Dollars Reward.
m the subscriber, living on the
n, on the twenty-fifth day of
man named CÆSAR, about
e, five feet nine or ten inches
le fellow, except his legs, which
cportion to his body, and is
ch forward; the said fellow has
plantation work, and can sa
he had on when he ran away is
s, osnabrig shirt, and fearnought
ole he took with him some other
taking up the said fellow and
of confining him in gaol, so that
l receive the above reward, and
if brought home, paid by
LANCELOT WARFIELD.

by given, that the subscriber in
to the honourable justices of
at their next September term,
mark and bound a tract or parcel
ing in the said county, on the
ke bay, and in all Saint's Parish,
he name of PARKER's CLIFFS,
s possession) or so much of the
ay be necessary to ascertain his
able to the act of assembly in
ovided.
JEREMIAH BADEN.
e 6, 1794.

SOLD,
rivate Sale,
usand acres of LAND, lying on
out nine miles from Annapolis
to three tenements, all well im-
g in timber of the first quality.
aid land a good MILL, now in
two pair of stones, with about
low before the door now in the
re may be made with very little
land will be sold altogether, or
hree hundred acres, as may be
Persons inclinable to purchase
y applying to
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
Arundel county,

BALTIMORE DAILY AD-
has been considerably enlarged
s past, and is now little inferior
n on the continent. The earliest
formation, 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
to be paid on subscribing,) are
ng-office of F. and S. Green, in
he editor, Philip Edwards, in
ore.
s not exceeding a square, in-
one dollar, and for every con-
ghteen cents.

ollars Reward.
about the last of December, or
past, a PACKET (which con-
papers) directed to THOMAS
The papers can be of no use or
he subscriber, who will feel him-
he finder, or the person who has
cket, if they will deliver it, with
to major SWAN, of Baltimore,
e reward, for
EREGRINE FITZHUGH.

of WILLIAM COURTS, late of
, deceased, who did not exhibit
their claims, legally proved, on
October last, are hereby re-
MILTON HILL, in said county,
uly next, with their claims pro-
Y COURTS, administratrix.
y 10, 1794.

ng claims against the estate of
T BRENT, of Charles county,
ore to exhibit them properly at-
e fifth day of June next, as the
close the administration upon
inally at the next orphans court
R. BRENT, Executor.

ven for Clean
and Cotton
A G S,
rinting-Office.

APOLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2477.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1794.

VIENNA, *March* 26.

THE prince of Waldeck has at length accepted the command of the combined army of the Italian States, to be assembled in Austrian Lombardy: his letters patent were dispatched to him on the 23d. On the following day duke Albert received his commission for the command of the army of the empire; and M. O'Donnell that of commissary-general of the army of the Netherlands. The Jews of Gallicia are to do the duty of army waggoners. There is an idea of promising the gratuitous gift of the *bourgeoisie* to all foreigners who shall have served in the Imperial armies during the years fixed by the capitulation.

VALENCIENNES, *April* 8.

This place continues to be the head quarters of the whole army, the prince of Cobourg himself residing in the town. The prince of Orange commands the left wing of the allied army at Bavay, as the duke of York does the right at St. Amand. The troops are now disposed differently from the last campaign: those of the several nations are not placed in separate distinct bodies, but mixed together; excepting that the prince of Cobourg has imperialists only under his immediate command. Some corps of Austrians are joined to the Dutch, under the prince of Orange, so as to make his number amount to about 20,000 men; the duke of York has also several Imperial corps attached to his army, which now, consisting of British, Austrians, Hanoverians, Hessians, and French emigrants, cannot be much under 40,000, and with this force he has to defend the whole frontiers from the Chateau of Rheims to Nieuport.

If the allied army is to act upon the defensive, it will be very difficult for the French to attack them with any fair prospect of advantage, unless an extreme loss of men, and forces much superior to any that have yet taken the field. Their posts are well chosen, and are not only numerous but strong: many that were heretofore considered merely posts, may now be reckoned among the fortified places; such in particular are Orchies and Marchiennes, which are the furthest advanced into the enemy's country, on this frontier, and have been greatly strengthened since the last year by the labour of the Austrian troops and the peasants. Indeed both those places seem capable of sustaining a siege.

The fortifications of Valenciennes have been completely repaired, and are now in a better condition than they were before the siege; but the town, towards the side attacked, still remains a heap of ruins. At Tournay they are at work upon a new citadel.

The day before yesterday happened near Le Cateau an action, which is to be numbered among those, which reflect disgrace upon humanity, without tending materially to the advantage either of the one side or the other, in the general purpose of the war. The French and Austrian picquets, wearied of perpetual skirmishes and mutual useless attacks, had agreed to a truce or suspension of firing for twenty-four hours. By some accident, one of the Carmagnole sentinels, either unaware of the agreement, or disregarding it, killed an Austrian on his post. The Imperial commandant, on being informed of the circumstance, drew out his men, fell upon the French, who were off their guard, and put them all to the bayonet, to the number of between two and three hundred. The barbarity of this action may be proved from their own relation and the nonresistance of the French: for on the side of the Austrians, according to their statement (and there is none left to give another) one man only was lost, he happened to be drowned.

The emperor is expected daily from Brussels, and it is said, will take the field, with his army, as soon as the campaign opens.

The imperial mandate for arming the peasants has not been attended with the success that was hoped for from that measure. Instead of 20,000 as has been reported, not more than 2000 have taken up arms on the frontier of Flanders, those excepted who confine themselves to the towns in which they reside. The manner in which those men act, shews the perfidy of this degenerate people, who in the time of Cæsar were extolled as the bravest of the Gauls. They creep between the boundaries of the two armies, and when they fall in with a few straggling Frenchmen, they take the advantage; but if they find that they have not this completely, they hide their arms in barns, where they have spades or axes ready at hand and fall to digging or cutting wood, as if they were industriously and innocently employed in their respective occupations.

May 2. The garrison of Landrecies, to the amount of 7600 men, passed this morning by the glacis of our city. It is said, that before the siege commenced, the garrison amounted to 9000 men. The town was so injured by the fire of the besiegers, that there are scarcely twelve houses that have not received some damage.

BRUSSELS, *April* 25.

They write from Valenciennes, of yesterday's date, that since the 11th only, the Austrians have lost 3000 men killed and as many wounded; the wounded are disposed of in the private houses in Valenciennes and Quesnoy; for they arrive hourly in such numbers, as to make it impossible to dispose of them in hospitals and churches.

The capture of Oneglia is of the utmost importance to the French, for being situated on the sea-shore, it will facilitate the introduction of provisions and other necessaries into France, and will also expose Piedmont to the irruptions of the enemy.

MANHEIM, *April* 30.

A grand council of war was held yesterday at Heidelberg, the result of which is said to have been, that the Austrians are immediately to repass the Rhine, and commence offensive operations.

We just learn that the French, after driving back the Prussian advanced posts, have taken possession of Lunsheim and Frankenthal.

OSTEND, *May* 1.

Menin was taken by storm yesterday.

It is said that all the emigrants, with La Chatre their colonel, were put to death. The garrison consisted of about 3000 men.

The 8th regiment of the Irish light dragoons who set out yesterday to join the duke of York's army, returned this morning.

All the transports are preparing to go out by this tide, if possible, as it is strongly suspected the French intend to pay us a visit.

CAMP near TOURNAY, *May* 6.

We have hurried hither with extraordinary expedition, and excessive fatigue and inconvenience; but since our arrival at our present encampment, we have been perfectly inactive.

Pichegru is still stationed a short distance from Courtray, which is covered by his camp: His army, which is very numerous and flushed with their late success, are likely to dispute with us the possession of the fertile country of which we are now masters.

The loss of the Austrians, in the late affairs, amount to 3500 killed and taken prisoners, with the loss of 22 pieces of cannon, &c.

The enemy, besides gaining very considerable plunder, have, by their incursions, completely deranged our plan of operation.

Pichegru, by his present position obliges the post, &c. from this to Ostend, to go round by Ghent, and the greatest part of our military stores have been removed from thence to Antwerp.

DUBLIN, *April* 17.

A private of the 39th regiment, just arrived from Gibraltar, relates the following melancholy account of that regiment.

"That out of 1000 effective men which that regiment contained on embarking for Toulon about a year since, but seven have survived.—He adds, that the royal Irish infantry had lost 300 men, the 11th 500, and the royal Scotch 400, in only two actions previous to the evacuation."

April 19. The reverend Alexander Henry, of Castlereagh, was indicted at the present assizes for the county of Down, on the affidavit of Robert Leathem, for using seditious expressions, tending to vilify the king.

He was acquitted without the necessity of calling any evidence in his defence, or the jury leaving the box.

From Mr. Henry's well known modest and peaceable demeanor, this prosecution was generally looked upon as very extraordinary—public rumour says, that the great object was to stigmatize the "Presbyterian body," by an attempt to convict one of its ministers.

LONDON, *April* 16.

A meeting of the London Corresponding Society, for promoting a parliamentary reform, was appointed for Monday, to be held in Store-street, Bedford-square, where the strong arm of power prevented their assembling.

They adjourned, in consequence, to the Chalk Farm Gardens, where they met to the number of three thousand. They there read their correspondence from several parts of the kingdom; and passed a number of strong resolutions. Amongst the latter was one, that another convention should be formed in six weeks, to consider the most efficacious means of promoting their avowed object—a reform in the representation of the people in parliament.

April 19. By letters from Ireland we learn, that the White Boys in the county of Cork, assembled a few nights ago, and captured seventeen pieces of small brass ordnance, at Rostillon, the seat of lord Inchiquin. This artillery belonged to a sort of fortification, which had been erected to guard his lordship's oyster bank from the depredations of the Sans Culottes fishermen. For these few weeks, however, there has been no other disturbance of consequence in the county.

April 22. A party recruiting for the French regiments, and wearing white cockades, were stopped yesterday by the people on Westminster bridge; their white cockades torn from their hats and trampled under foot, amidst loud and general acclamations.

April 23. The captain of an American vessel arrived in town, yesterday, from Bourdeaux, which city she left about three weeks ago (having been detained some time on his way down the river until a convoy for Brest sailed) states the following particulars:

That all the English merchants at that place had been set at liberty, and their property restored to them. That the embargo laid on American vessels was taken off, and such as had brought cargoes were at liberty to carry away an equal amount of certain commodities. That Mr. Fenwick, the American consul, had been at Paris, and returned with 800,000 livres to reimburse the American captains for their actual expences (or at least in part) during the time they had been embargoed, and that it was understood the subject of demurrage for the detention of the vessels, was to be adjusted by the government of the two countries. The American captain also reports, that about six weeks ago he was at Rochefort, where the utmost exertions were making in the dock-yards, of which he was a witness; that there were twenty-five sail of the line afloat at that port, and five on the stocks.

Before he left Bourdeaux, the convoy expected from America was talked of there, and it was generally believed that the Brest and Rochefort squadrons were to unite and put to sea for its protection, to the amount of twenty-five sail of the line. On his passage from Bourdeaux he was boarded by a French frigate, who had five prizes in company, mostly taken out of the Dutch West-India company.

WHITEHALL, May 3.

Mr. Tims, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived this morning with a letter from his royal highness the duke of York, to the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, dated Cateau, April 30, 1794, of which the following is a copy:

SIR,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction that I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requested a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was absolutely refused, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a second request was extended to an hour. Before, however, this time was elapsed, the deputies of the town came out, and, after a very short conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garrison (about 5000) should be prisoners of war.

This fortunate event, which was not expected to happen so soon, makes up for the disagreeable intelligence which we received this day of a check which general Clairfayt had at Moucron. This post had been retaken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of major-general Oenhansen, the night before; but the enemy having in a manner surrounded it, general Clairfayt, who had joined the Hanoverians with six battalions of Austrians, was at last obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new position, in order to cover the high road from Tournay to Courtray.

In consequence of this intelligence, the emperor has desired me to march this evening, as quick as possible, to St. Amand, and from thence, if necessary, to Tournay, to the assistance of general Clairfayt.

I am, Sir, &c.
FREDERICK.

Right honourable Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

May 6. A letter of which the following is an extract, dated St. Amand, May 2, 1794, was yesterday received from his royal highness, the duke of York, by the right honourable Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

"SIR,

"IN consequence of the emperor's request, which I mentioned in my letter of the 30th, I marched at twelve o'clock the night before last, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Cateau, and proceeded here, with part of the cavalry, yesterday evening; but from the excessive heat of the day, and a severe storm which lasted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

"I went over by appointment to-day to Tournay, to meet general Clairfayt, in order to consult with him upon the necessary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the same