TICE.
ve notice, that Mr. ROBERT ottingham, on Patuxent river, is ettle all the affairs of the eſtate of ER, and CLERK, in America; ccounts with the ſaid eſtate, will im.
JAMES CLERK.

bted to the eſtate of Meſſrs. DE and CLERK, are requeſted to without delay—a longer in- given.
ROBERT YOUNG.
2, 1792.

TICE.
ſubſcriber has been much in- ble paſſing through his encloſures pen, and a number taken the li- fences down, and turning their and paſſing through his yard; I hat all perſons who ſhall take ſuch ure, will be proſecuted with the I do hereby forewarn all perſons my encloſures with either dog my landings, without my per-
WILLIAM D. BRISCOE.
es county, March 27, 1792.

TICE.
ewarn all perſons from taking an a bond given by EDWARD DA- Charles county, to WILLIAM county, Virginia, in the ſum of inia money, dated in 1783, as I aid bond.
AVIS, Executor of EDWARD.
3X

ISHED, and to be ſold at Printing-Office,
LAWS
OF
YLAND,
laſt Seſſion of aſſembly.
LSO,—THE
d PROCEEDINGS
OF
HOUSES.
3

EBUCK,
his ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's plan- Charles county, at three pounds a paſturage for mares that come a eat care will be taken of them, but able for accidents or eſcapes.
VILLIAM M. WILKINSON.
2

Arundel county, March 14, 1792.
ER ALLY,
perty of the ſubſcriber, is in high and ſtands this ſeaſon at the ſeat of Eſquire, to cover mares at two ble the firſt day of September next, ed the ſtricteſt punctuality will be

Y is a beautiful gray, elegantly n hands three inches high, bony, d active, his ſtrong reſemblance to k ſtands in high eſtimation both for e, will, it is preſumed, entitle him d his pedigree following will prove hat of any horſe in America. the noted Arabian, his dam by l-dam (an imported mare from the 's ſtud) by Spot, his great-grand- his great-great grand-dam by Old eat-great-great-grand-dam by Sed- eat-great-great-grand-dam by Chil- mare.
es are provided for mares coming per week, and every poſſible care ut accidents and eſcapes muſt be at ners.
4 PETER EMMERSON.

the PUBLIC.
e to make you a tender of the ſer- houſe of R. A. CONTEE, and LONDON.——For the accommoda- choose to favour us with their con- cco, we ſhall have one ſhip in Pa- Patuxent, and one in South river; e will be made to thoſe who wiſh C. pledges his honour to thoſe who them with their orders, that the hall be paid to them.
R. A. CONTEE and Co.
ruary, 1792. 12

NAPOLIS:
REDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2363.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1792.

LIVERPOOL, *February* 25.

LATELY died at Fordinbridge, Hants, Mary Watts, a poor old woman, whoſe lethargic habit of body had for three years been very extraordinary, and had lately ſo conſiderably increaſed, that ſhe would ſleep a week, a fortnight, and ſometimes a month or more at a time, which ſhe conſidered but as a day. Her ſon, a weaver, with whom ſhe lived, was accuſtomed to watch her very attentively, and his uſual method of awaking her from her torpor, was by putting food into her mouth. When awake, ſhe would partake of a ſmall aliment, chiefly liquid, and quickly fall into the ſame ſtate again. Many efforts were often in vain made to rouſe her. She awoke about three hours before her death, and continued awake, apparently in good health and ſpirits, till the moment of her diſſolution.

LONDON, *February* 23.

It is a fact, not generally known, that Tippoo's chieftains are accompanied by bards who chaunt their glorious actions on the day of battle—in the action before Seringapatam, one of our artillery officers aimed his piece at a bard, in hopes of ſpoiling his tune, but the ſonetteer eſcaped unhurt to ſing of after times—the ball killed a horſe near him, whoſe rider, after having lain by his ſide for ſome time as if dead, very coolly took up the ſaddle, and walked off with it upon his head.

BIRMINGHAM, Monday, *February* 13.

Many of the inhabitants have been much alarmed for ſome days paſt for fear of another riot; for the workmen in ſeveral branches have turned out, in order to raiſe their wages, and have aſſembled in various parts of the town.

Tueſday, *Feb.* 14. Information hath been juſt given the peace officers, that an attempt will be made this evening, by the men who have turned out to raiſe their wages, to deſtroy the braſs-houſe.

Every precaution is taken to prevent a riot, and the Blues are ordered to keep within their quarters, and to be ready at a moment's notice.

Wedneſday, *Feb.* 15. It does not appear that any attempt was made laſt night to break the peace. The men are not yet returned to their work; but the terror of the military will certainly prevent them from becoming riotous; and neceſſity muſt ſoon compel them to return to their buſineſs.

One million three hundred thouſand of three per cent. conſols are now ſtanding in the names of the lords of the regency of Hanover.

BOSTON, *April* 3.

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in this town, dated January 27.

"The northern powers having now the bleſſings of peace, muſt afford pleaſure to every humane mind, although the pecuniary intereſt of ſome may be affected. Your ſtate will feel it in the articles of aſhes and lumber; but our Canada merchants will more particularly ſuffer in their fur trade; as during the war in the north, few ſkins were taken; therefore great plenty may be expected from Ruſſia and Siberia.—Tallow and flax-ſeed are high."

April 9. Accounts from Cape-François of the 3d ult. mention, that on the 24th of February a French man of war was caſt away on Ambrola bank. The men, 100 in number, took to their boats and were fortunately taken up the next morning, by an American ſloop and carried into the Cape. About 1200 troops had arrived out of 6000 which had been ordered and every day expected, 500 of the above 1200 were ſent to Aux-Cayes as ſoon as they arrived, without being landed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Charleſton, S. C. dated March 15, *to a merchant in this town.*

"Since my laſt to you nothing material has occurred. The want of ſhipping to carry off our produce, has occaſioned rice to fall down to 9s. at this price it ſeems fixed; tobacco 12s. Not ſince I came into this country has our harbour, at this ſeaſon, been ſo clear of ſhipping as at preſent."

SALEM, *April* 3.

On Sunday laſt, captain Henry Ruſt, of the brig Columbia, arrived here from Bourdeaux, in 45 days paſſage from the land. While he was at that place, there was much talk of a medtiated attack on France by the empire, and of Spain, it was however very doubtful whether it ever would take place. The government in the mean time was taking meaſures to render the nation formidable: the army was recruiting with diligence—and the miniſter of Marine had been called on for a ſtate of the navy, and to inform what ſpace of time 40 ſail of the line could be made ready for ſea. In this ſtate of ſuſpence between peace and war, their paper money had depreciated 40 per cent. —ſpecie was diſappearing—and commerce languiſhing; many veſſels were laid up, and multitudes of ſeamen deſtitute of employment. Theſe evils however were expected to work off as the government matured, and acquired energy.

Captain Ruſt heard nothing of any troops being ſent to the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant at Bourdeaux, dated 3d February.

"War with the neighbouring continental powers is expected in the ſpring."

PITTSBURG, *April* 7.

Extract of a letter from Wheeling, dated March 27, 1792, *to the Printer.*

"We have the following intelligence by a party of men from Muſkingum, that at a ſmall ſtation between Bellpræ and Belville, on the weſt ſide of the Ohio, the Indians killed the wife and three children of one Deliverance Brown—who, being ſome diſtance from the houſe with his ſon, made his eſcape. The Indians only ſcalped the woman.

The ſame account ſays, that a houſe occupied two or three days before by one Samuel M'Cullogh, oppoſite the mouth of Poſſom creek, thirty miles below this place, was burnt by the Indians. We have reaſon to believe, from diſcoveries made by our ſpies, that this will not be the only miſchief our frontier inhabitants will feel."

Extract of another letter to the Printer, dated Fort Franklin, March 30, 1792.

"I this day returned from the Cornplanter's towns, being ordered there on public buſineſs, and at the particular requeſt of the Cornplanter you will pleaſe to publiſh the following, viz.

"My people having been charged with committing depredations on the frontier inhabitants near Pittſburgh, I hereby contradict the aſſertion, as it is entirely without foundation, and pledge myſelf to thoſe inhabitants that they may reſt perfectly ſecure from any danger from the Senecas reſiding on the Allegany waters, and that my people have been and ſtill are friendly to the United States.

CORNPLANTER."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 17.

Letters from England mention, that beſides the Sierra Leona Company, another is forming for effecting a ſettlement in a diſtrict of country called Bullam, on the river Gambia, in Africa. All free negroes that chooſe it are to be ſent thither at the expence of the company, with the means of procuring a livelihood. —If theſe attempts, and others which are projecting ſhould ſucceed, the gradual civilization of Africa may be hoped for, which will eventually put an end to the ſlave trade.

The following meſſage, and the papers accompaning it, were read in the houſe of repreſentatives on Friday laſt.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have thought it proper to lay before you a communication of the 11th inſtant, from the miniſter plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to the ſecretary of ſtate, relative to the commerce of the two countries, together with their explanatory correſpondence, and the ſecretary of ſtate's letter to me on the ſubject.

G. WASHINGTON.

April 13, 1792.

Philadelphia, 13th April, 1792.

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before you a communication from Mr. Hammond, miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty, covering a clauſe of a ſtatute of that country, relative to its commerce with this, and notifying a determination to carry it into execution henceforward. Conceiving that the determination announced could not be really meant as extenſively as the words import, I aſked and received an explanation from the miniſter, as expreſſed in the letter and anſwer herein encloſed: and on conſideration of all circumſtances, I cannot but confide in the opinion expreſſed by him, that its ſole object is to exclude foreign veſſels from the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey. The want of proportion between the motives expreſſed and the meaſure, it's magnitude and conſequences, total ſilence as to the proclamation on which the intercourſe between the two countries has hitherto hung, and of which in this broad ſenſe it would be a revocation, and the recent manifeſtations of the diſpoſition of that government to concur with this in mutual offices of friendſhip and good will, ſupport his conſtruction. The miniſter moreover aſſured me verbally that he would immediately write to his court for an explanation, and in the mean time is of opinion that the uſual intercourſe of commerce between the two countries (Jerſey and Guernſey excepted) need not be ſuſpended.

I have the honour to be, with ſentiments of the moſt profound reſpect and attachment, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Preſident of the United States.

Philadelphia, 11th April, 1792.

SIR,

I have received by a circular diſpatch from my court, directions to inform this government, that conſiderable inconveniencies having ariſen from the importation of tobacco in foreign veſſels into the ports of his majeſty's dominions, contrary to the act of the 12th Charles 2d. chap. 18, ſect. 3, (commonly called the navigation act) it has been determined in future to ſtrictly enforce this clauſe, of which I take the liberty of encloſing to you a copy; and I have the honour to be, with perfect eſteem and reſpect,

Sir, Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) GEO. HAMMOND.

Mr. Jefferſon.

12 Car. 2. Chap. 18. Sect. 3.

AND it is further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no goods or commodities whatſoever, of the growth, production, or manufacture of Africa, Aſia or America, or of any part thereof which are deſcribed or laid down in the uſual maps or charts of thoſe places, be imported into England, Ireland, or Wales, iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, in any other ſhip or ſhips, veſſel or veſſels, whatſoever, but in ſuch as do truly and without fraud, belong only to the people of England or Ireland, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or of the lands, iſlands, plantations or territories in Aſia, Africa or America, to his majeſty belonging, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, and whereof the maſter and three-fourths at leaſt of the mariners are Engliſh, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all ſuch goods and commodities, and of the ſhip or veſſel in which they were imported, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition and apparel, one moiety to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moiety to him or them who ſhall ſeize, inform, or ſue for the ſame, in any court of record, by bill, information, plaint, or other action, wherein no eſſoine, protection, or wager of law ſhall be allowed.

Philadelphia, April 12th, 1792.

SIR,

I am this moment favoured with the letter you did me the honour of writing yeſterday, covering the extract of a Britiſh ſtatute forbidding the admiſſion of foreign veſſels into any ports of the Britiſh dominions with goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of America. The effect of this appears to me ſo extenſive, as to induce a doubt whether I underſtand rightly the determination to enforce it, which you notify, and to oblige me to aſk of you whether we are to conſider it as ſo far a revocation of the proclamation of your government, regulating the commerce between the two countries, and that henceforth no article of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States are to be received in the ports of Great-Britain or Ireland, in veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States?

I have the honour to be, with ſentiments of the moſt perfect eſteem and reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1792.

SIR,

In anſwer to your letter of this day, I have the honour of obſerving, that I have no other inſtructions upon the ſubject of my communication, than ſuch as are contained in the circular diſpatch, of which I ſtated the purport in my letter dated yeſterday. I have however, no difficulty in aſſuring you that the reſult of my perſonal conviction is, that the determination of his majeſty's government to enforce the clauſe of the act of navigation (a copy of which I tranſmitted to you) with reſpect to the importation of commodities in foreign veſſels, has originated in conſequence of the many frauds that have taken place in the importation of tobacco into his majeſty's dominions, in foreign veſſels, and is not intended to militate againſt the proclamation, or order of the king in council, regulating the commercial intercourſe between Great-Britain and the United States, which I have every reaſon to believe ſtill exiſts in full force, as I have not had the moſt diſtant intimation of its being revoked.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt perfect eſteem and conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMMOND.

Mr. Jefferſon.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 7th of April.

"The encloſed paper, contains all the late news in this quarter, except a recent affair near Wheeling; on Sunday laſt the Indians took a woman and two boys priſoners, but being cloſely purſued they killed and ſcalped them (as they ſuppoſed) but one of the boys has ſo far recovered as to come into the ſettlement ſince. And is thought may be reſtored, though his throat is badly cut with a knife."