

When you read those words in my former paper you could not with any propriety consider them as critical, as it preceded the fever; it would have been more inconsistent to have called the fever as symptomatic, &c. Allo a fever from Huxham, where he mentions pain and inflammation as the cause of fevers—you will find in quoting Dr. Huxley, when speaking of the fever, and symptomatic fevers. "As the pain precedes the fever, there is reason to think the fever depended thereon." Can words be expressive; yet you have the assurance to my opinion that the tumefaction depended on inflammatory fever—you have given an opinion in your letter, that an abscess was the original cause, which brought on both pain and fever. I am of opinion that the disorder was originally a fever, tending to an abscess. If the abscess was the cause of the rheumatic fever, it could not be the cause of both pain and fever—those little notions may convey to the reader an idea of connection in argument and fluctuating sentiments.

It may be proper to define an abscess, as your paper cannot fail, when read by a person of abilities, of exciting an involuntary emotion; the curiosity of many unacquainted with terms, may be prompted to read that part of the paper, therefore will be deprived of so agreeable an information, in doing this it may be first requisite to define inflammation, and shall give you Celsus's definition, inflammationis sunt quatuor; rubor et tumor calor et dolor. The signs of an inflammation are four; "redness and tumour, with heat" as observed in my former letter, inflammation terminate by resolution, suppuration, mortification and schirrhous—now an abscess takes place; inflammation terminates by suppuration—as I desire you to rely on my ipse dixit, I will give you Swieten's definition; "abscessus nomine inflammationis transitum, in suppurationem et in collectionem, in loco quodam cor-

ruptionis in your journal not only the inflammation, but the abscess was taken into the circulation. (B) Any an abscess to have existed, in the sense it is an abscess does not take place till the inflammation begins to suppurate, (a torrent of quotations from the best authors might be brought to prove this, did not affect your delicacy) as the inflammation of the shoulder and upper part of the breast, did not terminate after going off on the second day, till two days before you saw it, when you judge it was decreased; I presume no suppuration took place ergo, no abscess existed.

Observe an abscess arising on any part begins inflammation, when situated on a part subject to local motion as Mr. Coale's was, it is increased, and tends to the neighbouring muscles, then suppuration from every inflation of air, he does not have a pleurisy; still the origin thereof is similar to pleuritic; still the origin thereof is local, and not a violent inflammatory disposition. From hence you have drawn an inference, the abscess had not been situated on a part subject to local motion, by an inflation of air, he would not have had a pleurisy; and that he would have had an equal difficulty in breathing, if he had had his knees.

The disorder derives its denomination from the part it is inflamed, a pleurisy exists when the pleura costalis and adjacent muscles are affected, a peritonitis when the diaphragm—a carditis when the heart, each of the latter create a difficulty of breathing, and are subject to constant motion by an inflation of air, still not under the denomination of a pleurisy. When the inflammation is seated in the lungs the disorder is called a rheumatism.—Mr. Coale's disorder originally was a spurious pleurisy, it is nothing more than an inflammatory rheumatism when the inflammation left the intercostal spaces, &c.—it no longer came under the denomination of a species of a pleurisy, but that of a rheumatism.

The fever attending Mr. Coale's disorder, was not pleuritic, I have in my former letter observed, I declared it to be in consequence of the pain and inflammation; yet, I cannot agree with you, when you say the pain situated on these parts to be the cause of a difficult breathing; it may be a remote cause, but depends on the inflammation, the pain being a stimulus exciting a fever, therefore from an increased motion of the circulation, a greater quantity of blood is returned in a given time, by the venae cavae, into the ventricle of the heart to pass to the aorta, and the pulmonary artery—as the lungs could not be fully expanded, in consequence of the inflammation of the breast (D) preventing its being dilated, the circulation in the extremities of the arteries is impeded, the propelling force still continuing, the vessels become distended and pressed on the sides, by which the obstruction was increased, of a difficult breathing must ensue from an impediment.

I shall be glad to see your authority proving me to have existed on Mr. Coale's shoulder—of your opinion of any other, perhaps, by taking a step to your opinion, you may find a case in essentials the same. By an inflammatory disposition, I mean that state of the system which favours the increase of inflammation; every person is not equally disposed to it, the same cause will at some times, will have very different effects; a small inflammation will at some times be succeeded by inflammation and at another time a large wound will heal kindly either; therefore in proportion to the degree of inflammation from the same cause, so is the inflammatory disposition of that person.

So far a difficulty of breathing was excited by the

ded circulation in the lungs. (E) The dark redness of Mr. Coale's face, intermitting pulse, &c. may from hence be accounted for, as the jugular veins returning the blood from the head, could not empty themselves; the impetus of the circulation in the arterial system much increased by the frequent vibrations, an accumulation of blood must be in the head, from hence the dark redness and spasmodic contractions, as mentioned by your journal—as the blood did not return regular and in sufficient quantities at times, by the pulmonary vein, to be thrown into the aorta, his irregular pulse came on. I am now naturally led to support my notions of the effects of bleeding, you observe "from your former notion of inflammation, to lessen the quantity of blood, and abate the impetus, &c." Every inflammation is attended with an impeded circulation from obstruction; an obstruction may arise from various causes, external and internal, as existing both in the solids and fluids; when an obstruction is situated in any sensible part, it acts as a stimulus, which excites pain and inflammation, and in proportion to them, so is the depending fever—now what is an inflammation but the vessels being distended with blood, which represents a redish colour with tumefaction, and the increased oscillatory motions of the vessels, give a sensation of heat—as the impetus of blood is much increased from the stimulus, (which I have termed an inflammatory stimulus) there is a greater quantity of blood carried in a given time; also a greater determination to the affected parts; by which the pain and every other symptom are increased—from which my ideas of bleeding are maintained, viz. to lessen the impetus of the circulation, prevent its great determination to the affected parts, abate the increased oscillatory motion of the vessels, &c.

(E) Any thing increasing the impetus of the circulation, may bring on a difficulty in breathing; for when the blood is thrown faster into the pulmonary artery than returned by the vein, a difficult breathing takes place—what other cause brings it on in fevers without pain? Few people die with violent fevers, without a difficult breathing taking place, which is often the cause of a delirium in the last stage, from an impeded circulation in the lungs.—Here fir, you see a difficult breathing may arise, without breathing with the knee.

[To be concluded in our next.]

January 10, 1774.  
THERE is at the plantation of Richard Collins, on the Piney Branch, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small chestnut sorrel horse, with a white mane and tale, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus V, though not very perceivable, he is about 12 hands high, trots and canters pretty well. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Fincastle county, Virginia, January 27, 1774.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the gentlemen officers and soldiers, who claim land under his majesty's proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, having obtained warrants from his excellency, the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, directed to the surveyor of Fincastle county, and intend to locate their land on or near the Ohio, below the mouth of the great Kanhawa or new river. That several assistant surveyors will attend at the mouth of the New River on Thursday the 14th day of April next; to survey for such only as have or may obtain his lordship's warrant for that purpose. I would therefore request that the claimants, or their agents, will be very punctual in meeting at the time and place above mentioned, properly provided with chain carriers and other necessaries, to proceed on the business without delay. As several gentlemen acquainted with that part of the country, are of opinion, that to prevent insults from strolling parties of Indians, there ought to be at least 50 men on the river below the great Kanhawa, to attend the business, as the gentlemen present may judge most proper until it is done, or the season prevent them from surveying any more; should the gentlemen concerned be of the same opinion, they will doubtless furnish that or any less number they may believe necessary. It is hoped the officers, or their agents, who may have land surveyed, particularly such as do not reside in the colony, will be careful to send the surveyors fees, when the certificates are demanded.

W3 WILLIAM PRESTON, surveyor of Fincastle.

March 8, 1774.  
STRAYED from my dwelling plantation, on Road river, the 14th of last month, a dark bay horse, about five years old, switch tail, shod before, flat hoofs, paces natural when in hand, about fourteen and a half hands high, goes very easy, and with very good spirit. Whoever will bring the said horse to me the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings currency reward.

2w NICHOLAS GASSAWAY, son of John N.B. I have a quantity of exceeding good hay for sale, which I will deliver at my landing, on Road river, at forty shillings per thousand, or at the dock at Annapolis fifty shillings per thousand.

N. G.

March 9, 1774.  
WANTED as a PARTNER.  
A Man that understands malting and brewing in all its branches, and can come well recommended. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 28th of March, at Alexandria, (pursuant to the condition of a bottomry bond from Mr. Dan. J. Adams to the subscriber)

THE brigantine ANNE and ELIZABETH; a strong well built vessel, about four years old, lately repaired, and furnished with two anchors and cables quite new—This vessel will carry about 5000 bushels of grain, or 800 barrels of flour, and may be seen at any time at Mr. Robert Adam's wharf—The terms of sale will be made known on the day, by Feb. 26, 1774. w3 G. WASHINGTON.

Frederick county, March 7, 1774.  
On Monday the 28th of this inst. will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the subscriber's house, about seven miles from Bladenburg,

SIX SLAVES, some household goods and plantation utensils. Four months credit will be given from the day of sale by giving bond on interest with good security. In payment will be taken, tobacco at the market price, bills of exchange, or cash. w2 WALTER BEALL.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Pigeon Point in Anne-Arundel county, on the 28th day of December last, a stout healthy boy, named JOHN WALSH, 15 years of age: Had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket kersey wove, a brown cloth ditto, a pair of full'd country cloth breeches, a check shirt, a pair of new yarn stockings, old shoes, brass buckles, and a fan-tail'd hat. Whoever takes up the said boy, and brings him to his master (the subscriber) shall receive two dollars reward if taken in the county aforesaid, if out of the county three dollars, exclusive of what the law allows, to be paid by

w3 THOMAS SHEELES.  
N. B. Let this forewarn all masters of vessels and others not to harbour him.

T O B E S O L D,  
THE term of 86 years or thereabouts in an estate call'd PATTERSON'S REGULATION, containing 345 acres of land, situate at upper cross roads in Baltimore county, Maryland, on which tract is a large frame dwelling house two stories high, three rooms on a floor; with a store-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, also an orchard of fruit trees. The premises have been occupied for many years both as a tavern and store, for which purposes they are extremely well situated, being at the junction of several public roads, and near to a good merchant mill.

Also a tract of 200 acres of land in fee simple, adjoining the above estate, on which are a good dwelling-house, orchard, and other improvements.

Likewise a lot of ground situate at the lower cross roads in said county, and on the great public road leading from the lower ferry on Suquehanna to the upper cross roads, containing in front on said road 130 feet, and in depth 210 feet, on which there is a frame house erected, and which has for many years been occupied as a tavern.

The premises may be viewed, and the terms known, by applying to Abraham Jarratt, Esq; near the place, or to Thomas Wharton at Philadelphia.

THERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Watkins, living on Elk-Ridge-in-Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black gelding, about 3 or 4 years old, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock but not distinctly, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, a switch tail, and hanging mane, his hind feet are white, and he appears never to have been broke. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

ARRIVED from London, at Annapolis, the ship Chance, Robert Campbell, commander, with a number of stout healthy servants, indented for four, five, and six years; consisting of coopers, bricklayers, brick and tile makers, stone-masons, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, nailors, plasterers, painters, plumbers, glaziers, sawyers, shoemakers, tanners, glovers, icelmongers, breeches-makers, sail-makers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, and copper-plate printers; also, a number of farmers, gardeners, and husbandmen; some peruke-makers and compleat hair-dressers, cooks, coachmen, footmen, waiters, and weavers; two professed women cooks, and several other women, who understand needle-work, and have been accustomed to the farming business, as milking, making butter and cheese, haymaking, reaping, &c. with several stout lads, that have been brought up to no trade. The indentures to be sold for ready money, country produce, or (undoubted) bills of exchange.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to capt. Robert Campbell, at the coffee-house, betwixt the hours of ten and four; or on board the ship, every morning and evening, Sundays excepted.

N. B. Several fine English water butts to be disposed of; likewise hempen osabrigs, checks, Manchester velvets, porter, cheese, powder and shot, and two tons of very fine oakum.

T O B E S O L D.  
ON the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of April, the lots and houses whereon Mr. John Morton Jordan resided, in the city of Annapolis. They will be sold separately, or together, as may suit the purchasers; two years credit will be allowed, on giving bond with security, to WILLIAM BERNARD

March 2, 1774.  
TO be sold a likely young country born negro fellow, aged twenty-six years, has had the small pox and measles, he has always been very healthy; any person in want, may depend he is well qualified for any sort of plantation work; for further particulars apply to Mr. Allen Quin in Annapolis.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.  
JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency governor Eden, takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he hath taken the stables belonging to Mr. John Warren, at the rose and crown tavern in Annapolis, where he hath provided every thing that is necessary for the accommodation of gentlemen's horses; he has also provided himself with good saddle horses, which he intends letting out; those gentlemen which favour him with their custom, may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their approbation, as it shall ever be his study to please, he hopes to gain the favour of the public. N. B. Horses bought, sold, or stand at livery.

Severn river, near Annapolis, February 15, 1774.  
To be sold by the subscriber, and entered on immediately, either for ready money or long credit with paying interest,

FOUR hundred and fifty-one acres of land, lying in Dorchester county, upon Hungary river, a place famous for cattle and hogs; this land is very level, peculiarly adapted to small grain and a heavy tobacco, a clayey soil capable of any degree of improvement, as is well known to farmers; if any purchaser thinks proper to apply to the seller (who has made that delightful business of agriculture his study for some time past) he may be shown implements of husbandry for reducing the soil to a proper degree of fineness to as to render it capable of attracting the treasures of the atmosphere to such a degree as to exclude the necessity of an artificial dunging, even for what is called a worn out soil. The abovementioned land as well as the land the subscriber lives on, has a bad character, the former with less reason than the latter, but it may be easily accounted for by a thinking man who is acquainted with the method of culture, practised by those who live on, and adjacent to the said land. The planters there, or rather fishermen (for nature is so kind to them they need not study agriculture to procure a belly full) are wedded to the custom of plowing with a fluke, having a wing on each side, and a long snout in the front, which forms the land into pyramidal ridges, exposing a double surface to the exhalation of the sun, which is very great in June and July; thus they contribute to the flight of that vegetable food each day at noon, which is by a kind providence thrown into their fields the preceding evening for the nourishment of the earth's inhabitants; strange! that the success of these people should found the common opinion of the value of these lands; it would astonish an Englishman a proficient in farming, to hear of a light sand any where between the Bay and Patowmack, selling for ten times the sum per acre, as the land across the bay on the shore side, in a place known to yield provision for cattle and hogs through the winter from the great marshes without their being beholden to their masters; there have been some late instances of the lands on the Western Shore, that lay 20 or 30 miles from the capital, and off from the water, selling much higher than that near it, and on the water. For what? Why necessity makes those from the water cultivate with their eyes open, and the sport of fishing and fowling make those on the water work blind folded; therefore cannot afford to give so much. The subscriber lives on one of these miserable places, according to common report, and like his fellow mortals on Hungary river, has the misfortune to be placed among fish, oysters, and wild ducks; notwithstanding he draws a comfortable living for a large family of small children, though most of his predecessors, sportsmen undoubtedly, had the same antipathy to a sheriff or constable, as a rat has to a boat cat; hence the small value of land on the water. To conclude, the seller will undertake to insure success to any purchaser (well knowing the superior quality of clay to all other soils) that will apply to and follow the directions of

3w NATHAN WATERS.

January 26, 1774.  
To be sold by public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the subscriber's house in Kent county Maryland, near Chester-Town,

NINE Negro slaves, consisting of men, women, and boys, one of the men a miller, one a waggoner, one a farmer, and another a sailor; the women have been used to both house and plantation business. Also horses, cattle, farming utensils, and two pair of excellent mill-stones; one pair Cologn, the other Brandy-wine; six months credit will be given on giving bond with security, the above are part of the effects of Frederick Perkins, deceased, and to be sold by

ISAAC PERKINS, Administrator.

JUST imported, and to be sold by the subscriber at Annapolis, a parcel of very fine Barbados rum.

WILLIAM POTTS.