Dollars Reward.
from the ſubſcriber, living on the
vern, on the twenty-fifth day of
gro man named CÆSAR, about
age, five feet nine or ten inches
made fellow, except his legs, which
proportion to his body, and
much forward; the ſaid fellow has
o plantation work, and can
; he had on when he ran away
hes, oſnabrig ſhirt, and ſearnought
obable he took with him ſome other
on taking up the ſaid fellow and
, or confining him in gaol, ſo that
ail receive the above reward, and
s, if brought home, paid by
LANCELOT WARFIELD.

reby given, that the ſubſcriber
ply to the honourable juſtices of
t, at their next September term
mark and bound a tract or parcel
being in the ſaid county, on the
eake bay, and in all Saint's Pariſh
the name of PARKER's CLIFFS
his poſſeſſion) or ſo much of the
may be neceſſary to aſſert his
reeable to the act of aſſembly in
provided.
JEREMIAH BADEN.
une 6, 1794.

e SOLD,
private Sale,
uſand acres of LAND, lying on
about nine miles from Annapolis
into three tenements, all well
ng in timber of the firſt quality
ſaid land a good MILL, now
g two pair of ſtones, with about
adow before the door now in the
nore may be made with very little
ve land will be ſold altogether, or
three hundred acres, as may be
Perſons inclinable to purchaſe
by applying to
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
ne-Arundel county,

s BALTIMORE DAILY AD-
R has been conſiderably enlarged
eks paſt, and is now little inferior
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
r one dollar, and for every con-
eighteen cents.

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

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

ing claims againſt the eſtate of
RT BRENT, of Charles county,
nore to exhibit them properly at-
he fifth day of June next, as the
close the adminiſtration upon
finally 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 wars 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 failed) 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