

Dorchester county, December 6, 1773. Subscriber having a negro man committed to his custody as a runaway while he was out 5 feet 8 inches high, who calls himself Green, and says he came from Antigua; and negro being still in his possession, desires to take him away. DANIEL SULLIVAN, junr.

December 14, 1773. way from the subscriber on Sunday last, a want man, named Thomas Hall, a carver had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a reddish e flock of dark coloured fustian, waistcoat e, new buckskin breeches, ribbed worsted, and silver buckles; he wears his own hair curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is 2 feet nine inches high; slim made; pitted with small-pox. The indenture he signed in as given up to him and a discharge, after executed another indenture, by which he allowed in consideration of his former ser- after the rate of ten shillings per week spiration of his time, which would have mber next: makers of vessels are re- to carry him out of the country; and sakes up and secures the said servant, half pounds reward, and if brought home charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

December 13, 1773. THE PUBLIC, gentlemen and ladies that pass from's to Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, may the best usage and good accommodations the public's most humble servant.

ELIZABETH LEIDLER. May 20, 1773. ce of a deed executed on the 18th day of 73, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas ggate, joint partners in trade, to us their ers, in trust for the payment of their the manner in the said deed expressed; eed is recorded among the records of county.

CE is hereby given to the country cre- rs of the said John Barnes and Thomas ate, and the holders of bonds and other and bills of exchange, actually and bona ed and draw by the said John Barnes as How Ridgate, in the province of that we have appointed the twenty-first ruary next, to meet the said creditors in f Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the ce of Maryland, for the purpose of res- ir claims in writing against the said John Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in orefaid, and releases of the persons of the Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And ose of the said creditors, who shall neglect to signify their claims in writing to us or r who shall neglect or refuse to release e persons of the said John Barnes and ow Ridgate, in consideration of the be- advantages the said creditors are to receive said deed, on or before the said twenty- February next, will be barred and ex- all manner of benefit and advantage said trust deed, and the powers therein according to the purport true intent and ereof. JOHN ROGERS.

THOMAS STONE, PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL. Annapolis, December 7, 1773. Subscriber being possessed of more houses lots in this city than are necessary for the ation of his own family, is willing to dis- ce or more of them to any person that is urchase. For further particulars enquire of JOHN CAMPBELL.

Rock Castle, December 16, 1773. persons having claims against John Morton lan, deceased, late of the city of Annapo- fied once more to bring in their accounts over immediately, that payment may be dry persons have at different times told ey have claims against the estate, for top- ped, &c. and have hitherto neglected (if any such legal claims) to bring them in; ve them notice, that the administrator is er the balance of the money come to his e carry the direction of the deceased's will tion, and looks upon it that after this ice given, that those who neglect to bring accounts will be for ever barred, and that e not liable for any debts of the deceased hereafter come against him. Those who ed to said estate are desired to make im- plement, otherwise suits will be brought m to the next court, without exception. REUBEN MERRIWETHER, ad- ministrator with the will annex- ed, of J. M. J. with respect to his effects in this province only.

EN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

THE

(No. 1481.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1774.

DR. EPHRAIM HOWARD'S Letter to Dr. CHARLES WHIESSENTKALL continued.

I SHALL now point out the consequence of abscess, 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 apertemations 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. 705, he makes mention of a person who had an aperteme 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 aperteme 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 supuration 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 apertemations of those parts; yet I assert in Mr. Coale's case, bleeding was highly necessary. When topical inflammations terminate in apertemation, 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 sold them of the ill consequences that would ensue an apertemation, and the event has confirmed my prognostic: you see the contrary, it seems was desirous of matter forming, which you said would soon cure him; wherever restfuls: 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 had him bled 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 timor loci inflammationi subitissime incresecat, rubido summa in purpureum vergens, calor urens, dolor magnus increfcescens continuo, pulsus celerissimus, respiratio anhelosa, &c. brevi gangrena aderet. 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, evacuates, 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 pulmonic disorders, makes mention of a spurious pleurisy being epidemic, wherein many patients had bleedings at the nose, and stupor about the 7th and 9th 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 aperteme 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 apertemation. 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 aperteme 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 aperteme; nor can I find where such inflammations terminate by apertemation. 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 apertemation. 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 fizy; 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 a 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 the 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. 23 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 2nd regiment, and now professor in the university of Dublin; in his treatise on the diseases of Minorca; observes that the spring disease 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 at 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 opinion; which method did his fever require, bleeding or not? certainly bleeding; because his complaints were all removed by it, and his spirits raised.