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MERICAN EDITION, MAS PAINE, MAN, COMMON SENSE, &C. 1794 /ZX

PERICK and SAMUEL REEN.

(Lth YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2496.)

## MARYLAND GAZETE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1794.

OPPENHEIM, August 21.

RISK engagements are daily fought in our environs, which cost many lives on both sides. The French receive daily reinforcements, so that it is apprehended here that the Germans will 100 not be able to muster together a sufficient torce to resist their operations. This day 300 Imperial miners arrived here from Manheim, who are to march to Mentz to-morrow, in order to restore the works which were damaged in the siege of that place by the Prussians. General Ruchel is obliged both day and night to make the most obstinate resistance, and is constantly engaged with the enemy. The French surprised the Prussians the night before yesterday, through treachery. They killed several of them, and took upwards of 80 prisoners; they made another attempt last night, much upon the same plan, but it being found out, they were repulsed.

We now hear an almost incessant cannonade which we suppose to proceed from Manheim.

VIENNA, August 13.

After the two British negotiators had a conference with baron Thugut and field-marrial Lascy, they were presented to the emperor on the 10th instant, at Luxembourg. Yesterday they were also present at a great conference of the ministers of state.

Aug. 18. A great number of persons suspected of treason and sedition, are constantly and very secretly seized; and thrown into prison. Several persons of rank are among those prisoners, and some days ago a great number of those who are supposed to be the accomplices of the conspirators taken up here, were brought to this capital from Lemberg, Prague, Linz, Klagenferth, and Brunn. A list of all the conspirators is said to have been found in the papers of one of the prioners, which diffused much light upon this af-

ALESSANDRIA, August 9. The French army having made some new movements, has determined the Imperialists in our districts to send a part of their troops towards Mondovi. Several divisions of Croats, Hulans, &c. have accordingly muched through Afti, Alba and Cherasco, towards Morozzo, between Cunco and Mondovi, near the river Pesio, where they will probably encamp. This movement has been the occasion of the march of leveral other battalions to Atti and Nizza-della-Paglia; Tome other troops have also arrived from Auttrian Lombardy.

BERNE, August 11.

The cruel scenes attending the revolution of Geneva are not confined to the first days of it. Again, the 4th of this month, the revolutionary tribunal condemned fifty-four persons of different ages and ranks four of whom have been shot, one of them hanged, and thirty-one condemned to banishment, and all their property confiscated. These circumstances have induced the council of Berne to publish the following

PROCLAMATION. "We the AVOYER, the Little and Great Council of the city and republic of Berne, &c. make known

by these presents-"Public fame has sufficiently informed us of the deplorable scences which have overwhelmed the city of Geneva. That republic, in whose prosperity we have constantly taken an interest, resulting from long and intimate relations as allies, and the habitual connexions of neighbourhood, is delivered up to unheard of calamities, of which it is not possible to foresee the extent, the duration, or the consequences. At the moment that we had reason to hope for the return of peace and tranquillity, by the establishment of the new order of things, which the government had folemnly announced to us, the same as had the Canton of Zutich, a band of tumultuous men attacked and overthrew by main force, public liberty and personal safely; they violated private houses, arrested individuals, and dragged them to priton. These violences were committed even against the ministers of religion, in a manner such as seemed to announce the intended proicription of religion, in a city hitherto remarked as Ils great supporter. Citizens were facrificed even against the will of the majority of voters. New viclims were pointed out; new attempts were made. against persons and property, even in despite of oaths, of forms established, and the laws of the state; and Geneva waits in consternation the fate which the sanguinary men who have usurped the right of disposing of the lives and fortunes of all the citizens are preparing for her.

We fee with extreme grief the fad destiny of a VALLEY of EHERENBREITSTEIN, facing Coblemez,

August 13.

city whose happiness has been at all times the object But the knowledge we have gained of the criminal Pelligen. By the defire of the Austrians with bastian.

Participation of many individuals of our own country the inhabitants of Treves supplied the Austrians with bastian.

selves to pronounce the chastisement which their cul- received orders to advance again. of this present ordinance."

DANTZIC, August 18.

Many of the most skilful Prussian engineers have received orders to repair, by post, to the king of Prussia's head quarters before Warsaw. They are to be paid all extra charges and costs, and a proper indemnification. Those Prussian engineers who reside in the east

or west Prussia, are already arrived. The Prussian bailiwick of Tanroggen, in Lithuania, has been again delivered from the Poles by major-general Von Schenk without any bloodshed. The armed Polish peasants who were found there were all set at

On the 21st inst. the king of Poland received a letter from our monaich, and a summons was dispatched to general Orlow, the commandant of Warlaw, by general Schwerin, desiring the commandant to spare human blo d. General Orlow answered, "that as long as the generalissimo Kosciusko was posted between Warsaw and the Prussian army, that capital could not dispose of its fate."

Stanislaus Augustus answered the king of Prussia, of Cobourg cross the Rhine. in a letter, principally to this purport: " That Warsaw, even in case of resistance, would the less deserve the rigorous treatment with which it was threatened, Kosciusko should desend the avenues." His Polish majelty also professes his attachment to the cause of his country, saying, "That his life was not in the least dearer to him than that of any of the citizens or inhabitants of Warfaw; and conjuring the king of Prufsia not to harbour any emotions of resentment or vengeance, equally contrary to the example which kings ought to set to nations, and injurious to his Prussian

majesty's own character." The Russians are said to be already at Grodno.

account from Coblentz: A courier was sent from Ham to Verona to inform also quartered upon the burghers. the count of Provence that count Artois was invited On the 2d day, the city was obliged to furnish 1400 he is to have some conferences with the king and Mr. other necessary bedding. Pitt. The Gazette also says, that the son of Louis Regent.

FILBOURG, August 28.

nany have been desperately wounded.

Yesterday about 500 of the enemy advanced towards at the town house. Hilvarenbeck, and on their return threatened to at- On the 4th day, it was proclaimed that every thing

tack with great force.

of among the Sans Culottes.

dered them immediately to be shot.

COBLENTZ, August 13.

look out for lodgings in this valley, or send their ef- price fixed by the maximum. fects hither. The elector continues sill at Coblentz. The castle of Manntabaur has been fitted up for his the interior, as there is not enough of it here. reception, and several carriages, horses, &cc. were sent thither yesterday; if affairs do not turn out worse, his serene highness will certainly not quit Coblentz.

August 13. The French have entered Treves. The Auftrians

aggravates still more our grief and indignation. Our provisions and other refreshments. The French were paternal solicitude for the safety and honour of our twice obliged to clear away their dead before they country not permitting us to tolerate on our territory could renew the attack. But the want of artillery these men sullied with crimes, we by the present pub- and of troops, who could not be relieved from the lication, interdict their entrance into our territories; posts they occupied, obliged the Austrians to retreat, and will; that all those of our subjects who shall be and to evacuate Treves. They retreated over the known to have had any part in these atrocious scenes, Moselle to Hertzrodt, and their van and the artillery be instantly denounced and seized, reserving to our- had already reached Wittlich, when they suddenly

pable conduct, in a city so long our ally, merits. We When the French entered Treves, the magistracy doubt not, dear and faithful citizens, that parti- went in procession to meet them, and craved procipating in the same sentiments that animate us, you tection. A proclamation was afterwards issued inwill redouble your activity and zeal in the execution viting the burghers to keep themselves quiet, and to deliver up their arms; on which condition they might rely upon protection. The abbots, deans, monks, secular priests and the nuns, mostly sled, except a sew of them who still remain.

The number of fugitive inhabitants is but small, as the day before the capture of Treves general Blanken-Rein issued a proclamation, purporting that it would be useless to pack up effects, as it would occasion unnecessary apprehensions, and there was nothing to fear from the French. Nevertheless, several ships, laden with emigrants, wines and other effects, arrived here. The Clementine seminary sent off sour ships freighted with wines and other effects, but the library of that

leminary and of the university could not be saved. The French exacted from Treves a contribution of 1,000,000 of livres, 4000 pair of shoes, and 4000 pair of boots; they raise redoubts; they are posted upon the height called Maxberg, facing that city. Warsaw, and to put a stop to the farther effusion of They are said to be 40,000 strong. The alarm and terror are very great on account of the great number of fugitives. Meanwhile we do not think that they will undertake any thing farther against our district: but we suppose their chief design is to make the prince

HAERLEM, August 23.

After the Austrian garrison had evacuated the foras its resistance did not depend on itself, as long as tress of Namur and its citadel, leaving only 250 behind; the Austrian commandant declared to the government, that he had orders to surrender Namur, as foon as any strong hostile corps should approach. The government, finding that the enemy were actually approaching, sent a deputation to meet the French general, to offer him the keys of the place, and to conclude a capitulation. General Jourdan who commanded the French, returned for answer, the safety of property, and liberty of worship and opinions should be the capitulation which he would grant the burghers. of Namur.

A few hours after the French entered the city. The German Gazette here contains the following The first day they demanded 10,000 rations of bread, and 4000 rations of forage. Eight thousand men were

by the king of England to repair to London, where mattrasses, and an equal number of blankets, and

On the 3d day, every inhabitant received orders to the XVIth is to be proclaimed king, and Monsieur give in a faithful inventory of all the effects contained in his house, except furniture; but every thing that comes under the denomination of necessaries or provisions, was ordered to be given in, wine alone not Yesterday we had a very brisk action with the included, and above all things, all the copper, tin, enemy, who attacked our out posts at Goirle and Ge- iron and steel. The shopkeepers and dealers were parlot. They have made major Linsingen, of the Hano- ticularly summoned to present a list of all their merverians, a prisoner, whose impetuosity precipitated chandise, and to sell them at the usual current market him into this misfortune. A number of Hanoverians price, under pain of heing shot in case any thing were left dead on the field in this sharp contest, and should be found concealed on making a search. All those inventories were delivered up to a commissioner

should be paid in Brabantine assignats, and that those In truth, it must be said, that strict disciple is ob- assignats should be even received in payment of old served among the enemy; and theft is seldom heard debts, under pain of death to those who should refuse taking them.

At Lommel, some of the requisition men, (an ad- On the 5th day, the merchan's were requested to vanced corps) committed some excesses; but on the send several hundred pieces of linen, several hundred arrival of the remainder of the army, the magistrates pieces of cloth, a great deal of hardware, especially représented the business to the commander, who or- steel ware, to be delivered up at the town houses agreeable to every one's inventory.

Two large columns of the French are stationed at All those goods were paid for readily, and with usual allowance in assignats, put on board thips, and sent up the river Maese. These proceedings still go on daily, while the troops observe, on the other hands All the redoubts in these environs are put in a pro- the strictest order. All the provisions are equally difper state of defence. Many of the people of Coblentz tributed between the troops and the inhabitants at the

They also bring supplies of bread and cattle from

AMSTERDAM, August 29.

It is reported here that there has been a smart action between the advanced posts beyond Breda, and that the enemy are advancing in several columns.

I have just seen letters from Switzerland, that may interests our own state and that of all Switzerland, made the most obstinate resistance in the redoubts of be relied upon, which mention, that the French found but the land of that of all Switzerland, made the most obstinate resistance in the redoubts of be relied upon, which mention, that the French found but the land of that of all Switzerland, made the most obstinate resistance in the redoubts of be relied upon, which mention, that the French found but the land of the port of St. Se.