

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1774.

on Wednesday the 15th of June
Ridge Landing, two convicted men,
servant woman, viz. William Byers,
his high, kraigh black hair, pale
in, a brown coat and jacket, with
Thomas Baird, about 5 feet 7 or 8
square well set fellow, by trade a
of his righthand is cut off a little
had on a blackish coat, jacket,
Margaret Byers, wife to the above
about 5 feet 3 inches high, ruddy
on, a dark ground calico gown,
are forgot. Whoever brings the
the subscriber, shall receive twenty
either of them, besides what the
sonable travelling charges, paid by
ARCHIBALD MONCREIFF.

REWARDS

REWARD.
Baltimore, July 6, 1774.
the subscriber on the 8th of April
following servant men, viz. Samuel
stay-maker, born in the west of
broad, is a low small man, a
e, has short brown hair, a white
with a fall down collar and short
sleeves, linen breeches, old shoes
s, his coat is black and brown, he
le sickle with him, stamp'd Hew-
a stout tall down looking fellow,
ion, born in Wales, and speaks in
has short brown hair, is about 5
with him, a new orange bedtick,
perfine broad cloth coat, which is
one old dark coloured cloth coat,
buttons and brown binding, and
sacker, one green bird eyed ditto,
se gray stockings, new felt hat,
uckles, with some store goods us-
arts, and a silver watch, the wind-
is broke. Whoever secures the
their master may get them again,
ings for each or either of them, if
ought home, shall have five Pounds
ble charges, paid by
ABRAHAM JARRETT.
d they will attempt to take ship.

REWARDS

REWARD.
June 21, 1774.
the subscriber living near Port
rles county, William Murphey, a
rn in Ireland, and is about 5 feet
swarthy complexion, pock mark-
in a club: had on and took with
at coat much worn, black waist-
short cotton jacket, a pair of coarse
e shirt, check ditto, a pair of
new pair of shoes, and a new felt
anket, and rug. Thomas Stone,
man, a joiner by trade, short and
mplexion, brown hair lately cut
th him, a light coloured cloth
a pair of blue breeches, check
oes, coarse stockings, a pair of
Whoever delivers them to me or
n, shall be entitled to the above
s for either.

REWARDS

REWARD.
Annapolis, June 13, 1774.
aturday night last, the following
Joseph Belong, a convict, aged
in the west of England, lay track
he is a short thick fellow, wears
is dress is supposed to be a dark
waistcoat and breeches, and new
of George Steuart.
ndented servant man, imported
t. Campbell, in March last, a
a stout well set fellow, of a
about 30 years of age, born in
been many years on board a man
ook with him, a brown bear skin
scoat and breeches, gray ryan
ade shoes and castor hat. The
prigg.

REWARDS

trade a joiner, an indent-
d in the Betsey Richmond, Capt.
ast, is a Scotchman, and talks
he is a middle sized man, about
high, has short black hair, his
regular, his dress is uncertain,
d he has on and with him a suit
with twist buttons, a new fine
both coat, black velvet waistcoat,
red holland trousers, a pair of
ve been soled, and sundry white
es; he has money with him
Randall. Whoever apprehends
delivers them to their master,
any jail, so that they may get
eive for each man five pounds
charges, paid by the sub-
GEORGE STEUART.
RICHARD SPRIGG.
JOHN RANDALL.

REWARDS

antation of Josiah Wilson, near
onokacy in Frederick county,
small bay horse, about 13 hands
t 4 years old, has no percepti-
tail, and some white hairs on
before, and has a large bill
owner may have him again on
aying charges. 2 w3

REWARDS

nd SON.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to insert the following in your paper, and oblige
yourself, &c.
W. A. D.

To Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, son of Henry.
S I R,
Baltimore, July 6, 1774.

THIS day being the anniversary, of that vi-
gorous contest at Mr. William Coale's,
which has been carried on with the utmost
virulence till now; I find myself under
the disagreeable necessity to commemorate
the same, by appearing once more in the public paper,
not with an intent to controvert any of your argu-
ments, they being sufficiently refuted already; but to
present you with Mrs. Cromwell's letter, in answer to
Mrs. Rumney's certificate. That you endeavour to
maintain at any rate, in what you call your collateral
circumstances, that you were present at Dr. Wieselthal's,
viz. of a sinister behaviour injurious to your medical
character, which you invented as a cause for your illi-
beral abuse, I do not wonder in the least, since you
was compelled to relinquish with respect to Mr. Coale,
not only at his house when you first made the charge,
but also in the fore part of your second letter: but sir,
if you had the least reflection, you could not suppose
that the doctor would so barefacedly retort the charge on
you, unless he had sufficient authority for the same;
therefore, your inventions which you intended against
him, must in consequence be levelled against the veri-
city of Mrs. Cromwell; she being the author of the
doctor's declaration, does not hesitate thus publicly to
maintain, viz.

To Dr. WIESENTHAL.
S I R,
July 4, 1774.

To do justice to you, and obviate any unfavour-
able opinion that the public might have conceived of
you, in consequence of Mrs. Ruth Rumney having
publicly declared, that with my consent and direction,
Dr. Howard was requested to visit and attend me; I do
aver that the said certificate is entirely false and ground-
less, and that I never intended or desired to have his
assistance: that he visited me, and proposed a consul-
tation with you; and that I informed him, that I did
not desire to affront you, which I certainly should do,
if I desired you to consult with him, is certainly true:
Dr. Howard visited me twice; at the latter he strongly
insisted upon a consultation, but I did never consent
that he should either attend me, or consult with you
about my complaint; nay told him that his youth
must prevent his being acquainted with complaints
that old practitioners certainly were not strangers to:
therefore, as he could not be of any service, I did not
either request his assistance or consultation: that no
day was ever appointed for a consultation, nor no consul-
tation was ever mentioned or assented to by me, I
do declare without reserve.

E. CROMWELL.
From the above information, it is evident that your
collateral circumstances are equally without founda-
tion: how degenerate then must your principles be,
when you carried on a dispute upon such grounds,
actuated merely by a rancorous, malicious disposition;
harbouring the most envious jealousy in your breast,
and only waiting for a favourable opportunity, which
you imagined to have found in the present case: and
how well you would have done, first to appropriate to
yourself these words, "honesty is the best policy,"
before you did so fervently and emphatically recom-
mend them to the doctor.

The second of your collateral circumstances; I mean
that of Mr. Frank Simpson, you are pleased to deny
the having mentioned it to the doctor as a charge against
him; but, sir, if you will enquire of those who were
present at Mr. Coale's at that time, you may be con-
vinced of your error, and acknowledge the record of
your memory is very treacherous. It must appear very
strange, that you imagine the doctor should have a
compunction of conscience, as having done an injury
to you, for no other reason, but because he differed in
opinion from you. The doctor's opinion is described
in his letter to you, inserted in the gazette of April 7,
with the reasons why he supposed that both bones in
Mr. Simpson's leg were broke. Mr. Simpson sent for
the doctor and paid him his fee, for the purpose that
he should give him his candid opinion, but by no means
that he should tell him any thing, no matter what, so
that it was not contradictory to yours, in the manner
as you mention in your second letter, he might have
done to Mrs. Ridgely. I acknowledge, sir, this would
have been a very friendly complaisance at the risk of
his integrity, besides that he would have exposed him-
self as a blockhead to any intelligent person, who
might have examined the leg afterwards. Your opi-
nion was, that the larger bone only was broke, not-
withstanding that the leg was some time after reduction
found to be crooked, and required to be broke over
again by you, in order to set it straight; and here I
presume that you ought rather to be pleased with the
doctor differing in opinion from you, as it was clearly
in your favour, since it might have furnished you with
a more plausible excuse for the disagreeable conse-
quence, to what so simple a fracture would admit of at
you supposed this to be: but it seems that you are in-

clined to account for the several uncommon appear-
ances, such as the shortness of the heel, in a manner as
ingenious as it is whimsical, by an experiment extraor-
dinary; viz. that of passing bones to make them
shorter than their natural size; I freely confess, I can-
not form any idea, how a bone which is not fractured,
should become shorter by passing; nor can I conjec-
ture, what you would understand by passing, unless it
is to be taken in a philosophical sense, similar to the
matter in Mr. Coale's knee. Incomprehensible as this
passing of bones shorter is to me, you must ascribe it to
my inexperience, as not having had the great benefit
of a whole twelve months excursion into foreign parts;
nay, I am sure, so great is my dullness that thrice that
time would hardly suffice for me to acquire such a fund
of erudition, not being endowed with that peculiar at-
tractive power, by merely passing through cities, hospi-
tals, or universities, &c. at once to imbibe such a
store of learning; till then, I should have been ex-
tremely happy, if you had favoured the world with a
complete dissertation on the method of making bones
shorter by passing: no doubt but the novelty and use-
fulness thereof, would have procured you the glorious
title of a F. R. S. I was credibly informed that you
also accounted for the shortness of the heel in a still dif-
ferent manner, by comparing it to a pillow, which
after the feathers are stirred, contracts the length in
proportion as its swells in thickness: I own such a
piece of ingenuity deserves a better fate than to be con-
futed by a young lady, who, it is said, objected to
you, that a stick put into the pillow would prevent its
shortening; as I have this story only from hearsay, I
hope you will not produce a certificate against me to
the contrary.

Your opinion of my presumption, in entering the
lists with so learned a disputant, and thereby rendering
myself ridiculous, may be admitted, when I reflect that
I have to contend with a man who has that dexterity of
turning every thing to his advantage, by either omit-
ting, misrepresenting, or denying facts; so that the
matter in question receives a quite different face from
what it really is; but that I may not subject myself for
the future to the same censure, I will finish this dis-
pute, by calling upon Mr. Thomas Sappington; and
Dr. Mark Sappington, for the veracity of my assertion,
in these two points which you are pleased to deny, viz.
Mr. Coale's having cynicisms and convulsive twitch-
ings after the second bleeding, and that you always in-
sisted upon, that the knee contained no matter in any
medical sense, but barely water contained in the cellu-
lar membrane; those gentlemen will, therefore, please
to inform us, what they know of the matter: I could
call upon Dr. Puc, Mr. Richard Stringer, and Mr.
Samuel Coale, with equal propriety to clear up the
matter at once, but in consideration of their family
connection, I will for this time omit it in expectation
the above will suffice, and will conclude with the fol-
lowing sentence, "si tarnis, medicus et vir eruditus
manifestus."

W. A. DASHIELL.

CHARLES-TOWN, S. CAROLINA, July 8.

On the 6th instant, according to proper notices
dispersed all over the province, began at Charles-Town,
our general meeting of delegates from all the counties
for agreeing upon general resolutions, and for the ap-
pointment of deputies to represent and act for us at
the general congress.

This meeting was perhaps one of the most respect-
able ever held in America, and continued, with very
little intermission till this afternoon, when the business
was concluded, with the following resolutions. Don't
be surpris'd at not seeing any non-importation, or ex-
portation resolves. We had such; but gave them up,
to succeed in the allowing full powers to our deputies,
which was gaining a grand point. They were chosen
by ballot, which kept us up till after midnight. At
this election, the merchants appeared with us for the
first time, but miscarried in their choice. The voters
names were all taken down. They have, by voting in
the appointment of deputies so fully empowered, ac-
ceded to non-im or exportation if the congress should
adopt those measures. The people, nevertheless, were
so uneasy for agreements to be entered into, that it
was at last declared, on the part of the trade, that they
would (of their own motion) countermand their
orders, and would not import, while the present
troubles continue.

Capt. Hunt has behaved so exceeding clever, upon
the present occasion, by staying three days for the
result of our meeting, and for our letters, that he this
day received public thanks, in our full meeting. His
stay has given me this opportunity of subscribing
myself, &c.

RESOLUTIONS unanimously entered into by the in-
habitants of South-Carolina, at a general meeting,
held at Charles-Town, in said colony, on Wednes-
day, Thursday and Friday the 6th, 7th and 8th
days of July, 1774.

RESOLVED,
THAT his majesty's subjects in North-America,
owe the same allegiance to the crown of Great-

Britain, that is due from his subjects born in Great-
Britain.

RESOLVED, That his majesty's subjects in America
are intitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of
his natural-born subjects within the kingdom of Great-
Britain.

RESOLVED, That it is repugnant to the rights of
the people, that any taxes should be imposed on them,
unless with their own consent, given personally, or
by their representatives.

RESOLVED, That it is a fundamental right which
his majesty's liege subjects are entitiled unto, that no
man should suffer in his person or property without
a fair trial, and judgment given, by his peers, or by
the laws of the land.

RESOLVED, That all trials of treason, misprision of
treason, or for any felony or crime whatever, com-
mitted and done in this his majesty's colony, by any
person or persons residing therein, ought of right to
be had and conducted in his majesty's courts held
within the said colony, according to the fixed and
known course of proceeding, and that seizing any per-
son or persons residing in this colony, suspected of any
crime whatever committed therein, and sending such
person or persons to places beyond the sea to be tried,
is oppressive and illegal, and highly derogatory to the
rights of British subjects; as thereby the inalienable
privilege of being tried by a jury from the vicinage,
as well as the benefit of summoning and procuring
witnesses on such trial, will be taken away from the
party accused.

RESOLVED, That the statute made in the 13th year
of Henry VIII. chap. 2, entitled, "An act for the
trial of treasons committed out of the king's domi-
nions," does not extend and cannot, but by an ar-
bitrary and cruel construction, be construed to extend,
to treasons, misprisions of treasons, or concealment of
treasons committed in any of his majesty's American
colonies, where there is sufficient provisions, by the
law of the land, for the impartial trial of all such per-
sons as are charged with, and for the due punishment
of, those offences.

RESOLVED, That the late act for shutting up the
port of Boston, and the two bills relative to Boston,
which by the last accounts from Great-Britain, had
been brought into parliament, there read and com-
mitted, are of the most alarming nature to all his
majesty's subjects in America, are calculated to deprive
many thousand Americans of their rights, properties
and privileges, in a most cruel, oppressive and uncon-
stitutional manner, are most dangerous precedents,
and though levelled immediately at the people of
Boston, very manifestly and glaringly shew, if the in-
habitants of that town are intimidated into a mean
submission to said acts, that the like are designed for
all the colonies; when not even the shadow of liberty
to his person, or of security of his property, will be
left to any of his subjects residing on the American
continent.

RESOLVED THEREFORE, That not only the dictates
of humanity, but the foundest principles of true policy
and self-preservation, make it absolutely necessary, for
the inhabitants of all the colonies in America, to assist
and support the people of Boston, by all lawful ways
in their power; and especially, to leave no justifiable
means untried to procure a repeal of those acts imme-
diately relative to them, also of all others affecting
the constitutional rights and liberties of America in
general. As the best means to effect this desirable end,

RESOLVED, That Henry Middleton, John Rut-
ledge, Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch, and Ed-
ward Rutledge, Esquires, be, and are hereby nomi-
nated, and appointed deputies on the part and
behalf of this colony, to meet the deputies of the
several colonies of North-America, in general congress,
the first Monday of September next, at Philadelphia,
or at any other time or place that may be generally
agreed upon; there to consider the act lately pass'd,
and bills depending in parliament, with regard to the
port of Boston, and province of Massachusetts-Bay,
which act and bills, in the precedent and consequences,
affect the whole continent, also the grievances under
which America labours by reason of the several acts of
parliament that impose taxes or duties for raising a re-
venue, and lay unnecessary restraints and burthens on
trade—and of the statutes, parliamentary acts, and
royal instructions, which make any invidious distinc-
tion between his majesty's subjects in Great-Britain and
in America—with full power and authority, in behalf
of us and our constituents, to concert, agree to, and
effectually prosecute such legal measures (by which we,
for ourselves and them, most solemnly engage to abide)
as in the opinion of the said deputies, and of the de-
puties so to be assembled, shall be most likely to obtain
a repeal of the said acts and a redress of those
grievances.

RESOLVED, That we will agree to pay the expences
of such gentlemen as may be fixed upon to be sent
upon this business.

RESOLVED, That while the oppressive acts relative
to Boston are enforced, we will cheerfully, from time
to time, contribute towards the relief of such poor
persons there, whose unfortunate circumstances occa-
sioned by the operation of those acts, may be thought
to stand in need of most assistance.