given, that the subscriber in-
to the honourable justices of
their next September term,
rk and bound a tract or parcel
g in the said county, on the
bay, and in all Saint's Parish,
name of PARKER'S CLIFFS,
possession) or so much of the
y be necessary to ascertain his
ble to the act of assembly in
ided.

JEREMIAH BADEN.

6, 1794. 4X

SOLD,

ivate Sale,

and acres of LAND, lying on
ut nine miles from Annapolis;
three tenements, all well im-
in timber of the first quality,
d land a good MILL, now in
wo pair of stones, with about
w before the door now in ti-
may be made with very little
and will be sold altogether, or
ee hundred acres, as may best
Persons inclinable to purchase
applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Arundel county,

7

BALTIMORE DAILY AD-
has been considerably enlarged
past, and is now little inferior
on the continent. The earliest
ormation, both foreign and do-
n this paper, and from its very
roughout the union, it is pre-
tant vehicle for advertisement,
for the above at SIX DOLLARS
to be paid on subscribing,) are
office of F. and S. Green, in
e editor, Philip Edwards, in
e.

not exceeding a square, in-
ne dollar, and for every con-
hteen cents. 12

ootell and Co.

the citizens of Annapolis
Arundel county:
ends to the West-Indies, the
pen a large and general assort-
RY GOODS, in this city—
, corn, barley, wheat, lumber
d, oyster shells, for lime, for
e HIGHEST PRICE; he wants
s, buys and sells horses, &c.
1794. 6

tends to apply to the auditor of
the renewal of the following

rest from January, 1782, for
ttlements, issued to John C.
y-fourth July, 1788, at Cedar
the overflowing of the river

on interest from the eighth of
ollars each, Pennsylvania loan-
et Murray, and 44 7/90 final set-
et William Murdock, Amond's
-ninth January, 1793, near
going to Philadelphia.

JOHN C. JONES.

e, 1794. 3

ven for Clean
and Cotton
A G S,
inting-Office.

CHANGED for PROPERTY
MORE-TOWN,
ARM, situate on Chesepeake-
andy Point and the mouth of
g about the quantity of 150
AND, bounded on the east by
vest by Scocher's-creek, which
harbour for vessels. There is
aluable white oak timber, and
which with care and attention
antity of hay. The improve-
ng, and an apple orchard.
g to barter for, or purchase the
pected would wish to view the
description is unnecessary.
iving adjoining the premises,
any person wishing to see it,
fee simple will be given to the
Warfield. For terms apply to
on Magothy, or the subscri-

ANCELOT WARFIELD.

A POLIS:
BRICK and SAMUEL
REEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2478.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1794.

WARSAW, *(Capital of Poland) April* 22.

THE spirit of revolution reigns every where. General Koscinsko has erected the STANDARD OF LIBERTY and the people. He is at present, with his main army near Promnick, intrenched. On the fourth instant, he had a battle with the Russians, and was, in a small degree, worsted. On the 17th a formal insurrection broke out in this city. The arsenal was stormed, and taken, in which were several hundred pieces of cannon. Several of the public edifices have been burnt. The insurgents have driven the Russian troops from our environs. The king, unable to quell the insurrection, has sought refuge in a convent. They have established a tribunal, which have condemned several to the halter. General Koscinsko has published an animated address to the citizens of Poland; and events appear favourable to the revolution.

GENOA, *April* 10.

Our government has been entirely disappointed in the hopes it had conceived. On the fifth instant, a column of 10,000 French appeared on the confines of the Genoese territory, and on its being represented to the commandant that the republic could not grant passage over neutral ground, the reply was "That such a passage could not be prevented by the Genoese force; but that the French assured the Genoese, that every respect should be paid to property, person, &c." A solemn protest was next made against this measure, as an outrage on the neutrality of the Genoese territory; and it was added at the same time, that the disparity of the forces of the two powers would not allow any resistance to be made on the part of the Genoese. A remonstrance has been transmitted to Paris; and a representation of this affair will be made to all the courts of Europe.

FRONTIERS of AUSTRIA, *April* 11.

The insurrection in Poland, which our court had not calculated upon, has occasioned here the most lively apprehensions. Our armies on the Rhine were to be reinforced by the Austrian troops that are in Gallicia, and they had already received orders to march for their destination; but this unexpected event in Poland has occasioned a total change in these dispositions, and these very troops have received orders to form a cordon from Cracow to Bredy. It has been at the same time notified the Gallician nobility, they would expose themselves to the severest penalties if they were to take any part directly or indirectly in the insurrection which has taken place in that neighbourhood. So the Gallicians are now placed between despotism threatening them with its vengeance if they will be free, and liberty in wishing them to shake off the shameful yoke which despotism has lately imposed on them. The part which they are going to take is not dubious: Austria is in want of hands already to maintain her power in the Netherlands; she will likewise want them to consolidate the same among the Polonians. In vain does the court publish that whole Hungaria is ready to support their mad schemes against France. The truth is that since the military conscription which Joseph 2. had established in their kingdom, has been abolished, only 600 men have presented themselves voluntarily to enlist in the new corps intended to fight on the Rhine.

BRUSSELS, *April* 22.

REVOLUTION in POLAND.

A general insurrection took place at Warsaw on the 17th instant, and from the accounts received, either by letters or from travellers, in several places of our frontiers, we learn that the disaffected on that day had risen in immense numbers. Those of the nobility and others, known to have been in favour of the Russian party, were either killed in the contest or imprisoned. The patriots at the same time, rendered themselves masters of the arsenal, from which they took its artillery, consisting of near 600 pieces of cannon; several places in the town have been reduced to ashes.

FRONTIERS of POLAND, *April* 22.

[Extract of a letter.]

"The patriots on the 17th instant, after having rendered themselves masters of the grand arsenal at Warsaw, obliged the Russian garrison, consisting of 3000 troops, to evacuate the town. Baron Ingelstrohm, the Russian ambassador, was obliged to take refuge with the Prussian army under general Wolky, encamped a league's distance from that capital. His majesty the king of Poland is retained as an hostage by the patriots. Some reports state, that his majesty escaped into a convent, escorted by 300 Russians.

"The ambassador of a neighbouring power, probably the Prussian, has also been retained as an hostage.

"The insurgents have established a revolutionary tribunal; and several persons have already suffered by the rope.

"Lithuania, according to the latest accounts, is likewise in a state of insurrection.

"General Koscinsko is very active in fortifying the town of Cracow. He ordered a declaration to be published, by which those citizens who do not wish to remain in the town, in case of a siege, are permitted to quit it within 8 days time; in consequence of which declaration, a great number of rich merchants with their goods, together with a great number of women and children, have passed the bridge over the Vistula, in order to settle in the village of Podgorz, belonging to Gallicia.

"We likewise learn, that general Koscinsko has ordered the bridge to be broken down, and a number of boats which were on this side the Vistula, to be towed into places of security. The three Polish regiments of Lubominski, Czapsky, and Ozarowsky, have joined his standard."

[Extract of another letter.]

"The 17th of this month has proved a dreadful day to Warsaw. General Ingelstrohm, a few days before, had given orders to the whole of the Russian cavalry, in garrison there, to march from Warsaw, to join all the troops which had been previously detached, in order to act against the army under general Koscinsko.

"When the insurrection took place on the 17th, in the morning, general Ingelstrohm ordered the only three battalions of Russian infantry who remained in the garrison, to take up arms; at the same time, he sent a message to the king, informing his majesty of the event. The king sent him word, that he had already been informed of what had happened; that his majesty had only to add a request to the general, to send all the troops out of the capital, in order to prevent bloodshed, until the minds of the people shall in some measure be pacified.

"General Ingelstrohm, in the mean time, had sent general Bauer at the head of a detachment to protect the arsenal; but this was too late. The patriots had already rendered themselves masters of all the artillery contained in that building; and the latter general, with his detachment, on their arrival, were forced to lay down their arms, and to surrender prisoners of war.

"The patriots afterwards, provided with arms from the arsenal, formed themselves in order of battle, and marched against a battalion of the Russian infantry.

"General Ingelstrohm, however, placed himself at the head of the other two battalions, and took post in a street, where he was determined to defend himself; these battalions were fired upon with great violence from every window; and after an engagement which lasted 33 hours without intermission, the Russians were driven from Warsaw, with the loss of half their number killed. Generals Ingelstrohm, Apraxin and Subow, at the head of the remaining Russian infantry, joined the Prussian corps under general Wolky, stationed in the neighbourhood of that capital. The people of Warsaw were obliged to set several houses on fire where the Russian soldiers had posted themselves, during the engagement.

"The houses and palaces, which had been inhabited by the Russian officers and their adherents, were plundered by the people.

"The magistrates had assembled during the tumult, but all their endeavours to restore tranquillity proved ineffectual.

"The patriots have since sent an account of this revolution to general Koscinsko at Cracow, at the same time inviting that general to come to their assistance."

MONS, *May* 2.

We have just received intelligence of the utmost interest to us in the present crisis, that 18,000 Prussians are arrived at Namur. This releases us from the apprehension of being over-run by the French, of whom we have been in no small dread, since the capture of Beaumont.

On their quarters being beat up at Beaumont, the Dutch took refuge here; but they have since returned to their post.

LUXEMBOURG, *May* 1.

General Clairfayt wrote to captain Robinson, of the Brilliant frigate, off Ostend, and also to general Stewart, the governor, acquainting them that the French, to the number of 60,000 men, had attacked him in his position to cover Ostend, which was the object of the enemy; that he had repulsed them several times before they made any impression: On the eighth attack they penetrated his lines, and forced him to retreat, with the loss of about 23 pieces of cannon. His loss in men had not been so great as he at first apprehended. General Clairfayt adds, that he had only three brigades, (not 10,000 men) and that his defeat was not of a nature to endanger Ostend; that by Thursday last his reinforcements would be all arrived; and that if Monsieur Pichegru did not pay him a second visit, he, general Clairfayt, would march in search of him. Thirty waggons loaded with the plunder of Courtray, had been re-taken from the enemy.

OSTEND, *May* 5.

The 8th regiment of light horse, commanded by colonel Lascelles, lately disembarked at this place, is composed entirely of Irish, and so very destrous are they to be in action, and take prisoners, that when their parties are on the look-out, they take Hanoverians, Hessians, and every person they meet who cannot speak English. A very laughable circumstance of this kind occured yesterday morning in the neighbourhood of Ostend:

A picquet belonging to the Irish regiment was in motion about six miles from the town, and the officer who commanded ordered one man to advance about a mile on the road, and to fire if he saw an enemy. The man fired and returned to the picquet in full gallop, swearing most vehemently that he had discharged his pistol at 15,000 Frenchmen, who were advancing with the utmost expedition to Ostend. Two Hanoverians came up at this moment who belonged to the detachment employed to convoy three pieces of artillery, taken that morning from the French at Rousilliere. The Irish immediately took them prisoners. They expostulated, but could not make themselves understood. The Hibernians swore, that as they could not speak English, they must be French, and absolutely proceeded with them to Ostend, as prisoners of war.

PARIS, 2 *Floreal, April* 21.

ARMY IN ITALY.

The army of the republic began its march from Menton on the 17th at midnight, and after a march of fifteen hours, arrived at Pigno on the 18th; fourteen hours after took possession of Mount Fanaro, being drenched with rain, snow and whirlwinds, without a mouthful of bread, not a single mule being able to follow our forced marches. On the 19th we marched to Molino, and on the 20th to Mantalto. This day we began to see some of the enemy. On the 21st I marched to Carpasio, a village occupied by 2000 men: I attacked the steep rock with the grenadiers and chasseurs, and we took it under a shower of bullets and rocks, which they rolled down, whereupon the village naturally become ours. I had but one officer killed, and six men wounded. From thence, climbing from rock to rock, after a most dreadful march of nine hours, we arrived at Mount Bizo, where the enemy was in force with artillery. I made my dispositions in concert with the commander in chief, who had joined me by this time. At night profiting by a fog, we mounted, scattered, and surrounding the mountain in three points, the signal to attack was not given until after the enemy's first fire, who feeling the bayonet in their bellies, were so frightened, that they betook themselves to flight; leaving us one four pounder and a little baggage. We took the advantage of their consternation to make ourselves masters of Mezzalune, a mountain of great importance, as it commands the communication of Piedmont, with the valley of Oneigla. On the 22d we marched to Origo, and the troops having suffered much by the intolerable badness of the weather, to which they had been constantly exposed, it became necessary to rest, and wait the arrival of provisions. On the 26th the army marched again in three columns, the left whereof I commanded.

On the 27th, after a march of eleven hours, we got in sight of the enemy. They occupied a redoubt, and to the right a camp intrenched before, and covered in the back by an inaccessible rock. The situation was excellent, and capable of stopping at once all other troops but Frenchmen; but our dreadful charge made the Piedmontese fly directly, and only the Austrians made a pretty long resistance. After that we took the bridge over the Nave, defended by a battalion of Capsara, a battalion of Belgioso, a battalion of Austrian grenadiers, a battalion of Piedmontese grenadiers, a legion, and some other troops, making in all 500 men. The river was between, they cut off the bridge, and two pieces of cannon defended it, but a cross fire well directed and well supported, soon put them into a most complete disorder. Night coming on prevented us from reaping all the advantages of our victory; two hours more day, and I should have taken the whole battalion of Austrian grenadiers prisoners. On the 27th, we took Ormea, where the feeble garrison, most of them being fled, was made prisoners, with one colonel, three captains, and about 140 men. In these two days ten pieces of cannon, a quantity of clothes, blankets, flour, grain, muskets, and all kinds of ammunition, together with 80,000 cartridges and 4000 weight of powder fell into our