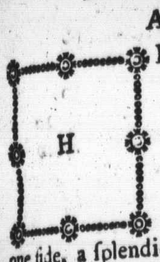
(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2362.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1792.

LONDON, *January* 25.

A SNUFF-BOX.



IS royal highness the prince of Wales, the patron of ingenuity and taste, was about two years since the purchaser of a snuff-box thus ornamented and contrived.

It was a double box opening on both sides, with rims of gold. On one side, a splendid medallion appeared in the centre, round which was a row of large pearls. When this side of the box was placed upwards upon the table, the medallion upon a very slight pressure opened, and an artificial goldfinch, executed in gold and coloured, so as to have a very near resemblance to nature, sprung up.

The bird picked its wings, hopped round the little circle allotted it, and, for about two minutes, chirped the few notes making the morning song of the goldfinch. It then passed into a delightful air of Haydn's, and gave it so well, that the notes might have been listened to for their sound, as well as for the curiosity of their production. So ended its performance and its appearance.

A thousand guineas was the reward given by the prince to the mechanist of this admirable snuff-box.

Feb. 9. According to the preliminary articles of the treaty signed at Jassy on the 19th ult. between Russia and the Porte, "the empress of Russia keeps all the territory between the Bog and the Dniester, conformable to the convention signed at Galacz, the 12th of August, 1791. She restores to the Porte Wallachia, which is to be governed in the same manner it was before the declaration of war.

"The Port cedes to Russia a certain district of country on the side of Caucasus.

"The prisoners taken in the war, of what nation soever, are to be liberated without ransom.

"The navigation of the Dniester is to be free for all nations.

"*Russia* renounces the demand of 12,000,000 of piasters for damage during the war; and the Russian armies are to evacuate all the Turkish territories by the end of May."

They write from St. Maloes, that great inundations have lately happened in that neighbourhood; that the waters had in several places covered the ridge that separates the two seas, and having washed away part of the dyke that leads to the St. Severn, in a great measure overflowed the Morass, to the great surprise and terror of the inhabitants.

HALIFAX, *February* 14.

By the post we have received Quebec papers to the 15th of December, which contain the following paragraphs:

On Tuesday evening, a quarter before eight o'clock, a considerable shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a subterraneous noise, was felt in this city and neighbourhood, the accounts of its duration are various, but is generally reported to have been about a minute, and conjectured to have come on from the north, and gone off in a south or south-west direction.

No earthquakes have been felt at Quebec since those of the 2d and 12th of January, which were more violent than the present—however we understand that shocks are frequently felt at St. Paul's Bay, les Eboulemens and Malbay, where the soil every where indicates the qualities common to most volcanic countries.

Extract of a letter dated Quebec, December 15, 1791.

"Since I had the pleasure of writing to you, governor Simcoe has arrived, and is to remain at Quebec during the winter. I am told it is his intention to settle somewhere in that extensive country which is bounded by Lake Erie to the south, by the north by the Grand river, to the west by Lake Huron, and to the east by Niagara; and he is to build a city there, to be called London. A large corps of men are to be employed in cutting roads; and he is to have artificers from England for the execution of all public buildings.—It gives me pleasure to observe that governor Simcoe and his lady set a laudable example by constantly attending church in this place; as does also his royal highness the prince; and by his command, every officer in the garrison.—The winter set in so early that two ships are detained here, and have lost their passage."

BOSTON, *March* 15.

Port-au-Prince exhibits a scene of unparalleled distress—the negroes have got many strong holds in the mountains—and continue to treat the white inhabitants with the greatest severity when in their power—we have an account of one man in particular that was so unfortunate as to fall a victim to them; he was active in the execution of some of the blacks, at the commencement of the disturbances in that place; they set a mark on him, and by stratagem made him their prisoner—immediately he was lashed to a pole, and raised into the air about seventeen feet, where he continued without meat or drink for twelve hours, exposed to the scorching sun. He was then taken down, and confined in a loathsome cell, without the comforts of life, and none to yield the least succour or relief. Occasioned by his being lashed with the cords to the pole, his hands became useless, he was unable to feed himself with what these wretches allowed him, and had no other way than to lay on his face and eat his scanty pittance; this he did for some days, till at length being exhausted and finding nothing but trouble, with the increase of his days—his heart sunk beneath the burden and he fell asleep. Who can read this and not drop a tear!

NEW-YORK, *April* 6.

[TRULY WONDERFUL.]

From a PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) PAPER.

It is a fact, that a gentleman of this town has now in his possession a tame duck, which was hatched on the third of April last—the morning on which the eclipse took place, and resembled a luminous ring—and what is very extraordinary, which none account for, is, that every egg this duck has laid, bears the resemblance of the eclipse to perfection; it appears on the large end of the egg, and the moon looks to be about two thirds off the sun, and forms a beautiful semicircle.—The place of the moon is of a blueish cast, and that of the sun a much lighter colour.

[And what is most singular (we are informed from another quarter) this duck is such a professed star-gazer, that it's expected it will be able to calculate the next eclipse.]

PITTSBURGH, *March* 31.

Authentic information received from Fort Franklin says, the Senecas have killed a Delaware Indian at that garrison, whom they suspected as being a spy.

Captain Cass arrived at Fort Franklin on Sunday last, the 25th instant, with the detachment of troops under his command.

The rangers on the frontiers of Ohio county have given information to colonel Biggs and captain M'Mahan of their discovering an Indian trail on the north fork of Still Water, on the 21st instant, and late that evening heard a gun near M'Intire's fork of Cross creek, where they supposed the Indians had encamped.

Major M'Cully has dispatched captain Paul, with a full company of men to cover the frontiers of Washington county; ensign Murphy has marched with a detachment of 28 men to scout on the frontiers of Westmoreland county, and take possession of Reed's station up the Allegany, and a party from captain Smith's company to scout on Beaver creek towards the Salt Licks.——Arrangements have been made by major M'Cully to take some advantageous post on the frontiers, but cannot put them into effect for want of the camp equipage, which has not yet arrived from Philadelphia, and at present cannot be procured in this country.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 7.

Yesterday arrived in this port the barque Neptune, captain Earle, from Calcutta, which she left the 26th of November, at which time lord Cornwallis had marched from Bangalore, preparatory to the re-commencement of his operations against Seringapatam, the capital of Tippoo's dominions.—A ship that had been some time ready to sail for England, was detained to carry home his lordship's dispatches, which it was supposed would contain an account of the event of the expedition.

The fine new ship President Washington, built in the state of Rhode-Island, was sold at Calcutta, in November last, for 120,000 sicca rupees, or 15,000l. sterling.

The following message was delivered to the house of representatives on Thursday last.

UNITED STATES, April 5th, 1792.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have maturely considered the act passed by the two houses, entitled, "An act for an apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration;" and I return it to your house, wherein it originated, with the following objections:

First—The constitution has prescribed that representatives shall be apportioned among the several states, according to their respective numbers; and there is no one proportion or divisor which, applied to the respective numbers of the states, will yield the number and allotment of representatives proposed by the bill.

Second—The constitution has also provided, that the number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; which restriction is, by the context, and by fair and obvious construction, to be applied to the separate and respective numbers of the states: and the bill has allotted to eight of the states more than one for thirty thousand.

G. WASHINGTON.

In consequence of the above message, it became necessary to take the sense of the house on the subject.—Notwithstanding the negative of the president, if two thirds of each house agree to the bill, it becomes a law.—However, on putting the question yesterday in the house of representatives, the yeas and nays were,

For the bill 28.
Against it 33.

The bill was accordingly lost.

The statue of doctor Franklin, lately sent for by William Bingham, Esquire, by him presented to the Library Company of Philadelphia, and intended to ornament the principal front of their new building in Fifth-street, is arrived from Italy via New-York.

The figure is erect, one arm resting on a pile of books, and the right hand holding a sceptre reversed, an emblem of Franklin's ANTI MONARCHICAL principles. The left hand holds a scroll. The figure is clad in a Roman TOGA, and is admirably wrought out of solid block of pure white marble. The likeness is well preserved,—the head being a copy of the famous Houdon's bust. It is the first piece of sculpture of the size ever seen in America, truly worthy the examination of the connoisseur. The marble is remarkable for its size and its purity, and was brought 100 miles to the neighbourhood of Rome, where the statue was executed by an eminent artist.—It is wished by many that the directors of the Library will give it shelter within their spacious hall, rather than expose it to the weather. Out of doors it will be liable to accident, within it may remain a perpetual monument to the memory of the illustrious founder of the institution, and a memento of the generosity of the liberal donor.

[From the SALEM GAZETTE of March 20.]

Of the MESSESAGO CHIEF.

By a person from Montreal, who left that place in February, we have the following account and description of the Messesago chief, who commanded the enemy in the fatal action of the 4th of November. He was at Montreal for the purpose of stirring up the several tribes of Indians in Canada, many of whom had readily joined him on an expedition against the spring. The Cagnawagas had taken the lead, and had sent deputies to Quebec, to Johnston, &c. who had returned before our informant left Montreal, with an account that they had agreed to join them. Two days after our informant left it was the time appointed for a convention of the Indians at Johnston, when they were to determine on the number of warriors that could be spared from each tribe. A gentleman in high office promised our informant that if he would remain one week in Montreal he would give him an account of their meeting, and of their whole proceedings—but his business prevented it. The Cagnawagas had applied to governor Johnston, superintendent of Indian affairs, for his sanction on entering into a war. He declared he had no authority over them—they must act their own pleasure. But his advice was, that they should not meddle in the business.

The Messesago chief is a person six feet high—about 45 years of age, of a very sour and morose countenance, and apparently very crafty and subtle. His dress was Indian hose and moccasons, a blue petticoat that came half way down his thighs—an European waistcoat and sourtout; his head was bound with an Indian cap that hung half way down his back, and almost entirely filled with plain silver broaches to the number of more than two hundred—he had two earrings to each ear, the upper part of each was formed of three silver medals about the size of a dollar—the lower part was formed of quarters of dollars, and fell more than twelve inches from his ears—one from each ear over his breast—the other over his back—he had three very large nose jewels of silver that were curiously painted. The account he gave of the action, was, that they killed 1400 of the whites, with the loss of nine only of their party, one of whom killed himself by accident—Our informant is full in the opinion that the British have not in any instance encouraged the savages—but that the refugees are very bitter against the United States. He was frequently in company with the Messesago and other chiefs at the house of a gentleman who was a linguister to the savages, and from him derived this information.

The disagreement between the general legislative assembly of St. Domingo, and the executive commissioners, sent by the king, with pacific views, is one great cause of the long continuance of disturbances in that unfortunate island.

The friends of liberty and good order expected much from the general assembly, organized on the principles and in the manner pointed out by the French national assembly, their hopes, however, were less sanguine, when they saw that the members of the former assembly, to whom great share of the misfortune of St. Domingo are attributed, by their influence had obtained seats in the new assembly. Their hopes totally vanished, when they beheld those from whom they expected efforts to restore good order, overpowered by numbers of a different stamp, and gradually