ndel county; that the said Ham-
s reputation, and that, in conse-
he said Gaither, for several months
tated and determined to kill him,
own from New-York for that pur-
iscovered in Baltimore-town that
ad brought suits against him, he
orses, provided himself with three
which he loaded, or caused to be
ullets and two buck shot each, and
loaded with three bullets and a
er which (viz. on Easter Monday
e, the said Gaither, started with
k-Ridge for colonel Hammond's
th a full determination to kill him,
rm just after day-break; that he
himself in a certain field belong-
, where it was usual for colonel
every morning, and so concealed,
d servant, waited for some time in
id Hammond coming along, during
e said Gaither, and his servant,
ernately; that some time after sun-
ither, finding that the said Ham-
through the said field as he expect-
up to the house to inquire if the
at home, and if possible to discover
ation whether the said Hammond
t, and which way he intended to
house with him, and whether he
ot; that his servant returned and
Mr. Hammond was at home and in
ith him; whereupon the said Gai-
n of going up to the house, enter
s room (with which the said Gai-
nted) and assassinating him while
hanged this resolution from an ap-
hight be discovered before he could
execution; that he remained in his
bout eight o'clock, when he and
to the house with the gun and pis-
when he arrived there, he sent one
negroes into the house to inform
he wanted to speak with him;
came into the yard and invited
walk in, which he refused; that
Mr. Hammond to come up to him,
with him; whereupon Mr Ham-
are armed, and if I come to you,
that Gaither then promised upon
not, and that he made use of this
ce to get Mr. Hammond in his
ammond then went within seven
of him, and Gaither ordered him
to his servant, and alighted from
time two of his pistols fell from his
upon offered Mr. Hammond a pis-
on fighting, which Mr. Hammond
here were no witnesses by, but of-
subsequent day if he was bent up-
would not defer it, and said Mr.
ither fight him that moment, or he
t, on hearing a noise behind him,
approach of a negro or negroes,
, turned in order to keep the said
, and that then colonel Hammond
ds the house; that he turned about,
un many steps, he the said Gaither
pistols at him, and fired the same,
hat he missed him, as he never took
berate aim in his life; that as soon
missed him, he drew another pistol,
mmond had run above fifteen steps,
him, and thought he saw the wad-
s back; that thereupon, although
not fall, he the said Gaither con-
l him; but finding that he conti-
got into the house, and supposing
intended to get a gun, and return
Gaither took his gun from the kee-
nd 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
m, one of which had a gun, and
ond 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-
r the said Hammond, and would
e met him, and expressed his re-
that he was unfortunate in not
before; that this deponent endea-
he said Gaither from the further
revenge, but that such dissuasions,
y salutary effect upon him, only
the more determined; and that
ther declared, that he could recon-
nce to hire assassins to take away
Hammond; and that the debt for
ond had brought suit against him
that he never would pay it, and
any one else, if he ever asked for

e me on this 2d June, 1791.
J. T. CHASE.

APOLIS:
EDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLVIth YEAR:) THE (No. 2325.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1791.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 11.

THIS city is in a state of the most dangerous fermentation. The people are clamorous for peace with Russia——and, as always happens where there is no constitutional mode of representing the public opinion to government, have recourse to the most dreadful means of expressing their sentiments.

Within three weeks there have been four great fires. The first happened on the 20th of March, and consumed an entire quarter of the city. The loss is estimated at from twenty to twenty five millions of piastres, and it is thought that the guards stationed to prevent wilful fires began it for the sake of pillage. Three other fires of less magnitude followed. They are attributed by the government to accident, but generally believed to be part of the usual means resorted to by the people to force the government to a change of system.

The war, and the authors of it, are universally odious. The people are distressed by want of provisions; the provinces complain that they are exhausted; and the violent exertions of the new grand vizier to recruit the army, add fuel to the general discontent.

The grand signior, however, persists in continuing the war, with the most unlimited confidence in the support of Prussia, whose influence is all powerful in the divan.

A courier arrived this day from Berlin, has brought with him important dispatches from M. de Knobelsdorf, envoy of his Prussian majesty, and a letter from that monarch, addressed to the sultan himself, to whom that minister had the honour to deliver it in person.—M. de Knobelsdorf has had, since that time, long and frequent conferences with many members of the divan, the result of which he has sent to his court by a courier extraordinary, who was dispatched this day by the way of Vienna to Berlin.

The negotiations of count Potocki, the envoy of Poland, do not terminate so readily as they seemed to promise: the republic has not decided to enter into an offensive league against Russia, and the Porte will not grant her the commerce and the free navigation of the Black Sea upon any other conditions. It is not enough even that Poland follow the example of Prussia, under similar circumstances; she must, according to the view of the Ottoman minister, take upon herself and her own proper motion the part in the quarrel against the empress; and that is a risk to which, for some doubtful advantages of commerce, the Polish minister has not yet determined to expose his country.

WARSAW, *April* 27.

Although there is a very large Russian army in Moldavia, the last letters from that province assure us they were very quiet in those parts.

May 7. We have received accounts that the grand vizier, after reinforcing Brailow with 10,000 men, detached some corps against the Russians, which were distributed in different parts, and obliged them to raise the blockade of Zackanali, with the loss of 700 men, and 36 officers killed, besides many prisoners, and 19 pieces of cannon. The Turks destroyed or took all the vessels loaded with provisions, which the Russians had assembled at Zackanali.———Prince Repnin is at Jassy.

May 14. We are assured, that in case of a war in the north, Sweden will oppose the entrance of the English fleet in the Baltic.

Our minister at Berlin has sent information to the diet, that on his delivering the letter of notification respecting the late revolution here to the king of Prussia, his majesty was pleased to express his admiration of Stanislaus Augustus, in having thereby made the Polish nation happy, and further, that he intended to answer the letter himself.

VIENNA, *May* 1.

A courier arrived this day from Petersburgh, by which we learn, that a treaty is signed between the empress and the king of Sweden, which, in fact, amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance—as the British navy are thereby prohibited from entering the ports of either party, in case of a rupture with the allied powers.

May 11. It is confirmed that the Russians have abandoned Maizin, Getsche, and the fort of Zabnadali, after having rased the fortifications of these three places. The Russians thought it would be difficult to maintain them on the approach of a superior Turkish force, so long as the Turks are in possession of Braila; and they also conceived, that, by quitting these places, they should facilitate the desertions from the garrison, which have been, for some time past, very considerable.

Should the Russians become masters of Braila, it may be presumed that the empress will again demand the dependence of Moldavia, Wallachia and Bessarabia. The same letters, however, inform us, that she will still abide by the declaration, that she is ready to abandon all her conquests, excepting Oczakow and the territory as far as the Dneister, to cover the Crimea.

If Braila be once given up, it will be absolutely impossible for the Turks to hazard passing the Danube.

The Austrian troops are posted above Braila, and, during the suspension of arms subsisting between them and the Turks, the latter must not violate this territory.

By advices from Jassy, dated April 20, we learn, that the Turkish posts having been reinforced with 10,000 men, and another large body dispatched by the grand vizier having attacked the Russians on the 14th, at Gescht and Zackanali, the latter, overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat in the night, after losing 2 officers of rank, 25 subaltern officers, and near 400 soldiers—others report, that 36 officers and 700 soldiers were killed and wounded, besides a number taken prisoners, and that they left behind them 19 pieces of cannon, together with several vessels laden with provisions near Zackanali.

The Russians retreated to Berlasch, and joined a detachment there.

Maczin, Tulcza and Szarck, were also obliged to be abandoned on the 15th of April.

The grand vizier, notwithstanding his late success, still continues his conferences with M. Lascarow, the charge des affaires of Russia, for the purposes of bringing about a peace; but he leaves nothing undone that can promote his success, should the negotiations fail—for he has dispatched 30,000 men to cover the fortress of Varna—and his army, which already amounts to 80,000 men, receives daily reinforcements of new troops.

STOCKHOLM, *May* 4.

Warlike preparations continue without intermission in all ports and arsenals. The division of galleys at anchor here will be ready to sail by the end of the month.

It is not certainly known here what part our court means to take in the threatened rupture.

BERLIN, *May* 17.

Very heavy complaints have been made by the inhabitants of Stettin against our commandant there, for having destroyed the suburbs and gardens just without the town, as if the Russians were advancing towards the gates of the city. He has rased and demolished every thing the same as if the town had been besieged. This improvident conduct is likely to lose him his place, for, before the Russians could approach Stettin, they must oppose two Prussian armies, and march a distance of 200 miles.

HAGUE, *May* 20.

An affair between the patriots and the Stadtholderians, has lately taken place at Groningen, which threatened disagreeable consequences.

A clergyman had the imprudence to pray in church for another who had been deposed at the time of the revolution in 1787. On this, the magistrate expressed his dissatisfaction, and proposed to depose the patriot minister who had prayed for his brother clergyman.

The patriot citizens, who are numerous at Groningen, opposed the execution of the sentence: information was sent to the court of the Hague, which gave orders that the sentence of the magistrate should be executed, and this order the people have refused to obey.

It is thought the court will wink at this matter, to prevent greater evils, as the people appear determined on the most obstinate resistance in favour of their pastor.

May 24. It is affirmed, that 12,000 Imperial troops have arrived on the territory of Dusseldorff, besides a number of other troops of the emperor, who file along the Rhine.

On this subject we can state as certain the existence of a letter from M. Jacobi, the Prussian minister at Vienna, to certain members of the states at the Hague, stating, that these troops have absolutely no other object than France, and that Prussia and Holland may be perfectly easy upon the subject.

LONDON, *May* 14.

The following is given as an account of a recent occurrence at SIERRA LEONA.

The Pomona frigate, of 28 guns, commanded by captain H. Savage, on her return to Europe, touched at our factory of Sierra Leona, and being informed that a quarrel subsisted between the British colony and the sovereign of the country, which threatened to prove unfavourable to the former, he endeavoured to obtain an accommodation; and, for that purpose, sent out a boat with a few men under the command of a midshipman, and a small body of marines under the command of a lieutenant, to the African town, where they had an interview with the petty despot, and reconciled all parties.

In returning to the boat, one of the sailors wantonly fired a pistol into the thatch of a small cabin, which immediately took fire, and communicating to other houses, the whole town was soon in flames.

Captain Savage seeing the conflagration at a distance, and apprehending some mischief, sent a second boat full of men to the assistance of their comrades. The two bodies formed a junction, and were proceeding in as orderly a manner as possible to their ships, when the natives, recovering from the consternation this accident had occasioned, fired at them in vollies from behind trees and bushes, killed some and wounded many.—Among the former was the midshipman, a youth of great expectations, and much lamented. The remainder of the party with difficulty escaped to their boats, leaving many other wounded companions to the mercy of a barbarous set of savages.

The consequence of this circumstance has been, that the sovereign of the country ordered the factory to depart within a few days, with which decree they were obliged to comply, and it is imagined he has forced them to make ample compensation for the injury his people had sustained.

HYDROPHOBIA cured by VINEGAR.

At Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to the republic of Venice, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by some draughts of vinegar, given him, by mistake, instead of another portion. A physician of Padua, called count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padua hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun-set, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

May 15. On Monday next Mr. Pitt brings out his budget, which on every side is spoken of as very flattering to the prosperity of this country; it is said that this year's surplus will be between seven and eight hundred thousand pounds.

Yesterday twenty ships from the Baltic, which came away in ballast, arrived in the river, having left their cargoes behind, being under some apprehensions that an embargo would be laid on them, and that they would lose an opportunity of trading to other places.

By a gentleman who arrived from Paris on Thursday night last, we are informed of the following whimsical circumstance—On the night of Monsr. Mirabeau's funeral, an English colonel, without thinking of the impropriety of it, gave a ball and supper to a few friends of both sexes. Whilst they were in the middle of their dance, some Poissardes, who were returning from the funeral of Mirabeau, shocked at the indelicacy of rejoicing on such a night, made an entry in their way to the ball room, and, without the least previous ceremony, singled out some of the oldest and fullest grown ladies in the assembly, on whom they exercised a gentle flagellation after the manner of the old school. The gentlemen, astonished, yet, repelled by the numbers who surrounded the house, were obliged to be quiet spectators of the indignity, which, however, ended there; for, when they had gone through their work, they wished the company a good night, and departed very quietly.

Yesterday, at the London Tavern, a meeting of the West-India planters, and merchants trading to the West India islands, was held, lord Penrhyn in the chair. This meeting was convened to take into consideration the plan proposed for the establishment of a colony at Sierra Leona, on the coast of Africa. From this place it is, that a large proportion of the slaves sent to the West-India islands are obtained. The consequence of a colony being formed there, would be an additional difficulty in obtaining slaves from thence—It was therefore determined by the meeting to adopt the most likely means of opposing this measure. Another reason assigned for the necessity of opposing any colony being formed there is, that the climate of the West-India islands and Sierra Leona, are so much alike that it is thought sugar plantations might, with as much success, be cultivated in the latter place as in the West-India islands, by which their trade would be materially injured.

Who should have expected to see the pope undergoing our fifth of November ceremony, of being burnt in effigy in Paris, as he certainly was last week, and that not by the mere rabble, for his dress had cost above 1200 livres, or 50l. sterling.

Lord Uxbridge's celebrated sailing yacht Mona, is preparing in the river for an expected visit from their majesties. She has a superb suit of state rooms, decorated with two changes of elegant linen furniture, and is, in all other respects, the most perfect vessel that ever swam. Her prime cost out of the builder's hands is 14,000 guineas.

A NEW SETTLEMENT.

Government, we are informed, have a plan in agitation for establishing a colony on Prince's Island, situated on the coast of Guinea. It is at present inhabited by a number of refugees from different nations, but particularly Portuguese, from whom it is to be purchased. The soil is fruitful, and the island abounds with mines of different kinds.

This place is mentioned as a receptacle for convicts, whose sentence of transportation may be of short du-