



vain court, insults, peremptorily insults, on satisfaction, for what he insolently calls, an insult offered to the French flag; i. e. the obliging a French ship to strike her colours to an English man of war in the Downs, about three months ago.

We are informed from the best authority, that a certain very popular Nobleman, and a great Officer in the law department, have of late had several conferences on the subject of the Middlesex election.

The Russian army upon the frontiers of Turkey is to be augmented early in the spring with a body of 80,000 men, and it is asserted, that General Romanzow makes no doubt of penetrating even to the gates of Constantinople before the end of the next campaign.

Letters from Elsinour, dated Dec. 2. advise, that considerable damage has been done to the Russian Squadron in their road, in consequence of a violent storm that happened on the 25th and 26th of last month; and that Admiral Elphinston's ship narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces, and several of the crew were washed overboard.

Yesterday morning a Gentleman was severely treated in a Coffee-house near Charing-Cross, for abusing Mr. Wilkes.

We are told that the opposition intend to exert their utmost influence, that grievances and supplies should go hand in hand.

An affair that has made much noise in the great world, is likely to be the first action that ever was commenced in England, against one of the B---d R---l, for criminal conversation; except in the reign of James II. in the case of Clarendon.

By an officer on board Commodore Byton's fleet, we are assured, that the Newfoundland fishery has turned out better this season than for many years past, every ship having come away with her full complement; and we are also informed, that, notwithstanding any reports to the contrary, the French have not made the smallest encroachments in those parts, but have in every respect adhered strictly to the treaty.

It was yesterday reported, that the author of the last Junius is known, and that proper measures were taking, in order to come at his person.

We are informed from Rochfort, that two frigates sailed from that port the beginning of this month with recruits for the regiments at Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Domingo.

By letters just received we learn, that the wages of the workmen in the dock-yards of Toulon, Brest, and Rochfort, are considerably augmented, as an encouragement for their greater assiduity.

A short time since died at a little village, called Stinstead in Essex, aged 120. Anthony Hammond, husbandman, who, when a lad about 14 years of age, drove the baggage of King Charles II. to Newmarket races; he had lived 66 years with his second wife.

We are well informed that fresh hostilities are upon the point of breaking out between the court of Turin and the Republic of Genoa.

We hear that a farmer, who lives in Hampshire, has lost 18 cows out of 22, by the distemper that rages at present amongst the horned cattle in that county.

A letter from the East-Indies mentions, that the Spaniards have expended a prodigious sum in fortifying the Manilla.

*Extract of a letter from St. ALBAN's, Dec. 21.*

This evening, Lord G---'s equipage arrived here, with her Ladyship; the carriage stopped at---inn, where a great personage, who has been lately much the subject of public conversation, had been arrived some time. The oddity of so accidental a meeting confirms the various accounts of this extraordinary intrigue. The lovers, it seems, had not enjoyed their retirement in a private apartment long, before they were interrupted by the officiousness of a servant, who broke open the door, and demanded of H. R. H. who he was, and what business he had there? Not content with detecting the amorous couple himself, he called in his fellow servants, and unpolitely exposed the great personage to ridicule, with exclaiming, this is the D. of C---. In short the carriage drove home, and left her Ladyship in perfect ely-  
sum with her gallant.

We hear it is proposed, in lieu of several disagreeable taxes in North-America, to impose a duty on wheel-carriages through all the colonies.

Thursday night some villain broke into the farm-yard of Mr. Page, at Hendon, and stole thereout six geese, and left a letter tied round the gander's neck, wherein was inclosed sixpence, and the following lines:

"Pray Mr. Page, don't be in a rage,

"If you are, we should not wonder;

"We have bought six geese, at a penny a piece,

"And left the money with the gander.

No news-paper essay has been read with more avidity than the last letter of Junius. Both parties commend it as a piece of fine writing; and the neutrals begin to acknowledge the wisdom of the advice that is so nervously offered, and the truth of the picture that is so masterly drawn.

A Lady of great distinction, a few days since, complimented Mr. Wilkes with a blue sword knot, on which was curiously worked by herself the following lines:

"That liberty is still alive,

"We owe to thee and forty five."

It is said the Ministry are endeavouring, with the greatest assiduity, to fix the last Junius upon Mr. Wilkes.

The council held at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, this day, (being the fifth within these eight days) is said to be on purpose to consider what is to be done with Junius.

It having been a matter of doubt lately in many companies, whether the news-papers reach the Royal presence, we are assured, that all the papers are every day laid before his Majesty; and that he not only peruses the news part, but every political essay that appears.

Advices from Constantinople mention, that the principal Secretary of the Grand Signior had expressed great dissatisfaction to Mr. Murray, the British Minister at Constantinople, on account of the assistance which the English afforded the Russian fleet.

It is very remarkable, that the Bluecoat boy Davies, who drew the first 20,000l. prize, the second 20,000l. and 10,000l. drew the three single thousands on Thursday in his hour of being at the wheel.

The following is a striking instance of the sudden transition from poverty to opulence; and from opulence to poverty again. A certain person, who thought himself very happily provided for in having obtained a clerkship in one of the offices about Whitehall, of 40l. per ann. after seven or eight years close attendance, struck out in the adventurous sea of fortune: In the course of ten years he acquired 60,000l. in the funds, married a Lady with 40,000l. more, and got himself made a Baronet. A few weeks ago he lost the whole of his brilliant fortune in the alley.

There is advice from Madrid, that a Spanish Nobleman of the first distinction, who had seduced the daughter of a common soldier, was discovered with her in disguise at the house of an old woman, at a small distance from the capital, by the father of the girl, who instantly stabbed the Nobleman to the heart with a knife, and then plunged it into his own breast. The girl immediately disappeared, and her body was the next day found floating in the sea. This alarming catastrophe has occasioned infinite uneasiness in the family of the Nobleman, and is the universal topic of conversation throughout Spain.

## BRISTOL, January 1.

We are assured that the petition from this city will be presented to his Majesty in the course of next week.

We hear the petition of the freeholders of the county of Somerset will be presented to his Majesty on the 5th of January.

## WILLIAMSBURG, March 15.

The Brothers, Capt. Emms, from Bristol, is arrived at York.

## Mr. RIND,

When your Gazette can afford a place to the following, please to insert it.

It is supposed that it was sufficiently apparent at the Oyer court in December, that the quantity of money now circulating in this colony is insufficient for the trade of it. The inconveniencies arising from the want of a circulating medium, are too obvious to need any illustration. The usual method of removing these, has been the introduction of a paper currency; of which, it has been observed, that the total banishment of the precious metals is almost a necessary consequence. It may also be objected, that a paper currency would be now of less utility, as the colonies are debarr'd from making it a legal tender. That it would occasion great fluctuations in the exchange. That the introduction of it, at this time, may be a means of reviving that luxury, which it has been our policy and our duty to discourage. To the first objection, that gold and silver would be banished by the introduction of paper, it may be answered, That the objection may be of weight to a sovereign independent state, unrestrained in its commerce, but can be of none to the British colonies, who are dependent on, and whose commerce is regulated by and restricted to, Great-Britain: To them a paper currency, so constituted as to effect a remittance there, as

advantageously as by gold or silver, would be, in that respect, equal to these metals. And if a remittance can be made by it, as well as by gold or silver, none in their senses can be supposed to refuse it; consequently there can be no occasion for making it a legal tender. Neither could the exchange fluctuate, but must remain at a fixed rate; and if the sum to be emitted, is restrained to what is barely necessary as a medium of commerce, it is to be hoped, that none of the apprehended inconveniencies from the revival of luxury would follow.

The following scheme of such a paper currency is humbly proposed to the Legislature.

That at the next meeting of the Assembly, an act be made empowering the Treasurer to emit bills of credit, not exceeding the sum of 300,000 l.

That the paper be introduced into circulation *only*, by the sale of it for good bills of exchange on London, at twenty-five per centum exchange, and payable at sixty days sight.

That to deter adventurers from offering bills of precarious payment to the Treasurer, larger damages be allowed on all bills sold to him for the paper of this emission, and protested, and that, giving a month's notice, judgment be obtainable by motion.

That, after three months, or some convenient time, which must be allowed to prevent an immediate return of the paper to the office, the Treasurer be obliged to redeem such sums of this emission, as shall be brought to his office, on demand, by bills of exchange on London, at twenty-seven and a half per centum, drawn by himself, at thirty days sight, or at sight, as shall seem best to the wisdom of the Legislature.

That as it is supposed the Treasurer's office, in consequence of this scheme, will become a constant mart of exchange, where the merchants will dispose of their bills for cash, at twenty-five per centum, and the remitters carry their money to be redeemed by bills at 27 and a half, there will consequently be a constant flux and reflux of the paper to and from the office; the Treasurer therefore can be under no necessity of emitting more than is sufficient for a circulating medium.

The two and a half per centum will be a large allowance for all expences attending the negotiation of this scheme. If the bills of exchange bought by the Treasurer are remitted to the bank of England, it is imagined that one per centum, at most, would be deemed sufficient for the opening an account upon the occasion, and the remainder be fully equal to the expence here.

No remitter, it is supposed, would choose to remit gold or silver to Great-Britain, if he could get good bills at twenty-seven and a half per centum. The paper, by the above scheme, is at all times equal to these metals, in that respect, as it can command bills at that rate: And, in time of war, greatly preferable, as the remitter cannot be affected by the high premium of insurance.

The merchants of this colony are under a necessity of travelling with large sums of money about them. To these a paper currency, on good security, would certainly be preferable, as being of more easy transport, and more safe custody.

As the exchange could never exceed twenty-seven and a half per centum, the merchants could afford to regulate the sale of their goods according to that exchange; whereas, hitherto, however low the exchange, they have thought it dangerous to lower the price of their goods, lest the exchange should rise as high before they receive payment.

### Mr. RIND,

I HAVE said formerly, to come at an accurate knowledge of diseases, I make the mind as well as the body of man my study. It does not appear to me that good nature is incompatible with firmness of mind. I hope the share of both that I endeavour to maintain will never forsake me. If so, calumny from the malevolent, or the spoutings of ranking envy, can never give me disquiet.

This morning I read a piece inserted at the desire of a customer in your paper of February 15. The railings of the author of it give me no more discontent, than the ravings of a delirious patient. They show a similar inconsistency, and raise a doubt whether he is distempered or not. He may be in health of body for what I know; but certainly he is not in that temper of mind, which I wished all to be in when they should read my papers on the small-pox. He says he is at a loss to know what I would be at. I believe him, and give him longer time to guess. It is no difficult matter to guess what he would be at. However, I would have taken no notice of his performance, but for his vile misrepresentation of facts. It is as easy to plane away his rugged truth, as it was to shove the stumbling block.

That I postpone till the tools are well set. The assertion of your customer respecting A. C. is false. A. C.'s partnership with me terminated in 1766. I have, indeed, been too indifferent in the circumstance of getting money by practicing all the branches of medicine; never-

theless, and though your customer says I have discovered to the world that I am a f--l, I am not lilly enough to let another go snacks, who is to take no part in the toil or care.

The man, "one William — in Norfolk," whose case your customer gives a false account of, so far as it relates to me, is the individual person, the white man, a traveller, who was in Norfolk in June 1767, whose case I was called to give my opinion of, which opinion stands recorded in Mess. Purdie and Dixon's Gazette. I am fortunate in this affair; that opinion was given, not indeed before any differences happened in Norfolk, but before the unhappy differences; when I could have no suspicion that it would ever be of use to vindicate the justness of my judgment. Farther, the man and his wife desired my advice, as well as my opinion; and, before he was conducted out of town, with his own and his wife's consent, I took matter from him to inoculate my pupil, Mr. Bell. I went afterwards to the pesthouse to provide for Bell's accommodation, and to engage a woman to wash for him.

The notion of your customer, that I have gratified my "own consummate vanity," is not just. I never shall gratify this vanity till I can prevent his Majesty's subjects from dying short of three score and ten years. I believe this cannot happen while I live on earth; and when I live elsewhere (whether in the state of future christian philosphers, or in that of — among the *caput mortuum* of calcined comets and *macula* of blown up worlds) I may be something better, or something worse, than "a pettiogger in Virginia, with the pomp, the impudence, and the ignorance of a first rate quack." If resistless fate, Mr. Rind, not in the approaching ides of March, but in the portentous month of April next, compels me to make a journey to either of the above, from whose bourn no traveller returns, the present state of my finances is such, that, after all my debts are paid off, there will be a small sum left as a present to my nurse. A state of finances good enough for a single man, who has ever been anxious to know diseases and to cure them, but never to get money.

Your customer talks of my having musick at my elbow; I wish I had it in a finer taste at the end of my fingers. For his own sake, as well as for the sake of the community, I wish he had it in his soul.

This customer of yours, Mr. Rind, has done me a kindness, not from good will, but by accident, in giving a turn to my mind which I will be the better for. This may not be so great a *mystery* to him, as the design of my papers on the small-pox. I frankly pardon him for filling up the blank in the second. He would in fact have come as near my meaning by laying his pen in it. I wish you well, Sir, and for the present lay down mine. J. D.

"In June 1767, a white man, a traveller, had walked the streets of Norfolk with an eruption on his skin, for several days; neither he nor his wife knew that it was the small-pox. He bathed himself in the river, and his wife applied domestic remedies to drive away the bumps; and cure the soreness on his skin. Dr. Ramsay went to see him, and afterwards called on me to go with him, and give my opinion whether it was the small-pox. Although the usual appearance of the pustules was very much altered by the applications, I could not convince myself that it was not the small-pox, therefore gave it as my opinion that it would be right for the safety of the inhabitants, not to delay, but send him immediately to a retired place. Next day I heard he was still in town, and went to see him; then I was convinced that it was the small-pox. Dr. Taylor, Dr. Ramsay's partner, said he was convinced of it too. The man was then sent to the pesthouse." P. & D. Gazette, October 20, 1768.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 11, 1770.

THE subscriber intending to Britain next May, requests the favour that those who have accounts with him, may make it their business to discharge them this April court. And would be glad to sell the GOODS now on hand very cheap, at wholesale or retail, for ready money. JOHN CARTER.

To be SOLD, any time between this and the 10th of April next,

THE brigantine *Fair Virginian*, only one year old, just sheathed, and now ready for to take a cargo on board, burthen about 100 tons. Any person inclinable to purchase such a vessel may know the terms by applying to the subscribers, in Charles City, and be shewn the said vessel, now lying near Sandy Point, on James River. Cash or bills of exchange any time in the April General Court, will be expected for payment.

ROBERT M-KITTRICK,  
WILLIAM ACRILL.

**T**HE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in general, and her friends in particular, that she has removed from *Lester's ferry*, and rented *Dr. Carter's* large brick house, on the Main street in *Williamsburg*; where she proposes to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with private lodgings. She has 12 or 14 very good lodging rooms, with fire places to most of them, which will hold two or three beds in each; she is willing to rent out some of them yearly to such as may incline to find their own beds and furniture. The rooms above are convenient for Gentlemen, those below for Ladies; the house consisting of two parts and divided lengthwise by a brick partition. She has also another house on the lot, separate from the first, with two rooms and fire places below, very suitable for a family. Her terms will be entirely regulated by her friends. She is NOW tolerably prepared for the reception of lodgers and horses, but hopes to be more completely so by the ensuing *April* court.

3 MARY DAVIS.

*N. B.* Any Ladies that may chuse to spend a few weeks, in private times, whether for pleasure or education, may do it here both reasonably and conveniently.

To be SOLD altogether, or in parcels as the purchasers can agree, at *Boswell's* ordinary, on Friday the 6th of April,

**F**OURTEEN hundred acres of very fine LAND, being part of that tract whereon I live, which is so well known for producing fine tobacco, and I can say no land is better calculated for wheat. It has been for sale for some time past, but either from the scarcity of money, or the backwardness of purchasers, it has not yet been sold. Any person inclinable to purchase may go and view the land before the day of sale. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond with security will be demanded.

NATH: W. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD by public auction, at *Mr. Philip Bush's*, in *Winchester*, on Tuesday the 1st day of May next, being court day,

**T**HE following TRACTS of LAND

in *Hampshire* county, late the joint property of *John Greenfield*, deceased, and *Major James Livingstone*, viz. *Pine Run*, containing 279 acres; *Milk Run*, containing 200 acres; a tract on *Potomack* river, above the mouth of *New Creek*, purchased of *Hugh Murphy*; *Stony Lick*, containing 425 acres; *Bear Wallow*, containing 279 acres; a tract near *Grepper's* bridge; another joining *Hugh Murphy*; a tract called *Miller's Bottom*; *Burcham's Bottom*, containing 154 acres; and a tract on *Little Cape Capon*, containing 149 acres. These lands have been twice advertised for sale at *Hampshire* court-house, and attendance given, without effect. All concerned are desired to take notice, that they will positively be sold at the time and place now appointed. Those who have demands against the estate would do well to attend, to prevent their going off at an under value. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. Six months credit will be allowed for half the price, and 18 months for the remainder, purchasers giving bond and security, if required. Legal interest will be discounted on paying ready money. For further particulars apply to *Capt. Enoch Junis*, in *Hampshire*, or the subscribers in *Winchester*.

Those who have any demands against the estate of the said *Greenfield*, are again desired to make them known, and those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the executors will be obliged to bring suits where the balances appear by *Mr. Greenfield's* books to be in his favour.

ANGUS M. DONALD, & }  
ALEXANDER WHITE, } Exrs.

MARCH 10, 1770.

**T**HE settlement of the administration of the estate of *Robert Vaulx*, deceased, will be made at *Leeds*, on the 29th instant. The parties concerned therein, and those who have claims against the said estate, are desired to attend.

NORFOLK, March 10, 1770.

**T**HE subscriber intends leaving the colony for a few months, having some particular business to settle in the island of *St. Christopher's*.

ROBERT BOWREY.

**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in *Petersburg*, a bay horse about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, he has a large star in his forehead, paces very well, branded on the near buttock R, and has an issue on the edge of his right ear, which emits a substance resembling the white of an egg. Whoever brings the said horse to me shall have 20s. reward, and if stolen 30s. on conviction of the thief.

MARY HILL.

MIDDLESEX, February 9, 1770.

**R**UN away from the subscriber, an apprentice lad named *JOHN ROYSTON*, he is the son of *Mr. Richard Wiatt Royston*, of *Gloucester* county, was 19 years old last September, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has a frowning down look, and light brown hair tied behind, though not very long; he had on a light coloured frieze coat with a small cape to it, and bound with ferretting, a new broad cloath waistcoat and breeches, I think blue or blue grey of pretty fine cloth, and took with him sundry other cloaths. He rode away a small iron grey mare, and an old saddle which has been one of the best kind, tho' it is much worn. He may pretend to know something of the chairmaking and blacksmiths business. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him on their peril. Any person that will take up the said apprentice, and bring or convey him to the subscriber, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

SAMUEL DANIEL.

*N. B.* I have great reason to believe he is in *Bedford* county or *Prince William*, amongst his acquaintance.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 3, 1770.

**R**UN away from the subscriber, a small slender Negro man named *CHARLES EVANS*: He was, I have been informed, formerly the property of *Benjamin Walker* Esq; who sold him to *Orange* county, where he was sold to *Samuel Shuffell* for the life of the said *Col. Walker* and was by him sold to *Mr. William Walker*, and last year hired to *Capt. George Weedon*. He is about 4 feet 6 inches high, has a red jacket, an under shirt, and a pair of blue breeches, with stockings and new shoes, and has sundry other cloaths. I believe he has some of his fore teeth, has grey eyes, and is a very cunning fellow, being a notorious villain, occasions my advertising him, to caution every person harbouring or assisting him; and that he may be apprehended, dealt with, and conveyed as the law directs to

BEN: JOHNSTON.

**R**UN away from the subscriber, in *Hanover* county, about the first of September, a Negro man slave named *WILL*. He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, is a very remarkable fellow, has but one eye, and was outlawed some time before Christmas. Any person that will bring said Negro to me, shall have Forty Shillings reward, besides what the law allows.

HENRY GILBERT.

*N. B.* He was formerly the property of *Mr. Arthur Dickinson*, of *York* county, and may probably be lurking thereabouts.

**T**AKEN up near *Suffolk* town, in *Nansemond* county, a dark grey horse, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, there appears something like a brand on the right buttock, and is supposed to be 14 or 15 years old. Appraised to 4 l. 10s.

JOHN PINNER.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *W. RIND*.