The ANGLER cadibe PHILOSOPHER.

A FABLE.

A FABLE.

BESIDE a gentle musm'ring brook
An angler took his patient fland
He cy'd the fiream with anxious look, And wav'd his rod with captions hand.

The bait with nicell art was dreft, The fifbes left their fafe retreat And one more eager than the reft Look'd long'd, and fwallow'd the deceil

Too late the felt the poignant fmart,
Her pitying friends her fate deplore,
The angler with well practiced art,
Play'd book'd and drew her to the floor

Lord by the beauty of the day, The fun now finking in the fky, A fage puriod his walk that way, And faw the bleeding wiftim die.

Far in the vale of years declin'd He watch'd the course of nature's law, And thus, with philosophick mind, He moraliz'd on what he faw.

And fix this image in your mind ; You've hook'd a fifth, observe its pain, And view the flate of human kind.

Fate gives us line, we thift the fcene, And jocund traverie to and fro, Pain, fickeris, fill will intersene, We feel the hook where'er we go.

If, proudly we our schemes extend And look beyond the prefent hor We find our firmiten'd profpeds ced, And own an overming pow'r.

A while we foor, a while lament,
Fate cherks the line and we are gone,
Dragg'd from our wonted element
To diffant climes, untry'd, unknown.

Montial and ambentic Particulars (

the engineers, between the Boston of the engineers, between the Boston and Ambuscabe frigate.
HALLEAX, (N. Section, Sept. 19.
MONDAY arrived the Schooner Different, Capt. Kiddton, From St. John's (Newytendland.) In her came passes (Newsytamidand.) In her came pattern gen Mr. Danita Apasas, who has ena-bled us to lay before one reastern the fol-lawing interesting account of the aftion between his Majetty's Erigate Egipts, and the Aninfeeder, French (rigate:— On hearing of the depredictions which the Archyfeade, and the piratical cruizers

the drivefende, and the piratical contents fixed out in the Stutts were making on a lefting to commerce to the fouthern parts of dimerica, Capt. Courtage, without any order from the Admiralty whatever, but animated by that realisione which become a print of the court of the cou animated by that real alone which become a Britth Offices, who (et for the hope of his country and the interest of her gerchants determined to proceed without determined to proceed without determined to the Ambafacate. (though he knew het to be of imperiour force) and either to take her or pertils in the attempt. With this description, he failed from New fearling—Hopped at the modth of this tabbers until a hids was fort down to the head of the he this Labor until Philot was fent down to him — and then proceed towards Men Terk. near which barboor he captured a finall privateer called the Repoblican; from which he learnt the artival of the French fleet in the Chefareak, under Admiril Cambia, and that they might immediately be expected at New York. Downthfunding this information, Capt. Courtery remained of the barbour of Men York, and endeavoured by very means in his power, for found days, to draw the Amberlade out.

for fome days, to draw the Ambulcade out.
On the 31ft of July, the Befton being about Stragurs distant from Sandy Hock,
which then bore about W. N. W.—the bont Stergers duling 1900 Acong Host, which then hore about W. N. W.—the weather, which had beyo thick and hazy, cleared sawy about helf pail 30 clock? M. When Capt. Court vex., found himself within 4 or 5 miles of the French fleet; 16 fail could be counted from the deck, & one large frigare. By very sear, which, on discovering the Bylan, bore down to the bod of the fleet, which then lay about E. S. E. of the Bylan. The weather becoming entirely eating the Bylan lay for 4 hours at about the fame diffuser from the fleet.—Towards fonder, a light breeze furning an at N. W. and to get deer of the fleet, Capt. Court experts thought it produces to run for the Jerley flores, and instituted to by nearly above to the fleet.—Supplement of the Acong for the fleet was the fleet with the milion of the fleet.—As about 5 of clock in the exeming the wind bled to write the minimum of the fleet.
At about S. o'clock in the evening, the wind
thifted to N. N. E. it from breast you
which the Begins fleered for the light house,
and at no o'clock faw the light, which the
patient is and about 1 o'clock hore too—the
light hearing N. W. by N. dittant 3 or 2
leagues where the light until 3 or 2
leagues where the light until 3 or 2
leagues where the light until 3 or 6
through 2 it which 'time a knee thin wining; at which time a large thip was wered under her top falls, which was a to be a cruizer. All hands were discovered ender her top tills, when we taken to be a croizer. All hands were gagement—or why, while the Bolton was the immediately called to quattern, and the impediately called to quattern in the calculation of the soften in the impediately called the imped

no means fo difabled in their fails and rig-

her course off there, with an easy fail, un-

fil day light. The fhip kept her wind and flood off likewife. As day light appeared, the fhip to windward was discovered to be

a frigate, and from her fize was fooonfed

a frigate, and trom her fize was forposted to be the Ambestrate, being fill diffact a bout 2 miles. The Botton immediately got her tacks about 3 miles and pad 6 colock, Capt. Court mer. 1 judged be could reach the Amberdee, ordered the Botton to pack, and though M. W. but did not reach her within half a mile. When the fings were nearly abreath, the Amberdee's basled up her

nearly abread, the Antisticate based up her course, and the Boffer immediately did the fame. At 5 o'clock the Antisticate bore down on the Boffer, and came within a cable and a half a length diffance. As the fill continued running downCapt.Court

war ordered a gun to be fired at her. She paying no attention to that, be ordered a broad fide to be fired, which was inflantly

done. The Beffer then bore away to pre

vent the Ambufcade crofting aftern and rak-ing her. The Ambufcade discovering be-

intention, immediately brought too, and discharged her broadfide on the Bestar's

quarter, doing little damage, except car-rying away the crofs jack yard. The Bef-

ten laying too on the fame tack, runni a little a head of the Ambulcade—and

being in that position to bring her guns to

close upon her, and obliged her to bring too with her flarbard tacks aboard. The

no with her throate faces about helf Befire brought too on the tacks about helf a cable's diffence, when the action became warm & spirited on both fides, without any

warm & spirited on both fides, without any material efficient for three quartest of an bour. The Better, during this period, fired nearly three broad fides to the Ambifead's two. At the expiration of this period, the Better's maintonead was carried away-nowithfianding which, and without pay-ing any attention to the wreek, the aftion that continued with maintaine.

as continued with unabating warmth.

At about a quarter pall fix, in the midfi

of a tremendom discharge of broadfides from both ships, the brave Captain Court-

sty, with lines, Butters of the Marines, see "with lives. Butters of the Marines, seecised their death wounds, and in Ranly expired—norwith and the the "fift and fecond lives with the "fift and fecond Littlemants EDWARDS and KERR, bad been

landing the painful wound he had foffsin-

fittation, Lieux. Eow and a attempted to warm the flip to come to action on the other tack; in thinding nearly one half of the larboard genar tendered offeles by the week of the maintenance and yards, it was thought product to bring two on the fame teck for the purpose of clearing the wreek. All this time the Ambufcade lay aftern, without making any attempt to come up to the Bodgo, though the half is in her power. This interval giving time for the fmother and haze to clear ways, they discovered freefal lofty wells to windward, two of which appeared to be bearing down to them, and were foon known to be part of the French fier. This circumstance only upt an end to the engagement, which had

the french net. In the transmitter only ppt an end to the engagement, which had not those selfiles appeared in fight, would have been renewed by the Bollon, as foon as they had cleared the wreck of their top-mal, and had gut up from after fail, the want of which prevented their fighting the divine and statuse.

hip to advantage.

Belides the first and fecond Lientenants

who were wounded, the Mafter's Mate, Mr. JOHKSTON, and Mr. FORTH, Midshipman,

JOHN TORANG AND FORTH Middhipman, were allo wounded.

The greater part of the action was on both fides warm and firstired, but it is impossible to account for the Ambolcade's dropping aftern, which terminated the encarement and who which is. h. P. A.

gian, as to have prevented it.

We would recommend to the author of the vaponing account of this engagement, which was published in the New Tork parion, this olain parration of facts, and W would enquire why, when he gave the gal considing account of the Ambulcade's chaf ing the Boston, after the bore away, be had not also candidly owned that the French

not also candidly owned that the Arenen fact was in fight, and affigued that as a reaf-en for the departure of their antagonis. We will now contrast the firength of the two ships and the circumstances under which they fought-from which every candid per fon will be enabled to determine to which e to which

arty belonged the greater honour.

The Boston, at the time of the action mented 3z goos, 6 and zz pounders, and had on board but 197 hands including men and boys. This crew though by no means deficient in spirit, were a great part but very ordinary feathern.

The Ambufgade, at the time of action

mounted 40 guns, 12 and 9 pounders—and had from their own account, 350 hands at leaft. When the Ambuscade tailed to meet the Botton, Captain BoMF 870 knew that the French fleet could not be for from that the French first could not be 197 from
the Hook, and had be met Capt. Covermer a little late in the day, they would
have been forwanded by the fleet before
the engagement had been half over; and
had the Ambufcade even continued the engagement, as the had it in her power in do,
the Boffon would not have discovered the being in that position to bring her guns to bear, wore hip and pating the Anthof-tade upon opposite tacks, difcharged her broadfide, and then got her fore-tacks about for the purped of gesting the water-page. Immediately on which the Anthofade wore acrost the Before's flern with an intent to rake her; to present which Capt. Covaryer ordered the helm with an attempted to tack him, which was fofer accomplished as that the Before was for accomplished as that the Before was for accomplished as that the Before her before the modeled in an appling direction. But the Before head by flaying, was under the neetflay of wearing again, and meeting the Anthofade coatly before the wind, the Before crowded colos upon her, and oblight ther to bring fleet, or been enabled to bear away, if flee

Inflead of Capt. Countries having the thouse of an English fleet being at band to excourage him—be on the contrary, knew he was the only British ship of force in those seas-He knew of the French flee being near him, having feen them the day before.—He knew the superiority of the century, be had dought to combar, but none of these circumitances discouraged him.—Surrounded by efficers and men who loved him as a father did whose obedience appeared to flow more from affection than dety, he met his enemy with the fullest coeff-dence of success, and with a determination at healt to deserve it—he sought the ship appeares of an hour, and gave his orders with a coulness and deliberation not to be exceeded—and when he fell, and his death was known through the flip, the mingled fighs of grief and indignation were fuch as it is impefible with julice to deferibe. Great applants is due to Lieut. En war no

who forceeded to the command, as well as to Licot. Kunn, and Mr. Lucky the Midter. In flort they appeared all animated by the fpirit of their departedCommander, and could the Ambuscade have been inducand could the Ambuicate have been mane-ed to follow the Bolton into the open fea, without any other of the fleet, Citizen Bompard would not have been able to re-port that the Bolton declined renewing the dangerously wounded in an early part of the engagement—the Matter continued to fight the ship until Mr. Edwards, not with-

The Bollon had to killed, and 24 wound The Batton Bad to killed, and 2, sounds— cd. One has fince died of his wounds— the remainder had almost all recovered and restrate to their duty, and the univer-cial with of the thip's company is once more to meet the Aubufcade.

When the Dispatch left Newfoundland

cd, took command of her. The action was then continued with remerch expend, and a determination to revenge the dark of Capt. Coverest who was univerfully beloved—and continued until fire vinerable for 7,0 clock, when the Ambufada's firm began greatly to flacken, and the fell aftern began which was the first first first for the Haftern. The ringsing and fails of the Bolloo were fo disabled on her majo and mixen mails, that they could set no after fail to prevent the flip from reaging a bead—her top fail being the outly fail left of any use, and that being foll on the cap. In this fitsation, Lieur. Enwands attempted to ware the flip to come to action on the other the Batton was refitted, and it was supposed, would in a few days proceed on a cruize. Capt. Monnie, of the Pioto, at present commands the Batton, and Lient. Enwards the Batton, and them.

The confequences that have refuted from the engagement of their two thins are next to be taken into confideration. next to be taken into confideration...

Capt. Courters was not, as has been find by fome, a tath exhibiting man—but cool and deliberage in his determinations. He haw with becoming indignation the injury the British commerce fulfating from a fingle hip—He knew that British feamen had often combated with fingues against greater odds.—And he was not on of those predent commenders who are a fraid to run some tilk when an important fraid to run foue tilk when an important polycli is to be statigned—Unfortunately, as this empagement terminated by the lofs of the valuable a man—the object he had in view has been almost completely realized. The damage the Ambufcade Instance, has detained her in port, and presented her derafations—the disputes in Admiral Canaris's facet have kept them alfo quiet—Canaris's facet have kept them alfo quiet—till Admiral Gako war, with his fquadron has reached the American cooffs to complete what Capi. Cougraser had fo galiantly begun.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, about the first of July last, a red STEER, two years old past, market with a halfpenny the upper fide of each es - Alfe, a brindle HEIFER of the fam age, her home rather inclined inwander.
Whower will return faid creatures to the fubfcriber, shall be handsomely re-

Levi Shephard,

Has just received from Loaden, agr.
neral afforment of DRUGs and
MEDICINES, FAINTER a COLOURS,
JABIN WARR BRASS KETTER BY

MEDICINES, PAINTER's COLOURS, HARD WARE, BRASS KETTLES, for He has also for Sale, a general sistement of INDIA & EUROPEAN GOODS, refued Iron, & EUROPEAN & Blidered Steel, Fort-Africkettle, Hollow Warr, field as New York Carney Warr, for a second warry of the Sale Carney Warr, for the Sale Carney Warr, f Potts and Kettle, Can and Waggon Boxes

Potts and Kettle, Cart and Waggon Born.

—Dye Stoffs or all kinds, &c. &c.

Said Sarp HARD continoes to carry on
the Dack Manufathers, of confequence be
will want a great quantity of well draffel
FLAX his feeton, for which hewill mike
fach pay se will be agreeable to the Pamer, to whose aid and inflaence he feet
the field made indicated for the furger. himself much indebted for the success b himself maco moented for the futcess has had in parfoing that afeful and neo fary branch of bounes.

Northampton, Offiober 15, 1795.

SIMEON BUTLER. R ESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the hufineft of Book-Binding,

Nearly opposite the Court Hanse, Ner ton-Where Deed and Record Books, Mes chant's Account Books, raied to any patter may be had on the Santest natice-Old Book re bound.

re bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Pfilm Buch, Webfer's 1, 2, and 3d bat,

Pery's Spelling Book, by the grift down w
furgle, as choop as can be burght in Before

Hartfred, Bibles, Toftaments, Down's Surmous, Piles I Arithmetic, Barne Yraut, bicar of Walefold, Interefting Memons, Life
of Gardiurs, Loward's apposition on Mas,

Foreflern, Bennet's Letters, Friend of IndiStashen's Manual Energie, Hijlery of Marine, Compacify Perus, Hillmy of Fair Ristine, Compacify of Perus, Hillmy of Fair Rismand, Perry's Diditionary, Batick's, do. The

Tang Ladius Actioners, Frinan, Dioma
Sunga, Hiffary of Jofeph. A mandy of

Books for children, Blant Buck st. of

Lindi, Marcael amber, Capperplains Wings

Paper, Ink Pomder. Sealing War, Vo.

day of the above articles or Caple, given a

exchange for RAGS.

Nersbangting, O.B. 32, 1793.

Chileab and Windfor Smith,

Chileab and Windfor Smith.

INFORM their friends and Cofforms, that they have just received, and now ready for fale, at their Store in Hadler, and at the Store lately improved by W. Asia ready for fale, at their Store in Hadley, and at the Store lettly improved by W. Asia. L. F., in Amberff; a large and elegant of fortuent of ENGLISH and HADWARE GOODS, on as reafonable terms as at any flore in the County—Alfo, W. India and N. England Rum, Louf and

Brown Sugars in large or forall quantities WANTED—a number of fikely this ping HORSES, to be delivered within to days, for which good pay will be made, an

a generous price given.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Pras, Oan,
Fiax, and Flaxfeed, Botter, Beef War,
Tow Cloth, and Woolen Check, will be received in payment—and the articles CASH not refused. Hadley, Odober 21, 1793

Arad Brown.

VILL give 4/3 per. Bothel, and pay part CAMH for FLAX SEED. on delivery, at his flore in Enfauntem-Alfo get-per. ponod firm Botter, if delitered from. He withes to semiod those who ed from. He wither to remind thofe we are indebred to him, whole time of credit is expired, for paying after harred, the harred is paid and punctual payment is or perfed.—Those who engaged. Fur seed & Butter, &c. in the fall, are called on to falfil their engagements. Eaftampton, Oftober 14, 1793.

CASH IS PLENTY. -PRODUCE SELLS HIGH-

—PRODUCK SELLS HIGH—
For well sever bove a britan inser Man
Town DE 1873.

ALL Persons indebted to ELEATER
A WILLIAM PORTER are required to
make immediate, payment before the fit
days of December next, (recept where pit
ticular agreements are made for them by
writ longery those who comply will farethe
cop of a Suit.—Said Porters', here is
nade a large (gaply of Goods—Excellest
Rum by the Hoghead, Battel at Jeduns
titys Groctries of all kinds, Window-Glid,
Nalls, and a large quantity of Looking
Giaffra—They want to purchase Best un
Pork, Butter, and Cheefe, dec Ser.

Pork, Butter, and Cheefe, dec Ser. Pork, Butter and Cheefe, &c. &c.

Hadley, Oftober 7, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the folferiber, five young Cattle, 100 of feribet, fire young CATTLE, too years old paff, with different marts, three Heifers, and two Steens, one of the Heif-Heller, and two Steers, one of the re-er a little lane, in one bind leg. Tis, owner is defined to prove outputs, py charges, and take them awar. IOSEFF CLAP. Estampton, October 10, 1793

WANTED, as an appendice to the Printing ballaris, a Boy 14 years of age.—Enquire at this office.
Northampton, Office 16, 1793.

Samistic



Vol. VII.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1793.

[NUMB. 374-

A count of the Origin Symptoms and treat- practice in the yellow fever of 1762, in much the opinions & practice, I have delivered to be a Epidemic Fever, which was corrying of the re-accommissed bile, but cred in this letter, have been opposed by

Neompliance with your requel, I fer lows at a late hour, and a bufy day.

of the your affort account of the origin, improms, and treatment of the fever, shich has prevailed with fo much mortaliwin our City, for the last fix weeks.
Ifiall begin by observing, that I have

infiftency documents to prove, that the illesse was generated in our city. To suppose, because the yellow fever is an epidemio of the Well-India, and because it is in North America, that it cherif among es, only by importation, is making as to toppose that the hyriceness which are so common in the Well-Indies, and which occur here only once in twenty orthiny years, are all imported from that

centry. The discase attacks in a variety of ways, ecording to the bahit and prediffication of the patient, or the nature & force of the ecoron grante. It formetimes comes on in the form of a regular quotidian or terrain. Ma-synt indilpoled for two or three days, with head ach and pains in the back, fides at beacs, without much perceptable fover. Brina majority, it attacks with chills, but ach, fickness, or vomiting, and fe-rerepains in the limbs or back. The polic, in this flate of the difease, tince the 10th dir of September, has generally been full matenie—the tongue whitish and moiss materic—the tongue whitiffs and motifithe year el—the pupils dilated—the trime
thing coloured—the third great, and the
timfost and dry. Thefe fymptoms remit
orty day, or every other day, & from the
mitan type, which is its original & material
tim, a recovery or death, generally happes in accust cases, on the 3d, 5th or yill
dry—In attacks all ages, even young chilter are not exempted from it, but it is
material and most morral in young pertan, between fourners and wenny fire.
Before the toth of September, I found
then purges of calound and Jalop, alone
junon the first day of the diffact, (sefficut to conquer it in most extex. They
trepts alony large quantities of green,

meght away large quantities of green, dutcologred or black bile of a most cloured ask acid nature. The pulle, which in the tim weather, was weak, and low, rofe wherery evacuation. The him likewife which remained dry under the most pow-nial findorities, became mosts, under the

tof those scrive remedies.

Since the roth of September, I have paget, to be necessary in nunteren cases such twenty. The pulse—the appearance of the blood, the spontaneous inchorage, and the weather (exclusive of the similar of the contagion) all indicated the teef the lancet. At first I found the Joss that twelve dunces of blood inflicient white entire pulic, but I have been obliged, galully, as the feafon advanced, to in-Profit, as the feedon advanced, to in-cust the quantity to first, feventy, and on highly conces, and in most cases white supplet effects. I have observed the mid speedy convolctence, where the being has been most profute, and as a most as a most one carried to excess, large the results of the control of the con-traction of the control of the con-trol o envenience to Corceed it.

beipient perechire, and in each cafe, faccels. I was warranted in this bold Petite, not only by the tention of the ed in the works of Dr. De Harn

er, but likewife in its remillions and offices, where I find a low, flow, but life. I have recovered two pa-h this pulfe, in whom it beat lefs collrokes in a minute.

On creey day of the difeate, after giving the creek day of the difeate, after giving the creek a purge. de oil. Glis- cremos isstra, lulphur al files and we made should be should b

A courant of the Origin Symptoms and treatmats of the Epidemic Fevers, which now
precall is the city of Philadelphia, is a
last.

From Dr. Berjanin Rusn, to
Dr. John Romer, Physician in New
Yet.

My Dean Friend,
My Dean bawies, liver, and longs, which bring on cash. I have in early every cafe for the three lift weeks, rejected batts, wine, and landoun in the first flags of the disorder, even though the most perfect internation of the fever tools placed. Not do I too-ceive those medicines to be hereaftly these manufactures of the Company these convelescent flate of the disease. Mild and tonventerest use or the citeate, Mild and noarithing diet, refiness the firebyth much focaer than the most powerful tonies. I have reason to believe landnum to be position when given withan aftive or corded pulle in this fever.

pulle in this fever.

The next articles to purpose and bleeding it may materian musice, are cool air, and cool drink. Foften direct the head to be hathed, and the hands and face to be with cold dwater. Touff and water, I with cold water. I can and water, but me to the monate, taming water, and apple water, are the common drinks of my patients. The lefs they can in the fift flage of the dillorder the better. As foon as the pulse is reduced, I mindage them in wine whey, bread, or marked apples, or much in milk, chicken, beer, mutples, or muth to milk, chicken, beef, mu-tun, or veal broth, coffie and tea with bu-tered toall, and weak checolotics. I forbid the use of animal foods until they are able to walk about. Cleanlings is advised in every large of the disorder, with exercise, and country air to complete the core. In those few calcal where the disease

In those lew cates where the diteate comes on with spheid or typical furnishment. I recommend the common remedies for those facts of fever.

If finite in bleeding and purging have been omitted in the beginning of the difficulty, and harmoringers, with petrechie, a low pulse, and black vomiting, have come on, little can be done. The ceremonies of both, glyficm, and the cold bath, may be performed in such cases, but I have heard of no instance in which they have done a-

ny ferrice. I think I have feen bliffers afford relief in local determinations to the head, bread and fromach, after fufficient evacuations have been picd.

where a troublefome vomiting does not vield to blood-letting, I know of no reme-dies equal to a table spoon full of sweet milk given every half hour, or to weak

camomile tea.

Where a dull pain in the bowels attends with a foll, or corded pulle, I have pre-feribed elyflers of cold water with evident advantage. Where fistulency attends, I preferibe estudent tea or west brandy & water, provided the pulse be sufficiently reduced.

reduced.

By means of the remedies before men tioned I think I was the unworthy infirm ment in the hands of a kind Providence of recovering more than ninety out of an hunrecovering more than sinety out of an hun-dred of my patent, before my late indif-position. A number died during the few days of my confinement, from the want of well timed bleeding and purging. Since my recovery, the difease has become more violent and oblimate, all some have died under my care, from my inability from weakness, and occasional remotes of my fevweaknef, and occafional reurns of my fer-tr, to be early and puofibular in my atten-dance upon them; for a recovery often depends upon the applications of the reme-dies, not only on a certain day, but fre-quently at a certain hour. The concer-tration of the contagion in every part of the city, moreover has encreafed the diffi-culty of coring the diffeate, for it conflantly counteracts the ofe of the 'remedien which are intended to aburzet fimiles; hence we observe (other circumfiness being equal, ] there is most mortality where there is most contagion. The delays in procuring bleeden, and the ignorance or neglect of nutles, added to some other cirneglect of names, anoth to whom other cir-cionflister, wo 'gloomy to be mentioned, have contributed very much of late to en-crease the mortality of the disorder. But with punctural and ficilital medical 2008, 2002, 2008 for fling and 2019 rooms, I am Bill of tile-poiston, that this disease is as much under the power of medicine as the

much the opinions as praises, I wave desired in this letter, have been oppoind by many of the physicians of out city. They firt called the prevailing epademic, the juil fever. They might as well have called it the final port. They have declared that we have, two difficult fevers in townthat we have two diffined fevers in town— that we have two diffined fevers in town— the one a putrid yellow fever, and the oth-er a common remittent. It would not r a common remittent. It would not have been more afford, 10, have affected, that we have two fans and two moons thin-ing upon our globe. What makes this mif-take the more intendifiable, is the common, remitting feere, which has been confounded with the prefers highly contradisting from the prefer highly contradisting to the faborab, or in the neighbourhood direct city.

Bod of the city.

But the mitakes of fome of my brethen have not ended here. Where the difease has made its chief impression on the head, it has been called the internal dropfy of the brain. Where it has attacked the throat, as it has done in fome mild cafes, it has heen called an engine maligna. Where it has attacked the fides, it has been called a placetify, and in one person in whom it first affected the bowels, it was treated as a bitious colic. The diforder in this cafe terminated in a black vomiting, and death,

on the third day. (
The faccols of the new remedies has at last created foch a clamour to their favor, that most fo our physicans have been forced to adopt them. They bleed however as on to anopt them. I key bised however as yet sparingly and purge after the first day only with leatent physic. Some of them blend wine, bark, and laudonon with them. They might as well throw water and oil at the fame time upon fire in order to extin-

I must bere pay a tribute of respect to the memory of my much loved friend Dr. Penington, who adopted the new remedies as from as they were mentioned to him. His expanded mind was not call in a common pold. It vibrated in unifon with routh the moment it came in contact with it.—
My excellent and judicious friend Dr.
Griffiths, was likewife an early and decided friend to plentiful purging and hierding
—Such of my former pupils as are fettled
in this city, recommend them, and I hear

from all quarters, with great fuccefs.

It was extremely unfortunate that the It was extremely unfortunate that the new remelles were ever connected with my name. I have no other merit, than that of having early adopted, and extend a made of treating the disorder, which I had learned in the year 1761, from my fift preceptor in medicine, Do. Redman, superpisch is Renogly recommended by Harry, Morley, Michell, Kirby and many other writers upon this fever. I only fift address to the public, I acknowledged that I received the first hints of the fatesy and efficacy of july and mercury to this different many other writers and mercury to this different many other military hopfitud, in 1777, and from a defeription of a different many control of the first and cover, in the mall large weeks. related to open in an East India publica

tion.

In the ofe of all my temedies, I have in
this diffeafe, repudiated manue, and been
governed only by the condition of the
SYSTEM.

I am indebted to Dr. Sydenham, as well

as to my own observations, for the decided manner in which I have rejected the idea of a common remitted in our city. I have been told, that by propagating this opinion, I terrify my patients. Perhaps I do, but I terrify my patients. Perhaps I do, bot I favo them by their fears; for I excite in them a fpeedy application for help, and a faithful obedience to all my preferiptions. Univerfal truth, is univerfal intereft, and falfehood and mifery always go hand in hand. The opinion which has been pub-lished by some of our physicians, that we have now a mild and malignant fever in our city, has led all those people, in whom the fever has come on in an indicions form, to negled themselves for several days, un-der the idea, that they had nothing but a common fall fever and from this de I believe hundreds have perified by this I cannot conclude, this letter, withou

lamenting further, that feveral publica-tions, from men who had never from the diforder, or who had feen only a few eafer

remedies, without any respect to the flate of the system, and thereby to add to the mortality of the difeafe.

Adicu, my dear friend.—I fhall only

Addro, my dear meno. — I min - only add, my payer, that your city may be preferred from the calemines which now, affilt ours, and ther you may never know, from experience, the labours, the arxiety, the deep domeltic diffrels, and the calemines, which for its weeks pall, have been the norther of the portion of Your fincere friend, and

Former preceptor in Medicine.
BENJAMIN RUSH.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
Philadelphia, Odioher 3, 1793.
Each purge conflits of ten grains of calomel, and fifteen of jalay. One floudd he given every fix bouts, until four or five t Each dole confife of two or three

7. ham dote commis of two or three grains of caloud, and two grains of gan-boge, made into a pill with a little floor a-common fyrup. A dofe floudd be given two or three times a day, fo as to practure large extensions from the bowels.

2 The Path has been recommended as a preventative of the fever. However proper it might have been during the warm weather. The latined that it is not for weather. I am fertimed that it is not to now. So univertially is the county for died, through every part of the city, than out of a great number of persons in apparat; good health, whose possible and entire the material, the next with only two, in whom they were not foller and quicker, than natural. In two old persons in good health, between 10 and 80, the patie beat between ninetty and an hundred frokes a minute. I have found this pretenatural folled; and quickers, in the paties of bleck, as well as of the white people; allo in a woman who had the yellow fever in 1952. This faste of the posite campot be afferthed to feer, for that patien weakens it. The So univerfally is the contagion difto fear, for that pallion weakens it. The oply preventatives that experience war-rams, are, a temperate diet—the loss of a little blood—and keeping the bowels gent-ly open. To these should be added, great cantion in avoiding fatigue—the hot son

and the night air.

§ One of these gentlemen urged in a confultation, as an objection to plentiful bleeding, that there were only ten pounds of blood in the human body.

THE AFFRIGHTED BUTCHER

THE AFFRIGHTED BUTCHER.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A CURIOUS circumfance happened laft week near a village not far from Malting the control of the con the next morning, a neighbouring butcher, who was pelling over the fanc field, drew the attention of the bealt from his fable friend whom he immediately defended and began a freth content with the butcher, who was obliged to make his efease by affinding the tree stready occupied (though makenown to him) by the chimner, freepers Bot what was his furprife, when, as hemometed the tree, he was according to the Makenown to him by the chimner, freepers and the street he tree, he was according to the Makenown to him was according to the Makenown to the t ted the tree, he was accorded by the Mow of /our with— "Good morning to you, Sir," —In this dilemma he was rotally at a lofs —In this dilcmms he was totally at a lofs what to do—be had just elegand from the boll, and was now failen into the claws of the deril I whom, probable from explica-tion matives, he dreaded ten rimes more than his advertery below. Such a function was too much for human nature to support; and he had certainly shrown himself down and he had certainly thrown himself down to the mercy of the bull, had not the feety relieved his panic, by proving himself to be only a fellow creature in the fame pre-

TREASON.

A WEB of treason has, it is faid, been discovered in a certain constitutional from in Markefer—but of what colour, form, or fabrick, the web is, we have not yet heard. Remour, indeed, has been bufy smoog us, with her bundred tongoes. At one moment, we behold "a regiment of weavers, learning the French exercise in a cellur !"
Or, like a corps of Irith volonteers, having a failed day in the dead of the night ! a fection, with a wofol face, tells us, that "fercond, with a wofol face, tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, the latest tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, the latest tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, the latest tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, the latest tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, the latest tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, the latest tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, the latest tells us, the "fercond, with a wofol face, the latest tells us, the wofol face, the latest tells us, the wofol face, the latest tells us, the wofol face, the wofol fac in Marchelle ance, good norming and any rooms, 1 am Sill of the population, that this difficie its a sill of it, have contributed very much to difficient the power of medicine as the meticles, or influenza.

The next person are informed you, how to produce an indifferiminate the of general program of pound ready to blow up the charch!