

WANTED
For King WILLIAM'S School,
PERSON capable of discharging the office of
her, to whom will be given £50 annuo a cur-
er annum, with £2100 to be paid by year
To prevent trouble it is desired that no per-
son make application who is not properly qual-

TANNER,
hands high, imported by
covers this case in
nation money, a mar-
formance in England
fifty pounds, and
his flock is remain-
the money to be
27.

April 22, 1774
out up a young
a runaway who
that he travelled
ginia, and is now
about 14, and
his forehead, had
perceivable brand,
who ordered me to
to be imprisoned,
ade his escape, in-
which the owner
ing charges, mar-
near Elk-Ridge.

JOHN BRYAN
of the, which in his
an Nodding in Vir-
ack; whole oblig-
of 20 pounds, in

April 22, 1774
the subscriber hereof,
dark brown gelding,
part of his off hind
not; branded on the
the owner may have
and paying charges,
STIAN SHUTTER.

ough, April 22, 1774
was his friends in
to sail for England on
requests the favour of
getting their tobacco
t smelt, as he mak-
s down to the ware-
portunity to give them
ny, that they will by
Paruxent, whose say-
y of their most par-
got ready to go in the
t there will be another
y the 20th of June, for
immediate dispatch at

ern shore, who are now
Bacco on board the Ab-
will favour T. Eden and
deats, are requested of
capt. Carmichael, in
ank, capt. Coward, at
their address. Both of
early, the first of them
the Annapolis. Captain
not able to wait on the
re himself, to take their
with their tobacco home
other business, are desired
ames Dickinson, Esq. of
junior, at Kent Island,
his ship at Chester, the
r, and their letters for

is to sail from London by
she may be now hourly

called the Baltimore, is
Eden and company, and
the last of March, for
an goods out in the fall
will be bought on the bed
find their orders being
placard, and delays of
self, are pretty well known
in this province.

side of the bay, whom cir-
portunity of seeing, are de-
for England, with inster
Coolidge, and those bills
have an opportunity of
those gentlemen, in which
for all those who do not give
strary.

Annapolis, April 22, 1774
ND, tailor and habit-maker
deman to Mr. Robert Pink-
method to acquaint the pub-
into the house were se-
lately lived, facing the coffee
gentlemen who may please to favour him with
cution, that he will make it his constant ende-
by punctuality, and a strict attention to business,
erit their lasting approbation.

GREEN and SON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1774.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to insert the following, and you will oblige
ours, &c. E. H.

TO DR. CHARLES WIESENTHAL.

SIR, May 9, 1774.

THE *ipse dixit* of any person, however rea-
sonable it may appear, should not have the
least weight in any science, when repug-
nant to facts, which has been the result of
ages; much less should an opinion unsup-
ported by reason, facts, or analogy.

The great veneration paid to men of reputation,
has been the means of introducing the most gross ab-
surdities into almost every science. The *dogma* of
Artole before the reformation in Germany, was looked
on as *orthodox*; if a dissertation was published, contain-
ing principles contrary to his doctrine, it was immedi-
ately condemned: in such a manner were the minds of
men involved in obscurity, till removed by the immor-
tal *Pascal*. Men of ambitious minds, when set at the
head of any science, whether they arrive there by supe-
rior merit, or by *craft* and *simulation*, on advancing
an opinion, think it incumbent on themselves to sup-
port it, however absurd: they are so elated with vanity,
and prompted by folly, as to think their bare assertion
sufficient to convince; treating the opinion of all au-
thorities with contempt, as being spurious, or the effect
of imagination, and even arrogate to themselves a
knowledge superior to the united observations for
ages.

I think your signing a letter directed to me, point-
ing out the nature of my collateral circumstances, has
rendered you equally contemptible as the signing one
showing the absurdity of my reasoning would have
done; though perhaps you might suggest in the former,
it was not in my power to prove the falsity of your ac-
cusation; whereas in the latter, you well knew the
opinions of every physician, ancient and modern, were
against you.

I understood from you when at Mr. Coale's, on July
the 6th, that your idea in regard to his disorder was,
that it was putrid, as will appear from my first letter
to you: though from your answer it is very clear, that
you had retracted your former notion, and was of an
opinion similar to mine: that is, that his disorder was
inflammatory, but not in so great a degree: words to
this purpose you will find in the third column, in the
fore part of your first letter.

It must be obvious to every reader, that there is such
a confusion of your ideas in regard to his disorder,
that you cannot explain what they are: your journal
says, his disorder was a rheumatic fever, tending to an
abscess. Your letter of the 24th of February says, origi-
nally an abscess was the first of his complaint, which
brought on both pain and fever: in your letter di-
rected to me on the first of June, that the pain of the
knee was a rheumatic symptom: in your last you say,
the inflammation was from a particular deposition of
acrimony, left in the blood by the measles, which being
dispersed by bleeding, brought on a putrid fever.

Every person on perusing your first letter, must
think that we had agreed on Mr. Coale's disorder; you
acknowledged that he laboured under the *rheumatism*,
and that his fever was inflammatory, (but not in so great
a degree) depending on the pain and inflammation; and
in the latter part of your letter, acknowledged in gen-
eral a resolution was the most favourable termination:
also you acknowledged the propriety and necessity of
bleeding of him, and we only disagreed whether he was,
or was not bled too copiously; and to prove bleeding
had not been used sufficiently, I gave you the observa-
tions of Dr. Huxham and Clegborn exact in point; here
you found yourself discomfited, and like unto the *ca-
malon*, changed.

Now sir, it appears to me from your last performance,
that the matter in dispute is, whether Mr. Coale's was,
or was not, originally (at the time of bleeding) a putrid
complaint; also whether the most favourable termina-
tion of an inflammation is by resolution, or apostema-
tion.

In my first letter, I have been explicit on the nature
of inflammatory and putrid fevers, and there pointed
out the pathognomic signs as delivered by the most
experienced physicians; which I refer you to, and
shall now be as concise as possible: The signs from
whence you draw your conclusion of its being putrid,
by no means characterizes a putrid fever: the dryness
of the skin is a common attendant on all species of fe-
vers, so long as a stricture on the superficies remains;
though in putrid complaints, there is often a peculiar
degree of pungency to the touch; a symptom which, I
did not perceive in Mr. Coale; perhaps from your great
delicacy, the ends of your fingers may have been more
irritable, therefore more susceptible of an impression.
Had you read *Van Swieten* on the *convulsio febriis*, you
might discover spasmodic contractions are not in any

* You complain of my omitting to mention his having a
dry skin, also point it out as an inattention:--When I speak
of an obstructed perspiration, I mention it relatively, as a
total one never exists while life remains, any person of sense
from my saying he had no sensible perspiration, till the 28th,
must conclude of course, the skin was not moist.

manner a pathognomic sign of putridity. I will deliv-
er the pathognomic signs of a putrid fever, as mentioned
by *Huxham*, *Van Swieten*, *Pringle*, &c.--- The pulse
in general, quick and small, sometimes slow and soft,
and often very fluctuating; a great prostration of
strength, sighing and sobbing; faintness, and a remark-
able dejection of the spirits. If the pulse is full, it is
sure to sink on using evacuations to any considerable
degree, and every symptom increased thereby; at
some times a dry parched skin, at others profuse sweats
from the first.

I beg you will compare these symptoms with Mr.
Coale's, and reflect on the consequences that immedi-
ately ensued bleeding; the first time the pulse was
raised, the second every threatening symptom removed,
and he remained much better for three days; but on
the 5th day, the pain and inflammation returned with
violence, in consequence of which, the fever: this ac-
cessary seizure was the cause of your being sent for, and
not the continuance of the symptoms, for which the
last bleeding was used:-- You observe in your journal,
that when you was called on the 7th day, the pulse in-
dicated bleeding, and you would have ordered it, if
the tumour had not been subsiding. I shall be glad to
know of you, for what reason would you have ordered
bleeding: when you say from the acrimony being
taken up, a putrid fever was induced: in case you
thought at that time the tumor subsiding had in-
duced a putrid fever, why would you have ordered
bleeding to disperse it?-- can you produce one case, or
the opinion of one physician, that persons labouring
under a fever of the putrid kind, ever had a full and
hard pulse, indicating bleeding seven days from their
attack, and after evacuations had been used with free-
dom:-- On the contrary, is it not an observation made
by every experienced physician, that a full and hard
pulse is the most pathognomic sign of an inflamma-
tory fever, and too great a tension of the arterial
system: or needs there any other argument to prove its
being highly inflammatory, when after evacuations had
been used liberally in the beginning, the pulse to show
too great a tension on the 7th day, and indicate
bleeding. Now sir, you see your journal has furn-
ished me with an observation, that every experienced
physician has declared to be the pathognomic sign of
an inflammatory fever.

I have in my first letter pointed out to you, also have
given the opinion of the first physicians, shewing that
a resolution of an inflammation is the most favourable
termination, and ought to be attempted, especially those
of the breast:-- I shall subjoin a case of col. Charles
Hammond's son, who you also attended. On January
the 3d, 1773, I was called to him, he then laboured
under a pain and inflammation of the shoulder, with a
fever; I bled him, and made use of the antiphlogistic
regimen and medicines, and put a blister on the part;
the pain and inflammation left the shoulder, and a tu-
mour appeared on the fore part of the breast; it ap-
peared to me impracticable to procure a resolution: I
ordered a poultice, it suppurated in a few days and
was opened; the collar-bone became carious:-- on the
13th of April, 1774, (about 15 months after his first
attack) I extracted the collar-bone. It is to be ob-
served, I laid the apotheme open at first the whole length
full three inches.

You observe that a putrid fever was induced from
the acrimony being obstructed, and afterwards re-
entering the circulation:-- The nature of his complaints
plainly contradicts this hypothesis:-- If the inflamma-
tion was in consequence of a deposition of acrimony on
the shoulder and side, forming an abscess, how comes
it to pass, that when the pain and inflammation were
removed by bleeding, that the fever and other symp-
toms immediately subsided:-- in all cases where we are
certain morbid, or acrimonious matter exists, as soon
as it is deposited on any particular part, the fever and
other symptoms vanish; but in case of its being repel-
led, a train of direful symptoms are produced: as is
demonstrated in the plague, small pox, and other erup-
tive disorders; a person the least conversant with the
small pox, must know that when the eruption is com-
pleted, the fever and other symptoms go off; but if
it is repelled by any means, every symptom returns
with more violence. Pray sir, was this the consequence
in Mr. Coale's case? no! as soon as the pain and in-
flammation were removed by bleeding, the fever and
other symptoms subsided, till the accessory seizure on
the 5th day, at which time the fever &c. returned.
Had the fever depended on acrimony in the blood,
would it not have been highest when the tumour was
disperised; and on its being deposited on any particular
part, would not the fever &c. go off, as is the case in
other disorders, depending on morbid matter.

Mr. Coale, for six weeks previous to the fever, had
pains at times in the shoulder; if these pains were ex-
cited from acrimony deposited, what became of the acri-
mony when the pains were absent: if it was taken into
the juices, you say it would become heterogeneous;
but he always found himself the best on the pain
leaving him. He has this winter laboured under pains
of the shoulder, arms, &c. and the strength much im-
paired in those members; several hard swellings on the
muscles appeared. I should think the discharge from
the thigh was sufficient to have carried off all the acri-
mony: in what manner is he now to get clear of it;

to disperse it, you say, will bring on a putrid fever, or
are we to endeavour to procure another apotheme? If
the swellings are cut out, where it seems the acrimony
is centered; perhaps it might escape, as it did when
the leg was taken off:-- This acrimony seems to be a
subtle intelligent being, and it is difficult to lay hold of it.

I mentioned a spontaneous separation of the gluten
being observed in inflammatory disorders, by some of
the greatest physicians; whether it may be an effect, or
a cause, I have not ventured to give my opinion: but
that there are such appearances is certain, and I cannot
think it to be from acrimony. How acrimony can be
let out by bleeding, I cannot conceive, without it col-
lects itself together, and rushes out of the orifice? simi-
lar attempts perhaps may be taken to take away the
matter in the small-pox, measles, &c. arguments of
equal weight might be produced for the one as the
other; though experience contradicts both.

By using the bark and claret at the time I did, was
on account of the great debility; as for increasing the
bark, the quantity mentioned by you, was so insignif-
icant, that he would have been a month taking what
was requisite to be given in 48 hours:-- an apothec-
ary's boy could not have formed a more absurd pre-
scription: granting at the time I used the bark and cla-
ret, that there were signs of putridity, it does not in
the least contradict but what originally at the time of
bleeding his disorder was highly inflammatory: for
when an inflammation is not resolved, putridity
takes place. What is *pus*? but the stagnating fluids be-
coming semi-putrid, destroying the containing solids.
In the last stage of a pleurisy, peripneumony, &c. there
are signs of putridity, and often on dissection, the
parts are found to be mortified. Has Mr. Coale la-
boured under any symptom, but what prevails in an
empyema; such as colligative sweats, diarrhoea, hectic
fever, &c. you I presume, admit an *empyema* to be in
consequence of an inflammation, and a resolution ought
to be attempted by bleeding, &c.

I still deny an abscess existing on Mr. Coale (except
of the knee:) you with great propriety appropriated
to yourself the appellation of *illiterate*, in regard to
the term imposthume or abscess. There are many in-
stances of inflammations, which are not disperised, and
yet not suppurate; without which, you may find by
Barrow's, or *Quincy's lexicon*, the term abscess or im-
posthume, cannot be applied; it must be very ridicu-
lous for a physician to say an abscess mortified or indur-
ated, without ever matter being formed; for it is cer-
tain an imposthume never takes place, till the obstructed
fluid is suppurated.

I thought it requisite to point out how a difficulty of
breathing might exist, without breathing with the
knee; and shew that the pain of the breast was not the
immediate cause; there are instances of the breast being
so formed, as to admit no dilatation; the person being
at rest, had no difficulty in breathing; how does a diffi-
culty in breathing come on from running and other
exercise, and in fevers without pain, except from an
increased impetus of the circulation?

I have not denied but what I said there was no matter;
I denied there being matter, as not being the con-
sistence of *pus*: what I expected to see, was an ichorous
humour; as is frequently discharged from abscess, when
the bones are carious:-- I shall be glad you will point
out in what place I said the abscess did not form in the
articulation: is it, that you cannot understand, or have
you an aversion to speak the truth? look into my last
letter to you, and see if I have not given it as my opi-
nion; that the seat of inflammation was in the tendi-
nous parts of the muscles: membranes surrounding the
joint, and capsular ligament; and that the abscess must
form where the seat of inflammation was: your repeat-
ingly misrepresenting my words, betrays great inatten-
tion, or something worse.

Your saying I was told of there being an abscess
formed for a considerable time, previous to opening it is
false: it was mentioned to me some few days before,
and I on examining would have opened it; but Mr.
Coale would not permit it. I was always very desirous
of letting out any stagnating fluid, and had a suspicion
that an abscess would form and produce a carious bone;
therefore used every method to prevent it: as you was
so well convinced of the dangerous consequences of the
opening being delayed, why did you give it as your
opinion, when you was there last, that it might be de-
ferred three days longer? I am surprized, that a person
of Dr. Wiesenenthal's benevolent disposition, who so af-
fectingly sympathizes for the sufferings of his fellow
creatures, should be so negligent of his duty, as not to
disapprove of a method, which he well knew must
be of such fatal consequences to Mr. Coale; as the
using resolving medicines, such as camph. &c. or
what is worse, recommend rubbing with laudanum,
equally prejudicial by its preventing an apotheme
forming.

You seem desirous to convince the reader, that you
recommended the emetic tartar and camphire, as me-
dicines not being used; did you advise a medicine not
used, previous or disapproved of any; if not, no person
of sense can think any alteration was made?

You have been so conscious of the futility of your
reasoning, that you have been ashamed to sign your
name; therefore have rendered your pupil ridiculous,
by his suffering himself to be made a dupe to your ar-