every public function, and shall seek, in solitude, the enjoyment of the happiness of my fellow-citizens.

The general in chief of the French army,

DUMOURIER.

Baths of St. Amand, April 2, 1793.

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The Mareschal Prince of SAXE-COBOURG, *General in chief of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire, to the* FRENCH.

THE General in chief, Dumourier, has communicated to me his declaration to the French nation. In it I find the sentiments and principles of a virtuous man, who truly loves his country, and who wishes to put an end to the calamities and anarchy by which it is desolated, by procuring for it the happiness of a constitution, and a wise and permanent government. I know this also to be the unanimous wish of all the sovereigns whom some factious persons have armed against France, and particularly that of his majesty the emperor, and his Prussian majesty.

Filled, at this moment, with esteem for the bulk of so great and generous a nation, by whom the immutable principles of honour and justice were held sacred, until, by the repetition of outrages, disorders and impostures, that part of it has been estranged and corrupted, which, under the mask of humanity and of patriotism, speaks of nothing but assassinations and poniards.

Knowing also that this is the wish of all virtuous people in France—profoundly penetrated with these great truths, and desiring nothing but the prosperity and glory of a country torn by so many convulsions and misfortunes, I declare, by the present proclamation, that I will support, by all the force in my power, the generous and beneficent intentions of the general in chief Dumourier, and his brave army.

I declare besides, that, having lately fought us on several occasions as a valiant, intrepid, and generous enemy, I will join a part of my troops, should general Dumourier desire it, or even all my army, to that of France, to co-operate as friends and companions in arms, worthy of reciprocal esteem, so as to restore to France her constitutional king, the constitution she has chosen, and, a necessary consequence, the means of perfecting it, if the nation should find it imperfect—thus to restore to France, as well as to the rest of Europe, peace, confidence, tranquillity and happiness.—I therefore declare, on my word of honour, that I will not enter the territory of France, to make conquests, but simply and purely for the purposes above mentioned.

I further declare, upon my word of honour, that should the military operations require one or more fortresses to be given up to my troops, I will keep them merely as a sacred trust; and I engage in the most express and positive terms, to restore them as soon as the government which shall be established in France, or the brave general with whom I am about to make a common cause, shall demand such a concession. I also declare, that I will give the most strict orders, and will take the most vigorous and effectual measures, that my troops shall not commit the least disorder, not allowing the smallest exaction or violence; and respecting, every where on the territory of France, persons and property. Any one belonging to my army, who shall disobey my orders to this effect, shall be immediately punished with the most ignominious death.

Given at the head-quarters, at Mons, 5th of April, 1793.

The PRINCE DE COBOURG.

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The Mareschal Prince of SAXE-COBOURG, *General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire, to the* FRENCH.

THE declaration which I made from my head-quarters at Mons, dated the 5th of April, 1793, is a public testimony of my personal sentiments to restore, as soon as possible, peace and tranquillity to Europe. In it I manifested, in a sincere and open manner, my particular desire that the French nation might have a solid and durable government, founded on the unshaken basis of justice and humanity, which might ensure peace to Europe, and happiness to France.

Now, that the result of this declaration is so opposite to the effects it ought to have produced, and which proves but too plainly that the sentiments which have dictated it, have been misunderstood, it only remains for me to revoke it entirely, and to declare formally, that the state of war which subsists between the court of Vienna and the combined powers, and France, is from this moment unhappily renewed.

I find myself, therefore, forced, by the predominating influence of the circumstances which the most guilty men persist in directing, to the overthrow and destruction of their country, to annul entirely my former declaration, and to make known that a state of war, so unfortunate, being renewed, I have given the necessary orders for commencing it, in concert with the allied powers, with all the energy and vigour of which victorious armies are capable.

The cessation of the armistice is the first hostile step that the unfortunate combination of events has forced me to take. There will, therefore, only subsist, of my former declaration, the inviolable engagement, which I again renew with pleasure, that the most exact discipline will be observed and maintained by my army upon the French territory, and that every breach thereof will be punished with the utmost rigour.

The sincerity and loyalty which at all times have been the principle of my actions, oblige me to give to this new address to the French nation, all the publicity of which it is susceptible, to leave no doubt of the consequences that may result from it.

Given at the head-quarters, at Mons, the 9th of April, 1793.

The PRINCE DE COBOURG.

COBLENTZ, *April* 1.

A DETACHMENT from the French army, of about 2000 men, has been defeated by prince Louis of Prussia, at a village behind his Prussian majesty's head-quarters. In this action above 900 men and 45 officers (of whom four were field officers) were taken prisoners; the Prussians also took five pieces of cannon and two pair of colours.

The Prussians have reached the banks of the Rhine near Oppenheim, and cut off all communication between France and Mayence, which is hemmed in on every side. On the night of the 31st ultimo, his Prussian majesty established his head-quarters at Gunsterblum: His advanced posts were, on one hand, beyond Oppenheim, and on the other, at Worms. The prince royal (who commands the reserve) is at Ingleheim, between which and the head-quarters a great body of the army is cantoned, with its front towards Mayence. The cavalry occupy chiefly the villages between Oppenheim and Altzey, fronting towards France. On their right is the corps of the Austrians, which prince Hohenlohe has left under the command of general Kalkreuther.

Prussian Head-Quarters, at Gunsterblum, March 31.

The corps under the prince of Hohenlohe passed the Rhine near Bingen, the 29th of March, and advanced to Arnheim. The flying corps under colonel Szekely pursued the enemy, who were retreating from Kreutznach to Worms, as far as Altzey, without having been able to annoy them or overtake them. We went with the grand army from Bingen, in the direction of Arnsheim and Odernheim, to Altzey. By this movement we cut off a part of Custine's army, who retreated to Worms, in a way that resembled a flight more than a retreat. Many prisoners were made by the way.

On the 30th, we took the garrison of Alzheim prisoners, consisting of a captain and sixty horse, of whom not one escaped.

The French garrison of two battalions of infantry and four cannon, united their forces, with a view to occupy the Chaussee leading to Worms. Wolffrath's hussars attacked them, took a cannon, some prisoners. The enemy then retreated behind the Old Rhine, near Eich; towards evening they shewed themselves upon the Chaussee near Rhine Thurcheim. Lieutenant-general prince of Wurtemberg got before them with his regiment of cavalry, and prince Louis, the king's son, charged them with three squadrons of the dragoons of Anspach and Bareuth, with such vigour that, assisted by the riding artillery under captain Meyler, he forced them to lay down their arms. There were three cannon taken, with six colours, the military chest, and 1200 prisoners, among whom were forty officers.

The king appointed his son to the rank of colonel, and expressed his marked approbation to the prince of Wurtemberg. The prince of Hohenlohe, col. Szekely and general Kohler, pursued the enemy's rear-guard, which was posted near Homberg, attacked, routed it, and took a great number of prisoners.

Towards night, when we were in quarters at Alzheim, the enemy appeared towards Mayence; they were the garrisons of Oppenheim and Nierstein, which had been cut off. The prince of Hohenlohe went to meet them, with the battalion of Martini and his own regiment; they stood the fire of their artillery, but retreated when they found themselves within musket-shot.

On the 31st, the army united; one part facing towards Worms, and the other towards Mayence side, and to Osthosen on the Worms side. The enemy has set fire to its magazines at Worms and Neuhaussen.—At Bingen, Kreutznach, Altzey and Nierstein, we have taken four magazines. In the expedition, we have made near 2000 prisoners. We have lost hardly 100 killed and wounded.

LONDON, *April* 19.

When the Prussian troops took possession of Dantzic, the populace, with a few Polish soldiers, seized some cannon that were upon the ramparts, and fired upon them. The Prussians returned the fire, and a number were killed and wounded on both sides. It was some hours before tranquillity was restored.

The French since the capture of Mentz have added considerably to its strength. They have spent twenty millions on the fortifications which are now tripled at the most probable approaches; so that, were not their affairs in so deplorable a state, they might make a resolute stand in that city. Prince Hohenlohe is to be intrusted with the siege at the head of 40,000 Austrians; while the king of Prussia is to advance into the French territories. He is said to be impatient to regain the credit, which his arms so unaccountably lost during the last campaign.

When the French commissioners were brought into the presence of the Austrian general, one of them persisted in keeping on his hat. He was given to understand that there was no equality there, and his hat was struck of by one of the attendants.

Decree of the national convention, passed on the 6th instant, respecting the Austrian officers, detained as hostages for the safety of the French commissioners.

The national convention considering that every principle of the right of nations is violated by the detention in the army by the prince of Cobourg of the four commissioners sent to the army of the north, and general Bournonville, who in no respect can come under the denomination of prisoners of war; and that if the generals of the Austrian army had respected those principles which still connect nations, even when they carry on war, they would have restored to those citizens, public functionaries, that liberty which they have been basely and treacherously deprived of by a rebellious general.

Considering, also, that the prince of Cobourg can have no pretence of excuse for such disgusting conduct, since all the prisoners taken from the enemy have been treated with every respect which humanity requires; and, besides, that reprisals ought never to be made on citizens who are the representatives of the people, or who are public functionaries, and have been given up by the most infamous treachery:

Considering, lastly, that justice and humanity require that the national convention should pursue all the means in its power to prevent the last excess to which those may proceed who now have these commissioners in their power, decrees as follows:—

I. Francis Xavier, count Aversperg, and Augustus, count de Linage, both of the family of Cobourg, and having votes and seats in the diet of Ratisbon, now prisoners of war, and detained in the town of Rheims; the two brothers Labarre, nephews to general Clairfayt, at present detained at Valenciennes; Charles Oldemoc, reigning count of Linage Wisterbourg, Ferdinand Charles, his son, hereditary count, and Frederick, count of Linage, having all three votes and seats in the diet of Ratisbon, and now detained at Landau, shall be removed to Paris, to serve there as hostages to the French nation, until liberty be restored to the four commissioners of the national convention, and to the minister Bournonville.

II. All those who, having votes or seats in the diet of Ratisbon, may now be in France, shall be removed to the same city, to serve as hostages; those however being excepted who are at present serving in the armies of the republic.

III. These hostages shall be treated in the same manner as the commissioners of the convention, and the minister Bournonville, are treated by the Austrians.

IV. The executive council is charged to put this decree into immediate execution, as far as it concerns the removal and imprisonment of the hostages. It is charged also to take care, that all prisoners of war continue to experience that treatment which is assured to them by the laws and capitulations.

BEAUFORT, *(S. C.) April* 27.

A few days ago a sloop, burthen about fifty barrels of rice, and loaded with cypress shingles, without any person on board, was drove in from sea on the sea beach at Hilton Head Island. On her stern is painted, "The Polly of Annapolis." She appeared to have been at sea a considerable time, and had her mast, &c. standing.

CHARLESTON, *May* 25.

We are informed that a draught has been made from the inhabitants of the state of Georgia, for the purpose of repelling the aggressions of the Indians, who continue to commit hostile depredations on the frontiers of that state; and that a majority of the youth capable of bearing arms, who were not included in the above draught, have voluntarily engaged in the expedition.

It were to be wished that the ammunition which may be furnished for the above purpose, may prove more effective, than such as has lately been furnished for public service.

May 27. From late accounts received, we may hope, that report has magnified the mischief said to be done by the Indians in Georgia, as in this month only one family has been cut off, and that high up the Oconee river.

A few Creeks crossed from Georgia over to the Carolina side not long since, and near to one of our posts, established for the protection of the frontiers, they shot a horse and stole another; the officer at the post, with a party, pursued and came up with the Indians, which, as then imagined, consisted of only three men, the party fired and killed two of the Indians on the spot, and wounded the third—It appeared afterwards that there were four in number of the Indians—that the wounded one fell directly in the bushes, but was not discovered by our people—and that the fourth took a precipitate flight, and, extraordinary for an Indian, threw away his gun; and almost starved, he arrived at one of the remotest Cherokee villages.

About the 11th instant, the spies from one of our posts discovered the signs of a small party, supposed five or six—nothing more had transpired respecting them when these accounts came away; our people are very vigilant, and keep a proper look out.

The Cherokees seem perfectly disposed for peace, or rather quite averse to war. The Chickasaws have declared war against the Creeks, and it is believed that they will be joined by the Choctaws, who have expressed a wish that the general government would establish a post on the Muscle Shoals, for the protection of their trade.

We are sorry to learn, from the country, that the late long continued rains have very generally damaged the crops of rice. The deluge has been so great, in some places, as totally to destroy the rice which had been planted, and it is feared, that the water will not be drained off in time to replant this season.

Robert Johnson,

HAS FOR SALE, at his STORE,

On the Dock,

Excellent West-India and New-England

RUM,

In Casks of Five, Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Gallons each, very convenient and suitable for HARVEST, which he will sell uncommonly low, by the cask or at retail.

N. B. Seasoned PLANK and SCANTLING may always be had at his LUMBER-YARD.

Annapolis, June

ALL persons indebted to the subs
ings at his store, are requested to
their respective accounts, as the subs
leaving this place for BALTIMORE, in
three weeks or a month. He likewise
cere thanks to those who have honou
their favours.

WILLIAM FO

Ten Dollars Rew

RAN away from the subscriber, livi
ent river, St. Mary's county, o
May last, a negro man slave named J
about 32 years of age, five feet six o
high, tolerably well set; he had on
him, when he went away, a blue fearn
striped silk waistcoat, a pair of white
a new osnabrig shirt, a new felt hat, an
shoes, but he had sundry other cloaths
recollect; he is a very artful fellow, a
trade, and may probably endeavour to
some vessel, in order to get to the Spanis
where he has been before with his form
Athanasius Ford. I have been informe
ble authority, that he has been in Anna
with him a pass to seek for his freedom,
home again. Any person who takes up
and secures him in any gaol, so that I
shall be entitled to the above reward,
charges if brought home.

JOH

N. B. All masters of vessels are for
him off at their peril, also all others fo
bouring or employing him.

St. Mary's county, June 8, 1793.

A GENEROUS price will be give
VANT whose reputation is fo
honesty, sobriety, industry and capacity
riage Inquire of the Printers for fur

NOTICE is hereby given to all
NICHOLAS COLEMAN, an insol
Talbot county, that agreeably to the a
titled, An act for the relief of insolven
an ejectment will be brought at the ens
by the sheriff of Talbot county for
in Easton, the property of the said Nic
distinguished in the plot of the said tow

This public notice is given that all
the aforesaid Nicholas Coleman may jo
indemnify the sheriff of Talbot coun
costs and charges that may accrue b
aforesaid ejectment.

Easton, May 7, 1793.

For SAL

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TI
I will dispose of by the tree or
employed a number of hands to cut
knees. Any person wanting the above
supplied, by giving reasonable notice.
will oblige himself, for a moderate pr
timber to the landing, which is a good
take it off. The best judges allow th
equal to any in the state. There are two
mile and an half or two miles from th
calculated for the purpose of ship buildi
several ships have been built.

6w RICHA

Anne-Arundel county, Herring Bay,

Rezin Davidge

At the Sign of the Scales, Chu

Most respectfully informs the publ
and his friends in particular, that
ceived and now opened a GENERA

Assortment of Groc

Amongst which are the following
to wit:

PORT, Lisbon, and Sherry W
Spirits, French Brandy, West-In
England Rum, Porter, Geneva; Vin
Turpentine, Anchovies, Capers,
Starch, Copperas, Rice, Barley, Al
Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves,
best flower of Mustard, Pepper, Ch
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars;
Souchong, Green and Congo Teas;
Molasses, Table Oil, Blue, Indigo,
articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber has also for SALE
DRY GOODS, suitable for the seaso
parcel of fine Nankeens; Ladies
furred Hats; Ladies Buff and Gur
All of which he is determined to sel
duced prices, for CASH.

Eight Dollars Rew

RAN away from SAMUEL Co
county, last March, a negro
SIL, of a middle size, has a brown co
countenance, and is crippled in one
believe his left) so that
and is very perceivable;
has changed his name and passes for a
of Butler or Shorter. Whoever takes
low out of the county and secures hi
shall receive the above reward, if in
DOLLARS, and if brought home al
pence, paid by WALTER