

December 7, 1773.
be leased for a term of years.
NDMILL and GRANARY in the city
apolis. For Terms apply to
DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,
or
DANIEL DULANY, junior.
not leased between this and April next
offered for sale.

August 18, 1773.
ay from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge
y, the 8th inst. an English convict fer-
Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches
ars of age, well made, fair complexion,
ears his hair, one of his teeth stands
ard than the others: had on when he
an osnabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat,
new shoes: he pretends to know the
tailor, may have changed his name, and
herwise fraudulently obtained a pass.—
akes up and secures said servant, so that
had again, shall have if 30 miles from
e pounds, if out of the province (in-
cluding what the law allows) and reason-
s if brought home.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON.
S EMPLOYMENT,
NG man of an unexceptionable char-
er, who writes a good hand, and is well
book-keeping and the management of a
r further particulars enquire of the Prin-
er

RICHARD BURLAND,
AILOR AND HABITMAKER,
FROM
ONDON,

foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, de-
d, takes this method to acquaint the
at he has opened shop at the house where
r. Philip Hammond kept store, near the
ufe.

es this opportunity to assure those ladies
men who may please to favour him with
m, that he will make it his constant en-
by punctuality, and a strict attention to
o merit their lasting approbation. w s

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.
persons who have any demands against the
te of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, de-
desired to bring their accounts in legal-
ly, that they may be adjusted, and all those
to the said estate, are desired to make im-
pment, to
PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Administratrix,
ONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.
The times of several valuable Tailors to
ed of.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.
YSE and PARKER,
ad COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,
E this method to acquaint the public,
at they have just furnished themselves with
quantity of the best materials for the coach-
business, which they now carry on, in all
its branches, at their shop just without the
gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter
es they can give as great satisfaction to those
and gentlemen who please to favour them
ir commands as any of the trade, as they
in many years experience in the most eminent
oved of shops in London. All orders shall
ually executed on the shortest notice and on
reasonable terms.

Pryse carries on the saddlers and harness-
business as usual, and hopes, from his con-
leavours to oblige, for a continuance of em-
ment from the public.

N DOLLARS REWARD.
November 27, 1773.
away from the subscriber in Dorchester
ounty, an Irish servant man, about five feet
ten inches high, named Joseph Anderson,
after, but 'tis like he may change his name
in visage, about thirty years of age, wears
hair tied behind, but short, gray headed:
when he went away, old fur coat, a thin
hat, a knit pattern jacket with buttons covered
same, old leather breeches, a pair of ribbed
stockings, a pair of English shoes, patch-
uckles, English hat cut in the fashion, check
and black Barcelona handkerchief: 'tis sup-
he has taken with him about eighteen
pounds in cash that was stolen. Whoever
up said servant, so that his master may get
ain, shall have the above reward and reason-
arges, paid by

THOMAS ENNALLS, 3d
GREEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

THE

(No. 1480.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, 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 GREABLE 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 apoplexy 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 apoplexy 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; and the propriety of such an acquisition, I doubt, and am of the opinion, it has been obtained more from subtlety, 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 sterner imposed on than in physic. (as it 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; sore 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 36 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 become swelled, pulse 116. He had taken at first the tart. emet. to promote a few pukings, 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 whiles, 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 mornings; 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 œdematous;

(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 dieticant fomentions; resolving embrocations and emollient poultices; all without easing the pain or abating the inflammation; astrigent 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 diarrœa, 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 periosteum 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 apoplexy, and observed that my disorder was a species of a pleurisy, 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 apoplexys of the muscles, and in particular the tendinous parts were always very obstinate and attended with danger; being very different from common apoplexys. 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 matched 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 pleurisy, 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 sore 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 pleurisy; as is very well described by Dr. Huxham, p. 234. "A violent pain on either side of the breast, attended with an acute