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
ere were no witnesses by, but of-
subsequent day if he was bent up-
would not defer it, and said Mr.
ther 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
istols at him, and fired the same,
hat he missed him, as he never took
berate aim in his life; that as soon
nissed 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-
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 ser-
nd the pales of the yard, and le-
he 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
eft hand; that thereupon, under
t 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
k him on the neck and left shoul-
id Gaither went off; that the said
of the above conversation, further
s not yet satisfied, and would al-
the said Hammond, and would
met him, and expressed his re-
that he was unfortunate in not
efore; that this deponent endea-
e said Gaither from the further
evenge, but that such dissuasions,
y salutary effect upon him, only
the more determined; and that
her declared, that he could recon-
nce to hire assassins to take away
Hammond; and that the debt for
nd had brought suit against him
that he never would pay it; and
ny one else, if he ever asked for
me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

N RIGBY,
AY-MAKER,
ally informs his friends and the
he has laid in a large and well
f the best MATERIALS of all
n, and is determined to carry on
greatest punctuallity and dispatch:
ntion to merit the custom of those
him with their commands.
live at a distance, may have stays
y sending the linings of their old
the following manner:—
f the fore-part to the peek end.
f the back to the lower lace-hole
y close under the arms.
ft.
, as low as the hip.
from arm to arm.
rns his sincere thanks to all his
s a continuance of their favours,
will do his utmost to oblige.
m the country will be thankfully
ally attended to.
urteen years of age, wanting as
above business.
10th, 1791.

---

ert county, August 24, 1791.
s under the disagreeable necessity
his creditors, that he intends to
at their next session, for an act
debts which he is not able to dis-
of suits already instituted against
t impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

---

del county, August 31, 1791.
otice, that I mean to apply to
ssembly of the state of Maryland,
ncy in my favour, being unable
w8

ISAAC SIMMONS.

APOLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLVIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2331.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1791.

COPENHAGEN, *June* 21.

JEUS GRON, a Norwegian by birth, captain of a vessel named the Emanuel, discovered, on the 31st of last month, a shoal between the Isle of Anholt and Vasbourg, in Sweden. As this shoal is not laid down in the chart of the Caregate, published last year by professor Lons, the Danish admiralty have dispatched two yachts, with experienced officers, to examine it minutely, for the future safety of navigators.

PARIS, *June* 23.

From the interrogatories put to the domestics of the king and queen, there is reason to think that they went out of the castle by means of double keys, through a door of the wardrobe, opening upon a small staircase, which descends on one side of *la Cour de Prince*, and which is even said to have had an outlet, which has been always kept shut, on the quay, on the side of *Pavillon de Flore*.

The depositions state, that Madame Elizabeth, and another lady, got into a Cabriolette, with three horses, which had been brought at mid-night to the end of the *Pont Royal*, opposite the *Rue de Bacq*. By another deposition, there is reason to think that the king and queen went off in a Berlin, hired for that purpose, in the *Faubourg St. Honore*.

Another account states, that they made their escape by bribing two sentries, who have disappeared.—They went out by a door from the kitchens leading to a cellar, which terminated on the banks of the Seine; they then went to the carriage, which was waiting at the *Porte Maillot*.

The numerous deputations from the neighbouring municipalities, testifying their firm determination to maintain the new constitution, in spite of this attempt of the counter-revolutionists, shewed how little reason we had to fear the consequences. The recovery of the king's person, however, has removed our anxiety; and the general belief is, that the constitution will acquire fresh strength from the issue of this event, which for a little time gave us unspeakable alarm.

July 3. M. de Bouille's letter has, till now, been looked upon as an artful attempt to impose upon the national assembly; the president, however, after comparing it with the writings of that gentleman, has declared its authenticity; and this opinion has been confirmed by M de la Fayette, who has just received a packet, marked Luxembourg, sealed with the arms of the military fugitive, and containing two printed copies of this celebrated gasconade.

The preparations for the ceremony attendant on the translation of the corpse of Voltaire to Paris, having been delayed and impeded by the king's flight, the procession will not take place to morrow, as was formerly decreed by the municipality. On the 10th or 12th of this month, however, the ashes of that great man will receive that tribute of respect which they are so justly entitled to, by a people emancipated from slavery by their philosophers, and taught by them the value of those privileges which they at present enjoy.

All Paris has been alarmed by the arrival of an express from the directory of the department of the Loire, containing an account of an English armament of five ships of the line, and twenty-six smaller vessels, which appeared on the 28th of last month on their coast.

The national guards of the country and adjoining towns had been instantly called forth—the municipal and military officers had consulted together, and upwards of one hundred thousand men were assembled when the courier came away.

A letter, however, received soon after from Nantes, and read immediately by the president, relieved the minds of the assembly and the public at large, as it appeared that the pretended descent from England was nothing more than a rumour occasioned by the flight of 2 or 300 aristocrats, and the formidable fleet a few light vessels, hired by them on purpose to effect their escape!

The whole story was, indeed, scouted from the very beginning by all the intelligent men in the assembly, and one of its members made use of this memorable expression on the occasion—"Give no credit to this intelligence; if it is a descent, it must be the descent of pirates, and not of a great nation like England.—The disposition of the English government, in regard to our new constitution, may be doubtful, but that of the people is apparent. That great people have themselves set bounds to the ambition of princes; they have driven tyrants from, and elevated the benefactors of mankind to, the throne; and they respect the principles of universal morality and the rights of nations too much, ever to attack a nation who have erected upon earth a magnificent temple to liberty, equality and natural justice."

It is reported that general Luckner commands at Metz, in place of M. de Bouille.

On Sunday last all the ministers waited on the king, and were half an hour with him in his apartment.

It is said that a courier who was dispatched to M. de Choiseul-Goufier, our ambassador at Constantinople, to offer him the office of minister of foreign affairs, is soon expected back with the answer of that minister. This circumstance induces many to think, that M. de Montmorin has thought of retiring.

A letter of the 30th June, from Sedan, written by M. Jourdain, an officer of the national guards, contains a very serious charge against the regiment of Royal Alemand.

"The fact is," says he, "this regiment was seduced; and after having promised to protect the king in his journey, there were distributed to each squadron 25 Louis; but as the first squadron was to surround the king's carriage, it received 50 Louis—the jealousy of the other squadrons occasioned murmurs—Time was necessary for M. de Bouille to calm this dissention, which circumstance retarded his progress, and saved France. This is the truth—you may depend upon it—I was an eye witness to most of the facts."

At Bourdeaux, on the 28th ult. a very remarkable procession took place. More than 4000 citizen's wives assembled in the Champ de Mars, with the national cockade on their breasts. After having sworn, in the presence of the administrative bodies, to bring up their children in the principles of the new constitution, they presented a boquet to the constitutional bishop. Divisions of national guards were drawn up in the form of a battalion, with the ladies in the centre, and a crowd of spectators filled up the train. This spectacle warmed every heart with the *amor patriæ*.

At Strasburg the people have burnt in effigy Messrs. Bouille, Klinglin and Heymans. On each of their breasts was this label, "A Traitor to the Nation!"—Before burning them, they were carried through the streets on the hangman's carts.

LONDON, *June* 21.

Thursday morning last, the passengers in the mail-coach from Glasgow to Carlisle, had a very narrow and most wonderful escape from destruction at Cirtlebridge, near Ecclefechan. By the negligence of the driver conversing with the guard, who had imprudently shifted from his seat to the coach-roof, the reins slackened, the fore horses flew over the bridge, and the coach falling at least ten feet upside down, was dashed to pieces! Of three passengers, only one, a gentleman from Glasgow, received any personal injury. One of the four horses was killed on the spot, and the pole of the carriage shivered to atoms!

Among the singular circumstances which have rendered the year 1791 remarkable, we may note a gentleman that travelled alone and all night, in one of the northern stage coaches, on the twelfth day of June, being so benumbed with cold, that when he arrived at his inn, he was unable to walk out of the carriage; he declares, that between day-break and five o'clock, it hailed, snowed, and froze.

The following singular circumstance lately happened at Everdon, in Northamptonshire:—The house of Mr. Warr, a farmer of that place, had been greatly infested with rats; Mrs. Warr, in clearing away the earth they had scattered from the foundation of a pantry under a stair-case, discovered several guineas; and upon further search found a large tea-pot with upwards of 25 guineas more in it.

June 25. Sir Watts Orton has proved a very successful Punter this season, at the lady's Faro bank—12,000 hard guineas are said to have been thus gallantly squeazed out of the soft hands of certain fair gamesters!

The remains of the late countess of Huntingdon laid in state at the house in which she resided, next to her chapel in the Spa-Fields.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—During the mild winter two seasons ago, the London confectioners joined for freighting a ship with ice. On its arrival, an amazing confusion ensued at the customs, how to rate it, ad valorem. "They had never heard of such a thing before!—What could be the value of it?" When, unluckily, as the debate closed—all the ice had melted away!—No bad hint for long speeches.

Heraldry—A man who rose to wealth, and wanted a coat of arms, had in his worser days escaped from Ludgate Prison, by means *of a rope*. He ever afterwards boasted that he *descended* in *a direct line* from *king Lud!*

Calone is selling his Villas to defray the expences of his counter-revolution Crusade.

The age of the prince of Conde, the leader of the anti-revolutionists, is seventy.—Perhaps he may think the remnant of his life but a little sacrifice to his principles!

The Corsican insurrection was probably prompted by the agents of Genoa, who wishes to avail herself of the French insurrection, to regain that island. But the authority of Paoli will be sufficient to frustrate their views, and save the Corsicans from the yoke of their ancient tyrants.

A pawnbroker swore some time since upon a trial, that he had at the time upwards of eighty lawyers gowns as pledges! After this, if the bar be not overstocked, the devil is in it!

By the death of Mrs. Macauley Graham her whole fortune goes from her husband, 400l. a year to the executors of Dr. Wilson, and the remainder to her daughter. Her personal effects, are said, however, to be considerable, and they of course are her husband's.

A gentleman who a few days ago was cheapening a horse, received a neat rebuff from the stable-keeper,—Your horse, Mr. Stable keeper, is not worth five pounds. He is only fit for dogs meat.—Then Mr. ———, you shall have him at your own price.

July 5. The queen of France is certainly by this time closely immured in a convent: she wept abundantly when she was told by the national commissioners, that it was their painful duty to separate her from the king and dauphin.

The soldiery, even of Alsace, which is known to be the most discontented province in France, are of very opposite principles to the nobility.——The garrison of Civet, composed chiefly of regiments levied in that province, when they heard of the flight of the king, subscribed twelve thousand livres for the repair of the fortifications, and swore to live free or die.

WHITEHAVEN, *June* 14.

The vicissitudes of weather has seldom been more eminently displayed than within these few days, when, in the course of twelve hours summer and winter have alternately and repeatedly had the predominence. This is partially felt by the inhabitants on the sea coast, and by those living in the interior and mountainous parts of this country, notwithstanding their being accustomed to witness frequent and sudden changes in the atmosphere, have had their attention aroused in a very particular manner.

On Sunday morning last, in the neighbourhood of the celebrated lakes of Loweswater, Crummock and Buttermere, the tops of the surrounding mountains were seen covered with snow, which extended downwards, though thinly scattered, in some parts within a few yards of their bases. These delightful vales were, however, beautifully gilded by the sun, and the feathered inmates of their numerous and enchanting groves enlightened them with their melody.

Between the hours of twelve and three in the afternoon, at Scale-hill, there was not less than four tempestuous showers of thick hail, driven by a furious north-west wind, which breathed all the rigour of winter. Although their duration was short, and the intervals produced a contrast great as can be conceived from the effect of the sun, in a situation the most favourable, yet the hailstones laid a considerable depth upon the ground, which was whitened as far as the eye could extend.

We have had similar accounts from several other places, and find that it is a phœnomenon not before observed on the 12th day of June. Such parties from distant counties of the kingdom, as happened then to be in these romantic regions, may have reason to remember their "Tour to the Lakes" and may justly boast of having seen more than any former visitors could discover.

They write from Carlisle, that there was a great fall of snow on the nearest mountains, in the course of Saturday night; several heavy showers of hail in the valleys on Sunday; and that the mercury stood at 16 points below temperate. At Whitehaven, this morning at ten o'clock, it was at three points above temperate.

DUBLIN, *June* 20.

Our advices from London by the last mails breathe nothing but war. Had the object, they say, been only hostilities with Russia, its extent might nearly be ascertained; but the determination of the emperor to assist Russia against all her enemies, involves a number of outward circumstances, that if not deprecated, must involve the ministry of England in a business where success is problematical, profit impossible, and expence certain.

The arrival of the messenger at London from lord Eglin, the British resident at Vienna, has, we hear, been the occasion of much alarm, as it is said his dispatches are very far from being of a conciliatory nature;—Bank stock fell one per cent. and all the other funds have dropped. The underwriters seem to have felt the concussion more sensibly than any other set of men, as they on Thursday last raised the premium of insurance to the ports within the Straits of Gibraltar to ten guineas per cent.

It is expected that there will be a greater demand for linens this season, particularly for the English and American markets, than has been ever known before.

BOSTON, *August* 29.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated August 6, to the editors—brought by captain Joseph Howland, who arrived here on Friday last, in the brig Hope, in 18 days from the Cape.

"Some of the members of our new *assemblée colonial*, have met at Limbane, (near Port au Prince) for the purpose of executing the legislative part of the go-