PUBLIC SALE, on Satur-
f May next, at 12 o'clock, if
r day, 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 Hy-
adjoining the aforesaid three
d, containing twenty-six acres,
e appurtenances thereunto be-
and was formerly the property
of Cæcil county. The terms
the day of sale.
PH B. LATIMER, Agent
e state of Maryland.
1st, 1794.

anxious to fulfil the purposes
ery was instituted, and sensible
a successful and speedy collec-
o do it. I hope those friends
iging as to dispose of tickets for
se me for entreating the addi-
to receive the monies arising on
and remit the same to major
olis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Cal-
oseph Rowles, George-town;
e, Upper-Marlborough; or to
ng of the general court, at An-
attend to receive them. I also
purchaser will, on the slightest
priety of my wishes to have the
ted without delay, and will
to comply with the terms upon
ets.
EREGRINE FITZHUGH.
March 25, 1794.

BALTIMORE DAILY AD-
has been considerably enlarged
s past, and is now little inferior
on the continent. The earliest
formation, both foreign and do-
in this paper, and from its very
hroughout the union, it is pre-
rtant vehicle for advertisements,
s for the above at Six Dollars
to be paid on subscribing,) are
g-office of F. and S. Green, in
he editor, Philip Edwards, in
ore.
s not exceeding a square, in-
one dollar, and for every con-
ghteen cents.

UBLISHED,
at the Printing-Office,
One Dollar,
LAWS
OF
YLAND,
nber Session, 1793.
ALSO,
nd PROCEEDINGS
Of both
of ASSEMBLY.

LIPSE,
Newington Rope-Walk, and
at thirty-five shillings each, and
e groom.
t by Charles Wallace, Esquire's,
se, which he imported, his dam
d-dam by Driver, out of a good
will be expected with the mares,
ars in lieu thereof, to be paid in
W. RAWLINGS.

of the orphans court of Anne-
will be SOLD, at PUBLIC
the second day of May, on the
sonal estate of Edward Mar-
nne-Arundel county, deceased,
ld furniture, stock, &c. The
o o'clock, and for cash only.
MIN PHILIPS, Administrator.

SALE,
ous dwelling HOUSE now in
of captain James-Thomas, in
nd terms apply to
F. GREEN.

APOLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth Year.) THE (No. 2469)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1794.

BALSE, *February* 5.

A GREAT number of fugitive French come here to pass their wretched days in Switzerland. We are assured, that more than 50,000 persons left Alsace, when the Austrians were obliged to abandon it. They are now wandering from town to town, in want of every necessary; and what renders their situation the more miserable is, that in general they have heretofore lived in ease, and many in affluence.

The Cantons continue to enjoy the advantages of their neutrality, though efforts are frequently made to destroy it.

Their present tranquillity and prosperity is chiefly to be ascribed to the wisdom and firmness of the government. There has just happened at Aran, a quarrel between the partisans of the French and those of the Germans. The canton of Berne, on being informed of it, immediately sent troops to re-establish order.

The conduct of the ministers of the allied powers has been considerably influenced by the firm and decisive answer given to lord Robert Fitzgerald. The government having prohibited the circulation of his lordship's declaration, two booksellers who disregarded this prohibition have been taken up and imprisoned.

The emigrants, though they are permitted to reside in the different cantons, are watched with the greatest care.

TURIN, *February* 20.

Great preparations are making for the opening of the campaign. It has been determined to establish a camp at Cairo, in the principality of Piedmont. The depot is to be at Doglieri, and the military hospital in the adjoining town.

Several detachments are already set out for Cairo.

Accounts have been received in this city, that the French have determined to attack the port of Belvidere, which is situated upon the mountains on the confines of the district of Nice, and which is the principal depot of provisions for the Piedmontese troops.

NAMUR, *February* 28.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman.

"As I know you will be anxious to be informed of the truth of the grand conspiracy to deliver Luxembourg into the hands of the French, I do not like to let this post slip, without seizing the opportunity to inform you, that beyond doubt such a plot existed, though by the great care and precaution taken by the government to quash and stifle the affair, it is impossible to come at the particulars. Nobody at Luxembourg dare to commit them to paper, and it is only by the oral relation of travellers that we can come at intelligence. What fate has attended general Schroeder, I do not pretend to say; but it is certain, he is no longer the commandant of Luxembourg, that general Moitel is appointed in his place, and that his regiment is given to another. Whether he has killed himself, or has been made away with, or yet exists in prison, is a secret I cannot discover.

"The most extraordinary precautions have been taken, and are still continued at Luxembourg. A large army of 50 or 60,000 men will soon be assembled on the frontier in that vicinity, and if repulsed, will fall back into the fortress. Fifteen thousand rations of bread are ordered here to be ready the day after to-morrow, for troops passing from the prince de Cobourg's army to the above army commanded by general Beaulieu, and designed to cover this important fortress, the strongest it is said in Europe, and whose loss would in all probability have decided the fate of the war. It is also true, that the regiment of Vierset is broke; that the men are dispersed in the other regiments, that some of the officers are arrested, and others discharged. This regiment, formed principally of Legeois, was anciently in the service of France, where being discharged, it passed entire into that of the emperor. General Moitel is a man that has had the confidence of government. He commanded Namur when taken by the French, and after six or seven months imprisonment, was exchanged. It does not appear that the government consider French principles very contagious, since they intrust to him a place of such great importance. General Schroeder has left two brothers, both field officers, who do not appear to be involved in this affair."

MANHEIM, *February* 17.

Every thing is quiet at present in our environs. The French by degrees retire to their own frontiers. It is fully confirmed that they have fallen back towards the Saar, that they have abandoned the entrenchments which they had at Pirmasens, and that Deux Ponts has been evacuated by them. We are also well assured that the Austrians have posted themselves at St. Wendel, and will shortly pass the Rhine, and the Prussians will march into the dutchy of Deux Ponts.

Feb. 18. Count de Brone arrived here last night. His excellency immediately proceeded to reconnoitre towards the left shore of the Rhine, and will, it is supposed, this evening return to head quarters at Heidenberg. The French on the 13th returned with a number of waggons to carry off the remainder of the plunder which they found in the salthouse at Philipshalle, near Durkheim, where they not only pillaged the house of the director, but destroyed every thing they could not carry away with them.

OFFENBURG, *February* 16.

Yesterday it was reported that the French were making fresh atrempts to pass the Rhine at Jebenheim and Goldscher. We have learnt that they had actually launched eighteen boats, five of which were armed with cannon, and that contrary winds alone prevented them from attempting the passage.—A spy added, that a commissioner from the convention was hourly expected, with orders to effect a passage at any rate.

PARIS, *February* 27.

In the markets of the 25th and 26th, there was an entire want of several of the indispensable articles of life. Some of the sections made a proclamation by the sound of the trumpet, inviting the citizens to leave the butcher's meat for the sick, women in childbed, and wet nurses. Under the old regimen, more than half the kingdom was supported by fish during lent, according to the rites of the ci-devant religion. Now, when an attempt is made to introduce a conformity to this regulation, it is found to be impossible, because the peasants, from the very commencement of the revolution, having been allowed to cut through the banks of the ponds and lakes, these have no longer been kept up, and the fish, that abundant source of supply, is consequently destroyed. This deficiency must be supplied by meat, and this becomes one of the many causes of the present scarcity.

In an address presented to the commune, the section of indivisibility has made the following statement respecting the situation of the prisons:—

"The prisons are no other than so many pleasurable residences. Choice entertainments, the most exquisite food, delicious wines, music, concerts, plays, promenades, suspicious assemblages, unlawful conversations—such are the enjoyments and amusements of the prisoners. They have even contrived to convey into the gaols, cattle, game, tame fowls, &c. It is for them alone, that the nourishing animal sheds his blood, while the Sans Culottes, who, with their own blood have cemented the basis of our holy liberty, can obtain these articles of support at no price whatever, or if they do procure them now and then, it is not until the trader, as counter revolutionary as our open enemies, has insolently complained of the maximum. To these good people the butcher's shops are shut. The pork-seller has no longer any meat to dispose of; the grocers have neither oil nor sugar; nor do the cows, as heretofore, supply milk for use, or for the making of butter; the hens have ceased to lay their eggs; and, finally, the earth no longer yields up her fruits and her productions."

The administration of police is accused of sharing in, and tolerating these abuses.

The section of indivisibility followed up its address by a resolution to demand of the convention, the transportation out of Paris of those imprisoned on suspicion; the sequestration of their effects till two years after peace; and a prohibition against any one entering the houses in which they are to be confined in the provinces, or corresponding with them. After the sequestration of their goods and revenues, the section proposed that they should have three livres a day for their support, and should have but one common lodging with the indigent persons who might be confined in the same houses.

The section also proposed, that the municipality or administrators of supply shall furnish the cattle and other animals to the butchers, poulterers, &c. who shall be allowed to sell no more than half a pound of flesh daily to each citizen, who for that effect is to be provided by the committees with a certificate, as in the case of bread, &c.

This business being ended, a long discussion arose during which it was observed, that for upwards of four months the police had not granted permission to any one to visit those who are imprisoned on suspicion; and that for several days, not one ounce of meat had been carried to the prisons, unless for the sick.

March 3. The scarcity of meat, butter, vegetables, &c. is still the same at Paris; a calf's caul sells for twenty livres, and a capon, on the 27th of last month, sold for forty seven livres; a great quantity of rotten poultry has again been thrown into the river.

A letter was received from one of the administrators of Rochelle, dated the 19th of February, stating that the national forces in La Vendee were dispersed, and that some pieces of artillery had fallen into the power of the rebels.

We learn from Dunkirk, that the talk of a descent on England prevails in every part of the west coast, where they pant to attack proud Albion, and revenge the crimes of Pitt. From L'Orient our advices state, that the most earnest preparations are making for a descent on England.

On the 27th, the guillotine struck off sixteen heads. The victims were men and women of the lower ranks.

The ci-devant cardinal de Brienne, archbishop of Sens, one of the fathers of the constitutional church, distinguished by his intrigues, and by his connexion with the pretended philosophers whose harangues have contributed so much to the destruction of France, has just anticipated the punishment of the guillotine by dying in his bed.

Addresses, out of all number, are daily handed to the convention, praying it not to listen to terms of peace, till all the tyrants of the earth have bit the dust. The most remarkable is that from Rochelle, which contains the following passage:

"Let us place kings in the state we are in—let us suppose them to have been favoured by victory; we ask the universe, would those despots have thought to have ever shed blood enough to assuage their rage? No!——Manes, death, massacre, fire, covering all France. Irons! Irons! the republic destroyed!—let us tremble at those images. No—no truce with the tyrants of nations. Let 100,000 Sans Culottes go over and deal their blows in England. Yes! London must become a Carthage for us—and let triumphant liberty inscribe in her records the united names of England and France."

Rousin denounced a new faction in the convention, which, he said, was worse than the Brissotine party; and denounced Philippeaux as an oppressor of the patriots. The cordeliers then took the resolution to appoint commissioners to collect the different charges against the new faction, and to read their names in its sittings.

The grand total of prisoners in the different gaols of Paris, amounts to 5866.

LONDON, *February* 15.

It is generally understood that our government will stop all American ships now in the river, bound to France. The urgency of affairs requires every vigilance on our part to prevent any supplies being sent to that country, which is so very hard pressed at this moment for articles of the first necessity for carrying on the war.

Great quantities of potash have been lately exported from this kingdom to France in neutral ships; the French having, it is said, discovered a method of using this salt instead of salt-petre, in the composition of gunpowder.

Feb. 18. Yesterday accounts were received from America, brought to this country by two ships from New-York, with letters as late as the 14th of January. By these we learn, that congress had received intelligence of the proclamation of our privy council of the 6th of November last, for seizing American ships under certain circumstances; as well as the capture of several American ships in the West-Indies. Congress, however, had wisely determined on preserving a strict neutrality with all nations. American stocks have risen in consequence.

Feb. 20. The French, having made great additions to their strength, along all the frontiers from Lisle to Dunkirk, threaten another inroad upon West Flanders, and already some severe skirmishes have taken place, at the allied out posts. Gun-boats are said to have sailed from Dunkirk, for the purpose of attacking Ostend by sea, to which place their troops, in great numbers, are endeavouring to press forward by land. In the mean time, it is satisfactory to know, that Ostend has been, for some time, in a condition to make a vigorous defence.

Feb. 22. Our letters from Brussels, dated the 18th inst. state, that the movement of the French, which we had notice of in our last letters, was not a false alarm. The French had actually began their operations, and that in a most formidable way. They advanced on the side of Maubeuge, and on the 15th a violent cannonade commenced on the Austrian out posts. All the English troops have moved from their cantonment, and the Austrians have advanced from Mons to the frontiers.—

The prince of Cobourg had been for two days at Bavay, and it was thought that he would remove his head quarters to Valenciennes; as for the present at least they must continue on the defensive;—70,000 French are already assembled before that place, but it appears that Pichegru yet waits the arrival of the cavalry.

March 4. Letters from Genoa of the 2d ult. state, that on the 31st of January a special messenger, dispatched by the Genoese minister at the court of Vienna, arrived there from the capital of Austria, with a memorial for the senate of the republic, expedited by the imperial prime minister of state. The following is the chief purport of that memorial: "The emperor, at the present change of the circumstances of the war, was convinced that the republic of Genoa,