all reasonable charges paid.
RICHARD MASON. of vessels are forewarned taking their peril. 2. les county, May 12, 1794.

all receive the above reward.

RS will be given for the negro,

will stand this leason at the sub-

Annapolis, two days, viz. Mon. in each week, and at Mr. Thos at the Head of South river, four Thursdays, Fridays and Satur

right forrel, handsomely marked e years old this spring, and near half high, handsomely formed. ne, finew, and action, to most a; he was got by the noted eleimported by captain Dobbins, ittle Figure, out of a remarkable er pedigree unknown.

t his stand at Mr. Thomas Bick-April, and will cover mares at five shillings to the groom, if if the same person sends two or inea each, and if four or more each, and two shillings and fix provided the money is paid by , if not, eight dollars each mare od pasturage, under good sencing, res of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6. per pasturage may be had on reason. will not be liable for escapes of

JAMES WILLIAMS.

## DGER,

nd stands this season at the Hayf JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode marcs at thirty hillings each. eautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two half high, bony, lengthy, ftrong rs old this spring; he was got by r, the property of Charles Carroll, stock stands in the highest estimatate of Maryland for carriage and m was a valuable Virginian mare

t 3/9 per week, but-no warranty idents. not paid on or before the first day the fum to be paid for each mare or two barrels of corn, at the tor of the horse.

known.

WILLIAM JOHNSON. ary 29, 1794. // /

'S BALTIMORE DAILY AD R has been considerably enlarged eks paft, and is now little infeior ion on the continent. The earlies information, both foreign and doen in this paper, and from its very throughout the union, it is preportant vehicle for advertisements ons for the above at SIX DOLLARS alf to be paid on subscribing,) and ting-office of P. and S. Green, M. the editor, Philip Edwards, 19

nts not exceeding a fquare, inone dollar, and for every coneighteen cents.

APOLISE EDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.)

(No. 2474)

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## D'A'Y, JUNE 12, 1794.

POPERINGHEN, March 30. S-60-STRONG detachment of republicans proceeding from the camp of Caffel, which is no more than two leagues before yesterday to attack us. Our

garrison consisted of no more than 150 Austrian foot and some hussars, but these troops were so well supported by our brave Flemish volunteers, viz. the armed inhabitants of this town and the neighbouring villages, that the Carmagnoles were obliged to retire with confiderable loss.

TOURNAY, March 30.

Fontaine. General Clairfayt has lest us; and all the campaign. The Dutch army, commanded by tillery has passed through our town, and taken the road of St. Amand.

We learn, that the prince of Hohenlohe, and the imperial army in the Netherlands, and join that on the Rhine."

LEYDEN, March 17. A Prussian journal contains the following para-

every where for the opening of the next campaign, the Dutch was only one soldier killed, and three private intelligence has been received, which holds forth some hopes of a reconciliation, or at least, of a

RATISBON, March 20.

FRANCFORT, March 23.

furnishing supplies of provisions and forage to the Fruifian army.

But, it is feared, that their compliance will now be ineffectual.

Gortz, before his departure from Ratisbon to Munich, declared that the king his master hoped, in consequence of certain negotiations, which he had entered into with several powers, to be enabled to moderate his demands to the circles of the empire for the fuosistence of his army on the Rhine. It is, of confequence, suppoled that the king of Prussia will not confine himself merely to furnish his simple contingent and the auxlliary troops to which he is bound by treaty, but that another part of his army will be taken into pay by some of the allies.

UPPERRHINE, March 24.

The Prussian regiments, de Kleist and de Knobleidorff, accompanied by 500 Chaileurs, have already palled through Schwalbach, on their way to Cologne. We are still ignorant when the head quarters will be removed. The Prussian corps under the

their march, in consequence of intelligence that the French were advancing in force, and had taken Post a Perl, where they began to crect batteries, and to raise entrenchments.

The combined army seems now on the point of For some days the French have made several move-Ariking some important blow. The head quarters of ments on the side of St. Quentin and Campary. the prince of Cobourg have been transferred to Angle Every thing announces that they are ready to open the environs of Valenciennes. For these last five days a that the garrison have only one pass open, which is very considerable train of English and Hanoversan ar- but of small use to them, as it leads to a village three convey into the place a confiderable convoy of pro- portable expence.

LONDON, April 5.

has been already agitated in the diet to supersede the saved their lives by flight. The archbishop of Valenpermission granted to several members of the empire cia had written to Madrid for two emigrated French to furnish their contingent in money. They are, on nuns, whom he wanted to introduce into a female nausting the property of his subjects. the other hand, it is said, to supply them in effective convent under his diocese, instituted for the instruction troops. The wish of the court of Berlin, that the of young ladies; but the Spanish nuns would not adcontrary measure should be pursued, has not had all mit them, and upon interfering in their favour, the his place.

Spaulards were forced to retreat, with the loss of seven hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

MORNING POST.

By the important declaration of the king of Prussia March 24. The Prussian ambassador, the count de in this day's Morning Post, the secession of the monarch from the continental alliance, is no longer doubtful. We claim the praise of being the first to announce this important intelligence to the public, and leave to the Times, and the subordinate ministeria. papers, the triumph they have obtained, in repeatedly contradicting our affertions on this subject. The same source of intelligence, that has given us this priority, enables us now to present to the country the declaration of the Prussian monarch, and we leave to the ministerial writers, the mortifying talk of apologizing practised, and continue to practise, on their creduli-

nental Confederacy.

on the Upper Rhine, which will amount to about wards with those of the whole German empire, and 30,000 men; and with the army of the empire, which thole of his other allies, in order to set bounds to the will amount to about 80,000. This triple reunion of destructive enterprizes of a delirious nation, and to force will cover all Germany in the direction of the restore peace and happiness to those as guiltless as distant from our place, came the day Rhine, and will act offensively, and defensively, as highly endangered states. This object was ever the circumstances may require. .... guide of the arms of his majesty down to this present Letters from Treves contain intelligence; that on moment, and more impressive on his mind, in prothe 23d, the Austrian troops in that city set out on portion as the madness of the French augmented, and the danger of all Germany became more imminent. The efforts of his majesty to set a boundary against this mighty torrent of ill fortune on the German territories, were, it is true, at first but proportioned to the danger, but foon exceeded the utmost of his ability.—The war, was not a war with a civilized nation, and well disciplined armies, but a war with a delirious and never diminishing swarm of men, with a highly populous nation, provided with every resource for war to back them-a set of men who did troops under his orders, as well as a considerable corps hereditary prince of Orange, has advanced to Philip- not fight merely for victory, but who fought, by fire, of British and Hanoversan troops, are advancing in the ville; and already the place is so closely surrounded, sword, and the poison of their pernicious doctrines, to subvert the whole social edifice of Germany.

To oppose this almost unconquerable enemy, the quarters of a league distant from the city-a post at king on his part, brought into the field 70,000 men, present occupied by a Dutch detachment, and de- and those his choicest troops; with these has his mafended by two cannon. The inhabitants and garrison jesty combated, even until this third campaign, under general count Kollowrath are, in a few days, to leave of Philipville are reduced to the necessity of using rain every imaginable obstacle, far from the Prustian dowater collected in a large cistern. On the 26th of minions, amidst already exhausted lands, excess of March, at break of day, the French endeavoured to dearness of the necessaries of life, and almost insup-

visions, with an escort of 200 men; but the Dutch Besides these unparallelled essorts, his majesty has troops attacked them with so much vigour, that the made to the common cause every possible sacrifice convoy and escort fell into their hands. Thirteen of which the national strength of Prussia would permit; "Notwithstanding the great preparations making the enemy were killed during the attack. The loss of nor has he hesitated to expose even his sacred person, and the princes of his family, to every danger by which the repose and safety of Germany could be conquered from the enemy. For this object alone has so much Prussian blood been spilt-for this, such im-Letters from Madrid insorm us, that the hatred of mense treasures drained from his dominions. Such a the Spaniards against the French nation, was without war must necessarily have more exhausted his resources Notwithstanding any dissiculties which may be en- example. At Valencia three French emigrant priests, than those of such powers whose dominions lay more countered, it is determined on, that the Germanic bo- who advertised as teachers of the French language, contiguous to the scene of hostility; and thus his masdies shall provide solely for their own desence. It had been assailed by the mob, and with great distinuity jesty sell into an absolute impossibility of taking any longer that active part from his own means, without utterly ruining his own dominions, and entirely ex-

His majesty, however, still remained deeply impreffed with a patriotic hope of being able still to lend help and protection, and that with increased force, to the effect on the princes of the empire that was ex- archbishop made himself so many enemies among the the German empire; and to be enabled to do this, he inhabitants of the town, that he was forced to refign entered into a negotiation with the confederate powers, proposing certain arrangements to them, the principal April 10. Accounts from Madrid, of the 17th of points of which were, besides the payment of a subsidy to The imperial court, and the principal circles of the February, state, that on the fifth of that month an im- bim, a stipulation that the subsistence of the greatest empire, whose conduct hitherto has been influenced portant engagement had taken place between the allied part of the Prussian army should be provided for by by a supposition, that the king of Prussia dared not troops and the French, in the vicinity of Andaire, in the empire in general; and that, until a final plan withdraw from the combination, have been so alarmed Biscay. The Spanish general, Caro, having attacked should be concluded to this effect, that the Six Anby the determined tone of that monarch's declaration, the French, in order to dislodge them from an im- terior Circles of the empire, who lay most exposed to danthat they have hastily expressed their willingness to portant battery they had erected not far from Fontara. ger, and who reaped immediate benefit from the defence, accide to all the demands which have been made for bia, the latter relisted with such vigour, that the should be charged provisionally with the furnishing of the same; and it was also declared to the diet of the empire, and the circles above mentioned, that in case these frank and free proposals were not acceded to by the emperor, his majesty would be compelled to withdraw the greatest part of his troops, and to leave the empire to its fate.

Several states have made declarations suitable to the pressing circumstances in which they, and the whole empire, were placed; in particular his electoral highness of Mentz, full of exalted and patriotic sentiments towards the empire, complied with every requisition relative to the subsistence of the Prussian troops which depended upon him, and lummoned an immediate congress of the Six Circles. His majesty entertained a just expectation, that fimilar good confequences would every where have flowed from his patriotic into an ill used public for the delusion which they have tentions, and his hard earned merits in his former desence of the whole empire. Every retrospect seemed to confirm these hopes; on one fide, the past afforded Declaration of the King of Prussia, to the German the admonishing picture of the dreadful torrent of an Empire, on his secession from the present Conti- allsubverting enemy; on the other, the noble and heroic stand of the Prussian army, and the immense The period being arrived in which his Prussian ma- facrifices of the blood of his warriors, and the treasures command of general de Koehler, has orders to march jefty is forced to discontinue taking that active part in of his dominions, made by the magnanimity of his on the 30th. We are still, however, assured that the the present war, which hitherto has been the effect of Prussian majesty. Even then that army was standing departure of all the Prussian army towards the Lower his generosity and pure patriotism; on account, and in on the banks of the Rhine, the bulwark of the whole Khine depends on the iffue of certain negotiations, confideration of what is owing by his majesty, to the empire, and to which the enemy did not dare to and letters are even produced from Vienna, which preservation of his own estates, and to the welfare of penetrate; but the subsistence of that army, underthat the army is to receive counter orders. his subjects, his majesty thinks it particularly his duty taken by the whole empire, was the tole condition March 25. It now appears certain, that the part of to lay before their highnesses the co-states of the Ger- under which it no longer could be effective, and the Prussian army, which begins to quit the Upper man empire, the real causes and true motives by which the physical in offibility of Prussia alone bear-Rhine, will only march through the territory of which he was induced to take such a resolution. ing the burthen, did absolutely oblige Prusia to insist Cologne, on its way to the Low Countries. This At the time when the French nation, in the unfor- upon. Was it acceded to, so as the future afforded body of troops, to the number of between twenty- tunate delution of imaginary liberty, had not only the confolatory prospect of his majesty acting with and twenty-fix thousand men, enters into the pay diffolved every tie of civic order amongst themselves, that known alacrity—that well proved fidelity, in the of England, and will be commanded by general de but also meditated the subversion of the repose and desence of the empire, and the protection of its con-Mollendorff. The remainder of the Pruffian troops welfare of other nations, by the introduction of their flitution, to the utmost of his power? But every imon the Upper Rhine, will be under the command of anarchic horrors, and in fact, had already fallen in an partial observer might have easily anticipated the congeneral de Kalkreuth; they will form at the same hostile manner on such territories of his imperial ma- sequences of the refuse of the required subfishence, and time, both the contingent of Prussia, and the subsidy jesty, and of the German empire, as were nearest to the return of the Prussia, and the subsidy jesty, and of the German empire, as were nearest to Ripulated by the treaties with Austria. These roops them; his majesty thought proper to unite his just states. Then might the over powerful and delirious will act in concert with the body of the Austrian army arms with those of his imperial majesty, and after- enemy ravage, uncontrolled, throughout the empire,