

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 6, 1774.

W A R S A W, September 28.

THE following are some of the cardinal laws, concerning which, the three courts will not suffer any kind of contradiction:

ARTICLE I. "The crown of Poland shall be for ever elective, and never otherwise; and the succession to the throne for ever abolished; so that whoever shall be guilty of any attempt to render it hereditary shall be ipso facto an enemy of his country, and punished as such."

II. "Foreign candidates to the throne having been the chief and most common occasion of troubles and divisions among the citizens, it is enacted, that for the future no person shall be elected king of Poland and great duke of Lithuania, but a Pole of noble parentage, native of Poland, and having estates therein; and that all foreign princes shall be for ever excluded."

"The sons or grandsons of a king cannot be elected immediately after the death of their father or grandfather, but there must be an interval of at least two reigns before they can be eligible."

III. "The government of Poland shall be for ever republican, free, and independent. The true principle of this government consisting in the strict execution of the laws, and in the maintenance of the balance of the powers of the three orders, viz. of the king, the senate, and the equitrian order. A permanent council shall be established, which shall be vested with the fullest executive powers, and to which the equitrian order, hitherto excluded from all state employments during the intervals of the diets, shall be admitted, as will be more fully explained in the arrangements hereafter to be made in concert with the three ministers."

"The said permanent council, uniting in the three orders of the state all authority, shall, under the presidency of the king, have the distribution of all employments and graces."

NAPLES, Sept. 28. Their Sicilian majesties returned from the island of Procida on Saturday last in the afternoon, remained here that night, and removed early the next day to Portici. The day of their majesties return to this city, an account was brought from Sicily of a revolution at Palermo, the people having been discontented at the high price of provisions, (some essential articles of which, at times, were totally wanting) owing to monopolizers, one of whom had laden two ships with cheese for Naples, which produced a great scarcity of that necessary article at Palermo: these ships, however, were stopped just without the harbour, and their cargoes sold at the market price, to the people, by order of the prætor, Prince Cassaro, who was soon after seized with the strangury, and died the 20th instant. This nobleman having been attended during his illness by the viceroy's (the marquis de Fogliani's) surgeon, a suspicion arose amongst the rioters, that the viceroy wished his death; whereupon they proceeded to the number of about thirty thousand, to the viceroy's palace, where the prince Pietra Persia, son of the prince of Butera, a young Sicilian nobleman, about twenty years of age, happened to be with the viceroy. This young nobleman seeing them enter the apartment, resolutely asked what they would have? and upon being answered, the life of the viceroy, and finding they proceeded to acts of violence, threw his arms round the viceroy, and in a firm tone demanded, in the name of his family, that they should forbear, saying, spare the life of this innocent old man, or first take mine. This spirited conduct checked their fury, and they agreed to spare the viceroy's life on his account, but insisted that he should instantly quit the kingdom; upon which the prince attended him to the water-side, where a Genoese vessel was prepared to receive him. Three of the monopolizers goods, furniture, plate, &c. were thrown into the fire, and the rioters, having detected one of their number secreting some of their effects, immediately put him to death, which was the only life lost during the tumult. After this the rioters proclaimed the archbishop for their viceroy.

L O N D O N, October 9.

A gentleman, in an address to Lord North, says: "Not one of those ships established in the New-York trade will receive tea on board, ordered to be sent to North America on the East India company's account. Only the friends of Hutchinson and Oliver choose to carry it to Boston, and it is under cover of an armament they even hope to land it there."

The same gentleman concludes his address thus: "A storm is now gathering in America which will either ruin the friends and dependents of my Lord Bute in this country, or separate the colonies for ever from its dominions."

Oct. 16. The expectations of the friends to liberty are strongly revived at the report of the death of Col. Luttrell, who, it is said, died a few days since, in his tour to the continent, whither he had accompanied his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

If the report of the death of Col. Luttrell should prove true, it will occasion no small embarrassment to the ministry, as the sheriff, it is thought, will dis-

claim all obedience to the speaker's warrant, for the election of another member for Middlesex.

Extract of a letter from Lagoes, in the province of Algarve, in Portugal, to a merchant at Rotterdam, dated August 23, 1773.

"The inhabitants of this province have been lately much terrified by several shocks of an earthquake, which lasted for near two days. On the 27th of last month, about eight o'clock in the morning, the first shock was felt at Castro Mazin, a little frontier town on the west side of the mouth of the river Guadiana: It lasted for the space of half a minute, in which time a religious house, belonging to the Dominican friars, was thrown down, as were several other houses, the falling of which killed many people. The river Guadiana swelled much above its banks, and deluged out a great quantity of water, which overflowed the country a long way, and did considerable damage, sweeping away cattle, corn, fruits, and every thing in its way. Many of the vessels in the bay lost their anchors, and were thrown on shore; a great number of fishing boats were thrown on the land, and several men perished. The rocks on the banks of the Guadiana were moved in several places, and several large pieces fell, which, by their size, the height they fell from, and the undulating motion from the earth beneath, either buried themselves in the ground, or in the bed of the river. The same shock was felt, and nearly about the same time, at all the towns along the coast, from the Guadiana to Cape St. Vincent's, being about 27 leagues, especially here and at Faro, where the hospital was thrown down, the house of mercy, and some other houses much damaged, and several small vessels and fishing boats were thrown on shore, but happily no lives were lost, as have yet been heard of. What is remarkable, the swell of the sea was very perceptible, nearly at the same time, along the whole coast, and so palpable, that the people in the vessels felt the risings, and one in Faro harbour was pulled under water by her anchors holding fast, but happily no people were on board. The fishermen here have suffered pretty much in their boats, &c. but no other damage was done, though the shock was felt very sensibly; smaller shocks were felt at uncertain periods till the 19th at night, when they happily subsided, without any more dangerous consequences."

Oct. 25. Letters from Rome advise, that the reason for the revolt of the people at Palermo, was on account of the viceroy's granting permission for exporting grain and oil, to the same Genoese, who in 1764, during a great dearth of provisions, had amassed no less a sum than half a million of crowns by his monopolizing the necessities of life.

Oct. 26. It was yesterday reported at St. James's, that his majesty had sent a congratulatory letter to his holiness the pope, for his spirited conduct in suppressing the Jesuits.

We are assured by a person who pretends to speak from the most authentic information, that nothing has prevented the resignation of Lord North, since his difference with the friends of the late duke of Bedford in March last, relative to India affairs, but waiting to fix on a proper person to succeed him. — J—n was proposed, but was rejected in the closet.

A snow packet from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz, brings a remarkable article of intelligence, that a large body of native Mexicans, joined with some creole Spaniards, have revolted and made themselves masters of Merida in Mexico.

By several recent dispatches from Paris, we learn that something bordering upon a revolution has been attempted at Versailles; and the courts of Vienna, Madrid, and Turin, were at the bottom of it. The objects of this combination, or conspiracy, were two; that is, either to have forced the king of France instantly to declare war against Great-Britain, or, in case of refusal, to have seized his person. The dispatches actually mention, that the duke de Broglie, count de Guignes, and two other noblemen, had in effect so far got the French king into their possession, that the duke de Broglie absolutely told his majesty, that he would go to Turin as ambassador extraordinary, and that the count de Guignes must and should depart that very instant for the court of Great-Britain. Happily for the king, the duke d'Aguillon, who had previously intimated to his majesty the general outlines of this conspiracy, had obtained a letter de cachet a few minutes before these bold demands upon the king were made by the duke de Broglie; when the king seeing the necessity of seeming to give way to the duke de Broglie, pretended to yield himself up entirely to him. The duke de Broglie, overjoyed with this conquest, was going from the king's apartments; but to his great astonishment was presented with the letter de cachet in less than a minute de par le roy. The denouement of this plot seems to account for Lord Stormont's long absence from the court of Versailles; for had it succeeded, and had Lord Stormont been there on the spot, it is far from being improbable but his person, or at least his papers, would have been seized."

A letter received last Friday from Bruges, by a gentleman at the west end of the town, assures us, that on

the night preceding the date of the letter at ten o'clock, all the superiors of the English college of Jesuits in that town, were suddenly expelled and turned into the street, to the great surprize and amazement not only of themselves, but of the whole town. The students, or young Jesuits, were suffered to remain—but they resented the inhuman treatment of their superiors so much, that they tore and destroyed almost all the windows, rooms, and furniture, and afterwards deserted the college, to take their fate along with their superiors.

Oct. 26. The state of the finances of this country was such last year (the eleventh of a profound peace) as not to enable the minister to lessen the national debt; and the sinking fund receiving no aid from a lottery, and there being a falling off of 100,000. and upwards, in the receipt of the customs, beside considerable deficiencies in other branches of the revenue, it is presumed nothing will be paid off the next. This then being the case, there cannot be a more proper time for applying the produce of the sales of unseizable ships and stores belonging to the navy to the public use, and thereby, in all probability, prevent the king's subjects from being loaded with fresh taxes in the 12th year of peace.

D U B L I N, November 1.

The Shepherds, Wright, from Baltimore in Maryland, with tobacco, flax-seed, rice, and lumber, for this port, was overfet in a gale of wind off Ullant, on the French coast, and totally lost the 9th instant. The captain and crew were taken up by a West-Indian from Martinico, and carried next day into Nantz.

C H A R L E S - T O W N, (South-Carolina) Dec. 6.

Last Wednesday evening came in over the bar, and the next morning anchored before the town, the ship London, Alexander Curling, master, from London; with no less than two hundred and fifty seven chests of tea on board, which were shipped by the East India company in London, and consigned to Roke Smith, Esq; and Messrs. Leger and Greenwood, merchants here, to be by them received and disposed of in this province, after the payment of a duty of three-pence sterling a pound, imposed (in the year 1767) by the very same act of parliament of Great Britain, which also laid the (since repealed) duties on paper, paints and glass, for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America, without our consent, and which duty on tea was, by the ministry, expressly declared to be retained, not for the sake of the revenue it might produce, but merely to establish a precedent, to confirm the power assumed by the same parliament, in the declaratory act, to pass laws binding upon the colonies in all cases whatsoever—which, if admitted in America, will be acknowledging an equal power, to raise hearth-money on, and to tax the colonists for even the light of heaven—and render representatives of their choice merely nominal.

So great a quantity of tea arriving at once, under such circumstances, justly gave an universal alarm; for, though the importations of a few chests, from time to time, in the several London ships, had been overlooked (not being suspected) those who thought it would be criminal tamely to give up any of our essential rights as British subjects, and involve our posterity in a state little better than slavery, began to look about them, and to think it high time to contend, legally, and to dispute the assumed power.

In these circumstances, hand bills were distributed on Thursday, and advertisements stuck up at all the usual and most public places, inviting all the inhabitants, without exception, particularly the landholders, to assemble in the great hall over the exchange at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, as well with a view to prevent any rash or violent proceedings, as to take the sense of the people so collected, what would be absolutely necessary to be done in the present case?

The inhabitants accordingly met on Friday—and a very worthy and honourable gentleman, having been unanimously requested to take the chair, was placed therein.

After some time spent in calm deliberation, it appeared to be the sense of the people, that the gentlemen in trade should be requested to enter immediately into a written agreement, not to import any more teas, that would pay duties, laid for the unconstitutional purpose of raising a revenue upon us, without our consent—which sense being declared by Mr. Chairman, the form of a proper agreement was called for, approved of, and signed, by several of the gentlemen present, and runs in the following express words, viz.

"We the undersigned, do hereby agree, not to import, either indirectly, any teas that will pay the present duty, laid by an act of the British parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America."

It was next proposed and agreed to, that the gentlemen to whom the East-India company's tea had been consigned, should be desired to attend; and that Mr. Chairman should acquaint them, that the receiving the said tea, subject to a duty which they apprehended to be unconstitutionally laid, would be exceedingly disagreeable to their fellow-citizens, and

the body of inhabitants of this province; and that therefore it was requested, they would not accept the said commission, but return the tea, to the proprietors thereof, in the same bottom that brought it.

Mr. Smith, and Messrs. Leger and Greenwood, accordingly attended; and Mr. Chairman having delivered what he had in charge, those gentlemen feverally shewed the regard they had for their country, by declining to receive the tea, as the people had requested—and Mr. Smith added, to his lasting honour, that he had determined some weeks before it arrived, not to have any concern in a business, which his countrymen conceived to have so fatal a tendency. This was followed by repeated thanks, and loud shouts of applause.

Capt. Curling apprehending himself involved in some difficulties, by this determination, then desired to be informed, how he should extricate himself from them. He was answered, "by keeping all the tea on board his vessel, and returning with it to England."

A committee was then appointed, to wait, the next day, upon such gentlemen in trade, and other importers, as were not present, with the agreement already signed by several, not to import any more teas, subject to the aforesaid duty, in order that they might and their names: and the committee were, Capt. Gadsden, Col. Pinckney, Thomas Ferguson, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Esqrs; and Mr. Daniel Cannon. Then the meeting was dissolved, after unfeigned thanks had been returned to the chairman, &c.

On Saturday the said committee diligently and faithfully performed what was requested of them: and we have the pleasure to inform the public, that upwards of fifty respectable names were that day subscribed to the agreement. Some gentlemen were absent, others desired a little time to consider of the matter; they will both have an opportunity to subscribe their names as soon as it is determined in whose hands the agreement shall be lodged.

In the mean time, the principal planters and landholders have thought it proper to enter into another agreement, which is signing very fast, and, we are told, runs in these words, viz.

"We the undersigned, inhabitants of this province, being now fully convinced, that we have vainly flattered ourselves, with hopes of the repeal of an act of parliament of Great-Britain, passed in the year 1767, imposing a duty on teas imported from thence, for the purpose of raising a revenue upon us, in America, without our consent, do hereby solemnly promise and agree, each for him or herself, that we will not, either directly or indirectly import, buy or sell, or any way encourage or countenance the importation, buying or selling, any teas that will pay the aforesaid duty: and that we will not purchase any goods of any person or persons whomsoever, that shall hereafter import, buy or sell any such teas: and this we do, because we conceive, that the payment of such duties, will be acknowledging a power which the British parliament hath assumed, and which we deny them to have under our excellent constitution, "to tax against our consent."

WILLIAMSBURG, December 24.

In captain M'Larty's ship came passenger Mr. Godfrey M'Neil, a gentleman of fortune in Argyleshire, with the view to fix upon a settlement for a number of families from that part of the Highlands of Scotland, who intend for America as soon as he returns. The spirit of migration is become so universal there that it is thought the country must soon be almost depopulated, unless the landholders take some speedy and effectual means to quiet their poor tenants, who are now determined not to bear their oppressions any longer.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

On Thursday the following advertisement was handed about the city, viz.

The members of the association of the sons of liberty, are requested to meet at the city hall, at one o'clock, to-morrow, (being Friday) on business of the utmost importance;—and every other friend to the liberties and trade of America, are hereby most cordially invited, to meet at the same time and place.

The committee of the association.
Thursday, New-York, December 16, 1773.

December 17, 1773.

IN pursuance of this advertisement, although the weather was bad, at one o'clock P. M. a very numerous and respectable number of the citizens met at the city-hall, when Mr. John Lamb, a member of the association, addressed the meeting, and informed them, that he was desired, by a number of his fellow citizens, to communicate to them, that there were several letters received from the committee of correspondence of the town of Boston, and a letter from Philadelphia, relative to the importation of the East-India company's tea; which it was desired might be communicated. The letters were accordingly read; and a committee of fifteen gentlemen was chosen to answer those letters, and to correspond with our sister colonies on the subject of the duties on tea. The association of the sons of liberty was then read, and is as follows, viz.

The association of the sons of liberty, of New-York.

IT is essential to the freedom and security of a free people, that no taxes be imposed upon them but by their own consent, or their representatives. For "what property have they in that which another may, by right, take when he pleases, to himself?" The former is the undoubted birth-right of Englishmen, to secure which they expended millions and sacrificed the lives of thousands. And yet, to the astonishment of all the world, and the grief of America, the commons of Great-Britain, after the repeal of the memorable and detestable stamp-act, reassumed the power of imposing taxes on the American colonies;

and insisting on it, as a necessary badge of parliamentary supremacy, passed a bill, in the seventh year of his present majesty's reign, imposing duties on all glass, painters colours, paper, and teas, that should alter the 20th of November, 1767, be "imported from Great Britain into any colony or plantation in America." This bill, after the concurrence of the lords, obtained the royal assent. And thus, they, who from time immemorial, have exercised the right of giving to, or withholding from the crown, their aids and subsidies, according to their own free will and pleasure, signified by their representatives in parliament, do, by the act in question, deny us, their brethren in America, the enjoyment of the same right. As this denial, and the execution of that act, involves our slavery, and would sap the foundation of our freedom, whereby we should become slaves to our brethren and fellow subjects, born to no greater stock of freedom than the Americans; the merchants and inhabitants of this city, in conjunction with the merchants and inhabitants of the ancient American colonies, entered into an agreement to decline a part of their commerce with Great Britain, until the above-mentioned act should be totally repealed.

This agreement operated so powerfully to the disadvantage of the manufacturers of England that many of them were unemployed. To appease their clamours, and to provide the subsistence for them, which the non-importation had deprived them of, the parliament in 1779, repealed so much of the revenue act as imposed a duty on glass, painters colours, and paper, and left the duty on tea, as a test of the parliamentary right to tax us. The merchants of the city of New-York and Philadelphia, have strictly adhered to the agreement, so far as it related to the importation of articles subject to an American duty; have convinced the ministry, that some other measure must be adopted to execute parliamentary supremacy over this country: and to remove the distress brought on the East-India company, by the ill policy of that act. Accordingly, to increase the temptation, to shippers of tea from England, an act of parliament passed the last session, which gives the whole duty on tea, the company were subject to pay, upon the importation of it into England, to the purchasers, and exporters; and when the company have ten millions of pounds of tea, in their warehouses, exclusive of the quantity they may want to ship, they are allowed to export tea, discharged from the payment of that duty, with which they were before chargeable. In hopes of aid in the execution of this project, by the influence of the owners of the American ships, application was made by the company, to the captain of those ships to take the tea on freight; but they virtuously rejected it. Still determined on the scheme, they have chartered ships to bring over the tea to this country, which may be hourly expected, to make an important trial of our virtue. If they succeed in the sale of that tea, we shall have no property that we can call our own, and then we may bid adieu to American liberty.—Therefore, to prevent a calamity, which of all others, is the most to be dreaded—slavery, and its terrible concomitants—We, the subscribers, being influenced from a regard to liberty, and disposed to use all lawful endeavours in our power, to defeat the pernicious project, and to transmit to our posterity, those blessings of freedom, which our ancestors have handed down to us; and to contribute to the support of the common liberties of America, which are in danger of being subverted, do, for those important purposes agree to associate together, under the name and stile of the sons of liberty of New-York, and engage our honour, to and with each other, faithfully to observe and perform the following resolutions, viz.

1st. Resolved, That whoever shall aid, or abet, or in any manner assist, in the introduction of tea, from any place whatsoever, into this colony, while it is subjected by a British act of parliament, to the payment of a duty, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

2d. Resolved, That whoever shall be aiding, or assisting, in the landing, or carting of such tea, from any ship or vessel, or shall hire any house, storehouse, or cellar, or any place whatsoever, to deposit the tea, subject to a duty as aforesaid, he shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

3d. Resolved, That whoever shall sell, or buy, or in any manner contribute to the sale, or purchase of tea, subject to a duty as aforesaid, or shall aid, or abet, in transporting such tea, by land or water, from this city, until the 7th. Geo. III. chap. 46. commonly called the revenue act, shall be totally and clearly repealed, he shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

4th. Resolved, That whether the duties on tea, imposed by this act, be paid in Great-Britain, or in America, our liberties are equally affected.

5th. Resolved, That whoever shall transgress any of these resolutions, we will not deal with, or employ, or have any connection with them.

New York, November 29, 1773.

Mr. Lamb then put the question, whether they agreed to these resolutions? it passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

The mayor and the recorder came into the meeting, and informed them that they had a message from government to deliver to the people; and to take their sense upon it. Whereupon it was agreed that the mayor should deliver the message; which he accordingly did in the words following.

"Gentlemen, I have a message from government to deliver to you. The governor declares that the tea will be put into the fort at noon-day; and engages his honour that it shall continue there, till the council shall advise it to be delivered out, or till the king's order, or the proprietor's order is known: and then the tea will be delivered out at noon-day. Gentlemen, is this satisfactory to you?" no, no, no.

Mr. Lamb then read to the people the act of parliament, that imposes the duty on tea imported into America, and after making some pertinent remarks on the commons of Great-Britain's giving and granting the property of the Americans, and that the duty was due on the landing of the tea, put the following question.—"Is it then your opinion, gentlemen, that the tea should be landed under this circumstance?" this was carried so generally in the negative, that there was no call for a division.

Whereas this body is informed, from unquestionable authority, and the letters that have now been read; that the patriotic inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the town of Boston have determined, that no tea, subject to a duty by a British act of parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, should be landed in either of those places.

Resolved, Nem. con. that this body highly approve of that spirited and patriotic conduct of our brethren, of the city of Philadelphia, and the town of Boston, in support of the common liberties of America. Then the question was put, whether this meeting should be adjourned, till the arrival of the tea ship, or be dissolved. It was carried, that the meeting should be adjourned, till the arrival of the tea ship.

Voted, That these proceedings should be published, and transmitted to the committee to the other colonies.

Dec. 22. Last night an express arrived here from Boston, who left it on Friday last, and brings sundry letters, among which is the following, viz.

Boston, 17th December, 1773.

Gentlemen,
Yesterday we had a greater meeting of the body than ever. The country coming in from twenty miles round, and every step was taken that was practicable for returning the teas. The moment it was known out of doors, that Mr. Rotch could not obtain a pass for his ship, by the castle, a number of people huzzaed in the street, and in a very little time, every ounce of the teas on board of capt. Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, was immersed in the bay, without the least injury to private property.

The spirit of the people on this occasion surprised all parties, who viewed the scene.

We conceived it our duty to afford you the most early advice of this interesting event, by express, which, departing immediately, obliges us to conclude.

By order of the committee.

P. S. The other vessel, viz. capt. Loring, belonging to messrs. Clark, with fifty-eight chests, was, by the act of God, cast on shore, on the back of Cape Cod.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

At two o'clock this afternoon arrived in this city a gentleman, who came express from New-York, with the following interesting advices from Boston, which were sent there by express also.

BOSTON, December 16.

It being understood that Mr. Rotch, owner of the ship Dartmouth, rather lingered in his preparations to return her to London, with the East-India company's tea on board, there was on Monday last, P. M. a meeting of the committee of several of the neighbouring towns, in Boston, and Mr. Rotch was sent for, and enquired of whether he continued his resolution to comply with the injunctions of the body assembled, at the old fourth meeting-house, on Monday and Tuesday preceding. Mr. Rotch answered that in the interim he had taken the advice of the best council, and found that in case he went on of his own motion, to send that ship to sea in the condition she was then in, it must inevitably ruin him, and therefore he must beg them to consider what he had said at the said meeting, to be the effect of compulsion and unadvised, and in consequence that he was not holden to abide by it, when he was now assured that he must be utterly ruined in case he did.

Mr. Rotch was then asked whether he would demand a clearance for his ship in the custom-house, and in case of a refusal enter a protest, and then apply in like manner for a pass, and order her to sea. To all which he answered in the negative. The committee, doubting, informing their respective constituents of what had passed, a very full meeting of the body was again assembled at the old fourth meeting-house on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Rotch being again present, was enquired of as before, and a motion was made and seconded, that Mr. Rotch be enjoined forthwith to repair to the collector of the customs and demand a clearance for his ship, and ten gentlemen were appointed to accompany him as witnesses of the demand. Mr. Rotch then proceeded with the committee to Mr. Harrison's lodgings, and made the demand. Mr. Harrison observed, he could not give answer till he consulted the comptroller, but would at office hours, next morning give a decisive answer. On the return of Mr. Rotch and the committee to the body with this report, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, December 17.

Having met on Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, they sent for Mr. Rotch, and asked him if he had been with the collector, and demanded a clearance, he said he had; but the collector said, that he could not, consistent with his duty, give him a clearance, till all the dutiable articles were out of his ship; they then demanded of him whether he had protested against the collector; he said he had not: they ordered him upon his peril to give immediate orders to the captain, to get his ship ready for sea, that day, enter a protest immediately against the custom-house, and

* By the act, any dutiable goods on board a vessel after lying 20 days in a harbour become liable to the payment of the duties. The people waited till the last day, and in a few hours the ship, (to secure the duties then payable) was to have been delivered to the custody of the man of war.

Rock Castle, December 16, 1773.
Persons having claims against John Morton
deceased, late of the city of Annapolis,
desired once more to bring in their accounts
proved immediately, that payment may be
made. Sundry persons have at different times told
me that they have claims against the estate, for to-
bacco shipped, &c. and have hitherto neglected (if
they have any such legal claims) to bring them in;
this is to give them notice, that the administrator is
paying over the balance of the money come to his
hands, to carry the direction of the deceased's will
into execution, and looks upon it that after this
public notice given, that those who neglect to bring
in their accounts will be for ever barred, and the
administrator not liable for any debts of the deceased
that may hereafter come against him. Those who
are indebted to said estate are desired to make im-
mediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought
against them to the next court, without exception.
S w REUBEN MERRIWETHER, ad-
ministrator with the will annex-
ed, of J. M. J. with respect to
his effects in this province only.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near
Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel
county, an Irish convict servant, named Lawrence
Connolly, about eighteen years old, swarthy com-
plexion, slim made, speaks much in that dialect:
had on and took with him, a blue coat and waist-
coat double breasted, white shirt, worsted stockings,
new shoes, and a Carolina felt hat.—Whoever
takes up the said servant, and delivers him to
Charles Porter, overseer on said plantation, or the
subscriber living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a
reward twenty shillings if taken twenty miles from
home, thirty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings
if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the pro-
vince, besides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773.
WENT away about ten days ago from the
house of the subscriber in the city of Anna-
polis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or
Polly, about twenty three years of age, thin and
low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either
on the north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro
man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which
negro she keeps company: if any person except the
negro above-mentioned will bring the said mulatto
woman to the subscriber, they shall be handsomely
rewarded for their trouble, and whoever harbours
or entertains her shall be prosecuted with the utmost
rigour of the law.

if CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

December 7, 1773.
To be leased for a term of years,
THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city
of Annapolis. For Terms apply to
DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,
or
DANIEL DULANY, junior.
N. B. If not leased between this and April next
they will be offered for sale.

May 20, 1773.
In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of
May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas
How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the
subscribers, in trust for the payment of their
debts in the manner in the said deed expressed,
which deed is recorded among the records of
Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country cre-
ditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas
How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other
specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona
fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes
and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of
Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty-first
day of February next, to meet the said creditors in
the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the
said province of Maryland, for the purpose of re-
ceiving their claims in writing against the said John
Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in
trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the
said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And
that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect
or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or
one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release
and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and
Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the bene-
fits and advantages the said creditors are to receive
under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-
first day of February next, will be barred and ex-
cluded from all manner of benefit and advantage
under the said trust deed, and the parties therein
contained, according to the purport true intent and
meaning thereof. JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in
Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's
creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant
man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age,
born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, a-
bout 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion,
short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth:
he had on, and took with him, a white cotton
jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of
leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts,
two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat;
it's possible he may have changed his name and
apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.
Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings
him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-
said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-
Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have
the above reward for their trouble, besides what the
law allows, paid by HENRY RIDGELY.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about
thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all
joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten
miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes
from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve
miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-
Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farm-
ing, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated
for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that
all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-
Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker,
where he now lives, who is building and letting lots
to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is
well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of
a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat
made, and many merchant mills convenient; there
are on the land two small plantations; on one of them
a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good
barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit
and bears well; on the other place there is a mid-
dling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair,
and other convenient houses, and a small apple or-
chard of good fruit; there likewise may be made mead-
ow enough to support the place with hay, without
much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to
purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr.
Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber.—Likewise to be
sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the
town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost
new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places,
cellars under the whole, and a neat store made of one
of the rooms, which is quite private from the other
part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tol-
ley, jun. Esq; Any person inclinable to purchase the
aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by ap-
plying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gun-
powder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indispu-
table.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the
classicks, by applying to the visitors of King
Williams school, in the city of Annapolis, will be
treated with on the following terms. His annual
stipend to be £.55 sterling certain, and £.5 cur-
rency to be paid by each scholar in the latin school:
to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the
office of usher, will be given £.30 sterling per
annum certain, and £.2:10 currency paid by each
scholar as above-mentioned: to a scribe who can teach
English, writing, and arithmetick, will be given
£.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advan-
tage arising from the scholars he instructs, and li-
berty to make his own bargain with their parents.
There are very good apartments in the house, be-
sides those appropriated for the use of the scholars
with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entire-
ly for the use of the master, will render it a very
comfortable place of residence. Any engagements
the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d
day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is
to be hoped that no persons will make application
who are not properly qualified to fill the above-men-
tioned stations.

Signed by order,
JOHN DUCKETT, register.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from
London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at
their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very
reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

A NEAT and general assortment of European
and East-India goods.
WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Walter
Dulany, Esq; deceased, are requested to make
immediate payment; those indebted by bonds or
notes, who cannot comply with the above, are de-
sired to renew without loss of time, as otherwise
they will be put in suit. They who have any
claims are to bring them in proved as the law di-
rects, to

DANIEL DULANY, jun. administrator.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to
encourage the publication of the Royal Ame-
rican Magazine, are hereby informed, that the
subscription papers will be returned to the intended
publisher in a few days, in order that he may as-
ertain the number subscribed for. Subscriptions
are taken in by the printers hereof.

N. B. The introduction to the Royal American
Magazine (or number 1. to be ornamented with two
elegant copper-plate prints) will be published on the
first day of January next.

August 18, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge
church, the 8th inst. an English convict ser-
vant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches
high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion,
gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands
further forward than the others: had on when he
went away, an osnabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat,
and coarse new shoes: he pretends to know the
duties of a sailor, may have changed his name, and
forged or otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass.—
Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that
he may be had again, shall have if 30 miles from
home, three pounds, if out of the province five
pounds (including what the law allows) and reason-
able charges if brought home.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
A YOUNG man of an unexceptionable cha-
racter, who writes a good hand, and is well
versed in book-keeping and the management of a
store. For further particulars enquire of the Prin-
ters.

RICHARD BURLAND,

TAILOR AND HABITMAKER,

FROM

L O N D O N,

LATE foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, de-
ceased, takes this method to acquaint the
public, that he has opened shop at the house where
formerly Mr. Philip Hammond kept store, near the
market-house.

He takes this opportunity to assure those ladies
and gentlemen who may please to favour him with
their custom, that he will make it his constant en-
deavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to
business, to merit their lasting approbation. w 3

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons who have any demands against the
estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, de-
ceased, are desired to bring their accounts in legal-
ly proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those
indebted to the said estate, are desired to make im-
mediate payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Administratrix,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.

N. B. The times of several valuable Tailors to
be disposed of.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.

P R Y S E and P A R K E R,
COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,
TAKE this method to acquaint the public,
that they have just furnished themselves with
a large quantity of the best materials for the coach-
making business, which they now carry on, in all
its various branches, at their shop just without the
Town-gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter
themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those
ladies and gentlemen who please to favour them
with their commands as any of the trade, as they
have had many years experience in the most eminent
and approved of shops in London. All orders shall
be punctually executed on the shortest notice and on
the most reasonable terms.

Said Pryse carries on the saddlers and harness-
making business as usual, and hopes, from his con-
stant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of en-
couragement from the public.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

November 27, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber in Dorchester
county, an Irish servant man, about five feet
nine or ten inches high, named Joseph Anderson,
schoolmaster, but 'tis like he may change his name:
has a thin visage, about thirty years of age, wears
his own hair tied behind, but short, gray headed:
had on when he went away, old fur coat, a thin
jeans coat, a knit pattern jacket with buttons covered
of the same, old leather breeches, a pair of ribbed
worsted stockings, a pair of English shoes, pinch-
beck buckles, English hat cut in the fashion, check
shirt, and black Barcelona handkerchief: 'tis sup-
posed he has taken with him about eighteen or
twenty pounds in cash that was stolen. Whoever
takes up said servant, so that his master may get
him again, shall have the above reward and reason-
able charges, paid by

THOMAS ENNALLS, 3d.

M A R R L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 13, 1774.

S M Y R N A, September 3.

THE 16th of last month the Russian fleet appeared before Bodroun, bombarded that town and cattle, half of which they destroyed, and burnt a ship and galley in the port, which were just finished and ready to sail. This expedition cost the Greeks dear, for the Turks, after the departure of the Russian ships, murdered almost every one of them in revenge.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4. The defeat of the Russians in the island of Stanchio is confirmed by the arrival of an express, which hath brought here four sacks filled with the scalps of the Russians who were killed in that enterprize.

PETERSBURGH, Sept. 28. Mr. Pallas, one of the learned who were travelling in this vast empire to make discoveries in natural history, has found, near the river Jeni, a mass of iron naturally soft and pliant, and weighing 152 Russian pounds, which he has sent to the imperial academy in this city. This mass, which in its form greatly resembles a sponge, is perforated throughout with small holes, filled with little particles of a beautiful polish and an amber colour. It bends easily without the help of fire; requires but very little heat to work it, and all sorts of utensils may be made of it; but when put in a large fire, to purify a great piece at once, it becomes granulated and brittle, and ceases to be easily pliable. This iron was found on the top of a mountain covered with wood, at a small distance from mount Renur.

VENICE, Oct. 9. We are informed by letters from Constantinople, that the grand Signior hath made magnificent presents to the commanders and officers of his army, and sent to the subalterns and soldiers two thousand purses, equal to three millions of French money; which hath so animated the Turkish troops, that it is said there is not one amongst them who is not ambitious to shed his blood for the service of so generous a sovereign.

VIENNA, Oct. 12. The disciplined troops which compose the Ottoman army abandoning themselves often to excess, the imperial court has thought proper, in the present circumstances, to take new precautions for securing its frontiers from insult. In consequence thereof the Austrian line has been reinforced from one end to the other. General Preiss has had orders to advance with the troops under his command, from the river Alfta, along the frontier of Transylvania, as far as the Bannat of Temeswar. Engineers have been charged to visit all the fortresses of Transylvania, and to give directions for the necessary reparations. New redoubts have been built in the defiles, by which people may pass from Wallachia into the grand principality. Orders have at the same time been sent to general Nudafsky to fortify Kasanowitz on the frontiers of Servia, as well as the isle formed by the river Una near the said town. [Notwithstanding the glooms here put upon this intelligence by the French, it looks very much as if the court of Vienna were going to break with the Turks.]

HAGUE, Oct. 24. Prince Gollitzin, envoy extraordinary from the court of Russia, has received the following letter from count Romanzow:

"The seraskier Numan Pacha having re-assembled the remains of his corps after his defeat near Budgiac Kainardgi, and having also received a reinforcement from Silistria, detached from Carafow the Pacha Dgiafer, with 10,000 men, mostly infantry, with artillery, to seize upon Hirfowa; and, in order to cover the enterprize, ordered the Pachas Czerkes and Arnaut to make a movement on the side of lieutenant general Ungern, posted at Babadagh. The 14th of September Dgiafer appeared under the castle of Hirfowa, and attacked the corps under general Suwarow, who kept him in play till he was joined by a brigade from an island on the Danube, on the arrival of which they both fell on the enemy, who finding himself enveloped on both sides, was forced to retire in great disorder. He was pursued 30 miles, and had 1100 men killed, and 200 made prisoners, above half of whom are dangerously wounded. Six cannon and one mortar, with a great quantity of provisions and ammunition, have by this action fallen into our hands."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29. The circumstantial account of what happened between the Russians and the inhabitants of the isle of Stanchio, being the most shocking affair ever heard of, even in the most barbarous times, we have just received by some of our ships arrived from that quarter, and is as follows: About the latter end of August last it was discovered to the Russian admiral at the isle of Paros, that three Turkish men of war were near, and that they might be easily taken. Upon this information eight Russian men of war, and three frigates, with about seventy transports, were dispatched, under the command of admiral Spiritow, to attack them; but the Turkish ships were informed of their design, and made their escape. One of the ships, called the Geillia, took shelter under the guns of the fortress of Bodorum, in the island of Stanchio; but the Russians perceived her, and burnt her in the harbour, before any resistance could be made by the garrison, and made off. In the mean time about 800

Russians landed upon the island, opposite the fortress, where a brisk skirmish happened between them and the garrison; but no sooner was the news spread that the Russians had burnt a Turkish man of war on the other side of the fortress, but the whole inhabitants assembled in a body, and furiously fell upon the Russians, who finding themselves overpowered, endeavoured to retreat to their ships, when about 800 who could not get on board, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war; but the inhabitants, notwithstanding they had surrendered, inhumanly killed every one of them. As soon as this affair was made known to the Russian commander, he ordered the whole of the men on board the fleet to land upon the island, sword in hand, and kill every male, without distinction of nation, age or station, which order was cruelly executed, a few only escaped into the woods, and were saved. It is said that admiral Spiritow is recalled, to answer for his conduct in this affair before the empress.

The war between Russia and the Porte is become more vigorous than ever; and orders have of late been issued at Petersburg to raise one man out of every hundred of all her imperial majesty's subjects, which will turn out 100,000 recruits; a large fleet is ordered for the Mediterranean, and another is ordered to join the naval force in the Archipelago.

L O N D O N, October 16.

The Portuguese minister, in answer to a remonstrance of a particular consul, replied, that luxury, gaming, and dissipation, would complain of the most reasonable duties, as a hardship.

Oct. 19. A correspondent informs us, that the pines and firs in the wilds of North America yield, when wounded, a thick sap, which oozes out, and is caught in little wooden pans, wherein it concretes into a solid mass, and is, without any other preparation, one of the most admirable balsamic pectorals in nature.

Oct. 23. Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards have obliged the emperor of Morocco to a peace, and to withdraw his forces from Ceuta, owing, it is said, to the great number of Spanish men of war now in the Mediterranean, who hinder the Algerines from coming out with their piratical barques, either to the relief of Ceuta, or to plunder, which is their chief support.

Oct. 29. After the breaking up of the admiralty board yesterday morning, orders were sent to the commissioners of Plymouth dock-yard to fit out four frigates of war for his majesty's service immediately.

A private letter from the Hague says, that the general opinion there is, that there will be a war throughout Europe before the month of April 1774.

We hear a lieutenant-general and six major-generals are to be appointed in the new command in Ireland.

By a courier just arrived from the continent, we are informed that a revolution has happened in Denmark, and that the dowager queen is in possession of the crown. The king is said to be deposed; this business has been brought about entirely by his Prussian majesty.

It must convey a secret satisfaction to every honest heart, and friend to liberty, to hear that Lord Camden is looked upon at St. James's with a very favourable eye; and farther, that whenever a change happens in the law department, which it is thought will be in a short time, his lordship will have every honourable deference paid him.

Oct. 30. An account is said to be received from Spain, that the city of Quito, in the South Seas, was swallowed up by an earthquake, the 20th of April last; but as the earth was in agitation five days before, the lives of most of the inhabitants were saved.

It was yesterday confidently reported, that our court had sent over a very strong and spirited remonstrance to the king of Prussia, for his late conduct in seizing the timber belonging to our merchants.

The lords of the treasury have desired the opinion of the attorney and solicitor general upon the verdict given in favour of Mr. Fabrigas, against general Molyneux, governor of Minorca. Three thousand pounds is a larger sum than government can conveniently part with at this juncture; therefore they are endeavouring, if possible, to evade the payment by moving for a new trial. This is the most important cause, as appears by the trial just published, that ever came before an English jury, even more so than the suppression of general warrants. Mr. Fabrigas, a considerable merchant in the island of Minorca, is taken by a military force from his house; confined several days in a dungeon appropriated to the use of condemned prisoners, and a centinel placed before the prison, to prevent his wife and children administering to his necessities; or coming within thirty yards of the gate. After he had experienced all the miseries of this dreadful situation, he was hurried on board a ship between three and four o'clock in the morning, and banished to Carthage for twelve months, without the least proof of guilt, or even the form of a trial. He made his escape from thence, and, by the assistance of a nobleman who is an ornament to his country, brought his case before that palladium of liberty, an English jury; a tribunal

which arbitrary men will ever dread; they have expressed their abhorrence of such acts of cruelty, by finding a verdict for Mr. Fabrigas, with three thousand pounds damages. Serjeant Glyn, who was counsel for the plaintiff in this cause, made a reply to the defence set up by the general, in which he distinguished himself more as an able lawyer, and a friend to liberty, than in any of the causes in behalf of his friend Mr. Wilkes.

Nov. 1. The king of Prussia, though he does not chuse to declare himself openly the enemy of Great-Britain, yet he is taking every method to irritate us to a declaration of war against him. He is barring every avenue of commerce between the two nations; oppressing the English merchants within his dominions, and threatening his own subjects if they offered us any encouragement. This haughty ambitious plunderer is almost ripe for chastisement.

Nov. 2. An express was sent on Sunday to Tottenham, to the lord mayor, to acquaint him of the death of Sir Robert Ladbroke, that his lordship may issue out his precepts for holding a wardmote for the election of another alderman.

Sir Joseph Yorke, by his long residence in Holland, it is well known, is well acquainted with the policy of the Dutch, as well as of the neighbouring nations; and we are informed that it is from him that our ministry hear what is going forward in that part of the world. We are likewise informed that he has very lately acquainted them that some business is now in agitation between the prince of Orange and the king of Prussia, and he would advise England to provide against the worst. From that known plotting head of this little great Frederick it is feared something very dangerous to the peace of this nation is now in birth; and unless our ministry are such skilful midwives as to procure an abortion, we shall be surprized with something monstrous.

By letters lately received from Bengal, we are informed that the Seapoys, with some regular troops in the East-India company's service, had been totally defeated in two different engagements, and their commanders killed. The Indians, against whom they fought, are a branch of the Marattos in that province, and an experienced officer is set out at the head of upwards of 2000 regulars.

Extra of a letter from Petersburg, October 20.

"Advices are just received here from the Crimea of a very signal victory gained by the Russian troops there, over the combined armies of the rebellious Russians, Cossacks, &c. and the Turks and Tartars, under the command of Dues Gueray, the successor of Crim Gueray. Chan Dues was appointed grand commander of all the forces belonging to the sublime Porte for the re-subduing Crim Tartary to the dominion of the grand seignor, and sailed from Constantinople with eighteen ships of the third division, and a great number of galleys and smaller vessels, and about fifteen thousand men on board, a train of artillery, and great quantities of ammunition and stores. Having received intelligence that the rebel army in the Crimea had retired from thence to Ockzakow at the mouth of the Boristhenes; in Budziac Tartary, the chan landed all his men at that place, and by a proclamation of great indulgencies and protection from the sublime Porte soon gained the rebels to his assistance; thus considerably reinforced, he attacked and took almost all the strong places which the Russians had possessed themselves of, driving them out of the capital city of Bachiserai to the fort of Jernicale; on the Isthmus of Perekop, where they maintained themselves against the united forces till the beginning of the present month, when a reinforcement of 3000 horse and 7000 foot arriving, the Russians attacked the Chan in their turn, and drove him towards Bachiserai, before which place both armies came to a general battle, in which the Turks, &c. received a total defeat, having 8000 men killed and wounded, 3000 taken prisoners; with all the cannon, ammunition, tents, &c. The remains of the defeated army fled with the utmost precipitation towards Ockzakow, and the victorious Russians entered Bachiserai in triumph, which place they are now fortifying in the strongest manner."

Expresses are daily arriving from Sir Joseph Yorke, so that there is something in agitation which makes the motions of a certain power very doubtful with respect to the English.

Six ships of 30 guns, 6 of 40, 12 frigates of 30 and 56 guns, and 20 galleys had orders to fit out from Marseilles, to be well furnished with arms and warlike stores, to take on board 6000 troops, with 4 months provisions: it is thought a design is meditated by France against a certain republic in Italy, which has given offence to that court.

Nov. 6. A merchant just arrived from Norwich says, that the greatest numbers of manufacturers are out of employment that have been known for some years; it is in some measure attributed to the difficulties with which trade labours under, as almost a total stop has been put to that with the port of Dantzic.

Nov. 9. This being lord mayor's day Frederick Bull, esq; lord mayor elect, accompanied by the late lord

mayor, aldermen, recorder, and the sheriff, went by water, attended by the several companies in their barges, to Westminster-Hall; and after having walked round the hall, and saluted all the courts, the lord mayor went to the exchequer bar, and there took the oaths, &c. after which they returned by water in the usual manner, and proceeded to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided.

Previous to the above procession a court of aldermen met this morning at nine o'clock at Guildhall, and swore in Robert Peckham, esq; the new alderman for Coleman-street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

THE unanimity, spirit and zeal, which have heretofore animated all the colonies, from Bolton to South-Carolina, have been so eminently displayed in the opposition to the pernicious project of the East-India company, in sending tea to America, while it remains subject to a duty, and the Americans at the same time confined by the strongest prohibitory laws to import it only from Great-Britain, that a particular account of the transactions of this city, cannot but be acceptable to all our readers, and every other friend of American liberty.

Upon the first advice of this measure, a general dissatisfaction was expressed, that, at a time when we were struggling with this oppressive act, and an agreement subsisting not to import tea while subject to the duty, our fellow subjects in England should form a measure to directly tending to enforce that act and again embroil us with our parent state. When it was also considered, that the proposed mode of disposing of the tea tended to a monopoly, ever odious in a free country, a universal disapprobation shewed itself throughout the city. A public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the state house on the 18th October, at which great numbers attended and the sense of the city was expressed in the following resolves.—

1. That the disposal of their own property is the inherent rights of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure.

2. That the duty imposed by parliament upon tea landed in America, is a tax on the Americans, or levying contributions on them without their consent.

3. That the express purpose for which the tax is levied on the Americans, namely for the support of government, administration of justice, and defence of his majesty's dominions in America, has a direct tendency to render assemblies useless, and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery.

4. That a virtuous and steady opposition to this ministerial plan of governing America, is absolutely necessary to preserve even the shadow of liberty, and is a duty which every freeman in America owes to his country, to himself and to his posterity.

5. That the resolution lately entered into by the East-India company to send out their tea to America, subject to the payment of duties on its being landed here, is an open attempt to enforce this ministerial plan, and a violent attack upon the liberties of America.

6. That it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt.

7. That whoever shall, directly or indirectly, countenance this attempt, or in any wise aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea sent, or to be sent out by the East-India company, while it remains subject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy to his country.

8. That a committee be immediately chosen to wait on those gentlemen, who it is reported, are appointed by the East-India company to receive and sell the said tea, and request them, from a regard to their own character, and the peace and good order of the city and province, immediately to resign their appointment.

In consequence of this appointment the committee waited upon the gentlemen in this city, who had been appointed consignees of the expected cargo. They represented, to them the detestation and abhorrence, in which this measure was held by their fellow citizens, the danger and difficulties, which must attend the execution of so odious a trust, and expressed the united desire of the city, that they would renounce the commission, and engage not to intermeddle with the ship or cargo in any shape whatever.—Some of the commissioners resigned, in a manner that gave general satisfaction, others, in such equivocal terms as required farther explanation. However in a few days the resignation was complete.—In this situation things remained for a few days. In the mean time, the general spirit and indignation rose to such a height, that it was thought proper to call another general meeting of the principal citizens, to consider and resolve upon such farther steps as might give weight, and ensure success to the unanimous opposition now formed. Accordingly a meeting was held, for the above purpose, at which a great number of respectable inhabitants attended; and it appeared to be the unanimous opinion that the entry of the ship at the Custom-house, or the landing any part of her cargo, would be attended with great danger and difficulty, and would directly tend to destroy that peace and good order, which ought to be preserved.—An addition of twelve other gentlemen was then made to the former committee, and the general meeting adjourned till the arrival of the tea ship. Information being given of that, the price of tea was suddenly advanced, though it was owing to a general scarcity of that article; yet all the possessors of tea, in order to give strength to the opposition, readily agreed to reduce the price, and sell what remained in their hands at a reasonable rate. Nothing was maintained, but to keep up a proper correspondence and connection with the other colonies, and to take all prudent and proper precautions on the arrival of the tea ship.

It is not easy to describe the anxiety and suspense of the city in this interval. Sundry reports of her ar-

rival were received, which proved premature. But on Saturday evening the 25th ult. an express came up from Chester, to inform the town, that the tea ship, commanded by capt. Ayres, with her detested cargo, was arrived there, having followed another ship up the river so far.

The committee met early the next morning, and being apprized of the arrival of Mr. Gilbert Barclay, the other consignee, who came passenger in the ship, they immediately went in a body to request his renunciation of the commission. Mr. Barclay politely attended the committee, at the first request; and being made acquainted with the sentiments of the city, and the danger to which the public liberties of America were exposed by this measure, he, after expressing the particular hardship of his situation, also resigned the commission, in a manner which affected every one present.

The committee then appointed three of their members to go to Chester, and two others to Gloucester point, in order to have the earliest opportunity of meeting capt. Ayres, and representing to him the sense of the public, respecting his voyage and cargo. The gentlemen, who had set out for Chester, receiving intelligence that the vessel had weighed anchor about 12 o'clock, and proceeded to town, returned. About 2 o'clock she appeared in sight of Gloucester point, where a number of inhabitants from the town had assembled with the gentlemen from the committee. As she passed along, she was hailed, and the captain requested not to proceed farther, but to come on shore. This the captain complied with, and was handed thro' a lane made by the people, to the gentlemen appointed to confer with him. They represented to him the general sentiments, together with the danger and difficulties that would attend his refusal to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants; and finally desired him to proceed with them to town, where he would be more fully informed of the temper and resolution of the people. He was accordingly accompanied to town by a number of persons, where he was soon convinced of the truth and propriety of the representations, which had been made to him—and agreed that upon the desire of the inhabitants being publicly expressed, he would conduct himself accordingly. Some small rudeness being offered to the captain afterwards in the street, by some boys, several gentlemen interposed, and suppressed it before he received the least injury. Upon an hour's notice on Monday morning, a public meeting was called, and the state-house not being sufficient to hold the numbers assembled, they adjourned into the square. This meeting is allowed by all to be the most respectable, both in the numbers and rank of those who attended it, that has been known in this city. After a short introduction, the following resolutions were not only agreed to, but the public approbation testified in the warmest manner.

1. Resolved, That the tea, on board the ship Polly, Capt. Ayres, shall not be landed.

2. That Capt. Ayres shall neither enter nor report his vessel at the custom-house.

3. That Capt. Ayres shall carry back the tea immediately.

4. That Capt. Ayres shall immediately send a pilot on board his vessel, with orders to take charge of her, and proceed to Reedy-Island next high water.

5. That the Captain shall be allowed to stay in town till to-morrow, to provide necessaries for his voyage.

6. That he shall then be obliged to leave the town and proceed to his vessel, and make the best of his way out of our river and bay.

7. That a committee of four gentlemen be appointed to see these resolves carried into execution.

The assembly were then informed of the spirit and resolution of New-York, Charles-Town, South-Carolina, and the conduct of the people of Boston, whereupon it was unanimously resolved,

That this assembly highly approve of the conduct and spirit of the people of New-York, Charles-Town, and Boston, and return their hearty thanks to the people of Boston for their resolution in destroying the tea rather than suffering it to be landed.

The whole business was conducted with a decorum and order worthy the importance of the cause. Capt. Ayres being present at this meeting, solemnly and publicly engaged, that he would literally comply with the sense of the city, as expressed in the above resolutions.

A proper supply of necessaries and fresh provisions being then procured, in about two hours the tea ship weighed anchor from Gloucester point, where she lay within sight of the town, and has proceeded, with her whole cargo, on her return to the East India company.

The public think the conduct of those gentlemen, whose goods are returned on board the tea ship, ought not to pass unnoticed, as they have, upon this occasion, generously sacrificed their private interest to the public good.

Thus this important affair, in which there has been so glorious an exertion of public virtue and spirit, has been brought to a happy issue; by which the force of a law so obstinately persisted in to the prejudice of the national commerce, for the sake of the principle on which it is founded, (a right of taxing the Americans without their consent) has been effectually broken—and the foundations of American liberty more deeply laid than ever.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 13.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Snow Farmer, Hulbert Hanson, from Cork.

CLEARED.

Schooner Nancy, Silas Burges, for Barcelona.

Ship Morning Star, George Dempster, for London.

Schooner Hope, Benjamin Cook, for Salem.

Sloop Speedwell, Charles Allen, for Surinam.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Carne, in Piscataway town, on the third Monday in March next, agreeable to an act of assembly.

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 40 acres; part of God's Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other considerable improvements; likewise 16 acres of land in the said town of Piscataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with considerable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priscilla, containing 62½ acres. I shall attend two days preceding each day's sale, on the said lands, in order to shew them to the purchasers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, upon giving bond and unquestionable security, to

GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

To be sold cheap by the subscriber, at his store at Lyon's-Creek, for cash or short credit, by wholesale or retail,

VERY good Jamaica spirit, and West-India rum, continent and Newbay ditto, molasses, loaf and lump sugar, best muscovado ditto, coffee, chocolate, soap, dipped and mould candles, Burlington pork, a large quantity of good new butter, and Rhode Island cheese. West-India cotton, seal leather, salt, and earthenware, &c. &c.

JAMES LEATCH.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

ROBERT READ.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with materials for carrying on the staymaking business, hopes for the encouragement from ladies and others for their orders for stays, which they may depend on having executed in the best and neatest manner, newest fashion, and on the shortest notice. The business being carried on under the direction of Richard Littlemore, who carried on business for Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for several years, and these last seven years for Mr. Alexander Ferguson, and of late for his widow in London-Town,

CHARLES LANSDALE.

N. B. I still continue to ride as a by-post from Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, orders may be left at the following places, viz. Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wicomico; Chaptico; Newport; Allen's-Fresh; Port-Tobacco; Upper Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladenburg; George-Town; at the Printing-Office, Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, post-rider from Fredericksburg to Annapolis; and at the subscriber's house, Piscataway; at which places the stays will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

St. Mary's county, Jan. 1, 1774.

THE partnership of Hawkins and O'Neill being dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be sued without respect to persons.

WE the subscribers give public notice to all persons who have any just claims against the estate of Alexander Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county planter, to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled; likewise all persons indebted to the above estate, are desired to make speedy payment to the executors.

DAVID & PHILEMON WARFIELD.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that have any just claims against the estate of William Hewitt, deceased, to bring in their accounts legally proved as they may be adjusted; and all those that are indebted to the same, are required to make speedy payment to prevent further trouble.

JANE HEWITT, Administratrix.

THERE is at the plantation of John Walker, a stray forrel horse, near fourteen hands high, about ten years old, with a star in his forehead, has a small switch mane and tail, shod all round, and is without any perceivable brand about him.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

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Prince-George's county, December 31, 1773.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a certain Alexander Bell, who answers in every respect (except his height and the great coat) the description given of Joseph Anderson, by Thomas Ennals the 3d. Bell is very near if not quite six feet high: has on, a new dark coloured knap fur-tout coat, a jeans coat without lining, and buttons covered with the same; a clouded kait pattern jacket, buttons covered with the same; country dressed leather breeches, yarn hose, very good shoes, with scoloped Pinchbeck buckles; a very good castor hat almost new, London made, and cocked fashionably; two old white shirts, a new check ditto; his hair is naturally black, but is now about half mixed with gray, and he wears it loose, though it appears just long enough to tie. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from.

zw RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

January 6, 1774.
THE subscriber at the request of several gentlemen, has provided a quantity of the best liquors of all kinds and other necessaries, to keep tavern in the house formerly Ann Middleton's. As the house is large, and very convenient, no trouble or expence shall be wanting in him to have every article of the best quality, and ready attendance; he hopes to merit the favour of the public, which at all times, shall be his constant endeavours.

Those persons, who have any account against the estate, are desired to bring them in immediately, and those who are indebted to it, are requested to settle without delay, with

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

N. B. He keeps boats that may be hired to any part of the bay.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.
To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon interest, with good security.

TWO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friend-ship, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the south side of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis; Also a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-side of Magotty-river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully situated on the river, with some cultivations and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leases, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indisputable.

W. WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore, December 24, 1773.
ARRIVED in the ship Nancy, captain Burrow, a cargo of coarse salt, which will be sold on reasonable terms, if taken from the ship's side. Also a few pipes and quarter casks of the very best Madeira wine, and a few crates of earthen-ware at prime cost and charges, by JOHN STEVENSON.

Baltimore county, December 24, 1773.
THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways.

JOHNS CLARK, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; well made, a dark complexion, has on a brown cloth coat and jacket, and osnabrig trousers, says he formerly lived with Samuel Kelly, near Newport, in New-Castle county, Pennsylvania.

JAMES BOWERS, about 42 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, slim made, a dark complexion, he has on two spotted flannel jackets, and has been a sailor.

JOHNS SKYRAM, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, very pale complexion, has on a blue coat, and osnabrig trousers.

JOHNS LEAMAN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a stout made fellow, but appears to be an idiot.

GEORGE GRAY, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fresh complexion, has on a blossom coloured coat and waistcoat, and says he formerly lived with Henry Darby, at Newark, in Pennsylvania.

HENRY ROBERTSON, who confesses he is a servant to Henry Pomeroy, in Old Town, Frederick county, near to Col. Cresop's.

Their masters, if they have any, are desired to take them away and pay charges to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

To be let and entered on immediately, Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of tools, situate in a good neighbourhood for trade, with a good dwelling-house adjoining in good repair; near which is a well that affords exceeding good water. For further particulars enquire of Captain Zachariah Wade, within two miles of Piscataway.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Brian, living in Prince George's county, near Piscataway; taken up as a stray, a black horse, about fifteen hands high, with a hog mane, and some white spots on his back, branded on the off shoulder with H. paces, and shod all fours, supposed to be eight or nine years old. The owner may have him in, on proving property and paying charges.

Calvert County, December 24, 1773.
To be sold at publick sale, on the premises, the second Monday in January 1774, by lots, or the whole, as will best suit the purchasers; for cash, or good London bills of exchange, or private before the day of sale; agreeable to the last will and testament of Mr. James Somervell, deceased.

ABOUT six hundred acres of land, lying near to Mr. Alexander Somervell's. Whereon is a negro quarter, and two good tobacco houses: the land is well timbered, and there may be easily made a great quantity of meadow ground; short credit will be given, upon giving bond with security. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock if fair, if not, the next fair day, by

JOHN MACKALL,
JOHN DARE, and } trustees.
RICHARD IRELAND, }

N. B. The executrix will join with the trustees in deed, which will clear up her right of dower.

TO B E S O L D,

By William Martin, executor of doctor John Martin, late of Oxford, in Talbot county, deceased, **A** BRIGANTINE, just launched, burthen 100 tons, a strong well built vessel, her sails made, her cables and whole rigging provided but not fitted. Any person inclined to purchase may see the vessel in a creek where Mr. Benjamin Kemp the builder lives, near Mr. Matthew Tilghman's; and for terms may apply to the said William Martin, or James Dickinson, both near Oxford, in Talbot county.

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W A N T E D,
A S A N A P P R E N T I C E,
By THE PRINTERS HEREOF,

A B O Y T H A T C A N R E A D W E L L.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, **S**AMUEL RUSBATCH, late pupil to Robert Maberly Esq; coach and herald painter, and varnisher to their majesties and the royal family; propoeth (under the direction of Joseph Horatio Anderson, architect in Annapolis) to carry on all the various branches of coach and herald painting, varnishing and gilding; as well plain as in the most decorated taste. Also painting in fresco, circ-obscure, decorated ceilings for halls, vestibules, and saloons, either in festoons of fruits, flowers, figures, or trophies. Carved ornaments in deception, gilding and burnishing in the neatest manner. As well house-painting, in distemper as dead whites, as in the common colours, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on his speedy execution: which he flatters himself will soon recommend him to the favour of the public.

N. B. All letters and orders, sent or directed to Mr. Anderson, (as above) will be particularly attended to.

Dorchester county, December 6, 1773.
THE subscriber having a negro man committed to his custody as a runaway while he was sheriff, about 5 feet 8 inches high, who calls himself James Green, and says he came from Antigua; and the said negro being still in his possession, desires his master to take him away.

tf DANIEL SULIVANE, jun.

December 14, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday last, a servant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a redish colour, one frock of dark coloured fustian, waistcoat of the same, new buckskin breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and silver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, slim made, pitted with the small-pox. The indenture he signed in London was given up to him and a discharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in consideration of his former service, wages after the rate of ten shillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: masters of vessels are requested not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and secures the said servant, shall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reasonable charges. **WILLIAM BUCKLAND.**

December 22, 1773.

TO B E S O L D,
TWO lots of ground in the city of Annapolis, the property of the late Capt. James Reith, whereon are a neat brick dwelling house, a good stone kitchen, and sundry other valuable improvements. For terms apply to

5w JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said James Reith, are desired to make payment by the last of January next, otherwise they may depend on being sued to March court. J. W. Ad.

Kent-Island, December 20, 1773.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. Matthias Harris, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; And those who have claims against the said estate, are desired to make them known to

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JOHN BARNES, Administrator.

F O R S A L E,

TWO thousand acres of exceeding fine land for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within 4 miles of two merchant mills, and about 10 miles of two other merchant mills in Loudoun, 30 miles from Colchester, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any person or persons incline to purchase the whole, or any part of the said lands, they may be shewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the same, or to the subscriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may best suit the purchasers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot.

3w ROBERT BURWELL.

THERE is at the plantation of Edward Stuart, in the Fork of Patuxent, a pied stray bull, five years old next spring, marked with a crop, three slits and under bit on the right ear; and a crop, one slit and under bit on the left; he has been there and in the neighbourhood two years.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

Charles county, Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, December 13, 1773.

TO T H E P U B L I C,

ALL gentlemen and ladies that pass from Howe's to Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, may depend on the best usage and good accommodations for horses,

By the public's most humble servant,

tf ELIZABETH LEIDLER.

May 20, 1773.

In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed; which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty-first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-first day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said trust deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof. **JOHN ROGERS,**
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Annapolis, December 7, 1773.
THE subscriber being possessed of more houses and lots in this city than are necessary for the accommodation of his own family, is willing to dispose of one or more of them to any person that is willing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of
tf JOHN CAMPBELL.

Fredericksburg, November 30, 1773.
RAN away from the subscribers on the twenty-second instant, two servant men, the one a barber, an Englishman, named John Cockle, with short brown curled hair, five feet seven inches high: had on, a coloured coat and jacket, blue cloth breeches, and a small fashionable hat, speaks thick, and stoops a little in the shoulders. The other a tailor, calls himself an Englishman but has the Irish accent, named John Driver, with short bushy hair, five feet five or six inches high: had on, a blue coat, red striped gingham jacket, and wilton breeches. Whoever takes up said servants, and delivers them to us in Fredericksburg, shall have five pounds reward, or in proportion for either of them.

JOHN ATKINSON,
JAMES NEWTON.

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Annapolis, December 16, 1773.
STRAYED or Rolen from the subscriber, a small black horse, about thirteen hands high, a large star on his forehead, trots very fast, gallops well, has a very short tail. Whoever brings said horse to, John Clarvor in Annapolis, shall receive ten shillings reward, paid by John Clarvor or the subscriber,

WILLIAM NIXON.

POETS CORNER.

To the Author or Authors of two scandalous papers lately made public, intitled CATALOGUES.

THOU miscreant, dead to every sense of shame,
Thou dark assassin, murderer of fame,
Thou wretched mangler of common sense,
Didst ever know a great and generous mind
Deal out dark slanders on the female kind?
They better know the tender sex to prize,
And, touch'd with pity, soften at their sighs.
Grant they have failings, is't not mean to blame
What we should rather pity than condemn:
Each nymph mark'd out by thy infernal rage
Ranks high in beauty's, and in virtue's page;
And each so perfect, that 'tis hard to tell
In every virtue which does most excel:
Despise ye fair his venom'd rude assault,
Scandal gives fame where merit is the fault;
For fairest characters can scarce assuage
The burning rancour of a villain's rage.
Invidious wretch, henceforth thy slander spare,
And cease with lies to wound the helpless fair;
May't thou to fear for ever be confin'd,
Nor feel the transports of a peaceful mind.
Such wretches are their country's disgrace,
Curs'd and disper'd as cankerworms of peace,
Sway'd by each passion, curs'd by inward strife,
In public bad, and worse in private life;
Thy malice fure was kindled from below,
And virtue's friend must ever be thy foe.
In each attempt the coward still we mark,
Who deals his hell-bred slanders in the dark.
May every curse torment thy rancid mind
With envy's rage, and conscious guilt combin'd:
But yet take care thy rancour to disguise,
And, if 'tis possible, for once be wise;
For tho' our vengeance for a while may nod,
Dastard take care, for justice shakes the rod:
And grant, kind heaven, this to be thy lot,
Living detested, and when dead forgot.

Rock Castle, December 16, 1773.

ALL persons having claims against John Morton Jordan, deceased, late of the city of Annapolis, are desired once more to bring in their accounts legally proved immediately, that payment may be made. Sundry persons have at different times told me that they have claims against the estate, for tobacco shipped, &c. and have hitherto neglected (if they have any such legal claims) to bring them in; this is to give them notice, that the administrator is paying over the balance of the money come to his hands, to carry the direction of the deceased's will into execution, and looks upon it that after this public notice given, that those who neglect to bring in their accounts will be for ever barred, and the administrator not liable for any debts of the deceased that may hereafter come against him. Those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought against them to the next court, without exception.

8w REUBEN MERRIWETHER, administrator with the will annexed, of J. M. J. with respect to his effects in this province only.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Irish convict servant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, swarthy complexion, slim made, speaks much in that dialect: had on and took with him, a blue coat and waistcoat double breasted, white shirt, worsted stockings, new shoes, and a Carolina felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overseer on said plantation, or the subscriber living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a reward twenty shillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, besides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773.

WENT away about ten days ago from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty three years of age, thin and low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either on the north side of Severn or elsewhere; by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro she keeps company: if any person except the negro abovementioned will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn; a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by **HENRY RIDGELY.**

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations; on one of them a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair, and other convenient houses, and a small apple orchard of good fruit; there likewise may be made meadow enough to support the place with hay, without much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber. Likewise to be sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, ceasars under the whole, and a neat store made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Esq; Any person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the classics, by applying to the visitors of King Williams school, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual stipend to be £.55 sterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each scholar in the latin school: to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the office of usher, will be given £.30 sterling per annum certain, and £.2:10 currency paid by each scholar as abovementioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned stations.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, register.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

A NEAT and general assortment of European and East-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON,

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Walter Dulany, Esq; deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; those indebted by bonds or notes, who cannot comply with the above, are desired to renew without loss of time, as otherwise they will be put in suit. They who have any claims are to bring them in proved as the law directs, to

3w DANIEL DULANY, jun. administrator.

December 7, 1773.

To be leased for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,

or

DANIEL DULANY, junior.

N. B. It not leased between this and April next they will be offered for sale.

August 18, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge church, the 8th inst. an English convict servant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion, gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands farther forward than the others: had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat, and coarse new shoes: he pretends to know the duties of a sailor, may have changed his name, and forged or otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that he may be had again, shall have if 30 miles from home, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG man of an unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is well versed in book-keeping and the management of a store. For further particulars enquire of the Printers.

RICHARD BURLAND,

TAILOR AND HABITMAKER,

FROM

L O N D O N,

LATE foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he has opened shop at the house where formerly Mr. Philip Hammond kept store, near the market-house.

He takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Administratrix,

JONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.

N. B. The times of several valuable Tailors to be disposed of.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.

P R Y S E and P A R K E R,

COACH AND COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,

TAKE this method to acquaint the public, that they have just furnished themselves with a large quantity of the best materials for the coach-making business, which they now carry on, in all its various branches, at their shop just without the Town-gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience in the most eminent and approved of shops in London. All orders shall be punctually executed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Said Pryse carries on the saddlery and harness-making business as usual, and hopes, from his constant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of encouragement from the public.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

November 27, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber in Dorchester county, an Irish servant man, about five feet nine or ten inches high, named Joseph Anderlon, schoolmaster, but 'tis like he may change his name, has a thin visage, about thirty years of age, wears his own hair tied behind, but short, gray headed: had on when he went away, old fur coat, a thin jeans coat, a knit pattern jacket with buttons covered of the same, old leather breeches, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, a pair of English shoes, pinchebeck buckles, English hat cut in the fashion, check shirt, and black Barcelona handkerchief: 'tis supposed he has taken with him about eighteen or twenty pounds in cash that was stolen. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

3w THOMAS ENNALLS, 3d

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1774.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Please to insert the following in your paper, and you will oblige your humble servant

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

Elk-Ridge, January 14, 1774.

To DOCTOR CHARLES WHIESENTHALL.

SIR,

A GREEABLE to my promise at Mr. Coale's, I now give you an opportunity of publicly supporting your opinion in regard to the impropriety of bleeding him, by which you will be enabled to support it on rational principles, and then corroborate it by producing facts and approved practical authorities.

You will no longer labour under an unintelligible dialect, to which your deficiency in point of argumentation, can be attributed—it would have made its appearance by the middle of September last, had not the printing thereof been deferred, by its being sent to Mr. Goddard, who for want of hands, &c. could not publish it.

It is with reluctance, that I enter into a public controversy; it is with diffidence, that I enter into a dispute with Dr. Whiesenthall. (A)

However great your character may be, as to your medical abilities, when you advance an opinion, (tending to depreciate the character of another person) which is repugnant to reason, facts and authority: the propriety thereof ought to be questioned, every circumstance relative thereto be maturely considered, and those of the greatest weight should influence.

I hope in the sequel of this, to prove you have advanced such an opinion; whether the source thereof, may be from prejudice or ignorance, I will not take on me to determine; though there are reasons for suspecting both.

I cannot conceive, without you intended prejudice, what could have induced you to conceal your opinion from me; after having public and private opportunities to deliver it; and when Mr. Coale had laid upwards of 40 days, for you then to say, "it is a pity that Mr. Coale had been bled, as an aposteme would have formed, which might have carried off his complaints, which by bleeding was prevented, though I mean not to censure Dr. Howard, as I or any person might have done the same at that time; but the course of the disorder has induced me to think it wrong," or words to that purpose. That had he not been bled, an aposteme would have formed, which would have carried off his disorder long since, or words to that purpose.

That you have acquired a reputation as a person of great medical abilities, is not to be questioned; but the propriety of such an acquisition, I doubt, and am of the opinion, it has been obtained more from subtleties, audacity, and mean insinuations, than by real merit. I cannot be persuaded, that a person who is destitute of a general knowledge of the human frame, also unacquainted with the writings of some of the greatest practical physicians; can be properly qualified to form a just idea of a disorder; or be able to distinguish the effect from the cause: that you labour under such deficiencies, I shall hereafter take on me to prove.

I shall now propose a few questions to you, which I hope you will be candid in answering. Was not Mr. Coale's case stated to you, and the method of treatment delivered, when you was called into consultation, the 16th day of May, the 7th day of his disorder? did you make the least objection to what had been done; or recommend any other medicine; besides, what you have been informed, he was taking? did you make any objection when you was called on the 2d day of June, the 14th day of his disorder; and was there not a mutual agreement, in regard to the manner of treating him; save only in the use of claret, which you observed might heat, if it was not genuine;

(A) My diffidence does not arise from any idea, I form of your being a powerful antagonist, in consequence of your great medical abilities; but am conscious, what a weight your bare assertion may have; as the public, in general, entertain so high an opinion of your knowledge in physic, which I think is owing to two causes. First mankind being too credulous. Secondly being unacquainted with your mean artifice.

The great credulity of mankind in general, lays them open for imposition; perhaps in no case of finer imposed on than in physic, (as is daily demonstrated, from the great character, many an empiric acquires) as it is a science, few obtain any considerable knowledge of, except those who make it their profession.

A person may have extensive knowledge abstracted from physic; yet in that particular, be as much imposed on, as the most illiterate peasant.

I am of the opinion, your present reputation depends on this, that by your low cunning you have taken an advantage of their credulity. I am in hopes the reader will detach himself from the bare assertion of either party, and draw his conclusion from the reasons, facts, and authorities, adduced in support of each opinion.

or even did you insinuate to me that bleeding might have been prejudicial to him? had you not both public and private opportunities to deliver your sentiments? what could have induced you, to have concealed your opinion from me, and deliver it to a person not capable of forming an idea of the propriety? did you not expect that your opinion would have weight with her, also that she would communicate it to the family? Now granting that Mr. Coale had died, that your assertion had convinced them I was wrong; what would have been the natural consequence? why that Dr. Howard, was incapable of forming a judgment of his disorder, and agreeable to Dr. Whiesenthall, hastened him out of this world. What a censure I should here have laboured under, and you the author! how consistent is such behaviour to the character of a gentleman? what method could I have of extricating myself, had I not accidentally been told of it. It is certain it was not your intent for me to hear it; otherways you would have mentioned it to me; though it had not the desired impression, Mr. Coale candidly declared, I am sensible of the great and speedy relief I felt. I shall now deliver a state of Mr. Coale's case, and after making some observations thereon, leave it to the candid and judicious part of mankind to determine.

Mr. William Coale had the measles in January 1773, after they dried, he was attended with a lax, for which he took gentle purges; at times afterwards he was afflicted with a cough, and slight pains of the breast. In April he was attacked with an acute pain of the shoulder, which at times would go off. On the 19th day of May, the pain of the shoulder increased. On the 20th he was taken with an acute pain of the side of his breast, extending to the shoulder, which was increased on breathing.

In the evening he was taken with a sensation of coldness, (though no real ague) which was succeeded with a fever; the pain of his side increased, extending to the shoulder, collar bone, and shoulder blade; tore to the touch with a small tumefaction, dry cough; he could not make a full inspiration, or lay on the affected side; there was a sensation of suffocation and the respiration quick; the pulse quick, hard, and seemingly contracted. About 12 ounces of blood were now taken away from the arm of the affected side, on which his pulse became more full. The blood drawn, was very dense and florid; after standing several hours, separated very little serum. On the 21st, the pain very violent, an increased soreness of the side; great oppression of breathing, anxiety, restlessness, heat about the præcordia; the face of a dark red colour, the feet and legs of a livid; the pulse quick, full, hard, and intermitting, and 115 pulsations in a minute. About 16 ounces of blood were taken from the same arm, which appeared on standing, to be dense and florid, separated very little serum; his feet were put into warm water, and a blister applied to the side. On the 22d, his pulse slower, softer, and quite regular; the dark redness of his face, the lividness of his feet and legs gone; the pain of his side, restlessness, anxiety, &c. quite removed; the pain of the shoulder much abated; he could now make a full inspiration—the blister never drew—the pulse 100. On the 23d, much amended, pulse only 90? On the 24th, the pain and inflammation of the shoulder returned, extending to the collar bone, and about three inches down the breast, with great soreness; also the whole arm became swelled, pulse 116. He had taken at first the tart. emet. to promote a few pukes, and cleanse the prima viæ; afterwards took a solution thereof in such quantities, as to promote the secretions and excretions of the body in general, without exciting him to vomit; also was used between whites, camph. nitr. sp. minden. tart. regenerat. &c. successively; though the tart. emet. was used during the whole time of using the others. He was now cupped on the pained part, and about half a gill of blood taken: emollient fomentations used, pulse 115, full, and moderately hard, tongue moist; pain in the evening, something abated. On the 25th, much the same, pulse 112. On the 26. pulse 110, symptoms much as yesterday; Dr. Whiesenthall visited him—the same regimen and medicines continued, there was an alteration made in the colour of the solution of tart. emet. by adding a little spirit of lavender, and now instead of its being dissolved in a small quantity of water, it was in a much larger, and the quantity taken, increased in proportion. (B) On the 27th, pulse and pain as yesterday. On the 28th, in the morning; pulse 108, evening 115; sweated moderately. On the 29th, sweating increased; a plaster was applied to the shoulder, composed of camph. and cantharid. which drew a blister. On the 30th, pain more easy, sweated profusely. June 1st, inflammation and swelling lessened. On the 2d, inflammation and pain decreased, pulse 108; from this time the pain and inflammation gradually left the shoulder.

On the 31st day of May, he complained of a sensation of stiffness in his knee, which after a few days began to swell; the foot and leg become cedematous;

(B) Query, whether that could be of service, only as a deception, the family thinking it a new medicine.

the knee began to be painful and inflamed; in about twelve days from its first becoming stiff, there appeared a fluctuation above the knee, which was opened, and discharged about half a gill of serum. The pain still continuing with an inflammation and contraction of the limb; various applications were made use of, such as emollient and discutient fomentations; resolving embrocations and emollient poultices; all without easing the pain or abating the inflammation; astringent applications were used, which procured ease; though the inflammation and swelling still remained; during this time he laboured under profuse sweats, which stopped on the 1st of July, and he had a diarrhæa, which exhausted him much, but it was stopped in a few days. On the 4th of July there appeared a fluctuation below the knee; though he refused having it opened till the 6th; when the operation was performed, and then discharged a considerable quantity of pus, mixed with water, and an oily substance: after this, he had several collections about the knee, and one half way down the leg; the top of the shin-bone could be felt with the probe which seemed very rough.

On the 20th of August, his leg and part of the thigh was taken off, which was dissected. I found a large collection of putrid matter, lay between the muscles and thigh bone, which had its pericosteum off in several places, for three inches above the knee. The patella (or knee pan) was like to a honeycomb and quite rotten. The top of the shin bone carious, and extended down on one side for three inches. The capsular ligament quite destroyed; also all the tendinous parts of the muscles about the knee.

In the interstices of the muscles down the leg, some places was matter, others serum and grumous blood. The cellular-membrane about the ankle and foot, was near an inch thick, and the cells filled with a gelatinous substance. Some of the muscles of the leg appeared of a greenish colour, and very flaccid.

I hereby certify that the state of my case, as delivered by Dr. Ephraim Howard, is to the best of my knowledge true in every particular. I was instantly relieved on his bleeding me the second time, and the pain of my side, cough, difficulty of breathing, anxiety and every other symptom (except a small pain of my shoulder) went off, and I remained free from pain for two days; but on the 5th day from my attack, the pain and inflammation of my shoulder and upper part of my breast returned violently. I also declare that Dr. Howard from my first being taken told me of the ill consequences that might ensue an apostematation, and observed that my disorder was a species of a plurisy, and that it was the intercostal muscles that were inflamed, which occasioned the pain of the side, by which the lungs might be affected, as they could not be expanded; and in case the pain and inflammation was not removed it would be dangerous; and further observed to me that apostematations of the muscles, and in particular the tendinous parts were always very obstinate and attended with danger; being very different from common apostemes. Witness my hand, this 9th day of September, 1773.

WILLIAM COALE.

As the measles leave the body in a state disposed to inflammation, I presume it gave rise to the cough, lax, and pain of the breast he laboured under. Dr. Sydenham, p. 177, when treating of the measles and the propriety or bleeding in complaints of the breast, which so frequently succeeds them; observes, "and in reality by bleeding I have snatched abundance of children from imminent death. This disorder attacks children on the departure of the measles, and proves so fatal, that it may justly be esteemed one of the principal ministers of death, destroying greater numbers than the small-pox; nor have I hitherto discovered any other certain method of conquering it. Bleeding also cures the looseness, which, as we said, succeeds the measles; for as it arises from the effluvia of the inflamed blood flowing into the intestines; as is likewise usual in the plurisy, peripneumony and other diseases caused by inflammation &c."

I am induced to believe that people who have had the measles, for several months afterwards, are more disposed to inflammatory disorders, than those who did not labour under it: This spring past the measles was very rife; at which time, I was called to great numbers who had contracted cold; by which they became affected with violent pains of the breast accompanied with fevers, which were removed by copious bleeding.

From considering the acute pain of the side of his breast, it being fore, to the touch, not being able to lay on the affected side, difficult respiration, the pain being increased on making a full inspiration, extending to the shoulder, clavicle, and under the shoulder blade; a dry cough; a tumefaction of the side and shoulder, attended with a quick and hard pulse. It appears to me that there was an inflammation of the intercostal muscles, the pectoralis major and the scapular &c. that his disorder properly came under the denomination of a spurious plurisy; as is very well described by Dr. Huxham, p. 234. "A violent pain on either side of the breast, attended with an acute

fever, is commonly called a plury, and this whether it arises from an inflammation of the intercostal muscles, the periosteum of the ribs, or the pleura itself, which last indeed, in strictness of speaking, is only the true plury; the former being a species of an inflammatory rheumatism, and are called bastard pluries. However as they greatly affect the respiration when violent, they are always attended with much more ill consequences, than rheumatic pains in other parts of the body, and demand a particular regard and a speedy removal &c. 243. The foreness to the touch, the pain on lying on the affected side, and chiefly on a full inspiration, the tumor and redness of the part which sometimes appears, distinguish this from the internal plury.

The justly celebrated Frederick Hoffman, physician to the king of Prussia, gives a very pretty definition of a spurious plury in his opera omnia, tom. i. sect. ii. cap. vi. p. 137. "Hæc igitur inter se diffidentis inflammationum in thorace species probe sunt discernendæ a medicis, per notas quasdam essentielles & characteristicas, jam sigillatim commemorandas. In pleuritide quippe spuria dolor est valde acutus & pungitivus lateris, qui etiam tactu augetur, decubitus in latere affecto difficilis, tussis sicca, sine ejectione materiam pituitosæ, vel cruentæ, dolorem tamen, si valida est exacerbat hanc junctæ, etiam simul est febris, cum pulsu subduco, depresso & frequenti, &c."

From the quick, hard and seeming contracted pulse, I looked on the fever accompanying his complaints to be of the inflammatory kind, and my opinion was corroborated from the pulse rising in opening a vein. On visiting him the second day of his disorder, I found his pulse very quick, full, hard, and intermitting; his face of a dark red colour, the legs and feet of a purple, the pain greatly increased, great oppression of breathing, and a heat about the præcordia. (C)

Dr. Hoffman gives a very good diagnostic of an inflammation from the pulse in his de pulsuum natura & genuina differentia & usu in praxi opera omnia, tom. 3. p. 243. "porro si pulsus durus percipitur, inflammationis in partibus membranis nervosis signum fere individuum esse solet. Durities enim hæc pulsus sine nimia arteriæ tensio vibratoque, spasmodici quicquam, quod ex consensu inflammationis & doloris oritur indicat, &c."

The signs of an inflammatory disorders are well described by Dr. Smith, physician of Middlesex hospital, in a pamphlet, p. 121 says, "Have we any certain criterion, to distinguish an inflammatory from any other kind? The heat, throbbing pain, and fever will generally suffice, to form a diagnostic of an inflammation, but the pulse for the most part will prove an unerring guide, as it will be always quickened and most frequently full, hard and tense &c."

Now looking on Mr. Coale's as a topical inflammation; the next thing to be considered is, in what manner inflammations terminate: the great professor Boerhaave says by resolution, suppuration, mortification or schirrhous. Which of these is the most eligible? I am of the opinion by resolution; as it's quicker, pleasanter, and attended with less danger. The great practical physician Van Swieten, in his commentaries on Boerhaave's aphorisms, vol. i. p. 693, says, "omnium optimam esse inflammationis curam, quæ per resolutionem fit, nullus dubitat, sæpe acutem non in potestate medici vel chirurgi hanc obtinere, &c."

Dr. Smith when treating of inflammations, says, "from what has been observed of the several events of inflammation, we shall readily determine which of them is the most eligible and to be wished for; and that is resolution, especially when it happens to an internal part, is by all means to be attempted, as being the safest, and attended with the least trouble, danger, and difficulty: pamphlet, p. 98. The justly celebrated Dr. Gregory, late professor of the practice of physic in the university of Edinburgh, when speaking of nature, says, In all cases of topical inflammations, and particular those of the breast, nature is not to be depended on, but they are to be removed with all speed; for while thou art waiting to see her efforts, your patient is carried off by suffocation or gangrene. Now granting a resolution is the most salutary termination of an inflammation. What is the indication? I am of the opinion it is to abate the increased impetus of blood; prevent so great a determination to the inflamed parts, lessen its impulse, take off the spasm and tension of the vessels, and promote the secretions and excretions of the body.

Bleeding appears to me to answer every indication in a superior degree; it takes off the spasm and tension, abates the impetus of the blood, prevents so great a determination to the affected parts, in consequence thereof the impulse is lessened, and by so sudden a depression a general relaxation is induced; from which the secretions and excretions are more easily promoted; also it acts as a sedative by which the inflammatory stimulus is abated.

Dr. Langrishi, p. 126, says, "for though it may be remarked, that bleeding during its performance increases the blood's velocity, especially in the canal that is cut, and its corresponding arteries; yet such an augmentation quickly ceases, and a slower motion is soon the consequence of the blood's diminution in quantity. And it must be confessed since diminishing

(C) On considering these symptoms it appeared to me, that they were increased from the great impetus of blood, and that a stagnation and mortification might soon ensue, if the impetus thereof was not abated, the inflammatory stimulus removed, and the too great tension of the system taken off, nothing answers the several indications so well as bleeding, as is observed by Hoffman, Huxham, Sir John Pringle, Hillary, Boerhaave, Van Swieten, De Haen, Clegborn, Sydenham, and every approved practical writer. The event confirmed my suggestion, as the next day after the second bleeding, every symptom was removed; his pulse came down from 115 to 100, as may be seen from the history of his case.

the quantity of blood reduces the force of it, so it increases the softness of the flesh and laxity of the vessels," &c. Dr. Smith, p. 99, says, "That we may procure a resolution of inflammation, our attempts should be to reduce the proper bounds of febrile impetus; to remove and enervate the cause of the disease, and allay the increased oscillatory contractions of the vessels, every fever is its own cure; all that art can do, is to regulate the febrile impetus and provide for the relief of the symptoms, as an inflammation is a partial fever, we shall find when the cause is removed, the powers of nature rightly moderated will suffice for its cure; but as in general the patient is plethoric, and the actions of the vessels and impetus of the circulation are greatly increased in all diseases of this kind; and by these means, from the too rapid motion of the fluids, and distension of the vessels, the regular secretions and excretions cannot be given off, nor the extravasated fluids absorbed; it will be found an affair of the highest importance to reduce to proper bounds the circulating powers, by plentiful and repeated blood-lettings and other evacuations," &c. Dr. Huxham, when treating of pluries and the necessity of giving anodines, says, "Therefore ever remember, before you enter on them, the lancet is not to be sparingly used, when the pain is very violent, the pulse very hard, quick and tense, and the fever high." Van Swieten, Vol. I. p. 198, says, "Dum vasa nimis distenta se contrahere nequeunt, suffocatur circulatio, pulsus insipit languidus fieri, imò statuarum instar obriquet, simul & larga venæ sectione solvitur hæc plenitudo." The great professor Boerhaave, aphorism 396, when speaking of inflammations and an increased impetus of blood, says, "Impetus arteriosus sanguinis minuendo, per reductionem sanguinis," &c. The justly celebrated Frederick Hoffman, in his opera omnia, tom. iii. p. 266, when speaking of bleeding, and in what cases it preserves life and health, says, "Pleuritides, peripneumoniz, angina, nephritides, & id genus aliz inflammationes vel principaliter adjuvant vel secundario superveniunt aliis morbis ob sanguinem copiosorem spissoremque factum, qualis & vena missus plerumque apparet." Celsus, lib. ii. cap. 10. when speaking in what cases bleeding is requisite, says, "Et vehemens febris, ubi rubet corpus, plenæque venæ tument, sanguinis detractio nemine requirit: item vicerum morbi nervorumque resolutio & rigor & distentio, quicquid denique fauces difficultate spiritus strangulat, quicquid intolerabilis dolor est, & quacunque de causa ruptum aliquid intus atque collisum est, item malus corporis habitus, omnes acuti morbi, qui modo non infirmitate, sed onere nocet." Van Swieten, Vol. II. p. 306, when speaking of heat in fevers, recommends that blood be taken till fainting; by which all the actions cease and a coolness soon succeeds: and particularly recommends large and repeated bleedings in all cases with great heat. Also in p. 155. Vol. II. observes in cases where the febrile impetus is great, bleeding is highly necessary, for without it is abated, the small vessels are destroyed, the most fluid parts of the blood dissipated, the humours inspissated and never afterwards to be resolved.

You could not with any propriety consider the inflammation as critical, as it preceded the fever: but it would have been more consistent to have looked on the fever as symptomatical, and that it would have been removed by abating the impetus of blood, removing the inflammatory diathesis, and preventing so great a determination to the affected parts, by which the pain and inflammation would be lessened. Huxham, p. 254, says, "As pain is a stimulus, which greatly quickens the circulation, and heats the blood, and derives likewise more than natural to the pained part, it cannot but increase the inflammation." Also Van Swieten, vol. i. p. 363, "Dum enim acerbus talis dolor torquet, fere semper aliqua febris adeest." Also, p. 366, "Hinc pleuritide, dum simul solida febris adeest dolor intolerabilis nascitur; quia magno impetu urgent humores in locum obstruunt & vasa dilatando fibras nervosas horum vasorum tuturam facientes magna vi distrahunt. Omnia ergo illud, quod minuit impetum & velocitatem circuitus humorum, sedabit dolorem uti quotidiana observata docent venæ sectio enim ad animi deliquium usque instituta iico sæpe tollit, vel saltem plurimum levat, auctissimæ etiam pleuritidis dolores." Also, p. 214, when treating of obstructions, observes, although the ancients were ignorant of the circulation, yet they bled very freely, and recommended bleeding till the person faints; in cases of vehement pain, ardent fevers, and inflammations; as may be seen in Galen. comment. I. in aphorism. Hippocrate chart. tom. ix. p. 40. Also in his de curandi ratione per venæ sectionem, cap. 12. chart. tom. ix. p. 441 & 442.

I cannot think that any person qualified for a physician would have omitted repeating bleeding on the 2d day, when they found their patient labouring under a difficulty of breathing, an acute pain of the side and shoulder, the face of a dark red colour, the feet and legs of a livid, restlessness, anxiety, a great heat about the præcordia, with a quick, hard, full and interrupted pulse; nor no person of sense condemn the propriety thereof, when the pulse became more soft, slower, and quite regular, the pain, anxiety, and every other symptom removed in a few hours afterwards (that this was the case with Mr. Coale I hope his certificate removes all doubt). The observations of Dr. Huxham are very judicious. Says he, "If the symptoms are not relieved by the first bleeding after 8, 10 or 12 hours, more blood should be drawn, nay even sooner if they become more aggravated, and this must be repeated, if the fever, oppression, anxiety and difficulty of breathing increase or continue equally severe; especially if blood drawn appears very firm and dense, or covered over with a tough yellowish coat or buff, as it is called; which however very frequently doth not appear till the second or third bleeding, though the symptoms may indicate a very high inflammation, &c. But it frequently happens that the pulse even at the very beginning seems obscure and depressed, irregular and

suggill, and sometimes intermitting, the patient at the same time complaining of great weakness and oppression, which would seem to contraindicate bleeding; and yet the load at the breast, difficulty of breathing, great anxiety and heat about the præcordia loudly demand it: this often puzzles the young practitioner; but he should consider, that such a sudden want of strength, spirits and pulse, doth not arise from a want of blood, as the duration of the disease for a few hours, or a day or two, cannot be supposed to have exhausted the vital liquid to any considerable degree. The truth is, not the defect, but the too great quantity of blood, in such cases is the usual cause of the symptoms; for the blood vessels being over loaded with humours, and distended beyond the due tone, cannot act with sufficient vigour, &c. Hence indeed soon follows a deficiency of spirits from want of a due circulation of blood and proper secretion of them, and thence a tendency to stagnation, concretion, and a large train of direful symptoms, and even death itself, unless timely prevented by sufficient bleedings, &c. So that in such cases letting of blood is so far from weakening, that it really raises the power of nature, as is always evident on drawing blood from plethoric persons, labouring under an oppressed pulse as it is properly called, which is found constantly to raise on bleeding." p. 179 and 183. Dr. Smith, p. 57. when speaking of bleeding and the quantity to be taken, says, "The pulse and mitigation of the symptoms will however generally prove sufficient and our best guides, some may require only a few ounces, others some pounds to answer a proper indication." Again, p. 51. "The pulse is the best and surest guide, for whenever it is full, strong or tense, bleeding is indicated, as it shews a real plethora or an increased impetus of blood." Sydenham recommends that bleeding be repeated till the pain and inflammation is quite removed. Swan's Sydenham, 273. Frederick Hoffman, tom. i. p. 137. recommends bleeding to be repeated, whenever the pain is violent, oppression of breathing great, &c. Also does Pringle, Clegborn, Hillary and every great practical physician.

I presume, from your saying to me that by taking of blood, I took away the stamina vitæ, that you must have looked on it, that the fever was an effect of nature to throw off something morbid; and that nature was not able to bring on a concoction from a state of debility which was induced by bleeding. If such were your ideas, why did you recommend the same regimen and medicines to be continued, as the system was already too much debilitated, for it is certain they tended to lessen the tension, of course increase the debility, and in reality produce the same effect on the system as bleeding, though not so sudden? For what reason could you be afraid of claret's not being genuine and might heat? As in all cases where the vis vitæ is effete from too great a debility, corroborants and gentle stimulants are indicated (D).

It is not a time now to enter into any theoretical disquisitions, as I propose to support my opinion, from the facts and observations of the greatest practical physicians. The notions of antiquity concerning fevers were, that it was an effect of nature to throw off the morbid matter, and that it required a certain time for concoction; as Hippocrates observes, "concocted and not crude humours are to be evacuated;" but whoever will observe their practice, they will find in cases of topical inflammation and an increased impetus of blood, they were not regulated by their speculative notions: they bled freely and used every method to procure a resolution, and abate the increased impetus of the circulation; and did not wait for nature to effect a cure, experience having taught them the danger of such delays. The great Dr. Sydenham also called a fever the effect of nature to throw off something morbid, but observe his practice, no one bled more free in topical inflammations, or in cases of an increased impetus of blood. If a resolution was not procured in four days, they thought it improper to attempt any evacuations afterwards, as it disturbed nature and a concoction could be produced. But experience does not warrant it: the more modern physicians find, if the symptoms run high at any time of the disorder, bleeding is requisite, as in cases of great pain, difficulty of breathing, &c. with a full, hard, quick pulse. It appears the ancients were not altogether ignorant of the necessity (although it was contrary to their theoretical notion). In Van Swieten, vol. III. p. 36. you will find a case taken from Hippocrates of a person who laboured under a plury, with a great degree of suffocation, for which he was bled largely on the 2d day of the disorder, by which his complaints were removed. Also, p. 39. there is mention made of a person labouring under a plury, who was bled twice in large quantities in the beginning of his disorder, which removed his complaints; but on the 5th day every symptom returned with more violence, and the person seemed to be dying; the feet were quite cold; they were put into warm water and a vein opened in each foot, but they did not discharge a drop of blood, then they were put into water so hot as to take off the skin, and a large quantity of blood discharged, which had such an effect, that the person which before appeared to be half dead, happily recovered (E).

(D) Such absurdities and contradictions, I am persuaded, the subtilty of a Whig's cannot reconcile.

(E) This case is similar to Mr. Coale's in some particulars, as the symptoms being removed by bleeding in the beginning, also their returning again on the 5th day.

Query, If Mr. Coale had been bled largely on the return, whether it might not have removed his complaint immediately, and prevented the succeeding apoplexy of his knee.

[To be concluded in our next.]

L O N D O N, October 21.
A GENTLEMAN at Henley, writing to his friend in London, October 14, says, "I cannot help taking notice to you that I dined yesterday with a

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gentleman, who said he had not travelled so little as 50,000 miles to find the right heir to Mr. Selby's estate, and had at last discovered him to be a person in Aylesbury jail for debt; he had just then released him, and put him in possession of it." (*An estate of 4000l. a year must prove a very sprightly alternative for a schurvy durand at Aylesbury.*)

They write from Petersburg, that a considerable number of opulent Jews have petitioned her imperial majesty for an exclusive charter to form themselves into a company for carrying on a trade by land, by the way of Tartary, to China and the Indies.

Nov. 1. A few days ago a country gentleman possessed of a small estate, being quite tired of having attended at the levee of a certain great man for several years to no purpose, waited on his lordship to let him know he would give him no further trouble, as he had just got a place; my lord shook him by the hand, and told him he was extremely glad of his success, greatly apologizing for not having had it in his power to reward him according to his merit; at the same time enquiring what preferment he had got, on which he replied, in the York machine, my lord—I secured it yesterday, and shall set off to-morrow morning, your lordship having entirely cured me of ambition.

Nov. 5. By the latest accounts from Petersburg it appears, that the empress, heartily tired of the state of slavery she finds herself in, from her connections with the two German courts, is resolved to terminate her disputes amicably with the porte.

The Bedford party seems daily to gain ground. This, says a correspondent, portends no good to the premier.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland, by supporting a steady execution of the laws, and at least a *seeming* trait of candour in administration, has much enhanced the value of his own dignity, which makes him equally respected in private.

Nov. 4. The duke of Grafton, it is said, ever since he has been out of office, has applied very closely to the study of the English laws and government, and that now he is a most accomplished statesman; therefore whenever Lord North resigns, he is to succeed him, and will give the public reason to say very different things of him from what they have hitherto said. However strange this may appear we are told 'tis fact.

The tea tree is become so far naturalized to our climate, that, at the present time, there is one of them in full bloom in the open ground at Mr. Gordon's nursery at Mile-End.

By a private letter from the East-Indies, there is advice, that the viceroy of Manilla has at present an army, or, more properly, a militia, of well disciplined black troops in Spanish pay, to the amount of 13,000 foot, and 7000 horse.

The Prussian ambassador not meeting with such a satisfactory reception in a late conference as he expected, thought fit to throw out a menace of returning home abruptly; to which he was answered with great indifference, "Sir, you have certainly a right to go when you please, but remember, when once you have set out, you are not to return again."

Nov. 6. We have it from very respectable authority that the Irish absentee bill is stopped. The minister, apprehensive of a most formidable opposition, and dreading an union of the Bedford, Rockingham, and Shelburne parties, has desisted from a measure which could not be prosecuted but at the expence of his downfall. In consequence of this change of sentiment, the bill will not pass the Irish house of lords, nor pay a visit to St. James's for the sanction of majesty.

It is strongly reported, that the Irish absentee bill was a measure adopted by the Bedford faction, to render the present premier odious, and by exciting an opposition of the first families to force him to an immediate resignation.

A plan is said to have been lately suggested for entirely abolishing the vice-admiralty courts in America, and to establish, in the room thereof, officers for the transaction of naval business upon a more general plan.

Nov. 13. The council which was to be held yesterday at St. James's, is postponed till further notice, on account of the absence of the ministers.

The king of Prussia has very lately revived his old claim on the court of London, viz. of the money due to him at the conclusion of the last peace; and in such terms, that there is not the least doubt of his intentions of appearing before Hanover, next spring, at the head of his troops; which when a certain patriotic nobleman heard, he said, he did not wonder at it, but was rather surprized he had not done it long ago, as he could not be unacquainted by his minister at our court, with the convulsed situation of our affairs, and the feebleness of our ministry.

A gentleman of the law in Clement's inn has undertaken for a wager of 500l. to walk from York to London and back again in the space of six days; the distance is 403 miles. Several thousand pounds are betted, and he sets out on this extraordinary journey on Monday morning next.

An additional gold furnace has lately been put up in the Tower, so that there are now three furnaces at work which melt three courses each, that is, gold sufficient for the coinage of 27,000 guineas daily.

A few days since, a fair Venus, who had greatly involved herself in debt, and was afraid of an arrest, went to a public house not far from Wapping, where she found a smart young sailor, a native of Ireland, to whom she made her address. The bargain was agreed on for a suit of new clothes to go to church in, five guineas, and all matrimonial expences. A licence was immediately taken out, and they were accordingly married. Jack enjoyed four nights of his sweet Dulcinea, when he went on board, and then took an everlasting farewell; and the lady then told her creditors they might sue her husband for payment.

Nov. 15. The archbishop of Lemburg, prince prime of Poland, who lately died at Warsaw, has left

his whole fortune, which is very considerable, to his Polish majesty.

The lords of the admiralty, it is said, have given orders for sixteen sail of the line, completely manned and victualled, to be ready to rendezvous at Spithead the 10th of February next.

They write from Lisbon, that a Portuguese man of war arrived lately in the Tagus from a cruise, who had, about sixteen leagues off the rock, met an Algerine xebecque, mounting twenty guns; they both at first hoisted English colours, but upon drawing nearer each other, struck them and displayed their proper colours; upon which the Portuguese man of war ran out her lower tier, and poured a broadside into the Algerine, which sunk her, and most of the crew perished.

We are authorized to assure the livery of London, that John Roberts, Esq; of king's arms-yard, Coleman-street, intends to offer them his services to succeed the late Sir Robert Ladbroke, as members, if it should appear to be the sense of the livery, merchants, and traders, at the meeting advertised for to-morrow evening.

On Tuesday morning last a duel, with sword and pistol, was fought at the back of Montague-house between two city barbers. A difference of opinion happening between them the evening before, they agreed to determine it in this manner. Being met, it was proposed that they should turn back to back, walk ten paces, then turn and fire: one of them, however, walked on five paces, when he fired, and wounded the other in the left arm, who immediately turned round, and, after firing his pistol without effect, run up to his antagonist, and used his fists so dextrously, that he closed his eyes, while his sword slept peaceably in his scabbard. One of these heroes lives in St. Martin's-le-grand. It is worthy of remark, that one was armed with a broad and the other with a small sword.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"The effects of the conduct of the late viceroy is severely felt by the Earl of Harcourt, who has not yet been able to carry one motion in parliament; our patriots are resolved now to tent our wounds to the quick. The most execrable curses are pronounced against Lord Townshend by both parties. Our members, notwithstanding the mean opinion you folks at the helm have of them, have some abilities and great honesty; and we all know what those things will effect. We expect a thorough reformation here, which has been much wanted."

Saturday morning a private board was held at Lord Sandwich's house in the admiralty, at the breaking up of which a packet was sent off to Falmouth, to be forwarded with all speed to the British admiral in the Mediterranean.

They write from Dublin, that an act is intended to be passed this session, laying a heavy penalty on Irish artificers going into foreign service, and on those who engage them.

In consequence of orders from the war-office for the augmenting his majesty's marines to fifty-six men in each company, several recruiting parties are gone in different parts of the country for that purpose.

A gentleman lately arrived from Morlaix, in France, informs us, that while he was at that place he conversed with several English ship carpenters, every one of whom told him they had double wages paid them to what they had received when in the English dock-yards; and that there was a great demand for ship carpenters; such encouragement given by the enemies of Great-Britain, ought to awaken the attention of those in power.

A letter from Constantinople says, that on Sept. 7, two Tartars arrived there by way of couriers, from the army of the grand vizir, whose dispatches are yet unknown; but as they were invested with the sword palace, or castan, it is supposed that their message was of great importance: the divan instantly assembled with all the ministers of state, the chiefs of the military, and the grand signor personally presided; they assembled two successive days, by which circumstance the people there judged that peace was near at hand, and that it was the subject of their deliberations.

B O S T O N , Dec. 23.

The dealers in tea in this town and in Charles-Town have agreed to the total exclusion and disuse of that article, until a repeal of the revenue act may take place, they have determined not to purchase nor receive any on commission after the 20th day of January.

The consignees of the tea having applied to the governor and the council, praying, that measures might be taken for the landing and securing the tea, until they could be at liberty openly and safely to dispose of the same, or until they could receive directions from their constituents; his excellency laid the same before the council, who excused themselves from interfering in the matter, as they might become responsible in case of accidents.

Dec. 27. We hear by two vessels yesterday, that capt. Loring's brig, being the 4th vessel with tea for this place, was seen burning on Saturday last at Cape Cod. We have not yet heard what has become of the detested tea.

N E W - Y O R K , Jan. 6.

We hear that Mr. Chamier, brother to Anthony Chamier, Esq; secretary to the right hon. lord viscount Barrington, will succeed Robert Leake, Esq; as commissary of provisions.

The ship Nancy, capt. Lockyer, with tea on board, on account of the hon. the East India company, failed on the same day with the ship *Duchess of Gordon*.

By capt. Mason, who arrived here on Saturday last, in six days from Charles-Town, we are informed, that capt. Curling having entered his ship, loaded with dry goods, and the hon. the East India company's tea, and proceeding to land the former, the officers of his ma-

jesty's customs seized the vessel; but the collector, like a gentleman of true sensibility, promised the inhabitants that he would not sell any of the tea until he received advice and instructions concerning it from London.

After all the investigations and researches into the occasion of the fire last Wednesday, at Fort George, it has been impossible to account for its rise. It broke out in the council chamber, and all the partitions in the house being of wood, the destruction became general in an instant. The loss sustained in this melancholly scene, in cash, plate, and jewels, is seven thousand pounds sterling at least; over and above many public, and all the governor's private papers; for nothing escaped the flames, save some kitchen furniture. One life was lost, a servant girl about 16 years old, named Elizabeth Garret, who, after being awakened, and apprised of her danger, loitered behind to secure some covering, ere she attempted an escape; but unhappily she was prevented by suffocating columns of smoke, which were rapidly followed by the inexorable fire. Mrs. Patterson threw Miss Patterson out of a window, and presently followed herself; a soldier (named Stone) of the royal Welsh fusiliers, caught them; the latter received no injury, the former, though considerably bruised, is since much recovered.

A N N A P O L I S , JANUARY 20.

On Saturday last departed this life, Mrs. Paca, wife of William Paca, Esq. of this city; a lady of a most amiable character: the most affectionate wife, tender parent, sincere friend, and indulgent mistress; her piety, humanity, charity, and benevolence, gained her the love and esteem of all ranks of people; on Monday evening, her remains were deposited in the vault of her ancient and worthy family. At this last sad office, the generous tear, which flowed from every eye, could not be restrained by the most manly fortitude, as the last tribute to the memory of one of the best of women.

C U S T O M - H O U S E .

C L E A R E D .

Schooner *Sophia*, John Budd, for Virginia.
Ship *Nancy*, James Burrow, for Milford.
Brig *Betsey*, John Fossey, for Galway.

January 19, 1774.

T O B E S O L D ,

A Very good new three story brick house, kitchen and stable, situate in Gay-street, Baltimore-town, about half way between the market-house and the river. The house is in very good order and remarkably well built, with a good cellar under it, 27 feet front, by 36 feet back, two rooms, with a large hall in the lower, and three rooms on each of the upper floors; the lot on which it stands is in fee simple. Time will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond with security if required. Application to be made to William Westbay, living on the premises.

w3

January 19, 1774.

T O B E S O L D ,

A New three story brick house, situate in Market-street, Baltimore-town, opposite the house of Dr. John Stevenfon, the house is 20 feet front, by 35 feet back, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under it. The lot on which it stands is in fee simple, and runs 100 feet from the street to an alley which is 24 feet wide; 'tis in the best part of the town for a store, and conveniently built for a merchant. Time will be given for part of the purchase money, on giving bond with security if required. For further particulars enquire of Robert Walsh living on the premises.

IF John Owen, who came from England, in the ship *Diana*, Capt. William Montgomery, master, in the month of October or November, 1770, be now living, and will apply to his Brother Hugh Owen, shoe-maker, successor to Mr. Thomas Brown, No. 8, Grace Church street, London, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

w3

January 12, 1774.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

3w

SAMUEL HANCE, executor.

January 15, 1774.

THE land on Rhode-river, advertised some time ago by Nathaniel Waters to be sold at public sale, will be sold on Monday the fourteenth of February, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The sale to be on the premises, when the terms will be made known by

3w

NATHANIEL WATERS.

Queen-Anne's county, Kent-Island, Dec. 20, 1773. TAKEN up a few days ago by the subscriber, near Love-Point, on the western side of Kent-Island, a large skow, about forty-three feet long, and eleven feet wide, has an iron chain in her head. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM MASON.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.
To be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Carne, in Piscataway town, on the third Monday in March next, agreeable to an act of assembly.

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 40 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other considerable improvements; likewise 16 acres of land in the said town of Piscataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with considerable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priscilla, containing 62½ acres. I shall attend two days preceding each day's sale, on the said lands, in order to shew them to the purchasers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, upon giving bond and unquestionable security, to

15
GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.
THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hill, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

16
ROBERT READ.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.
THE subscriber having furnished himself with materials for carrying on the staymaking business, hope for the encouragement from ladies and others for their orders for stays, which they may depend on having executed in the best and neatest manner, newest fashion, and on the shortest notice. The business being carried on under the direction of Richard Littlemore, who carried on business for Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for several years, and these last seven years for Mr. Alexander Ferguson, and of late for his widow in London-Town,

CHARLES LANSDALE.

N. B. I still continue to ride as a by-post from Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, orders may be left at the following places, viz. Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wiccomoco; Chaptico; Newport; Allen's Fresh; Port-Tobacco; Upper Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladenburg; George-Town; at the Printing-Office, Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, post-rider from Frederickburg to Annapolis; and at the subscriber's house, Piscataway; at which places the stays will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

St. Mary's county, Jan. 1, 1774.
THE partnership of Hawkins and O'Neill being dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be sued without respect to persons.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that have any just claims against the estate of William Hewitt, deceased, to bring in their accounts legally proved as they may be adjusted; and all those that are indebted to the same, are required to make speedy payment to prevent further trouble.

17
JANE HEWITT, Administratrix.

Prince-George's county, December 31, 1773.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a certain Alexander Bell, who answers in every respect (except his height and the great coat) the description given of Joseph Anderson, by Thomas Ennals the 3d. Bell is very near if not quite six feet high: has on, a new dark coloured knap fur-tout coat, a jeans coat without lining, and buttons covered with the same; a clouded knit pattern jacket, buttons covered with the same; country dressed leather breeches, yarn hose, very good shoes, with scolloped Pinchbeck buckles; a very good castor hat almost new, London made, and cocked fashionably; two old white shirts, a new check ditto; his hair is naturally black, but is now about half mixed with gray, and he wears it loose, though it appears just long enough to tie. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from.

20
RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

Baltimore, December 24, 1773.
ARRIVED in the ship Nancy, captain Burrow, a cargo of coarse salt, which will be sold on reasonable terms, if taken from the ship's side. Also a few pipes and quarter casks of the very best Madeira wine, and a few crates of earthen-ware at prime cost and charges, by JOHN STEVENSON.

January 6, 1774.
THE subscriber at the request of several gentlemen, has provided a quantity of the best liquors of all kinds and other necessities, to keep tavern in the house formerly Ann Middleton's. As the house is large, and very convenient, no trouble or expence shall be wanting in him to have every article of the best quality, and ready attendance; he hopes to merit the favour of the public, which at all times, shall be his constant endeavours.

Those persons, who have any account against the estate, are desired to bring them in immediately, and those who are indebted to it, are requested to settle without delay, with

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

N. B. He keeps boats that may be hired to any part of the bay.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.
To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon interest, with good security.

TWO tracts of land, called Foot-hold, and Friendship, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the south side of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis; Also a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-side of Magotty-river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully situated on the river, with some cultivations and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leases, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indisputable. W WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore county, December 24, 1773.
THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways.

JOHN CLARK, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, a dark complexion, has on a brown cloth coat and jacket, and osnabrig trousers, says he formerly lived with Samuel Kelly, near Newport, in New-Castle county, Pennsylvania.

JAMES BOWERS, about 42 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, slim made, a dark complexion, he has on two spotted flannel jackets, and has been a sailor.

JOHN SKYRAM, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, very pale complexion, has on a blue coat, and osnabrig trousers.

JOHN LEAMAN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a stout made fellow, but appears to be an idiot.

GEORGE GRAY, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fresh complexion, has on a blossom coloured coat and waistcoat, and says he formerly lived with Henry Darby, at Newark, in Pennsylvania.

HENRY ROBERTSON, who confesses he is a servant to Henry Pomeroy, in Old Town, Frederick county, near to Col. Cresop's.

Their masters, if they have any, are desired to take them away and pay charges to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

W A N T E D,
A S A N A P P R E N T I C E,
B Y T H E P R I N T E R S H E R E O F,
A B O Y T H A T C A N R E A D W E L L.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
SAMUEL RUSBATCH, late pupil to Robert Maberly Esq; coach and herald painter, and varnisher to their majesties and the royal family; proposeth (under the direction of Joseph Horatio Anderson, architect in Annapolis) to carry on all the various branches of coach and herald painting, varnishing and gilding; as well plain as in the most decorated taste. Also painting in fresco, circ-obsure, decorated ceilings for halls, vestibules, and saloons, either in festoons of fruits, flowers, figures, or trophies. Carved ornaments in deception, gilding and burnishing in the neatest manner. As well house-painting, in distemper as dead whites, as in the common colours, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on his speedy execution: which he flatters himself will soon recommend him to the favour of the public.

N. B. All letters and orders, sent or directed to Mr. Anderson, (as above) will be particularly attended to.

December 22, 1773.
TO B E S O L D,
TWO lots of ground in the city of Annapolis, the property of the late Cap. James Reith, whereon are a neat brick dwelling house, a good stone kitchen, and sundry other valuable improvements. For terms apply to

5w
JAMES WILLIAMS.
N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said James Reith, are desired to make payment by the last of January next, otherwise they may depend on being sued to March court. J. W. Ad.

Dorchester county, December 6, 1773.
THE subscriber having a negro man committed to his custody as a runaway while he was sheriff, about 5 feet 8 inches high, who calls himself James Green, and says he came from Antigua; and the said negro being still in his possession, desires his master to take him away.

18
DANIEL SULIVANR. jun.

December 14, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday last, a servant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a reddish colour, one frock of dark coloured fullian, waistcoat of the same, new buckskin breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and silver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high; slim made, pitted with the small-pox. The indenture he signed in London was given up to him and a discharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in consideration of his former service, wages after the rate of ten shillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: masters of vessels are requested not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and secures the said servant, shall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reasonable charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Charles county, Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, December 13, 1773.

TO T H E P U B L I C,
ALL gentlemen and ladies that pass from Howe's to Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, may depend on the best usage and good accommodations for horses,

By the public's most humble servant,
19
ELIZABETH LEIDLER.

May 20, 1773.
In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty-first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-first day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said trust deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof. JOHN ROGERS,

THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Annapolis, December 7, 1773.
THE subscriber being possessed of more houses and lots in this city than are necessary for the accommodation of his own family, is willing to dispose of one or more of them to any person that is willing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

19
JOHN CAMPBELL.

Rock Castle, December 16, 1773.
ALL persons having claims against John Morton Jordan, deceased, late of the city of Annapolis, are desired once more to bring in their accounts legally proved immediately, that payment may be made. Sundry persons have at different times told me that they have claims against the estate, for tobacco shipped, &c. and have hitherto neglected (if they have any such legal claims) to bring them in: this is to give them notice, that the administrator is paying over the balance of the money come to his hands, to carry the direction of the deceased's will into execution, and looks upon it that after this public notice given, that those who neglect to bring in their accounts will be for ever barred, and the administrator not liable for any debts of the deceased that may hereafter come against him. Those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought against them to the next court, without exception.

8w
REUBEN MERRIWETHER, administrator with the will annexed, of J. M. J. with respect to his effects in this province only.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1774.

DR. EPHRAIM HOWARD'S Letter to DR. CHARLES WHIESENTHALL continued.

I SHALL now point out the consequence of abscesses, forming in the muscular and tendinous parts in general, also particularly the consequence in Mr. Coale's case. Whoever is acquainted with the structure and insertions of the muscles, must be apprized of the bad consequences that may follow apoplethmations thereof, in particular the tendinous parts.

The muscles are composed of long radial fibres, each fibre surrounded with its cellular coat; therefore if matter is formed in the belly, or fleshy part thereof, from their structure and action, it may be pressed to the tendinous, and form what is called a sinuous ulcer; which at best proves tedious; though often the matter descends to the insertion, and occasions a carious bone, and the natural consequences, a hectic fever, atrophy, and often death.

In Van Swieten, vol. i. p. 795, he makes mention of a person who had an apoplethma about the articulation of the thigh, in consequence of an inflammation, the matter descended to the leg, and formed a sinuous ulcer; every method was taken though without relief and he died—he also gives several other cases similar. I am of the opinion had an apoplethma formed on Mr. Coale's first attack, that the ribs, collar bone, shoulder blade, and top of the arm bone would have been carious; as the intercostal muscles were inflamed, also it's probable the periosteum of the ribs, and from the acute pain in the other parts, it appeared that the tendinous parts of the muscles which had their insertions there, were also inflamed. It's not probable that matter should form in those places and not produce a carious bone. The consequence of which needs no comment (F). If you had ever perused Dr. Huxham with attention, you would there have found a case, which might have given rise to a suspicion of the fatal consequence that attends suppuration in those parts. In p. 247 when speaking of inflammations and pains of the breast, says "though some pains of the side may be greatly different from the pleuritic and require much less bleeding, they should never be neglected especially if they considerably obstruct the respiration; for then they are always followed with very ill consequences; a strong instance of which you have in the following history; as the case is long I shall only mention the heads: the pain of the side did not attack very violent, nor the fever high, he was bled once by a surgeon, the pain daily increased for three weeks, he then applied to Dr. Huxham; he now had a difficulty in breathing, (which he said arose from the pain of his side) hectic heats with a short cough. Huxham had him now bled, and gave expectorating medicines; in a few days he spit up bloody matter in great quantities, which proceeded from a vomica of the lungs; he took a decoction of the bark, and Huxham says, his hectic heats abated, and there seemed to be some hopes of a recovery; though the pain of the side still continued where it first began. He was twice more bled, and sundry applications used to abate the pain of the side; though nothing procured ease, (except opium) at last an abscess formed and it was opened, discharged much matter. The ribs were carious, and a penetration into the breast in two places. He died in about three months from his first attack. The intercostal and adjacent muscles were found in dissection to be mortified. (G)

Was there not such danger attending apoplethmations of those parts, yet I assert in Mr. Coale's case, bleeding was highly necessary. When topical inflammations terminate in apoplethmation, it is a medium between resolution and gangrene, and a certain degree of inflammation is requisite to procure it; for if the impetus of blood is very great, the heat and obstruction much increased, from the great impulse, instead of an abscess forming, a mortification supervenes; therefore

(F) It is much to be lamented, that gentlemen who profess the practice of physic, would not be more anxious to obtain a knowledge of the animal economy, and the seat of diseases: by which many alterations might be avoided. I cannot think any person in their senses, who had medical abilities, and was acquainted with the seat of his disorder, could have looked on suppuration as a salutary termination. It is well known to the family, (from his first attack) I told them of the ill consequences that would ensue an apoplethmation, and the event has confirmed my prognostic; you on the contrary, it seems was desirous of matter forming, which you said would soon cure him; and never reflects on the event; must treat your judgment with contempt.

(G) When you reflect on what Huxham says in regard to pains of the breast, I am persuaded you must be of the opinion, that he thought if the surgeon had bled him copiously in the beginning, the abscess might have been prevented. For when his disorder was considerably advanced, and even after the hectic heats, and vomica appeared, he bled him several times, in order to procure a resolution, or at least prevent so large an abscess forming. He was not afraid of taking away the flamma vitæ: nor did he consider the suppuration as a favourable termination.

it would be much better to procure a resolution, than a gangrene should come on. That Mr. Coale was threatened with a mortification, is very obvious, from the great heat, pain, throbbing, tumefaction, great impetus of the circulation, and dark red colour of the inflamed parts. Van Swieten, vol. 1, page 698, speaking of inflammations, observes, that too great a motion will suddenly destroy the small vessels, and bring on a gangrene: also page 661, thus observes. Si tumor loci inflammati subitissime incrementum, rubido summa in purpureum vergens, calor urens, dolor magnus incrementum continuo, pulsus celerissimus, respiratio anhelosa, &c. brevi gangrena aderit.

Mortifications arise from various, also opposite causes: as from too great an action of the vessels, as in topical inflammations. Again for want of action, as in cases of debility; the first is prevented by copious bleeding, evacuations, and antiphlogistics, by which the tension of the vessels are taken off; the impetus of the circulation lessened, so great a determination presented to the affected parts, the secretions and excretions promoted, the heat and oscillatory motion of the vessels abated. The last is prevented by corroborants and gentle stimulants, by which the action of the vessels are increased, their tonic power restored, and the circulation regularly carried on, in consequence of their contractile power being greater.

The danger of fevers becoming putrid in their advanced state, by bleeding being omitted in the beginning, is observed by most practical physicians. Hoffman, tom. 1. page 108, sect. ii. observation ii. makes mention of a patient who laboured under a fever, who appeared to have bile in the stomach; for which evacuations were used to discharge it, bleeding was omitted; the attending physician looking on his case bilious; he died on the 7th day, and there appeared to be a great degree of putrefaction. Hoffman gives it as his opinion, that the omission of bleeding in the beginning, and treating the person for a bilious complaint, was the occasion of his death. In tom. 1. page 141, when treating of pulmonary disorders, makes mention of a spurious pleurisy being epidemic, wherein many patients had bleedings at the nose, and stupor about the 7th and 8th day; which he says, was in consequence of bleeding, not being used sufficiently in the beginning. Dr. Dehaen, professor in Vienna, in his ratio medendi, vol. ii. page 401 and 2, observes, that the omission of bleeding in the beginning of fevers, is often the occasion of their becoming putrid, in their advanced state, and the petechiæ appearing, is often in consequence of omitting bleeding in the first stage. Sydenham, Cleghorn, Hillary, and many others, make mention of the fatal consequences that ensue the omission of bleeding, in cases of an increased impetus of the circulation. The ancients, and these too in warm climates, in topical inflammations, and an increased impetus of blood? bled their patients till they fainted, and experience confirmed to them the propriety: though I do not altogether approve of the practice, as the fainting depends more on the suddenness of depletion, than the quantity taken, and there is in some a much greater disposition to faint than in others, from any sudden alteration induced on the system.

It appears to me, that there must have been a great confusion of your ideas, when you was at Mr. Coale's; you acknowledged you said, that an apoplethma would have carried off his complaints which bleeding had prevented. I asked you whether there was not an inflammation, you answered there was an appearance, and would not agree that his fever was inflammatory. Here seems to be a great contradiction, I cannot find, that what you call an appearance of an inflammation, when accompanied with a fever of the putrid kind, ever terminates by apoplethmation. Huxham, Van Swieten, Hoffman, and Sydenham; also many others mention an appearance of inflammations of the breast, attended with pain, cough, &c. and accompanied with a fever of the putrid kind; wherein the repetition of bleeding is attended with bad consequences, though not by preventing an apoplethma forming, but by its increasing, the great debility which accompanies fevers of that kind, and of course the putrid diathesis. If the fever is not taken off, and the putrid diathesis removed, a mortification succeeds, and not an apoplethma; nor can I find where such inflammations terminate by apoplethmation. Dr. Fothergill and Huxham, when treating on the malignant sore throat, observe, that at first the fauces appear to be inflamed, though if the putrid diathesis is not removed, a mortification comes on; they never mention any salutary termination by apoplethmation.

Dr. Hoadley makes some very judicious remarks in regard to bleeding; "whenever a physician, says the doctor, finds a patient labouring under the heat, thirst, and restlessness of a fever, and at the same time violently affected with a pain of the side, cough, difficulty in breathing, any other of the symptoms, which shew the organs of respiration are disordered, he is diligently to enquire into the rise of the whole disease, and carefully examine into every complaint, in order to form a judgment, whether the disorder in his breathing, are owing to the fever, or the fever to

them. (H) For though it be confessed to be difficult for us to determine of what sort the fever is, which attends a pleurisy (for example) so soon as the violence of the pain, and danger of the disease require us to do something; yet if we know that different fevers, make it necessary for us to pursue different methods, we may be as certain, they will not all be equally relieved, by the first or second steps in the same method. Viz. they will not all be equally relieved by bleeding, and consequently bleeding once or a second time, affords little or no relief, but on the contrary, the pulse falls, and the strength and spirits flag; while the pain of the side, and difficulty in breathing, continue as violent as ever, or nearly so: we may be very certain the fever will not admit of this method, and an obstinate repetition of bleeding must be dangerous; this, therefore, will be a true and proper mark for us to know when to desist, &c. I have instanced particularly in bleeding, because it's universally allowed, to be the very first step that ought to be taken towards the cure: a step which the violence of the pain, and difficulty in breathing, absolutely require &c. If the patient be of a full habit of body with strong vessels, and the pulse high, and the spirits good, both before, and after bleeding; and the blood of a florid scarlet colour, with little or no serum, or very sily? bleeding is evidently to be repeated even to the fourth time, if the symptoms require it. Swan's Sydenham, page 260. (I)

To determine the nature of a fever, (on first visiting a patient,) a physician ought to reflect on the species of the prevailing disorders, the time of the year, whether spring or fall; whether he used exercise, or was inactive; the nature of the place where he resided, whether in the country, or town; its being high and dry, low and moist, whether he was subject to receive the effluvia of stagnating waters, or of any other putrid substances; whether the water was pure, his living generous or not, also the nature of the weather, whether it has been moist and hot, moist and cold, hot and dry, or cold and dry? all these have considerable effects on the body, and greatly determine the nature of fevers. As a person who lives in the country, has a high dry situation, uses exercise, lives on generous diet, is more disposed to inflammatory complaints, and bare evacuations; on the contrary, those in large towns, in low moist places, who receive a putrid effluvia, are indolent &c. are more subject to putrid disorders, and such complaints as arise from debility, and will not bare evacuations. Now to consider Mr. Coale a priori, there was reason to think his disorder would be accompanied with a fever of the inflammatory kind. The distinction made between disorders in the spring and fall, have their use in practice, particularly in the warm climates? we find Hippocrates who lived 438 years before the birth of our saviour, in his book of epidemics, observes: that the disorders of the winter and spring are inflammatory, the summer burning fevers; the fall, fluxes, bilious fevers, &c. he lived in a climate little differing from ours, as Greece lays from 36 to 44 degrees north latitude. He resided in Thessaly, now called Janna, which is 39 degrees north latitude.

Dr. Sydenham divides disorders into vernal and autumnal. The vernal he observes are from January till the summer solstice; and the others come to their state about the autumnal equinox, (viz. 20 of September) and go off on the approach of the winter: the spring being inflammatory, and the fall more of the putrid.

Dr. Cleghorn, surgeon to the 22d regiment, and now professor in the university of Dublin: in his treatise on the diseases of Minorca; observes that the spring diseases are highly inflammatory, and require very large bleedings. He divides them into summer and winter fevers; the former beginning in June or July, and terminating in January or somewhat sooner. The latter seldom beginning till November, and goes off about the summer solstice. From the history he gives of the prevailing disorders in Minorca, they appear exactly as those of this province; which shews how much the nature of disorders are influenced by the particular latitudes, as Minorca lays 39 degrees 30 min. north latitude. He confesses that from the bilious vomitings in the beginning, and the periodical exacerbations in pleuritic complaints, he was induced to believe they were what was called bilious pleuritis, and that they did not require so frequent bleeding as he used; for which reason he omitted so frequent repetitions thereof; but experience soon convinced him, that instead of too much, he took too little blood; for says he, in March the disease raged so violent, that I took from 16 to 24 ounces of blood the first bleeding, and observes that the first twenty-four hours, he frequently took from 48 to 54 ounces

(H) As the pain of Mr. Coale's side, preceded the fever, there is reason to think the fever depended thereon.

(I) Considering what effect bleeding had on Mr. Coale, agreeable to Dr. Hoadley's position; which method did his fever require, bleeding or not? certainly bleeding; because his complaints were all removed by it, and his spirits raised.

of blood, which removed the complaints; and if they returned, he had recourse to bleeding again. "In this manner, I found with Sydenham, that pleurifies of the most fatal tendency, might be happily cured in the space of a few days, and with as much certainty, as any disorder whatever, &c. Cleghorn page 261. (K)

Dr. Hillary, on the diseases of Barbados, which lays 13 degrees north latitude, has been very particular in observing the nature of the fevers, at the different seasons; and through the whole you will find, that the disorders from the approach of winter, till the summer solstice, (viz. about the 21st of June) were inflammatory, from which time, till about November, they were more of the putrid diathesis, &c. He bled largely. He declares in the yellow fever, a disorder the most putrid in its advanced state, of any except the plague) that he found from experience bleeding on the first attack, prevented so great a degree of putrefaction in the second stage. He ordered from 12, to 20 ounces the first time, and if the pulse kept up, which it often would do the first day or two, he had bleeding repeated; and declares, he from experience, found it the most salutary method of treating his patients, page 143.

Hippocrates, Cleghorn, Hillary, and many others, observe that the particular winds and weather, have a considerable effect of changing the nature of the prevailing disorders. It is obvious that there are fevers which prevail; from the highest degree of inflammation, down to the greatest degree of putrefaction, and in regard to bleeding in them, nothing so much determines the propriety, as the effect that it has.

The great Dr. Morgagni, vol. ii. page 570; when speaking of the different species of fevers, and the appearance of the inflamed viscer: says, it is the same, whether the fever be benign or malignant; therefore not to be distinguished by dissecting the morbid body, but he says, "in the living patient, if it be benign, it is alleviated by repeated blood lettings. In malignant, it becomes worse, and is very soon fatal. (L)

It is certain that there are complaints of the breast resembling pleurifies, accompanied with a fever of the putrid kind, wherein bleeding to any considerable degree is seldom requisite, and a repetition thereof dangerous. The ancients and moderns both make mention of such: they also observe, that bleeding has the effect of linking the pulse, and none of the symptoms are relieved: on the contrary increased, if bled largely. Therefore, your observing to me, you judged of the impropriety of bleeding, from the consequences, makes against you, for he certainly was greatly relieved: and agreeable to the observations of Dr. Cleghorn, his case being so tedious and obstinate, was in consequence of bleeding not being used sufficiently, in page 261. says, "and it was not less remarkable to observe, how quickly the sick recovered their usual health and strength, notwithstanding the great loss of blood they had sustained; while many who had been bled more sparingly, continued in a languid, infirm state for months, without being able to get rid of the cough and pains of the breast."

I am of the opinion, whoever is qualified for the practice of physic, and is attentive to the symptoms of his patient, and reflects on the foregoing circumstances of the prevailing disorders, in the neighbourhood and season of the year, must be able to distinguish a putrid from an inflammatory fever; for in a putrid, although the pulse is at some times full, it has not that tenseness or is permanent, the heat is different, as Hillary observes, one like to a warm stone, the other to warm spirit of Hartshorn. Huxham, and Sir John Pringle, both observe the peculiar pungent heat to the touch that attends putrid fevers; there is also a frequent sighing, faintness, anxiety, despair, load of the precordia, in common the pulse very fluctuating, generally soft and quick, low and intermitting, all which symptoms are increased on using evacuations to any considerable degree, especially after the first or second day.

I candidly confess, that Mr. Coale's case will ever be a warning to me, not to be so timorous in using the lancet; for I am now fully convinced, that he ought to have been plentifully bled, on the return of the pain and inflammation on the 5th day; by which means the inflammation, of course the apostemation of the knee would have been prevented? though it is to be confessed, a person cannot at all times determine how far it is requisite to carry any particular evacuation. (M) Dr. Huxham page 194, judiciously observes, "but yet if either the pain returns with violence, after having ceased a considerable time, or seizes another part of the breast; it is an argument, that a new inflammation is forming, which indicates bleeding as much as the primary, though not to the same degree: for this necessary seizure being altogether

(K) The very ingenious Dr. Cullen professor in Edinburgh, declares, that Cleghorn has thrown more light on the nature of the disorders he treats on, than any writer he ever read

(L) Will not the opinion of so great a man as Morgagni have some weight with you? A person from the number of morbid bodies he has dissected, must have the most extensive knowledge of the seat of diseases, perhaps of any physician; by which he is not so liable to confound the effect with the cause, as you was, when you was called to Mr. C. D. who had laboured under an inflammation of the brain, which was in great measure gone off, and because his eyes had a yellowish colour, you declared his case bilious: whereas it was nothing more than what is common in all inflammations in their last stage, when carried off by resolution; only no part of the body is so conspicuous as the tunica conjunctiva of the eye.

(M) Had you observed that bleeding ought to have been repeated, on the return of his complaints; you would have been supported by reason of the best practical authorities, as being more consistent, than the cure was obstructed by bleeding preventing an aposteme forming.

ther of the same nature, and on the same organ as the former, requires the same method to prevent its advance, and further ill consequences &c. Dr. Cleghorn, p. cclvi, makes mention of the symptoms being carried off by bleeding on the first days, but returning again on the fourth and fifth, which he says defeated all attempts for relief, which he in the succeeding pages, attributes to not carrying the bleeding far enough at first.

I hope I have proved to the satisfaction of every impartial reader—first, that Mr. Coale's was an inflammatory complaint—secondly, that the most favourable termination of topical inflammation of the breast or muscles is by resolution—thirdly, that bleeding answers every indication to procure a resolution—fourthly, that abscess of the muscles, and particularly the tendinous parts thereof, are attended with danger, and ought always to be guarded against.

I shall now point out some of your deficiencies in regard to the human frame, and knowledge of practical writers.

In conversation with you, in regard to the lymphatics, you discovered to me, that you had not the least idea of the taking their rise from the cellular membrane. It's true that Boerhaave looked on them as veins returning the lymph: on supposition that there were lymphatic arteries; the existence of which is merely hypothetical, as Boerhaave acknowledges himself in his institutions. Had you perused Dr. Monro, you would have been capable of forming some idea of their nature; as the lymphatics can be filled by injecting the cellular membrane; I am well convinced, that a person who is unacquainted with them, cannot form an idea of the cause and various species of dropsies, or account for the many phenomena that happen.

Another of your crude notions you discovered, when you asserted that the blood was prepared for the secretion of the bile, solely by the spleen and hæmorrhoidal vessels. The absurdity of such an opinion is such, that it does not deserve a serious refutation: but for fear my passing it over with silence, should be deemed an evasion: I will make some observations thereon.

First the hæmorrhoidal vessels do not return a drop of blood to the liver, except it's what is called the internal hæmorrhoid, which is nothing more than a branch of the mesenteric artery; nor have we any reason to think, that the blood of that branch undergoes any other change, than the different ramifications of the mesenteric arteries in general; and it has taken the name, because at some times blood is discharged from it by the anus, which is very easily accounted for, from its great length, and being the most depending. How is it possible to determine of what particular service any of the abdominal viscera is in preparing the blood for the secretion of bile? when the vena portæ is composed of so many veins, and has it's blood from the spleen, stomach, omentum, intestines, mesentery, and pancreas. Such is your crude notions of physiology.

If you will reflect, you must remember in conversation in regard to bleeding of Mr. Coale, I said Dr. Sydenham looked on the plague to be a disorder the most inflammatory, although it is the most putrid in it's last stage; and that he bled his patients in very large quantities in the beginning; which he found to be the most salutary method of treatment, as it prevented the putrid state by at once removing the febrile impetus; to which you modestly answered, Sydenham did not live at the time the plague raged or did he write on it. I then told you the year, (viz. 1665) but you still persisted in what you at first asserted. If you will look into Sydenham, you will find a very true account of the plague in England in the year 1665, and 1666, and one of the best histories of the symptoms of any extent; as he has done in every other disorder he wrote on. If I am allowed to draw a conclusion from your opinion, it not only betrays an ignorance of writings of Sydenham, but of every other approved practical author: or a willful misrepresentation of your ideas.

I should be sorry to advance any thing touching your character, tending to lessen your medical abilities, without just reason: I will, therefore, explain what I mean, by saying I am persuaded your reputation depends more on subtleties, audacity, and mean insinuations, than real merit. When you was first called to Mr. Coale, the method of treatment was told you, and you agreed that it was very proper, and expressed much satisfaction, on finding that the tart. emet. had been liberally used; and proposed to make a fresh solution, to have it dissolved in a larger quantity of water, and the colour altered, of course given in greater portion: and observed to me in regard to the colour being altered, "that the greater the mystery in giving of a medicine, the more it would increase the dignity of the profession." (N) Could there be any advantage arising from it to Mr. Coale: was it not done with this motive, that in case any favourable alteration should ensue, they would attribute it to a change of medicine made by Dr. Whiesenthal, and if he died, they would say if that alteration had been made sooner, it might have cured him. What was the consequence in a few days; why it was reported in Baltimore, and on Elk Ridge, that Dr. Pue and Howard were deceived in Mr. Coale's disorder, and Dr. Whiesenthal came, altered the medicine, and he was getting the better. If Mr. Coale had not been taken with the inflammation of the knee, the deception would have had the desired effect? but in a dispute at his house in regard to the propriety of bleeding; I asked you if bleeding was improper, why was not the antiphlogistic method? and how it came to pass you did not alter the medicine; when it was

(N) I did not just then think of your design, but when I came to hear what was said, it immediately occurred to me.

answered you had. I then called on you to declare, you meanly evaded, and said you brought the medicine with you: I then asked you whether you was not told he was using the same, you then acknowledged you was told so; and I am persuaded contrary to your desire, acknowledged that there was no alteration only it's being disguised. Was you not guilty of the same a few years past, when you was called to Mr. C. D. when he was taking "medicine in the form of boluses, you desired the same to be dissolved and given, which was done. I have been since informed, his recovery was attributed to an alteration you made in the medicine. I now beg you will declare on your honour, whether in either case, you made the least alteration, only in the form of giving; or even prescribed a medicine of a different tendency, more than used before. Needs there any other confirmation of your subtleties. (O)

A specimen of your audacity you have exhibited, in regard to the writings of Sydenham before related: as you was ignorant (as certainly you must have been) why did you assert he never lived at the time the plague raged, in contradiction to me? it being so glaring a falsity? I presume your motive was this, you suggested from the great reputation you had obtained, a bare assertion was sufficient to out weigh any thing, I could advance, as every person present (to judge from your reputation) must think you ought to know more of the writings of practical physicians than myself; especially so great a man as Dr. Sydenham.

The manner you expressed yourself in regard to bleeding Mr. Coale, I look on to be a mean insinuation, as you was called into consultation, it behoved you to deliver your opinion to me, and not after Mr. Coale had laid upwards of forty days, for you then to say bleeding was wrong, to a person who from their respect and connection, would communicate it to the family, especially as the entertained so great an opinion of your judgment, and believed all you said to be a fact; and the not being able to form a judgment of her own. The manner of your expression shews a design, for after you said the cure was obstructed by bleeding, you added any person might have done it: (by which there was room for evasion) but you cannot think to be acquitted by that, as you afterwards (on being attacked) endeavoured to maintain the impropriety of bleeding.

I hope you will for the future avail yourself of that malicious disposition, and never hereafter endeavour to advance your own character, by depreciating another person's. I am, your humble servant,

EPHRAIM HOWARD, Son of Henry.

P. S. I have since writing the above been informed of the following, viz. Mr. Samuel Stringer Coale received a letter from Dr. Morgan, of Philadelphia, requesting him to send a state of his father's case, as he was then in Baltimore-town, he desired you to state it; which you promised to do, and said you would send a copy thereof to Elk-Ridge, that it might be seen: some time after Dr. Morgan wrote to Mr. Samuel S. Coale, informing him of the receipt of yours; the family has waited with impatience to see Dr. Morgan's opinion, but their desire has not been gratified. I am now authorized to say you have received a letter from Dr. Morgan, with his opinion in regard to Mr. Coale, and that some time the last of August, or in September, which opinion has not been seen by Mr. Coale, or his family, nor by the attending physicians. As Dr. Morgan is a gentleman among the first characters of the continent, as a physician, I shall be glad his opinion be made known, and am intrusted to say it will give Mr. Coale great satisfaction. The complying with your promise in sending a copy of a state of the case to Elk-Ridge, will be pleasing to

E. H.

December 16, 1773.

(O) A person may triumph for a time in a character obtained by their low cunning—Behold! How contemptible he is rendered when detected, and his mean arts exposed.

ERRATA in the former part of this letter.

P. 1. col. 1. l. 44. leave out the words, That had he not been bled an aposteme might have been formed, which would have carried off his complaint long since, or words to that purpose. P. 2. col. 1. l. 28. for subduco read subduo. Ibid. l. 27. for autem read acutem. Ibid. l. 96. for depression read depletion. Col. 2. l. 77. for solida read vatica. Ibid. l. 80. for tuturam read tuturam. L. 85. for acutissime read acutissime. Ibid. col. 3. l. 79. after concoction insert not. L. 62. for effect read effort.

P A R I S, October 5.

A MEMORIAL has just made its appearance here, written with great spirit, which took its rise from the following circumstance. In it a young laundress makes complaint of her having been beaten and severely treated by a regular Abbot of the Abbé Royal of Notre Dame d'Abancourt. Perhaps we may hereafter know the real cause for the outrage, as the present reason given for the wrath of the Abbot seems little to deserve it, which was her having lately held, with one of the Abbot's domestics, an infant at the baptismal font. Be that as they may, the Abbot had some how been affronted, and resolved to be avenged; in consequence of which he sent for the young laundress, under pretence of employing her in her business, who immediately waited on him; but on her entering the room, he shut the door, tore off her bonnet and handkerchief, and with a whip, which he had prepared, gave her a number of severe strokes, which fetched blood from her. The cries of the girl brought several of the domestics, who forced open the door,

you to declare, ought the medi- ther you was not in acknowledged aded contrary to was no alteration not guilty of the s called to Mr. in the form of be dissolved and since informi, eration you made declare on you made the least; or even pre- ncy, more than confirmation of have exhibited, before related: must have been) at the time the me? it being so motive was this, ion you had ob- it to out weigh y person present think you ought adical physician man as Dr. Sp- self in regard to a mean infinu- tion, it behov- and not after Mr. for you then to who from their unicate it to the ed so great an ievered all you said to form a judg- your, expression the cure was ob- ny person might oom for evasion) d by that, as you avoured to main- l yourself of that easter endeavour depreciating an- vant, D, Son of Henry, ve been informed tringer Coale re- Philadelphia, re- ther's case, as he fired you to state said you would that it might be a wrote to Mr. of the receipt of impatience to let ire has not been ay you have re- ch his opinion in time the last of ion has not been or by the attend- a gentleman a- tinent, as a phy- be made known, Mr. Coale great your promise in se to Elk-Ridge, E. H. time in a charact How contempt- his mean artifi f this letter. words, That had been formed, which ing since, or words for subduco read aculem. Ibid. l. col. 2. l. 77. for turam read textu- sime. Ibid. col. L. 62. for offa October 5. appearance here, ick took its rise In it a young iving been beaten bbot of the Abbe Perhaps we may e outrage, as the the Abbot seems iving lately held, an infant at the, the Abbot had d to be avenged the young Jaun- her in her busi- t on her entering f her bonnet and which he had pre- re strokes, which the girl brought d open the door,

and delivered her from the Abbot's hands; and this day the girl has made a regular complaint against the Abbot, in the proper court, praying damages for the outrage against her. The affair causes much talk and pleafantry among all sorts of people, there being such a difference in the quality of the two persons.

HAGUE, Oct. 5. Our last advices from Bassora and Bagdat, in the Persian gulf, are very alarming. Three hundred thousand persons have actually died in those two places of the plague. This determined the English agent, and those of his nation, to attempt the saving themselves by leaving those places for a time; but there is reason to fear they may meet with another scourge, in their enemy Kerim Khan, who is the last conqueror of Persia, which kingdom is under the same unhappy circumstances in Asia as Poland is in Europe. The enemy, however, of this conqueror is only looked on as a temporary cloud hanging over the heads of the English traders, who having been accustomed to many vicissitudes in that part of the world, doubt not of riding out the present storm. Their address in navigating the Indian and the Red Sea hath given rise to many important discoveries in those parts, and, among the rest, in their voyages from Monaka to Gedda, they have discovered the coast of Abyssinia to be laid down in the charts twenty five or thirty miles too far west; neither do those charts mark many small islands and rocks, which none can approach without the assistance of the native pilots. Notice is given when a ship arrives by firing a gun at the rising of the sun, and two at its setting, which the pilots, by laying their ears to the ground, declare they can hear at two degrees distance, and in consequence put off in canoes, and pilot the ships safely through the rocks and shallows into the Red Sea.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14. His Swedish majesty has in a very particular manner applied himself to the regulation of all abuses, especially in the state, and all the civil branches of the public business, which he has freed from a number of absurd and ridiculous restraints, which time and ignorance had clogged them with. The four estates, which before this reign used to meet but once in three years, (except in cases of a very urgent necessity) are now ordered to meet annually; and his majesty has ordered six more senators to be added to the fourteen, which were fixed by the act of settlement in the 1740; but has entirely taken away from them the power which they had of passing a negative on any act, and has vested that right wholly in himself: he has likewise altered the manner of their nomination in the following manner; twenty of the body of the nobility, ten of the clergy, and as many of the burgesses; to which he has added six of the estate of peasants, who before had no voice; these are to meet on any vacancy amongst the senators, to take an oath of secrecy, and then to proceed to the election of four persons fit to be advanced to that dignity; but the deputations of the estate are not required, as formerly, to be unanimous, but the majority is to carry it: his majesty is then to appoint one of the four to elected to the office; but he has still farther confined two of the old articles, that no senator shall be elected in the intervals of the dyet, nor shall two of any one family be senators; and has likewise confirmed the form by which they are obliged to give their voices when present in council, and their being answerable to the state for mal-administration. The presidentships in the courts of justice, which used to be solely vested in the senators, are now in some part taken from them, as they are given to other noblemen indiscriminately. This making of presidentships unconfined to the senators alone, is likewise extended to the other offices, such as the college of war, the college or court of admiralty, &c. &c. which used to be under the direction of senators. In fact, the king of Sweden is determined to root out aristocracy, and raise the lower orders of people to some share in the legislature."

L O N D O N, October 26.

Wednesday evening were interred in the parish church of Newington Butts, the remains of an ancient Egyptian or Gipsy woman. The whim and humour of the funeral procession, was extremely remarkable; on the hearse, instead of black plumes, were placed in proper order, a number of chimney-sweepers boys; the procession consisted of a numerous train of coaches filled with persons of both sexes of the deceased's relations, acquaintance and complexion, which, together with an immense croud of the same, who attended, not only entirely filled the church, but afforded to the spectators a sight as extraordinary, as it was entertaining and odd.

Orders are sent from the admiralty-office to the commanders of his majesty's ships on the American and West-Indian stations, not to press men out of any of the merchant ships, but in cases of the most extreme necessity; complaints having been made by the merchants to the lords of the admiralty of such proceedings, which have proved highly detrimental to trade.

Nov. 15. We are assured that some very important dispatches lately received from Sir George Bridges Rodney, in the West-Indies, are now the subject of much debate in the privy council.

A great personage has, we hear, lately wrote a letter to Lord Sandwich; in which the highest acknowledgments are made, and the warmest approbation given for his lordship's "particular and extraordinary care of the navy."

As the revenue must, from the decay of trade, fall much short of what it has been for many years past, it is expected that administration will endeavour to lessen the trade carried on by smugglers, by suppressing hawking and peddling, and give particular orders to the proper officers to do their duty amongst the shop-keepers.

Friday orders were given from the ordnance office to prevent the exportation of gunpowder from any of the ports of Great-Britain, except on government account, for three months.

The queen of Denmark has lately desired permission to come to England, said to be in consequence of some

alarming intelligence she received from the prince of Brunswick.

Should the queen of Denmark come to England soon, as is expected, the prince of Brunswick it is said will not be long after her.

We have received very authentic intelligence that the French have actually at this time in commission sixty men of war, two thirds of which are of the line.

A N N A P O L I S, JANUARY 27.

On Thursday the 20th instant died, after a short illness, Samuel Harris, only son of William Harris of the Cliffs in Calvert county. He was sensible of his approaching dissolution from the first of his indisposition, and in a well grounded hope of a blessed eternity he sustained the shocks of death with the utmost composure and christian resignation; the happy effects of a virtuous and well spent life. He discharged the several stations of life with an unfulfilled character, and as he lived much respected by all those who knew him, so he fell in his youthful days sincerely lamented by every relative friend and acquaintance. His remains were decently interred in Friends Burying ground at the Cliffs aforesaid, attended by a great concourse of people.

"When unreclaim'd the vicious fall we weep;
"But with the virtuous dead each woe should sleep;
"For heav'n ordain'd that death should boast his reign;
"Ere the purg'd soul celestial heights can gain."

Lately died at his house near South River Mr. Thomas Galloway, a gentleman generally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

C L E A R E D,

Sloop Polly, Richard Somersell, for St. Christophers.

"To prevent expence and trouble to the inhabitants of this province, we are desired to insert, That applications for bills of credit intended to be emitted on loan cannot have preference until the same shall be ready to be tendered, of which timely notice will be given in this Gazette."

A PARCEL of MENS NEAT SHOES for SALE at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Prince-George's county (near Piscataway), January 20, 1774.

To be sold on the premises, for ready money only, at public vendue, on Thursday the 17th of February next, if fair; if not the next fair day, and to continue till sold,

PART of a tract of land called Nick'd him of Deer Range and Meadows, containing 264 acres; the soil is well adapted for tobacco or grain of any kind; there is likewise plenty of timber both for building and fencing. On said land is a commodious dwelling house lately finished 30 feet by 20, with 4 rooms on a floor both below and above stairs, and 2 chimnies at each end; likewise a very convenient kitchen, meat house, milk house, meal house, corn house, still house, a large tobacco house and plenty of iltables, all in good repair; an apple orchard containing about 800 or 1000 trees, from which may be made yearly 4 or 5000 gallons of cider; also a good peach orchard. There may be got on the land 20 acres of good meadow ground, 8 of which are cut down, and about 2 or 3 in good order and sowed with timothy seed; about 100 acres of the land are cleared and advantageously fenced in, with about 5 or 6000 pannels. Likewise to be sold household furniture of various kinds, cider, brandy, a still; stock, consisting of cattle, hogs and sheep. Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to

w3

JOSEPH NOBLE.

Frederick county, Jan. 19, 1774.

On Monday the 21st of February next if fair, if not the next fair day, will be let to the lowest bidder, by the vestry of Prince-George's parish,

THE building a church in the said parish, at or near where the old one now stands, being within four miles of George-Town, where plank, shells and shingles may be had on reasonable terms; the size 50 feet square in the clear, the pitch 24 feet; the walls of brick 22 and a half inches thick the first story, and eighteen inches the second story, the foundation up to the water table to be of stone three feet thick, and the water table to be three feet from the surface, the roof to be covered with cypress shingles: the wood for burning the bricks and the framing timber may be got on the church land; part of the money will be paid down to the undertakers, they giving bond with security for the true performance of their contract.

Signed per order,

SIMON NICHOLLS, register.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

Jan. 18, 1774.

THE inhabitants of All Saints parish intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for money to build a church in said parish, where the old one now stands, near the mouth of Monackacy.

w2

Queen-Anne's county, Jan. 14, 1774.

WAS found by my servant, near Queen's Town, in August last a piece of silk; whoever has lost it may have it again, on proving property and paying costs, if claimed in four weeks from this date, otherwise it will be disposed of.

JAMES DAVIDSON.

Jan. 25, 1774.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from hunting gun or dog within my inclosures; if they do, they may depend that the law will be put in force against them by

JOSEPH HOWARD.

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.

RAN away last Sunday night from the subscriber, one William Quelch, an old, tall, slim made fellow, stoops when he walks, and wears his own gray hair: had on when he went away a whitish coloured kersey jacket, old leather breeches, of nabrig shirt, white stockings, old shoes new soled, and an old felt hat. He stole and carried away with him a white shirt, a check ditto, a pair of new shoes, four pair of stockings, a vest with the fore parts made of blue hair shag, a small silver watch maker's name John Roberts, London, No. 7677, a pair of handsome silver buckles carved, a set stock-buckle marked M B, a set broach, a silver dollar that has been attempted to be cut in two and not done, with other small money not known what, and several other things too tedious to mention. He served the latter part of his time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk-Ridge. Whoever will take up said fellow and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive three pounds reward, paid by

ISAAC M' HARD.

THERE is at the plantation of Mary Dornay, widow of Caleb, near Annapolis, a red cow, 8 or 9 years old, her left ear cropped; a little bit out of her right ear which is slit. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges

THERE is at the plantation of William Mac-cubbin, near Annapolis, a stray bright bay horse colt, about 2 years and a half old, 12 hands high, trots and gallops, is neither docked nor branded. The owner may have him gain on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Euelou, son of Thomas, a small stray black stallion, with a hanging mane and switch tail, no perceivable brand, about four years old.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of John Thompson, junr. of Poplar-Hill, St. Mary's county, a black gelding, about eight years old, thirteen hands and one inch high, trots and gallops, branded on the near buttock P, his off hind foot white, and a star in his forehead.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. 3w

January 6, 1774.

THE subscriber at the request of several gentlemen, has provided a quantity of the best liquors of all kinds and other necessaries, to keep tavern in the house formerly Ann Middleton's. As the house is large, and very convenient, no trouble or expence shall be wanting in him to have ever article of the best quality, and ready attendance; he hopes to merit the favour of the public, which at all times, shall be his constant endeavours.

Those persons, who have any account against the estate, are desired to bring them in immediately, and those who are indebted to it, are requested to settle without delay, with

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

N. B. He keeps boats that may be hired to any part of the bay.

Dec. 14, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday last, a servant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a reddish colour, one frock of dark coloured fustian, waistcoat of the same, new buckskin breeches ribbed worsted stockings, and silver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, slim made, pitted with the small-pox. The indenture he signed in London was given up to him and a discharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in consideration of his former service, wages after the rate of ten shillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: matters of vessels are requested not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and secures the said servant, shall receive five pounds reward, and it brought home reasonable charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND,

January 19, 1774.
T O B E S O L D,
A Very good new three story brick house, kitchen and stable, situate in Gay-street, Baltimore-town, about half way between the market-house and the river. The house is in very good order and remarkably well built, with a good cellar under it, 27 feet front, by 36 feet back, two rooms, with a large hall in the lower, and three rooms on each of the upper floors; the lot on which it stands is in fee simple. Time will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond with security if required. Application to be made to William Westbay, living on the premises. w3

January 19, 1774.
T O B E S O L D,
A New three story brick house, situate in Market-street, Baltimore-town, opposite the house of Dr. John Stevenfon, the house is 20 feet front, by 35 feet back, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under it. The lot on which it stands is in fee simple, and runs 100 feet from the street to an alley which is 24 feet wide; 'tis in the best part of the town for a store, and conveniently built for a merchant. Time will be given for part of the purchase money, on giving bond with security if required. For further particulars enquire of Robert Walsh living on the premises.

IF John Owen, who came from England, in the ship Diana, Capt. William Montgomery, master, in the month of October or November, 1770, be now living, and will apply to his Brother Hugh Owen, shoe-maker, successor to Mr. Thomas Brown, No. 8, Grace Church street, London, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. w3

January 12, 1774.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to
3w SAMUEL HANCE, executor.

January 15, 1774.
THE land on Rhode-river, advertised some time ago by Nathaniel Waters to be sold at public sale, will be sold on Monday the fourteenth of February, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The sale to be on the premises, when the terms will be made known by
3w NATHANIEL WATERS.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by
cf HENRY RIDGELY.

RICHARD BURLAND,

TAILOR AND HABITMAKER,

FROM

L O N D O N,
LATE foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he has opened shop at the house where formerly Mr. Philip Hammond kept store, near the market-house.

He takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation. w3

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
A YOUNG man of an unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is well versed in book-keeping and the management of a store. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. cf

J U S T I M P O R T E D,
In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

A NEAT and general assortment of European and East-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations; on one of them a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair, and other convenient houses, and a small apple orchard of good fruit; there likewise may be made meadow enough to support the place with hay, without much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber. Likewise to be sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat store made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Esq. Any person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the classics, by applying to the visitors of King Williams school, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual stipend to be £.55 sterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each scholar in the latin school: to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the office of usher, will be given £.30 sterling per annum certain, and £.2:10 currency paid by each scholar as abovementioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned stations.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, register.

cf Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Administratrix,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.

N. B. The times of several valuable Tailors to be disposed of.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.

P R Y S E and P A R K E R,

COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,

TAKE this method to acquaint the public, that they have just furnished themselves with a large quantity of the best materials for the coach-making business, which they now carry on, in all its various branches, at their shop just without the Town-gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience in the most eminent and approved of shops in London. All orders shall be punctually executed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Said Pryse carries on the saddlers and harness-making business as usual, and hopes, from his constant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of encouragement from the public.

December 7, 1773.

To be leased for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,

or

DANIEL DULANY, junior.

N. B. If not leased between this and April next they will be offered for sale.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Irish convict servant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, swarthy complexion, slim made, speaks much in that dialect: had on and took with him, a blue coat and waistcoat double breasted, white shirt, worsted stockings, new shoes, and a Carolina felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overseer on said plantation, or the subscriber living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a reward twenty shillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, besides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773.

WENT away about ten days ago from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty three years of age, thin and low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either on the north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro she keeps company: if any person except the negro abovementioned will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

cf CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Carne, in Piscataway town, on the third Monday in March next, agreeable to an act of assembly,

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 40 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other considerable improvements; likewise 16 acres of land in the said town of Piscataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with considerable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priscilla, containing 62½ acres. I shall attend two days preceding each day's sale, on the said lands, in order to shew them to the purchasers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, upon giving bond and unquestionable security, to

GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

cf

ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon interest, with good security.

TWO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friendship, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the south side of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis; Also a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-side of Magotty-river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully situated on the river, with some cultivations and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leases, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indisputable. W. WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore, December 24, 1773.

ARRIVED in the ship Nancy, captain Burrow, a cargo of coarse salt, which will be sold on reasonable terms, if taken from the ship's side. Also a few pipes and quarter casks of the very best Madeira wine, and a few crates of earthen-ware as prime cost and charges, by JOHN STEVENSON.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that have any just claims against the estate of William Hewitt, deceased, to bring in their accounts legally proved as they may be adjusted; and all those that are indebted to the same, are required to make speedy payment to prevent further trouble.

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JANE HEWITT, Administratrix.