E is hereby given,
d to apply to Prince-George's
in September next, for a com-
bound the following tracts of
ounty, viz. BACHELOR'S HAR-
ARBOUR, agreeable to an act of
made and provided.
JOHN R. PLATER,
RICHARD SMITH.

X

RS remaining in the Post-Of-
wn, which, if not taken up by
ly next, will be sent to the Ge-
dead letters.
ERTON, 2.
as, 1.
county, eastern shore, 1.
1.
1.
nstable, 1.
1.
Esq; 1.
r, 1.
1.
. 1.

3X

MENT SEWELL, D. P. M.

reby given, that I intend to apply
ounty court for Allegany county,
mark and bound my tract of land,
, called GEORGE'S ADVENTURE,
of assembly, entitled, An act for
ng lands.
ACHARIAH MAGRUDER.

3

ee of the court of chancery, will
UBLIC SALE, on the premises,
21st of June, 1794, at 3 o'clock,
OUND in Pig-Point, on Patuxent
nne-Arundel county, containing
the property of JOSEPH WALKER;
of this lot is a large store house,
elow, to wit: a store room, two
d a lumber room; there is a large
and a room for grain, &c. above.
on this lot another convenient store
enement which has been occasion-
nd as a dwelling. This property
er, or separate, as may be deter-
le. A credit will be given on the
he purchaser to give bond, with
bscriber *as trustee*, for the payment
purchase money within one year,
hin two years from the day of sale,
to commence from that time.
the same decree, will be offered
Upper Marlborough, in Prince-
on Tuesday the 24th day of June,
round in the said town, consisting
ots, on which is an old dwelling
houses; and in another part of the
brick store, with compting-room,
nd a good cellar, late the property
Walker. These lots will be sold
ame terms as are above mentioned.
will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.
, and of the latter at 4 o'clock,
ises.
WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.
ugh, March 20, 1794. 2

ee of the court of chancery, will be
LIC SALE, on the premises, on
enteenth day of June, 1794,
LAND, called *Blue Plains*, and a
adjoining, called *Addison's-Goodwill*,
eorge's county, containing, together,
cres, late the property of GEORGE
s, deceased, and now in the posses-
LLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies
Alexandria, about four miles from
nd in a genteel and agreeable neigh-
d is of good quality, a great part of
farming, and has a sufficiency of
ort. The improvements are, a com-
ouse, kitchen, meat-house and dairy,
use and barn. There is an another
tenement, consisting of a dwelling
ole out houses), at present occupied
ich a ferry to Alexandria is kept.
the improvements, will be sold to-
owing terms: The purchaser to give
ty, to the subscriber, *as trustee*, for
e half of the purchase money, with
thin one year, and the remainder
t, within eighteen months from the
land will be shewn, and further par-
the conveyance and time of giving
e made known at the sale, which
o'clock, P. M. at the tavern adjoining
WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.
ough, May 20th, 1794.

NAPOLIS:
FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.) (No. 2473.)

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1794.

COURTRAY, *March* 21.

WE are in expectation of leaving this in the course of a few days (it is said on Tuesday next) for Tournay; from whence we shall proceed to join the prince of Cobourg. The French have withdrawn their troops in a great measure from this frontier, though they come every morning into the neighbourhood of Menin in force to reconnoitre. This day they approached to Roncq, with three pieces of cannon, drove in the picquet of emigrants and York rangers, and seemed determined to remain there. Information having been dispatched from thence by general Abercrombie to his royal highness the duke of York, the flank battalion of guards was ordered to march by Marcq from hence, and the emigrants, York rangers and Hulans, to attack in front from Halum, while the guards turned their flank. On the appearance of this latter corps, the Carmagnoles retreated with precipitation towards Lincelles, and the village was again taken possession of by our troops.

FRANCFORT, *March* 20.

Dispatches were received here this day from Berlin, with a declaration of the Germanic body, of so late a date as the fourteenth instant.

This declaration states, that his Prussian majesty, having fulfilled all his obligations as ally and co-member, and perceiving that the court of Vienna, and the diet of Ratisbon, had misinterpreted his intentions, and declined complying with his just demands, has found himself, in the present state of things, under the necessity of withdrawing, and recalling into his own states, the surplus of the contingent of 20,000 men, which he was obligated, by virtue of his treaty of alliance, and as prince of the empire, to employ against the common enemy.

In consequence, this surplus has already received orders to march, and to return into the Prussian states, by way of Cologne. The Prussian troops remaining at Mentz, and in the environs of this place, are under the command of general Kalkreuth.

March 27. The sudden departure of the archduke Charles from Brussels for Vienna, was occasioned by the dispatches received at Valenciennes by the prince of Cobourg, from Berlin, containing the king of Prussia's letters to that general; in which his majesty declares his intention of now withdrawing the greatest part of his troops.

The object of the archduke's journey is, to endeavour to conciliate if possible, the differences subsisting between the emperor, his brother, and the cabinet of Berlin. The prince will have arrived at Vienna yesterday or this day. He travelled with the utmost expedition, having been only forty hours on the road from Brussels to Francfort.

He stopped here about a couple of hours to hold a conference with general Kalkreuth, at the issue of which a courier was dispatched to Berlin, with the motives which induced the archduke to repair so unexpectedly, and with such speed to Vienna, in hopes of persuading the emperor, his brother, to overlook every other consideration for the moment, and to take into consideration the impending destruction of the empire, should his Prussian majesty persist in his present plan.

On the other hand, the diet alarmed at the dangers which threatened the empire, has acceded, in toto, to the king of Prussia's demands relative to the supplying his army with provisions. It remains for us now to learn (and that shortly will be known) whether the court of Vienna will lower its tone, whether the very pressing representations of marshal Mollendorff, for whom the king of Prussia has the highest regard, those of several of the greatest princes and circles of the empire, the negotiations of the ministers from London and the Hague, which latter cannot be indifferent to the alarming conduct of this monarch, whether all these united, will be sufficiently powerful and persuasive to effect a change of resolution in a monarch so firm and decided, that when he has once taken a determination, no power on earth can make him recede.

Should the king of Prussia persist in his plan, and withdraw the 35,000 men, the surplus of his contingent of 20,000 which remain here, the Germanic empire is threatened with inevitable ruin; the Austrians, with the army of the empire, will never be able to defend us efficiently, and save us from the destruction which the duchy of Deux-Ponts, the principality of Saarbruck, that of La Leyen, and the greater part of the luxuriant and fertile Palatinate, have experienced.—The army of the empire, newly raised, cannot be on their march before the end of the summer, and even then cannot be well organized or of great utility.

However, for the present, notwithstanding our defenceless state, our danger is not great. The enemy are very weak, having only 25 or 30,000 men in their entrenchments behind the Qaiech. Strong detachments of cavalry and artillery have been sent to their army of the North, and to the army employed in the Vendee.

The French commissioners having completed the object of the mission have at length quitted Francfort, to return into their own country.

BRUSSELS, *March* 25.

The precipitate and unexpected departure of his royal highness, the archduke, for Vienna, has just put us into the utmost surprise. A thousand contradictory, and even ridiculous reasons, have been assigned for it; but the case is believed to be simply this—That at the general council held at Ath, where the plans for the operations of the campaign, brought by the count de Haddick, from Vienna, were submitted to the generals, one of the settled parts of the plan was, that general Clairfayt should command the advanced army over the duke of York. To this his royal highness positively objected. A discussion of the most serious nature took place, and two meetings were held, at which prince Charles and lord Elgin assisted, in hopes of settling the affair, but without success. The duke of York persevered in demanding to have the chief command of the army in Flanders, under the direction of the prince de Cobourg. The debate was extremely warm; and a personal altercation arose, it is said, to a violent height, insomuch that the duke of York, in consequence of some words between the prince of Saxe Cobourg and himself, declared that the British troops should not act, until he had taken the direction of his court; and lord Elgin, after a long conference with his highness at Courtray, set out for England. Prince Charles had appointed nine o'clock in the morning of Friday last, for his departure, but it was retarded until midnight, on account of his chamberlain, the count de Werterlaw not having returned from Valenciennes, whither he was sent on a special mission to M. de Cobourg.

We have an unfortunate piece of news here—It is said that the king of Prussia is determined to make a separate peace with the French republic, and that his troops are retiring into the Margraviates of Anspach and Bareuth. This last event is confirmed by the letters received this morning from Francfort.

COWES, *April* 1.

By a neutral vessel which arrived here lately from Brest, we learn, that the French fleet there consisted of 28 sail of the line ready for sea, and all well manned; that part of the fleet, consisting of six ships, had a few days ago sailed on a cruise; that an invasion of England and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey was much talked of, as soon as their armaments were complete, and the transports, which were preparing, were ready to receive the troops.

By a gentleman just arrived from Guernsey, we hear all was safe and quiet there on Sunday last.

The master of the neutral vessel from Brest, reported, that several ships from Oporto, laden with wines, &c. bound to England, had lately been carried in there; also the Minerva, of Greenock, from Virginia.

From the LOWER RHINE, *March* 24.

By various accounts we learn, that the negotiations of the king of Prussia for the provisioning of his army by the six neighbouring circles, have not succeeded; the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wurtemberg, particularly excused themselves, and were followed by various of the other circles; since which we have received certain accounts that all the Prussian army, except the contingent of 20,000 men, will shortly march back to Cologne, and last Thursday the stadtholder of Bonn arrived at Cologne, to give notice to the chapter of the approaching march of the Prussian troops, and a Prussian officer is arrived there to notify the same to the magistracy; but as some arrangements must be made to provide the troops with sustenance on their march to Cologne, they will not march from Mentz for some time.

The king of Prussia wrote a letter to the prince Cobourg, dated the 11th, acquainting him with the above resolution, adding, that the Prussian troops should not march all at once, but in divisions, that the general might have time to direct such measures as might prevent the enemy from taking advantage of their departure, and that he might secure the fortress of Mentz and the empire from any incursion.

OSTEND, *April* 2.

We expect something very extraordinary within a few days. Our generals think it necessary to take precautions against any thing that may happen. Accordingly, not only the stores and the greatest part of the provisions, but all the heavy baggage of the army, is to be moved to Antwerp; and all the shipping of any value are ordered quickly to leave Ostend harbour. They already talk of evacuating the Flemish and Belgic country.

PLYMOUTH, *March* 22.

A letter was received here yesterday from a gentleman at Guernsey, which states, that a cutter belonging to that place, had slipped into St. Malows in the night of the 14th inst. and brought off three French officers (royalists) whom she landed at Southampton, and they immediately set off express for London, with intelligence for government, said to be of the highest importance to this country.

While the cutter lay at St. Malows, an embarkation of troops was then taking place, which continued day and night; the number to be embarked was said to be 18,000, for which purpose a sufficient number of transports were lying there for their reception, and it is generally supposed they are destined on an expedition against Jersey and Guernsey.

Several large frigates were lying in the harbour, who were to take the transports under their protection, and to sail immediately when the embarkation was completed.

FALMOUTH, *March* 25.

Yesterday was pregnant with rumours of great importance.

The circumstance of the archduke Charles, brother of the emperor, and governor of the Low Countries, having suddenly set off for Vienna, on the evening of the 19th, in consequence of an express which he received, has given rise to much conjecture and speculation at Brussels. We shall state all the circumstances which have come to our knowledge, and leave the public to judge for themselves.

Yesterday Mr. Hankey received a letter from Brussels, dated Saturday last, stating that the archduke Charles, in consequence of an express, set off in the evening of the 19th for Conde. He there met with a boy to whom he paid particular respects. He brought him to Brussels the night of the 21st, and on the morning of the 22d, departed together for Vienna. That boy was supposed to be the young king of France. This letter, Mr. Hankey shewed to the minister.

By an express from Brussels which left that city likewise on Saturday, very different accounts were received. The general belief, according to this account, of the archduke's sudden departure, was, that the emperor was dangerously ill, and, according to some, actually dead.

The earl of Elgin arrived in town yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, having made an uncommonly quick journey from Brussels to London.

It was generally believed at Brussels when the last accounts came away, that the king of Prussia had actually made a compact with the ruling power in France: In consequence of which, his forces, his contingent excepted, will be withdrawn from the frontiers. We state this as a mere report.

The Carmagnole, French frigate, carries thirty 24 pounders, and is manned with the flower of the remnant of the French navy. She has hitherto proved successful, not having met with any thing near her proportion in metal. The Artois, lying at Deptford, under the command of lord Charles Fitzgerald, goes out under a roving commission, and means to sail into the track which this republican vessel has for some time occupied in the North Seas. The Artois carries 28 eighteen pounders, and 6 nine pounders on the same deck, 4 thirty-two pounders (carronnades) on the quarter deck, and four nine pounders on the forecastle. The Danish vessels are no small object of this enterprize.

The viscount Pioger, aid-de-camp to the marquis de Dresnay, the French general who commands the emigrants, came to Weymouth in the packet, and we learn that the royalists on the banks of the Loire are 80,000 strong; but that only half that number are properly armed, the rest having only sticks, clubs, or any weapon they could get.

LONDON, *March* 26.

It may be depended upon as certain, that the king of Prussia, our great, faithful, humane, and good ally, will give no more assistance in the war against France. This country may even be thankful if that virtuous monarch avoids taking an active part in favour of the French republicans.

It is rumoured that Prussia is not the only power that has shewn symptoms of defection from the grand alliance. Spain too, it is said, begins to think that its best policy will be to take care of itself.

Monday, in the house of commons, Mr. Grey said, "There was one question which had been particularly put by some honourable friends of his, and which had not yet received any answer from ministers; it was respecting a rumour that prevailed every where for some days past, and was received with every appearance of truth; he meant this plain question, "Whether the king of Prussia had, or had not, withdrawn from the confederacy of the powers allied against France, and thus left us engaged in a destructive and expensive war, after taking from us so essential a part