

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.
IGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for making stays, and are now moved into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lived. All orders from their customers, in either of the above branches of business, will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

Ladies and gentlemen from the country are invited to send the cash for such goods as they are pleased to order.

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.
N away last Sunday night from the subscriber, the William Quelch, an old, tall, slim made man, who when he went away a white frock, a white jacket, old leather breeches, blue and white stockings, old shoes new soled, and a hat. He stole and carried away with him a shirt, a check ditto, a pair of new shoes, four stockings, a vest with the fore parts made of air flage, a small silver watch, maker's name Roberts, London, No. 7677, a pair of hand-kerchiefs buckles carved, a set stock-buckle mark, a set brooch, a silver collar that has been used to be cut in two and not done, with other money not known what, and several other too tedious to mention. He served the latter part of his time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk-Ridge. Whoever will take up said fellow and send him, so that he may be brought to justice, receive three pounds reward, paid by
ISAAC M'HARD.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.
E subscriber having furnished himself with materials for carrying on the stay-making business, for the encouragement from ladies and gentlemen for their orders for stays, which they may on having executed in the best and neatest manner, newest fashion, and on the shortest notice, business being carried on under the direction of Charles Wallace in Annapolis for several years, and these last seven years for Mr. Alexander, and of late for his widow in London.

CHARLES LANSDALE.
I still continue to ride as a by-post from d-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, may be left at the following places, viz. d-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wicomico; Newport; Allen's-Fresh; Port-Tobacco; Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladen; George-Town; at the Printing-Office, d-Town; with Mr. Levi Grooms, post-rider Frederickburg to Annapolis; and at the subscriber's house, Piscataway; at which places the will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

N away from the subscriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel, an Irish convict servant, named Lawrence, about eighteen years old, swarthy complexion, slim made, speaks much in that dialect, and took with him, a blue coat and waistcoat, a white shirt, worsted stockings, shoes, and a Carolina felt hat. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber, or to the subscriber's agent, or to the subscriber's living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a reward twenty shillings if taken twenty miles from the subscriber's plantation, forty shillings if taken thirty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, besides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.
Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.
old to the highest bidder, at the house of Carne, in Piscataway town, on the third day in March next, agreeable to an advertisement.

E following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, and to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 40 acres; Something, 40 acres; Merry-Thought, 40 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres; the containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land in the said town of Piscataway, being a tract of land called Hazard and Nether with considerable improvements on it. And fourth Monday in March next will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel called John and Priscilla, containing 100 acres. I shall attend two days preceding each sale, on the said lands, in order to show them to purchasers. Six months credit will be given on half the purchase money, upon giving bond of unquestionable security, to
GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

DEEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1486.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 3, 1774.

L O N D O N, October 30.

SOME time ago a bailiff, who had tried almost every expedient to arrest a Quaker, without success, resolved to adopt the habit and manner of one, in expectation of better fortune. In this disguise, he knocked at Aminadab's door, and inquired if he was at home; the housekeeper replied, yes. Can I see him? says the pseudo-Quaker. Walk in, friend, replies she, and he shall see thee. The bailiff, confident of success, walked in; but, after waiting an hour, he rang the bell, and on the housekeeper's appearing said, "thou promised me I should see friend Aminadab." "No, friend (answered the female Quaker) I promised thee no such thing; I only promised that he should see thee; he has seen thee, and he does not like thee." Upon which Mr. Catchpole (as is usual with such gentry) vented his passion in oaths and imprecations, and retired not a little vexed at the disappointment.

A lady lately died in the neighbourhood of Durham, who had, in the space of five years, married four husbands. The lady's name was Penny, her first husband's name Pennyma, the second Pennyma, the third Penny, and the fourth Penny.

The following is an account of what lately happened at a village in north Wales, which is known to be fact. An aged woman, possessed of a handsome income, died suddenly; on which her relations came to take possession of the effects, and found in cash but two-pence halfpenny. Her household consisted of a poor apprentice girl, aged 15 years, and a magpie. The relations examined the girl very strictly, but she solemnly declared she knew nothing of her mistress's affairs, &c. In the midst of this stir, the magpie struck their attention, by chattering, I will hide more yet, and beating his bill against one particular plank in the floor; which caused a gentleman present to say there was great sagacity in those birds, on which a carpenter was sent for, who with great difficulty took up the plank, and found it double, and fastened in the floor by a strong steel spring, which the old lady could take up at pleasure, and on opening was found to contain upwards of 900l. The double plank had a crevice in one end, where she pushed in the money; and as there was a long wire found in a closet adjoining, it is thought it was used that the entrance should not be choked.

Nov. 4. When the late Sir Robert Ladbroke first set out in life, the way to procure the highest honours of this great metropolis was by industry, sobriety and integrity. No young person, however low in life, if possessed of these virtues, but might with reason look forward to the flattering hopes of being placed in the city chair; at present the case is altered. The most unwearied industry, the most strict sobriety, and unimpeached integrity, must give way to the modern ideas of patriotism. It is related as an anecdote of Sir Robert, that upon his coming to London, and first seeing the state coach, he exclaimed, that he should never rest till he rode in that coach; he pursued the object, and at a very early age was, by his fellow citizens, elevated to that respectable situation.

They write from Moldavia that the Austrians have actually taken possession of the famous Turkish fortress Choczim, and that the whole Austrian army in Transylvania, and that near Semlin, are in motion.

They write from Lisbon that Mr. Lyttleton, the English ambassador, at the issue of a conference with the secretary of state, had dispatched a packet for London, with a plan, containing thirty articles, for settling the disputes with the English merchants.

A correspondent observes that an absentee bill would be of great service in England; that is, taxing all those noblemen and gentlemen who live in France almost all the summer, and squander away such immense sums of money among our enemies, to the great injury of this nation.

Nov. 5. By the little attendance Lord North pays in town people imagine that there is nothing transacting between our court and that of any nation whatever. But in giving way to this opinion the people will find themselves in an error; for his lordship, we are assured, never had more business upon his hands than at present; and therefore retires from town to be the better able to go through it with satisfaction to his master, and the benefit of the kingdom.

Private letters from Copenhagen say that the troubles in that kingdom daily increase, and that the aspiring queen dowager has such a powerful party that it is feared she will overturn the present government; that the Prussian ambassador is consulted by her and prince Frederick upon all occasions, and that expresses are daily going to and from Berlin, from which it is strongly suspected that the king of Prussia is a promoter of the troubles in that unhappy kingdom.

Nov. 9. On Saturday Mr. Serjeant Davy moved the court of king's bench in the cause of Lee against lieutenant general Gansell, on the part of the defendant, for a rule for the plaintiff to shew cause why the general should not be discharged out of custody,

on account of the illegality of the arrest; when the court were pleased to grant the rule.

The last article of charge in an attorney's bill, lately delivered, is, for surmounting insurmountable difficulties, 20l.

We are assured from good authority, that both houses of parliament will meet, for the dispatch of business, the day after her majesty's birth-day, which is observed the 18th of January.

A piece of very rich silk brocade is now making by order of her majesty, as a present to the prince's royal, at a house in Spitalfields, which without ornament will cost 30 guineas per yard.

An impartial observer of the wily artifices of court agents and envious deserters remarks, that though Mr. Wilkes was formerly guilty of many imprudences, which threw him into the hands of usurious Jews, and other plunderers of the unguarded, yet his enemies pay him the highest compliment, at the time they hope to ruin his present fame. The most illustrious characters, on the roll of Christian or prophane history, have been men recovered from vice and error. When these abusers of Mr. Wilkes run back to years long past, to furnish food for malice, they plainly shew that whatever he was, Mr. Wilkes is now consistently great; and surely this is a subject of rejoicing to every liberal mind. Heaven upbraids not, but triumphs over the reformed.

Nov. 10. The East-India company, we are told, have something in embryo that in the course of the winter will make a considerable noise in the world.

By a gentleman just arrived from Rome, we are informed, that the Pope, having the rights and interests of humanity much at heart, was determined to put a stop to the further qualifications of Italian fingers (by castration) but that, just as he was upon the eve of carrying the same into execution, he received so many petitions from all orders of people, complaining of such an edict ruining the trade of the country, that his holiness, through policy, was obliged to desist from so laudable an undertaking.

It is generally thought Lord North will resign as soon as the parliamentary business of the ensuing winter is concluded. Who is to succeed him we cannot tell; but let us hope that it will be an honest man, that has from nature and experience unquellable abilities; for such a one is the only fit person to fill up an office of such importance. He should, besides, have a warm zeal both for the honour of his king and the interest of his country, without any of those fordid passions which lay him open to the temptations of lucre. We should also wish him to be one that has few relations to provide for, and who lies under few obligations to others; because this would relieve him from a great number of importunate suitors; whom, as a man, a parent, and a grateful friend, he would find it grievous to refuse. We should further wish him to be a favourite of the people, one that has grown to be such from the steady and uniform practice of the same public virtues, and the temporizing, invariable profession of the same public principles; because this will shield his character from the shafts of envy, and give him that authority, in the minds of men, which those who are destitute of the same advantages can never obtain. And lastly, he should—but hold! when shall we find a man that possesses the good qualities already mentioned? not among the nobility now; it is feared, when we lack a Litchfield, a Chesterfield, and a Lyttleton!

A correspondent at Elfiner writes, that a shoe-maker of that town, in a fit of melancholy, not having resolution enough to make away with himself, his life being a burthen to him, determined to be guilty of some murder, and deliver himself up to the hand of justice. Accordingly he sallied forth at night armed with a knife for the purpose; but changing his mind, not daring to put his design into execution, he threw himself into a canal in one of the streets. Some sailors hard by hearing his fall into the water, ran to the place, took him out in time, and conducted him home to his house. As soon as he was free from his deliverers, he sent his wife to an apothecary, under a pretence of fetching him a cordial, which in fact, he much wanted; he no sooner found himself alone, than he approached his child, which lay in the cradle, embraced it, and cut off its head. At this instant his wife returned, found the innocent victim weltering in his blood, and shrieked. The noise brought the patrol to the house, who seized the unnatural father, and conducted him to prison, where, after depriving him of every thing that he could possibly make use of to destroy himself, they left him loaded with irons, and abandoned to the most violent despair. This unhappy creature drew himself with difficulty to his prison window, broke a pane of glass with his head, and forcing his neck upon the edge of the broken pane, cut his throat, and died.

Nov. 11. A correspondent assures us we were misinformed about Mr. Francis Bernard's being a candidate for the borough of Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire; for that it is at Tregony, in Cornwall, the baronet is endeavouring to settle his election for the next parliament.

We hear that the foreign Jesuits intend to apply next session of parliament for a bill of naturalization.

The Jesuits certainly have a better claim to the naturalization and indulgence of government than the Jews, who crucified the patron of their order.

Nov. 11. The following affair is no less odd than true:—On Sunday last an old country woman, a pigeon fancier, who had not been at church for nine years past, had the curiosity to step into a church in this metropolis, and was handed into a pew; not being used to the solemnity of church service, the soon fell asleep; however, she had not been long in that situation before the unfortunately broke wind a tergo, and so loud as many of the congregation heard it. A young lad being near, waked her with, "goody, goody, your back door is open." The woman thinking she was at home cried out, "lord, is it, then all my pigeons are gone." She immediately rose up in great surprise, and with great precipitation hurried through a no less surprised congregation.

We are credibly informed that the earl of Sandwich has drawn up the state of the navy for the inspection of parliament; and has, it is said, a plan for manning the royal navy for the future, without the odious practice of pressing, &c.

We are credibly informed, that two men of war, and a frigate of 32 guns, are for the future to be stationed in the Straights of Bahama, to protect the English vessels trading from North-America to the West-Indies.

There is at this period, says a correspondent, no less than half a dozen duels on our news-paper lists, almost ripe for execution, viz. Crawford and Lovell, Kickman and Graham, Wilkes and the late lord mayor, the playhouse directors and justice Fielding, L—d—h and L—d—h, and Mr. Reddish and Mr. Macklin; in all of which the public are most unspeakably interested.

B O S T O N, February 3, 1774.
The ADDRESS of his Majesty's COUNCIL, to his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Governor of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

May it please your Excellency,
THE board have attentively considered your excellency's speech to the two houses at the opening of the present session.

The affair of the Indians at Martha's vineyard has been repeatedly the object of the attention of the general court, and at the last session a new committee was appointed to go thither to obtain a true state of the facts; and it is expected at this session they will make their report. As soon as laid before us we shall take it into consideration, and do our part to prevent all grounds for complaint of the denial or delay of justice.

With respect to the late settlement of the western line of this province, where it is bounded by the eastern line of New-York; it gives us great pleasure, as the dispute has been the source of so much mischief to the two colonies, that your excellency has reason to expect his majesty's confirmation of that settlement, as soon as the necessary formalities of office will admit. And with respect to the subject of the address of the two houses in January last, we are glad your excellency has reason to hope for a satisfactory determination and order concerning it.

The order of his majesty for regulating the future conduct of the governor in the supreme court of probate, and in the decision of controversies concerning marriage and divorce, is founded in the highest reason; for (as it is well observed by one of his majesty's council at law, viz. Richard Jackson, Esq; to whom the matter was referred for his opinion in point of law) "it is so unsuitable to the nature of a court of justice to consist of two branches, each possessing a negative on the other, that though something like it may be found, yet he conceives no construction ought to be founded on the possibility of the existence of such a court, because the instances of such (if any) will be found to stand on principles not applicable to the present case. And he is of opinion the governor of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay may lawfully acquiesce in the determination of the majority of the whole number of counsellors present, although he should differ in opinion from that majority; because he conceives it to be past doubt that by the clause in the charter (which provides that in all acts of government by the general assembly or in council, the governor shall have the negative voice) nothing more is intended by the words, acts of government in council, than executive acts of state in exclusion of judicial acts, which, though they are the exercise of a power derived under government, are never, he believes, comprehended under the description of acts of government." To which may be added, that it is plainly a solecism that a court of justice should be so constituted, as in many cases, properly cognizable by it, to be incapable, from the nature of its constitution, to give a judgment. We agree with your excellency, that in this construction of the charter, which you say is different from what has been by all