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Alexandria, November 1, 1762.

TO be Sold very reasonably, an English Chefnut Filly, bred by John Holme, Esq; she has a Blaze down her Face, and both Legs behind white, 5 Years this Grays, was got by Old Rock, her Dam by Snake, her Grandam by Partner, she was the Dam of Slider. Old Rock was got by Forrester, Sire of Gustavus, his Dam by Sliply, which was own Brother to Snap's Dam, and out of Menil, the Dam of Trunnon.

SEVENTY POUNDS REWARD.

DESERVED from the Subscriber, the following Rewards belonging to the Virginia Regiment:

Robert Davis, from Annapolis, it is said his real Name is John South, he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a very good Fellow, and served his Time with Mr. Snowden.

Alexander M'Farling, from Pamunkey Creek in Charles County, about five Feet six Inches high, an assuming forward Fellow, battle-hammered, has very little Hair on his Head, and talks much of having been a Soldier at the Great Meadows with Colonel Washington.

John Daly, from Portobacco, about five Feet eight Inches high, born in St. Mary's County, Maryland; has a broad Face, hazle Eyes, and a brown shock Head of Hair, is a Sailor, and a very clumsy Fellow.

John Barry, from Alexandria, in Virginia, about five Feet 7 Inches high, a thick clumsy Fellow, was seen to cross over to Maryland with his Wife.

John Fitzpatrick, from Westmoreland County, Virginia, about five Feet five Inches and a Half high, born in Dublin he was a Soldier in my Company in 1758, and is often bragging of his Courage; he is a Gardiner and Ditcher by Trade and having the Character of an honest Man, was intrusted with Cash to enlist others with.

Jonathan Dew from Prince-George's County, Maryland, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a very likely young Fellow, of a fair Complexion, and has long Hair, and takes a great Deal of Pains with it; his Friends live in Carlisle, Virginia, it is likely he made that Way.

John Sanbury, from Prince-George County, is a Taylor, five Feet nine Inches high, has a down Look, talks much, is an assuming forward Fellow, and has a Silver laced Hat which he bought with Part of his Bounty Money.

John Flint, from St. Mary's County, Maryland, five Feet 4 Inches high, Joiner by Trade, a thick well set Man, of a dark Complexion, has a short shock Head of Hair, and has Cast in his left Eye and Stutters.

Elijah Daniel, from Alexandria, five Feet ten Inches high, a thin Visage, and has a down Look; he enlisted in King County, in Newtown on the Eastern Shore.

John Haswell, from Westmoreland, about 5 Feet 6 Inches and a Half high, thin Visage, a fair Complexion, and polite Behaviour; had on a blue Coat, striped Jacket, red Breeches, old Shoes and Hat.

Whoever will bring Davis, M'Farling, Daly, and Fitzpatrick, to the Camp at Fredericksburg, in Spotsylvania, secures them so that I can get them, shall receive Ten Pounds Reward for each, and reasonable Expenses. And for the other Six, Five Pounds for each, and all reasonable Expenses, paid by JOHN POSEY.

When any of the above Deserters are apprehended and committed to any Goal, the Sheriff is desired to give Notice, by advertising in the Maryland Gazette, which Expense I will repay them: Some have lain in Prison for Two Months, by Means of my not having Notice of their being taken.

N. B. All Persons are forewarned against entertaining either of the above Deserters at their Peril.

J. P.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1580 Acres about 14 Miles from Baltimore-Town, on the main Road leading from thence to Frederick County, and convenient to a Merchant Mill.

For Title and Terms apply to ALEXANDER LAWSON, in Baltimore-Town.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the House of John Scott in Upper-Marlborough, on Wednesday the 24th of November last at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for Sterling Maryland Currency, or Bills of Exchange,

A TRACT of LAND, called Greenleaf containing Two Hundred and Eighty-seven Acres; the Land is valuable and has several Improvements upon it, in good Order. It formerly belonged to Mr. Richard Keene, and produces a fine Tobacco as is made in the Country.

The Title is indisputable. FRANCIS HACKETT N. B. There is a choice Piece of Meadow Land, and more may be made.

WANTED,

A CURATE for Dorchester Parish, in Dorchester County. Any Clergyman of the Church of England, that can be well recommended, will be employed by the Vestry, who has an Assignment of Fourteen Thousand Pounds of Tobacco yearly, to be paid as collected by the Sheriff, for his Support.

Signed per Order, ROGER JONES, Register.

Advertisement for a Curate in Dorchester Parish.

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The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XVIIIth Year.]

THURSDAY, November 25, 1762.

[No. 916.]

To the Printers of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Upper-Marlborough, Nov. 18, 1762.

GENTLEMEN,

AS there are great Numbers in this Province, who have not yet had the SMALL-POX, and INNOCULATION is at present practis'd in different Parts of it, I cannot think it will prove either useless or unentertaining, to many of your Readers, to see a critical and candid Account of that particular Method of Preparing the Body for that Distemper, which has been found so surprisingly Successful of late Years, on several Thousands in the Northern Provinces of this Continent, as well as in South-Carolina. Something of this Sort is the more Necessary, seeing there are a Set of Men, who, meanly enough, endeavour to make a Secret of what was originally intended and publish'd by me for a general Good. I say, Gentlemen, I shall make bold to assert, that this salutary Method of Preparation was originally Recommended and Introduc'd into Practice by me; for certainly every Man who Contributes in so Remarkable a Manner to the Safety of his Fellow-Creatures, has at least a Right to the Credit of it, and Consequently may, without the Imputation of Vanity, be allow'd to Claim and Support that Right. Now this must be acknowledg'd not only excusable, but necessary and expedient, if it should appear, that many of those who Practise the Method, ungratefully conceal or deny to whom they have been oblig'd for it.—How far then what has been hinted, is founded on such undeniable Facts, as every Person in America may readily examine into, the Attentive and Impartial Peruser of what follows is left to determine.

It was in the Year 1750, that I publish'd an Academical Discourse at Philadelphia, on the Preparation of the Body for the SMALL-POX, &c. principally with a View to recommend to the Experience of Others a Method of Preparation which I had myself experienc'd in many Instances, with the greatest Success. What was particular in the Method was profess'dly taken from a Hint of the great Dr. BOERHAAVE, concerning the Virtue of Mercury and Antimony properly Prepared and United, as a Specific Antidote, against the poisonous and pernicious Effects of the variolous Contagion in the human Body. I call what BOERHAAVE says on the Subject a Hint only, for it is really nothing more, express'd too with the utmost Caution and Reserve: He seems rather to hope and wish that such a useful Discovery might be made, than to alledge that he himself had made it, as may be easily judg'd from his own Words.

"Correlia Specifica niti debet inventio remedia opposita illi veneno contagiosa: Quale invenire posse, comparatio historice antidotorum, & indoles hujus mali, faciunt sperare; & ad indagandum impellit summa hinc futura humani generi utilitas." And the furthest he goes after having mentioned and describ'd the Mercurial and Antimonial Medicine is to add, "Ut queramus, incitat aliquis borum aliquando successus." Yet, when I considered, that extreme Caution in Matters of this Sort was the peculiar Characteristic of this great Man, I judg'd the most distant Hint from him was well worth pursuing; I was further confirm'd in this Opinion, by reading the following Passage in the Preface to his Book De Materia Medica, &c. wherein he directs the Way of Preparing the Mercurial and Antimonial Medicine: Addressing himself to those who attended his Lectures, he says, "Estis vero indonesi vos testes, quanta circumspectione utar, quam sepe tædiosa fere ad fastidium usque minutiarum consideratione odiosus sum, priusquam vobis titulo medicamenti vel minimum quid laudare auserim." I concluded therefore, that more might justly be expected from a modest Hint dropped by one of such a Temper and Character, than from the most positive Assurances of the vain and empirical Boasters of the Profession.

I chose to be somewhat particular in mentioning what originally led me to make a Trial of such a Medicine in preparing the Body for the Small-Pox, because when I first entered into Practice, although this Notion of BOERHAAVE had been taken Notice

of by some Writers, and a preparative Course of Mercury and Antimony recommended in Consequence of it; yet, on the Whole, I found it was intirely disregarded in Practice, having been publicly censur'd and condemn'd by the Doctors Mead and Huxam, who were justly reckon'd at the Head of their Profession in England. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, such was the high Veneration I had imbib'd during the Course of my Education, for the Name and Opinions of BOERHAAVE, that I determin'd on embracing every Opportunity which offer'd of giving the Medicine a fair Trial, in order to be able to judge for myself in the Affair; the Consequence was, that when I publish'd the Discourse it was with the strictest Regard to Truth I express'd myself in the following Manner: "On every Occasion, for the Space of Ten Years, when I have been call'd on to prepare People for receiving the Small Pox, either in the natural Way or by Innoculation (having prepared many for both) I have constantly used such a Mercurial and Antimonial Medicine as BOERHAAVE has describ'd; and I can honestly declare, that I never saw one so Prepared in any Danger under the Disease."

About Eighteen Months after the Discourse was first Published at Philadelphia, it was Re-printed in London; and the Authors of the Monthly Review, were pleas'd to make some Observations on it, in their Collection for the Month of April 1752; these Observations seem'd, in general, to be made with Judgment and Candour, and allow'd the Performance full as much Merit as the Author thought it entitl'd to; yet there was One Thing (through Inattention I think it must have been) insinuated, which was so contrary to what I have ever profess'd, that I must beg Leave to take this Opportunity of clearing up the Point. The Reviewers concluded their Observations on the Method of Preparation I had recommended, in the following Manner, "Now supposing the good Effects of this Antimonial and Mercurial Medicine, so very general, Dr. Thomson would deserve a liberal Acknowledgment from his Country, and the Gratitude of his whole Species, for a more explicit Communication of it." Now in the first Place, I contend, that the good Effects of the Medicine has been proved by some Thousands of Instances, to be every Bit as general as was asser'd in the Discourse. And in the next Place, I insist upon it, that I was full as explicit about the Matter as I ought to have been, for it is plain from the Discourse, that the Medicine I us'd, was of the same Kind with what BOERHAAVE propos'd; and every Physician easily knows where to find a Specimen of that; I could have done no more, than to add a Recipe, by Way of Specimen, and this I look'd upon to be, not only unnecessary but dangerous; unnecessary to Men of Skill and Judgment in Physic, who alone are fit to prescribe, vary and adapt such Medicines to different Ages, Circumstances and Constitutions; and at the same Time extremely Dangerous to those Rash and Ignorant Men (as too many such there are) who think nothing more is necessary to Qualify them for the Practice of Physic, than to learn the Names of Diseases, and the Forms of the Remedies Prescrib'd for them. To prevent Mischief from this Cause, the judicious BOERHAAVE profess'dly avoided joining any Prescriptions to his Book, De cognoscendis & curandis Morbis; but his Sentiments on this Subject are so just, so much to the present Purpose, and so finely express'd, that I think I can neither do the Public, myself, or the illustrious Author, complete Justice, without citing his own Words, which follow, "Nec Speciosos medicamentorum titulos morbis addidi: Cur? Nihil arti exitiale magis novi; namque id imprimis arbitrabar nocere, dum auditio remedii nomine & Morbi, exteunda se pares arti jactant empirici, impune in hominum perniciem grassantes, donec Sero solo tandem cadaverum exitio perimento sapiunt." Severe, but just! All the Wisdom, it seems, which in BOERHAAVE's Opinion, Empiricks learn, is after the MURDERS they commit, when it is too late. But some will be apt to inquire, who does BOERHAAVE mean by Empiricks? To which I reply in general (for it would

be tedious in this Place to enter into Particulars) that BOERHAAVE means by Empiricks, not only vagrant and itinerant Quacks, but all those who Practise Physic on the Strength of their own Observation and Experience, without having taken the proper Methods to understand the Animal Economy, the History of Diseases, and the Powers of Medicine upon the Human Machine. He takes it for Granted, that such Practitioners, let them Boast as much as they will, must often destroy their Fellow-Creatures; and he regrets they are suffer'd to do so unpunish'd. Certainly what so nearly concerns the Welfare of the People, ought not to be below the Notice of a Legislature; yet after the best Regulation that could be made, it would perhaps be impossible to guard against all the pernicious Effects of Empiricism, a good Deal, however, most certainly might be done towards preventing much Mischief! and as for what the Laws of Man can't prevent, nothing remains but to join the famous Dr. Huxam, in recommending it to those Bold and Ignorant Men, to pay some Regard to the Law of God, and seriously peruse the Sixth Commandment. But to proceed,

These then were my Reasons, for I have long adopted BOERHAAVE's Sentiments on the Subject, for not choosing to add any Formule of the Preparatory Medicines in the Discourse: I hope they will appear to be good Reasons, founded on just and generous Principles, and not on a mean Design, to conceal any Thing which might prove of Public Benefit, as the Authors of the Monthly Review would seem to insinuate; nor are they the only Persons, who, through Inattention, have fallen into the same Mistake. I have been the more surpris'd at this too, as I have expressly own'd in the Discourse, that every judicious Physician easily knew how to execute the Method of Preparation Propos'd, and gave that as a Reason, why formal Directions were unnecessary. It is plain therefore I could have no Design to Monopolize the Practice; with what View, then, could I so warmly recommend it to the Experience of others? Common Sense and Common Candour will answer for me on the Occasion. But although it be evident to a Demonstration, that it could never be my Intention to conceal any Material Part of that Method of Preparation, which I Published for the general Good, yet it is certain, after it's surprising Success had been experienced, in Consequence of my Recommendation, there were those who attempted to make a very great Secret of the Medicines us'd; and to avail themselves in the most Scandalous and Mercenary Manner of that Secret: This was a vile Attempt to Rob me of an Honour, and the Public of an Advantage; but this Matter will be better understood by the following brief History of the Affair.

When my Discourse was first Published at Philadelphia, the Method of Preparation propos'd was repeatedly attacked in Print: I was charg'd with having embrac'd the only absurd Opinion to be found in all BOERHAAVE's Works; Dr. Mead's Censure of that Opinion was Quoted against me in Proof of that Charge, and in short, almost all the Practitioners in that City (a very few excepted) tried every Way they could think of, Public and Private, to bring the Method into Disrepute. I ventured however in a Public Reply, to predict, that all their Opposition would avail nothing, as soon as it could obtain a fair Trial. This Prediction has since been more than accomplish'd, because it really forced itself into the Practice and good Opinion of those very Men, as well as many others, under all the Disadvantages of a most unfair Trial, as will presently appear. About Five Years ago, a third Edition of my Discourse was printed at New-York, while an Epidemical Small-Pox was spreading very fast through the neighbouring Province of New-Jersey; it so happened, that a certain Mr. Barnard, a Man of little or no Education in Physic, or indeed in any Thing else, began to Practise Innoculation in that Province: The two first Patients that he Innoculated, had the Distemper so bad, that they were judg'd in great Danger, and another Doctor was sent for to their Assistance: Barnard own'd, it seems, that all the Preparation he had given his Two Patients, was two or three Doses