

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1771.

AN away last Night from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named Richard Croub, about Twenty-five Years of Age, Five Feet Four Inches high, dark Complexion, and much pitted with the Small-Pox; is something low in his Speech: Had on and took with him, a Brown Suit of Cloaths, a light coloured Prize Coat and Jacket, with other Things unknown.

Whoever takes up said Servant, so that I may get him again, shall receive, if taken in the County, 20 Shillings, if out of the County, 40 Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by me,

ANNE MIDDLETON. It is supposed he is gone off in my Yawl, along with Two Sailors, belonging to the Brigantine Vesta, Mises Rankin Cail Master; One of their Names Benjamin Hays, middle sized, about Thirty Years of Age, brown Complexion, and wears his own black Hair. The other named Edward Webb, short of Stature, wears his own brown Hair, and is about Twenty-five Years of Age: Had out, when he went away, an old Green Coat, and a pair of Breeches, and a pair of Shoes, and a pair of Stockings, shall have 20 Shillings Reward for each of them, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN CATTELL. Published according to Act of Parliament. The great and learned Doctor SANXAY'S IMPERIAL GOLDEN DROPS.

AFTER a very long Course of private Practice with the tender and most delicate Constitutions, the First Nobility and Gentry in Great-Britain, Ireland, and many Persons eminent for Fortune and Character in America, and in the West-Indies, the Doctor has proved beyond all Doubt his Imperial Golden Drops, to be the greatest Cordial to Nature, Medicine ever produced. These Drops are composed from the finest Essence of the richest Gums and Balsams of the East and West Parts of the World; therefore, this Medicine is truly the Balsam of all the other known Balsams. It is from the combined Power, Efficacy and Virtue of the rich and natural Balsams, that these Drops are able to fortify the weak and enfeebled Parts; to give Health, Strength, and Vigour to a worn-out Constitution. So friendly is this great Cordial to human Nature, that it is a medical Aliment; nourishes the vital System, and prolongs Life. It is by these unequalled Virtues, that the Causes of Barrenness and Sterility in Women, and Impotency in Men, are to an almost Certainty removed. All rheumatic and gravelly Complaints are most assuredly relieved; and if continued for some Time, will radically cure the Disorders: Besides, all obdurate Coughs, feminal Weaknesses, Whites in Women, and every Weakness of the Reins and Loins, from whatever Cause proceeding, except the venereal Virus; these Imperial Golden Drops in a few Days effects a Cure. Those Patients labouring under an improper Treatment of Mercurials from unskillful Persons, in a certain Disorder, and find their Juices impoverished, will soon find their Account in the Use of these admired Drops. They who feel the secret Infirmities of advancing Years; or where the Power of Youth begins to decline, will find this Nature's grand Restorative their only Friend. It was for something like this grand Secret in Medicine, that the Fathers of Physick, the immortal Boerhaave and Sydenham laboured their whole Lives in vain to discover for the good of mankind.

It is to be had in Bottles of THOMAS ANDERSON, Bookbinder, Wholesale and Retail, at his Store the Lower End of the Jersey Market, Philadelphia. To prevent the Buyers from being imposed upon by any counterfeit Sort, he hath sealed the Bottle with his Seal and Coat of Arms, and signed each Bottle in his own Hand writing. Where also may be had, Doctor Sanxay's Alxipharmic Pills, and his Specific purging Elixary, which cure the Lues Venerea in all Stages and Circumstances whatever in a very short Time; without imparting the Secret to a Bedfellow, without giving the least Pain, Sickness, Trouble, Confinement, or Restriction of Diet to the Patient; who may at all Times of the Year, and in all Climates of the World, at home or abroad, at Sea, or on a Journey, receive perfect and positive Health, by the Use of These Medicines and exactly following the Rules laid down in the Book of Directions given with them.

Advice in all Cases gratis. Letters Post paid duly answered. To be had of William Dibley, Post from Annapolis to Philadelphia. Orders left with Mr. Ball, at the Sign of the White Horse in Annapolis, will be duly executed.

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771. HIS MAJESTY'S Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth. By Command of the D. Post-Master General. (12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

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 manner of PRINTING-WORK performed

STOCKHOLM, February 15.

Wednesday Morning early the Senate assembled, and gave Orders for proclaiming his present Majesty Gustavus, (which was accordingly performed the same Day at Noon with the usual Solemnity) to whom they immediately took the Oath of Fidelity in the Presence of the other Colleges, who were summoned for that Purpose to the Council-Room; after which they waited upon Prince Charles, and administered the same Oath to his Royal Highness, which will likewise be taken by all the Colleges. The Senators have made their Compliments of Congratulation and Congratulation to the Two Queens.

LONDON, March 2. It seems to be the general Opinion of the Nation, that the House of Lords ought not to have the Power of arbitrary Imprisonment any more than the Court of King's-Bench or the House of Commons; an Article of Magna Charta having expressly and generally condemned the Practice in every Case, without any Exception of Lords, much less of the Commons, who did not then exist.

March 5. Had not the Convention taken Place, the Spaniards were preparing to besiege Gibraltar with 20,000 Men, at the Head of whom the King himself, for the greater Eclat, was to appear. The Fleet to block up the Harbour was ready to sail from Ferrol.

Notwithstanding the Reception the Convention has met with here from the Opposition, it is reckoned by foreign Nations as extremely humiliating to Spain, and honourable to England. An extraordinary Requisition is to be soon made by a rival Power.—This may be depended upon. A Report prevails that the old Parliament of Paris are to resume their Functions, and that Choiseul is to be again in Office. This is the firm Belief in Holland, but the last Letters from Paris do not seem to confirm it.

Should Choiseul return into Office, War is certain. The Plan for attacking Holland is already settled in France, and the Empress Queen has agreed to give free Passage through Austrian Flanders, to the French Troops. The Dutch, therefore, are using all the Forces of Intrigue and Bribery at the Court of Versailles to prevent the Restoration of Choiseul.

March 6. Lord North, we hear, said a few Days ago, that he had steered his Course through a more dangerous Passage than any of his Predecessors had ever done; and that had any one else been the Pilot, they would, in all Probability, have been wrecked; but we cannot think his Lordship has yet landed safe on Shore.

So far from the late Premier's requesting to appear again in Publick at the Head of Affairs, that we are told he has frequently declared he would not, upon any Consideration, assume his former Character, for that his Ambition never prompted him farther than to sit a little behind the Curtain.

Extra of a Letter from Dublin, February 27.

"On the 20th our Parliament met, when the Forces on both Sides were mustered; there were more Members in the House than were ever known on any other Occasion. The Question, on the proposed Address, was carried by a Majority of 25, in favour of Government, to the Surprise of every Body, who have so long seen the great Parties of this Country, govern this Kingdom as they pleased. At this Time, the great Chiefs were all united against it, and even pressed some Servants of the Crown, to oppose it at the Hazard of their Offices.

"This Day, however, has afforded an unexpected, though no new Scene, in this Country, for when the House should have proceeded on the usual Business of the Day, a desperate Mob, armed with Clubs, Cutlasses, &c. surrounded the Parliament House, and attempted to swear several of the Members, who very spiritedly refused the proposed Oath. Upon which, they insulted some, and beat others, selecting with great Nicety the Supporters of Government, from the Members in Opposition. The Bishops of Ferns and Cork, were both beat and otherwise much abused. Lord Chief Justice Annelly, and Lord Tyrone were also very roughly treated. Lord Loftus was particularly searched for, he is marked by the Mob, for joining Government, and deserting from the Patriots.

"Whilst free Access to Parliament was thus interrupted, the Lord Chancellor sent an Account of these Proceedings to the Lord Lieutenant. Soon after a Detachment of the Military was requested by the Mayor and Sheriffs, who had repaired to the Castle. The Lord Lieutenant first asked them, whether they could quell the Riot by the Aid of the Civil Power alone; on their answering in the Negative, the Troops were sent; On their Appearance the Mob dispersed, and Peace was soon restored.—When the Storm

arose within Doors, for the Patriots largely expatiated on the Terrors of an armed Force surrounding the House, and have been debating whether the Troops should be removed or not, before they proceeded to Business, and whether there really had been a riotous Mob assembled, though several Members stood up and declared they had been insulted and threatened: When luckily, just as the celebrated Mr. Flood was proving the only Danger to be apprehended was from Government, and a mercenary Soldiery, and not from a Mob, the Door behind the Speaker's Chair was suddenly forced open by some Rioters, who broke into the House. This Accident, notwithstanding that Gentleman's Eloquence and Abilities, convinced the House of the actual Existence of the Riot.

"Two of the Ringleaders, armed with Cutlasses, who attempted to swear the Bishops with a Manual (or Popish Prayer-Book) were taken and lodged in Newgate, by order of the House of Lords.

"Their Confession was taken down by the Lord Mayor; it is said they have made some material Discoveries. This Mob consisted of the Weavers, for whom a charitable Contribution was carried on by our Patriots for some Months past. The Speaker subscribed One Hundred Pounds to this Scheme, Two Days before the opening of the Sessions.

"In short, this seems to all the rational Part of the City to be the last Efforts of a disappointed dying Faction, who having no real Grievance to complain of, or any Credit or Confidence with the Publick, are now striving to promote Riot and Confusion in the City. The general Voice here is grateful, acknowledging his Majesty's Goodness in graciously condescending to assemble the Parliament merely to transact the national Business, nor is the wise Conduct that has been invariably pursued by Government less admired, by which our false Patriots, and pretended Rulers of the Kingdom, are at last defeated, to the sincere Joy of every independent Gentleman of this Country.

"P. S. Since writing the above, an Address of Thanks to the Lord Lieutenant, for his Conduct this Day, was moved for and carried by 105 to 51."

By the KING, a PROCLAMATION, for apprehending John Wheble and R. Thompson.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS on the Eighth Day of February last, Complaint being made to the House of Commons of the printed News Paper, intituled, The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser, Friday February 3, 1771, printed for R. Thompson, and also of the printed News Paper, intituled, The Middlesex Journal or Chronicle of Liberty, from Tuesday February 5, to Thursday February 7, 1771, printed for J. Wheble, as misrepresenting the Speeches and reflecting on several of the Members of the said House, in Contempt of the Order, and in Breach of the Privilege of the said House; it was ordered, that the said J. Wheble and R. Thompson should attend the said House of Commons; and they not having obeyed the said Order, it was thereupon ordered, by the said House of Commons, that the said John Wheble and R. Thompson should be taken into the Custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending the said House, or his Deputy. And whereas the said Deputy Sergeant having informed the House, that he had not been able to meet with the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, though he had been several Days searching after them, to take them into Custody, an humble Address hath been presented to us by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, in Parliament assembled, that we would be graciously pleased to issue our Royal Proclamation for apprehending the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, with a Promise of a Reward for the same: We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all our loving Subjects whatsoever and commanding the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, to be discovered and apprehended, and to carry him or them before some of our Justices of the Peace, or chief Magistrate, of the County, Town, or Place, where he or they shall be apprehended, who are respectively required to secure the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, and thereof give speedy Notice to one of our principal Secretaries of State, to the End he or they may be forthcoming to Law. And for the Prevention of an Escape of the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, into Parts beyond the Seas, we do require and command all our Officers of the Customs, and other our Officers and Subjects of and in our respective Ports and maritime Towns and Places within our Kingdom of Great Britain, that they, and every one of them, in their respective Places and Stations, be careful and diligent in the Examination of all Persons that shall pass or endeavour to pass beyond the Seas; and if they shall discover the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, then to cause him or them to be apprehended and secured, and to give Notice thereof as aforesaid. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving Subjects, as they

will answer the contrary at their Perils, that they do not any ways conceal, but do discover him or them the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, to the End he or they may be secured. And for the Encouragement of all Persons to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, we do hereby further declare, that whosoever shall discover and apprehend the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, within Three Weeks from the Date hereof, and shall bring him or them the said John Wheble and R. Thompson before some Justice of the Peace or chief Magistrate as aforesaid, shall have and receive, as a Reward for the Discovery, apprehending and bringing the said John Wheble and R. Thompson, or either of them, before such Justice of the Peace or chief Magistrate as aforesaid, the Sum of Fifty Pounds for each; which our Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Eighth Day of March, 1771, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign. GOD save the KING.

March 11. Zachariah Hood; Esq; late Stamp Master for the Province of Maryland, is appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs, for the Port of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, in the Room of the late Alexander Barclay, Esq; deceased.

The Lower House of a Great Assembly, on Friday Night, came to the following Resolutions; viz. That the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing for the Militia, for the present Year, be defrayed out of the Land-Tax.

That the Sum of 1,300,000l. be raised by Loans on Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the first Grant of Aids next Sessions.

A Letter from Dublin says, that the Mob being so much disappointed in their Designs against the Court Members on February the 16th, the Ringleaders assembled that Night at a Village within a little Way of Dublin, where they were plotting the further Execution of their Designs till near Midnight; in Consequence of which, it was feared, the Confusion was not entirely quelled; and the Military were ordered to hold themselves in Readiness on the shortest Notice. An additional Company of Troops was ordered in to do Duty in the Castle, till the present Riots are entirely dispersed.

It is said that threatening Letters of a very dangerous Nature, have been sent to the Secretary of a very great Officer in a neighbouring Kingdom; as well as to Lord L., Messrs. F., B., and a noble Duke, who revolted last Year to the Court Side.

By a Gentleman who was in the 11th House of Commons the 16th ult. we are favoured with the following Particulars of that Meeting:

After the Lord-Lieutenant had delivered his Speech from the Throne, the House voted an Address of Thanks without any Division; after which Mr. Helen (a new made King's Council, and at present the Lord Lieutenant's particular Friend, though last Winter he wrote a severe Pamphlet against him) got up, and proposed an Address to his Majesty, the Purport of which was as follows:

"To thank his Majesty, in the most grateful Expressions, for the very great Care and Attention he has ever had to the Affairs of that Kingdom, more particularly in continuing so long the Administration of the present Lord-Lieutenant; to whose Vigilance, Justice and Wisdom, the People of Ireland were indebted for all their Happiness and Prosperity." He was seconded in this strange Address by George (one of Lord Loftus's light Troops) when a great Debate ensued, which lasted several Hours; when the Question being put, they divided, for the Address 132, against it 107, Majority 25.

We hear that Orders are given, that his Majesty's Forts on the African Coast be put into a proper State of Defence.

March 12. When Lord Chesterfield was asked what he thought of the late Spanish Negotiation, he replied, "I think it is very like Spanish Snuff; it irritates the Nostriils of our Politicians;—they sneeze copiously, wipe their Noses, and pocket the Affront."

A Gentleman having spoke lately, in a Great Assembly, of the great Abilities of the Duc de Choiseul, the late French Prime Minister, another Gentleman said in Answer, "England by her own intrinsic Weight, and to her eternal Honour, has awed the united Houses of Bourbon into the most earnest Entreaties for Peace, by agreeing to the late Convention, and without lavishing her Treasures on the Continent, has defeated all the Schemes of this boasted Minister of France, the Duc de Choiseul; for, while I defy any Person to shew that England has expended in foreign Courts 100,000l. during Eight Years continuance of Peace, for any Purpose whatever, France has expended many Millions Sterling, and been baffled every where. In Sweden, above a Million Sterling has been expended by France, to change the Constitution of that Kingdom, yet English Councils have got the better there, and Sweden remains free. How many Millions too have been expended to draw the Turks into a War against Russia; and how many ineffectual Affronts has the Duke of Choiseul industriously heaped