fortune's golden stores:  
Long, long may you enjoy this pleasing scene,  
Be all these joys and that kind fate your own;  
Tis mine to tread the vale of life unseen,  
To Fame, to Fortune, and the world unknown.

On me the Graces never deign'd to smile;  
But the fair Muses, from their blest abode,  
Beheld, and sentenc'd me to useless toil;  
To tread Ambition's rough and thorny road,  
By, shall I bill peruse the artless theme?  
Shall he presume to join the useless throng,  
Whose merit, is a third for fame,  
Whose greatest glory is a simple song?

I'll rather strive to gain the soldier's bay,  
Whose fame is the favorite of every tongue;  
I'll claim the glorious meed of martial fame,  
Which BELLA CRUSCA has so sweetly sung.  
The purple current, the rich stream of blood,  
Which freely flow'd from youthful warrior's veins,  
Have ting'd the fair OVID's chivalrous blood,  
And stain'd the wild MIMIAMI's fertile plains.

My country calls me to the field of death;  
The standard fix'd, the clarion sounds th' alarm;  
Expiring heroes, bleeding on the earth,  
Call loud for justice's avenging arm!  
Farwell ye Bowry fields, ye Sylvan shades,  
And all the fond delusions of rural life!  
I march, to wander through the desert glades,  
I march, to mingle with the foam of strife.

Ye, lord's companions of my fringed boots,  
To my remembrance have'st strongest claims;  
Young friends, with whom I've thro' the  
Adieu to you—Adieu to all but Fame!  
And when to heav'n I've made a solemn vow,  
I'll quit these scenes, to Freedom's standard fly;  
I'll pluck one laurel to adorn my brow,  
And conquer TRUTH, or triumph die.

LONDON, June 19.  
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of DU-  
MOURIER.  
The ex-governor driven from Switzerland,  
where his intrigues were dreaded: expelled  
from Brussia for having deceived  
Prince Cobenzl, to whose Court he en-  
deavoured to attribute the ill success of his  
wild scheme to establish order in France,  
where for many years he had made it his  
business to sow the seeds of discord;—ar-  
rived in England under the fictitious name  
of *Le Cofre* which he assumed in open de-  
fiance of the late Alien Bill, that expressly  
prohibits the assumption of false names.  
It was, however, not natural to expect he  
would find a sanctuary in London, as the  
agreement made by the allied powers ex-  
pressly states, that no asylum should be  
granted to a traitor.—Admitted in the  
character of a physician, has thought proper  
to send his friend Valence to reconnoitre  
this country. The protection afforded to  
this gentleman, induced and emboldened  
Dumourier to follow him thither. He  
was accompanied by his aide-de-camp and  
valet-de-chambre. Baptiste, who is vain  
knocked at the Minister's doors, to an-  
nounce the great and important news of  
the arrival of the ci-devant hero of the  
French, Belgio, Liegeois, and Batavian Ja-  
cobins.

It has been said; that Dumourier ought  
not to be classed among the regicides, be-  
cause, in his address to the French nation,  
he loudly blames the murder of Louis XVI.  
However, it is not left to him, that on the  
10th of August, when regicide began to  
spread its horrors, by imprisoning the King  
of France, he appeared in triumph in the  
regicide club of the Jacobins, at Paris,  
where, by Danton and Robespierre, the two  
principal authors of the slaughter of the  
23d of September, and of the royal murder  
on the 21st of January. It is not left to  
him to say that on the very same night, he  
fled with the illustrious regicide Egalite,  
the chief promoter of the horrid deed. All  
the declamatory invectives which Dumourier  
is now heaping upon this monster, will  
never obliterate his former connexion with  
him, at a time when better than any other  
person, he knew the depravity of his senti-  
ments, and his abominable projects. It is  
not to be coarsely said, that he received  
the command of the army from the hands  
of regicides; that he continued to fight  
in their name, under their banners, and  
for their cause; that, after they had con-  
summated their crimes, he retained in their  
interest the troops of the line in whom this  
crime had roused the bitterest indignation,  
and whose defection would have accelera-  
ted the down fall of the regicides.

His having afterwards forsaken their  
party, must by no means be attributed to  
the generous sentiments which always  
characterized him, or to the extent to the  
franchise he has been able to recover, as he  
betrayed his king. When did he desert  
their cause?—At that period, when the  
victories of the Austrians proved the de-  
perate situation of the Republican cause.  
Convinced that true Frenchmen cannot  
forget or forgive his crimes, he has thrown  
himself into the arms of the Constitutional-  
ists, whom he had before abandoned to take  
part with the Republicans. Thus, under  
whatever point of view we may consider  
the conduct of this political Prometheus, he  
must be classed among the assassinations  
of the law of merit of France.

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which the following is not unworthy of  
notice: A sergeant with twelve men were  
ordered to disperse a number of these de-  
luded people, who had assembled at a place  
called *Le Bois*, upwards of 600 in num-  
ber, when an engagement commenced. In  
the course of which, one of the people stood  
behind a wall, fired several times at the  
sergeant without effect, as the wall was  
too high to level properly. The sergeant  
had a pistol in his hand, presented, and ex-  
ploded with the fellow, when a private  
rode up, and asked the sergeant why he did  
not shoot him, who replied, that he thought  
it pity, if he could avoid it—the private  
leapt the wall, struck at the unfortunate  
wretch, cut his nose and upper lip com-  
pletely off, and made him a prisoner. A  
notion struck the humane sergeant with  
a piteous look, and had his hand cut off from  
the wretch, when grasping the fork in the  
other, he continued to defend himself till  
that hand was split down through the mid-  
dle knuckles! There have been some horri-  
ble burnings, others attempted, many lives  
lost, and I fear more will follow, if these  
insatiable people do not return to their du-  
ty, as they have sworn to die by each other,  
rather than serve in the militia.

**REGIMENTAL ORDER,**  
FOR THE SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH  
DIVISION MASS. MILITIA.  
September 25, 1793.  
THE Brigadier General in consequence  
of Orders from the Maj. General,  
predicated upon the late Militia Act, dis-  
missing with the several regiments of the mi-  
litia his regiments—Hereby orders, and  
requires, the officer commanding the several  
regiments, corps of artillery and squad-  
rons of Horse, in his Brigade, to parade  
the several companies in their regiments,  
in battalions or otherwise, as they shall  
deem most convenient, conformable to the  
said act, at such time and place, within the  
limits of their regiments, as early as may  
be, either in the month of September or  
October, in order for their inspection and  
enrollment, and to enjoin the strictest  
attention, and most correct punctuality in  
the several acts as possibly may be, ac-  
cordable to the said law, and the orders of  
the Commander in Chief. And the said  
officers are requested to fill all vacancies of  
officers in their respective Corps, as soon  
as conveniently may be.

By order of the Brigadier General,  
SETH CATLIN, B. Maj.

**Salah Norton,**  
HAS just received an assortment of  
NEW GOODS, which with his  
former assortment he is selling as cheap  
as ever.

He will give EIGHT PENCE per  
pound for BUTTER, part Cash if his  
customers please.  
Albany, Sept. 8, 1793.

**JOSEPH LAZELL,**  
Begs leave, to inform his good old  
friends, and the Public in general,  
that he has just come to hand and now  
ready for sale, a good assortment of  
English & W. I. Goods,  
which he is determined to sell on the most  
reasonable terms for READY PAY.  
Six months credit will be given for dry  
Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.  
Likewise a complete assortment of  
Crockery and Glass Ware,  
Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the low-  
est terms.  
Said LAZELL gives the highest price  
for all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, and  
all kinds of farm produce.  
Commencing—August 12, 1793.

**STRASBOURG, June 1.**  
The ci-devant Prince of Conde was near-  
ly taken in the affair of the 17th of  
May. He was taking coffee, at Rhin-  
heim, with Klinglin, and some other of  
the French emigrant generals, when he was  
told of the approach of the Republican army;  
but would not believe it; however, upon  
a second information, he mounted his horse  
and galloped off as did the others, who not  
finding their horses saddled, rode off bare-  
backed.

**Spencer Whiting,**  
HAS for sale, POWDER, per cwt. or  
single quarters cask, (at the Hartford  
price).  
He wishes to remind those who are in-  
debted to him, that FLAX SEED will be  
received in payment.  
Wanted a quantity of CHECKED FLAN-  
NEL CLOTH, for which a generous  
price will be given, if delivered before the  
1st of October.

**Worthington, September 1, 1793.**  
THE Subscriber being appointed, and  
having accepted the trust of Executor  
of the late WILLIAM and Testament of GIBBS  
CRANICK, Esq. Physician, of GREAT  
HADDLEY, in the County of Hampshire, de-  
ceased—Hereby informs all persons in-  
debted to said estate, that as the Statute  
limitations will take place on the 1st day  
of December next, he shall be under the ne-  
cessity of commencing actions against all  
those who do not immediately tender their  
debts. Those to whom said estate is in-  
debted, are desired to exhibit their de-  
mands for settlement, before the 1st of  
October.

**JONATHAN PORTER,**  
Hadley, Sept. 16, 1793.  
THE Subscriber wishes to inform his  
creditors, that he has made a settle-  
ment by the tenth of October next, is  
not settled by that time, their notes and  
their book accounts, will be left with an  
attorney without any further notice.  
LUKE GATES,  
Chertsey, Sept. 10, 1793.

**Strayed from the sub-  
scriber,** sometime last April, a number of  
sheep and lambs, the sheep, and lambs, each  
with a half penny and a fit the upper  
side of the left ear. Whoever will give  
information to the subscriber, where said  
sheep may be had, shall be well re-  
warded.  
ANN RILEY LYMAN.  
Northampton, Sept. 12, 1793.

**WANTED** a Journeyman to the  
CLOTHIER'S business, to whom  
good wages will be given by the subscriber.  
Who, also, wants a BOY as an  
apprentice to said business.  
JOHN BOYDEN,  
Conway, Sept. 4, 1793.

**STRAYED** or Stolen from the sub-  
scriber on the 11th inst. a brown MARE,  
4 years old, dark mane and tail, rose red  
paces, about 14 hands high, fair in the  
forehead, one white hind foot. Who-  
ever will take up said Mare and return her to  
the subscriber, or give information where she  
may be had, shall have a generous re-  
ward.  
JEDITH WICKEN,  
Northampton, Sept. 18, 1793.

**NOTICE** is hereby given in the fol-  
lowing non-resident Proprietors of  
Land in South Broomfield, that their lands  
are listed in State tax No. 9, and County  
tax and tax for 1793 as follows, viz:  
William Webber, State tax 1/3—County  
and town 1/11.  
Benj. Nelson, State tax 0/6—County  
and town 0/9.  
Sarel Ogden, State tax 2/7—County &  
town 3/9.  
Elijah Alden, State tax 0/11—County  
and town 1/3.  
Unk'd of tax are paid on or before  
Monday the 7th day of October next, for  
much of said lands will then be sold to  
public vendee, at the house of Oliver  
Wates, inholder in said town, as will be  
sufficient to discharge the same, with inter-  
vening charges.

**HEZEKIAH FISK, Comr.**  
South Broomfield, Sept. 6, 1793.  
THE subscriber takes this method to in-  
form his Customers, and others, that he  
is now carrying on the CLOTHIER'S busi-  
ness as usual, a few rods west of the Meeting  
house in Worthington; those who wish to be  
served, may give their Orders any day, and  
having their work done will receive it as  
desired, the several persons graciously ex-  
pect to be served.  
By the public's humble servant,  
THADDEUS WATTS.  
N. B. Said CLOTHIER wishes to hire a  
JOURNEYMAN, for the above business for  
four months, for which good pay will be  
made.  
Worthington, Sept. 16, 1793.

**Take Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to the late  
Partnership of KING and HOW,  
whose accounts are more than 6 months  
standing, are requested to pay, for the last time,  
in this city, in make payment.  
APOLLOS KING,  
Chertsey, Sept. 6, 1793.  
W A N T E D,  
A quantity of  
Geese Feathers,  
for which CASH will be paid.—Enquire  
of the Printer.  
Northampton, Sept. 18, 1793.

**FRANCE.**  
ADDRESS of the MEMBERS of the  
NATIONAL CONVENTION.  
ORDERED to be PUT UNDER ARREST,  
to the FRENCH NATION.

“WHEN the liberty of the citizen-  
ship is represented in more, and  
truth is filled, the temple of the laws must  
be built. Thus unable to create the trust  
reposed in us, it is our independent duty  
to insist upon it. We shall entirely confine  
ourselves to evident facts, and leave to you  
the care of our drawing the necessary con-  
sequences from them.”

“A law had been enacted, which pre-  
scribed the formation of committees in the  
different sections of Paris, destined to watch  
over foreigners and suspicious people.—  
This law was eluded; and instead of these  
committees, others were formed in the most  
illegal manner contrary to the letter of the  
law, as its intention.”

“These illegal revolutionary commit-  
tees have created a central committee, com-  
posed of one member from every com-  
mune of each section. This central com-  
mittee after some clandestine deliberations,  
has suspended the constituted authorities; it  
has assumed the title of the revolutionary  
council of the department of Paris, and has  
assumed itself with a dictatorial power, or  
rather usurped it.”

“An extraordinary committee had been  
decreed within the bosom of the Conven-  
tion, to denounce the illegal and arbitrary  
acts of the different constituted authorities  
of the Republic; to trace and discover the  
plots formed against the liberty and securi-  
ty of the national representation, and to  
cause all persons to be arrested who shall  
be denounced as chiefs of conspiracies.—  
This committee demanded, on the 23rd of  
May, the suppression of this committee.  
Their request was decreed, but on the  
next day, on a vote by names, it was  
decreed that the committee should have  
power to attend the report.—The 30th of  
the revolutionary council intimated to the  
convention their order to suppress the ex-  
traordinary committee. Amidst armed  
partisans, surrounded by cannon, under  
concealed hideings and hoisting from the  
galleries, some members decreed the sup-  
pression of the committee. On the 31st of  
the general was again held, and the con-  
vention, and the alarm gun fired. At these  
signals the citizens took up arms, and were  
ordered to assemble around the conven-  
tion. Some deputations demanded a de-  
ree of accusation against 35 members of  
the convention. The assembly, who had  
before unanimously rejected this petition,  
as calumnious, when in the month of April  
it was brought forward by some sections,  
supported by the municipality, now refer-  
red to the committee of public safety, and  
required the committee to point out their  
names in their report within 3 days. On  
the 1st of June, at 3 in the afternoon, the  
revolutionary council marched their armed  
force to invest the hall; at night they  
appeared at the bar, and demanded a de-  
ree of accusation against the denounced  
members. The convention passed to the  
order of the day, and ordered the petition-  
ers to deposit with the committee of pub-  
lic safety, the proofs of the crimes imput-  
ed to the accused deputies.”

“Since the 30th of May, the barriers  
had been from the administration of the post  
suspended, the journals stopped, the mails  
suspended, the letters broken open and seal-  
ed again, either with a seal bearing this  
inscription—Revolution of the 31 of May,  
1793; or with another inscribed—The  
Committee of public safety.”

“The Committee of public safety were  
sending for the necessary proofs to make  
their report, when on Sunday, June 2, the  
revolutionary council appeared again at  
the bar, and demanded, for the last time,  
the decree of accusation against the de-  
nounced members. The assembly pass-  
ed again to the order of the day. The  
petitioners now gave a signal to the spec-  
tators to leave the Hall and to arm, for  
the purpose of obtaining that by open  
force which justice would not grant. A  
riot ensued at noon the general was beat,  
murdered. The citizens were forced  
to take up arms and obey the orders of a

commander, whom the revolutionary coun-  
cil had placed at their head: more than  
100 cannon surrounded the National Hall;  
grates to heat red hot balls were placed in  
the camp by floors.”

“The guard of the Convention, as well  
as all true citizens, were confined in dif-  
ferent gaols, and cannon were pointed  
towards the centres; the gates were shut,  
and the centres ordered to stop all the de-  
puties who might attempt to pass them,  
to fire at every one who should pass their  
bars. Daily, the venerable Dantons,  
was beaten in a most infamous manner;  
Boissy d'Anglas had his shirt torn; a great  
number of other deputies were confined by  
the vile satellites of Marat. The battalions  
which several days back—should have  
marched to La Vendee, arrived on the 3d  
of June, and were distributed among them.”

“These things were done in the name  
of the nation, and all powerful hand  
to assassinate your Representatives and  
would have done it because the National  
Guards were not able to prevent this  
slaughter. The assassins were provided  
with the best arms, while the sections com-  
plained of the want of them. In short, the  
National Hall was turned into a prison,  
where the Representatives of the people  
were threatened, disgraced, and insulted.”

It was decreed that the committee of  
public safety, to calm the rage of the in-  
fused people who invaded the Hall, should  
make their report.

“Barre mounted the tribune, and  
speaking in the name of the committee,  
proposed, that the denounced members, a-  
gainst whom no proof whatever of the  
crimes imputed to them had been produced  
should be invited to suspend themselves  
from their functions. Some of them  
submitted to this measure. A decree passed,  
that the commander of the armed force  
should be ordered to the bar, to account  
for his conduct, and inform the conven-  
tion from whom he had received his orders.  
This decree was not executed. Two of  
the factions invaded a deputy and were  
ordered to be taken to the bar.—  
Violence and open force oppose all  
the execution of this decree. Then it  
was requested; that the sitting should be  
ended, and the temple of the laws torn.  
An end was put to the sitting, the President  
walked out of the hall at the head of the  
convention, and ordered the enemies to  
withdraw.”

“The Convention reached the middle  
of the court without any resistance, but  
being arrived there, the commander of the  
armed force ordered them to return. The  
President told him that the Convention was  
not to be dictated to; that it held its au-  
thority independent of any other power  
than the French people, and that they  
alone had a right to command it. The  
commander, Herriot, drew his sword,  
ranged his cavalry in order of battle, and  
ordered the enemies to point their can-  
non. His soldiers were ready to fire.  
The President turned back, the members  
followed him, and attempted every outlet  
in order to escape, but every avenue was  
closed or defended by cannon. At length  
the Convention, unable to retire, resumed  
their sitting. What do we say? They re-  
turned into their prison, and some mem-  
bers decreed, that Coffin, Gaudet, Brif-  
font, Goras, Perrot, Vergnaud, Salles,  
Bischoff, Chabot, Besson, Bismil, Li-  
don, Rastrel, Lafour, Lanjannais, Gran-  
geon, the Sage, Kerlevan, Gardien,  
Boleau, Bertrand, Vigee, Melevant, Lar-  
vierre, Gominie, and Bergoin, should be  
put under arrest in their own houses. And  
why? We must not forget to mention, that  
Valuz and Louvet should be added to that  
number, and that some members gave their  
consent, for the greater part of them did  
not take any share in these humiliating de-  
liberations.”

“After the decree was signed, a de-  
putation made its appearance in the con-  
vention of the decree, and tendered an  
equal number of citizens to serve as hold-  
ers for the arrested members.”

“Frenchmen! who would be free and  
Republicans, who are safe, which no one  
will dare to deny; we repress them to  
you only in a mail, and forbear to enter  
into details still more atrocious. The Na-  
tional Representation imprisoned, disgraced,  
deliberating under the poignard of an

audacious faction, is no more. Do not  
suffer any longer the usurpation of your  
rights do not leave in false hands the ex-  
ercise of the sovereignty of the nation;  
rescue the liberty, the sacred equality, the  
unity and indivisibility of the Republic;  
without them France is lost. Reject with  
horror all propositions tending to any kind  
of federalism. Rally, nation, and be firm,  
you may still save the public cause. This  
country, if it is not confined nor concentra-  
ted within the walls of Paris—Your de-  
puties may there perish, but they will die  
worthy of you, and worthy of themselves,  
if after their death their country should  
not be saved. When the moment  
of national revenge is come, then French-  
men do not forget that Paris is not guilty,  
that the citizens of Paris were ignorant of  
the plot, of which they have been made  
blind tools. No! if it is not upon Pa-  
ris that the destiny and all powerful hand  
of the nation ought to bear down; but on  
the horde of robbers and criminals, who  
have made themselves masters of Paris, who  
are despoiling Paris and France, who  
cannot exist without crimes, and have no  
other refuge left but in despair, the con-  
spiring of vice. Farewell!”

**YELLOW FEVER.**  
Dr. RUSH'S Directions for curing and pre-  
venting the YELLOW FEVER.  
As soon as you are attacked (whether by  
night or by day) with a pain in the  
head or back, sickness at stomach, chills or  
fevers—more especially if these symptoms  
be accompanied by a redness, or faint yellow-  
ness in the eyes, and dull or shooting  
pains about the region of the liver, make  
use of the powder in a little sugar and  
water, every six hours, until they produce  
four or five large evacuations from the  
bowels—drink plentifully good, or have-  
over cold water, or lemonade, or tea,  
or barley water, should be drank during  
this state of the disorder, and the bowels  
should be kept constantly small doses of  
carmine tartar, or cooling opium, either by  
anemone powder or by pills, or by common  
opening glister; but if the pulse should  
become weak and low after the bowels are  
cleared, infusions of camomile and snake-  
root in water, elixir of vitriol and landa-  
num, also wine and water, or wine, punch,  
and porter, should be given as the best.  
If the patient is unable to take any solid  
food, he may be supported in a substance  
may be administered in the intermission of  
the fever.—Blisters may likewise be ap-  
plied to the sides, neck, or head, in this  
state of the disorder, and the lower limbs  
may be wrapped up in flannels wetted in  
hot vinegar or water. The food should  
consist of gruel, sago, panada, spiced tea,  
coffee, weak chocolate, wine, whey, chick-  
en broth, and the white meats, according  
to the weak or active state of the system.  
The fluids of the system may be taken with  
advantage at all times. Fresh air should  
be admitted into the room in all cases, and  
cool air when the pulse is full and tense.  
The floor should be sprinkled now and  
then with vinegar, and the discharges from  
the body be removed as speedily as possi-  
ble.

The best preventatives of the disorder,  
are a temperate diet, excluding chiefly of  
vegetables, great moderation in the exer-  
cise of body and mind, warm clothing,  
cleanliness, and a gently open state of the  
bowels.

R. S.  
\* Each powder consisting of six grains  
of Calomel, and fifteen grains of Julep,  
for an adult.

**PUTRID FEVER.**  
Extract of a letter.  
Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1793.

SIR,  
I RECEIVED your letter to day, and in  
I shall with pleasure give you every in-  
formation in my power respecting the ma-  
lignant fever, which proves so fatal among  
the most delicate—And particularly re-  
specting the alarming circumstances to be at-  
tended to, and to be observed from the  
earliest commencement of the disease, my  
method of treatment is instituted accord-  
ingly and has been generally successful. I  
do not admit after any emetic, neither do I  
give a laxative, unless indicated by contra-  
indications, but prefer a Clyster to either.  
In case of matter I order a few bowls of  
camomile tea to be administered with the  
continence, it is to be repeated with the fol-  
lowing draught, in a state of effluvia,  
elixir of vitriol, and if necessary, landa-  
num. The specifics of the stomach may  
also be alleviated by applying mint, clove,  
or any other spice, with wine or spirits, to  
the pit of the stomach, being composed  
of 20 drops of elixir of vitriol are to be taken  
every 2 hours in a tea cup full of strong  
camomile tea, and if bark can be retained,  
two drachms of the best pale bark in sub-  
stance are to be given every 2 hours, alter-  
nately with the elixir of vitriol. When an  
ounce of bark has been administered in this  
manner the dose is to be diminished to one  
drachm every 2 hours, as the continuance  
of the large doses might disorder the stom-  
ach or bowels. Should the bark prove  
purgative it will be necessary to give 10 or  
15 drops of landanum after every stool.—  
But if the bark cannot be retained on the  
stomach, 20 drops of elixir of vitriol are to  
be taken every hour, and recourse must be  
had to bark.

Two ounces of bark are to be put into  
three half pints of boiling water and boiled  
down to a pint; the decoction to be strain-  
ed and to a ounces of the decoction we add  
from two to 4 drachms of finely powdered  
bark and fifty drops of landanum. This  
mixture is to be indicated every 4 hours or  
often as the symptoms are violent, and in  
the most distressing cases may be added  
to each section where the difficulty is  
great. Wine is to be given from the be-  
ginning; at first the weaker wines, such as  
claret and rhine; if these cannot be had,  
libon or madeira diluted with rich le-  
monade. The quantity is to be determined  
by the effects it produces and by the state  
of debility which prevails, guarding against  
its cooling or encreasing the heat, red-  
ness and delirium.—I prefer pale bark  
from conviction that most of the red bark  
is adulterated. But I place  
the greatest dependence for the cure of the  
disease, on throwing cool water twice a  
day over the naked body. “The patient is  
to be placed in a large empty tub, and two  
buckets full of water, of the temperature  
of about 70 or 80 degrees of Fahrenheit's  
thermometer, according to the state of the  
atmosphere, are to be thrown over him.  
He is then to be wiped dry and put to  
bed, it is commonly followed by an easy  
perspiration and is always attended with  
great refreshment to the patient. This re-  
medy however must be applied from the  
earliest attack of the disease and continued  
regularly through the whole course of it. OF  
regimen it is needless to say much to you;  
ripe fruits, sago with wine, and rich wine,  
are the most proper. A spacious  
chamber with a free circulation of air and  
frequently changing the bed and only Ha-  
ving the fluids of the system may be taken  
with advantage at all times. Fresh air should  
be admitted into the room in all cases, and  
cool air when the pulse is full and tense.  
The floor should be sprinkled now and  
then with vinegar, and the discharges from  
the body be removed as speedily as possi-  
ble.

I am, &c. A. K.  
N. B. The practice of applying the cold  
bath in fever is not new. In a malign-  
ant fever which prevailed at Breslau in  
Silesia and proved extremely fatal, yield-  
ing to none of the usual remedies, Dr. De  
Hatch, a physician of the place had re-  
course to this remedy and found it effectual.  
It has also been used with advantage  
in England in putrid fevers. In many of  
the West India fevers it is generally em-  
ployed in the malignant fevers. Dr.  
Stevens, a gentleman of high character in  
his profession, who is now in this city, has