PUBLIC SALE, on SATUR-
f May next, at 12 o'clock, if
rday, Sunday excepted, at Mr.
ORTH's TAVERN, in Elkton,
llowing property, viz.
f three TRACTS of LAND,
r Neck, in the aforesaid coun-
s MANOR, LUM's LOT and
aining three hundred and fif-
lf of an acre of land, more or
nces thereunto belonging.
ACT of LAND, called HO-
adjoining the aforesaid three
d, containing twenty-six acres,
e appurtenances thereunto be-
land was formerly the property
of Cecil county. The terms
the day of sale.
PH B. LATIMER, Agent
he state of Maryland.
1st, 1794. 4

ls for Sale.

subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE
Mrs. HINKS's, on the great road
ore-town to Frederick-town, on
lay of May next, the sale to be-
ursuant to the last will and testa-
IRAIM HOWARD, deceased,
land called DORSEY's GROVE,
een 250 and 300 acres, situate
Arundel county, adjoining Mr.
l not far from Poplar Spring
ents are, a dwelling house, barn
&c. with a young orchard of
This land is under mortgage to
Carrollton, Esq; who consents to
hereafter mentioned.
nd place, will be sold, as afore-
s of land, being parts of several
IN's ADDITION, GOOSE NECK,
NECK, DORSEY's GROVE, and
KET; these lands adjoin each
uous to the first mentioned tract,
make a very good seat, they are
to all kinds of grain and grass,
ten miles of Ellicott's mills.
place, will be sold, as aforesaid,
ate Dr. Howard formerly erected
taining fifty acres of land, lying
ndel and partly in Montgomery
howden's river, which will afford
water in the driest seasons for
hat may be erected on its banks;
7 miles of Baltimore-town, and
ge Landing, and will be sold
John and Richard Dorsey, which
the day of sale. An indulgence
he payment of the principal will
aser of any of the above property,
with approved security, and pay-
lly.
third of May next, will be sold,
id, at captain Charles Fox's ta-
of a tract of land called MOUNT
35 acres, or upwards, the exact
ade known at the sale; this land
an half miles of Ellicott's mills.
ng from such contiguity are too
cing. Sale at 12 o'clock.
SAH HOWARD, Executrix.
6X

y anxious to fulfil the purposes
ottery was instituted, and sensible
f a successful and speedy collec-
to do it. I hope those friends
bliging as to dispose of tickets for
cuse me for entreating the addi-
n to receive the monies arising on
, and remit the same to major
apolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Cal-
Joseph Rowles, George-town;
hire, Upper-Marlborough; or to
tting of the general court, at An-
l attend to receive them. I also
ery purchaser will, on the slightest
ropriety of my wishes to have the
pleted without delay, and will
d to comply with the terms upon
ckets.
PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.
y, March 25, 1794.

's BALTIMORE DAILY AD-
ER has been considerably enlarged
eks past, and is now little inferior
ion on the continent. The earliest
information, both foreign and do-
en in this paper, and from its very
throughout the union, it is pre-
portant vehicle for advertisements,
ons for the above at SIX DOLLARS
lf to be paid on subscribing,) at
sing-office of F. and S. Green, in
the editor, Philip Edwards, in
more.
nts not exceeding a square, in-
r *one* dollar, and for every con-
eighteen cents. 2

APOLIS:
EDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2468)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1794.

STOCKHOLM, *January* 26.

THE trial of the conspirators of Stockholm is suspended. It is thought that the arrival of baron D'Armfeldt, who is to be conducted as a prisoner from Italy into Sweden, is deemed necessary to throw greater light upon this affair; mean while a secret ferment prevails; the officer on guard near the countess of Rudenskold, who has been transferred to the prison for criminals, was threatened with death, on the fourteenth instant, in the street, by some unknown persons masked, if she were not set at liberty in the course of four days. In consequence, the patroles which parade Stockholm night and day have been increased, and the guards doubled. A reward of a thousand dollars has been promised to those who shall give information of the individuals in masks, who threatened the officer.

FRANCFORT, *January* 21.

Field-marshal Moellendorf, appointed to the chief command of the Prussian army on the resignation of the duke of Brunswick, arrived here last night, and immediately set out for Mentz.

The French have fallen back towards the mass of their forces; their head quarters are at Newstadt, Worms and Frankenthal, after having been plundered of every necessary, are at length evacuated.

Colonel de Maek is arrived to regenerate the disorganized army of the unhappy Wurmser; that object being accomplished, he returns to the army of Cobourg, of which he is appointed quarter-master general, a post occupied heretofore by prince Hohenlohe. The latter is to have a distinct corps under his immediate orders, which will probably be employed between the armies in the Netherlands and those on the Rhine, to operate against Lorraine.

BRUSSELS, *January* 14.

Among the reinforcements received by general Jourdan's army last week, beside 18,000 troops of the line and four regiments of chasseurs, are six battalions raised by requisition in Picardy, consisting of 800 men each. Of the men brought from the department of Calvados, 180 deserted and arrived here on Saturday last; they were formerly persons of distinction, and took up arms only for the purpose of making their escape from France. They say that 24 battalions of 800 men each, were raised by requisition in Picardy; that they are in generel badly disciplined and badly cloathed, but well paid and well fed; that they choose all their own officers by a majority of votes; that Jourdan's army is to be augmented to 150,000 men by the middle of February; and that the invasion of the Austrian Netherlands is to be attempted.

The action which took place on Wednesday last seems to have been very bloody. On Saturday 350 French, wounded and prisoners, arrived here, and 28 waggon loads of Austrians wounded.

On the 16th a body of 8000 men of prince Cobourg's army passed the Sambre near Marolles, and attacked the French in their entrenchments, which were carried by assault. The enemy had 700 men killed and wounded. This victory is attributed to the skill of colonel Mack, who is again returned to the army.

The French in their turn attacked our post near Templesive, but were repulsed—with great loss, however, on our side.

It is expected here that general Wurmser is removed from his command, and ordered to Vienna, to answer for his conduct before the council of war.

Jan. 24. The arrival of colonel Mack at the army, and the victory of the 16th, would have quieted our alarms with respect to an invasion: but unfortunately the movements of the prince of Saxe Cobourg have revived our fears. The heavy artillery has been sent from the frontiers towards Holland. It passed through the streets in carriages covered with hay. The artillery of the Hanoverians, with 150 waggons loaded with bullets and bombs, took the same road. A deserter from Paris confirms the reports of former deserters, that general Jourdan waits only for reinforcements of cavalry from La Vendee and the army of the Moselle, to attack all the posts of the combined army at once.

He adds, that a corps of 6000 men, consisting of fugitives from Holland, Liege and the Austrian Netherlands, has joined Jourdan's army, and demanded to lead the column that is to march to Brussels.

Jan. 29. The republican army of general Jourdan seems more to threaten different parts of our provinces with hostile designs, especially Tournay and the districts of West-Flanders. Notwithstanding the badness of the weather, a great number of troops constantly collect in the environs of Lille, and the hostile generals strain every nerve to inure to discipline the people of the first requisition.

Between the 18th and 20th instant, the French made several attacks upon the Austrian cantonments between Lille and Tournay, on which occasion several obstinate skirmishes took place in which the enemy was repulsed every where with loss. Those petty engagements are always the forerunners of some serious attack, which we have to expect from one day to another.

On the side of Ypres and Furnes, the French continue their ravaging incursions. On the 19th one of the enemy's detachments advanced from Berg. St. Vinox to several villages about Furnes. Their superiority of number forced our advanced posts to fall back, but not till after a most obstinate conflict. The French then entered those villages by detachments, and after having plundered them of all they could, set fire to a church, and to several farms and country seats, carrying off with them about fifty waggons loaded with booty.

While the frontiers of Flanders continue to be the sport of devastations of the republicans, our light troops frequently and in revenge penetrate into the environs of Landrecies and Cambray, to the very frontiers of Picardy.

A little while ago, a corps of Uhlans advanced to a village in the district of Cambray; the inhabitants fired upon them from their windows and doors, and killed and wounded several of them, on which account the Uhlans set fire to the village.

We are assured, that the plan of the next campaign will be quite different from that of the preceding. The Prussian army, after having been considerably reinforced, will be joined by all the contingents of the circles of the empire. While the Austrian army now in Germany will join that of the prince of Saxe Cobourg.

LEYDEN, *February* 4.

The news from the empire, which arrived this morning, does not confirm the former accounts of the French army having crossed the Rhine; on the contrary, they are obliged to keep a good look out for acting on the defensive, on the side of the Rhine which they possess. General Pichigru has quitted the command of this army to succeed general Jourdan in the command of the northern army, who has been cashiered with disgrace. Pichigru is succeeded by general Michaud, as commander of the French army on the Rhine, under the orders of general Hoche, who is at the head of the two armies of the Rhine and the Moselle.—General Michaud commanded the troops against Fort Louis, or Fort Vauban, when it was evacuated and destroyed.

The French have to a certainty evacuated Worms, and a detachment of Prussians entered it on the 24th ult.

PARIS, *January* 7.

A letter from Brest of the 1st inst. gives the following description of the naval force in that harbour:—Never was there, under the ancient government, in the Road of Brest, so well disposed and imposing a squadron; police and subordination prevail among the sailors; the officers display energy and firmness; and all burn with desire of making the English dance the *Carmagnole*; they all burn with a desire of washing away, in the blood of Pitt, the affront given to the arms of the free Frenchmen at Toulon. Twenty-five republican ships wait the signal, to go to strike down the foes of liberty, even on the banks of the Thames.

Jan. 26. Letters from Lyons mention that the executions continue without intermission; that in four days there were 325 persons guillotined at Lyons, and 339 shot.

Marseilles is declared to be in a state of siege. General La Poype commands there, and has addressed the inhabitants on the occasion.

General Dugomier, who lately commanded at Toulon, is appointed to command the army of the Eastern Pyrennees.

PLYMOUTH, *January* 11.

An account has been in circulation here yesterday and this day, that a fleet of French men of war, to the number of twenty-five sail, besides frigates, &c. were actually in the Channel, which has occasioned no small alarm; but happily there does not appear any good authority for the report, which at first received much credit.

That the French fleet have sailed from Brest is more than probable; but their destination is supposed to be for the Mediterranean, and not, at present for the British Channel. We have, however, little doubt but the Sans Culottes will pay us a visit in the spring; and there is as little doubt but they will meet with a very warm reception.

It is generally wished here that government would issue arms to the inhabitants and its vicinity, as an army of 10,000 men might be raised in the course of twelve hours, which are, without arms, rendered useless.

LONDON, *February* 5.

His royal highness the duke of York is expected in England on Friday next. The command of the British troops devolves on Sir William Erskine; and it is not believed that his royal highness will return to Flanders.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the admiralty-office from Gibraltar, by which conveyance government have advices from lord Hood, &c.

His lordship has been much disappointed in the succours he expected from the several Italian states in alliance with Great-Britain;—even the grand duke of Tuscany did not appear very prodigal of his attachment;—our ships continued in great want of provisions; the French are unable to fit out more than five ships of the line from Toulon, and that not within six months. Had the other allies performed their part as well as the English, not a single line of battle ship, it seems, could have escaped;—the enemy, as it is, have not a single frigate left in those seas; and lord Hood has put six or seven French ships into commission, which are attached to different parts of the British squadron, under white colours.

Admiral Gell, in the St. George, of 98 guns, with four other ships of the line, are arrived at Gibraltar, from a long cruize, to repair. The ships are in every different condition, and are expected to be dispatched home about May next. The admiral was in bad health, and expected to leave his station in a very short time.

A squadron of twelve ships of the line is to see admiral Gardner and the East-India convoy through the bay of Biscay.

The total amount of the French emigrants appears now, from the muster, returned to government, to amount to 14,877 men, women, and children, brought off by the British fleet from Toulon.

The inhabitants of the island of Guernsey are very much alarmed at the immense preparations which the French are making at Cherburg, St. Maloes, and Havre-de-Grace, and are daily expecting a visit from them.

The merchants and inhabitants are sending the most valuable of their property to this country for safety.

One of the advice boats belonging to the island, a few days since, took a peep into Cherburg, and there saw between 70 and 80 sail of vessels, supposed to be transports, besides several men of war.

LA FAYETTE.

A person of undoubted veracity, just arrived from Magdeburg, brings intelligence that the four French prisoners (La Fayette and his companions) who during a year, had been detained in the dungeons of that town, after having been three months imprisoned at Wesel, far from feeling their captivity lightened in proportion as it is prolonged, have on the contrary lately experienced an aggravation of severity. The bolts and bars have been doubled in each of the four cells that enclose them, and the people of the town are prohibited all communication with the prison; nay, the persons whose duty calls them thither are only admitted under very severe restrictions and precautions the most minute. Government, it is supposed, have had no concern in these alterations, but they originate in the fears and barbarian selfishness of general Hulser and a major Senet his creature; who, if they dared, would at once bury the victims under their command, were it only to rid themselves of all responsibility. This is the more probable, because government, after having suffered the prisoners to live at their own expence till lately, has just granted them a subsistence; which if not abundant may at least decently suffice. Be it however known or not to the court of Berlin, it is certain, that the unfortunate sufferers, whom it is much more easy to oppress than to criminate, are groaning under the hand of authority.

Feb. 10. We mentioned the report of the duke of Brunswick being about to succeed to the command of the grand armies in Flanders; but the fact is very equivocal, nor do we believe it. All that we know for certain is—that the duke of Brunswick has not only given up the command of the Prussian army of the Rhine, but has also resigned in disgust all his military employments, and rank in the Prussian service. His serene highness does not approve of those who at present direct the crooked politics of the court of Berlin.

A letter from Vienna, dated January 20, contains the following news:—

"The object of the negotiations of the marquis Luchresini has at last transpired. The court of Berlin refused to take any part in another campaign, unless subsidies were paid to his Prussian majesty by the emperor and the German empire. These have been granted. The yearly sum to be paid by the emperor and empire amounts to ten millions of florins; and his Prussian majesty has bound himself, besides his contingent to furnish an army of 40,000 men at the opening of the ensuing campaign.

"His imperial majesty has at length given his consent to a war tax being imposed on his subjects; but in order to ease their burthens, he has at the same