egroes into the house to inform

he wanted to speak with him;

by fending the linings of their old in the following manner:of the fore-part to the peek end. of the back to the lower lace-hold

dy close under the arms. ms, as low as the hip.

ift from arm to arm.

turns his fincere thanks to all his pes a continuance of their favours ys will do his utmost to oblige. com the country will be thankfully tually attended to. fourteen years of age, wanting as he above business.

LLARS Reward. the subscriber, living in this city,

ne 28th instant, a negro man named about twenty-five years of age, ne inches high, full faced well lookw, and rather a down book; had away, a cloth jacket, ofnabrig thirt t castor hat, carried with him some Whoever apprehends the faid felim, so that I can get him egain, ove reward, paid by RICHARD WELLS. 30, 1790.

(XLVIIId YEAR.)

(No. 2330.)

MARYLAND GAZETEE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1791.

PETERSBURGH, June 3.

R. FAWKENER, the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the court of London, had an audience of the empress the day before yesterday, at Czarsko-Zelo, a circumstance which clearly demonstrates that his mission is accepted at least, and that the rupture, which has so long held Europe in suspense, is not yet resolved on; and in fact the frequent arrival and departure of couriers prove the negotiations to be as brisk as ever. One is arrived from Stockholm, sent by count Stackelberg, by whom we learn the departure of the king of Sweden for Aix-la-Chapelle, and probably for London; that minister met with a very friendly reception from his majesty, and, previous to his departure, had several conferences with him; but the result did not authorise him to display the character of ambaffador. Count de Goltz, the Prussian minister, had lately received a courier from Berlin, and M. de Rosencrantz, the Danish minister, another from Copenhagen. The combined fleets of admirals Tschitschagoff and Kruse, and the fleet of galleys and flat bottomed boats commanded by the prince of Nassau, are ready to sail. The empress has presented the latter with a yacht, formerly used by the lovereign.

RATISBON, June 18. The greater part of the instructions concerning the affairs of Alface has already been laid before the diet. Some among them are very moderate; others are written in a strong and energetic style; among these last may be reckoned the following:

i. To declare to France that the empire of Germamy will not be bound by the alliances and treaties of peace concluded with that crown; and that, in confequence.

2. It will endeavour to prosecute all the claims legitimately founded on the different provinces ceded to

3. That the commerce between the two nations a decree of the empire will be issued to prohibit the entry of all French merchandises whatever; to enforce which prohibition a line of troops shall be formed upon the frontiers.

4. That all the French possessions in the empire, as well as the rights which that power exercises, ought to be sequestrated, till restoration can be made of the posfessions, rights, &c. of the claiming princes.

5. The national assembly having fent into Germamy many members of the congregation of what is enacted, ordaining, that every Frenchman or German who shall profess these principles, either public or private, shall be punished with death.

France, as that must depend upon a majority of votes, majesties passed them. against every state, the propriety of all its members.

glory as to its existence, suffer themselves to be actu- more than their power. ated but by true patriotism, and unite under the head On the arrival of the messenger on Saturday, with man princes those rights which they possess in Lorrain and Alface.

The national guard be village of Lesquin stope ped an ecclesiastic, who had a considerable quantity of louis-d'ors, and one hag of filver, in his carriage; the whole weighing 169'b. besides this, a quantity of asngnats, and some rouleaux of Louis, were found upon his person. This money is said to have been the first payment of a million to be furnished by the late abbot of St. Bertin to the Cardinal de Pohan, to hasten the passage of the Rhine. Thus the counter-revolution oas received another pull back.

COLOGNE, June 6. We learn from Ulm in Suabia, that the count c'Artous is arrived there with fix chaifes for himself and mit. M. de Calonne is atrived there also. The Prince de Conde Jeft Worms on the 31st of May to go to Ulm by the way of Manheim and Bruchs! A

bably with French emigrants, who are affembling at Fortune has defeated that event !- It will remain attempt an invalion, to avail themselves of the seeds of accident has put into their power. discontent sown in the kingdom. However if we June 30. The French Bast-India company notwithcourier from Huninguen with a letter from M. d'Affry, no less a sum than 40,000l. commandant of that place, to general de Gelb, who July 5. Nothing remarkable concerning their maed the first post, and killed the sentinel. These are all shortly removed to the convent of Val-de-Grace. the details we have yet learnt. Alface seems the place A plan for raising the Royal George was this day tional guards have put themselves under arms, and M. if he fails. de Gelb was preparing to march immediately to their

LEYDEN, June 9.

The accounts from the empire are confirmed. The count d'Artois has been at Ulm, but is returned to getting upon the ice. Augsbourg. M. de Calonne does not mean to go there, for which reason the prince de Lambese and other emigrants of the old French nobility, have quitted Manheim and Deux Ponts, where they had affembled to wait the result of the attempt on Huninguen, which it seems has not answered their expectations.

PARIS, June 20.

By a letter from Evereux we learn, that at Gace, in making preparation for their return to Vienna. the department of Orme, the inhabitants, the moment A gentleman just returned from Petersburgh, says,

above forty gentlemen of the environs of Orbec and having hitherto been to the disadvantage of Germany, Bernay disappeared on the 15th of this month. It is presumed they are gone to join the revolution army.

LONDON, June 29.

ties from and to Paris is related in the Gazette, is ex- to use as much of both as his stomach and constitution tremely remarkable. For any thing that appears there, could bear at all times in the day; by continuing the their journey may have been an excursion of pleasure, use of these things about a year, he was perfectly from which they return, because the weather was not cured, and remains so to this day without any return agreeable to them!

ealled the propaganda, to disseminate democratic prin- ception of their majesties in Paris. The barriers he- pain, For those constitutions that cannot so well bear ciples there, principles which cannot assimilate with ing closely guarded, the Parisian mob could not go out the strong acid of the crab apple, may be substituted in the constitution of the empire, a rigorous law shall be to meet them; and, in the city, the streets were lined in its room a jam or conserve made of the blackberry by the national guard; but the latter, though they in its unripe state, while it is of a red colour; let the gave the military salute to the provincial battalions of juice or pulp be passed through a sieve after the berries the national guards, which preceded and followed the have been boiled in a coverett jar set in a kettle of 6. With respect to a declaration of war against royal carriage, shewed no mark of respect when their water for five or fix hours over the fire; to every quart

would foon be divided into portions, if each foreign of confidering the king as a criminal. They call his stitution will bear it, power could usurp some integrant part of it, without flight a carrying off, and, as the address was carefully dread of the reclaiming and efficacious powers where- composed in the constitutional committee, it may be came away, and the consuston excited in other parts of 7. That the empire is yet possessed of sufficient ho- mended for this conduct, not only on account of its conduct. nour, and of vigour sufficiently formidable to defend humanity and policy, but because it shews their Notwithstanding the capture of his majesty, the is evident, that if the princes who are attached to its at a time when the law, if they pleased, is nothing to events of the most important nature.

of the empire with that ancient valour which has ever the news of the king of France having quitted Paris, distinguished the German nation, nothing will be able the prince de Carency, the marquiss de Choiseul, and to withstand its efforts; the boasting of perjured usur- the due de Pienne, set off instantly for Ostend and pers, it would be very eafy for the princes successfully Brussels. At Dover they met the account of his capand notwithstanding oppose every attempt against ture; but, inspired with sentiments of royalty, they those treaties which have solemnly ratified to the Ger- continued their route to join the royal princess and the army at Metz.

The marquis de Bouille has not been apprehended. It is faid, that he escaped by exchanging his uniform with a private dragoon; and that this man being taken for the marquis gave rife to the report of his apprehen-

Colonel Forsen is arrested on a charge of having procured the carriages and horses that conveyed the royal family out of the capital. Mr. Thierry, the king's valet de chambre, has disappeared.

M. Calonne is said to have taken aboard with him a Swiss gentleman, whom he had selected out for very rare ability. - This gentleman had the address to reach the French king-to carry on and plan all that scheme. which, so unfortunately for the king, has been defeat. ed—he arranged every means for his escape—procured the relay of horles, along the road, and concerted every step necessary for the escape of the royal family. That gentleman is now fafe!

their general rendezvous. They undoubtedly mean to with a generous people not to make an ill isfue of what

judge by the refult of the first essay, there is no great standing the general depression of their country, mainprovability of their succeeding. Accounts from Stras- tain their credit in the most exemplary manner; to one burgh, of the 1st of June, mention the arrival of a house alone, a few days back they remitted in one bill,

commands the troops here, informing him that the jesties the king and queen of France, arrived yesterday counter-revolutionists, who were affembled in Switzer- in the advices from Paris. They are both in the Thuland, had made a formal attack on Huninguen, assail- illeries; but the queen, it was supposed, would be

against which the insurgents direct their forces, depend- laid before the admirals and principal navy officers in ing on the great number of partisans in that country. this place, by a Mr. Edwards, who is to receive However, all the garrison of Huninguen and the na- 70,000l. from government if he succeeds, and nothing

The Neptune, captain Balfour, belonging to Leith, in the Greenland Fishers, was lost on the ice the 23d of May, by two large pieces of ice meeting, taid to be from forty to fifty miles in extent, which cut her through in five minutes. The crew were faved by

A courier which fet out from Sistovia on the 1 oth ult. arrived at Vienna on the 25th, and brought the important intelligence that the Austrian plenipotentiaries had broke up the conferences, and retired to Bucharest. The two ministers, baron Herbert and count Easterhazy, quitted the place of conference without concluding any thing; and the other ministers of E.g. land and Holland, though they remained there, were

they heard of the king's escape, all flew to arms; but that the reception which Mr. Fawkener experienced having none in their city, they went to seek them ar a from the Czarina, and the Ruslian ministers, on his neighbouring castle, in which a number of ex nobles arrival, was not only the most polite, but the most corwere assembled. They, however, refused to furnish dial that any of his predecessors ever met with at that them with arms, and five of them in consequence lost court; and at the time of departure from that city, it was positively said, that the empress had agreed to sub-They write from the department of Galvados, that mit herself, in the most candid manner, to the mediations of the allied powers.

July 6. A gentleman aged upwards of 60, was, and had been for some years, violently afflicted with the stone and gravel in the bladder and kidnies; he was advised to eat raw onions, and drink the juice of the The caution with which the journey of their majef. sourest crab apples, particularly in the mornings, and of the complaint, and can now attend his business. One circumstance is confidently related as to the re- which before he could not, from the extremity of the of the pulp or juice, thus boiled, add two pounds of is to be observed that each state ought to consider for From the address of the national assembly to the lump sugar, boil and skim it, and so keep for use .its own and for the general interest, that the empire nation it appears, however, that there is no intention Dose, a tea spoon full at night, or oftener, if the con-

July 7. All was quiet at Paris when the last express by the Germanic confideration ought to maintain confidered as a proof, that the popular party intend no France had subsided. M. de la Fayette had rec vered vengeance against the monarch. They are to be com- the public considence and esteem by his open and frank

its rights and possessions against its neighbours; and it honourable adherence to the prior maxims of the law, "die is now cast," and this affair will naturally lead

A letter just received from Grand Cairo, the metropolis of Egypt, by the way of Leghorn, fays, that the plague rages there most violently, and has already carried off upwards of 120,000 people.

The following is the copy of a letter from M. d'Orleans to the printer of one of our news-papers, after the flight of the king was known:

"Having read in your journal your opinion on the measures to be taken on the return of the king, and all that your justice and impartiality have dictated respecting me, I ought to repeat to you what I have publicly declared fince the 21st and 22d of this month to seves ral members of the national affembly, that I am ready to ferve my country, by land or by fea, in a diplomatic capacity—in thort, in any post which requires but a zeal and an unbounded devotion to the public good; but that, if a regency be the question, I renounce from this moment for ever, all rights which the constitution gives me to be elected to that office. I do affure you, that having made to many facrifices to the interests of the people, and the cause of liberty, I have not freedom in my own mind to depart from the rank of a fimple citizen, which I have adopted, but with a firm determination to remain for ever in it-in confequence ambition would in me be inexcusable. It is not for the purpose of filencing my detractors that I make this He made a noble effort to rescue the king—whose declaration. I know too well that my zeal for the nasional liberty, and for equality, which is its bafis, will