

SC # New Ep. 2

SALEM GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1783.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL HALL, NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE.

CASERTA (Naples) March 11.
 THE accounts from Calabria and Messina continue to give great alarm here. On the 6th instant another violent earthquake destroyed the few houses that had been left standing at Messina, and obliged the troops to quit the citadel, and to encamp. Part of the citadel in the island of Lipari was destroyed by the same shock. The number of towns and villages in Calabria, that have already been either totally or in great part destroyed, is really prodigious. Amongst the principal ones are Francavilla, Briatico, Monteleone, Vallelonga, Franca, Mileto, Soriano, Rossano, Anioia, Gioia, Cinquefronde, Drofi, Polistino, St. Martino, Terranova, Palma Seminara, Oppido, Bagnara, Sinopoli, St. Euphemia, Scilla, Reggio, Bova, Messina, Ardore, Girace, Croteria, and Castel-vetere.—The earthquake does not appear to have affected the country above the neck of land that lies between the Gulphs of St. Euphemia and Squillace; but to have ranged over the whole of what is commonly called the Toe of Italy, affecting the nearest corner of Sicily, and the Lipari islands.

Exact returns of the mortality have not yet been received here; but, from private calculations which are circulated at Naples, it is feared, it will amount to upwards of twenty-six thousand. Measures are taken to procure more authentic accounts of this dreadful calamity.

LONDON, March 10.
 The Chancellor of the Exchequer is determined, let who may be in or out of Administration, to follow up his inquisition, until it tortures the defaulting criminals into an acknowledgment of the FIFTY MILLIONS that are found to be peculated.

Whilst most of the great world are quarrelling about politics, Lord Moleworth is studying the art of charioting, which he intends to bring back to that perfection in which it was at the time of Augustus Cæsar.

Sir Jacky Jehu has six mules now in training, which he intends to run in his phaeton next summer. This partiality for the relations of an ass is commendable in one whose intellects are so nearly allied to that brute.

The Americans are said to have had it in contemplation to have a book composed, containing a distinct and separate history of the sufferings their people had endured; which book was to have been of use in the instruction of their children, to inspire them with a lasting sense of the calamities their forefathers had experienced. Such an institution would have continued for ages, and might for ever have prevented a coalition of interests, and the recovery of a real and durable affection. But since the cessation of hostilities, and the acknowledgment of the independency of the United States, the design has been totally laid aside.

March 18. A letter from Paris says, a pressing invitation has been sent by the King and Queen of France to General Washington, to come for some months, at least, at Versailles, and, in person, receive the investiture of the honours that await him. A line of battle ship is ordered from Martinico to Philadelphia to take the General on board, if he accedes to the wishes of their Majesties.

A letter from Liverpool, dated March 13, after mentioning the loss of the Count Belgiofo East-Indiaman, off Dublin bay, adds, "It is feared all on board perished, (147 persons). She was one of the richest ships that ever sailed from this port, not less in value than 130,000l. She had 100,000 dollars on board, besides a great value in ginseng, bale goods, and 300 tons of lead; and it is imagined that such part of the cargo as will not float, is in too deep water ever to be got up."

Yesterday an express arrived at the secretary of state's office, giving an account of the people of Staffordshire having rose in large bodies near Newcastle; they were upwards of 3000. The Militia of the county had been employed, but threw down their arms: the principal inhabitants had formed themselves into committees, but hitherto had not been able to disperse them, their numbers increasing every day, on account of the high prices of the necessary articles of life.

March 28. On Saturday last one James Wilson, a seaman, lately belonging to the Ville de Paris, was examined at Sir Thomas Pye's office at Port-

mouth. He declared he was on board her at the time she foundered. His relation is, that he clung to a piece of wreck, when the ship was going to pieces, and that after being several hours upon it, during the greatest part of which time he was insensible, he was taken up by a Danish merchant ship, bound from St. Thomas's to Ostend, the master of which told him he saw the Ville de Paris go down, he himself being so much overcome with terror, as not to recollect the circumstance; but is certain he saw the Glorieux found the day preceding the fate of the Ville de Paris. He reports, he was so infirm, after he was taken up, as to be incapable of moving; and that on the Dane putting into Havre de Grace, he was sent on shore to the hospital, where he was very humanely treated, and examined by the Commandant and Major of the Police, who sent his relation to the French King. After his recovery he had a passage provided for him to England, in a Russian ship, which is now at Spithead, the master of which confirms such part of his conduct as he could have been a witness to.

April 9. It is with great concern we inform the public, that the recent dispatches from Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, are of a very unfavourable nature, his Lordship informing the Directors of the East-India Company, that M. Suffrein's squadron being in possession of the coast, Hyder Ali was making rapid advances for the investiture of the garrison; in addition to which, the calamity of a general famine in that quarter was daily expected: that General Sir Eyre Coote had unfortunately been thrown from his horse, at the head of the Company's troops, by which he received such violent bruises, as to incapacitate him, for the present, for public service; in consequence of which, the chief command will devolve on Brigadier-General Stuart, who signalized himself so remarkably in the affair of the late Lord Pigot.

The famine in Madras is so great, that it is common for 500 to die in a day, and this circumstance, owing to the late news, make gentlemen imagine that Madras is in the hands of the enemy; for if Suffrein blocked up the port, it must have been impossible for them to hold out six weeks.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Yesterday, about eleven, Mr. Fox came to the Hustings, accompanied by Lord Surry, Mr. Byng, Dr. Jebb, Messrs. Sheridan, Saybridge, Howse, and some other Gentlemen, the procession being preceded by two men carrying a blue silk banner ringed with gold, and with an inscription, in gold letters, of "THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE," and two men carrying each a blue flag ornamented with gold, on which were the words "FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE."

Mr. Fox had no sooner ascended the Hustings than a most violent clamour ensued,—hissings, hootings, cat calls, whistling, &c.—To give an idea upon paper, of this strange complication of villainous sounds, is not possible, nor could the utmost art and ingenuity of man contrive instruments by which such violence and extravagancy of discord could be expressed.

Mr. Fox coming forward, the undefinable noise became more outrageous, if possible, than that with which he was saluted at first, and the more urgent he was to be heard, the more violent was the opposition. The Candidate retired, and several other Gentlemen solicited attention, but with no better success than before. Mr. Fox again addressed himself to the Electors, when hundreds of Stentorian voices exclaimed, "Off, off; no Fox; no North; no turnout; turn down that Fox to be hunted by the people." The little that could be collected of what the new Secretary said, went to justify his coalition with Lord North, and regulate his public conduct by those independent principles, which, on former occasions, had procured him the honour of the suffrages of the Electors of Westminster, whose interests, he said, next to those of the community at large, it would be always the first wish of his heart to promote. No other Candidate being proposed, Mr. Fox was declared duly elected, and after bowing, he retired, amidst every possible expression of disapprobation, and presently afterwards he was chaired, and carried to Wood's Hotel, where he dined with a numerous company of his friends.

In justice to the Electors of Westminster, it

should be observed, that the rude & grossly affronting treatment of Mr. Fox, did not proceed from them, but an amazing crowd of people of the lowest classes of society.

St. James's, March 21.

This day the following Address was presented to the King, and read by Mr. David Barclay; accompanied by Mr. Jacob Hagen, Mr. Thomas Corbyn, Mr. John Elliot, Mr. Daniel Mildred, Mr. John Wright, Thomas Knowles, M. D. and J. Coakley Lettson, M. D. being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bed-chamber in waiting: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To GEORGE the Third, King of Great Britain and the Dominions thereunto belonging: The Address of the People called Quakers.

May it please the King!

THE peaceable principles of christianity, which tend to promote the temporal and eternal happiness of all mankind, render the event of peace peculiarly grateful to us, thy faithful subjects, the people called Quakers; and we rejoice, that, as the father of thy people, thy mind is relieved from the painful anxiety that must have accompanied their destruction or distress; for when we reflect on the dreadful calamities, and the great effusion of human blood, which ever attend the prosecution of war, we deeply lament, that any of the professors of the Christian religion should continue a practice so inconsistent with the doctrines of Christ, the Prince of Peace. We trust, however, that in the appointment of divine wisdom, the time will come, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. And it is the fervent wish of our hearts, that a zeal for the discouragement of vice, immorality, and dissipation, and for the promotion of righteousness, which exalteth a nation, may spread and increase among the inhabitants of thy dominions.

Impressed with a thankful sense of the religious privileges which we enjoy under thy government, and attached as we sincerely are in duty and affection to thy person and family, it is our earnest prayer, that the arm of Almighty Power may establish thy Throne in righteousness and peace.

Signed on behalf of the said People, London, the nineteenth day of the third month, 1783, by a Committee of 78 persons.

To which his Majesty was pleased to give the following Answer:

"I always receive with pleasure your assurances of duty and affection to my person and family, and do so particularly upon the event of peace. You may be assured of my constant protection, and your uniform attachment to my government, and peaceable disposition and conduct, are highly acceptable to me."

DUBLIN, March 28.

Extract of a letter from Cloonane, near Castlebar, dated March 21.

"As I always wished to inform you of what passes in this part of the country, I now send you an account of a riot which happened in Castlebar on Monday last, occasioned by a number of the dragoons quartered here, who dressed two of their companions in a ridiculous manner, in ridicule of St. Patrick, and his wife Sheila, as they called her, with caddows, and potatoes, in imitation of beads, about their necks, &c. between whom the most indecent actions were performed opposite the doors of the Roman Catholic inhabitants. The Mayor requested they would disperse or go home, but they spurned at his advice, and set him and the Volunteers of the kingdom at defiance; for they not only paraded in the same licentious manner, but cut and abused every person they met with: the Mayor at last, irritated by their wantonness and cruelty, sent for a party of Volunteers, who drove them to their barracks, where they broke open a military chest, provided themselves with 60 rounds of ball cartridge, and sallied out, declaring they would annihilate all the Volunteers they could find; the latter, however, under the command of Capt. M'Donnell, attacked this furious banditti, killed four of them on the spot, wounded seven, took 14 prisoners, and pursued the rest to their quarters, where they remained when this letter was sent off.

CKJ

The second part of Dr. WATERHOUSE's paper.

ON THE MEASLES.

Man, who is the servant and interpreter of nature, can see and understand no farther than he has, either in operation or in contemplation, observed of the method and order of nature.
Lord Bacon.

THE Measles come on with a chilliness, shivering, an inequality of heat, and on the second day a thickness, loss of appetite, a white but moist tongue, and thirst, accompanied with a heaviness of the head, heat and swelling of the eyelids, drowsiness, and a flow of humours, from the eyes and nose.—The patient sneezes, complains of a soreness of the throat, and most commonly a slight inflammation and excoriation of the upper lip—sometimes a deafness, always a cough—he vomits, and the eruption appears.

Their symptoms generally go on increasing until the fourth day, when, most commonly, little red spots, like flea-bites, appear in the face, which, increasing in number and size, run together, having the appearance of large red spots. The incipient eruption may be felt with the finger, like a very small spot under the skin, although they cannot be so distinctly seen.—After the face, they appear on the breast, belly, thighs and legs; but here they seldom rise perceptibly above the skin.

At the eruption, the vomiting ceases; but the cough and heat are as violent as ever, attended generally with a soreness under the sternum, and difficulty of breathing: neither does the defluxion of tears, tenderness of the eyes, and stupor abate, as almost always happens in the small-pox.

About the sixth day the eruptions begin to dry on the face, and the skin to peel.—The next day, or the day after, on the rest of the body; and by the ninth, they disappear entirely.—And this is the order and space of time in which the Measles naturally and most commonly cure themselves.

And thus they appear at this time in Boston.

We need be little anxious, did the Measles invariably observe this course, and such a termination: but, taught by experience, we know, that in different seasons, and at different places in the same season, they are of very different and dissimilar natures. Hence our solicitude for an accurate history of them for a series of years, in hopes of being one day able to foretell what face they will put on.

In 1749 a very malignant sort of measles appeared in England, of which vast numbers died. In 1763 they appeared again of a bad kind, though somewhat less fatal than in 1749. In 1768 they made their appearance again in London, but mild in their symptoms, and less dangerous in the event than in 1763; for then one died in ten; whereas, in 1768, only one died in twenty-three: and although the season of the year appears by the register almost exactly the same, yet the convalescents recovered much faster.—I forbear mentioning the great mortality in the Measles of 1672, recorded by MORTON, as I have sufficient reasons for disbelieving it.

The longer the Measles are in a town, the worse they are. In the worse kind, and generally after they have been a considerable time in a place, it not unfrequently happens, even after the febrile heat is over, and the eruption vanished, that the watery eyes are turned to a grievous soreness, the cough, oppression, soreness, and difficulty of breathing remain equally severe, attended with anxiety, restlessness, with little or no expectation, excepting a thin watery mucus. In short, it is no longer Measles, but Peripneumony: there soon follows a quick and irregular pulse, attended with extreme debility, especially if at this period the patient is teased with a diarrhoea.

This was the case in London, in 1763, when many died, some even a month after their first attack; of these, some sunk under laborious respirations—some a dysenteric purging—others died spangled in different parts of their body—a few had corroding ulcers in their mouths and cheeks. In this species of the Measles, many grown people were attacked with it; and it was observed both in old and young, that the eruptions appeared first on the trunk of the body. SYDENHAM made the same observation above a hundred years ago. Something similar happened, I am told, in New-England, about five and twenty years since.

Two questions of considerable importance remain yet undecided among some Physicians:—1st. Can the Measles be communicated and rendered milder by inoculation, as in the Small-Pox?—And 2dly. Ought we not always to purge the patient, in order to expel the morbid matter, the supposed cause of the mischievous symptoms that follow? I shall speak of them in order.

Analogy, though so often the resource of Physicians, is in general fallacious: and perhaps the analogy between the Small-Pox and the Measles is not so great as is generally imagined.—Many circumstances in the history of these disorders might have led to this opinion.—They are both new diseases, and, as far as we can discover, arose about the same

time in Egypt, and were looked upon by their first describers, the Arabians, so near akin, that they generally treated them together, as if the greater contained the less. Both diseases seem for a considerable time to have followed Mahomet's conquests; for they appeared at the same time not only in Egypt, but in Syria, Palestine and Persia, and a little while after along the Asiatic Coast, through Lycia and Cilicia, and then into the maritime parts of Africa, and across the Mediterranean, even into Spain. We afterwards indeed find them in France, Germany and England; and at length the Small-Pox, and if I mistake not, the Measles too, crossed the Atlantic into South-America.

It was therefore reasonable to suppose that these diseases, which arose and spread together, were similar in their causes and natures; yet, as was said before, we doubt the analogy so insisted on by some;—observations will soon ascertain it.

This is the era of experiment, and this the country in which men are no longer content with being taught, as formerly, by *Ediā*, as it were, where authority goes for truth, not truth for authority.

Let us therefore inquire whether the *influenza*, or epidemic catarrh, is not nearer akin to the Measles than any other diseases? And this, not for any theoretical distinction, but for a very important guide in practice.

The *influenza* is, like the Measles, contagious, and is an inflammation of, and greater secretions from, the mucous membrane of the nose, eyes, throat and lungs. Like the Measles too, it causes a secretion of a thin mucous, and inflammation of the upper lip, with a degree of languor, stupor and deafness. In the lungs it produces a tightness, with a difficulty of breathing, a violent cough, inducing a soreness and pain under the sternum; there is a nausea, and frequently a diarrhoea. In both cases the skin is seldom remarkably hot or dry, the pulse often full, quick and harder than one would expect from such a temperature of the skin. To which I may add, that the consequences following both diseases are so similar, that in London they are treated exactly alike. Now I question whether any one would expose a patient to the cold in the *influenza*, as has been done in the Measles, from its supposed analogy to the Small-Pox; for if the mucous membrane of the lungs is inflamed in both cases, neither reason nor experience can justify exposure to extraordinary cold. I have seen several attempts to communicate the Measles by inoculation, in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, by Dr. HOME; and have attended it more than once in this town, within this fortnight, but with so little success, that I begin to doubt whether it is possible to communicate the Measles by incision. Where then is the striking similarity between this disease and the Small-Pox?

In regard to the second question, I have only to observe, that as in matters of this nature I had much rather repeat the sentiments of eminent and experienced Physicians, than advance my own, I shall relate what Dr. FOTHERGILL has repeatedly said to me on this subject, namely, "That if he knew any one truth in medicine, it was this, that the indiscriminate use of drastic purges after the measles, was highly pernicious, and destroyed thousands, and that nothing required more judgment and caution"—and it was unusual for him to speak very positive, even in a profession of which he was so great a master.

The observations upon the present epidemic will go a great way towards ascertaining these important points; and when we are possessed of a greater number of facts, we may be allowed to reason a little more upon them. In hopes of inducing some of the more learned and sagacious of my brethren to investigate these matters, with a view of even foretelling the nature of an epidemic at its rise, I shall close with the sentiments of the great Lord Bacon, on a subject not very dissimilar to this paper.—"Lastly (says he) although a much weaker and fainter breeze of hope should breathe from the new continent, yet we must absolutely determine for the business of experiment; unless we had rather be quite abject and desponding: for it is not equally dangerous to refuse trying, and not to succeed; because trial has a chance of procuring great advantage; and failure, the chance of but a small loss of labour. To sum up all—it appears to me, both from what has been said, and what remains unsaid, that there is hope sufficient not only for a man of courage to try, but also for a prudent and sober man to believe."

STRAYED, or STOLEN, last Saturday night, from the pasture of the late Mr. William Oliver, in Chelsea, a dark bay HORSE, with a dark mane and tail, is branded on one of his thighs, and is a low, stocky creature. Whoever shall return him to *Jobua Convers*, of Salem, shall have HALF a GUINEA reward, and all necessary charges paid.
Salem, June 12, 1783.

Mr. READ

PRESENTS his Compliments to the young LADIES of SALEM, and requests leave to inform them he has opened a SCHOOL, near the Town-House; where his assiduous attention will not be wanting to teach those, who please to favor him with their company, Reading with propriety, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, Composition, Geography, &c.
Salem, June 11, 1783.

THE Collector of Excise for the county of Essex gives notice, that he shall attend, by himself or deputies, in the several towns in said county, to collect the duty on carriages, as follows, viz. At his office in Salem, from the date hereof to the 20th instant, Lord's-day excepted—At the house of Mr. Joshua Prentiss in Marblehead, from the 16th to the 20th instant—On the 16th, at Mr. Joseph Flint's in Danvers, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and at Mr. Gideon Putnam's in said town, from 2 to 6, P. M.—On the 17th, at Mr. Nathaniel Estes's in Middleton, from 9 to 12, A. M. and at Mr. Daniel Clark's in Topsfield, from 3 to 6, P. M.—On the 18th, at Major Perley's in Boxford, from 9 to 12, A. M. and at Mr. Bragg's in Andover, from 3 to 6, P. M.—On the 19th, at Mr. John Maltson's in Methuen, from 9 to 11, A. M.—At the house of Mr. Phineas Carlton in Haverhill, from the 12th to the 20th instant, Lord's-day excepted—On the 17th, at Mr. Samuel Greenough's in Bradford, from 3 to 6, P. M.—At the office of Capt. Moses Greenleaf in Newbury-Port, from the 13th to the 22d instant, Lord's-day excepted—On the 18th, at Mr. Jeremiah Pearson's in Newbury, from 8 to 12, A. M. and at Mr. Bayley's from 2 to 5, P. M.—On the 19th, at Mr. Thomas Pearson's in Almsbury, from 8 to 12, A. M. and at Mr. Noyes's in Salisbury, from 2 to 5, P. M.—On the 18th, at Mr. Payton's in Rowley, from 9 to 12, A. M.—In Ipswich, at the house of Isaac Dodge, Esq; from the 12th to the 20th instant, Lord's-day excepted—On the 16th, at the house of Tyler Porter, Esq; in Wenham, from 8 to 12, A. M.—At the office of Solomon Gorham, Esq; in Gloucester, from the 16th to the 20th instant—On the 17th, at the house of Col. Craft in Manchester, from 8 to 12, A. M. and on the 18th, at the house of Mr. Thomas Woodbury in Beverly.—All concerned are requested to attend at the several places mentioned, that the collection may be completed.

SAMUEL WARD, Coll. Excise, Essex County.
N. B. Any assessor who have not made returns, are requested to do it immediately, and prevent being prosecuted, agreeable to law.
Salem, 10th June, 1783.

David Masury

HAS opened a House of Entertainment, under the name of the ESSEX COFFEE-HOUSE, Next to the sign of the SHIP, in School-Street, where Gentlemen will be well treated, and the favour of their custom gratefully acknowledged,
N. B. Good Stabling for Horses,
Salem, June 4, 1783.

JOHN NEWELL

INFORMS his Friends and the PUBLIC, That he is removed to his house in Wing's-Lane, at the sign of the YANKEY HERO, where is good Entertainment for Gentlemen, and Stabling for Horses.
Boston, June 4, 1783.

WE the subscribers, commissioners appointed by the Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq; to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Joseph Hooper, late of Marblehead, merchant, an absentee, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that a further time of six months, from the 12th day of March last, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their demands—and that we shall continue to attend that business, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Burdick, innholder, in said Marblehead, on the first Tuesday of every month, between the hours of 6 and 9, P. M.
Burrill Devereux, Francis Felton, Tho. Grant, Marblehead, June 9, 1783. (Commissioners.)

WHEREAS Mary, my wife, hath, for some time past, behaved herself very ill, by wasting my property, and cohabiting with other men; and as I have determined, if possible, to procure a divorce from the matrimonial bond—I hereby give public notice, to all persons, not to trust her on my account, as I shall not pay any debt of her contracting, but such as I shall be compelled to pay by law.
JEREMIAH HEGERTY.
Salem, June 10, 1783.