under the orders of general Kray, a very experienced heart of those dominions.

and brave officer.

general Clairfayt rendered his fituation far from being fingle barrel, at 8 dollars, in Brest. Cartiles were therefore of opinion, that the chief jullice was a fafe one; and we expect our next advices will in- daily arriving from the West Indies, with French emi- of a violation of the constitution; because a count form us that he has croffed the Waal, which runs into grants. The fuccels of the French privateers, was decide they have no jurifdiction to try the performance of the privateers, was decide they have no jurifdiction to try the performance of the Rhine, or perhaps the latter river. The heavy immense—at the port of Brest there was a continual baggage had already been removed as a matter of pre- influx of captures from the English. Three or four caution, across the Rhine, near Emerick, and the prizes were brought in daily-on some days from ten cordon of Hanoverians and Hossians, which have been to twenty. stationed upon the Meuse, had joined the main body. on the Rhine, and with his court, has fled to Mergen- another was momently expected. theim near Wurtzbourg, in Germany. The inhabitants of his country are also flying their homes, and abandoning their property, rather than expose themselves to the depredations of their serocious enemies.

The accounts from Spain are also of a diffreshing kind. The French are there making rapid progress in the eastern, as they have lately done in the western provinces. On the 25th ult. the strong fortress of Bellegarde, which it was hoped would have baffled all their attempts to reduce, containing a garrison of 6000 men, surrendered by capitulation: in consequence of which the whole province of Roufillon is exposed to the ravages of the enemy, who have now an easy paifage for their armies into the very heart of Spain.

> BOSTON, December 1. Important News.

From the Boston CHRONICLE. Direct from FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, in 41 days from Brest, the ship Betsey, captain Percival. We are favoured with Paris papers, to the 9th October. These papers were immediately put into the hands of a gentleman to translate; but the length of their contents prevents our entering into minute details. We have only time to state the following important victories, in a

On the 6th of October, a letter was read in the convention from the representative and from general Jourdan, with the army of the Sambre and the Meule, giving a particular account of a most figural victory over the Austrians, destined to remforce the duke of

York's army, to the amount of 80,000.

This victory was one of the most complete of any during the campaign-between 4 and 5000 Austrian flaves were killed and wounded-7 or 800 taken prisoners, and the important city of Juliers, fituate about 27 miles from Maeitricht and Cologne, surrendered at discretion. The Austrians had previously taken refuge in Juliers, but the republicans, in the night preceding the surrender, threw a bridge over the river Roer -two regiments in particular, were so impatient, could not wait for the bridge, swam across the river, and with sword in hand took possession of the ramparts. Before the day dawned the Austrians evacuated the city, and the magistrates delivered the keys to general Jourdan. In the city was found 60 pieces of cannon, 60,000 pounds of powder, and immente stores of it is insolent and intolerable in any one to censure his his greater, permanent, and valuable office of chief every kind. The republican cavalry pursued the enemy, overtook the rear, and took the baggage with 600

The importance of this brilliant victory, and the consequent surrender of Juliers, cannot be too highly estimated. It breaks up the Austrian armies, in fact the whole combination. It impoles an obligation on the enemies of France to maintain the armics of the republic, during the winter-limits or destroys the resources of the Austrians, it secures a safe retreat also to the victorious soldiers of France, in the event of an

unexpected reverse of fortune.

Juliers is the key to Maestricht, and this important inlet and barrier to Holland is now closely invested, and even without the hope of extraneous fuccour. At present we cannot be more minute on this point.

In a word, let the uniform friends of France cherish the hope and opinion, that all things in the power of this mighty commonwealth are just as they would wish

them to be.

By this arrival we are also informed, that provisions and warlike stores of every kind were extremely plenty-that 25 millions of assignats were called in and burnt between the first and fith of October-that part of the fleet were out, their expedition unknown, and that the armed vessels of the republic still continue their successful depredations on the British trade. The convention has also published a most pathetic and animating address to the people, and above all, to the lacobins, or popular focieties; encouraging their zeal and vigilance, and expressing their sense of their obligations to these patriotic " self-created" assemblies for their past exertions in favour of liberty. Convinced that the more the minds of a free people are enlightened, the Bronger and more powerful will be their ef-CA IRA!

From the ORRERY. FRENCH INTELLIGENCE

Is received by captain Percival, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 41 days from Breft, as late as the 20th have had doubts as to their jurisdiction; otherways it October, the same day on which the ketch Eliza of was disgraceful in them to prevent a decision on the had violated the constitution, and ought therefore to Salem, left Bourdeaux. The French news papers merits of the case. It is not, in my opinion, at being taken on board the Concorde for the inspection inference, that the thirty-two members who of the captain, and afterwards otherwise disposed of, against putting the third resolution to the q the editor, notwithstanding the most unremitted exer- were therefore of opinion that the chief justice h tions, could not obtain a fight of any of them. Two Jetters only were received by this arrival-one of these the editor perused, and collected from it the following

The republican armies are fill marching in triumph On the frontiers of Spain and Holland, they we

besieged regularly, and only be reduced by famine; resistible—and winged by the rapidity of their victo- violated the constitution, for it does not follow, because the latter is defended by a garrison of 13,000 men, ries, the terror of their arms has already reached the a court shall determine, that they have no jurisdiction

When the messenger left the army, the duke of Provisions were universally abundant. The markets fair, that the twenty-nine members who so York had not changed his position; but the deseat of of some of the seaports were glutted. Flour sold per putting the said third resolution to the question

Captain Percival arrived at Brest nine days after the The elector, brother to the emperor, has quitted Bonn, old embargo was taken off, and when he left that port,

THE SIEGE OF MAESTRICHT

Where Jourdan commands, will, in all probability cost the French dearly, as it is one of the strongest barrier fortress in the Netherlands. The reduction of this place would open a passage to Westphalia, and furnish a strong defence to the lately acquired posiession in Flanders. Maestricht is seated on the Meuse, which, after a long course, becomes here a large river. The desence will doubtless correspond with the strength and importance of the post, and therefore be uncommonly

NEW.YORK, December 5.

The Geneffee treaty, we are informed, has terminated much to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the United States, and of the Six Nations of Indians, who have relinquished all right and title to the Presque Isle territory, and a tract of land, sour miles wide, from John Aon's landing to fort Slaufer, including the fort at Niagara, and also granted to the United States the right of passing and repassing through their

Annapolis, December 18.

The honourable John Henry is re elected a senator, to represent this state in the congress of the United

The honourable Richard Sprigg, jun is chosen senator in the room of the honourable Thomas Sim Lee, who declined accepting his appointment.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(or even any one of them) cannot express their sen- punish the chief judge with a forfeiture of his office, timents of any character in the state, however dig- although they had before voted with fourteen others nisied by office or station; if they cannot guard that he ought not to be so punished, I shall impute and protect the constitution that they are sworn * to it to ill nature; as this mislake might have happened Support; or if they cannot declare what punishment from the confusion of taking so many year and nays; they believe, in their judgment and conscience, ought and that it is probable that their two former votes had to be inflicted upon great wiolators of the constitution, escaped their memory. without being held up to public view, and their con- It has been observed with design, and with much duct exposed as extraordinary and inconsistent, there spleen too, " that fixteen of the twenty member, will soon be an end to the dignity, the consequence, who voted to deprive the chief judge of his office, had and the power of the house of delegates. It is the just before voted that he should only be punished by a privilege of every member of that honourable body deprivation of his less and precarious office of chief freely to speak, and boldly to discharge his public duty, justice of the criminal court of Baltimore county, and without respect to any person in the government; and that the said gentlemen afterwards voted to take away conduct in the news-papers. If men are to be tra- judge of the state," and the names of these sixteen duced for arraigning the conduct of any character in gentlemen are published with a view to draw the parthe state who shall trample on the constitution, and ticular attention of the public to their conduct, at who, instead of supplicating pardon and forgiveness new, extraordinary, and inconsistent. I do not see any for his crimes, shall justify them, and impudently thing so reprehensible in their behaviour, and think turn an ACCUSER instead of the ACCUSED, our liber- fourteen of them at least were perfectly confistent, for ties will be overturned, and aristocraty and despotism they had voted that the house had jurisdiction: They erected on the ruins.

impeaches the chief judge of the state with violating ing him only with the deprivation of his less of the constitutional laws of the land, and proposes to fice, but being prevented in this moderate wish by punish his offence by removing him from his office, majority of the house, they were resolved to inflit in which his influence and power might be dangerous the greater punishment. to the state, and injurious to the property of great It has been also remarked, with a discontented numbers of our citizens. To screen himself from the spirit, and with the same malevolent motive, "that punishment so justly due to his offence, the judge ob- the twenty enumerated members voted for the rejected to the jurisdiction of the general assembly, (who, moval of the chief judge from his office for violating every one knows, are the true and only guardians of the the constitution, or for some private objections, and rights and liberties of the people, and as such bound to that no cause of removal appeared to the house." It is notice any infractions of the constitution) and by a sufficient to justify these gentlemen to their consciences, long, laboured and artful speech, prevailed on a bare and to the public they are no ways amenable, it that majority (of only two votes) to refuse to decide, whe- believed the judge was guilty of violating the conther he had been guilty of violating the constitution, stitution; or if they had other private reasons that

by holding, at the same time, two judicial offices. give any opinion on the third resolution, that the chief one cause of removal expressed, and that is a violation justice had violated the constitution, by holding, at of the constitution; and the fourth resolution begins, the same time, two judicial offices, either for want of "suberefore, (or as the reason stated in the third itjurisdiction, or that the judge had not violated the con- solution is true) it is resolved," &c. &c. but if the stitution." It is very clear to my understanding, that fourth resolution had been agreed to, the word where all the twenty-nine members who voted for putting fore, might have been afterwards struck out, and the third resolution to the question, must have been then the fourth resolution would only have exfully convinced, without any doubt, that the judge preffed the defire of the general assembly, that the might be removed from his office by the governor, on the chief judge be removed from his office, without aladdress of two thirds of the general assembly: Every member of this opinion was bound in duty to take the sense of the house on the truth of the accusation. It is also evident to me, that the thirty-two members who voted against putting the third resolution, must have entertained a contrary sentiment, or at least must

* I bis affertion, that the delegates are una tion of an oath to Support the conflitution, is credit of the repeated declarations of Meffes. Dorfey, Robin and other members, in the course of debate in the house.

of a case, that therefore they are of opinion that a cri-The crops in France were uncommonly luxuriant. minal is innocent. The inference is also coun culed, but the conclusion does not therefore fo that the court believe him guilty. The only just c clusion is this, that the court give no opinion of suit or innocened It feems evident to every man of common understanding, that if the house had no juril of the case, it was highly improper for them to any opinion whether the chief judge had, or had not violated the constitution; for every body must know if a court of justice decides that it has no jurisdicti to try a criminal, that the court, after fuch determin nation, can have no possible right to pronounce when ther he is guilty of the offence alleged against him or not; because the exercise of such power by the cour must necessarily implicate that they have jurisdiction. and, at the same time, infringe the jurisdiction of some other court. And it appears more strange that, after a court has given an opinion against their juris. diction, that they should afterwards proceed to pass fentence of punishment on the person accused. Ind. mit that such conduct in a court of justice would be confidered puerile indeed, and the judges would be justly charged with improper and indecent behaviour, and their integrity and impartiality would be liable to just cause of suspicion. But, in justification of the twenty delegates who voted in favour of the fourth resolution, "that the governor be requested to remove the chief judge of the state from his office," I would observe, that the rules or practice of inferior courts of justice are not applicable, or to be adopted as the rule of conduct for the supreme tribunal of the state. The house, it is true, determined that they had no junidiction, but it may be remembered, that of the twenty gentlemen who voted for the fourth resolution, sixteen of them had before voted in favour of jurisdiction, and consequently THEY were not bound by the decision of the house, but were lest at full liberty afterwards to vote for such punishment as they thought just and proper. If any one should notice, that a member from Frederick 1, and also a member from Prince-George's &, voted that the house had no jurisdiction, IF twenty members of the house of delegates and that these two gentlemen afterwards voted to

considered that the chief judge had violated the con-A virtuous youth +, of independent spirit, boldly stitution, and were willing to be satisfied with punish,

rendered him, in their opinion, improper to fill the It has been remarked, "that the house refused to most important office in the state. There is ming any cause for the vote; this would have been isfactory, as in that case every one could assign eauses he thought proper in support of the re-

as been stated as improper conduct in one of the bers from Prince-George's county | " that he used in favour of jurisdiction, and that the chief judge be removed from his office, because the member die not hear the argument and defence of the chief july lice I believe it is a rule in courts of justice to he forte fides a but it is well known that this practice often observed only to save appearances, and cannot be necessary when a judge is fully satisfied by arguments

Mr. Beatty. Mr. T. Clark.

nsed either bifort or after the whether the reasons that influe. public or in private; becau fary to convince the judgme r it has been once form hope I have fully vindic racter of the fixteen membe ns that have been to liberally

To the PRINTERS of the MA Frederick-town, 10

I HAVE this morning P

Thursday the fourth instant,

desire you to correct a plain er of the proceedings of the hout resolutions, proposed to that he Walter Dorley, respecting a tution by the chief judge of moval of him from his office fate, that truenty nine member the question on the third res juitice had violated the conft the same time, the office of ch court, and the office of chief court of Baltimore county; an bers voted against putting the q have made a most egregious e two in the negative, when yo them in the affirmative, because that a question was taken or " wherefore," (or because the c the constitution) so that the g remove him from his office." the house should refuse to inqui fact alleged, the violation of the why the chief justice should ! fice; and that the house should quellion to be put, whether t be deprived of his oince. It y state of the fact, that the he whether the accusation was tri inaccurate in your state of t house afterwards proceeded to chief justice ought to be dism not. It a majority of the houf mative, the judge would ha guilty of some offence, and his without any cause appearing vote is more published, the true writy are placed in the same condemn and punish the chief vious decision, that he had bee much less of such an one as punishment as the deprivatio valuable office for life. I m error in the copy handed to am unwilling to believe that bers of the house would fail i to vote that the chief judge o prived of his office, unless he victed, by the bouse, of having Such conduct in any of our d lation of all order and decend pugnant to the principles o ought to be given to the pub hope you will immediately co lam also induced to belie miliake in your copy of the vo Schnebely and Shriver voted on the third resolution. 1 im down in the negative instead thele gentlemen were m made our constitution, known that the convention positical dependence of the judici the executive; which must chancellor, or any of the inthe governor, on the address Thore allo appears to me as you have published the that Mr. Beatty voted that no on the third resolution, (by the house had no jurisdiction gentleman appears afterwards Jourth resolution, to remove office. I cannot think that a

> resolution the farenty members I am, Ger

We have to affure the v that the proceedings in the h votes of the members, pu Thursday, the 4th instant attelled by the clerk of the h

logment and great experi

poundly act to inconfiftent a

finters, as you have publiff

of delegates we are puzzled t

not only of the gentlemen

near Leopard-town, I week ago, a forrel HORSE Aterspersed, about fifteen