Joseph Rowles, George town uire, Upper-Marlborcugh; or to litting of the general court, at An. ill attend to receive them. Jallo very purchaser will, on the slightest propriety of my wishes to have the pleted without delay, and will ed to comply with the terms upon

PERFGRINE FITZHUGH. ty, March 25, 1794. 7

's BALTIMORE DAILY AD ER has been confiderably enlarged eeks past, and is now little inferior ion on the continent. The earlief information, both foreign and do. en in this paper, and from its ver throughout the union, It is pres portant vehicle sor advertisement. ons for the above at Six Dollan If to be paid on subscribing,) and ting-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.

UBLISHED, at the Printing-Office, , One Dollar,

LAWS

mber Session, 1793. ALSO,

and PROCEEDINGS Of both of ASSEMBLY.

iven for Clean and Cotton

A G S, rinting-Office.

SALE,

AND, containing 900 acres, in Harrison, and state of Virginia, f the town of Clarksburgh. For

JESSE DEWEES. ber 4, 1793. NTED, 27

YOUTH, from seventeen to of age. - A generous price will o can be well recommended for Inquire of the PRINTERS.

ious dwelling HOUSE now 12 of captain JAMES THOMAS, in

id terms apply to

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DERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.)

(No. 2471.)

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 22, 1794.

FRANCFORT, March 1. \_\_\_\_ T the last assembly of the states of the circle of Swabia, at Ulm, which took place about the latter end of last month, to take into confideration the demand of the court of Berlin, to sup--00 ply the Prussian army on the Rhine

with provisions, the majority of suffrages was wholly nfavourable to the claims of the Prussian cabinet; nd it was even thought useless to consult the other ircles on this subject. It has been resolved on he contrary, to send an estafette to the emperor to blicit his protection, and to induce him that the bove-mentioned demand be withdrawn. Meanwhile he triple contingent is resolved on, and they are dready preparing to pick out of the mass of the inhaitants, a militia of 40,000 men, who will be divided to regiments, well armed, and provided with regi-

The courts of Wurtemberg and Baden, have already

arried this measure into execution. With regard to the circles of Franconia and Bavaria, ntelligence has been received, that they have politivey refused the demands of Prussia, and the elector balatine of Bavaria, who seems to be the least disposed o approve of the plan of Prussia, has made a formal protest against the convention of the six circles at francfort, written and issued by the elector of Mentz. The resolution which may be taken by the circle of he Upper Rhine is not yet known. The Prussian ninister, count Hartenberg, has been sent to the and grave of Hesse Cassel, to induce that prince by regotiation, to give his vote in the assembly of the tates, in favour of the requisitions of the cabinet of

His Prussian majesty finding that his plan of suplying his army, has been rejected by some of the circles, and that that of the court of Vienna, recommending the raising in a mass, has gained the preference, has manifelted a disapprobation of a general armament of the inhabitants of the empire.

The French commissioners dine almost daily with general Kalkreuth. Their negotiations go on but lowly, and it appears that they have not brought with them a sufficient sum of money to pay off the assignate Med at Mentz during the siege. They have been obliged to demand fresh remittances of the committee of poblic welfare at Paris.

L O N D O N, March 12.

Declaration of his Prussian majesty, delivered to the state of the Germanic Circles, assembled at Franc-

His majesty the king of Prossa could not but hear with the highest displeasure, that designs were imputed to him tending to secularize bishoprics and chapters, to suppress them, and to appropriate to himself certain cities of the empire, in order to indemnify himself for the immense expences which he has made for near two years, to carry on the war against the French, and to defend against them the Germanic empire and his Mearious allies.

His majesty, confident that his designs are pure, might pass in sience over such rumours, and content himself with the conviction that they would find no belief on the part of the well disposed states of the empire; but to give an overplus of fatisfaction, and to confound the malevolent, who invent fimilar stories purposely, and perhaps to excite distrust, the underfigned has orders formally to declare, that while his majesty makes war upon the French, he has never any view but the desence of the Germanic empire, and the maintenance of the constitution; that it never was his majesty's defign to make conquests for himself; and that it conquells are made from France, the empire will have its share; that he never conceived the least idea of indemnifying himself at the expence of the empire, whose constitution has always been sacred to him, and for whose maintenance he has already made to many facrifices, as is generally known.

The undersigned finally declares, that his majesty will never belie those intentions in future, and be always ready to secure and guarantee to the Germantic empire its territory and constitution, and to its states felhons and rights; in a word, the inviolable maintenance of the whole Germanic body, provided the

BARON HOCHSTETTER. (Signed)

RINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 12.

Extrast of a letter from Cape- Tiburon, dated March 30. Port-au-Prince had offered to capitulate, but we (the English) could not accept of the terms; however, there are other terms since offered, which it is believed will be accepted, and that we shall be in possession of that place very shortly.

sent to the English for provisions; it is thought they will turrender in a few days."

April 19. The master of a Spanish vessel that arrived on Saturday lays, that eight Spanish ships of the line, one of which mounts 120 guns, and five frigates, are cruifing off Cape-François.

Tuelday arrived the American schooner Peggy, a Port-au-Prince, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee, cotton, and fugar.

his majesty's armed schooner Mosquito; she was from Port-au-Prince, hound to Baltimore, with a cargo of

An account from Port-au-Prince may be expected every hour; a promising negotiation for the surrender of that important place being certainly on foot, if not completed.

Ye'terday arrived the schooner Slavery, in 18 days posts. from Baltimore, with dispatches from the president of the United States, and Mr. Hammond, the British minister at Philadelphia, to his honour the lieutenantembargo took place at Baltimore on the 28th ult.

April 26. Two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt about ten o'clock on Saturday forenoon; one continued more than thirty seconds.

A Monsieur Renaudin, lately aid-de-camp to M. Sonthonax, was apprehended on Monday, in consequence of information given at the commissary's office by the captain of the brig l'Actif, and carried on board the prison-ship, where he is now closely confined.

town, as lawful prize.

The grounds of the condemnation, we understand, were, for affociating and acting in concert with the enemy, and defending the enemy's property, as well as divers other acts contrary to the laws of neutrality.

Governor's Office, April 20, 1794.

MR. AIKMAN, Please to lay before the public the following, which is the only account of an action that has lately taken place at Tiburon, much to the honour of his majesty's forces, both British and Colonial, serving there.

Lam, &cc. W. SHAW. er Rigaud, the military commandant at Aux-Cayes, had affembled a body of brigands, amounting to 2000, and, under the promise to procure something to eat if they retook Tiburon, prevailed on this starved crew to attack the fort at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, which was defended with much spirit by the besieged, until a quarter before nine, when, with

putting the brigands to the rout with great flaughter. "Owing to some ascident, the artillery in the fort was rendered useless early in the day, which no doubt was the cause of the conflict's being so long and bloody, the British, including the colonial troops, having had 28 men killed, and 100 wounded; among the latter captain Hardiman (flightly) and lieutennant Balkerville of the 13th regiment, and the gallant Jean Kino, the black chief. The enemy left 170 dead on the field, and from the quantity of blood discovered on the road by which they retreated, their number of wound-

ed must have been very great. "On the morning of the 17th, his majesty's frigates Success and Alligator, fortunately arrived at Tiburon; the latter is left there for the protection of the place, while the Success proceeded to report to the commodore.

enterprises of the like nature in future." Extract of a letter, dated Jeremie, April 23. . A floop from St. Christopher's has just sent.in in particular, both spiritual and temporal, their post accounts (and returned immediately to the Mole) that all Americans, found with coffee or fugar, the growth of French islands, are seizable. 146 American vessels empire, and above all those six circles which are most are for sale at Martinique; cossee is a bit a lb. there, exposed to danger at the present, will co-operate as and sugars in proportion. St. Lucia is taken by Sir much as the constitution and patriotism require of Charles Grey, and Guadaloupe, it is supposed, has 'ere this shared the same fate; the forces are then

probably convince those hungry gentry of the folly of

ST. GEORGE's, (Grenada) April 4.

ordered to proceed here, so we may daily expect

By accounts from Martinique, we learn, that in inswer to the fummons sent by the British commanders, demanding the surrender of St. Lucia, the French delivering up the place till he faw a superior force who had capitulated to be landed in America. Early

"The people of Aux-Cayes are starving, and have to that which he commanded, brought against him. Whatever answer the British expected, they were prepared to act in case of a refusal. The troops destined for the reduction of St. Lucia were embarked in the men of war appointed to the same service, in the latter end of last week, and sailed on Monday morning. General Prescot was lest with the command of Martinique. The fleet was off St. Lucia on Monday prize to his majetty's schooner Mosquito; she was from night, and next morning the troops were landed in different parts of the island, and by Thursday morning had obtained possession of every post on it except Morne Wednesday arrived the schooner Rebecca; a prize to Fortune, which was not supposed capable of making much resistance; and we have the strongest reason to believe that the British slag is now slying there also. On Wednesday night the Lady Hammond floop, in her course from Martinique, passed St. Lucia, when a heavy cannonade was heard; and the matter of a Danish vessel, that was ashore there yesterday morning, brings the account of the capture of the different

B O S T O N, May 5. By captain Wharff, who arrived here on Friday governor. Advice is said to be received by this vessel, last, from Norfolk, (Virginia) we are informed, that that an embargo for thirty days has been laid on all the fleet which sailed from the capes of Virginia, were, foreign vessels in the ports of the United States; and in three days after their departure, joined by 15 sail that admiral Macbride, with three ships of the line, of the line, &c. making in the whole eighteen sail and four frigates, had arrived in the Chesapeake. The of the line, four frigates and two sloops of war, and 153 sail of merchantmen, some of which carried from sour to eight guns) all bound to France.-- Captain W. failed in company with them four days, by which he learnt the above particulars.

May 6. Yesterday arrived here the brig Diana, captain Martin Pease, in forty-five days from Bourdeaux, where he has been detained several months by the embargs on Anerican veifels. We have not heard of any news-papers brought by this vessel, but the verbal The American ship Sampson, lately commanded by information of the captain is rather gloomy on the part captain Joshua Barney, and her cargo, were condemned of France. He mentions, that the French army opon Wednesnay at a court of admiralty held in Spanish- posed to the Spaniards had lost ground-That the northern army remained in statu quo, neither advancing nor retreating-That the rebels were nearly conquered-That provisions were very scarce at Bourdeaux, which occasioned some commotions in the city -for the last three weeks there was no bread in the place. He further believed, that this scarcity of provisions was general throughout France.

> We publish the above intelligence, as we received it, which we conceive consonant to our duty-Every, one will have an opportunity of commenting on it as he pleases. Some will be disposed to heighten the gloomy colours on the French fide; and others diffelieve it in toto.

Since our last there have been three arrivals from. Guadaloupe, which bring information from that illand, as late as the 6th of April, at which time it had not bean attacked by the British, though having heard of the capture of Martinico, it was momently expected. By some it was supposed a feeble resistance only would be made; by others, that it would be found difficult to conquer. The fort is faid to mount the greatest gallantry, quitting the fort, and from being 100 pieces of cannon, and the whole island has plenty affailed becoming the affailants, they proved successfu!, of provisions at present.

May 12. Accounts and letters from Portsmouth, state, that captain Salter has arrived there in forty-fix days from Dartmouth, in England, who informs, that the day before he failed news was received there, that the French had captured the islands of Guernsey and Jersey—that on the day he sailed, the news was corroborated by other intelligence, and believed.

The intelligence by the above arrival is to March 20th or 21 ft. The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are on the French coast, the latter not more than seven of eight leagues distant, and Dartmouth is on the coast of England immediately opposite to them. They are extremely fertile and generally contain much provifions; of course are an object. St. Maloe, where the French were in force, is not far from them, and the accounts from England to March 18, state, that the French contemplated their capture. "This check from numbers so very unequal will

By a gentleman from Barbadoes, we hear, that 7000 British troops had not long fince arrived there-2000 of whom have died by a prevailing diforder, and

3000 gone to Guadaloune. Saturday errived the brig Dolphin, Barker, master, from Montserrat, 22 days. He sailed from St. Pierre. laden with Jugar and coffee, was captured by a British eruiser, and carried into Montserrat, and there acquited, with five other vessels-Paying charges.

Captain Barker informs, that it was reported there that the British West India islands are to be as sled to make restitution to the Americans for the damage done to them by the capture of their veffels.

NEW-YORK, May 14. Extract of a letter from Newbort, received for the tacket Aurora, captain John Cahoon, dated Na, 10.

"On Thursday last arrived here, from St. Lucia, British sloop of war, called the Nantilus, captain governor had replied, that he could not think of Baynton, with the governor of the island, and his full,