Dollars Reward.

Wednesday the 26th of March, ber, living at Allen's Fresh, a med PHILL CARTER, about y-five years of age, five feet gh, has a small scar on his fore- ll of pimples, his ankles crack walks, he has been accustomed nd waiting about a house; had a new parson's gray cloth coat, each of the sleeves and pockets, satinet breeches, mixt stockings, a round hat, also a striped coat, nd breeches; he stole before he of money, and on the 18th of lantation and stole a small sorrel branded on her left thigh thus, ds high. I am informed he has n, and has sold goods, and Alexandria, George-town, and possible that he is gone to Balti- living there on Howard's Hill, his name is JAMES CARTER, the said negro and mare, so that all receive the above reward, RS will be given for the negro, all reasonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

of vessels are forewarned taking their peril.

les county, May 12, 1794.

eby given, that petitions will be e next general assembly of Mary- 's, Charles, Calvert and Prince- aying a law for establishing some nt river, which to the legislature and proper, for the reception, tation of tobacco, in lieu of the ow established by the justices of t purpose, when there shall be ch place houses sufficient to con- nd wharfs to admit ships to lay receive their cargoes.

I intend petitioning the general aryland, at their next session, for o relieve me from debts which I

BENJ. HARRISON.

Published,

by the PRINTERS hereof,

to regulate and dis- e MILITIA of this

WITH EXERCISE, and DIREC- ming a COMPANY, BAT- REGIMENT.

QUARTER DOLLAR.

BALTIMORE DAILY AD- R has been considerably enlarged eks past, and is now little inferior on on the continent. The earliest information, both foreign and do- n in this paper, and from its very throughout the union, it is pre- portant vehicle for advertisements, ns for the above at SIX DOLLARS lf to be paid on subscribing,) are ing-office of F. and S. Green, in the editor, Philip Edwards, in nore.

nts not exceeding a square, in- *one* dollar, and for every con- eighteen cents.

, intending to leave this part of in a short time, finds it necessary sons who are indebted to him on or as partner with his brother, , that it is necessary their several losed in a short time, for this pur- ed Mr. JOHN STEWART, at Dr. settle and receive the several ba- and he is also directed to use com- every instance where it may be

W. MURRAY.

1794.

o the constitution and form of go- election will be held, in the city Monday the sixth day of October e of four delegates to represent ty in the next general assembly. and place an election will be held choosing one member to represent of this state in the congress of the

LIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff Anne-Arundel county.

APOLIS: EDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2491.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, *June* 28.

THE seven ships of the line which our admiralty have ordered to be equipped, in addition to the other squadron, consist of one ship of 80 guns, one of 74, one of 64, and one of 60, with one frigate of 40, one of 36, and a brigantine of 18 guns.

A corps of 11,000 men, assembled in the environs of this capital, had a general review on the 25th before the king. Baron de Stael, having fulfilled his mission to our court, is gone to Sweden again.

CLEVES, *July* 5.

Accounts received here from Brussels state, that in consequence of the unexpected progress of the French armies during the present campaign, it was expected that a cessation of hostilities will soon be concluded between the generals of the belligerent powers. A congress for a treaty of peace to be entered into, will be held at Maestricht. The preliminary article of this treaty will be, that each power at war return to the other all the conquests made during the present hostilities.

Letters have been received at Francfort from Leghorn, mentioning the resolution of the court of Madrid, to secede from the league of the combined powers, and to acknowledge the French republic.

COLOGNE, *July* 8.

On the 5th, a train of 136 waggons, loaded with powder and balls, passed through this place on their way to the army in the Netherlands. They came from Bohemia, and were destined for Mechlin, but they received orders to Maestricht.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, *July* 7.

The magistrates have ordered all strangers to quit this place in four days, and the citizens are enjoined to provide themselves, and prepare quarters for a strong garrison; and that, in case of need, all useless mouths may be prepared to quit the place.

PARIS, *July* 1.

A plan has been discovered at L'Orient to destroy the arsenal there.

At St. Malo two merchants have presented the republic with two armed vessels, one of 24 guns; and a third merchant has given canvas, &c. to the amount of 500,000 livres.

A number of persons have been guillotined at Boulogne, amongst whom were several Englishmen.

In the sitting of the convention of the 28th of June a motion was made, and referred to the committee of public welfare, respecting the propriety of adopting the word clergymen instead of that of priests.

A letter from Toulon stated the arrival of the French fleet in the gulph of Juan, between Canues and Antibes, where it was at anchor; it had taken a brig of 18 guns, and four other prizes.

In the sitting of the 29th, Barrere announced to the convention, that he had received a letter from St. Just, stating that the enemy, to the number of 120,000 men, Austrians, English and Prussians, had, subsequent to the surrender of Charleroy, which they were ignorant of, made an attempt to relieve that place, and that the French forces had been thrice driven under the guns of their entrenchments, but at length rallied, and routed the enemy with great slaughter; not one Englishman was spared on the occasion.

The convention decreed, that the armies of the Sambre and the Raas merited the applause of their country; and that their victories should be celebrated in the gardens of the Thuilleries.

LONDON, *July* 16.

A very extraordinary circumstance occurred, a few days since, which occasions no little conversation in the army, and serves in some measure, to confirm a report that has been some time in circulation, that the emperor either has concluded, or is now negotiating a separate treaty with the French. An Austrian officer of Latour's regiment, who had part of his baggage in Tournay, not knowing that the place had been evacuated, rode in there to bring it away. Finding himself unexpectedly in the midst of the French, he was preparing to make all the speed away that he was able, when some French officers came up with him, and desired him not to be alarmed, as they were all friends now, the emperor having acknowledged the French republic. After this, they kept him to dinner, and then allowed him to depart with his baggage, telling him at the same time, that any other Austrian officers, who had left their effects there, were extremely welcome to come and take them away.

It was reported this day that part of the French fleet, consisting of four ships of the line, and six frigates, had sailed out of Brest on Wednesday last, to meet their homeward bound East-Indiamen, in order to convoy them safe into harbour.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, July 1.

"Though we live here in the shade of peace, and hope much longer to enjoy that blest condition, yet our government have deemed it proper, at a period when all Europe is in arms, and preparations by land and sea are the general topic, to put itself likewise in a formidable state.

"Our fleet will in a short time consist of 15 sail of the line, and four frigates, besides smaller vessels. By land every thing is also putting in a proper state of defence, and Kronenburgh is provided with every thing. All the toll-house officers have received orders to press seamen from all the outward or homeward bound shipping.

"The admiral's ship in our fleet will be the Magnificent, of 80 guns; and we believe that either admiral Schindelior or admiral Fontenay will command the whole fleet. A rear-admiral is also to be added.

"Yesterday the attorney-general delivered the accusation against M. Heyberg and professor Rahbek; it is supposed that both will lose their charges and be punished with imprisonment."

July 21. A domiciliary visit was lately made at different houses in the suburbs of Vienna, and many emblems of Jacobinism, such as cockades, red caps, devices of liberty and equality, &c. were found secreted in boxes. A milk-man with his wife and daughter have been taken into custody.

July 22. A merchant arrived on Saturday from Amsterdam, which he left on Thursday last. By him we have a positive confirmation, that the states general had held an extraordinary sitting two days; the avowed object of their deliberations were to enter into a treaty of peace with France, which, if impeded by England, would be negotiated separately.

Letters from Cologne state, that accounts had been received there, that Namur had been evacuated by the Austrians on the 8th, and that the French had entered that town on the 9th instant. The head quarters of the Austrians were transferred on that day to Tirlemont and St. Tron.

July 25. The French name may now be said to be politically extinct in the West as well as the East-Indies; and hence it is we are again induced to observe, that through every period of this eventful war, whenever Great Britain has acted by and for herself, she has uniformly been successful.

By private letters which arrived yesterday we learn, that the earl of Moira is shortly expected in town, in consequence of a point of etiquette, which must be determined before his lordship can join the duke of York. It will be recollected when the earl of Moira accepted the rank which he now holds, viz. that of lieutenant-general, that a promotion by brevet immediately took place in the officers under his command: majors were raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonels, lieutenant-colonels were made colonels, and colonels brigadier-generals. These officers thus raised, in case of a junction with his highness, (which was not foreseen at the time) would command these in the duke's service, who claim by seniority, as always has been the case in the army. As this is a matter of great delicacy, we shall not presume to advance any opinion on the result of it.

The French agent at the court of Copenhagen is arrived at Paris. He is said to have accomplished the object of his mission.

SALEM, (*Massachusetts*) *September* 23.

By a letter from a very respectable house in London, of the 15th of July, we are told, that Mr. Jay's demand of indemnification for vessels actually laden with produce of the French islands, and bound direct from thence to Europe, has not the least appearance of being an obstacle to a favourable issue of his mission, as lately reported by way of Copenhagen. The letter adds, that Mr. Jay's character stands high, both with the people and government of England.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 1.

Yesterday the President of the United States left the city for the rendezvous of the militia of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey at Carlisle. We learn from good authority, that after his arrival at Carlisle, he will determine upon a nearer view of things, whether he will return in time for the meeting of congress, or will take the command of the troops which are destined to act against the insurgents in the western counties of this state. In the latter event, he will proceed at the head of the combined forces, either with the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey line, or the Virginia and Maryland line. The president is accompanied by colonel Hamilton.

A gentleman who came through the woods with the express from Kentucky, that brings an account of Wayne's victory over the savages and the British, mentions a fact, learned as it seems from some of the prisoners, which explains the motives for this attack. General Wayne had sent a Mr. Wells, to reconnoitre. This gentleman was seized and brought before major Campbell, and condemned to be hanged as a spy. Before he was turned off, he informed the British that Wayne had only five hundred men along with him. His execution is not certain, but he is supposed to have been hung.

An express arrived at the war office yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from major-general Wayne, which were immediately after forwarded to the president of the United States. The account of the action of the 20th of August, in the general's letters, we hear, are in substance nearly the same as contained under the Lexington head. Captain Campbell and lieutenant Towles, are the only officers of the army killed, and our loss, in killed and wounded, amounts to 115. The following letter, from an officer in the army, dated three days later than the generals dispatches, was received by the express.

Camp, junction of the Maumee and Au Glaize, 31st August, 1794.

"So far our operations have succeeded beyond our expectations. The troops, on the 20th instant, behaved remarkably well; the enemy did not stand one moment before us. I suppose there were about 1000 against us, and no more. We have not seen or heard any thing of them since. These people appear to live in the greatest plenty; the vast quantity of corn and vetegables you can form no idea of; but I think they must be greatly distressed the ensuing winter, as we are burning and destroying every thing before us. You will have the particulars in the general's letters. Our future operations I can give no account of."

General Scott is not killed, as reported. Captain Slough is slightly wounded, and captain Van Rensellear dangerously.

October 2.

War Office, October 1, 1794.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived at this office with dispatches from major-general Wayne to the secretary at war, of which the following are copies.

JOHN STAGG, jun. chief clerk.

Head Quarters, Grand-Glaize, August 14.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th instant, the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their settlements, towns, and villages, with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation, as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until a few days previous to our arrival.

I had made such demonstrations for a length of time previously to taking up our line of march, as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages to the left, or towards Rouche de Bout by the right, which feints appear to have produced the desired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to those points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiscovered by a devious route, i. e. in a central direction and which would be impracticable for an army, except in a dry season, such as then presented.

Thus, Sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the west, without loss of blood—the very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens, shew the work of many hands. The margins of those beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the lake and Au Glaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles both above and below this place, nor have I ever beheld such immense fields of corn in America, from Canada to Florida.

We are now employed in completing a strong stockade fort, with four good block-houses by way of bastions, at the confluence of Au Glaize and the Miamis, which I have called DEFIANCE, and another fort was also erected on the bank of St. Mary's, twenty four miles advanced of Recovery, which was named ADAMS, and endowed with provisions and a proper garrison.

Every thing is now prepared for a forward move tomorrow morning towards Roche de Bout, or fort of the Rapids, where the British have a regular fortification, well supplied with artillery, and strongly garrisoned, in the vicinity of which, the fate of the campaign will probably be decided, as from the best and most recent intelligence, the enemy are there collected in force, and joined by the militia of Detroit, &c. &c. possessed of ground very unfavourable for cavalry to act in; yet notwithstandiug this unfavourable intelligence, and unpleasant circumstance of ground, I do not despair of success, from the spirit and ardour of the troops, from the generals down to the privates, both of the legion and mounted volunteers.

Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a last overture of peace, and as they have every thing that is dear and interesting now at stake, I have reason to expect that they will listen to the proposition mentioned in the enclosed copy of an address, dispatched yesterday by a special flag, who I sent under circumstances that will ensure his safe return, and which may eventually spare the effusion of much human blood.

But should war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads! America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all powerful and just God, I therefore commit myself and gallant army, and have the honour to be, with every consideration of respect and esteem, your most obedient, and very humble servant.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Hon. major-general H. Knox, Secretary of War.

To the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis and Wyandots, and to each and every of them, and to all other nations of Indians north-west of the Ohio, whom it may concern:

I, Anthony Wayne, major-general and commander in chief of the federal army now at Grand Glaize, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for settling the terms upon which a permament and lasting peace shall be made with each and every of the hostile tribes or nations of Indians north-west of the Ohio, and of the said United States—actuated by the purest principles of humanity, and urged by pity for the errors into which bad and designing men have led you, from the head of the army now in possession of your abandoned villages and settlements, do hereby once more extend the friendly hand of peace towards you, and invite each and every of the hostile tribes of Indians, to appoint deputies to meet me and my army without delay, between this place and Roche de Bout, in order to settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace, which may eventually and soon restore to you, the Delawares, Miamis, Shawanese, and all other tribes and nations lately settled at this place, and on the margins of the Miami and Au Glaize rivers to your late grounds and possessions; and to preserve you and your distressed and helpless women and children from danger and famine, during the present fall, and enshing winter.