BLISHED,
his PRINTING-OFFICE,
BEN'S
EXERCISE.
IS ADDED,
ULATE AND DIS-
MILITIA OF THIS

claims against the estate of
ate of the city of Annapolis,
equested to bring in their
as Harwood and John Muir;
to the said estate are desired
ent to either of said gentle-
ly authorised by the sub-
ount and give acquittances—
said John Davidson, are re-
ir claims, properly authenti-
house of Messieurs Wallace
onday in October, 1795, to
division of assets, then on

VIDSON, Administratrix,
DSON.

llars Reward.

the subscriber, living in
unty, near Upper-Marlbo-
22d of July, a negro man
black complexion, twenty-
ut five feet ten or eleven
wo of his upper fore teeth;
him a mixed coloured broad
en cotton trousers, a pair of
cotton jacket, a white linen
oaths not sufficiently known
r apprehends the said fellow
I get him again, shall receive
LLARS, and if the distance
WENTY DOLLARS, and
brought home.
D HENRY CALVERT.

ALTIMORE DAILY AD-
as been considerably enlarged
past, and is now little inferior
n the continent. The earliest
nation, both foreign and do-
this paper, and from its very
oughout the union, it is pre
nt vehicle for advertisements,
the above at SIX DOLLARS
be paid on subscribing,) are
office of F. and S. Green, in
editor, Philip Edwards, in
not exceeding a square, in
dollar, and for every con-
teen cents.

ubscriber, living at the lower
some time in June past, a
d GEORGE, about twenty
ght or nine inches high, with
ery fond of strong drink, and
talkative; his cloathing is un-
n the ferry boat at the lower
ve or six years, and is known
people that have crossed that
up said runaway, and secures
at I get him again, shall re-
REWARD, and if brought
ges, by
ERCER, Administratrix of
NE MERCER, late of Anne-
county, deceased.

NTED,
YOUTH, from seventeen to
age. A generous price will
can be well recommended for
nquire of the PRINTERS.

tend to petition the next ge-
f Maryland, at their next ses-
vency to relieve me from debts
ay.
HENRY HILL, jun.

TICE.

tend again to petition the ge-
o make them compensation for
late war from Patowmack in-
hey have been obliged to make
he notes.
DENT, Executrix,
DORE DENT, Executor,
TER DENT.
ember 20, 1794.

of Charles-town, in Charles
to apply to the next general as-
or instituting and regulating a
and to prevent all persons from
and goats going at large in said

POLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2498.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1794.

THORN, *August* 30.

OSCIUSKO is said to have left his advantageous position before Warsaw, after having lost the best part of his artillery, and about 1400 men. When we received our last accounts, all the Prussian heavy artillery was arrived in the camp before Warsaw, and there was nothing to prevent their attack on that place immediately. Ten thousand Russians were expected every day to join the army.

MANHEIM, *August* 30.

A deserter who arrived a few days ago at Dahlsheim, where the head quarters of the prince of Hohenlohe now are, says, that in a very short time a general attack will again be made on the Rhine as far as Treves, and that the national convention sent the most rigorous orders to all the generals to accomplish the successes of the French arms, by the total defeat of the harrassed German armies.

Last night about 300 French infantry, marched from the district of Wachenheim, through Mutterstadt to Schifferstadt. This morning about 300 French cavalry attacked the out posts of the combined corps of the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, between Oggersheim and Frankenthal, but the French were obliged to retreat, after one hour's conflict, and the Germans went in pursuit of them. The hussars of Wolfrath took 50 prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, *September* 6.

The intelligence relating to Valenciennes is now fully authenticated. The following is an extract from a Dutch officer, in Valenciennes, dated the 31st of August:

"After having been shut up in this place during nine weeks, and the garrison having been summoned three times to surrender at discretion, and be sent to France, and the summons being accompanied by the strongest threats in consequence of the decrees of the convention, we held out till we obtained a capitulation, by virtue of which we should march out on the 30th of August, with all military honours, and being without the fortress, we should lay down our arms. We keep the horses for our use, and our baggage; the non-commissioned officers and the soldiers are allowed their side arms and knapsacks. The Imperialists return to their own country.—The battalions of Calmente and Plettenberg go to Holland.—They have engaged not to bear arms against France during the present war."

The Court Gazette of the Hague of this day, contains the following article:

"We have received intelligence, that the fortress of Valenciennes has surrendered to the enemy; that the garrison has obtained a free retreat, on condition that, during a limited time, it shall not serve against the French. We wait a further detail of this event." Major Welterloo is arrived here from Valenciennes with the above intelligence.

Sep. 8. This day letters were received from Germany in confirmation of the accounts of the late insurrection in Polish Prussia. It appears that when the great Frederick took possession of that country as his share of Poland in the partition of 1773, he guaranteed to the inhabitants divers privileges, among others, that of furnishing a certain number of men for recruiting his armies; that number having been considerably exceeded, and fresh inhabitants being forcibly made to aid in the reduction of their unfortunate country, the peasants of those districts rose to oppose the enrolments to the number of about 15,000 in the beginning, which number increased rapidly, and was joined by the garrisons of the different towns. It is said that they have stopped the passage of between fifty and sixty pieces of heavy artillery destined for the siege of Warsaw. It is added that his Prussian majesty has been under the necessity of raising the siege of Warsaw, but of this we have no authentic intelligence.

ROTTERDAM, *September* 9.

The preparations for the defence of our country are still continued with unabated spirit. The number of volunteers, fully equipped and armed, amounts here already to 300, at Amsterdam to 800. Eight gunboats will sail to-morrow morning for Williamstadt. The Kruisland-polder, near Steenbergen, is inundated since Sunday last, to cover and secure the principal sluice in that quarter, called the Blaawe Sluis, of which Dumourier made himself master, to facilitate his intended conquest of Holland. The garrison of Bois-le-Duc has been reinforced by the Dutch regiment of Brakel; and in general every nerve is strained to protect the United Netherlands from a republican invasion.

Though the heavy train of artillery of the Carmagnols has been sent back to Antwerp, they have possessed themselves of Haagje, Ginneke, and other villages in the neighbourhood of Breda, and invested that town. By this measure they probably meant to withdraw the duke of York's attention from their real design against Maestricht. But in this they will be most egregiously mistaken, as count W——, who this morning returned from general Clairfayt's head quarters, assures me, that the Austrians are on the point of crossing the Meuse in three columns, to effect a junction with the duke of York's army, which as yet remains in the environs of Bois-le-Duc, partly encamped on the heath of Nesselroe, and partly cantoned in the neighbouring villages.

The hereditary prince of Orance has now officially informed the states general of the surrender of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, to the republican general Moreau, the same who took Nieuport. When Sluys surrendered, out of a garrison composed of 1300 men, only 530 were able to bear arms. The enemy had pushed their trenches under the walls of the place, and a practicable breach was made.

LEYDEN, *September* 8.

A body of Austrian cavalry, consisting of about 2000 men, arrived at Lomel, on the extremity of the confines of Dutch Brabant, on the 30th ult. and extended their advanced posts to Bergheyk, Eersel, and Hoogloon, at the same time that another division protected the environs of Venlo and Venroy. The French troops which had made an incursion into the mayoralty of Bois-le-Duc, have retreated towards Turnhout, Hoogstraten and Woestweezel, where they are forming a body of 10,000 men. On the side of Breda the French have patroles alone; one of these, 200 strong, engaged on the 4th a Dutch patrole of 60 men. On this occasion, captain Van Vocrest, with ten or twelve men, were made prisoners. Cornet Verschoor, although wounded, contrived to make his escape.

BERLIN, *September* 2.

After much uncertainty undoubted intelligence is at length arrived, that the Russians took possession of Wilna on the 12th of last month. The first attack on that place was not very successful, the Russian general Kuosking having attacked the Poles, in opposition to the orders of prince Ripin, was repulsed with considerable loss, on that occasion two colonels were killed. The Russians being afterwards reinforced by general Suboy's army, and several other corps, and being 15,000 strong, they formed a general attack on the army of Lithuania, which was obliged by the superiority of force, to fall back, and retreat beyond Wilna, in which town the Russians left a garrison of 2000 men, and encamped near Troky on the road to Grodno.

MAESTRICHT, *September* 12.

Every thing is in motion. The Austrians, to the number of 14,000, have advanced nearer the town, and are encamped under the cannon of the fortress. General Beaulieu's head quarters are here. It is reported that the French mean to make a general attack on the Austrian army.

LONDON, *September* 15.

By a letter from Geneva, dated the 27th ult. we learn, that to the late atrocious revolutionary tribunal in that town has succeeded a revolutionary committee, not less ferocious than the former; that the 98 unfortunate inhabitants, who had been banished either for life or a certain time, and among them the rich and virtuous magistrate, Saladin, near 70 years old, have been conducted out of the town with no more than three Louis in their pockets; and that M. Necker, de Germaine, has not been executed, but discharged, on paying down 100,000 French crowns.

Private letters from the head quarters of general Clairfayt, say, that the combined armies are about to recommence offensive operations against the enemy; and that there is no doubt that united as the commanders now are in sentiment and good will, they will soon repossess themselves of those countries, which is at last allowed, were very weakly abandoned by the prince of Cobourg. General Clairfayt's army will re- cross the Meuse, and effect a junction with the duke of York. The remainder of the campaign will be con- ducted with the utmost vigour. The combined armies are near 150,000 strong.

The French, we are assured, have a squadron at sea, but it is not of that force which will justify their hazarding an action with lord Howe: indeed, it is rather to be apprehended that their object has been principally to dispatch such a powerful reinforcement, to the West-Indies, as under existing circumstances, we shall not be able to cope with in that quarter.

A special commission, under the great seal, for trying the prisoners in the Tower, accused of treasonable practices, was received in town this morning from the lord chancellor, who is now at Weymouth. The following are the judges whose names are inserted in the commission: chief justice Eyre, chief baron Macdonald, justices Buller, Grose and Lawrence, and baron Hotham.

The attorney-general leads the prosecution, but he is to be assisted by Mr. Sergeant Adair.

Sept. 16. Our letters from Vienna mention that the negotiation with the emperor is concluded, and that Great-Britain is to take into pay 120,000 men for the space of three years.

Sept. 19. France, notwithstanding all the internal injustice and violence of which she is represented as being the prey, still continues to carry on the war with undiminished energy, while the combined powers appear likely to slacken in their efforts every campaign. The fact is, that France is actuated by principle, which never varies; while the combined powers, having been governed by views of interest alone, which were founded on their sanguine prospect of success, become debilitated, when the circumstances change on which those views of interest were built, and when the event of the day is such as to prove that prospect of success to have been entirely visionary.

The captain of a ship from Gottenburg states, that the Poles have completely routed the Prussian invaders, and obliged their grand army to raise the siege of Warsaw. Every friend to justice and humanity will join with us in the hearty wish, that this intelligence may receive a full and speedy confirmation. If Prussia and Russia, while the one was fighting, and the other praying, against the propagation of principles subversive of all order in society, had not followed a conduct towards Poland subversive of all justice, there might have remained the possible persuasion, that their conduct was dictated by the purest motives, but when they themselves do the very things they condemn in others, they shew plainly that by good order they mean a blind, implicit submission to arbitrary mandates, whether right or wrong.

Sept. 22. The mail is not arrived, but we have received from Amsterdam an important letter which contains some particulars relative to the attack made upon the duke of York on the 15th inst. which are not mentioned in the Extraordinary Gazette.

The attack began on the 15th in the evening, and was renewed the next morning. The Hanoverians and one British regiment suffered severely, and the whole body of the army was forced to cross the Meuse with the loss of about 500 men. One hundred and fifty of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt lost 120 killed.

That the duke of York was retiring from Bois le-Duc towards Nimeguen, and that the French had abandoned the siege of Breda, was mentioned in the Courier of Friday last.

When the French first advanced against the United Provinces, they determined to penetrate by Breda, Gertruydenberg, and the Moordyke; finding, however, that the measure would be attended with much difficulty, they retired from Breda towards Bois-le-Duc.

The retreat of the duke of York across the Meuse, leaves Bois-le-Duc open to the attack of the enemy, and our letters inform us that they have already invested that fortress. The inhabitants of the United Provinces are in great consternation, and the English funds fell immediately at Amsterdam on the receipt of the intelligence.

In order to lessen the effect of this disastrous news, it was asserted that an action had taken place near Maestricht, between general Clairsayt and the French, in which the latter had been defeated with the loss of 8000 men. This assertion is totally void of foundation.

Sept. 24. Letters from Soleure mention, that notwithstanding the Swiss are still resolved to adhere to their system of neutrality, they are preparing for any event that may occur, as the whole of the frontier towards France is lined with troops, and the inhabitants have orders to take up arms, if any movement is attempted by the French.

By the Paris papers of the 3d instant, it appears that Tallien and his party have lost their influence in the Jacobin club, and in the sections, as perfectly as in the convention. In the Jacobin club, a discussion took place on the attack which Lecointre made on the seven members. Tallien was accused as this instigator, and it was called an intrigue which had for its object to excite a tumult in Paris. Dubois Crance was said also to be one of the chorus in the plot, but he justified himself.—A motion was made for Lecointre and Tallien to be summoned as members to give an account of their conduct, or to have their names expunged from the books.

BOSTON, *September* 12.

DIRECT FROM CANADA.

We learn, that in consequence of the action of general Wayne, near the British (now evacuated) post on the Miamis, the people of Upper Canada were in momentary expectation of a declaration of war; and that draughts were making from all the regiments and militia, to strengthen the posts. What general Wayne