

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1771.

XXVI<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province in a short Time, all Persons who have just Claims against him are desired to bring them in, and those indebted are requested to make immediate Payment.

WILLIAM NEVIN

The Power and Efficacy of Medicines, demonstrated in the following Cases.

FEVER and Ague and dumb Ague, an insupportable Tooth Ache, from whatever Cause, in its utmost Fury, Rage, and Madness, cured in a few Minutes...

1. The celebrated Doctor Tissot's Tincture, effectually cures the Ague and Fever, and dumb Ague, by taking Three Doses only; without the least Pain or Sickness.

2. Doctor STORCK'S Tincture, is infallible in the Cure of the Tooth Ache; preserving the Teeth and old Stumps of Teeth; fit them for Mastication and Ornament of Speech; Scurvy in the Gums cured, &c.

3. Baron VAN SWEITEN'S universal, never failing, Worm destroying Sugar Plum: A Boy of Mr. Frederick Deates, in Water-Street, Philadelphia, cured of the Worms by the Use of this Medicine. One of which measured 27 Inches long.

4. PRO BONO PUBLICO, A Medicine particularly adapted to and calculated from many Years Experience and Practice, for the Cure of those who are afflicted with the Hemorrhoids or Piles.

5. The Prussian Ladies Patent Balsam, which compleatly clears the Skin of Sunburns, Freckles, Morpew, Tetter, Pimples, Greys, and every Deformity of the Skin whatever: It gives to the Skin a delicate Smoothness; an exquisite fine, lively, clear Colour, and in Fact renders external Beauty, an Object of Admiration.

6. An excellent Eye Water for sore and inflamed Eyes.

7. Ointment for the Itch.

To be had of William Dibly, Post from Annapolis to Philadelphia.

Orders left with Mr. Ball, at the Sign of the white Horse in Annapolis, will be duly executed.

Just published, and is now ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, and to all who now chuse to become Subscribers for the other Two Volumes, the First Volume, (bound in blue Boards, Price One Dollar) of the following celebrated Work—praised—quoted—and recommended in the British House of Lords, by the most illustrious and illuminating of all modern Patriots, WILLIAM PITT, now Earl of Chatham.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES the Fifth, Emperor of Germany; and of all the Kingdoms and States in Europe, during his Age. To which is prefixed, A View of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century. Confirmed by historical Proofs and Illustrations.

In THREE VOLUMES.

By WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland: Author of the late elegant History of Scotland.

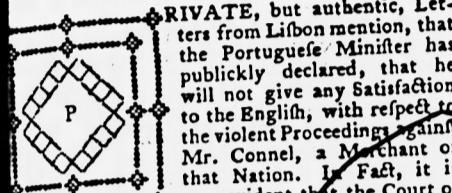
AMERICA: Printed for the SUBSCRIBERS, a Catalogue of whose Names, as Encouragers of this American Edition, will be printed in the Third Volume of this Work.

The Second and Third Volumes of this celebrated Work will be delivered as expeditiously as possible to the Subscribers, at the Stores of Mr. Williams in Annapolis, and at Mr. James M'Beal's in Baltimore Town.

N. B. Mr. William Dick, well recommended from Philadelphia, has now opened a Grammar School in Gay-Street, Baltimore Town, where those Gentlemen Children, whose Tuition he may be favoured with, shall be carefully and accurately instructed, both in the English and Latin Classics, Arithmetick, &c.

GREEN, at the PRINTING-12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, each Week's Continuance. Long Ones ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, several Sorts, with their proper BONDS, and every manner of PRINTING-WORK performed

the LOWER RHINE, October 19.



PRIVATE, but authentic, Letters from Lisbon mention, that the Portuguese Minister has publicly declared, that he will not give any Satisfaction to the English, with respect to the violent Proceedings against Mr. Connel, a Merchant of that Nation. In Fact, it is very evident that the Court of Lisbon means to support the Family Compact, and is making Advances to a political League with the Courts of Madrid and Versailles.

ANTWERP, Nov. 9. All the Officers in the Service of Spain, who were come to pass the Winter in these Provinces, have received Orders from the Court of Madrid, to set out immediately for their respective Regiments.

L O N D O N,

Nov. 19. The Earl of Cornwallis is appointed Constable of the Tower, in the Room of Lord Berkeley, deceased.

They write from Rome, that the Courts of Versailles and Madrid have actually refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, in certain ecclesiastical Affairs of those Kingdoms.

A Petition in the Name of all the Portugal Merchants is preparing to be laid before an august Assembly.

Nov. 24. In the Letter of the Lords of the Admiralty to the Lord Mayor it is said, "His Majesty was pleased to express great Satisfaction upon receiving this Mark of Zeal and Affection for his Person and Government," the City's granting the Bounty to Strangers. It is remarkable that this Mark of Zeal and Affection for his Majesty's Person and Government was proposed and supported by the Aldermen in Opposition to the Ministry, and strongly opposed by those who pretend to be the King's Friends.

Nov. 25. We hear that Lord Chatham will make a Motion in a few Days, in a certain great Assembly, for immediately introducing an American Representation.

We are informed, that Matters respecting the Appointment of Persons to act as Consuls in the different Colonies, will shortly be the Subject of Consideration.

We have been favoured with the following Copy of Queries, with the Answer thereto.

Query 1. May the Lords of the Admiralty of themselves, by Virtue of their Commission, or under the Direction of the Privy Council, legally issue their Warrants for the impressing of Seamen?

Query 2. If yes, is the Warrant annexed in Point of Form legal?

Query 3. Is the Lord Mayor compellable to back such Warrants? If he is, what may be the Consequence of a Refusal?

"The Power of the Crown to compel Persons pursuing the Employment and Occupation of Seamen to serve the Publick in Times of Danger and Necessity, which has its Foundation in that universal Principle of the Laws of all Countries, that all private Interest must give Way to the publick safety, appears to us to be well established by ancient and long continued Usage, frequently recognized, and in many Instances regulated by the Legislature, and noticed at least without Censure by Courts of Justice; and we see no Objection to this Power's being exercised by the Lords of the Admiralty, under the Authority of his Majesty's Orders in Council.

"The Form of the Warrant, as well as the Manner in which such Warrants have been usually executed, appear to us to be liable to many considerable Objections; but the Nature of those Objections leads us to think it the more expedient, that the Authority of a Civil Magistrate should interpose in the Execution of them, to check and controul the Abuses to which they are liable; and therefore, although we do not think that the Lord Mayor is compellable to back the Warrants, or liable to any Punishment in Case of his Refusal, we think it right to submit it to his Lordship's Consideration, whether it will not be more conducive to the Preservation of the Peace of the City, and the Protection of the Subject from Oppression, if he conform in that Instance to what we understand to have been the Practice of most of his Predecessors upon the like Occasions."

Nov. 25, 1770. J. DUNNING, Esq.

Orders are issued from the War-Office for every Officer on Furlough; belonging to any of his Majesty's Foreign Garrisons, to join their respective Regiments immediately, on Pain of being cashiered.

It is very currently reported, that his Grace the Duke of Bedford has caused it to be signified to all his Tenants who suffered by the late great Floods on his Estates, that he forgives all Rents now due by them to his Grace, and has ordered a considerable Sum of Money to be distributed among his poorer Tenants, who have suffered by the said Floods.

The Committee of Council of the City of London, Resolved and Ordered, the Sum of 40s. for every able Seaman, and 20s. for every ordinary Seaman, who shall enter at Guildhall, into the Service of his Majesty's Navy, over and above the Bounty granted by his Majesty. The Town of Hull give a Bounty of Three Pounds over and above his Majesty's Bounty to every able bodied Seaman that shall enter.—Great Numbers have entered on these Encouragements.—428 in one Month at Guildhall.

An Advertisement is published in the Dublin Gazette, giving Notice that by a most extraordinary and unexpected Demand for Money at the Bank of Sir George Colebrook and Co. the Cash of said Bank has been so far exhausted, as to make it necessary to forbear Payments in ready Money for a few Days. The Proprietors Request the Creditors not to be impatient or uneasy, as they will pay all Notes under 30l. before Christmas, and have no doubt of being able to pay the other in a short Time after.

It being apprehended that there might be a Diffidence in the other Banks at Dublin, the Lord Lieutenant, the Nobility, Gentry, principal Merchants and Traders of that City, being sensible of the secure Foundations of the Houses of Messrs. David Latouche and Sons, William Glendowe and Co. Thomas Finlay and Co. and John Dawson, Coates, and Patrick Ludliff, have advertised that they will continue to take the Notes of the said Houses as Cash, in all Payments made to them.

Dec. 8. We hear that Lord C—m's intended Motions are on the following Subjects: American Affairs, India Concerns. Two on Matters of Law; another respecting the State of the Navy; and a Sixth on domestic Peace.

Proceedings in the Lower Room of the Robin Hood Society on Monday last.

Dec. 13. On Monday General C—y, after the Estimates of Ordnance Expences were read by Mr. C—ks, addressed himself to the President:

S I R, I do not know whether it is necessary to say any Thing in Support of the Expences for the Year 1771. Nor will I trouble the Committee, till some Objections are made. My honourable Friend, who opened the Business, has observed the Sums wanted for the Repairs of the different Garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca. As to the former, it is needless to point out the Necessity of keeping it in Repair, particularly upon the Eve of a War: As to the latter, every military Gentleman, the least acquainted with the Fortrefs of St. Philip, knows how dangerous the Suburbs are, in case it is attacked by an Enemy, as plainly appeared in the late War, when, though the Garrison did their Duty, the Success of the Enemy was facilitated by their erecting their Batteries under Cover of the Suburbs. The other Place which requires Defence is the Dock-Yard at Portsmouth; every Body knows it is not fortified, but that Gosport which is opposite it. These, Sir, and the 8000l. for fortifying Newfoundland, I presume no Gentleman will object to.

It is also proposed, Sir, to add a Battalion, consisting of Eight Companies, to the Artillery, with one Colonel Commandant, and Lieutenant Colonel. As a Scarcity of Field-Officers has been much complained of, particularly in Germany where there was only one, though an Officer of the greatest Merit, yet the Artillery were entrusted to the Care of a Captain.

And it is proposed to add Four-pence per Diem to the pay of Lieutenant Fireworkers, and make them second Lieutenants. I do not mean this Augmentation merely on the Suspicion of a War, but to have it an Establishment which will save this honourable House the Trouble of considering it annually. I wish it to be an Establishment in Time of Peace, as well as War.

It is also proposed to reduce the Number of Gunners, which are Ten, to Eight; and as Gunners are allowed Four-pence per Diem more than a Matross, in their room to add Two Matrosses now. Sir, by adding the Eight Companies, it will be an honourable Retreat for Officers worn out in the Service. By these Means we can more conveniently spare the other Battalions upon foreign Service; and it is needless to mention how well that Corps behaved in the late War; the Variety of Services they were upon produced greater difficulties to them, and they did more Service than any One Corps. The honourable Gentleman, Lord G—m, communicated the Estimate of the Ordnance Expences, said very little; but the other honourable Gentlemen who immediately preceded it, has gone more largely into Particulars, and given us a Detail.

I should be very sorry to object or differ from him, but in some Particulars I must dissent. As to the Garrisons of the different Garrisons, I confess them, though very great, yet extremely necessary, especially at Minorca; as we are now on the Commencement of a War. As to that Part of the Expence for Newfoundland, I can have no Objection; I am only surpris'd it is so trifling. Why, Sir, 8000l. is barely sufficient for your Fishery, and never can be meant to fortify the whole Island.—We all can remember how ill provided it was last War, when the Enemy took it, and how happily it was retaken by an honourable Gentleman behind me, (Colonel Amherst) without waiting for Orders from Home. I can only imagine, the 8000l. is meant to secure a particular Harbour, and not to put the whole Island in a State of Defence against any Attacks from an Enemy.—The honourable Gentleman did not enter into Particulars; I have therefore no Objections to offer; I suppose the Supply demanded is just, and it is our Duty to see the Money is not misapplied. As to the proposed Augmentation of the Artillery, I must differ from the honourable Gentleman. At the Time of the Reduction, the Army were reduced from a Hundred to Fifty, but the Artillery had Three Battalions preserved; and the Augmentation proposed of Eight Companies, I consider only as an additional Expence to the People. I would not wish to be understood, that I object to the rewarding of Merit, by opposing it; No, Sir, I am sensible that this Corps have great Merit, and that they have not been rewarded as they deserved; but I can by no means consent to the rendering of an additional Battalion permanent, as the honourable Member hinted. If it is to be a War, let us proceed regular.

Dec. 18. It is now said that Lord G—r will not be able to procure a Divorce.

On Saturday 10,000l. in Specie was sent away from the Bank for Dublin, to answer the Demands of One of the Banks in that City.

A Vessel laden with Transports from England is lost off the Scilly Islands with above 100 Souls on board, most of whom perished.

Never was the Money Affairs of Ireland in such an alarming State as at present. One Merchant in Dublin has failed for a Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds, another for Sixty Thousand, and Two or Three others for Thirty, Twenty, and Sixteen Thousand each; at the same Time that the circulating Cash of the Kingdom is not supposed to be above Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, if so much.

We hear that it is to be agitated To-morrow in the Upper Room, whether they shall take off the Prohibition lately laid on the Admission of the Members of the Lower A—y.

It is become fashionable in many Companies to give the following Toast, a real and hearty Battle to the Two quarrelling Parties.

A Letter from Genoa says, "According to our Letters from Spain, the Court of Madrid finds the Demands of the British Court too high; and therefore the former begins to think seriously of putting herself in a Condition to enforce the Resolutions of her Cabinet."

Great Damage has been done to the Shipping off Glasgow by the late stormy Weather, Five or Six have been entirely lost.

Friday Night a Motion was made in the Lower Room of the Robin Hood Society, by Lord G. G—e, and seconded by Lord G. C—nd—h, the Purport of which was, To desire the Room to order the eldest Sons of P—rs, the At—y and S—r G—l, and the Malt—rs in Ch—y, to attend the Door of the Room every Day at Two o'Clock, to carry such Bills as may be ready to the Upper Room, all other Persons being excluded Admission by a Resolution of the Upper Assembly. Upon the Division, there appeared for the Question 39, against it 104.

Lord G. C—nd—h then moved, That no P—r should be admitted into that Room; but Mr. G. O—w moving, that the Order of the Day might be read, the Question was put thereupon; when there appeared for Mr. O—w's Motion 103, against it 38.

This is the second Time Lord G. C—nd—h's Motion for excluding the P—rs has been defeated by Mr. O—w's moving that the Order of the Day might be read.

Lord J. C—nd—h and Sir G. S—le both declared on Friday in the Lower Room, that they would not go up to the other Room with any Bills, even though they might relate to the County and Town they had the Honour to represent.

The unexpected Increase of the Number of the Opposition, on the Division, on the Question, respecting the postponing the Determination of the Addition to the Land Tax, has given them great Spirits, and the M—y much Alarm. One Event happening, when the Opposition has so much Strength as at this Time, it is well known, would overturn the present M—y.

A noble Nabob, we are assured, is going over with some of his Friends, to the Side of the M—y; with what View is easily known, while the Crown retains the Prerogative of ennobling Blood by Creation.

A Correspondent informs us, that Yesterday at Four o'Clock, a Duel was fought near the Ring in Hyde