SALE.

nditioni exponas, to me
to PUBLIC SALE,
he 29th day of this in-

ON's RANGE, sup-
dred acres, and DOR-
es; seized and taken as
, of Henry, and to sa-
mpbell, surviving part-
n Campbell, and Wor-
he use of Samuel Wor-
to be sold for cash on-

DWARD, Sheriff of
e-Arundel county.

November next, will be
ADY MONEY, at the
DER FRAIZER,
RSES, CATTLE and
e estate of the deceased,
of December next, the
ng of a variety of NE-
URNITURE, PLAN-
l a valuable LIBRARY
of the above appointed
o be on the first fair day

g claims against the said
hem in properly attested

N, Attorney for
IZER, Administrator.

ereby given,

inhabitants of Prince-
d to petition the next ge-
power the justices of the
for the purpose of build-
e said county. 4

September 16, 1790.
by Mr. Gerard Blac-
s county, to me, will be
dders, on the 7th day of

ROES, men, women and
are some valuable car-
also, a tract of LAND,
binding on the river Pa-
Port Tobacco creek, in
will be sold in two parts,
and the other about 38
y large genteel dwelling
ssary house for a family,
negro quarters, a garden,
derable orchard of apple,
and on the other a dwel-
large negro quarter, a to-
d a blacksmith's dwelling
is good for corn, tobacco,
ituated, within four miles
eighbourhood; both parts
rospect of Patowmack n
nd the adjacent country of
d. Two years credit will
annually; good personal
by the purchasers with
The sale will be at the
e until all is sold. A plot
applying to me in Piscata-
nty.
ely made to the purchaser,

NDER HAMILTON.

ERN.

this method of informing
lar, and the public in ge
a HOUSE of ENTER-
f the Green-Tree, in this
; having provided himself
est of hay and oats, with
le in his way, so as to give
o please to favour him with
rom a strict attention to his
ment from a generous pub-
lly acknowledged by the
ble servant,
THOMAS GRAHAM.
BOARDERS by the week
ate.
1790. 2

ARS Reward.

oscriber, living in this city,
instant, a negro man named
twenty-five years of age,
s high, full faced well look-
rather a down look; had
cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt
hat, carried with him some
r apprehends the said fel-
that I can get him again,
ard, paid by
HARD WELLS.
90. 14

rinted by Frede-
muel Green.

(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2286.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1790.

VIENNA, *August* 11.

THE states of Bohemia are not hitherto agreed upon their intended constitution, recommended by Leopold in the following heroic manner:—"I will return you the crown, mantle, and other royal attributes, as soon as you shall have settled a constitution wisely constructed, and fitted for duration."

They have done little, however, but dispute the legitimacy of the assembly, on account of its having for president count Cavriani, who is the immediate representative of the king, as governor and grand Bourggrave of the kingdom. This, they say, tends to violate its freedom. His majesty wishes to change the president, and appoint the count de Sporck, one of their own body.

Nothing hitherto has been able to furnish them with a basis upon which to build their desired fabric, and the assembly is split into three parties. The first, is for leaving affairs as they find them; the second, is for reviving the constitution of Premislas; and the third, for the complete formation of an entire new constitution.

These three parties are never likely to agree upon all points. One article much insisted upon by the advocates for a new system, is an exclusive choice of natives to fill every public employment. Another that the laws be rendered out of German into the language of the country.

With respect to Hungary, his majesty has communicated to them the impossibility of their proceeding with the coronation this year—it can, he observes, be deferred to next spring.—His majesty remarks, that the states need not so sedulously watch over their privileges, for the king can never seek to violate them; he hints, however, that they may save themselves the trouble of framing any innovatory pretentions, for that he was determined never to admit them.

The count de Festetisch, discovered by the magnanimity of a great monarch who disdained to profit by the disturbance of a kingdom that did not belong to him, is here yet in confinement.

Touching the desire of the diet to send deputies to the conference at Bucharest, his majesty has no objection, if the congress will receive deputies from a nation not yet represented by its king.

The captain pacha, who meditated an attack upon the Russian fleet before Sabastopole, has been repulsed without loss on either side. The Turks perceiving the impracticability of attacking the Russians with any prospect of advantage in that port, set sail immediately for Varna.

LONDON, *August* 12.

Letters from Genoa mention, that the king of Hungary has refused his mediation, in some differences that have arisen between that republic and the king of Sardinia—as being sufficiently engaged in his own affairs.

Aug. 31. This morning dispatches were received at the admiralty from lord Howe. The report is, that they contain the disagreeable account of the grand fleet having been separated off Scilly in a fog, and that his majesty's new ship Director, of 74 guns, and a frigate, the name of which we could not learn, had both struck on the rocks of Scilly, and were lost; but that most of the hands were fortunately saved.

The following extraordinary circumstance may be relied on:—On Saturday sennight, as a party of ladies and gentlemen were angling in a pond at East Bregholt, a dog belonging to one of them went to the water, and while in the act of lapping, a large jack darted at the dog's tongue, and bit it through; upon which the dog gave a sudden jirk, and tossed the fish, which weighed seven pounds and a quarter, out of the pond. The dog was so much hurt that he howled most bitterly for a considerable time after.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 22.

"The populace, whose intentions of hanging have been so often defeated by the interference of the national guards, made a fresh attempt of the same kind on Wednesday last, in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, and proceeded to more than usual acts of violence. They had taken up a robber, whose offence was attended with some aggravating circumstances, and were going to do justice in their usual manner, when their prey was taken from them by a detachment of the guard on foot. Knowing, however, that the soldiery are forbid to fire, and are only allowed to make use of their bayonets, they attacked them with stones, wounded some of them dangerously, and beating them off, got the delinquent again into their hands. As the fatal lanthorn is alway ready, the poor devil would have been suspended in a few moments, if the horse had not joined the foot, and rescued him a second time. As there is a particular animosity between the inhabitants of that quarter and the national guards, the people were much enraged, and equally disappointed at being interrupted in their favourite pastime. The government taking this into consideration, and seeing plainly that somebody must be hung, thought it would be better that the lot should fall upon a man legally convicted, and ordered a criminal to be executed for robbing a church, at the same time to satisfy the people, and as an example to all whom it may concern. The ceremony was accordingly performed the day before yesterday, in the presence of an immense concourse of applauding spectators on the Place de Greve, and it is now hoped that the Parisians will be quiet, at least for some time."

Another letter from Paris, dated August 23, says—"What future benefits are to be expected from our revolution remain for some time to shew; but the present distress exceeds every thing that can be imagined. The commerce, not only of Paris, but of all the capital towns of France, is so much diminished, that many reputable houses who, by their books, appear able to pay 40s. for every pound they owe, are under the necessity of applying to the Guard du Sceaux for letters of licence to protect them against their needy creditors.—The number of these daily applications is beyond belief. If this be the case with houses of reputation, what must it be with those which in themselves are not solid.

"There is in fact but one class of people who are exempt from this general distress, and that is the rich, who have their money locked up in their coffers to draw out as they please. Every branch of trade which is founded on necessity, such as butchers, bakers, &c. &c. are almost at a stand. To recompence this distress, the people are fed with the idea of having recovered their liberty; but the fact is, they were never so far from it."

A mechanic in this city, has invented a machine by which twenty or thirty needles can be used as easy as one, in putting ornamental work on muslin, calico, or any thing else, on which figures or flowers are made. The machine is simple in its construction, very light and easy of management.

FRENCH KING'S DEMAND.

These extraordinary requisitions occasion no surprise among the people. It is in the recollection of all, that his majesty in February last, addressing the national assembly, told them, "he could not calculate what or how much was necessary to his happiness, but he hoped to find it in the happiness of the nation. He would bring up his son in like manner, to lose all personal consideration in the feeling for ALL." The queen said the same thing.

The fulfilment is somewhat extraordinary, however; for thus it is. He demands

1. The Louvre—2. The Thuilleries and Champs Elisees—3. Vincennes—4. La Muette—5. Choisy le Roy—6. Versailles—7. Marly—8. St. Cloud—9. Meuden—10. St. Germain—11. Fontainbleau—12. Rambouillet—13. Chambord—14. Pains in Normandy—15. Pompadour in Inmosin:

Together with the re-union of the ecclesiastic benefices, woods, parks, &c. the whole in value equal to perhaps three departments of the kingdom.

POWELL, the pedestrian.

This extraordinary man, whom neither ancient nor modern history can produce a superior to in the pedestrian exercise, on Saturday afternoon arrived safely, and in great spirits, in St. Paul's church-yard, from York. He undertook, for a wager of twenty-five pounds, to walk from the monument to York Minister, and back again to St. Paul's church, London, being a journey of 394 miles, in the space of 138 hours, and completed it with so much ease in the space of 136 hours and 13 minutes, that he was heard to declare he would undertake, for a bet of one hundred guineas to set out the next day, and complete a journey of 100 miles, in the space of 24 hours.

Some circumstances are spoken of the Russian envoy, which clearly evinces the coolness between the British court and the Czarina.

In a few days we shall probably hear of a very considerable detachment from the grand fleet having sailed for the West-Indies.

If hostilities are not intended or expected, it is difficult to account for the conduct of administration, one principal leading feature of which has hitherto been an œconomical use of the public purse.

The navy agents, last week, gave notice to all their correspondents that a war is undoubted and inevitable.

The stocking manufactory in Aberdeenshire is carried on to a great extent; the export trade in this single article amounts to 90,000l. a year; the markets, Holland, Flanders and France.

To prove how absurd and ridiculous it is in farmers to with-hold or infringe upon the tythe of a clergyman, in the late cause at Chelmsford assizes, wherein the Rev. Mr. Pawson was plaintiff, the farmer was obliged to pay at least eight times the sum.

It is reported that an alarming fever is at present prevalent in the western parts of the county of Cornwall. In one parish fifteen persons have fallen victims; the most part of them from eight to fifteen years of age. One person of twenty-five was attacked and died. Three days carries off the unfortunate patient. It is accompanied with a sore throat, of a very epidemical nature. The faculty in that part of the country have not yet discovered the cause.

The garrison of Quebec is ordered to be reinforced with four companies of artillery, on the requisition of lord Dorchester, which will sail for that place without delay.

Extract of a letter from Lisle, August 23.

"The Austrians are now a second time in possession of the town of Herve and province of Limburg, to the great joy of the unfortunate inhabitants, who have experienced, from the barbarity of a set of miscreants who profane the name of patriots, a treatment equal in abomination to what was practised at Ghent, in November last. Amongst other flagrant acts of inhumanity was the cutting to pieces a poor woman, not yet risen from the bed of childbirth, and the savage massacre of a poor little boy eight years of age, while in the very act of imploring, at the murderer's feet, compassion on his unoffending mother; nor could the venerable locks, which eighty years of an old man's existence had whitened, teach these monsters to respect his person; they stabbed him in the street, as he was tottering an escape. However, their triumph was of very short duration, and they were obliged to abandon the province as scandalously as they had maintained it.

"M. Schilaken, the commander, hearing that a reinforcement of 500 men had joined the Austrians, and that they were to arrive at Herve on the 13th, ordered all his men, though 1500 in number, to prepare for departure at eleven o'clock at night on the 12th. They then decamped with as much precipitation as if closely pursued by the enemy.

"The Austrians arrived next morning, and taking a joyful possession of the town, they immediately forwarded detachments in pursuit of the fugitives, who had taken the road to Liege. A meeting of the municipal officers was immediately called by the commander of the Austrians, and a messenger was dispatched to Liege, with the following letter to the council of magistracy there:

"We take a speedy mode of apprising you, and your neighbours and friends, that the troops of his imperial majesty, now in pursuit of the fugitive Brabancons, have no hostile intention against your community, being, in spite of every report which has been circulated to the contrary, convinced that you are well affected to the imperial family. We therefore expect that you will grant no passage to any of the Brabantine troops through your city, as we ask leave for ours. We shall, at the same time, strictly forbid our men to enter your suburbs—and if, notwithstanding this declaration, we shall meet with any opposition or attack from your people, we shall be under the necessity of repelling force by force.

"You will please to return an answer, by the bearer, that we may know your disposition.

"We are, &c.

"(Signed) T. P. ELIAS, Burgomaster,
"D. D. P. MARBAISE,
"Commander of his imperial majesty's troops, in the province of Limburg.

"Herve, August 14."

The council not being assembled at the time of the arrival of this letter in Liege, M. Fabry, one of its principal members, received it, and returned the following answer:

"The council, not being assembled at this present moment, I take the liberty of assuring you, as the organ of all their sentiments, that we find your demand to be quite reasonable, and that we have no other wish than to comply with it. We embrace the opportunity, at the same time, of assuring you of the falsity of those reports which have been circulated, of our having given assistance to the Brabancons, our constant desire and intention being to preserve a strict neutrality, and to maintain a profound respect to the august imperial monarch.

"I am, &c.

"(Signed) FABRY, Burgomaster."

Extract of a letter from Lisle, August 26.

"The duke d'Uriel, after his delivery from the prison of Ghent, where he was confined with the duchess, his spouse, retired to the Sas de Gaud, on the Dutch territories, but, not thinking himself perfectly safe there, he has lately joined his co-patriots in this city. The news of preliminary articles being signed at Reichenbach has caused much agitation in the minds of the Brabancons: some think that it is impossible for the country to submit again to the yoke of Austria; but by far the greater part prefer such a reconciliation, with a restoration of rights and privileges, to the necessity of bending under the aristocratic tyranny of the chiefs of the provinces. It is certain, however, that M. Vander Noot, and his associates, still affect to bid defiance to the house of Austria; their public acts breathe this spirit."