

the Oll-Bailey, in May 1750 & from the same cause, were Fictions, that there never was any instance of the kind in this Province, and in fact that Mr. A. B. is a modest Man, and a sound Physician.

It would be an endless Piece of Work to remark upon every exceptionable Passage in Mr. A. B.'s Piece; for, in Truth, he never makes a Step without a Trip. I shall therefore take up no more of the Reader's Time, but submit what I have said to his Judgment, in Confidence, that he will give me Credit for my good Intentions, if I am entitled to none for my Manner in handling the Subject. From a Principle of Duty, I gave the Alarm, and Mr. A. B. is welcome, if he pleases, to call my Endeavours *invidious*. Whoever undertakes to vindicate the Interests of Society, in Opposition to the selfish Schemes of Individuals, must expect encounter Railings and Abuse. I flatter myself, I have Reason and Truth on my Side in this Controversy, and shall therefore think myself as secure from the Attacks of Mr. A. B. as the Foil in the Tale, was from the Gnawings of the Viper.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Sir Thomas Abney, a Justice of the Common Law, Sir James Pennant, Knight, Lord Mayor; Sir Samuel Lambert, and Seventeen others of considerable Rank, besides many of inferior Rank, were supposed to be killed by the noisome Stench of the Prisoners.

THE PRINTER OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

MR. A. B. having thought proper, in your GAZETTE, of the 30th of July, No. 1142, to mention the Case of the Mrs. BLAKE's Family, I beg Leave to make some Remarks on his State of it; which I am the more inclin'd to do, as it appears to me, not only to be false, but injurious also to my Friend, the Gentleman employed as Physician in the Family. This Writer sets out with a seeming Air of Authority, and tells us, That "when Matters of an interesting Nature come before the PUBLIC, Facts alledg'd should be true," &c. But forgetting this honest Rule, he presently alleges what is not true; and implies a Reflection on the Physician that attended Mrs. BLAKE's Negroes; for he says, and upon Hear-say Evidence too, That "after they omitted Bleeding, and administer'd James's powders, several of them recovered; and that it is thought, that Method of Cure, if at first apply'd fallen on, might have saved some of those that died." Now this Intimation is as false as is unkind; for, to my certain Knowledge, the Physician did administer James's Powders from Beginning, and afterwards dropped them, and the use of other Medicines that proved more salutary; and of all that were taken with this fatal Disorder, which, including those at the Quarter, at Half a Mile from the Dwelling Houle, amounted to Twenty-one grown Persons, besides Children, Five only were bled, and that on Account of some particular Circumstances in their Cases, which strongly indicated that Evacuation, of those Five some died, and some recovered; when from particular Indications it appeared necessary, did it increase the Disorder, or occasion the loss of any Lives. Surely it ill became this Gentleman, who is so very tender of his own Character, as well as that of his Friends, to publish, in your GAZETTE, such a foul Aspersion on the Character of a Physician, as that of suffering the Lives of several of his Patients to be lost by his Ignorance.

With regard to the Method of communicating the Disorder, Mr. A. B. is also misinformed; and great Pity he was; for he has thereby failed in his Attempt towards being witty in the whole Relation. It was not the casual Visit of a Felon, made such Havock, but of a Felon's Matter, that received the Infection from a CONVICT that he had bought, and who, on a casual Visit to his Brother, one Cedar's, in Queen-Anne's County, then taken sick, and communicated the Disorder to his Brother's Family, from whence it came into Mrs. BLAKE's Family, by means of a Fellow of hers, who had a Wife at Cedar's, he attended in this very Fever, which cost him and her their Lives. Thus, notwithstanding all this Gentleman's fine Notions of a Miasmatic Fever, and his Account of it as arising from the Affluence of Negroes, and their being crowded in Quarters, tho' all this, I say, may in some Cases be very true, yet it makes nothing at all for the Purpose; for the Infection of this particular Fever can be easily trac'd to its Fountain-head, a CONVICT Ship; a Ship, if I am misinformed, address'd to this very Writer, when he visits these infected Ships, generally the necessary Precaution, as I am told, of hanging a Piece of Tar'd Rope, by Way of Nosegay, prevent his catching the Infection. From this, such like Precautions, it has, no doubt, happened that Gentlemen concerned in the Sales of Negro Servants, have seldom caught the Infection themselves: And, tho' the Infection be sometimes violent, as like a Plague, to sweep off all that are within the Sphere of its Activity, as at the late Infection at Oxford, in the Year 1557, and at the late Infection in 1750, as mention'd by Dr. Pringle, in the Case of the Poor Workmen in Ghent,

in the Year 1743, mention'd by the same Gentleman, when, of Twenty-three employed in refitting the Tents of the Sick, Seventeen died, yet this is not the Case for the common Course of this Distemper (says Pringle) is slow, and catching to those chiefly who are confin'd in bad Air, such as the Sick in Hospitals, and their Nurses, and Prisoners in Jails. But when there is no great Quantity of infectious Matter, or when it is not particularly violent, or when a Person has not breath'd long in such dangerous Steams, he will either escape, or have the Symptoms come on so slowly, as to allow Time for Prevention.

As to the Gentleman's Observations on the Quarantine Law, I leave them to be considered by those who may be better acquainted with the Principles on which it proceeded, and was enacted; but I cannot help observing how highly he extols the disinterested and patriotic Spirit of the Gentlemen generally concern'd in the Sale of CONVICT Servants, and particularly admire the Character of his FRIEND, who was so zealous, in the Lower House of Assembly, against the Importation of Negroes, because he thought it incompatible with the Good of his Country, whom, I think, I hear like another CATO, crying out,

Oh VIRTUE! Oh LIBERTY! Oh my COUNTRY! But if it should appear at last, that this very identical Patriot, who scorn'd to accept of any Negro Commissions, for the noble Reason above assign'd, has since solicited for those very Commissions,---- What shall we say? Why, That he has changed his Mind, as alas! many PATRIOTS now-a-Days do.

Hec! quantum mutatus ab illo!

Upon the Whole, tho' the Gentleman who attended Mrs. BLAKE's Family, may have good Reason to find Fault with this Writer for so grossly misrepresenting his Conduct, and in such a Public Manner; yet when he comes to reflect that Mr. A. B. may have advanced as Facts, the idle Reports of common Fame, not so much with a View, perhaps, to hurt the Character of the Physician, as to accommodate all Matters to the Support of a Doctrine, that, if generally received, would, in the End, prove no less beneficial to the *Physical*, than to the *Mercantile* Tribe: On this Consideration, I say, the Doctor ought to excuse Mr. A. B. this Piccancillo, and propose to this Gentleman, for their mutual Advantage, That all Merchants, Factors, Physicians, &c. &c. should join in extolling the general Utility of importing Rogues, Felons, and Diseases, from the long infected Walls, and deeply corrupted Mansions of NEWGATE, &c. to mend the Constitutions, and improve the Morals of the good People of this Province.

Your's C. D.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.

THE Chevalier de Vergennes, Ambassador from the Court of France, had an Audience of the Grand Vizir the Day before Yesterday, when it is said that the Ambassador declared to him, that some Corsairs which cruized among the Archipelago Islands, committed great Outrages there; that they had already taken above Ten French Merchant Ships, which he expected should be restored, the French not being at War with the Porte, and that he should be taken to put a Stop to the ill Behaviour of these Pirates, otherwise he should send Advice to the Commander of the French Fleet in the Mediterranean, to burn them, and bring them under proper Subjection.

Warsaw, May 9. The Four Deputies from the moderate Dissidents continue, by their Moderation and modest Behaviour, to gain the Affection and Friendship of the Senators and other Grandees. The redress of their Grievances will probably produce a Negotiation, which will last a long while. The greatest Opposition that will be made against them will be by the Clergy.

Venice, May 10. The Senate has ordered Two Barks of War, which lie here, together with Three from Port-Mahon, as also some smaller armed vessels, to repair to Algiers. The Commodore of a small Fleet is to demand of the Dey to ratify Peace concluded with his Predecessor; and, in case of Refusal, to declare War, and instantly to begin it by bombarding the City.

Prussia, May 11. The Russian Troops still observe the most exact Discipline, but an Accident just happened which a little troubles the public tranquillity. The Deputies of the Dissidents appearing at the Grod of Calicz, to register there the Act of Confederation of Thorn, the Officers of the Army opposed it, and were abetted by some Gentlemen. Animosity induced them to attack and kill some Cossacks of the Dissidents Escort. The Cossacks, urged to Extremities, fell on the Dissidents, and secured their Persons, just as they were retreating into a Church. Prince Repnin, Ambassador from Russia, hath complained of these Proceedings, and demanded Satisfaction.

Legue, May 26. Letters from Leghorn, of the 15th Instant, advise, that the Fortress of the Island Capraia has surrendered to the Corsicans, by a Capitulation.

Genoa, May 16. Two Barks, one Polacco, Two Red Lighters, and Seven Feluccas and Boats, with 316 Corsican Soldiers, intended for the Island Capraia, sailed from hence the 15th Instant.

This Detachment is commanded by Colonel Matra; each Soldier received a Present of one Zechin, to encourage them to behave well on the Ocean.

Malaga, May 8. The Princessa, a 74 Gun Ship, arrived here Yesterday with the Jesuits from Cadiz, in several Ships under her Convoy. Those of the Kingdom of Granada, who had been waiting in this City for some Time, were immediately put on board others prepared for their Reception; and this Morning the whole Fleet, with between Five and Six Hundred of those Fathers on board, sailed with a fair Wind for Civita Vecchia, under the Convoy of the Man of War.

Hamburg, May 22. The King of Sweden, in Consequence of a Letter received from the Dissidents of Poland, has caused a Memorial to be drawn up in the Latin Language, and sent to his Envoy at Moscow, with Orders to remit it to the Minister residing there on the Part of Poland. In this Piece his Majesty declares, that he shall employ himself in contributing to get the Dissidents re-established in their civil and religious Rights, in a Manner conformable to the Declarations made by the Empress of Russia and the King of Prussia.

Vienna, May 16. The Jesuits established in this Capital, alarmed at the News of their Brethren in the Dominions of the King of Spain, being ordered to retire from thence, and forbid ever to enter into them again, demanded a few Days ago an Audience of the Empress Queen, which having obtained, they acquainted her with the Fear they had of being treated in the same Manner, and to prevent it, have implored her Protection. It is said, her Majesty answered, that if they preserve an irreproachable Conduct, by acquitting themselves faithfully in the Employments of the State, and keep from meddling with Affairs that no ways concern them, they shall suffer no Harm.

LONDON, May 27.

Letters from the Hague, by Yesterday's Holland Mail, bring Advice of the Death of the Prince of Saxe-Gotha, Brother of the reigning Duke, and of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and Lieutenant Veldt Marshal of the Armies of the Empress Queen.

A Letter from Paris, dated May 15, says, "Though the preceding Advices from Rome had given Room to believe that the Pope was determined to receive the Jesuits in his Dominions, the last Letters inform us, that the Pontiff had sent Orders to the Governor of Civita Vecchia not to permit their Landing till he received farther Orders, but to furnish them with the necessary Refreshments. These Letters add, that Two Couriers had been sent to Madrid, charged with Dispatches, representing on the Part of his Holiness, to his Catholic Majesty, "That if the Jesuits are guilty, they are not sufficiently punished; and too much so, if they are innocent. That the Laws seem to require, that Citizens shall not be driven from their Country, till after they have undergone a Trial, to make evident the Proofs of their Crime: That, as to the rest, though it is in the Power of his Catholic Majesty to treat his Subjects in such a Manner as may seem fit and convenient to him, yet he cannot oblige any other Sovereign to give them an Asylum in his Dominions; and that if the Catholic Powers should all think proper to suppress the different religious Orders in the Countries under their Dominion, and consign them to the Disposal of his Holiness, not only the Ecclesiastical State, but the whole Country of Italy, would be too small to contain all those Inhabitants, &c."

June 1. It is now said that their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Brunswick, propose to pass the ensuing Winter in London; the Report of their speedy Departure for Germany being premature.

We hear a Regulation will shortly be made, that all his Majesty's foreign Garrisons shall be relieved once in Seven Years.

Saturday Morning Dispatches were sent from Secretary Conway's Office, for his Excellency the Earl of Rochford at Paris.

According to recent Advices from Leghorn, upwards of 300 French and English Ship Carpenters are now employed in the Service of Paschal de Paoli, Chief of the Corsicans.

June 3. Yesterday Morning his Excellency the Ambassador from the States General had a Conference with Mr. Secretary Conway, on the subject of Dispatches received from the Hague.

Mr. Alderman Beckford lies at the Point of Death, at his House in Soho-Square, being given over by his Physicians.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Barbary xebec, under Tripoline Colours, had taken a Neapolitan Bark in the Adriatic, richly laden, and carried her into the Island of Cyprus.

It is said Advice is received by the Prince of Wales, from India, dated the 23d of December last, that Cossim Aly Khan, at the Head of a numerous Body of Morattas, had begun a fresh War in that Country, and that the Whole of our Army was in march to attack him.

Monday the Valentine, Capt. Griffin, fell down the River from Deptford, to proceed with some dispatches of Importance for the East-Indies.

Advice is said to have been received last Sunday from Commodore Graves, of some farther Encroachments made by the French on the African Coast.

We hear from Inverness, that a Number of Scotch Highlanders, who had been abroad during the late War, have lately engaged themselves to serve in the militia, to serve as Soldiers under General Paoli.

It is said that the Parliament will not be prorogued till near the Expiration of this Month.

June 4. Yesterday the Right Honourable House of Lords adjourned till Monday, the 15th Instant.

The same Day the Honourable House of Commons adjourned till Wednesday, the 10th Instant.

Letters from Vienna, dated May 16, say "Our last Advices from Constantinople inform, that the Porte had agreed to conclude a Peace with the Georgians, on Condition that they pay to the Grand Seigneur a yearly Tribute of 18,000 Piasters, and deliver up to him 24 of their young Native-Maidens. But it is thought this last Part, with respect to the Maidens, so far as it relates to Natives of their own Country, will not be complied with."

Yesterday a Committee of the African Merchants waited upon Lord Clare, First Lord of Trade and Plantations, to return him Thanks for the Services done to them since his Lordship's presiding at that Board.

May 30. Captain Smith, of the Tryphena, who arrived at Liverpool, on Monday last night from Pensacola, on his Passage thither, being driven upon the Grand Bahama Bank, in 3 Fathom Water, November 30, sent out his Long-Bont, and Three Men, to sound a little to the Westward, was carried away by the Rapidity of the Current, and though the Ship lay to a Night and a Day, with Lights out, and Guns firing, they could not hear of the Boat, but it is hoped they gained Cuba, or some other Island.

A Letter from an Officer at Perth, dated May 2, says, "Last Week I was out with a Command to Fort Augustus, where some Part of the Fortifications are repairing; whilst there, some Labourers, in digging a Trench, found an Earthen Urn of a blue Colour, with about 300 Pieces of Coin of mixed Metal, some a little larger than our Halfpence, and the others the size of Farthings, they appear to me to be all of the Emperor Dioclesian."

BOSTON, July 27.

Last Thursday Captain Ingerfon arrived here in a Schooner in 24 Days from Surinam, who brings an Account that on the 24th of April last, between 6 and 7 o'Clock in the Morning, they had a violent Shock of an Earthquake at that Place, but through God's Mercy did no great Damage.

July 30. Tuesday last we had very severe Lightning and Thunder, accompanied with Rain, and followed by Guts of Wind; the Clouds were very low, and gathered more over this Town than had been known for many Years past: The Chimney of a House in Pleasant-Street was struck, and a young Woman sitting near the Corner was stunned, and slightly hurt by the falling of some of the Bricks, but soon recovered: A Tree was also struck at the West Part of the Town. It is said the great Utility of the Electrical Points and Conductors, especially those on the Steeples of the Meeting-Houses, was very apparent at this Time, these being observed to attract and conduct into the Earth the Electrical Fire with which the Clouds were so highly charged; and it is not doubted were the Means, under Divine Providence, of preserving the Town from great damage.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

Last Wednesday Evening, Captain Lash, in a Sloop, arrived here in 14 Days from St. Thomas, by whom we have positive Advice, that the Island St. Thomas and St. Johns, had both been declared Free Ports, by his Danish Majesty, open to all Vessels and Commodities of what Nation or kind soever, without any Restrictions or Reservations, save the Common Fees and Duties heretofore usual in those Ports.----Friday last Capt. Lash spoke with Capt. Martin, in a Sloop from St. Kitts, bound to Virginia.

The Weather has been so extreme warm for many Days past, that last Tuesday Three Horses that were hired out at Long-Island-Ferry, to go into the Country a few Miles, being rode a little harder than common, died as soon as they they returned home.

A Daughter of Mr. Anthony Waters, on the North-Side of Staten-Island, was killed at her Father's House last Saturday Noon, by Lightning, as she was removing an Ironing-Table in the Entry; Two Gentlemen from Philadelphia, one of which, named Jarvis, were clofe by her, received not the least Hurt: After turning twice round, she fell on her Face, and, when taken up, no other Marks of Hurt could be discovered, but a small Blue Speck under one of her Eyes.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 5. "I am now to tell you exactly what Duties the Parliament have laid for America, viz. Four Shillings and Eight Pence per Hundred on Crown, Plate, Flint and White Glass, imported into the Colonies; One Shilling and Two Pence per Hundred on Green Glass; Two Shillings per Hundred on Red and White Lead, and Painters Colours; and Three Pence per Pound on Tea, imported into the said Colonies."

Another Letter of June 6, says Captain Lawrence, from New-York, is arrived in London, and the Packet at Falmouth.