(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2366.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1792.

WARSAW, *January* 21.

THE last sessions of the diet have been occupied by the establishment of tribunals, which has been regulated to the satisfaction of the king. An object, however, of much greater moment still remains undecided—which is the acceptation of the hereditary crown by the elector of Saxony, and the consolidation of the new constitution, which rests entirely on that basis. The matter, we are fully satisfied, since the arrival of count de Riancourt from the court of Dresden, which took place on the 15th instant, is in negotiation; and the success of it, it is evident, depends on the manner on which Russia explains herself respecting the new constitution, and her guarantee of that which was given to the republic in 1775. The elector has sufficiently indicated that his resolution depends upon it. We therefore are impatient to learn the result of the opinions which are formed on that subject by the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh.

MADRID, *January* 6.

They write from Cadiz, that la Florentine, a king's frigate, is there ready to sail. She has on board 200,000 piastres, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition; amongst the former are 8000 fusils. Conjectures are formed as to her destination, but they dare not advance any thing positive touching it.

PARIS, *February* 17.

On Monday the following letter, in the king's own hand, was received by the mayor and the municipality:

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE already mentioned to some of you the reports which are spread about my pretended leaving Paris: I thought that what I mentioned of it would have been sufficient for discrediting these reports; but ill-minded people continued to propagate them in order to alarm the inhabitants of Paris, and to calumniate my intentions, I will explain myself clearly on my way of thinking.

"I know the duties which the constitution imposes upon me, I will always fulfil them; but I also know the rights it gives me, and I will never refuse myself the power of making use of them. Nothing keeps me at Paris but my will of being there, as I think my presence necessary, and I declare, that I will and shall remain there; and whenever I shall have reasons to leave it, I shall not disguise them.

"I have to add, that if a person is not quite deprived of the use of his senses, or incurably perverse, he cannot entertain the least doubt of my inviolable attachment to the welfare of the nation, and the inhabitants of Paris.

(Signed) LOUIS."

The municipality ordered the letter to be entered on their minutes, printed and posted up, and appointed a deputation to express to his majesty their deep sensibility of this new assurance of his attachment to the happiness of the nation, and of regard for the citizens of Paris.

Trial by jury is now established in Paris, and will be so in the rest of the kingdom as fast as the necessary arrangements can be made.

March 1. The three generals are still at Paris. Luckner is supposed to advise war, Rochambeau peace, and Fayette an offensive war in preference to defensive.

A division is talked of among the ministry, of which the minister of marine is the cause. Two of his colleagues are of opinion that it is impossible to support a man against whom the public opinion is so pointedly declared; and the rest, that he ought not to resign, and must be supported.

The emperor's answer to the king's late representations, was communicated to the diplomatic committee on Tuesday, and is expected to be laid before the assembly this day. It is long and elaborately ambiguous. The substance on the most favourable interpretation is:

That his Imperial majesty does not wish to dissolve his alliance with France; that he never meant to interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom, nor to disturb the order of things established by the new constitution—only seeing the person of the king in danger, and the kingdom threatened with a total dissolution of government, he entered into engagements with the other powers of Europe, to succour the king and his kingdom, if necessary; that the political state of Europe, and the rank which France holds in it, made such engagements necessary to save her from ruin; that these engagements still exist, but that the execution of them depends on what shall pass in France; and that if the person of the king shall be menaced, if the republican spirit shall make such progress as to attempt the subversion of the monarchy, his Imperial majesty will find himself obliged to interfere, in concert with the other powers who have an interest in maintaining the order and the balance of Europe. It inveighs against the republican spirit and the Jacobin societies, and concludes with a requisition for publishing it, that France and all Europe may be informed of his Imperial majesty's desire to live in peace with the French nation, as long as the king and the new constitution accepted by him, shall be respected as they ought.

Yesterday the Prussian minister presented a declaration, professing the adherence of his master to all the points of the emperor's answer.

FRANKFORT, *February* 12.

The emperor's troops certainly march to Brigaw, and they only wait the answer to the requisitorial letters for their passage to put themselves in motion: 20,000 men will be drawn from Bohemia, of whom 12,000 will proceed to Franconia, under the command of general count Wallis, and 8000 to Suabia.

This measure, however, is only to cover the frontiers of the Low Countries, and the Austrian possessions in Suabia; but even, on that supposition, it is a measure that cannot fail being attended with bad effects.

They write from Berlin that the foreign department was never so occupied as at the present moment: couriers arrive and depart daily, chiefly to Petersburgh and Vienna. The affairs of France and Poland are the object of their labours.

LONDON, *February* 2.

Never was this country, or perhaps any other, in such flourishing circumstances as we have now the satisfaction of beholding Great-Britain. We are, at length, arrived at that happy æra predicted some time ago by Mr. Pitt, when substantial relief can be given to the burthens of the people, with the utmost propriety. The articles upon which the minister means to reduce the duty, are those immediately affecting the lower classes of the community, and even a trifling diminution will be allowed to be of importance to them.

We have heard of "Proud days for England"—but what a truly proud day was Monday last for Mr. Pitt! ——A flourishing exchequer, an army and navy establishment to be reduced, and a large annual sum to be reserved for paying off the national debt, and the public to be eased of 200,000l. annually, in taxes.

The enemies of the minister affect to say, that he takes off taxes merely to increase his popularity. That popularity should be the consequence of his having acted so admirably for the public interest, is only ascribing to the people of this country a very moderate share indeed of penetration, honesty and common sense.

Feb. 13. We hear that his majesty has given 500l. as a present to the widow of the late Mr. Sutherland, and had settled a pension of 300l. a year on her for life; but the news of this cheering circumstance had not reached captain Sutherland when he committed the rash and unjustifiable attempt on his life.

The tanning trade in Ireland is reduced to a state of the most alarming discredit, insomuch that not only the exportation of tanned hides is comparatively trifling to what it was some years ago, but a considerable importation of that manufacture has actually taken place at Dublin.

The very exorbitant price of sugar, we are confidently told, has so lessened the consumption of it in Bristol that the grocers heavily complain of the almost total loss of their trade in that article.

Feb. 16. According to letters from the continent, the Russians have laid up no fewer than 60 men of war at Cronstadt.

Upon an accurate survey, made since new-year's day last, the new buildings round London, which have been constructed in the course of ten years, are no fewer than 70,000 dwellings.

Feb. 20. An attempt is making to add the whole of the Rev. Mr. Westey's community to the number of the Anti-Saccharites. It was begun by his successor, Dr. Coke, in a sermon on Sunday se'nnight, and is spreading in all their congregations since that period.

The price of sugar will immediately experience a reduction, in consequence of the drawback on that article having been taken off.

BRISTOL, *February* 22.

Should success attend the enterprise of civilizing the natives of Africa, and it be found possible to lead them from their former practices of making slaves of each other, we are told it will open to this kingdom fifty million of people, who may, in a few years, become purchasers of our manufactures, furnishing us in return with raw materials, from which the ingenuity of our artists may open new sources of trade.

Sunday se'nnight the inhabitants of Portland were alarmed by a great shaking of the earth, which continued, at intervals, until the evening, and in the course of the night the piers, and a great quantity of the rock, gave way, including a space of more than half a mile square.

WINDSOR, (*Vermont*) *April* 3.

We hear from Clinton county, in the state of New-York, that three Indians had been hunting the last season, and had procured a large quantity of fur; when two of the Indians agreed to take a tour of hunting for three days with two white men belonging to a town near Plattsborough, and left the third Indian in the old hunting camp, to guard their skins and fur; and at the end of the three days, when they returned to the camp, to their surprise, they found the Indian murdered, and the camp robbed and plundered of all its valuable contents.—Enraged at the horrid deed, they pursued their course to the nearest settlement, which was about seven miles, where they met a man, of whom they inquired if he had seen two men with large packs of beaver, &c. The man gave them such an unsatisfactory answer, that they determined to turn about and follow him a little way, to see if he was not carrying provisions to the two men they were in pursuit of. They had not followed him far, when they came upon them, feeding upon the provisions which the man had just brought them.—Here was a time for revenge—they immediately fired upon the three men, and killed one of them dead on the spot, namely, Sampson Bean, formerly of Stafford, in this state; the other two men made their escape, and have left the country.—The Indians, in their turn, loaded themselves with the peltry and departed, after cutting and hacking poor Bean to pieces in a most shocking manner.

The most probable conjecture is, that Bean and his partner, being determined to rob the Indian's camp, laid the plan to get them from it in the manner heretofore related.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 7.

The following proclamation is copied from the St. Christopher's Royal Gazette, of April 12, 1792.

ST. CHRISTOPHER,

(L. S.) By his excellency William Woodley, Esquire, captain-general and governor in chief in and over all his majesty's Leeward Carribbee islands in America, chancellor, vice-admiral and ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by his majesty's council, of the island of St. Christopher, that the said island is in great want of all kinds of lumber and provisions for the common use of the inhabitants thereof; I do therefore, by virtue of the power and authorities to me granted, by an act, entitled, "An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty's dominions, and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, and to render the provisions thereof more effectual"—hereby permit and authorise the importation of lumber, of any sort, until the first day of August next ensuing, and of flour, corn, cornmeal, and ship-stuff, until the 20th day of May next ensuing, and no longer, from any island in these seas under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state.

Given under my hand and seal, at St. Christopher, this fifth day of April, seventeen hundred and ninety-two.

Wm. WOODLEY.

By his excellency's command,

JOSEPH WOODYEAR, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from major M'Cully, dated Pittsburgh, April 3, 1792.

"I had the pleasure of writing you by the post, from Greensburgh, on my way to the frontiers of Westmoreland county,—I there mustered captain Guthrie's company, who are now stationed on the frontiers.

"As I mentioned in my last, I have purchased a number of rifles, which the soldiers take as their own property: they have been appraised at twelve dollars, agreeable to your estimate, though they cost more money here.

"I have drawn a bill on you in favour of the bearer Mr. William Irwin, which I will thank you to accept, and deduct the sum out of the next pay-roll. Mr. Dunwiddy's waggon has not yet arrived, I have heard they will be here on the 7th instant. Should it be the case in two days after I shall have all my corps at their proper stations. By the next post I flatter myself I shall have the honour of informing his excellency governor Mifflin, that the whole of the corps will be out, and the position they have taken for the cover of each county."

Extract of a letter from major Irwin dated Pittsburgh, April 7, 1792.

"Received per post your letter, with the blank returns, the governor's warrant for mustering the riflemen under major M'Cully, &c. Shall, soon as possible, enter on this business, and forward the returns for the month of March: No pains shall be wanting, on my part, to execute the whole, to the satisfaction of the state.

"We have no news at present. The Indians have not appeared on our frontiers as yet. The season is approaching when they may be expected: we hope to