

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1791.

## PETERSBURGH, May 6.

IN the present situation of affairs in this country, much will depend on the determination of his Swedish majesty. The comte of Stackelberg, named by our court to proceed to Stockholm, was to have left this place next week, but a courier from Sweden has been the occasion of his going much sooner than he intended.—He yesterday morning set off.

## WARSAW, May 18.

The king has named the ministers who are to compose his council, all agreeable to the regulations established by the new constitution.

General Branicki is made minister of war; marshal Patocki minister of the interior department; the Castellani Ostrowski minister of finance; M. Chreptivitz, vice-chancellor of Lithuania, is put at the head of the foreign department; and the committee intrusted with the management of that business, has now given it into his hands.

The prince primate of the kingdom, agreeable to an article of the constitution, is always to hold a seat in the *sejm* or king's council. The bishop of Cracovia is named to fill the seat in the absence of the primate.

M. Tylezkierwic is made grand treasurer of Lithuania, and the bishop Garnitz is made vice-chancellor.

In the sitting of the diet of the 15th and 16th of this month, the examination of the project presented by the committee of the constitution for the organization of future diets, was finished. This plan, though very voluminous, and composed of 24 articles, was adopted unanimously, and without a word of debate. Every thing promises that the constitution will be completed in the month of July next, and then the States may be dismissed.

We every day receive from all parts of the kingdom the oaths by which citizens, tribunals, civil and military officers of the palatinates, and the different bodies of troops bear testimony of their acquiescence in the new order of things. If a few scattered protestations are yet heard, they are very few indeed, and make no impression. The supreme tribunal of Lublin, which at first had shown signs of dissatisfaction, has since named three deputies authorized to assure the diet of their entire submission to the new constitution.

In the sitting of the 17th, a very interesting scene took place on the lecture of a note which the comte de Goltz delivered, relative to the new constitution.—In it the king of Prussia renews the assurances of his friendship for the king and the republic. After the lecture of this note, M. Kurkolofski spoke against the new constitution, and concluded with saying, "that it was not surprising that the king of Prussia should approve a constitution, the plan of which he had assisted in framing." The bold assertion struck the assembly with astonishment. A general expression of indignation was ready to burst on the author of it; when the king, to shew the falsity of it, said that M. Drieduzeycki, secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, held in his hand a note of the comte de Goltz, written on the evening of the day on which the revolution took place, in which he unequivocally expresses his surprise that the court of Poland had kept the plan a secret from his master, their ally. After these few words were uttered, M. Kurkolofski was covered with confusion.

## BASLE, (Switzerland) June 1.

We hear from Berne that the French emigrants are very numerous in that city. Most of them have been absent from France since the beginning of the revolution; some from Italy, others return from Germany. They boast of their intentions to effect a counter-revolution—but the only step they appear to have taken towards this, is wearing white cockades.

## St. MAURICE, (Switzerland) May 30.

The diet of Valais has finished its sittings, which have all been taken up on subjects relative to the internal administration of the country. The promulgation of the new code of laws, which will effectually, it is thought, remove every cause of discontent, is delayed.

The grand bailiff read in open assembly the letter which M. de Montmorin had addressed to the king's ministers at foreign courts, in which his majesty expresses his sentiments of the French revolution and the new constitution. It was determined that a speedy answer should be sent, to convince the French nation, and their monarch, of the sincere pleasure with which the republic of Valais will always see their prosperity.

## LAUSANNE, (Switzerland) June 1.

The French refugees leave this place in crowds for the Palatinat. Mannheim is thought to be the place of general rendezvous, and that a congress will really be held there. The preparations made by foreign powers, and the forces they assemble on the frontiers of France, though they may actually be intended to preserve the internal tranquillity, appear, however, to square with the extravagant expectations entertained by the emi-

grants. The despair of the seditions, the dissatisfaction of the princes of the empire who have possession in France, require that France should shew vigour in their preparations for resistance, by fixing two camps on their frontiers. The king of the French thought not to delay taking those steps, was it merely to gratify the wish of the nation, and as a testimony of the resurrection of the power to him intrusted, which never had so glorious a foundation, but which ought to shew itself more active.

## BERLIN, May 24.

The king sets off to-morrow for Corbeitz, near Magdebourg, to assist at the review and evolutions of his troops, which will end the 28th instant.

The correspondence between our court and that of Dresden is extremely active. It is thought to relate to the revolution of Poland. This political change is not disliked here, as has been insinuated: Our court has been the first in congratulating the king and states of Poland on this great event.

M. de Dohm, who, by order of the king, is at Potsdam, has received of his majesty a secret commission, to execute which, it is said, he goes to Petersburg.

## THORN, May 16.

All is in motion among the Prussian forces in this quarter. The equipages of the king, prince royal, and prince Louis his brother, are arrived near Ferdan.

## PARIS, May 29.

The regiment of Dauphine at Nismes, having unanimously voted the expulsion of their officers, surled their colours at the house of the commandant, and transferred the military chest to the municipality. The regiment of la Sarre at Rochelle, and the rangers of Alsace, shew a disposition to follow their example.—While the national assembly and Jacobins are devising means to weed the army of aristocrats, the private soldiers have discovered the speediest method.

General Luckner set off the day before yesterday to take the command in Dauphine.

June 16. The captain-general of Catalonia still fears insurrections near the frontiers bordering on France; he has in consequence written to his majesty, that if a single one of the soldiers stationed on the frontiers of Spain to preserve tranquillity was withdrawn, he should send his resignation, as he could not possibly answer for the consequences, without a very respectable force to oppose the manoeuvres of the malecontents.

## Extrait of a letter, dated Madrid, May 20.

"The king has ordered the president of Castile to give notice to the inhabitants of the kingdoms and cities of Spain, through the medium of deputies to *Cortes*, to express their grievances and point out means of relief, on all matters that concern the public good, still keeping in view the ancient Spanish constitution.

## LISBON, May 28.

Colonel Humphreys, resident of the United States of America, at this court, has presented his credentials and been received in that capacity.

## MADRID, June 2.

One of the battalions of Spanish guards that was at Carthagena, has been embarked for Oran; it is thought the intention of government is to destroy the fortifications of that place, to carry off the ammunition, and abandon it.

A Danish frigate arrived at Cadiz the 21st ult. She is intended to carry a certain sum of piasters, as a present from the king of Denmark to the emperor of Morocco.

On the 19th of May two Dutch men of war, and a frigate, arrived at Gibraltar. Two other Dutch ships of the line, and two frigates are expected jointly with the former, to carry and escort an ambassador which the states-general send to the emperor of Morocco.

## VENICE, June 1.

In the Pregadi on the 27th of last month there were very lengthy debates on the best mode of putting a stop to the quarrels which exist between the republic and the regency of Tunis. It was finally determined, that the squadron commanded by Chevalier Emo, should be re-inforced, and should be ordered to cruise within sight of Tunis, in hopes of tiring the inhabitants, and to oblige them, if possible, to wish a peace with the republic on reasonable terms. This determination however was only carried by a majority of two votes. Orders were immediately given to equip a frigate to join the squadron of M. Emo, which already consists of eight ships of war.

## FRANCFORT, June 4.

The French refugees increase prodigiously in number in the environs of Worms; many are well equipped and all well armed.

A spirit of insurrection is still apparent in Anterior Austria; it has been found necessary to send commissaries and troops in the cities of Mengen and Sulgau. The court at Vienna have considerably increased

the number of troops in those parts to guard against insurrections.

## HAGUE, June 10.

The stadholder's court is at Breda. It was intended to have formed a camp in the environs of that city to instruct the hereditary prince in the military art; but the expence has prevented the execution of it. All wears appearance of peace. The squadron at Kimbourg is disarming, and leave of absence for six months is granted to many of the officers and soldiers.

## LONDON, June 4.

The Queen of Bohemia Danish East-Indiaman, whose arrival we a few days since announced at Scilly from Batavia, has brought the following, the authenticity of which may be depended on:

The Queen of Bohemia on her sailing from Batavia, was obliged by stress of weather to make the island of Cocos, situated on the north west side of the island of Sumatra, and about 100 miles south of Achup, from which place it was reported lord Cornwallis's Squadron had sailed.

At Cocos a report was in general circulation, that Aulum Shaw, the Great Mogul who was dispossessed of his throne and fight, by Goolam Khader Khan, one of the Robilla chiefs, in September, 1788, and who had since continued in confinement at Delhi, died in December 1790, 90 years old. This monarch afforded a wonderful instance of the mutability of human affairs; when he ascended the throne of Delhi, his revenue amounted to upwards of 60,000,000 rupees per annum, and at the time of his decease, his allowance from Madajee Scindia, did not exceed 1500 rupees per month.

The death of Aulum Shaw will effect a revolution in the Hindostan empire, which must ultimately prove highly advantageous to this country.

Madajee Scindia, who is the most powerful of the Mahratta chiefs, has long been the most faithful and friendly of our Asiatic allies; by the expulsion of the usurper, Goolam Khader Khan, he had greatly increased his influence at Delhi; and having the chief management of the empire during the life of Aulum Shaw, he made such arrangements as must ensure his accession to it—added to this, he has constantly maintained an army of 50,000 cavalry, and 15,000 foot, to support his pretensions. Mantura, a town between Agra and Delhi, was his head-quarters; and by this central situation he kept both cities in awe of his power; while, by acts of kindness, he endeavoured to conciliate the affections of the people.

Several trading vessels arrived at Cocos while the Queen of Bohemia lay there, from the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, but from their accounts nothing can be collected in any degree interesting.

The Nabob of Oude, has, at length, finished his new palace at Lucknow—it is four miles in circumference, but is built so contrary to all order, that every apartment seems to belong to different persons—the last room that has been fitted up, is the most magnificent thing that can be imagined, it is entirely of ivory and silver. The nabob is particularly partial to hunting, and he is the only one of the Asiatic despots that hunts in the true eastern style of magnificence; his train in general, consists of 750 elephants, 5000 horse, 40,000 foot, half a dozen tigers of a morning are to him a breakfast, and a rhinoceros, with two or three panthers, a luncheon before dinner.

June 6. A letter from Strasburgh, dated the 24th of May, states, that the number of French malecontents is every day increasing in the northern frontiers, and the German princes redouble their endeavours to bring about a serious rupture between the emperor and France. The negotiation between those princes who had possessions in France, and the national assembly, have actually ceased; particularly the duke of Wirtemberg, who had seemed so solicitous of gaining the good will of the national assembly, has suddenly left Paris, and is now one of the warmest instigators of hostilities measures at the diet of Ratisbon.—But the disturbances at Colmar are still greater causes of alarm. The members of administration ever view these disturbances with complacency, and the chiefs of the municipality have put themselves at the head of the factions, and are endeavouring to gain over the regiment of light-horse stationed there.

A new sloop, to mount 18 guns, is going to be built at Deptford dock-yard, by order of the navy board, to make experiment of some timber from the new forest; one side is to be constructed of timber, the bark of which had peeled off—and the other of timber cut down in the usual way.

A letter from Lisbon, dated May 23, 1791. Ad- vices from all parts of the country mention, that the people are dissatisfied to the present form of government, and are labouring privately to subvert it. The vigilance of government, however, intrapts with us fears, and the whole kingdom presents one continued scene of confusion and distrust.

"The Spaniards, who, although long and fore in all their motions, sit closely to effect a revolution in

el county; that the said Ham-  
reputation, and that, in conse-  
said Gaither, for several months  
d and determined to kill him,  
n from New-York for that pur-  
overed in Baltimore-town that  
brought suits against him, he  
s, provided himself with three  
which he loaded, or caused to be  
ts and two buck shot each, and  
ded with three bullets and a  
which (viz. on Easter Monday  
the said Gaither, started with  
Ridge for colonel Hammond's  
a full determination to kill him,  
just after day-break; that he  
himself in a certain field belong-  
where it was usual for colonel  
ry morning, and so concealed,  
servant, waited for some time in  
Hammond coming along, during  
aid Gaither, and his servant,  
ately; that some time after lan-  
er, finding that the said Ham-  
ough the said field as he expect-  
to the house to inquire if the  
home, and if possible to discover  
on whether the said Hammond  
and which way he intended to  
house with him, and whether he  
that his servant returned and  
Hammond was at home and a  
him; whereupon the said Gaith-  
of going up to the house, enter-  
room (with which the said Gaith-  
ed) and assassinating him while  
ing this resolution from an ap-  
he be discovered before he could  
ecution; that he remained in his  
ut eight o'clock, when he and  
the house with the gun and pil-  
men he arrived there, he sent one  
egrees into the house to inform  
he wanted to speak with him;  
came into the yard and invited  
alk in, which he refused; that  
r, Hammond to come up to him,  
with him; whereupon Mr. Ham-  
are armed, and if I come to you,  
at Gaither then promised upon  
not, and that he made use of this  
to get Mr. Hammond in his  
mond then went within seven  
f him, and Gaither ordered his  
to his servant, and alighted from  
me two of his pistols fell from his  
pon offered Mr. Hammond a pil-  
fighting, which Mr. Hammond  
re were no witnesses by, but at  
ubsequent day if he was bent up-  
ould not deter it, and said Mr.  
er fight him that moment, or he  
y, on hearing a noise behind him,  
approach of a negro or negroes,  
turned in order to keep the said  
and that then colonel Hammond  
s the house; that he turned about  
n many steps, he the said Gaither  
tols at him, and fired the shot,  
at he missed him, as he never in-  
erate aim in his life; that as soon  
issed him, he drew another pistol,  
mond had run above fifteen feet  
him, and thought he saw the shot  
back; that thereupon, although  
not fall, he the said Gaither con-  
him; but finding that he could  
got into the house, and saying  
intended to get a gun, and then  
Gaither took his gun from the  
ed the pales of the yard, and le-  
the pales, with his finger upon the  
as soon as Mr. Hammond should  
Hammond did come out of the  
his hand, and fired at him, and  
left hand; that thereupon, under  
at Mr. Hammond's negroes were  
n, one of which had a gun, and  
nd would also get another gun, he  
and as he was mounting the said  
ck him on the neck and left shoul-  
aid Gaither went off; that the said  
of the above conversation, further  
as not yet satisfied, and would al-  
er the said Hammond, and would  
et met him, and expressed his re-  
that he was unfortunate in not  
before; that this deponent recollects  
the said Gaither from the further  
revenge, but that such dissensions  
y salutary effect upon him, only  
the more determined; and that  
ther declared, that he could recon-  
itice to hire assassins to take away  
Hammond; and that the debt for  
ond had brought suit against him  
t that he never would pay it, and  
any one else, if he ever asked for

NAPOLIS:  
FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.



that kingdom. The example of Poland is a fresh spur to their exertions, and the number of French emigrants who, notwithstanding every precaution, find their way into the country, serve to ferment the present latent embers of rebellion.

"Trade, at present, is very brisk here. A number of vessels have arrived from London, Liverpool, &c. by most of which Burke's and Paine's pamphlets have been received.

"The weather for some days past has been very tempestuous. Some vessels have been lost on the coast, and two Spanish vessels, after having been beat about for several days, at length made the Tagus in the greatest distress."

*Extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, April 30.*

"It affords the British merchants here satisfaction to know for certain that Sweden will not take part with Russia against England—but the king of Sweden has, on the contrary, declared, that his harbours shall be open to the British fleet, in case they come up the Baltic or the Gulf of Finland. This has been strongly remonstrated against by the Russian minister at Stockholm. The king, however, considers he has a right to do what he pleases with his own ports—which is her own style precisely."

A letter from Plymouth, dated May 31, says,— "Last night, at 12 o'clock, a king's messenger arrived here express from the admiralty with dispatches for commissioner Fenshaw. After a short consultation, the commissioner, attended by the boundary watchmen, examined every part of the dock-yard, and searched all the store-houses. The yard gates were not opened till half past six (which is an hour and a half later than usual) when every shipwright, artificer and labourer, was separately searched and examined. Many conjectures are made, and it is imagined that there are more such villains as John the painter yet in being."

Baron Huguetain, the Dutch miser, who died last week, had given major Arabin to expect, that he should be handsomely noticed in his will, but when the instrument came to be opened and read; no such name appeared among the list of legatees. On Monday, however, in rummaging about his bed, a parcel of papers were found concealed, in which was a codicil, written on a dirty scrap of paper, dated the fourth of the last month, and regularly signed by the baron, wherein he bequeaths major Arabin a legacy of upwards of thirty thousand pounds, and gives another of 4000. to Mr. Emery, watchmaker, in Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, and a third of 3000. to his landlady in Air-street, Piccadilly, with some lesser legacies, amounting altogether to forty thousand pounds, over and above the bequest of this will.

As baron Huguetain originally derived his immense property from the Nassau family, it is rather to be wondered at, that he should have taken no notice of the duke of Poland, lord Rochford, and the connexions immediately springing from the same origin.

Mr. Gosling, of Fleet-street, and Mr. Smith of Maufin House street, bankers, together with Mr. Manship, the East-India director, are nominated executors in the will of baron Huguetain, with a legacy of 3000. each, but out of which they are to defray the charges of the executorship. Mr. Gosling we understand has declined adding.

June 7. The king of Prussia is reported to have declared to the national assembly of France that he hopes the affairs of Alsace and Lorraine will be re-established on the ground of the subsisting treaties, or he shall be obliged to effect this circumstance by force of arms.

Notwithstanding Mr. Dundas's remark, that every thing may be settled in a fortnight, it is the general opinion at the admiralty, that the bounties for seamen will be continued for at least three months longer.

An answer from Mr. Falkner is not expected till near the middle of this month; that gentleman's commission, it is said, was so complex in itself, and so contradictory to former proposals, as to require some length of time to reconcile the empress to a belief of the sincerity of our intentions.

If the Dutch fleet sails merely into the Baltic, and accompanies our's on an expedition of parade only, the states will defray the expence; but if an action should take place, all the expence of powder and shot, and all the wear and tear of the ships, will be defrayed by this country.

The lord chancellor attended yesterday in the house of lords. In his first conversation with the peers, who were present before a house was formed, he intimated in strong terms, that from the nature of some of the business before them, it was not probable that they could rise for three weeks longer.

The armistice between Austria and the Porte expires on Sunday next, and by the last advices from Germany it had not been renewed, nor was a peace concluded on: on the contrary every preparation seemed to announce that the war was likely to be renewed. In that case we should have another formidable enemy to contend with in our support of the Turks, and negotiations would probably be as necessary at Vienna as at Petersburg.

A jealousy pretty generally prevails in France, that the quarrel between Catherine and Selim is by no means the true object of our present armament. They argue that our ministry can never be so weak and so wicked as to plunge this exhausted nation into all the horrors of war, merely to preserve to the Barbarian a dismantled towns and a small barren territory, and concludes, from the well known aristocratic principles of some of our leaders, that our real views are to declare, in conjunction with some of the absolute German princes, in favour of a counter revolution, so soon as the general preparations are in sufficient forwardness to throw off the mask.

The French are extending their China trade, but appear inclined to abandon their East-India settlements,

as not adequate to the expence of supporting them. The same accounts add, that as soon as the constitution is more completely established a great part of the military establishment on the Islands of St. Maurice and Bourbon will be withdrawn, and those places, instead of being made a military depot, will be only regarded in the light that St. Helena is by this country, and kept up for the Chinese ships to water at in their way to Europe.

The following account of the powder used by the different ships of war in royal salutes, and the mock engagement, during his majesty's visit at Plymouth in 1789, may not be unacceptable:—Four hundred and twenty-three barrels, or 42,327 lbs. exclusive of what was expended at the batteries ashore, was the quantity of powder used. It is to be remarked besides, that the number of ships then at Plymouth did not amount to half those now at Spithead.

Yesterday afternoon sailed from Spithead, the Westmoreland packet, Jacob Wolf, master, from the river, for Falmouth and Jamaica. She is to be at Falmouth till the result of the present negotiation is known, and then sail with the intelligence to her destined port.

ROYAL EXCURSION.—Report states that their majesties and the five princesses, will in the course of the summer, visit the Isle of Wight. During their stay there, the earl of Glencairn's is mentioned as the place of their residence.

The income of the bishops of Britain and Ireland, is annually 160,000l. sterling—the number of curates are 1000, and their incomes are not half that sum.—The archbishop of Dublin lately received for the renewal only of one lease 12,000 guineas.

June 12. The first day's grand review of the Prussian army took place on the 21st of May, in the presence of prince Henry, the duke of York, the generals Schaeffer, Bornstedt, and Lichowsky, and a great many foreigners of distinction. His majesty was to proceed on the 25th for Magdebourg, and on the 29th to Berlin.

A letter from Chatham, dated June 6, says, "In consequence of the information received here of the designs of the incendiaries against the dock-yards, commissioner Proby assembled the different officers in his office, and gave them particular directions that every care be taken by the rounders, warders, and watchmen. The porters at the dock-gate are ordered to be particularly attentive whom they admit into the yard."

The armistice between the emperor and the Porte, expires on the 12th instant, and the most active preparations are making for the recommencement of the war between the two powers; it is, however, the general opinion that the armistice will be renewed without further hostilities.

There is a scarcity of provisions, and a general want of sailors throughout the Russian fleet now in Trieste road, which they are unable to remedy with all the activity and pains that general Tamara has taken.

Some French officers of distinction have been lately arrested and imprisoned at Malta, under pretence of having formed a conspiracy against the grand master.

The uncertain state of affairs between Russia and England is attended with some detriment to the British merchants in the former. The empress has assured them of her protection, but the possibility of a war has put a stop to that active spirit of adventure, which constitutes the very life and soul of commerce.

What further contributes also to damp their ardour, is, that every thing is going on in Russia, as if it was to be certain war. The greatest activity is every where exerted in the dock-yards; and fleets and armies are preparing with a vigour never displayed there till the present juncture.

A jealousy is arising against prince Potemkin in Russia, similar to that entertained, towards the latter end of queen Anne's reign, against the duke of Marlborough, in England. The splendid successes of both have drawn down this shaft of envy upon them.

The empress of Russia has published another declaration, in which, after stating the moderation of her desires, and the injustice of the court of London, which by wishing to make her restore her conquests, would reward the aggressor with impunity, she concludes with observing, that violence and hostilities will render her inflexible!

The elector of Saxony, at the same time that he accepted the reversion of the crown of Poland, either for himself or his daughter, expressly made this reserve; that according to the Saxon constitution, he must first consult his faithful subjects, and obtain the consent of the state of his electorates.

PORTSMOUTH, August 6.

The congregational society in Newtown, Connecticut, not long since dismissed their minister, and have so generally conformed to episcopacy, that one of the largest churches in America is now building for the accommodation of that large congregation, whose communicants alone are 300. The church in Newtown was begun and collected by the late reverend Mr. Beach, formerly a congregational minister.

BOSTON, August 3.

As the design of news-papers is totally perverted when they propagate error, I send you some account of the extraordinary case mentioned under the New-Hampshire head, of a boy in Menotomy, who had three creatures resembling snakes come out at a fore he had on his back, the colour of the silver eel."

This boy had this disorder in his bones, called by physicians *spina serpens*, which shewed itself by several running sores on his back, on his sides, and on his thigh. Live worms, nine or ten inches long, crawled out from these sores at different times, to the great terror of the family and neighbours. This boy was so emaciated that he was little more than skin and bones. His knees had been drawn up to his stomach, and his

heels to his hips, for more than four years.—Although the child's parents were told that the worms were the common ones of the intestines, and that they must come from thence, their fears magnified them into snakes—crowds of people came to see the lad under this impression, and the accounts circulated of him became not only wonderful but terrific. When the boy died the writer of this obtained permission to open the body, and then demonstrated to the affrighted bystanders, (who expected to see his bones and bowels full of serpents) the cause of this rather unusual accident.

The stomach and bowels were found full of large live worms. The lower part of the large intestine, called colon, grew so close to that membrane which surrounds all the bowels, and is called peritonaeum, that they seemed but one membrane instead of two.—At this part of the intestine were two holes that would admit a goose quill, one passing down to the thigh, and the other led into one of the sores in his loins. Through these holes the worms could pass with more ease than by the natural passage. When this unnatural connexion and these holes were shewn to the spectators, their wonder ceased.

It is probable that some years before an inflammation arose in this part of the gut, and in its involution membrane; from inflammation it passed to ulceration, when the holes were produced, which were prevented from healing, at the same time there were large ulcers on his back, loins and thighs; two of these communicated with the fore from the bowels so as to form a free passage for the worms.

There were several appearances besides, more proper to be communicated to a medical society than published in a news-paper. Even this account would not have appeared were it not to correct the false notion published. While people are struck with wonder, there is a suspension in reason.

NORWICH, August 11.

Last Tuesday we were favoured with a very plentiful rain, which has greatly relieved the anxiety of the people, which the great want of for near three months past had created.—The earth is now well watered, and a pleasing prospect presents of affording a plentiful supply of vegetables for man, and latter feed for the beasts of the fields.—Let God, and not man, be praised for the many favours he is continually bestowing upon poor frail mortals.

SAGG-HARBOUR, (L. Island) July 26.

It may with truth be said that there never was such a time known as the present for drought, every thing looks dead and dreary; in travelling any part of the Island, you will hardly see a green spot, except it is in some low, flat meadow land; and our Indian corn is in a deplorable situation; it is absolutely affected by our able farmers that unless there is a speedy relief, it will be all cut off.

Many farmers, we hear, have sown corn for fodder, being disappointed in their hay, not having cut as much by three-quarters, as in common seasons.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, August 16.

Seventy-five troops under the command of captain Buell, marched from this city last Friday for Fort Pitt; a number more are daily expected from theeward, to proceed to the same place.

The refreshing showers we have lately had, has given vegetation quite a different appearance. This state has suffered much for the want of rain, but some of the neighbouring states have been much greater sufferers; in Virginia we learn numbers of cattle have died through want of forage. A number of vessels from the eastward have been to Jersey shore to take in fodder to support their stock.

PITTSBURGH, August 6.

At a meeting of a number of respectable inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania, held at Red-stone Old Fort, on the 27th July, 1791.

Edward Cook, Esquire, in the chair.

I. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the duty laid by congress on spirituous liquors distilled from the produce of the United States, is unequal in its operation, immoral in its effects, dangerous to liberty, and especially oppressive and injurious to the inhabitants of the western country.

II. Resolved, That it be recommended to the electors of each election district, in the several counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Allegheny, to meet on the third Tuesday of August next, at the places of holding their annual elections, and there to choose not more than three representatives, for their district, to form a county committee.

That the representatives thus chosen, do meet at the seat of justice of their county respectively, on the fourth Tuesday in August next, and having fairly collected the sense of the people, within their respective counties, shall respectively choose out of their own body, three members to form a general committee.

That the members thus chosen, by the several county committees, shall meet on the first Tuesday of September next, at the house of Mr. Tannehill, in the town of Pittsburgh, and there draw up, and publish in the Pittsburgh Gazette, a set of resolutions expressing the sense of their constituents, on the subject of the excise law.

That the said general committee, if in their opinion it should be necessary, shall draw up an address to the legislature of the United States on this subject, wherein they will express the sense of their constituents, with decency and firmness.

That they shall also draw up and communicate, a circular letter, and general address, to the neighbouring counties in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling upon them for exertion in a cause which is common.

Signed by order of the meeting,  
ALBERT GALLITINE, Clerk

PHILADELPHIA

*Extract of a letter from his friend in this city*

"With pleasure I inform you that this place is not a life hazard. The parties, the har-our parties, is principally at present at ease. On Fergusson, conveyed by wood's companies of literary and other stores. Troops to cover the polis, the settlement, len, Buffalo, Racoon, Venango, give protection the 12th, a detachment by major Gaither, all ments complete, for boats, the largest and from this place, moving good order, and this Grave creek, going on

*Intelligence from the*

"On Tuesday last, commanded by lieutenant, having been absent Indians.

"On the 20th, Franklin, who informed Town and New-Atsloop full of Indians, ing for Presque Isle Fort-Franklin. He being fired upon by fire without effect.

"Yesterday two m-remainder of an express that had been fitted up—six of them were v—Major Patterson arrived in camp last e

*Extract of a letter*

"We have this Port-au-Prince, that to Bourdeaux the G- their cargoes of slave might go and sell th- very angry with the- they say, together w- national assembly to- people of colour. A- tion. I shall sell all- return to Philadelphia- fighting among them- ments to this island, frontiers, and it is s-

Aug. 18. It has th- the blacks are inferi- another complexion. be recollected that- sus, in proportion- ranny of others. I- berry the elephant- architect; but when- community, their s- only for their safety- diminution with th-

We are informed- manufactures is now- important object up- this country. We- hundred and twenty- ready been subscrib- execution.

A situation in th- contemplated as th- of the business.

There are chara- indefatigable in th- Favoured by the a- powers of investigat- ly impressed with th- genius is constantly- increase the object- en our public cred- May their labours b- ertions, at all even- their country.

ANNA

The president o- Timothy Pickering- Was married, on- Tobacco, by the r- to Elizabeth Babco- eldest of twelve b- the youngest, both- said Miller becam- previous to this, b- phew and brother,

RAN away from

June last, a- name of SAUL, a- about five feet eig- when he went awa- his under jacket co- shirt, not much l- lead colour. Wh- brings him home- POUNDS reward- me.

10/7/16

Montgomery



than four years.—Although  
id that the worms were the  
finer, and that they must  
fears magnified them into  
came to see the lad under  
accounts circulated of him  
ful but terrible. When the  
obtained permission to open  
infused to the affrighted  
see his bones and bowels full  
his rather unusual accident,  
ls were found full of large  
part of the large intestine  
to that membrane which  
and is called peritonaeum,  
membrane instead of two.  
ne were two holes that would  
passing down to the thigh,  
one of the fores in his loins,  
worms could pass with more  
passage. When this uncom-  
mon holes were shewn to the spec-

years before an inflamma-  
the gut, and in its inveterate  
condition it passed to ulceration,  
duced, which were prevented  
time there were large ulcers  
high; two of these communi-  
the bowels so as to form a free  
appearances besides, more proper  
medical society than public.  
Even this account would not  
not to correct the false notion  
ole are struck with wonder,  
caison.

C H, August 11.  
re favoured with a very plenti-  
atly relieved the anxiety of the  
want of for near three months  
e earth is now well watered,  
resents of affording a plentiful  
r man, and latter feed for the  
Let God, and not man, be  
vours he is continually bellow-  
tails.

JR, (L. Island) July 26.  
e said that there never was such  
resent for drought, every thing  
; in travelling any part of the  
y see a green spot, except it is  
ow land; and our Indian com-  
on; it is absolutely ascertained  
unless there is a speedy relief, a

near, have sown corn for fodder,  
their hay, not having cut a  
s, as in common seasons.

NSWICK, August 16.  
under the command of captain  
this city last Friday for Port-  
are daily expected from the sail-  
the same place.

wers we have lately had, ha-  
e a different appearance. Th-  
h for the want of rain, but some  
states have been much greater  
we learn numbers of cattle have  
of forage. A number of vessels  
ve been to Jersey shore to take in  
r stock.

BURGH, August 6.  
number of respectable inhabitants  
ies of Pennsylvania, held a cele-  
ne 27th July, 1791.

Equire, in the chair.  
in the opinion of this meeting,  
refs on spirituous liquors distilled  
the United States, is unequal in  
al in its effects, dangerous to be  
oppressive and injurious to the  
ltern country.

at it be recommended to the elec-  
district, in the several counties of  
Shington, Fayette and Allegany,  
rd Tuesday of August next, at the  
their annual elections, and there to  
an three representatives, for their  
ounty committee.

natives thus chosen, do meet at  
f their county respectively, on the  
August next, and having fairly  
of the people, within their re-  
all respectively choose out of their  
members to form a general com-

rs thus chosen, by the several coun-  
l meet on the first Tuesday of Sep-  
e house of Mr. Tannehill, in re-  
and there draw up, and publish  
racte, a set of resolutions expres-  
their constituents, on the subject of

meral committee, if in their opinion  
ary, shall draw up an address to the  
United States on this subject, where-  
the sense of their constituents,  
firmness.

also draw up and communicate, a  
general address, to the neighbouring  
nnylvania, Virginia and Kentucky,  
for exertion in a cause which is  
ned by order of the meeting,  
ALBERT GALLITINE, Clerk

## PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Western army, to his friend in this city, dated Pittsburgh, July 22.

"With pleasure I inform you, that since I came to this place not a life has been lost within the reach of our parties. The harvest, the greatest ever known in this country, is principally in, and the whole frontier at present at ease. Our first detachment, under major Ferguson, conveyed by captains Armstrong's and Kirkwood's companies of regulars, with the artillery, military and other stores, have arrived safe at headquarters. Troops to cover the French settlement at Gallia, the settlements of Muskingum, Fish creek, Wheelen, Buffalo, Racoon, and up the Allegany as far as Venango, give protection and quiet to all. And, on the 12th, a detachment of two battalions, commanded by major Gaither, all our cavalry, with their equipments complete, forage, stores and provisions, in 23 boats, the largest and grandest convoy that ever sailed from this place, moved under the American flag in good order, and this day have heard of them below Grave creek, going on well."

Intelligence from the camp at Fort-Pitt, July 23.

"On Tuesday the 19th instant, a scouting party, commanded by lieutenant Shaffner, arrived in camp, having been absent three days without seeing any Indians."

"On the 20th, captain Slow arrived from Fort-Franklin, who informs us, that on the 12th ult. Half-Town and New-Arrow gave them information that a sloop full of Indians had been seen on Lake Erie, sailing for Presque Isle; their object it was supposed, Fort-Franklin. He likewise informs us of a centinel being fired upon by several Indians, who returned the fire without effect."

"Yesterday two men arrived in Pittsburgh, the remainder of an express of twelve from Fort-Washington, that had been fired upon by upwards of twenty Indians, six of them were wounded, and two killed."

"Major Patterson, with captains Doyle and Beatie, arrived in camp last evening."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, July 21.

"We have this day received information from Port-au-Prince, that the people there have sent back to Bourdeaux the Guineamen from that port, with their cargoes of slaves, and told the captains that they might go and sell their negroes in France. They are very angry with the merchants of Bourdeaux, who, they say, together with the Parisians, compelled the national assembly to pass the decree in favour of the people of colour. Affairs here are in a very bad situation. I shall sell all my merchandise at any price, and return to Philadelphia, if possible, before they go to fighting among themselves. Spain has sent two regiments to this island, part of them are stationed on their frontiers, and it is said that they expect more."

Aug. 18. It has been asserted that the faculties of the blacks are inferior—very inferior to that of men of another complexion. Perhaps it may be so; but let it be recollected that all animals are more or less sagacious, in proportion as they are removed from the tyranny of others. Naturalists assert, that in native liberty the elephant is a citizen, and the beaver an architect; but when the tyrant man intrudes upon their community, their spirit is broken, they feel anxious only for their safety, and their intellects suffer an equal diminution with their freedom."

We are informed that a plan to promote American manufactures is now on foot, which will embrace this important object upon a scale hitherto unattempted in this country. We are assured that upwards of one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards carrying the plan into execution.

A situation in the Jerseys, we are also informed, is contemplated as the most eligible for the prosecution of the business.

There are characters in the United States who are indefatigable in their labours for the public good. Favoured by the author of nature with comprehensive powers of investigation, and having their minds strongly impressed with patriotic views, the force of their genius is constantly exerted to devise such plans as may increase the objects of profit and employment, strengthen our public credit, and reduce the public debt.—May their labours be crowned with success: their exertions, at all events, must receive the approbation of their country.

## ANNAPOLIS, August 25.

The president of the United States has appointed Timothy Pickering, Esquire, postmaster-general.

Was married, on Tuesday 28th of June, near Port-Tobacco, by the rev. Walter M'Pherson, John Miller to Elizabeth Rebecca Webster.—On this occasion the oldest of twelve brothers and sisters was married by the youngest, both widowers; and by this event, the said Miller became son to his son Wm. Cox, who, previous to this, by his last marriage, became son, nephew and brother, to his wife's oldest sister.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th of June last, a yellow complexion fellow by the name of SAUL, formerly the property of Dr. Mood, about five feet eight inches high, spare made; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a fawnought jacket, his under jacket cotton velvet, a coarse country linen shirt, not much worn, a pair of short breeches of a lead colour. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home, shall receive the sum of FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, from me.

WILLIAM BURNS, living in Montgomery county, near the Ten-Mile creek.

## Anne Arundel county, August 22, 1791.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased, will be SOLD, at Public Sale, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the said William Davis's late dwelling, on South river,

ALL the personal property of said Davis, consisting of two valuable negro men and one old woman, stock of various kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco in parcel, sundry valuable weaving gear, and loom, with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOHN JACOBS, jun. } Executors.  
ROBERT DAVIS, jun. }

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 7th of September next, at twelve o'clock, at Mr. William Sparrier's Tavern, Elk-Ridge,

SUNDRY TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, and some NEGROES, viz.

One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, called Food Plenty, the property of William Halsten.

Forty-seven acres of land called Sapling Range, the property of James Brown.

A part of a tract of land called Moorehouse Generosity, supposed to contain 135 acres, and Dorley's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, the property of Basil Ridgely.

—LIKEWISE,—

A negro boy named Dick, and a negro girl named Jude, the property of Thomas Cole, by

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 23, 1791.

## T O B E L E T,

For one or more Years,

ABOUT 800 ACRES of good LAND, lying on South river, with convenient buildings necessary for carrying on a FARM. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, or John Rice, jun. Annapolis.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.  
August 25, 1791.

## L O S T,

ABOUT ten days ago, in Annapolis, or on the road which leads to my house at Beard's creek, a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers, which will sufficiently describe them to be the subscriber's. Whoever will return the same to me, or John Rice, jun. in Annapolis, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.  
August 25, 1791.

## NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,  
Via CECIL COURT HOUSE & NEW-CASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore New Line) very respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to Philadelphia, for the conveyance of freight and passengers, to commence running the 29th instant, by the following route:—A packet will leave Philadelphia every Monday morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to Cecil Court House, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for Annapolis and Easton, and touches at Annapolis on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward; it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The proprietors solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the packet's return from Easton rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. Passengers, and shippers, that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the Printers, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Cecil Court House.  
HENRY DARLEY, } Newcastle.  
Wm. CLAY, }  
BOND and LEES, }

Passage to Cecil Court-House, 7 6  
to Newcastle in stage, 6 0  
to Philadelphia in packet, 3 9

Heavy freight, 2s. per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, near the Red House, a gray HORSE, of a dark roan colour, about eight years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder thus, C. H. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

BEAL HOEBES.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA LUSBY, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorized by me to receive the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, this being the second time of advertising, which, if not sufficient, there will be another method taken by the 20th of September.

—LIKEWISE,—

To be SOLD, on the 20th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock,

The PROPERTY of the said Delia Lusby, consisting of a parcel of young negroes, boys and girls, able to be of most any service; beds and other furniture; some cattle, and the half part of a ferry boat. The term of the sale is cash.

E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.  
August 24, 1791.

THE SECURITIES for JOHN BEALL, Esq; as collector of the state taxes in Prince-George's county, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, having, by law, authority to collect only what was in arrears, or appeared due on the books of said Mr. Beall at the time the said securities got possession of them; and the subscribers, being securities for the said Mr. Beall as sheriff for the year 1785, having, in consequence thereof, a considerable sum of money to pay into the treasury in Annapolis, do hereby caution and advertise all those whom it may concern, that no person or persons (the subscribers excepted) neither had, has, or can have, any claim, right or title, in justice, law or equity, to ask, demand or receive, any fines, fees, forfeitures, &c. due on the books of Mr. John Beall on the day he gave up the said books—PUBLIC NOTICE is given to those who have not yet paid; as well as those who may have paid to such as had not any right to receive. That the subscribers, when authorized, will proceed to collect all sums of money due on said books, to which they are legally entitled.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.  
ALEXANDER DUVALL.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commissions to prove and mark the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. Worrell Manor, Heath's Range, the first part, Heath's Range, the second part, Sedgefield, Tod's Purchase, Holt, Heath's Outlet, Heath's Forest, and Cecil's Old Field, agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.  
August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named CESAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, osnabrig shirt and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the goal of the county where he is taken, or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

Samuel Hutton,  
Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He has supplied himself with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the best wages and one year's employment, or more. He also wants two boys as apprentices to the above business, from fourteen to sixteen years old.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, June 29, 1791.

For S A L E,  
Sundry Houses,

—VIZ.—  
THE house where Messrs. PINNEY and GUYER now keep store, fronting the Market house, possession to be given the first of April next. A house on Prince-George's street, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise the house at the corner of Church and Green-streets, where capt. JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JAMES WILLIAMS,  
Annapolis, June 29, 1791.



Just Arrived,  
In the sloop *Phenix*, from MADEIRA, and to be  
sold, by  
James Williams,

A FEW PIPES of Choice Three Years Old  
**London Bill WINE,**  
Shipped by the house of *Lamar, Hill, Bisset and Co.*  
by order, and for particular use; perhaps its equal  
to any here shipped. 6w  
August 17, 1791. 2

**TO BE RENTED,**  
On FRIDAY, the 2d day of September, to the highest  
bidder, if fair, if not the next fair day,  
**THE PLANTATION** late the property  
of Mr. JOHN SMALL, deceased, situated on  
the north side of Severn, within five miles of Annapolis.  
Good security will be required, and possession  
given on the fifth of November next. w3  
JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Administrator  
of JOHN SMALL. 2  
August 17, 1791.

**FOR SALE,**  
**THAT** beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the  
place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas*  
*Jenifer*, Esquire, known by the name of STEP-  
NEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one  
mile of South river ferry, containing 835 acres. The  
improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably  
good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from  
which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gal-  
lons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the  
state.

—ALSO,—  
A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South river,  
nearly adjoining the above, containing 22 acres,  
on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient  
and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite  
new, with other necessary out-houses. A more particu-  
lar description of the above lands is considered un-  
necessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase,  
will previously view them.

The two tracts will be sold together, or separately,  
as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and pos-  
session given on the first day of January next, with  
permission to sow fall grain.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the  
terms, which will be made easy, by applying to  
DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.  
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco August 3, 1791. 3

### For SALE,

**THAT** valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery  
county, known by the name of **WOODSTOCK**  
**MANOR**, containing about eleven hundred acres, sit-  
uated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy,  
and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich,  
in general level, and extremely well adapted to the  
cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small  
grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal go-  
vernment being not more than twenty-eight miles  
distant with water communication, and on a main  
road leading from George-town to Frederick-town,  
which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity  
to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its  
situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a de-  
sirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for  
which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situa-  
tion, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made  
easy and may be known by application to colonel  
DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. *Stuart*, of West  
river, or Dr *Stewart*, of Annapolis. 9  
July 6, 1791.

**THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE**  
will be run for over the course near this city,  
on the second TUESDAY in October next. Further  
particulars will be inserted in due time. 5

✶ This is to give NOTICE,  
**THAT** I intend to prefer a petition to the next  
general assembly of the state of Maryland, pray-  
ing an act to liberate me from confinement, and a dis-  
charge from debts which I am unable to pay.  
HEZEKIAH COOPER.  
Kent county, July 22, 1791. 4

✶ NOTICE is hereby given,  
**THAT** agreeable to the constitution, an election  
will be held at the city of Annapolis on Mon-  
day the 5th of September next, for two electors of the  
senate, for Anne-Arundel county.  
JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.  
Annapolis, August 1, 1791. 4X

**To be SOLD,**  
**BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
**TWELVE** hundred ACRES of good LAND in  
one body, between the heads of *Sassafras* and  
*Appoquinimink*, the greater part of which is well tim-  
bered, and the residue well adapted for the production  
of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will  
be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed  
of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.  
DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
**John Eager Howard, Esquire,**  
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

**WHEREAS** by the deposition of REZIN HAM-  
MOND, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county,  
it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April  
last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to  
the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him  
two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Ham-  
mond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the de-  
position of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgome-  
ry county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards,  
in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set  
forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the  
firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge  
the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond,  
and did then further declare that it was still his settled  
determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an  
opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously  
the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be  
against the commission of such enormities, and to bring  
such offenders against the laws and peace of society to  
justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with  
the advice of the council, to issue this my proclama-  
tion, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other  
officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before  
some one of the judges or justices within this state, the  
said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with  
according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require  
the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting  
the said officers in the execution of their duty.

**GIVEN** at Annapolis, under the seal of the state  
of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred  
and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.  
By his Excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.  
**GOD SAVE THE STATE.**

✶ ORDERED, That the above proclamation  
be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

**I** HEREBY offer a reward of **FOUR HUNDRED**  
**DOLLARS** for apprehending the above-mention-  
ed *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclama-  
tion, and will pay the same upon his being brought  
before any one of the judges of the general court, or  
either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel coun-  
ty, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,  
IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premedi-  
tated intent of *Elijah Gaither*, in his attack on me, be  
pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John  
G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

**O**N the second day of June, one thousand seven  
hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the  
subscriber, one of the judges of the general court,  
JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on  
or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company  
and had conversation with *Elijah Gaither*, son of Ed-  
ward, and that, in the course of the said conversation,  
the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—  
That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Ham-  
mond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Ham-  
mond had injured his reputation, and that, in conse-  
quence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months  
before, had premeditated and determined to kill him,  
and that he came down from New-York for that pur-  
pose; that having discovered in Baltimore-town that  
colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he  
immediately hired horses, provided himself with three  
braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be  
loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and  
a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a  
quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday  
before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with  
his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's  
place of residence with a full determination to kill him,  
and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he  
placed and concealed himself in a certain field belong-  
ing to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel  
Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed  
together with his said servant, waited for some time in  
expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during  
which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant,  
watched for him alternately; that some time after sun-  
rise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Ham-  
mond did not pass through the said field as he expect-  
ed, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the  
said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover  
and give him information whether the said Hammond  
intended to come out, and which way he intended to  
go, who was at the house with him, and whether he  
was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and  
informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in  
bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gait-  
her formed the design of going up to the house, enter-  
ing Mr. Hammond's room, (with which the said Gait-  
her was well acquainted) and assassinating him while  
in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an ap-  
prehension that he might be discovered before he could  
carry his views into execution; that he remained in his  
first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and  
his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pis-  
tols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one

of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform  
Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that  
Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to  
alight and walk in, which he refused; that  
Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him,  
as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Ham-  
mond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you,  
you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon  
his honour he would not, and that he made use of this  
promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his  
power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven  
steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him  
to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from  
his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his  
belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pis-  
tol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond  
declined, because there were no witnesses by, but of-  
fered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent up-  
on it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr.  
Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he  
would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him,  
proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes,  
he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said  
negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond  
run from him towards the house; that he turned about,  
and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither  
levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same,  
and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took  
a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon  
as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol,  
and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps  
he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wal-  
ding burning on his back; that thereupon, although  
Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither con-  
cluded he had killed him; but finding that he con-  
tinued to run until he got into the house, and supposing  
that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return  
with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the ser-  
vant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and le-  
velled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the  
trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should  
come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the  
house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and  
struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under  
an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were  
coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and  
fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he  
mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said  
negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoul-  
der; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said  
Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further  
declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would al-  
ways go prepared for the said Hammond, and would  
kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his re-  
gret and complained that he was unfortunate in not  
having killed him before; that this deponent endeav-  
oured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further  
prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuades,  
instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only  
seemed to make him the more determined; and that  
the said Gaither further declared, that he could recon-  
cile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away  
the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for  
which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him  
was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and  
would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for  
it. Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

True Copy. 12

**JOHN RIGBY,**  
STAY-MAKER,

**M**OST respectfully informs his friends and the  
public, that he has laid in a large and well  
chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all  
kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on  
his business with the greatest punctuality and disinter-  
est: He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those  
who please to favour him with their commands.

**LADIES**, who live at a distance, may have their  
made to fit them by sending the linings of their old  
ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peak end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Or fit the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his  
customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours,  
as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully  
received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, wanting as  
an Apprentice to the above business.  
Annapolis, August 10th, 1791. 3

### SIX DOLLARS Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in this city,  
on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named  
**JAMES ORKER**, about twenty-five years of age,  
five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well look-  
ing fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had  
on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osenaburg shirt  
and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some  
working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fel-  
low, and secures him, so that I can get him again,  
shall receive the above reward, paid by  
RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 40

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**  
**GREEN.**

(XLVIII) YE

**MA**

V I E N

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ber of five or six thousand  
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Our bishop Filaret has  
that the Russians are in  
intention, as is supposed  
boats which the Turks have

Extrait of a letter

"We have been for  
most cruel alarms—fires  
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ries, this scourge could

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L O N D

The KING'S R

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Another account a  
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