

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.  
To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or  
on credit, on giving bond upon interest,  
with good security.  
A tract of land, called Foothold, and Friend-  
ship, lying contiguous to each other, containing  
about ninety-five acres, lying on the south  
side of the Potomac river, within five miles of Annapolis;  
a tract of land called the mountains of Wales,  
containing four hundred acres, lying on the north  
side of the Potomac river, within three miles of Ma-  
ryland. The above lands are well timbered,  
watered, and beautifully situated on  
the banks of the river, with some cultivations and improvements,  
for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear  
of all taxes (except the tenants leases, which  
are the thirtieth of November next) and the  
title is good. W WORTHINGTON

**TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.**  
To be paid away from Hagar's town, on the night of  
the 14th instant, an Irish convict servant man,  
named Thomas Lake, by trade a barber and hair-  
dresser, about 26 years of age, of a swarthy complexi-  
on, pitted with the small pox, round shoulder  
about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, is fond of liquor,  
and drunk is very impertinent. Had on and  
about him, an old castor hat with white lining, an  
old fur coat, an old blue frayed bodied ditto  
with a crimson velvet cape, a very old red jacket,  
good buckskin breeches much too large for  
him, and one check shirt; he came from  
Africa in a vessel that put into Antigua, from  
another vessel to Norfolk in Virginia, and  
then in a boat to Baltimore-town. Whoever  
finds said servant and secures him in any public  
place, or delivers him to James Kello at Patapsco ferry,  
entitled to the above reward, paid by said  
W W  
**JAMES WILSON.**  
It is supposed he intends for Baltimore-town,  
Maryland, or Annapolis, in order to get a passage  
to the West-India islands; matters of vessels  
are not to take him away.

**Talbot county, April 1, 1774.**  
To be sold on hand about nine hundred pounds sterling  
of goods, which I will sell on reasonable  
terms, such as good bills of exchange, or tobacco,  
for the purpose to embark for England very shortly, I  
am therefore indebted to the estate of Mr. Matt.  
Deceased, and for dealings at the Kingtown  
account of Gale and Fearon, to immediately  
settle the same.  
Business of Gale, Fearon and Co. upon the  
above account, will be conducted by M. Samuel Tho-  
mas in all May, or early in June, will have a  
choptank or Wye river from said Gale,  
and Co. to take tobacco to their address.  
Gentlemen who are so obliging as to put that  
business, may rest assured the highest respect will be  
paid to them.  
W  
**MATTHIAS GALE.**

**Chester-town, April 2, 1774.**  
WANTED, as a skipper for a bay craft, an  
active, industrious man, that can be well re-  
spected for his sobriety and care: such a one will  
obtain employ in the service of  
**THOMAS RINGGOLD.**

**WANTED**  
For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,  
A PERSON capable of discharging the office of  
teacher, to whom will be given £50 common cur-  
rent annuum, with £2:10:0 to be paid by each  
parent, and to a scribe who can teach English,  
Latin, and arithmetic, will be given £20 common  
annuum, and £4 for each scholar. To  
obtain it is desired that no persons will make  
application who are not properly qualified.  
Signed per order,  
**JOHN DUCKETT, Reg.**  
To be sold for ready money or short credit,  
a box of medicines well assorted, each box  
contains fifty-one different articles, their value  
is about fifteen pounds sterling each, first sold in Eng-  
land, they will be sold very cheap, by applying to the  
subscribers at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, Mary-  
land.  
**KNOX & BAILLIE.**  
There is a good deal of Jesuits bark.

March 22, 1774.  
To be sold away from the subscriber on the 11th instant,  
living near Lyon's creek, Calvert county, a ser-  
vant named John Baptist Dilla Franey, born in  
France and of French extraction: he went away with  
Mary Pain, who has with her a young child,  
and is supposed to have gone to some part of Her-  
sey or the river sides, as he professes fine knit-  
ting and can cart and plow. The said Franey is well  
built, about five feet two inches high,  
between a sandy and lightish brown, gray eyes,  
aged, and remarkable for stammering in his  
speech: had on when he went away a lightish coloured  
coat and breeches, of snabrig shirt, old yarn stockings,  
shoes and buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes  
said servant and brings him to the subscriber  
will receive 20 shillings reward if taken in the county,  
or of the county a pistole, paid by the subscriber,  
with reasonable charges; and if in any prison to give  
immediate notice to  
**HENRY CAMDEN.**

March 19, 1774.  
To be sold out of the stable of Joseph Wattion, one  
black bay horse, branded on the shoulder thus V  
the upper lip a very small snip, he is a well put  
together horse, shod before, paces and gallops, trots  
and canter. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so  
that the owner may have him to justice, shall receive  
20 shillings reward, if only the horse, shall receive  
10 shillings satisfaction paid by the living near Elk-  
field church.  
W  
**JOSEPH WATTION.**

**GREEN and SON.**

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1774.

TO THE PRINTERS.

By inserting the following in your paper, you will oblige  
yourself, &c. W. A. D.

TO DR. EPHRAIM HOWARD.

SIR, Baltimore-Town, April 16, 1774.

I flattered myself by my former letter, in answer to  
yours to Dr. Wiefenthal, I had convinced you,  
at least so far as to the original charge in your dis-  
pute; I had reason to suppose, that it would occur  
to you, that when the doctor spoke of bleeding  
having been injurious to Mr. Coale, he meant that de-  
gree, that identical bleeding, which you administered,  
and by which the then forming imposthume was dispersed;  
you confess to have done this intentionally, which  
makes it clear that a lesser quantity taken would not  
have had that effect, and consequently no particular  
fault could have been found with bleeding; of this the  
doctor would have easily convinced you at Mr. Coale's,  
if your warmth had permitted you to make less offen-  
sive questions, and not carried you to greater lengths,  
than what prudence would justify; which by the bye,  
might have served you as a monitor against the same in  
your following epistolary proceedings.

From hence it appears, that the doctor has not given  
up his former opinion in any measure, but only ex-  
plained that which you were pleased to misconstrue; your  
pursuing him, therefore, in a supposed retreat, or as  
you further term it, untenable fortification, will be si-  
milar to Don Quixote's fighting windmills as imaginary  
giants. It would have been necessary for you first to  
agree with the doctor in the identical disorder; and if  
his sentiments then, had been repugnant to solid reason  
and authority, you would at least have had a colour for  
a dispute: but as his opinion concerning the nature of  
Mr. Coale's disorder, is diametrically opposite to yours,  
it would seem ungentle to question his sentiments  
through want of correspondence.

You represent the disorder and its symptoms in the  
highest degree inflammatory; you give us a detail of  
several opinions, that this inflammatory disposition con-  
sists of a gluten or coagulable lymph, forming polypu-  
ses; from which I might presume, that Mr. Coale had  
at first a polypus in his shoulder, and afterwards in his  
knee. Dr. Wiefenthal, on the contrary, deemed his  
juices to be rather in a putrid state; the reasons why,  
and his judgment thereof, are before the public for its  
decision: this was your own proposal originally, not-  
withstanding which you have broke so glaringly through  
it, daring to pass your own judgment; in consequence  
of which, I did not incline to controvert any of your  
arguments, but submitted that talk to the candid  
reader.

Several of the most characteristic symptoms from  
which the doctor concluded Mr. Coale's case to be pu-  
trid, are by you omitted, and others denied to have  
been present, which prove a great deficiency in your  
clinical observations; whether this uncertainty is owing  
to negligence, or other omission, I know not; but be  
it what it may, it is certain a dispute cannot be carried  
on under such circumstances, unless in the manner of  
fooling old women, by what they call sending and  
proving:—you take no notice of a total obstructed per-  
spiration, the patient's skin remaining dry and parched,  
till in the night between the 26th and 27th of May; nay  
this you leave out, and say that he began to sweat on  
the 28th; it is nevertheless a fact, that he had then a  
general perspiration. It is a very material circumstance  
in fevers, to know whether the skin is parched or moist,  
which discovers in you a great inattention:—you deny  
further, Mr. Coale having any cynic spasms, and con-  
vulsive twitchings; and say, that if he had any at all,  
they being from repletion, were all removed with the  
rest of the dangerous symptoms by bleeding; at this  
your assertion, I cannot help being surprized, since the  
continuation of these nervous symptoms occasioned the  
alarm in the family; and inclined them to require the  
assistance of Dr. Wiefenthal. Such are your clinical  
observations.

Whatever appearance the disorder may have had in  
the beginning, it is certain, that under those circum-  
stances, when the doctor saw the patient, it was not in-  
flammatory, but putrid; the doctor esteemed it so and  
told you of it, without your even attempting to con-  
tradict it. I had Mr. Coale had rheumatic pains some  
time before, I will not at all gainsay; and on that ac-  
count that the doctor supposed the pain in the knee at  
its first appearance to be likewise rheumatic, is evident  
by his letter which you have thought proper to publish;  
but he had cause to alter his sentiments when he learnt  
that there was matter forming.

I expressed myself in my former letter, that the fever,  
as far as it depended on the pain, was symptomatic;  
but when the tumour which gave rise to the pain was  
dispersing, and consequently the obstructed acrimony re-  
entering the circulation, and of course occasioning a  
fresh irritation, brought on a fever; the same could  
now no more pass for symptomatic; the existence of  
which I imagine Mr. Coale has found by woeful expe-  
rience; and I presume in this situation, with the above-  
mentioned nervous symptoms, connected with a dry  
parched skin; the vital strength from the foregoing  
debility and bleeding impaired; no man in his senses  
of the least medical knowledge, would have deemed to

be inflammatory; and though it was now with the  
greatest propriety called putrid, it would still be equally  
as absurd to take the word putrid in its worse sense; as  
it must appear when you, in your first letter, confound  
the malignant sore throat with putrid fevers in general?  
when I in my former letter mentioned, that you had  
thought proper to administer the bark largely with  
claret, even before the doctor's second visit; I meant  
nothing more, than that you yourself, by this very ap-  
plication, acknowledged the state to be putrid, and  
only had been pleased to omit it, as not altogether cor-  
responding with your inflammatory notion; and though  
you publish Dr. Wiefenthal's letter with an intention to  
show that he himself had ordered a preparation of the  
bark previous to his coming; I will only remind you,  
that as by the addition of larger quantities thereof,  
we suppose the greater necessity; you thought his dose  
too insignificant, and therefore proposed to Dr. Lue  
larger doses; and this affair as all I wrote.

As it must appear to every one, whether Mr.  
Coale took camphire along with the solution of emetic  
tartar of the doctor's prescription or not, it still made  
one of your principal charges against him, in your first  
letter; I asserted in my answer, that this solution was  
given unconnected with any thing, and this assertion I  
here positively repeat, notwithstanding that you are  
pleased to contradict it. The camphire, sir, is a medi-  
cine the doctor did himself recommend, and would have  
had it administered in any form; but as the same ob-  
jection remained, which was made by you, viz. its in-  
tolerable burning at the stomach; the patient did not  
take any during the time the doctor was there; this  
the persons which at that time administered the medi-  
cine, can affirm: it is therefore certain, that the record  
of your memory is very imperfect, and you speak at  
random. I am sensible a controversy of this kind, must  
be as irksome to the readers, as it is to me to mispend  
my time upon; I therefore ask pardon, for abusing their  
patience, by submitting to their perusal a refutation of  
something in itself so very insignificant.

As Dr. Wiefenthal grounds his opinion chiefly upon  
this, that the tumour on Mr. Coale's shoulder  
was not occasioned merely from an obstruc-  
tion of silynesis of blood, a gluten or coagulable  
lymph; but that it was an imposthume forming, by  
which nature wanted to discharge something noxious;  
whether there is a sufficient presumption for such an  
opinion, the following inquiry will ascertain:—you  
mention in your first letter, that Mr. Coale had the  
measles some small time before his sickness; you tell us  
that they leave the blood disposed to inflammation, and  
quote Sydenham, who recommends bleeding to remove  
the lax, &c. incident thereof: Dr. Wiefenthal like-  
wise takes notice of his having the measles; and asserts  
from experience, as well as authority, that they fre-  
quently leave a great acrimony behind, which often  
falls upon the intestines or lungs, &c. or occasions in-  
terial or external imposthumations: in the first cases,  
where the acrimony in a great measure remains in the  
circulation, it is relieved by bleeding; but when it is  
once deposited in a particular spot, by way of an im-  
posthume, it then becomes separated from the blood,  
and ought to be discharged; since if it is forced back  
into the circulation, having from the stagnation acquir-  
ed an additional sharpness; and becoming to the juices  
(if I may be permitted the expression) more heteroge-  
neous; it endangers the patient to have a fresh abscess  
formed on the internal parts, incomparatively more  
dangerous than what fancy could suggest it to have been  
on the shoulder. If this theory should meet with the  
approbation of the intelligent reader; I shall think my-  
self happy in having set the matter in a clear light, but  
if not, I shall always be open to conviction.

You are pleased to deny the existence of an abscess  
in Mr. Coale, at least not in its full sense, because it  
was not arrived as yet to maturity; this is a shallow  
subterfuge, and I think when you give us Celsius's de-  
scription of an inflammation, and Van Swieten's defini-  
tion of an abscess; you by dividing the first stage of an  
abscess from its completion, and by syllogizing, deliver  
Mr. Coale as quick from his abscess, as by bleedings;  
and thereby become as great a logician, as the grave-  
diggers in Hamlet. We illiterate folks, think that an  
imposthume has in its first stage all the four signs of in-  
flammation; viz. redness, tumour, heat and pain, and  
this we call an imposthume forming; but if this is dis-  
persed either by over bleeding or any other method, so  
that it does not arrive to its complete state of maturity;  
we still keep the former idea thereof, and call it an im-  
posthume dispersed, or which is the same thing, taken  
into the circulation again.

I almost envy your most excellent theoretical talent,  
when you say that you must differ from our opinion,  
concerning the cause of the difficulty of breathing in  
Mr. Coale; which we supposed to be owing to the pain,  
not admitting the patient sufficiently to enlarge the  
breast for a full inflation. You give us a pretty little  
theory thereof, when you say "the immediate cause de-  
pends on the consequences ensuing the pain; the pain  
being a stimulus, exciting a fever: therefore from an  
increased impetus of the circulation, a greater quanti-  
ty of blood was returned in a given time by the yena  
cava, into the right ventricle of the heart, to pass to the  
auricle, to the pulmonary arteries:—how pretty,  
how learnedly this appears! now you spoil all, on falling  
into our opinion, which you differed from; when you

further say, "the lungs could not sufficiently, be ex-  
panded in consequence of the inflammation of the breast,  
&c." but I presume you was fond of displaying a theo-  
retical flourish.

But sir, what shall I say, when you so bluntly charge  
us with asserting a falsehood, in affirming that you de-  
nied any matter being contained in the knee, and at-  
tempt to face it on us, that you knew it was an abscess:  
you intimate by way of alleviation, that affluents ap-  
plications would forward the suppuration, because  
there was so great a relaxation; to this I will say no-  
thing at present, it being too futile: but will only ob-  
serve, that it is at best contrary to your hypothesis of  
inflammation; because a fluctuation of matter was felt  
very early, and consequently wanted nothing but open-  
ing. But suppose for once, you had taken it to be an  
abscess; would mercurial and camphorated applications  
bring it to suppuration; or do you call them affluents?  
was you not told long before it was open?  
that there was a palpable fluctuation? and did you not  
always contend that it contained no matter, but serum;  
or (as your expressions then were) water, contained in  
the cellular membrane? when the knee was at last open-  
ed, some oily globules issued from the wound, along  
with the pus; this denoting to be part of the synovial  
fluid, which made it evident that it came from the very  
articulation; but you say, that the abscess did not form  
in the articulation; it is then certain, it formed in the  
tendinous parts, in a less dangerous place, than within the  
joint: how melancholy then must the reflection be to  
Mr. Coale, to find you asserting that the matter was lodg-  
ed in such a place; that it might at least have given him a  
very good chance of retaining his leg, if it had been let  
out earlier: since it is natural to conclude, that from  
the length of time, during which it was so unnecessarily  
retained; it must have corroded the capsular ligament,  
and so penetrate into the joint.

You too well know there are persons that can make  
all this appear, who perhaps would be sorry to be called  
upon: I myself am sorry, that you have obliged me to  
be thus explicit; and should have been sufficiently sa-  
tisfied, if you had rather brought an excuse of a mis-  
take, under pretence that any body might after having  
once found a serous, or (watery) discharge, be led to  
think the same was so again; but such a piece of integri-  
ty you are a stranger to: I will therefore conclude,  
and bring to your remembrance this latin proverb, Er-  
rae humanum est; nolle corrigi diabolicum.

I am sir,  
Your very humble servant,  
**WILLIAM DASHIELL.**

**HAMBURG, January 21.**

THE last letters from Moscow confirm the revolt  
of the Cossacks of Jaick, who have been joined  
by the people of several districts bordering upon the  
Volga. They have chosen one Pugatcheff for their  
chief, and it is assured that they have defeated the de-  
tachment which Col. Karr sent against them. They  
have killed several Russians in those parts who have  
refused to embrace their party; and it is assured that  
several exiled persons, and prisoners who found means  
to make their escape, have joined them. These advices  
add, that these rebels amount to seven thousand men,  
and their artillery consists of 15 pieces of cannon, and  
half a detachment of 1500 regular troops, who were  
sent to bring them to their duty, have joined them.  
The troops that are now going against them, part of  
which were drawn from the garrison of Peterburgh,  
and commanded by general Biorokoff, will attack them  
on one side, while the line of troops towards Siberia  
surrounds them on the other; by which means it is  
not doubted but they will soon be forced to submit.

**LONDON, January 25.**

We are well assured that lord North has a grant from  
his majesty of the savoy, which will amount upon the  
most moderate computation to 6000l. per ann. It is  
said his lordship has been in possession of this grant ever  
since the passing the marriage act. Lord North will  
soon retire from the post of prime minister, and be suc-  
ceeded by Mr. Jethkinson.

As it is well known that freemen of London were sent  
for from all the dock yards and other parts where the  
ministry had any influence, to vote at the late city elec-  
tion, it is hoped that all friends to the constitution will  
use their utmost endeavours to procure a bill for dis-  
qualifying voters who hold employments under the go-  
vernment; for he is as much bribed, who votes for fear  
of losing a place, as he who votes in hopes of get-  
ting one.

Two persons of distinction are preparing to set off for  
New-England; a sloop of war is fitting out on purpose  
to carry them over.

A certain noble lord has given his opinion in coun-  
cil, that the American tea act ought to be repealed, in  
order to prevent any further disturbances in the co-  
lonies.

Jan. 26. The following shocking affair happened at  
Munich the beginning of this month.—Baron Wal-  
deck was stabbed by his valet de chambre in his bed,  
the murderer was instantly detected, but he begged  
leave of the guard to go with him into his room, as he  
wished to take along with him some papers of conse-  
quence. This was granted, and the guards posted