S remaining in the Post-Of-
which, if not taken out before
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DFORD, Charles county.
vport, Charles county.
E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

S remaining in the Post-Of-
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Tobacco, (2).
odge No. 11, Port-Tobacco.
E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

y given to all persons whom it
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n, do intend to apply at the
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A CHAPELLE, the DROUGHT,
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LES CARROLL,
ENT HILL,
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4X

SOLD,
ninety-four acres of LAND,
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ituated with respect to places of
and markets, has a great quan-
, such as white oak, black oak,
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expence, to run seven or eight
The title is indisputable. For
AS HALL, Esquire, on the pre-
riber living near Warwick, in
RICHARD K. HEATH.

SOLD,
rivate Sale,
sand acres of LAND, lying on
out nine miles from Annapolis;
to three tenements, all well im-
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aid land a good MILL, now in
two pair of stones, with about
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land will be sold altogether, or
hree hundred acres, as may best
Persons inclinable to purchase
y applying to
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
e-Arundel county, 10

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
g-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-
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ntends to apply to the auditor of
or the renewal of the following
ereſt from January, 1782, for
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ty-ninth January, 1793, near
going to Philadelphia.
JOHN C. JONES.
une, 1794.

APOLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2481.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1794.

MANHEIM, *May* 7.

THE French, to the number of three or four thousand, yesterday made a third attempt against Franckenthal, and repulsed the Russian advanced posts; they advanced to Bobernheim, within a league of Worms, and returned by the way of Schefferstadt, carrying with them an immense booty. It is hoped, however, that this will be their last attempt, as general de Mollendorff has lately been reconnoitring the ground between Franckenthal and Lambsheim; and we are assured, that the Prussian troops are immediately to form a camp in that quarter.

BRUSSELS GAZETTE.

May 11, at nine o'clock in the evening.

We are at this moment at the very crisis of our fate; in two or three hours, perhaps, we shall receive the intelligence which must influence the future destiny of Flanders; it is known that the engagement before Courtray commenced yesterday at four o'clock in the morning; the cannonading continued till eight o'clock in the evening; but persons who quitted Ghent at four o'clock this morning, and who have just arrived here, are still ignorant of the result. All the particulars, however, which they have been able to learn, are of a favourable nature, though as they are not confirmed by any official authority, we decline at present going into the detail.

OSTEND, *May* 14.

WEDNESDAY NOON.

Clairfayt has been obliged to retreat—All is confusion here—The 8th and 12th regiments of light dragoons, and the 38th and 35th regiments of foot, were ordered to fall back as fast as possible, and encamp within a mile of Ostend to cover this place. They arrived last night, and began intrenching themselves.

A very serious conflict happened between Bruges and Courtray, in which there was vast slaughter on both sides. It was fought on Sunday, and continued several hours.

The siege of Cambray has commenced. The intention of the French is to effect the relief of that place, believing that should it fall into the hands of the allies, it will be productive of the most serious consequences. For Douay, the next place of attack, they are in great alarm, it being the great foundery for cannon.

Eleven at night.

Our alarm has in some measure subsided. The above regiments have received orders again to proceed on their former destination, from which we entertain hopes that the situation of the allies in Flanders is not so desperate as we at first believed.

Clairfayt, who exerted himself astonishingly, has fallen back to a place called Thielt—several regiments are now on their march to join Clairfayt.

The French burnt a fine village in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

LONDON, *May* 23.

This morning Mr. Brooks, the king's messenger, arrived with dispatches from his royal highness, the duke of York, dated May 21.

By the same conveyance we have letters from our correspondents in the army—We find as we yesterday stated, that the allied armies under his royal highness had met with a check, in which from five to eight hundred men were killed and wounded, and some pieces of light artillery were lost, report said to the number of thirty.

General Fox's brigade, which was detached from the main force, suffered most.—They were surrounded by the French, but always drove them who attacked them in the front.

The 43d have lost 180 men—the 14th and 37th, about 100 each; but it is supposed that the most of them are taken prisoners. Brevet major Brown of the 14th who commanded the regiment, in the absence of major Ross, was shot through the body and left in the field. Captain Cook who commanded the 37th regiment, Sir C. Ross being sick, was killed. Colonel Ludlow, as we have stated has lost an arm.

Sir William Erskine, who commanded another column, was said to have met with a very superior number of the French at Comines, to which he had advanced. The Hessians who were with him, fought most bravely, and the emperor's troops, who were to join some of the columns, came up opportunely, and obliged the Carmagnoles to retreat.

The above check, by no means so considerable, as it was at first represented, has not had much effect upon the spirits of the British army. On the 20th, his royal highness gave it out in general orders, "That he thanked the troops for their bravery and good conduct in the late engagement with the enemy, who, owing to their great superiority of numbers, and the ground on which they engaged, had obtained some trifling advantage, in their having been obliged to abandon to them some of their artillery; but he trusted that such a circumstance would not dispirit the army he had the honour to command, and he hoped that in a short time, they would repay with interest, any loss they had sustained."

Colonel Craig, adjutant-general of the British army in Flanders, arrived in town this morning.

DOVER, *May* 21.

By a vessel which arrived this day from Ostend, we learn that an unfortunate affair took place two or three days since. As a regiment of English cavalry were going from thence up the country, to join the army, they were attacked by a body of Austrians and a great many men killed before they discovered their mistake.

ST. JOHN'S, (*Antigua*) *June* 24.

The French at Fleur d'Epee have been wonderfully diligent—they have in a short time made a double abbatis, and a double fosse round that fort. A battery of two seventy-four's and a howitzer is erected by Sir Charles Grey at Camp St. Jean, which, on Friday last, played very warmly on the French frigates. General Grey on Thursday morning landed 3000 British troops at Gozier with two 6 pounders, two mortars of 13¼ inches, and several howitzers, which were to open upon Fleur d'Epee yesterday, and is imagined by this time have made a dreadful havock. The brigands fired so successfully on Sunday night from L'Islet a Cohons that they sunk one of our gun boats, but no people were lost. She was sunk in only four fathom water, and it is said has since been weighed up. The property at Point-a-Petre belonging not only to the captors but to the British merchants, is very considerable, and from the position in which this place stands, it is apprehended the whole must perish.

This is certainly a common cause, succours should be sent from the different islands, for if those republicans succeed, the consequences must be fatal.—Every precaution that wisdom can suggest is taking, and although tedious, the operations of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis will doubtless be certain and effectual; the enemy being surrounded on all sides.

A vessel arrived this day from Guadaloupe, which brings accounts, that the cannonading had commenced, and that they could plainly discover one of the cannon in the fort was overset by one of our gun-boats.

We can assure the public from good authority, that the ports in Guadaloupe are open to Americans for the importation of beef, pork, salted fish, oil and wet provisions of all kinds—that there is a scarcity of lumber, not a board to be got, and that flour, corn, pease, stock of all kinds, &c. are admitted, and all very scarce in that island.

A fleet for the West-Indies sailed from St. Helen's on the 17th of May, under command of his majesty's ship Intrepid of 64 guns, captain Carpenter, and two forty-fours. There are several transports with troops coming out with this fleet.

HALIFAX, *July* 5.

Extract of a letter from the bay of Chaleur.

"The Peggy, captain Reed, has arrived here from Dartmouth, but last from Newfoundland. Captain Reed sailed in company with the Jersey fleet, under convoy of his majesty's ship Castor, and informs, that in long. 15, they fell in with 6 frigates, which he saw capture the Major Pierson, Fiott, St. Peter, Neptune, Passibiac, Dumarres, and Three Sisters, with another ship whose name he does not recollect. Captain Reed was ordered to send his boat on board one of the French frigates, which he did with 20 men; but night soon after coming on, he took advantage of it, and made his escape with the remainder of the crew.—As none of the vessels have arrived, we are afraid they have shared the same fate."

NEWBURYPORT, *July* 12.

BREST FLEET.

A letter from Brest, to a gentleman in this town, dated May 23, 1794, says—"The fleet, consisting of 26 sail of battle ships, from 74 to 120 guns, 10 frigates from 44 to 50, and about 18 sail from 20 to 36 guns, to be joined by sixteen of the line from Concalle-Bay, a port near Morlaix, sailed from this port the 19th instant.

"Letters from Denmark, inform, that the Danes and Swedes have blocked up the Baltic, and all English vessels there taken, and that the English take all vessels they find in the North Sea or Channel, without reserve."

NEW-YORK, *July* 22.

We hear an express arrived here last evening from Halifax, via Boston, to Sir John Temple, with the particulars of the action in the British Channel, between the English and French fleets; which state, that the English were 28 sail of the line, the French 25 only; that 6 sail of the French were destroyed, and 3 of the English; and that both fleets had returned to their respective ports to refit.

July 23. The paragraph which appeared in this paper of yesterday, respecting the particulars of the naval engagement in the British Channel, we find, upon farther inquiry to be premature:—It was currently reported in the coffee-house on Monday night, and on that credit we mentioned it, but not with an intent to mislead the public, nor give offence to the public character, who it was said had received the information.

A letter from Montreal, dated July 5th, to a gentleman in this city, says, "For this week past they have been carting to Lachine * all governor Simcoe's stores, the best part of which is for his new fort on the Miami. There are four very large field pieces, and 2000 stand of arms for it. They are recruiting here with a great deal of spirit. In two weeks they have got upwards of 60 recruits. The bounty is 15 and 20 guineas.

* *The place at which all goods intended for Upper Canada are deposited.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

We hear from good authority, and with great pleasure communicate, that the French, about the end of March, sent the corvettes Le Fabius and La Difficile to cruise in the latitude of the Canary islands for the vessel in which Muir, Palmer, &c. were to be transported. These corvettes were to be relieved by two others about the beginning of May. Gen. Adv.

By a gentleman arrived from Edinburgh, by the way of Ireland, in the Swift, we are informed that the discontents in Scotland begin to wear a serious appearance. In the beginning of May last, one Ross, formerly concerned in printing the Edinburgh Gazetteer, a popular news-paper, and fourteen other persons, were apprehended, all at the same time, and committed to prison. The charge was that they had been manufacturing and collecting arms of various kinds in a clandestine manner, and for unknown purposes. Some hundreds of muskets, besides pikes and other weapons, with powder and ball, were found secreted; and the quantity of arms would soon have been very considerable. There is no doubt, that the conspirators will be severely punished, if the government lasts long enough to give the lord advocate time for their trial. However desperate the project may seem of a Scots insurrection, yet it is certain that 2000 well armed and resolute men would be sufficient to drive the English government out of the country.

The standing forces in Scotland never consist of more than two or three regiments of foot, and as many troops of horse. The new raised Scots levies are to the last degree disaffected; some of them have repeatedly mutinied against their officers; and all of them are friends to the French revolution.

At present no merchant in Edinburgh is suffered to have more than two pounds of gun-powder in his possession. The insolence of the military, in the late disturbance, at the Theatre, has greatly augmented the number of persons, who judge reform necessary. Gen. Adv.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

FRENCH ACCOUNT of the BATTLE fought May 17th.

From French Papers.

LISLE, *May* 18.

CITIZENS,

The letter of exchange drawn by the Alpine army on that of the north begins to be duly honoured. Victory is here the order of the day.—The enemy is in full route. Notwithstanding their losses at Courtray, Moucron and Menin, they determined to attack us again, and to use every endeavour to resume their former position.

Yesterday having assembled their troops of the centre, they attacked us in all points. They obliged us to fall back from Point-a-Marque and Lannoy. We retreated in good order. Proud of this first success, they expected by attacking us again to-day to make further progress. It was their object to cut off our communication; but we did not give them time to effect it; we attacked them, and every where drove them back, beat the charge, and our victory was complete.

Adjutant-general Revel fought with the greatest vigour. We took a train of artillery complete, made the garrison of Lannoy prisoners; near 300 Hessians have fallen into our hands. They asked for quarters, we ought not by the laws of war, to have granted it; since the town was taken by assault, yet they obtained it. We shall shew to the world that Frenchmen are only to be feared in battle.

We learn that the enemy opposed to our forces sixty thousand men. The commander in chief just returns