Dollars Reward.
n Wednesday the 26th of March
ſcriber, living at Allen's Freſh,
named PHILL CARTER, about
enty-five years of age, five feet
high, has a ſmall ſcar on his fore-
full of pimples, his ankles crack
e walks, he has been accuſtomed
, and waiting about a houſe; had
im a new parſon's gray cloth coat,
on each of the ſleeves and pockets,
nd ſatinet breeches, mixt ſtockings,
nd a round hat, alſo a ſtriped coat,
and breeches; he ſtole before he
m of money, and on the 18th of
plantation and ſtole a ſmall ſorrel
l, branded on her left thigh thus,
hands high. I am informed he has
nan, and has ſold goods, and
to Alexandria, George-town, and
ry poſſible that he is gone to Balti-
is living there on Howard's Hill,
his name is JAMES CARTER.
s the ſaid negro and mare, ſo that
ſhall receive the above reward,
ARS will be given for the negro,
ne, all reaſonable charges paid.
RICHARD MASON.
rs of veſſels are forewarned taking
at their peril.
harles county, May 12, 1794.

SALE,
young PEACH TREES, which
proper ſize to plant out, in an or-
ext fall or ſpring enſuing. The
by applying to the ſubſcriber.
3X JOHN BRICE, jun.

h Middleton,
& CHAIR-MAKER,
moſt greatful thanks to his friends,
en ſo kind as to favour him with
opes he ſhall continue to deſerve
till continues to carry on his buſi-
branches, at his ſhop, in Prince-
t houſe to that of doctor James
ow on hand different kinds of fur-
be had on reaſonable terms.
the country will be cheerfully at-
tually executed.
t 12, 1794. 3X

Ladies Academy.
, having lately finiſhed his educa-
niverſity in New England, begs
public, that he has opened an
he houſe of Mr. CORNELIUS
ed by Mr. WILLIAM GILMORE,
of young ladies, in the various
erature, viz. in reading, writing,
grammar, compoſition, elocution,
atural and moral philoſophy, and
ek languages.—The ſuperior ad-
titutions of this kind have over
reading, writing, and arithmetic
oſe regulations admit both ſexes,
need a comment. And the rapi-
demies for the education of young
, in different parts of the union,
nent which they derive from our
itizens, are ample demonſtrations
inſtitutions, and that the progreſs
nowledge is as dear to the parent
Academies, colleges, and univer-
ituted for the improvement of the
ors to ſcientific knowledge have
ainſt the reſearches of the former,
nhabitants of Annapolis will not
ow-citizens, in other parts of the
the neceſſary accompliſhments,
ture happineſs of their daughters,
himſelf that he ſhall receive the
public, as far as he may be en-
d of merit.
e who learn to read and write,
er quarter, and four dollars en-
hoſe ſtudies are upon the other
ntrance, and ſix dollars per quar-
he inſtructor's ambition to have
ladies, that he may be able to do
thoſe who may come to the aca-
his prices will not be thought
PAUL GROUT.

Dollars Reward.
e 15th of June laſt, negro BOB,
of age, about five feet ſix or
as a large ſcar on the calf of one
ſtrong well made lad; he had
at, brown jacket, ſtriped holland
rt, and a white hat. I will give
any perſon who will apprehend
negro, and pay all reaſonable
me.
NJAMIN MACKALL, 4th.
ly 30, 1794. 4

APOLIS:
EDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2487.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1794.

NIEUPORT, *June* 6.

A DETACHMENT from our garriſon, which conſiſted of about 500 men, and was compoſed of the 10th Hanoverian regiment of foot, and of the legion of La Chatre, and of one ſquadron of Heſſian gens-d'armes, marched this morning at nine o'clock, with four field pieces, from this place by the gate of Dunkirk. Their deſtination was unknown. Immediately after their departure, every gate was ſhut, and our inhabitants began to be alarmed, till five o'clock in the evening, when a ſmall detachment of our troops returned, and conducted hither ſome French priſoners they had taken in an engagement that took place near Furnes. We then learnt that the above detachment had divided into two columns, one of which marched along the canal, and the other to Eaſt Dunkirk, in order to diſlodge a corps of republicans that occupied Furnes; that they had completely ſucceeded in their enterpriſe, routed the French, taken the above priſoners, and that the Heſſian gens-d'armes were ſtill in purſuit of the republican troops. The priſoners bear the moſt wretched appearance. Our loſs is not conſiderable, but captain Firanval of the regiment of La Chatre, formerly a lieutenant-colonel in the regiment of Bourbon, has been mortally wounded.

CLOGOW, in GALLICIA, *June* 10.

An Auſtrian officer is juſt returned from the frontiers of Poland, where he had been ſent to ſave ſome of our boats on the Viſtula loaded with corn, which had nearly fallen a prey to the Ruſſian vengeance, miſtaking them for the Poliſh. This officer was almoſt an eye witneſs to the battle which happened on the ſixth inſtant, between the combined Ruſſian and Pruſſian armies, and the Poles. It ſeems that the intention of the Poliſh general was to attack the Ruſſian corps under Deniſow, about eleven thouſand ſtrong, beſides the Coſſack, before their junction with the Pruſſians, but his plan failed, as on the fifth the Ruſſians had effected their junction with the Ruſſian army, conſiſting of near twenty thouſand men, commanded by the king in perſon. The Poles had then no alternative, but to change their plan into a defenſive one, and expecting to be attacked by an enemy of far ſuperior force, they prepared to receive him. The poſition for their army was maſterly choſen, and all the villages in flank were guarded by ſmall detachments and field pieces. The combined armies began the attack at eight in the morning; the Poles defended themſelves with courage without loſing an inch of ground, and even the peaſants armed with pikes, dared to advance within fifteen yards of the Pruſſian batteries. The battle was obſtinate and bloody till about two o'clock, when the Pruſſians, after repeated attacks, ſucceeded to drive the Poliſh detachment, with four field pieces, from a village, where they eſtabliſhed immediately a battery, which annoyed ſo much the flanks of the Poliſh army, that they gave way and began about three o'clock to retreat, leaving ſome cannons diſmounted. Their retreat was conducted with ſo much judgment and coolneſs, that the victorious armies could not take any advantage on their rear, not even make any priſoners, except thoſe who were left wounded on the field of battle. The loſs of the Poles may be computed to about 1500, and twelve cannons, beſides a few of the flying artillery; ſome of the guns had Ruſſian arms upon them. The loſs of the combined armies muſt be double; three Pruſſian officers have been killed, and a great many wounded. The king of Pruſſia had a narrow eſcape; two of his aids-de-camp had their horſes killed by his ſide. His ſon, prince Louis, ſhewed ſo much bravery to the perfect ſatisfaction of his father, that he has been made lieutenant-general, and knighted with the order of the Black Eagle, on the field of battle. The Ruſſian general Deniſow, and two Pruſſian generals, received the ſame orders. Many officers have been rewarded with promotions for their gallant behaviour, and ſtrict execution of his majeſty's commands. The Poliſh general Grochowſki, who formerly had been in the guards of his Pruſſian majeſty, was killed in this action. The Auſtrian troops are daily increaſing in this country, in order to guard our frontiers.

"BRUSSELS, June 2.

"Monday morning—Having ſpent yeſterday afternoon in viſiting ſome friends, I ſit down this morning to communicate to you the intelligence.

"The affairs of the allies are deſperate, the battles lately fought have coſt a prodigious quantity of men, particularly thoſe of the 17th and 22d. The latter has terribly diſheartened the troops, whoſe utmoſt exertions were ineffectual to defend themſelves againſt the repeated and deſperately furious attacks of the enemy.

"Tournay was on the point of falling into their hands, which would moſt probably have decided the fate of all theſe provinces, when by a movement imprudently made by the enemy, an opening was afforded of attacking them in flank by the Auſtrian horſe, which obliged them to relinquiſh the advantages they had acquired. This battle has, however, been a terrible check to the allies, and has induced them to work with the utmoſt expedition, to re-eſtabliſh the old fortifications at Oudenard, which may check the progreſs of the enemy, ſhould ſuch another battle deprive them of Tournay.

"The informed people here are, however, of opinion that it will be very difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to prevent the conqueſt of thoſe countries, even though the emperor ſhould obtain the ſuccour for which a general aſſembly of deputies, from the eſtates of all the different provinces, is to be held to-morrow. He is to aſk of them a levy of 60,000 men, under the plea that this is the only means of ſaving the country.

"The firſt and ſecond orders, who dread nothing ſo much as the coming of the French, will agree, but it will be moſt aſſuredly rejected by the people; it is propoſed to raiſe theſe men by force, four to be furniſhed by every pariſh, under the plauſible name of a militia.

"It has been found impoſſible to obtain recruits here, though the eſtates have promiſed various gratifications, and particularly a penſion to the widows of ſoldiers killed in the war, the people have ſuch a terror of the French, that no conſideration whatever will make them enliſt, nor indeed can the eſtates give large bounties, they are obliged to promiſe penſions, &c. for no one will lend them money; all government ſecurity, both foreign and domeſtic, having conſiderably decreaſed in eſtimation of late among the monied men of theſe provinces. It is very commonly reported, that the emperor means to return to Vienna; but ſome believe that this is only a ſtratagem in him to obtain a ſubſidy.

"It is ſaid that Monſieur Mack, who ſuggeſted the plan of the preſent campaign, is diſmiſſed as well as general Kaunitz and general Charles Schroeder, the younger, brother of the late commander of Luxembourg. Some even pretend, though moſt likely without foundation, that Mack has deſerted into France.

"The count de Kaunitz, to whom the frontier on the Sambre was confided, has been totally defeated; his troops are on the other ſide Bois-de-Somme, about four leagues only from this town, whilſt the French are at Sambre and Jemappe.

"Charleroy was ſurrounded by the French immediately after the defeat of Kaunitz, and moſt people think it is taken, as it could not hold out more than three or four days when attacked on this ſide.

"The French are in three columns in the Luxembourg, of near 20,000 each; one drove Beaulieu from beſide Bouillon, another took Arlon, which he had left to the guard of 2000 men, of whom there is no account. This column marches by Martilange and St. Viet, and is, I believe, at preſent near Spa. The third column came from Givet, and, after forcing a corps of 800 Auſtrians, from the very ſtrong intrenchment lately made on the Peninſula, formed by the Leſſe and Meuſe at Dinant, would have taken Beaulieu by the poſteriors, had he not quitted his camp near Emptines, to retreat to Andouin, below Namur, from whence he has ſince, I am told, deſcended to Huy, ſo that Namur is totally abandoned, and the project of the French ſeems to be to ſurround it, by this column meeting there that from Charleroy, which has defeated Kaunitz, by which means it will be eaſily taken; for it is neceſſary that the French ſhould have the banks of the Meuſe before they advance to Liege, otherwiſe they might poſſibly be cut off. The forces of Blankenſtien, Beaulieu, and Kaunitz, are too weak, not having more than about 10,000 men each, to aid each other. The army in Flanders, far from being able to ſend ſuccour to the province of Namur and Luxembourg, have great difficulty in ſtopping the enemy on that ſide, notwithſtanding the natural ſtrength of Tournay, and the advantage of ground in their preſent poſition on the banks of the Scheld. Beſides, this army is as inferior to its opponents as the others; it conſiſts of 35,000 men at preſent, againſt better than 100,000; it has loſt within fourteen days paſt about 15,000.

"There is no means, therefore, of ſtopping the invaſion of the French to right and left, but by withdrawing the troops from the ſide of Landrecy and Valenciennes, and abandoning thoſe conqueſts. This is the only way the emperor can ſave his country; but he will not take this method, becauſe it ſhocks too much his pride, as well as that of the Engliſh; and becauſe, alſo, he confides in the hope that his new allies, the Engliſh and Dutch, will never ſuffer his Flemiſh eſtates, to remain, at the peace, in the hands of France. Neither will this meaſure be effectual unleſs ſpeedily taken; for if he delays till the French have penetrated into Liege, where they will find fifty or ſixty thouſand men, ready to take up arms and join them, it will certainly be too late, for by withdrawing his men out of France he will not get near ſo many men as the French will find at Liege.

"His project at preſent ſeems to be to gain time, which, in his preſent ſituation is gaining a great deal. A perſon attached to the court told me yeſterday, with an air of confidence, that before two days, we ſhould hear of a ſuſpenſion of arms. I am not ſurpriſed that the allies, finding they cannot ſtop the invaſion of the French by force, ſhould endeavour to do it by this artifice, but I ſhould be much ſurpriſed if the French accepted it, for aſſuredly it would be very fatal to their intereſts. But the gentleman who told me this circumſtance, being like his fellows accuſtomed to regard the French with contempt, conſidered no doubt that point as certain.

"I will now relate to you an anecdote which convinces me, that the royaliſts here conſider the loſs of this country as certain. An ariſtocrat yeſterday, a very worthy man in other reſpects, and an acquaintance of many years confided to me his ſecret; he told me he really believed we ſhould ſee the French at Bruſſels, but that it would be ſo much the better for the emperor. How could that be? The emperor, he believed, was inclined to abandon the country, as the beſt means of revenging himſelf on the eſtates, and exterminating them entirely, after which by his arms, or by a peace, he would certainly recover it. As this man hates the eſtates, merely becauſe he loves the emperor, I conſidered his ridiculous ſuppoſition, as advanced by the party to which I knew him attached, and which he related like a parrot, as an excuſe for the calamity they foreſaw would happen, preparing the minds of their adherents for the ſhock they expected, and planting there a beam of hope to keep up their party during a foreign domination. It is very like another conundrum ſtory, the prince of Liege ſet about to quiet the people, whilſt he prepared for his departure; his agents related in every coffee houſe that the retreat of general Beaulieu was deſigned on purpoſe to lead the French into a ſnare, and that Blankenſtein, with whom the project had been concerted, having advanced, their ruin was inevitable. Some who heard this ſtuff ſmiled, but no man dare publicly contradict it.

"I met yeſterday a perſon from St. Hubert, who read to me part of a letter from his wife, by which I find that the report of the ſuperb abbey there having been ſet fire to by the French, is falſe; ſhe ſays, that not a farthing's damage has been done to it, that the French placed two centinels at the gates to prevent the people of the town entering and carrying off any thing. She adds, that they preſerve the exacteſt order and diſcipline; that a ſoldier who plunders is ſhot, and if an officer does not do his utmoſt to prevent it his head is ſhaved, and he is ſent with infamy into France. They declare that they mean to treat the people where they come as friends.

"Theſe accounts confirm thoſe I had before from Marche, as well as others I have alſo heard from the neighbourhood of Charleroy. It is the flying prieſts and ariſtocrats that calumniate the French—relating fictions of plunder, and conflagrations they have never waited to ſee performed. Thoſe who ſtay till the enemy arrive give a very different account, when their letters can be received."

LONDON, *July* 1.

Reſolutions have been entered into by ſeveral of the pariſhes of Dublin, "Not to illuminate but for a peace."

There never was a nation more completely duped than England throughout the whole of the preſent war. She was one of the laſt involved in the buſineſs, but either through pride or folly ſoon became the principal. She ſtill perſiſts, though the king of Pruſſia has withdrawn himſelf, and the Spaniards are on the eve of acknowledging what we muſt in the end do—the French republic. The emperor is unable to fight much longer without a ſubſidy; the empreſs has not, nor will afford us the leaſt aſſiſtance, and in this reduced ſituation are we carrying on the war againſt the *innumerable armies of the French republic*.

The greateſt conſternation, we are informed, prevails throughout Holland. The army of the allies, if we take into the account the ſhameful abſence of the Pruſſian troops, does not conſiſt of more than 60,000 effective men, while that of France is three times the number, and is recruited with diſciplined ſoldiers after every action. In the courſe of this month, the enemy are likely to peſſeſs themſelves of all maritime Flanders, and if the Dutch do not procure a peace, we can ſee nothing that can prevent them from becoming the maſters of Amſterdam.

*July* 2. Immediately upon the riſe of parliament, which takes place on Tueſday next, a new arrangement in the cabinet, which has been for ſome time talked of, will, we have reaſon to believe, be announced. The duke of Portland and Mr. Wyndham, and we believe the earl Fitzwilliam, certainly come in.

In the action of the 29th of May, the men on the lower gun deck of the Queen Charlotte were at one time up to the middle in water. The officer commanding on the deck was obliged to order the deck to be ſcuttled, to let the water run off into the well.

*July* 3. By the laſt accounts from La Vendee, it appears, that the royaliſts have again ſhewn themſelves in force in different parts of the country. They have got poſſeſſion of Ancenies and Varlon, and have had ſeveral actions with the republicans in different parts near the coaſt, in almoſt all of which the royaliſts have ſucceeded.

The Pruſſian accounts ſtate the numbers of the combined armies of the Ruſſians and Pruſſians in the late action with the Poles, at 25,000 men; and admit that the forces of the enemy did not exceed 20,000. They do the greateſt juſtice to the cool valour of their opponents and military ſkill of Koſciuſko.—The ſurrender of Cracow is confirmed.

The marquis Cornwallis is on his return to England, and our readers will hear with ſurpriſe the cauſe of his ſo ſpeedily retracing his ſteps. The king of Pruſſia has officially ſignified to the noble marquis, that in conſequence of the unforeſeen burſt of Jacobin principles in Poland, and that they infamouſly refuſe to ſubmit to the happy ſervitude ſo graciouſly, ſo kindly, and honourably provided for them by the allies of Great-Britain, he finds it inconvenient to fulfil his treaty with the Britiſh court. He acknowledged having received from Britain ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, in advance, and this ſum, as it is inconvenient for him to repay at this time, he will *carry to account*, but he would be happy to ſee the noble marquis at Berlin, to explain to him how perfectly he enters, in ſentiment, into the views of his couſin with regard to France, and how earneſt he is to preſerve the good underſtanding which ſo happily ſubſiſts between the two countries. Lord Cornwallis did not accept of the royal invitation—but returns forthwith, and his diſpatch has juſt been in time to prevent a third inſtalment of three hundred thouſand pounds from ſailing to Hamburgh.