"The French carry every thing before them. I believe we are involved in a war, which we shall not get out of very soon. Government have their spies in every town, and if any person speaks against their measures, they are sent to prison; so that people are afraid to communicate their sentiments to each other. I hope their blind eyes will be opened before it is too late."

Extract of a letter from New-York, November 25.

"I saw the captain of a sloop that left Bermuda the 5th instant, he says that the new governor had arrived in an American ship from London, and seemed determined to put an end to the depredations on American vessels."

Postscript of a letter from Pittsburg, dated Nov. 17, by yesterday's express.

"I have just heard that 77 prisoners are coming over from Washington. We have here already about eighty."

Letters received yesterday from Pittsburg, mentioned, that his excellency the governor was to have left that place on the 18th, under the escort of the Philadelphia horse.

London papers by the Pigou, down to the 27th September, contains the following very important intelligence.

From the COURIER of 26th September.

Yesterday a messenger arrived from the continent, with intelligence of an event perhaps as calamitous as any that has occurred this war.

General Clairfayt has been defeated after an engagement of three days.

His army consisted of between 60 and 70,000, and was posted between Maestricht and Liege; his right being encamped in the neighbourhood of the former, and his left occupying the strong post of La Chartreuse.

It was on the left wing the French made their principal attack—It commenced on the 17th instant, and it was not till the 19th that the French succeeded; with a loss on the side of the Austrians of from 12 to 13,000.

The duke of York was defeated on the 17th with the loss of 500 men.

The king of Prussia has been obliged to raise the siege of Warsaw.

From the MORNING HERALD of September 27.

The mail due yesterday is not arrived.

Government, we are informed, are in possession of intelligence of the most melancholy nature from the army of general Clairfayt. This brave, but unfortunate officer, with about 70,000 men under his command, was attacked by the enemy in immense force, on the 17th instant, between Maestricht and Liege. He sustained the vigorous assault with his wonted courage and intrepidity, in a manner which, although eventually overpowered by superiority of force, must reflect on him immortal honour. The engagement, it appears, lasted near three days, with very little intermission; the two first of which he had apparently the advantage; but on the third, the enemy unfortunately succeeded in turning his left wing, and obliged him to make a precipitate retreat to Aix la Chapelle, with the loss of upwards of 12,000 men.

This of course, occasions a total change in the plan of operations in that quarter.—Maestricht is now, we fear, left entirely unprotected, and general Clairfayt must content himself with acting on the defensive in the best manner he can, and saving the shattered remains of his defeated army. General Jourdan commanded the French troops in this affair, whose loss is not mentioned, but must have been considerably greater than that of the allies.

Such is the account of the above disaster which is said to have been received; but we entertain a confident hope that it will prove to be an exaggeration in the most material circumstances attending the transaction.

General Pichegru is pursuing the duke of York with a force consisting of 80,000 men; and, as his royal highness cannot now hope for any succours from the Austrian army, his plan, doubtless, will be, to effect a further retreat from the dangers with which he appears to be threatened.

THE DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

As the late retreat of his royal highness from the vicinity of Bois-le-Duc engrosses much of the public attention at this moment, the following further particulars relative to it, and the causes which led to that disastrous occurrence, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

On the 14th instant, the French army, which for a long while before had kept at such a distance from that of the British, as to make them almost forget it was still in existence, came suddenly upon their out posts at Boxtel, Michael-Gesten, Gertmude, and Chateau-de-Tourand-Dungau, in the neighbourhood of Bois-le-Duc. These posts were occupied by about 1500 men, under the command of general Deering, an experienced officer; but it was impossible for him to make any stand against the vast numbers that attacked him, and which amounted to 12 or 15,000 men. In the retreat of these posts, which chiefly consisted of Hessian cavalry, every thing that could impede the progress of a retreat, was borne done by horses, waggons, &c. &c. in full gallop. The dispositions made by general Deering in his emergency were, however, such as to retard the progress of the enemy. In this important service some regiments of British infantry bore a considerable share.—The 89th regiment, commanded by lord Blarney, was drawn up as near to the road leading to Michael-Gesten, as the situation would permit, to cover the retreat by that way, which they did with so much firmness as to merit the thanks of his royal highness for their good conduct.

General Abercrombie was sent to support the out posts after the French had got possession of Boxtel, but it was impossible to make any impression on the numerous forces of the enemy.—He conducted the retreat with great ability, but in the early part of it, it was attended with unavoidable confusion, owing to the whole column of 5000 men, consisting of those he took with him, and the troops which before occupied the posts, having to pass through a lane not twelve feet wide. The men, however, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage.

One field piece, a six-pounder, belonging to the 12th regiment, was taken, notwithstanding the gallant endeavours of captain Robertson of the artillery, who did every thing in his power to save it, and narrowly escaped being cut to pieces by the enemy.

Colonel Burrard, of the guards, commanded the covering party, a service in which he distinguished himself particularly. By his good conduct and intrepidity, he effectually checked the enemy's hussars, and saved many of our men.—He was the last man in the retreat, and very narrowly escaped being taken, by leaping over a ditch.

Captain Cheney, of the guards, had his coat cut through, and was slightly scratched. Captain Rutherford was taken when reconnoitring, by mistaking the French hussars for the regiment de Choiseul. Captain Bristow was taken in the retreat; but, except his being immediately stripped of his laced coat, was not otherwise ill used by the enemy.

On the out posts joining the main army, a general retreat was immediately determined on; but, as such an event had not been so soon looked for, there was little time for preparation; in consequence of which, both the men and horses, on their march to Grave, laboured under great inconvenience, no magazines having been established in the rear of their former position. Luckily, however, the march was favoured by good weather, though the army did not find the night-watching, on a wide and dreary common, as tolerable as in the months of May and June.

It would, however, appear that the sudden defeat of the out posts at Bois-le-Duc was really a fortunate circumstance for the British army; for it turned out, by after information, that the enemy only meant to draw the attention of the army to that quarter, the right of the army, till they should have time to send a strong body of troops round by the morass of Piele, which had been considered as a good covering on the left, but which, on better examination, was found but little fitted to present any serious obstacle to a daring enemy. But before the enemy could effect their purpose, the army had made good its retreat, and reached its present position, near Grave, with a very inconsiderable loss.

SAVANNA, *November 6.*

We learn from Liberty county, that a party of Indians, last week, plundered the houses of two men named Johnson and Baggs; they killed a daughter of Johnson's, and scalped his son, three years old, who was alive and likely to do well; a sickly infant of Baggs's they dashed against the house, and left in the yard, supposing it to be dead, but it was alive after they went off: they also carried away ten negroes, the property of different persons settled in the county.

WINCHESTER, *November 17.*

The right and left wings of the army acting against the insurgents formed a junction at Parkinson's ferry about the 8th inst. where the main body remained on the 10th.

Previous to that day there had been a beating up for volunteers in the camp, to remain in the refractory counties for some time; a number turned out, but whether the quota wanted, we are not enabled to state with precision.

Yesterday and the day before about three hundred of the militia, belonging to some of the lower counties of this state, arrrived here, on their way home from the western country, their further services having been dispensed with by the commander in chief.

ANNAPOLIS, December 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ON the 10th day of last month Mr. Walter Dorsey moved in the house of delegates *four* resolutions, the *third* and *fourth* of which (being only material) are as follow:

3. Resolved, That Samuel Chase, Esquire, in holding and exercising the office of chief justice of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, being at the same time chief judge of the general court of this state, is guilty of a violation of the constitutional laws of the land. Wherefore,

4. Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring, That the governor be and he is hereby requested to remove the said Samuel Chase from the office of chief judge of the general court of this state.

The house ordered a copy of the resolutions to be transmitted to the chief justice, and appointed the first day of December for the decision of the said resolutions. On Monday last Mr. Chase appeared at the bar, and made his defence in a speech, in which he made three points. 1st. That the house had NO JURISDICTION of the case, for that a judge was removeable ONLY for *misbehaviour* ON CONVICTION IN A COURT OF LAW, agreeably to the 40th article in the form of government.—2d. That he was not guilty of *any violation of the constitution*, by holding, at the *same* time, the office of chief judge of the general court, and the office of chief justice of the court of oyer, &c. for Baltimore county. 3d. That if the holding the *said two judicial* offices was contrary to the constitution, that the *punishment proposed*, of deprivation of the *higher* office, was not *proportioned* to the *offence*, but *unjust* and *vindictive*.

The house adjourned as soon as Mr. Chase had delivered his speech; and on the *next* day, on motion that the house assent to the *third* resolution, the *previous* question was called for and put, "that the said question be NOW put?" and *twenty-nine* members voted in the *affirmative*, and *thirty-two* in the *negative*, as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Mackall, Freeland, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldsborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, Earle, Wilson, Robins, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglass, Schnebely, Kersner, Hughes, Davis, Luckett, Lynn. 29.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Frazier, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, T. Clark, Quynn, Key, Kent, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Beatty, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, M'Kim, Winchester, Oneale J. Johnson, Cresap. 32.

In consequence of this decision the MAIN question was lost.

After the house had thus refused to put *any* question on the *third* resolution, on motion that the house assent to the *fourth* resolution, the *previous* question was called for and put, "that the said question be *now* put?" and it was resolved in the *affirmative*; and thereupon the *main* question was then put, and *twenty* members voted in the *affirmative*, and *forty-one* in the negative, as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Digges, Freeland, Goldsborough, Wootton, T. Clark, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Douglass, Schnebely, Kersner, Hughes. 20.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Merryman, Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Earle, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Montgomery, Driver, M'Kim, Winchester, Oneale, J. Johnson, Cresap, Lynn. 41.

A correspondent observes, that he was present in the house of delegates on Tuesday, when the resolution, "that Mr. Chase had violated the constitution, by holding, at the *same* time, *two judicial offices*," was proposed for decision, when the house determined that the said question should *not* be put, by 32 against 29. It appears, says our correspondent, that the house, by refusing to give *any opinion* on the said resolution, must have been governed by *one* of *two* reasons, 1st. that the subject matter of the said resolution was *improper* for the decision of the house: this could only be on the admission, that they had *no jurisdiction* of the case; or that the chief justice was *not* guilty of a violation of the constitution, by holding, at the *same* time, *two judicial offices*. The house had before resolved, that the general assembly were the *guardians* of the rights and liberties of the people, and as *such*, bound to notice any infractions of the constitution.

It appears, that twenty members voted in favour of the *fourth* resolution, "that the governor be requested to remove Mr. Chase from his office of chief judge of the general court." The by-standers remarked, that *the house* had *not* determined that Mr. Chase had been guilty of *any offence*, and that therefore it appeared very strange to them, that less than one third should still vote to turn him out of his office of chief judge of the state. The *majority* of the house had refused to give any opinion on the question, "whether Mr. Chase had violated the constitution," either for want of jurisdiction, or from an opinion that the holding *two judicial* offices was not a violation of the constitution; it is therefore obvious, that these twenty members voted to deprive the chief justice of his *higher* office, either for what they conceived a violation of the constitution, or for some *other* objection that was never brought forward in public, and against which he had no opportunity to defend himself. As no cause for the removal of the chief justice appeared to the house, these members ought *not* to have voted to degrade and punish him for the offence alleged in the *third* resolution, and much less for any *private* reasons.

Our correspondent observes, that the twenty-nine members who voted to put a question on the *third* resolution, by *necessary implication*, determined that the house had *jurisdiction* of the case; because, if they had no *jurisdiction*, it was *improper* to give *any* opinion on the resolution propounded.

Our correspondent also observes, that the twenty members who voted for the *fourth resolution*, must necessarily have determined *three questions*. 1st. That the house had jurisdiction of the case. 2d. That Mr. Chase was guilty of a violation of the constitution, by holding *two judicial* offices. 3d. That for such offence he ought to be punished with a deprivation of his permanent and valuable office, that is, of chief judge of the state.

It did not escape observation, that the following gentlemen, Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Digges, Freeland, Goldsborough, Wootton, T. Clark, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Douglas, Schnebely, Kersner, and Hughes, who voted in favour of the *fourth* resolution, had, a few minutes *before*, voted that the removal from the office of chief judge of the general court was *not* the proper punishment for the of-

fence, that the chief justice, committed. It is incumbent o the public expect, they will assi *new, extraordinary*, and *inconsist*

Our correspondent further ob members of Prince-George's co the house at any time of the day appeared on the next day, and v diction, condemnation and pun ing the argument and defence o

By his EXCELL
JOHN HOSKINS
GOVERNOR of M
In COUNC
A PROCLAM
WHEREAS the General did, by an act passed at No entitled, "An act directing manner, of holding elections fo state, in the congress of the appointing electors on the choosing a president and vice-p States, and for the regulatio and also to repeal the act of tioned," direct, that the gove having received the returns, containing the number of vote representatives of this state, United States, should enume number of votes for each and e son chosen as representatives, signed by the governor, and state, declare the names of the representatives;

We, in pursuance of the di do, by this our proclamation, turns made to us it appears, briel Duvall, Jeremiah Crabb, Smith, Gabriel Christie, Willia liam Vans Murray, Esquires, sentatives of this state, in the States.

Given, in council, at under the great seal o this twenty-seventh da year of our Lord one and ninety four.

By order of the board,
JOHN KILTY, Clerk of t

To be SOLD, at VENDUE instant, for CASH only, at the Stadt House, at eleven

The following A

1 Chintz Counterpane,	10
7/8 Pair of Sheets,	8
2 Pair of pillow cases,	17
3 Bed quilts,	9
4 Damask napkins,	2
4 Table cloths,	1
6 Silk gowns,	2
2 Ditto petticoats,	2
5 Calico gowns,	2
2 Short ditto,	
11 Petticoats of different kinds,	

Likewise will be offered for a quantity of dry goods, viz. calicoes; muslins; silk stockin number of other articles.

Annapolis December 3, 17

To be SOLD, on Friday the not the first fair day there the late SAMUEL HANSON, deceased,

A NUMBER of valuable are a carpenter, shoem promising boys. Also, at the a variety of stock, househol and plantation utensils. A tw be given on the above sale, pounds, on the purchaser's gi curity, and for all sums und required.

HENRY H. CE

P. S. All persons having of the above deceased, are regularly proved, that they m those indebted thereto are req payment to the executor.

Charles county, December

By the COMMITTEE of GRI
JUSTIC

THE COMMITTEE of G of JUSTICE will sit e on, to hear complaints.

By order,

November 5, 1794.

By the COMMITT

THE COMMITTEE of C during this session, fro ing until 3 o'clock in the aft room of the House of Deleg

By order,

November 5, 1794.

ALMANAC's, SALE at this OFFICE.