ounds Reward.

, negro DICK, ran away from
y; he crossed the bay from An-
l on Sunday about nine o'clock,
h him my gray mare. He wore
nd jacket, leather breeches, and
and blue surtout, but took with
r cloaths. He is a very likely
rs a queue, some little plaits in
very fashionably; he is about
age, well sized, black colour,
complete waiting man; he took

e reward to any person who will
the said negro lad and mare, or
ick, and FIVE POUNDS for the
onable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

pril 9, 1794.

anxious to fulfil the purpose
ttery was instituted, and sensible
a successful and speedy collec-
to do it. I hope those friends
bliging as to dispose of tickets for
use me for entreating the addi-
to receive the monies arising on
and remit the same to major
polis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Cal.
Joseph Rowles, George-town;
ire, Upper-Marlborough; or to
ting of the general court, at An-
attend to receive them. I also
ry purchaser will, on the slightest
opriety of my wishes to have the
leted without delay, and will
to comply with the terms upon
kets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

, March 25, 1794.

BALTIMORE DAILY AD-
R has been considerably enlarged
ks past, and is now little inferior
on on the continent. The earliest
nformation, both foreign and do-
in this paper, and from its very
throughout the union, it is pre-
ortant vehicle for advertisements,
s for the above at SIX DOLLARS
f to be paid on subscribing,) are
ng-office of F. and S. Green, in
the editor, Philip Edwards, in
ore.

ts not exceeding a square, in
one dollar, and for every con-
ighteen cents.

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

iven for Clean
and Cotton
AGS,
Printing-Office.

SALE,
AND, containing 900 acres, in
Harrison, and state of Virginia,
of the town of Clarksburgh. For
JESSE DEWEES.
ber 4, 1793.

NTED,
YOUTH, from seventeen to
of age. A generous price will
ho can be well recommended for
Inquire of the PRINTERS.

SALE,
dious dwelling HOUSE now in
n of captain JAMES THOMAS, in
nd terms apply to
F. GREEN.

APOLIS:
EDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2472)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1794.

BRUSSELS, *March* 15.

ALL the motions and preparations which the combined armies have made on the frontiers are only on the defensive, occasioned by the enemy drawing their troops together. It is known from good authority, that in the councils of war held here and at Mons, it has been agreed upon, that the combined armies shall not begin to act until the great reinforcements which are expected from Germany and England shall have arrived. It will therefore certainly be half April before we can act on the offensive.

The French in the mean time seem to be determined to open the campaign with a general attack, which is to be made from the furthermost frontiers of Luxemburg unto the sea shore at the same time; our generals therefore take all the necessary precautions to cover our frontiers.

The greatest part of the French army of the Moselle drawing itself towards Diedenhosen; a corps of Austrians has been detached from the county of Namur, in order to reinforce the small army of general Beaulieu, who has taken his head quarters at Arlon. The greatest part of the English army marched on the 10th instant, from Cortryk to Menin, because this place is threatened with an attack from the French, who draw together near Lincelles. The duke of York held lately a general review of the English army, and gave orders to change its position. According to appearances, the English army is to occupy a post of consequence behind the river Lys.

Since the beginning of last week about 1000 new Austrian cavalry have passed through here, and a corps of 6000 is expected every day at Shrinen: here and in all other cities it is amazing full of strangers; government has therefore taken very severe measures; all these strangers that cannot legitimate themselves are looked upon with a very jealous eye. A strong corps of Hanoverian troops is expected here this day.

P. S. This moment we receive a letter from Cortryk which mentions, that the engagement which took place between the French and the English at Worwick had been a very bloody one, and that the English had taken a good many prisoners of the French, as likewise some pieces of cannon. This letter mentions likewise, that the armed peasants took the enemy in the rear, and thereby greatly contributed to the advantages which have been obtained.

TURIN, *February* 26.

The French notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the badness of the roads cannot be quiet; lately they attacked from Nigga the posts at Colonests, and made fifty of our soldiers with two officers prisoners, they now threaten a post which commands the city of Saorgie.

ALGIERS, *February* 7.

The dey is very favourably inclined towards the French, to these alone it is allowed to export grain; a permission which has been refused to the Spaniards. The truce with Portugal has procured to the Algerines already ten American and six Genoese prizes. The plague is raging yet in the interior parts of the country, but the city has been clear of it ever since last August.

AMSTERDAM, *March* 15.

It is now resolved to search and take all Danish and Swedish vessels bound for France; no body therefore will ship in them, nor can any insurance be done on them either here or in London.

OSTEND, *March* 12.

On Saturday last a fisherman came in here with the account that on the preceding day he spoke a Swedish vessel, coming from Sweden and bound for Dunkirk, laden with cannon, powder, &c. and which had several French soldiers on board. The Swedish captain desired the fisherman to give him a man to pilot him into Dunkirk which he could not refuse him, whereupon he continued his voyage. The fisherman having made this report, the commander of the English men of war here dispatched immediately a cutter in order to take the Swedish vessel: but the cutter not being returned yet, and a strong easterly wind blowing, it is feared the Swedish vessel has reached Dunkirk before the cutter could come up with it. The day before yesterday an English transport arrived here from London with twelve beautiful horses on board for the duke of York, which the king makes him a present of.

LONDON, *March* 17.

Intelligence is received, that the French have for the present changed their intentions of visiting Great-Britain, first intending the conquest of the Island of Jersey. The force is collected at St. Maloes, the number announced is 10,000 men. The force at Jersey consists of the 63d regiment, which is 600 strong; about 800 royalists in British pay; five companies of invalids; and about 4000 militia.

A letter from Lyons, has the following curious paragraph: "Jean Baptista Victorie Guillotine, M. D. formerly of Lyons, was lately among the multitude who have been executed here; he was charged with having corresponded with persons at Turin. It is an extraordinary thing that he should suffer death by an instrument of his own invention. He died with great reluctance; and declared, that when he produced his instrument to the world, it was from motives of humanity alone!"

On the 13th ult. the grand arsenal of Corunna was burnt down. Sixty persons perished in the conflagration, and thirty others were dangerously burnt. It is supposed to have been set on fire by the French refugees, four of whom are taken up on suspicion.

By an American gentleman who left Brest on Friday last we learn, that there were thirty-one sail, besides a great numoer of frigates lying at single anchor, ready to put to sea at the shortest warning. They were all apparently in excellent condition.

Their supposed object is for the present to intercept if possible the Gibraltar homeward bound fleet, which consists of 170 sail, and having, it is thought, a very strong convoy. It is to be hoped lord Howe's appearance will cool the ardor of their expectations. They are now out, and, as long as they keep the sea, the public anxiety is not likely to be abated.

Accounts from Turkey, received at Vienna the 19th ult. state that several Russian vessels had been captured in the Archipelago, by French frigates, in sight of Turkish men of war, without the least interference of the latter.

The valuable French fleet of St. Domingo men, have got safe into the ports of France, under the convoy of two seventy-four gun ships.

It was yesterday reported at Plymouth, that accounts had arrived there from France of the following fleet having sailed from Brest, for the purpose of making a descent on some part of this kingdom, or Ireland, viz. twenty-two sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and 117 transports, having 65,000 troops on board. We cannot, however, give the least credit to this rumour at present.

The allied fleets assuredly remain complete masters of the Mediterranean; no ships of consequence can pass in or out of the ports either of Toulon or Marseilles, without observation; in consequence of which the importation of grain, and other necessaries, is almost entirely put a stop to.

March 18. The hostile armies still occupy their cantonments on the borders of the Rhine, in the utmost tranquillity, a few occasional skirmishes between the advanced posts of each excepted.

As the whole strength of the Austrian army is to be collected in the Austrian Netherlands, and the assistance of the court of Berlin is at present problematical, it has been again proposed by the circles to defend the empire by the aid of the inhabitants, who are to rise *en masse*, after the imitation of the French.

This suggestion, as it excludes the assistance of Prussia, has given rise to some little coolness between the two preponderant powers, and has been formally opposed by count de Soden, who states—

I. That the king his master had some time ago objected to this plan, when it was first proposed to the diet, and therefore did not expect to see it again urged.

II. That his majesty felt himself under the necessity of reiterating to the six anterior circles, "That if they insist on this proposition, his majesty will be forced (much against his inclination) to withdraw his troops, as he cannot think of exposing them to the threatened dangers." And

III. That the following motives induce his majesty to oppose the resolution of arming all the inhabitants and subjects of the empire:—

1. The scarcity that will naturally ensue from the employment of the peasantry.

2. The want of arms.

3. The impossibility of teaching military discipline at so short a notice.

4. The necessity of a familiar acquaintance with the art of war, as the two last campaigns have fully evinced.

5. The danger of assembling a mass, whose opinions, in respect to government, are as numerous as themselves; so that dissensions may easily arise, which would be attended with the most disastrous consequence to the armies, and even to the constitution of the empire.

Notwithstanding these seeming differences, there is every reason to believe that his Prussian majesty will, on the one hand, be prevailed upon to lessen his demands; and that the states of the empire, on the other hand, will consent to the payment of a subsidy, which however heavy it may be to some of them, will yet in the end prove infinitely more beneficial than the plan of defence now proposed.

SOMETHING NEW.

A young woman, of genteel appearance, went into the shop of a grocer in Stockport, last week, and asked for a pound of gun-powder tea, which, being weighed and tied up, she put into her pocket; but, on preparing to pay for it, she exclaimed, "Dear me, I have left my purse at home upon the table; however, I'll leave the tea, and send my servant with the money for it." So saying, she drew from her pocket what appeared to be the same parcel she had received just before. However, the servant not coming, Mr. —, was about to return the tea into the cannister, when lo! to his no small surprise, he found his *superfine tea* had been metamorphosed into *superfine saw-dust*, whilst in the young lady's pocket.—Let Breslaw, Boaz, Katterfelto, or any of the rest of the conjuring crew excel this if they can.

Extract of a letter from captain William Simpson, of the ship Ark, bound from London to Ancona.

"Toulon, January 17.

"This is the first day I have liberty granted me to write you, and I am sorry to have to inform you of my being taken on the 31st of December, in the outer bay of Toulon.

"I arrived at Gibraltar the 17th, and on the 18th a signal for a convoy to the eastward was hoisted on board the Ardent. On the 19th I went on board, and received my instructions for Toulon, as there were none for Leghorn: but that from Toulon there was an opportunity every day, and was informed that they should get under way as soon as it moderated, which was in the afternoon of the same day. Four ships and a frigate (the said frigate came in two days before us, and shared the same fate) and I got under way, in company with several others, and sailed. The next day we could see nothing of our convoy. I kept along the coast of Spain, and saw nothing to trouble us. In the gulph of Lyons we saw several English and Spanish men of war, but not one of them came to speak with us.

"On the 31st ult. we came off this place, and seeing all appear friendly, and white colours hoisted on all the forts, we stood in to the outer bay; I put the ship about to stand out again, when it fell calm all at once; and the grand fort of Malgues poured the shot so quick upon us, and a large boat being a-head, full of soldiers, I was obliged to strike, and now am in close confinement, in company with my two mates, without money, cloaths, or friends.

"We have been well used since we have been prisoners.

"P. S. Dated February 16. Since I wrote you the above, there have been three more English vessels taken; one in the harbour from Guernsey, a captain Wood, and a captain Barrell, of Yarmouth. Since lord Hood left this, there have been fifteen or sixteen vessels, Spanish and English, taken in the harbour—so you may judge what a good look out is kept by the English.

"The Ark is estimated to be worth £.40,000."

ROSSEAU, (*Dominica*) *April* 10.

St. Lucia surrendered at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 4th instant, the French garrison marched out of Morne Fortune and laid down their arms as prisoners of war, they are to be sent to France, not to serve against the arms of his Britannic majesty during the war.

His royal highness prince Edward, taking possession with the grenadiers and light infantry, hoisted the British colours, and changed the name to that of Fort Charlotte. The 6th and 9th regiments are left under the command of colonel Gordon.

Not a man killed or wounded.

Immediately after the surrender of the island of Martinique, his excellency Sir Charles Grey issued a proclamation calling upon the several officers in the French courts of law to come in and enter upon their functions—in all matters that relate between individual and individual, until his majesty's pleasure be further known—Another was likewise issued, forbidding that any French persons should appear with cockades, crosses, or any other marks of distinction, unless authorised by the king of Great Britain.

BOSTON, *May* 9.

The MILITIA.

A well organized and disciplined militia, has been long acknowledged the palladium of a free country. In that situation, the militia are equally ready to resist any encroachments on their rights as men, or extension of power, in their local government; and to protect their country from invasion and plunder, by extraneous armies.

On Tuesday last, there was a general examination of the equipments of the militia, throughout the commonwealth, and we have the pleasure to learn, they were, in general, well furnished, agreeably to the prescription of the law. The Boston regiment, by the unremitted exertions of the commanders of the