nd wild fowl.

ALSO,—

of LAND called TOWN. acres, now under lease to Ca m of seven years, at eighteen er annum.

ve a more particular description ny person disposed to purchase, m previous to the day of fale. ed into lots, or fold together, as to the purchasers, upon three of the money to be paid annuoved security will be required, when the money is paid, by NIFER, sen. } Executors. ENIFER, jun. 5

ERE is at the plantation of RICHARD TARMAN, about les from Upper-Marlborough, bay MARE, taken up a stray: neither docked, branded or appears to be about three years The owner is defired to prove es, and take her away.

h 7, 1791.

KEN up as a STRAY, by ELIE RIDGELY, living in er part of Anne-Arundel counrown HORSE, about fourteen alf hands high, and branded on r shoulder thus, I. S. the near white speck on his right eye .-prove property, pay charges,

t of the Female Sex. Y, for the take of humanity, is n the public, that she had lag confumption upwards of 18 ded by the skill of persons emiwas administered in vain-she degree of weakness-unable to r without the support of a staff. eness, a friend of the young laheard of some extraordinary nilar disorders by Mr. JAMES hiladelphia, was induced, as a to him. Mr. Read prepared a fent to the Bermuda illancs, a native of America, has rehe recovered fast from the time in little more than three month health. Well knowing how facrifice to that fatal diforder, ed the skill of the ableit physi-, she wishes this to be published ex, but particularly for those of ose labouring under a similar re to apply for relief, as well as to that worthy man, who, under been the happy instrument of restoring her to health. e different states are requested to

nod of the public. South river, May 18. 1791. g claims against the estate of OWARD, late of Anne-Arunre desired to make them known s, and all persons indebted to ed, and all persons who are iniff of the county, for public officers fees, or otherwise, are ent, without delay, to my broom I have fully authorised and the affairs of the deceased. can be given for the arrears of and officers fees; and all settleby those employed by him.

IA HOWARD, Executrix.

POLIS: ERICK and SAMUEL (XLVIth YEAR.)

(No. 2316.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.

HE massacre of the brave garrison of Ismael by the Russians, has so enraged the grand feignior, that he the Russians to the utmost extremicruelty exercised by that nation even in the midit of its victories, and after so many conquests. We therefore do not think that the sultana mother will be able to persuade her son to participate in the universal dread and consternation that reigns in the capital.

The fultan, who seems assured of a peace with the house of Austria, is preparing to direct all his forces against Rullia.

In the mandates which he has fent to all the governors, pachas and cadies, throughout his citates, he breathes nothing but vengeance, ordering them to enrol all his subjects who are able to bear arms, from 15 to 60 years of age; but the general consternation seems contrary to these measures. Peace or war can no longer depend either on the forces or the decrees of the divan. The destiny of the Turkish empire depends entirely on the mediating powers, by their putting a stop to or prolonging hossilities, or by their giving or refuting peace. There is, however, some likelihood that the Porte, upon reflection, will, after having made peace with the house of Austria, conclude one with the empress of Russia.

WARSAW, February 16.

We learn by a courier who arrived the day before yelterday from Siltovia, that the plenipotentiaries of the Ottoman Porte have made such favourable propositions for the conclusion of a peace with Austria, that there is not the least doubt but that it will be signed.

A pamphlet is published under the title of A Memorial of the present Affairs of Poland, which attracts the attention of the public very much. It states that Poland cannot sublit without an alliance with Great-Britain and Pruffia.

The preparations for the defence of the frontiers of Livonia and White Rullia are Itill continued with great activity, together with the transports of artillery and ammunition destined for the latter province, which are escorted by a pattalion of the corps of artillery lately raised at Petersburgh.

We expect ere long the result of the negotiation of the English minister on the prospect of a treaty of commerce and alliance with his court, which he has deliwered to the deputation of foreign affairs.

PETERSBURGH, February 22.

Major-general Popow, is arrived here with dispatches from prince Potemkin. He has delivered up to the empress the keys of Ismael, together with the particulars of the fiege which have been published by order of the court. The whole narrative takes up three theets of paper. There were in the fortress 42,000 regular troops, besides the inhabitants; 30,816 men were killed; 14,000 were taken prisoners-2,000 Turkish soldiers died the next day of the wounds they had received, and 1000 more were distributed among the conquerors, to be supported by them.

The empress intends to make prince Potemkin a present, as soon as he arrives, of a magnificent and superb suit of cloaths, adorned with diamond buttons, epaulets, and loops, worth between two and three hundred thousand roubles. Her majesty has also purchased for him the palace of Stuckhoff for 400,000 roubles, which is to be fitted up and furnished in the most superb style.

All the fruntiers are lined with troops, artillery and emmunition, just as if an invasion was threatened.

VIE. N. N. A. February 23. We are affured that England has demanded a categorical answer from our court as to what his Imperial majesty will do if the empress will not conclude a peace, and the allied courts should find it necessary to oblige her to it.

We have accounts that the army of the grand vizier, municipality ordered the pumps to be worked, and acnear Shiumla, at present consitis of 60,000 men. On the 22d of last month, a pacha of three tails arrived at Ruschig from Constantinople, who is to take the command of the Turkish flotilla, and, if possible, to stop the progress of the Russians upon the Danube.

LEYDEN, March 4. In these times of trouble and agitation, the contagion had reached Switzerland, but the prudent firmpels of its government, particularly that of the canton Berne, stopped the fermen ation in its beginning; ciples. but it exists strongly on the frontiers, particularly in the privileges of citizens gratuitoully, and who, in that not, or whether the fact is fo, we will not vouch. enterprise, were seconded by the French of the county of Gex, whilst the populace favoured them within the

Geneva a French municipality.

PARIS, March 10.

All our letters from Alface announce the uneafiness has sworn to pursue the war against of the people relative to the intentions of M. de Conde, his reception at the court of the margrave of Baden, ty, and never to pardon the useless and the numerous levies made and making for him both in the territory of that prince, and in the circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine. Twenty thousand men are ordered into that province under the command of a lieutenant-general, and two majors-general, who will have two adjutants-general subordinate to them. The malecontents are said to have collected above twenty millions in London, Genoa, Switzerland and Germany, to enable them to attempt an invasion: The juccess of the negotiation is ascribed to M. de Calonne. The executive power is immediately to fignify to the foreign potentates who encourage French malecontents in their dominions, that they expose themselves to just reprisals, and that he is determined to continue united to his people, jointly to repel every kind of aggression that may tend to disturb the public tranquillity, or injure, in any fort, the new order of things.

A plot against the nation has been discovered: The gates of Straiburgh were left open a few nights ago with an intention to admit M. d'Antichamp, second in command to M. de Conde. The national militia being appriled of the government's treachery, flocked in arms to the most dangerous posts, and prevented every attempt for that time. The governor is ordered into custody. The conciliatory commissioners too, chosen in the very bosom of democracy, are considently said to have allowed themselves to be tampered with!

No sooner is the spirit of insurrection quelled in one province than it appears in another with redoubled mischief. Blois and the circumjacent towns are a prey to all the horrors attendant on fanaticism. The exprelate will, in despite of the law, continue in the see The priests and devotees of both sexes indentify themselves by the crosser and mitre; they inslame the minds of the more ignorant, and are ingenious in fomenting discord, and breathing execration against the proceedings of the assembly. Compte de la Tour, known by his unmilitary exploits at Bifort, in Alsace, which place he was obliged to quit, is now at Mentz; he was the person commissioned by the prince of Conde to ask the elector for the use of his palace at Wormsit is very generally imagined that M. de Artois, M. de Calonne, and the chief of the French fugitives, will loon meet there.

The king is now considered to be most decidedly for the new constitution-every act of his goes to prove it; and so convinced are the national representatives of what we advance, that yesterday, when it was in agitation to know whether or not the administrator of the public treasure should be named by the king, it was

decreed in the affirmative. It is somewhat singular that Britons, who come to France to view the Aurora of liberty, soon become wedded to the aritheratic principles--we know many who, at home, are columns of the opposition, but are here friendly to the unpopular cause.

All the new bishops will be consecrated before the 15th instant. The metropolitan see of Paris is to be filled on Sunday.

A letter from Lyons informs us, that the Meldames passed through that city without any opposition.hey must consequently be now out of the power of the national assembly, and of the fish-women of Paris.

Compte de Mirabeau was the highest bidder for the abbey of Argenteuil, so celebrated for the tears of the too tender Elois when she received the veil from the hands of her un ritunate husband. The compte i sending thither the elegant library of the late Mr. Buffon, which he has also bought.

The duke de Richelieu died the 12th of this month, after a long illness; he leaves one son, who is at prefent in the Russian service, and who distinguished him-

felf at the taking of Ismael. The ladies of Thoulouse assembling in great bodies to hinder the clergy from taking the civic oath, the

tually washed away all their opposition. The king lies dangeroufly ill: The late troubles have altered the state of his health: He spits blood,

LONDON, March 15.

and has a most violent cough: He is confined to his

Burke has abridged his own pamphlet so as to be included in a frank. He means to distribute it through the kingdom to prevent the infection from French prin-

Reports are circulated, that the compte d'Artois has the bishopric of Basel, and at Geneva, which latter been captured by a pirate vessel in the Gulf of Venice, place inffered a kind of affault on the part of the pea- and himself and the whole crew carried forcibly away fantry, who pretended they ought to be admitted to prisoners. Whether the wessel really held pirates or

> An attempt had been made through the ladies of the Seraglio, with the empress mother at their head, to induce the fultan, on account of the late very ill fue-

The true purport of all this seems to be to make cess of his troops, to come into a peace on any terms. These were seconded, or more properly set on by six thousand grandees of the empire, who had all put their hands to a petition for that purpose. But the fultan, on receiving advice of the capture of limael, and the cruelties practifed there by the Rushans, most gallantly swere, that he would sooner be buried under the ruins of Constantinople, than make peace with so brutal an enemy.

> Ever fince that period it has been publicly proclaims ed at Constantinople, that it shall be death for any one to talk of peace; and the ladies of the Seraglio have been enjoined under threats of the same punishment, not to intermeddle again in any thing of the like tendency. The emperor, no doubt, finds himfelf Arengthened by the exhortations of the British and Prussian ambassadors, who have certainly promised him assistance from their masters, should their offers of mediating a peace be rejected. The emperor of Germany, too, it is not doubted, will give affiftance to the mediation, the moment his own peace with the Turks is concluded, which is allowed to be in the most favourable train.

In the mean time Catharine still remains stubborn. Proud and imperious, and unaccustomed to control, the will not allow of any mediation, nor admit of peace at all, unless dictated by her; or rather means perhaps entirely to defer it, till her favourite general shall have planted her ensigns on the walls of Constantinople.

To oppose any attempt which the Prussians may intend to make in savour of the Turks, her armies in Livonia are perpetually increasing. To oppose the English, should they offer to enter the Biltic, orders are given to fit and immediately draw out her whole Acet, confishing of thirty-fix ships of the line, and several frigates, the command of which is entrusted to prince Alexis Orlow, who performed to many gallant things in the course of the last war, on the coasts of Egypt, and several parts of the Levant and Greece. and was afterwards some time resident here in

The American Payne over-stepped the bounds of prudence, and his publisher shrunk from the danger; but another has been found more hardy. That publisher has escaped for the "Lessons to a Prince;" the principles of which work, respecting our having "no political constitution," no representation, &c. are literally adopted and copied by Payne.

Sunday a messenger at lord Grenville's office from Sir Robert Ainslie, our minister at the Porte, with advice that some fresh impediments had been recently thrown in the way of the negotiation for peace between the Turks and Russians; and that, in consequence thereof, the grand leignior had issued orders for recruiting his forces with the utmost celerity and vigour,

March 19. In the house of lords, yesterday, lord Porchester moved a string of refolutions for certain papers relative to India affairs, and the conduct of lord Conwallis, all of which were agreed to.

Letters from Paris, dated the 12th of March, present us with the following bulletin of the French king's health: " The moderated state of his fever determined his physicians upon giving a single grain of emetic tartar, which procured a pretty copious evacuation. His majesty coughs by no means so frequently as before, and little blood appears. The return of his malady was at nine o'clock, notwithstanding he passed the night calmly. Upon his awaking, his pulse was very high, but uninterrupted."

Captain Knight, of lord Hood's ship, the Barsleur, is come to town from Portsmouth, to engage pilots for the Baltic.

The acquittal of Cagliostro, at Rome, does honour at once to the pope, and the inquisition that tried

Remittances to a confiderable amount arrived by the packet on Thursday from America. They confist of bills drawn in the name of the United States, on their agent at Amsterdam.

The fleet now at Spithead is daily increasing in number of vessels, and, it is supposed, will consist, in about fix weeks, of thirty fail of the line.

At Plymouth, the vessels preparing for service have received on board the war-complement of marines. March 23. A child of fourteen years of age, eloping with a gallant, is a fine panegyric on modern educa-

A FACT.—The porter at a capital inn in this city, got the half of a 20,000l. prize some years ago. He commenced gentleman, kept hories, " and fo forth," and in a very few years, by dint of galloping, arrived at his last guinea. He is now porter at the very inn where he formerly plied, and as to happines, " is as well as can be expected."

On the 17th instant, about 7 o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered in the great distillery at Canon-Mills, Edinburgh, occupied at present by Mef. sieurs Steins. The damage is computed at 2000l. but the premiles are infured.

The quackery of animal magnetism still has its vota. ries even among persons of reputed sense. The em-