

tifice.--- To remove your accusation in regard to Mrs. Cromwel I here subjoin Mrs. Rumney's certificate. ---

I hereby certify, that Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwel, desired me to acquaint Dr. Ephraim Howard with her complaints; and request the doctor to visit her: I accordingly acquainted him; witness my hand, this 13th day of April, 1774.

RUTH RUMNEY.

Previous to this information of Mrs. Rumney's, Mr. John Cromwel at Elk-Ridge landing, after relating Mrs. Cromwel's situation, offered me 50 guineas to cure her. It would have been candid in you to have related in what manner I conducted myself, when I visited her; and your behaviour.--- I enquired who was her attending physician, she informed me you was: I then observed it was not possible for me to form so good a judgment, without being acquainted with the manner of treatment; and desired a consultation. A day was appointed, and she said you was informed; I visited her accordingly.--- The wind blew hard, which she imagined might obstruct you from crossing the ferry;--- the second day was appointed, and I called on her; she then informed me she had seen you, and that it was your opinion, Dr. Howard could not be of any service; you when young, thought you could cure many disorders, which experience has now convinced you, that you could not:--- yet you talk of a behaviour, ill becoming a man of good breeding; but this piece of insolence, is consistent with your conduct in general. I never mentioned a word to you at Mr. Coale's, in regard to Francis Simpson;--- perhaps your conscience might have told you, that your behaviour was inconsistent with the character of a physician; by giving an opinion to the family, contrary to the attending physician, when he was not present; well knowing what his sentiments were previous, though each sign from whence you drew your conclusion, might have happened without both bones being broke. In August the 6, 1772, I assisted Dr. you to amputate the leg, and part of the thigh, of a negro of Mr. Hammond's; I requested the doctor to lay the leg bones bare, and saw the ~~bone~~ in an oblique direction; he did it, and measured previously the exact length of the leg; he then parted the bone, measured it, and found the leg near an inch shorter: this was done in the presence of several gentlemen;--- as for the oval form being altered was,--- the under part being puffed, prevented its falling in proportion to its sides: my publishing your letter was to prove you had asserted a fact, in saving I had made use of the bark and claret in various forms, before your second visit: as for invalidating your journal, had no intent; looking on it to be a matter merely calculated to serve your present purpose, as most persons I believe do. You in your first letter, denied you ever said bleeding of Mr. Coale was improper; in answer thereto, I told you what really did pass: you seem now to be silent on that head; I have since seen Mrs. Ridgely, she declares what I inserted, to be the substance of what you said; and that she always understood by you, bleeding was improper: in justice to yourself, it is incumbent on you to clear it up.

You have made use of every mean and dirty art, that malice could dictate, or villainy suggest, to exaltate yourself; though every expedient has failed you. A version once proved to be void of veracity, is shown to be destitute of one of the greatest social virtues;--- and when habit has rendered him so callous, as publicly to assert that to be a fact, which on reflection, he must know can be proved to be false, there is no circumscribing the bounds of his villainy: from hence the reader may discover from what source, so great a diversity in representing the nature of our dispute arose.

I find it very disagreeable, disputing with a person so ignorant of his profession, as not to understand the common term *abscess*; and whose ideas are so fluctuating, as to have given three opposite opinions, relative to the same disorder, in as many months. I therefore advise you, previous to entering into a physical controversy again, to go to some school of physic, and learn the rudiments of your profession; by which you will be enabled to make a judicious application of such observations, which a course of practice may have afforded you.

I am
Your humble servant,
EPHRAIM HOWARD.

N. B. If you had any desire that the reader should attribute those excellent performances, to be the effect of your pupil's fertile imagination; it would have been prudent in you to have left out the words, our---we---and us.
E. H.

WARSAW, January 19.

A Duel was fought near this place, last week, between major Wilde and captain Muller, two Russian officers, who, though great friends before, quarrelled on the road as they were bringing dispatches from the Russian army in Moldavia. They, however, agreed to deliver their dispatches previous to their encounter; after which, they, with their seconds, proceeded to the chosen spot, when the major desired the captain to fire first, which he did, and wounded his adversary. The major then fired his in the air, and said to the captain, "You have fired; it is I that gave the offence, for which I sincerely ask your pardon. Are you content with this request? if not, you have your choice; we have still each a pistol, and our swords." The seconds, touched with the candour and openness of major Wilde, desired it might end where it was, and they were immediately reconciled to each other.

ROME, Feb. 5. Mr. Hamilton has discovered in the territory of Civita Lavinia, a subterraneous chamber, walled, which has been opened, and eleven antique statues found in it, which are pretty remarkable, and almost all entire.

WARSAW, Feb. 5. It is pretended that the disorders which have happened in the government of Cosenburg, have been excited by some secret enemies of Russia, and that Puzoschew, the chief of the mutineers, is assured of a retreat, if he should fail of success.

HAGUE, Feb. 18. Letters from Venice advise, that the republic of that name has concluded an alliance with the court of Petersburg, by which she engages to join the Russian fleet with nineteen men of war of the line, besides frigates, bomb vessels, &c.--- flattering herself that by this means she may recover the Morea, and other possessions in the Archipelago, which the Turks have taken from her. If this news proves true, it is probable the porte may suffer some great losses in the Levant.

L O N D O N, February 2.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, January 1.

"We have the pleasure to inform you, that the communication with Barbary, which has been a long time cut off, is now opened again, and we have received some large supplies of fresh provisions, which have been much wanted. The corsairs, that have been so very numerous in the Mediterranean, have suddenly withdrawn to their respective ports, in consequence of some Neapolitan and Sicilian ship of war fitted out against them, who have treated several of them very roughly. The garrison is in good health."

Feb. 4. Last Saturday a young woman with a child in her arms, and big with another, applied to alderman Wilkes, who sat at the Mansion house for the lord mayor, for a pass to the parish to which she belonged, saying that she was married to a black, who was a slave to a merchant in Lothbury, but that having no wages he was not able to support her. The alderman granted a warrant to bring her husband before the lord mayor; accordingly he was yesterday brought before his lordship, when the poor fellow declared that he was born in Guadalupe, of negro parents; that he had served his master in England fourteen years, but was never allowed any wages; that when his wife lay in he applied to his master for a little money for her support, but without success; and in the course of his examination he expressed such tender feelings for the distress of his wife and child, that it drew compassion from all present. Upon which his lordship discharged him from his master, telling him that he was not a slave, according to the laws of this free country; and that if he should be molested in getting bread for himself and family, to apply to him, and he would see justice done. His lordship then gave him a guinea, and the gentlemen present subscribed another towards his support, till he could get employ; and recommended him to an attorney in the mayor's court, to bring an action against the master for the recovery of his wages for the fourteen years he had served him in England.

On Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, a hackney coachman, supposed to be in liquor, drove his coach down the stairs at Iron gate into the flames, whereby himself and horses were drowned. The watchmen there could have saved the man, but he would not be taken from the box without they could save his horses.

On Tuesday complaint was made to the house of a letter, published in two of the daily papers, signed *a South Briton*; which was voted a scandalous, false, and seditious libel, tending to alienate the affections of his majesty's subjects. Ordered, that the attorney general do prosecute the publishers.

Feb. 12. The following is sent us as a fact: a real friend of lord North's one day last week said to his lordship, "My lord, the court and the city being at variance, is like "a kingdom divided against itself." Let me advise you to spare no pains in endeavouring to unite yourself with the citizens, and that too this winter; delays are dangerous. I see you have got Stow's survey of London; let me read you a line or two." Then opening the book he read the following passage "wealth, the sinews of war, she (the city of London) abounds in more than any city. Men she can never want, or horses, there being more than 20,000 fit for military service in the town; magazines of artillery, small arms and ammunition for an army of 100,000 men, and always in readiness; and there are 100,000 able bodied men fit to bear arms in the city; these being but a tenth part of the inhabitants." "Never think then, added the friend, that the friendship of such a city as this is not worth preserving." His lordship then thanked him, and said he would lay a reconcilable train the next morning as soon as he was up. If this be true, we may hope to see better times very soon.

The following is the PROTEST of the MINORITY LORDS in IRELAND, against the STAMP ACT lately passed there.

Die Jovis 17^o. die Januarii, 1774.

Hodie 3d vice leza est billa, entitled, an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper.

The question, whether this bill shall pass. It was resolved in the affirmative.

Disfident.

1st, BECAUSE we consider this tax as peculiarly burthensome, in the present declining situation of this country, since no material indulgence has been granted, nor no constitutional or commercial restraint has been removed in this oppressed country, to enable us to bear this additional incumbrance; and because it does not appear to us, that there was any peculiar demand for it at present, which we may reasonably infer from the act itself, as there is no clause to appropriate the produce of this tax to a particular purpose.

2dly, Because we have reason to believe, that an assurance had been given to the other house of parliament, from administration, that the commissioners of accounts should be employed as commissioners of stamps, which was intended as an inducement to their acquiescence in this measure: whereas the words of the act elude, if not totally counteract this promise, since the commissioners of stamps are obliged to account annually before the commissioners of imprest accounts; and because the lord lieutenant is enabled to appoint officers without limitation in number, or expence, or any qualification whatsoever. And further, there is no disabling clause similar to that by which the officers of all duties created since 1692, are inadmissible in the

house of commons of England, which must evidently increase the number of placemen, and the influence of the crown in parliament.

3dly, Because it seems to us unconstitutional to vest the power in his majesty's representative, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, of ascertaining annually, by proclamation, the price of paper and other materials, which shall be issued from the stamp-office, since a corrupt viceroy may hereafter set his own price upon them without controul, which would not be the case if it were vested in the commissioners of the revenue, or other officers under the controul of parliament, in the manner as this power is vested in England in the lords of the treasury.

4thly, Because we conceive that this act, so far as it relates to the stamping of news-papers and of pamphlets, evidently tends to invade, and to abridge the liberty of the press, that great and necessary outwork and barrier of our constitutional rights, which we ought ever to maintain against all invasion with the most cautious attention, as upon its security most ultimately depends the very existence of our excellent constitution. And because farther, the tax upon pamphlets was not a part of the first stamp act in England, the 5th of W. and M. chap. 21st. but commenced by the 10 of Ann. chap. 19. in the latter end of the queen's days, a period from whence we should be sorry to derive a precedent.

5thly, Because if the licentiousness of the press be an object of complaint, it should be restrained by a manly mode of legislation, strengthening the criminal justice of this country, and not by making the crown countenance it to a certain degree, by considering it as the subject of revenue.

6thly, Because finally we must consider this as a tax upon the justice, the property, and the commerce of this country, as a fund for pensions, and a provision for that system of venality improved by a late viceroy, and the necessary sequel of a plan which we must ever consider with the utmost detestation.

LEINSTER,
CARYSFORT,
IRNHAM,
MOUNTMORRES,
MOLESWORTH,
CHARLEMONT,
MOIRA.

We dissent for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th, reasons.

Feb. 17. A correspondent observes, that he never had a perfect idea of a star chamber proceeding till the 12th of last month at the hearing of a certain American petition. It was then that shameful scene was represented to him, in which a brutal crown lawyer was encouraged to abuse with the utmost rancour and malignity the amiable and illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh.

Feb. 28. Dr. Franklin, we hear, has since his fract with the ministry, voluntarily resigned his American agency: nobly disdaining to receive the wages of his constituents, a day longer than he found himself in a capacity to do them any essential service.

Howard, Esq; was on Wednesday last appointed one of the surveyors general of the customs in the room of John Temple, Esq;

March 1. Mr. Temple, who fought a duel some time ago with Mr. Whately, is dismissed, by command of his majesty, from the employment which he held in America.

March 2. The Industry, Nicolls, from London to Virginia, is ashore on the island of Sheepy, and full of water.

The present grand seignior, it is said, proposes to submit the differences between the Porte and Russia to the mediation of Great-Britain.

March 3. This day the house of commons resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of an act made in the 23d year of the late king, intitled, an act for extending and improving the trade to Africa; and to take into consideration an account of the names of all the freemen of the company of merchants trading to Africa, who have been admitted to their freedom within the city of London, with their respective addition and places of abode, and the times of the admission of such of them as have been admitted since the 11th of Jan. 1760.

Col. Barre's picture of the usual method of voting for election trials, is at once ludicrous and melancholy. To see men pouring in just at the nick of time, like so many hired slaves, to earn their daily bread, some staggering from drunkenness, others running from their lurking holes, and all, at least the most part of them, ignorant of the merits of the cause upon which they decide, must give us a sad prospect of our condition, when we consider by what Hottentots we have been, and may be again represented.

Col. Jenning's motive relative to American affairs is postponed till to-morrow.

The ship Buchanan, of Greenock, Capt. James Moody, from New-York to Bourdeaux, laden with 2500 barrels of flour, was lost on the 22d of January near Bourdeaux; the whole crew perished, 1800 barrels of the flour were saved.

Several farmers and artificers from the north riding of Yorkshire, and the south part of the county of Durham are preparing to embark for North-America.

March 4. By the last Holland mail advice was received of a dreadful fire at Geneva, by which the great church, with many other public and private buildings, have been destroyed.

March 5. The following is his majesty's answer which lord Hinchinbroke reported to the house of commons to their congratulatory address on the birth of the prince:

"His majesty returns thanks to the house of commons for this instance of their affectionate attachment to him and his family."

Yesterday the lord mayor, attended by the city marshal and other officers, proceeded from Guildhall, accompanied by aldermen Crosby, Eldaile, Hopkins, Thomas, Plomer, Rawlinson, Peckham, and joined at Charing-Cross by alderman Plume, with the two sheriffs, to St. James's, to present the following congratulatory address to his majesty on the safe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince. The recorder not being able to attend, the common serjeant read and presented the said address to his majesty.