

The Court of Vienna is about to issue a Manifesto against Poland. The Imperial troops in Galicia have already received orders to march into the Wojewodates of Cracow, Sandomir, Lublin, and Chelm, and to treat as enemies all those that should oppose them. The Emperor has refused to accept the new credentials of the Polish Ambassador Count Woyna.

By letters from Warsaw of the 18th ult. and other advices from South Prussia of the 5th inst. it appears, that Poland approaches the crisis of its fate. The combined Prussian and Russian armies are approaching Warsaw in all directions; and Kosciuszko, with immense loss on the part of the insurgents, cut his way through the Russians and Prussians, who would otherwise have totally cut him off.

The prisoners which the French took in the late affair at Aloft, detailed in the Gazette of Tuesday, are said to have fallen victims to the sanguinary decree of the Convention, which denies any quarter to the British and Hanoverian soldiers.

The sentence of Ehrenstrom is, that he is to be beheaded, and to have his right hand cut off. The Councils Redenhöld and Colonel Aminshoff, are to suffer decapitation only.

Letters from Holland mention, that in consequence of the very spirited and manly declaration of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, a levy will be made through the Seven United Provinces of one man in ten, for the defence of the country. This measure appears to be a very necessary step, and must be attended with very beneficial consequences.

We on Wednesday stated that the account of Namur having fallen into the possession of the enemy was premature; it however appears, that they have entered Malines and Louvain.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg falls back to cover Liege and Maastricht—he is said to have been joined by a considerable reinforcement of Austrians; mean while, a much greater number are advancing to his support.

Mr. Schaw has brought an account to Government of some of the latest movements of the armies on the Rhine; the particulars of these have not transpired. It is however reported, that the Austrians, wearied with the repeated attacks of the enemy, have retreated across that river.

The French have withdrawn their troops from the frontiers of Switzerland to reinforce their armies on the Rhine.

Several persons, lately arrived at Mentz from Alsace, give the following account of the present situation of that country.

All the inhabitants, from 25 to 35 years of age, single or married, have been forced to take up arms and follow the armies. Several fathers of families, though some of them had been strenuous abettors of the revolution, have been shot for having refused to march. Two Roman Catholic Priests, and two Lutheran Curates, have lately been guillotined at Strasburgh. The executions are generally performed by night. All the Priests, even those who have taken the oath, are thrown into prison, if they do not embrace the new-fangled worship of reason. Notwithstanding the ill treatment experienced by the families of the 50,000 inhabitants that emigrated since the last retreat of the Austrians, the desire of emigration reigns in every heart, and every opportunity is eagerly seized to execute it.

The regulations of the Committees in Paris, which prescribe the measures to be pursued in case of an invasion on the side of the Rhine, order all the municipal officers to repair to the rear of the French army with their registers and archives; all the corn, immediately after the harvest, to be conveyed either to Strasburgh, or into the interior of the Republic. Three respectable inhabitants of each commune are, for the same reason, constantly to remain as hostages with the French army. All the Patriots, for security's sake, have conveyed their best effects into the fortresses of Strasburgh, Phalsburgh, Lichtenberg, &c. &c.

A treaty, offensive and defensive, it is said, has been concluded between Denmark and Genoa.

From Liege we are informed that one of the principal Austrian Ministers of State, with an Adjutant-General, have been arrested and sent to Vienna.

This morning an extraordinary Messenger, who accompanied Earl Spencer to the Continent, arrived at the Duke of Portland's Office. He is said to bring the most favourable accounts of the promised support of both the Austrian and Prussian armies in the general cause. They only wait a reinforcement.

Earl (now Marquis) Howe will set off to Portsmouth next week, in order to re-hoist his flag on board the Queen Charlotte, and to collect the ships that are destined for the next cruise.

Letters from Berlin, July 8th, mention, that it has been intimated to the Polish Charge d'Affaires at that Court, that, under the present circumstances, his residence there was no longer required, as the Russian Minister had left Warsaw; he must either quit the country or remain in a private capacity. It is said immediately after the surrender of Warsaw, the King of Prussia intends to repair to his army on the Rhine.

The letter of which the following is a copy, was on the 12th instant, handed to the Marquis of Lorn by a detachment from the Regiment:

"We, the Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Soldiers of your Lordship's Regiment, beg leave to present to you a purse containing 18l. 18s. 4d. sterling, being our contribution for the relief of the Widows and Children of the gallant Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers, who were killed or disabled in the glorious engagement with the French Fleet on the 1st of June, and which we request your Lordship will direct to be applied accordingly.

"We have only to add, that our regret at our present inability to do more can only be exceeded by the warmth of our wishes for the success of his Majesty's arms, and the peace and prosperity of our country.

"With sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Lordship's person and family, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves your Lordship's faithful and obedient Servants.

"James Murray, Sergeant-Major, for the whole Regiment."

It is said that Ministry intend to grant to the Roman Catholics of this country the same privileges that have been conceded to those of their predecessors in our sister kingdom.

Foreign Advices.

MAESTRICHT, July 9.

On Sunday morning, at two o'clock, the French attacked the whole line of the combined army from Gembloux to Waterloo. The cannonade was tremendous. According to a preliminary account from the Prince of Cobourg's headquarters, the French, after a most bloody battle, which lasted till nine at night, were obliged to retreat. Our left wing, commanded by Gen. Beauharnais, drove the enemy back three leagues; our centre, commanded by the Prince of Orange, maintained its ground; our right wing, commanded by the Prince de Cobourg in person, was obliged to retreat, but resumed its position in the evening. Of the enemy, near 8000 were killed, as many wounded, and 5000 taken prisoners by Gen. Beauharnais. Our loss is computed at 9000 killed and wounded; but we maintained all our posts before Brussels yesterday morning, and were sending off only baggage, sick and wounded.—Such are the exaggerations with which we are constantly amused after every action, while the consequences are constantly a retreat from post to post with haste and confusion, only short of absolute flight.

It was, we are told, by the Emperor's express orders communicated to the Prince of Cobourg, by Count Metternich, that the Combined Armies were to evacuate the Netherlands, as soon as Charleroi and Ypres were taken by the enemy. Every body says, and there is strong ground for believing, that it was a thing agreed upon between the Emperor and the French Committee of Public Safety. Count Metternich does not seem to deny that it was; but how can such an arrangement be reconciled with the bloody battle of Sunday last?

It is rumoured that the Emperor, disgusted by the conduct of some of his Allies, and provoked by the obduracy of the States of Brabant, offered to the Republicans the evacuation of the Austrian Netherlands as the price of a separate peace, which they accepted.

FRANCE.

EQUALITY, LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, or DEATH!

Richard and Chodien, Representatives of the People with the Army of the North, in order to secure to the inhabitants of the conquered Countries their Tranquillity, Safety, and Property, and to take measures to prevent all enterprises in those Countries which may be hostile to the interests of the French Republic, order as follows:

Article I. All the inhabitants of the conquered Belgic Provinces, under the special protection of the French Republic, are charged not to favour, directly or indirectly, the arms of the Combined Powers.

II. All those who shall be convicted of corresponding with the enemy, either by act, conspiracy, or discourse, to the injury of the French people, shall be given up to the Revolutionary Tribunal of France and dealt with according to law.

III. Every individual now domiciliated in the conquered countries, who has quitted France in consequence of the laws of the Republic, is ordered to depart in twenty-four hours, under pain of being treated as a French Emigrant.

IV. The Military Commanders are enjoined to take rigorous measures for the preservation of order and tranquillity in the conquered places, and to prevent any violence to the safety or property of the inhabitants under any pretext whatsoever. The freedom of worship must be respected.

V. The Magistrates of the conquered towns and communes are enjoined on their responsibility, to comply with the regulations made by the Committees of War, for the service of the Republic, within the time prescribed. In case of disobedience, they will be treated as enemies to the Republic.

VI. All Magistrates that shall be found favouring, or exciting, by their private or public conduct, or by discourses against the French Revolution, any commotions against the Republic, shall be given up to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and considered as enemies to the French people.

VII. The Police of the conquered places shall be administered by the Military Commandants, till it shall be otherwise ordered; they must use the most active vigilance to discover the plots, and to prevent the designs of the enemies of the Republic: They must be careful to prevent any public or private assembling of the inhabitants, and shall employ the military force to disperse them.

VIII. The inhabitants of the conquered countries shall resign their arms into the hands of the Military Commandants within the space of 24 hours after the publication of the present arrest. Those convicted of secreting them shall be given up to the Military Commission, and punished with death.

IX. Assignats shall be received at all the public banks, and in all commercial transactions: those who refuse, deny, or forge, and those who shall circulate false ones, are to be given up to the Criminal Tribunal of the department of Pas de Calais, and punished conformable to the laws of the Republic upon that head.

X. To prevent the disaffection from raising the price of merchandise and wares of the country, on account of the introduction of assignats, the maximum established in the city of Lille shall be adopted in all the conquered countries of West-Flanders.

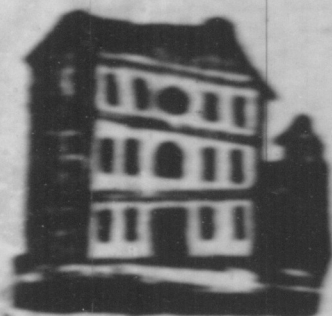
XI. The imports and other duties established in the conquered countries, under whatever denomination they may exist, shall continue to be received for the use of the Republic.

XII. The soldiers of the Republic shall observe the strictest discipline in the conquered countries, and refuse by their conduct the calumnies of their enemy. The Commanders of Corps and the Generals shall cause to be given up, all those who commit disorders, the effect of which would be to favour the designs of the enemy.

Done at Lille, 4th Messidor, in the 2d year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

RICHARD, S. SOULIER, Commissary in Chief.

FOR SALE,



THAT very handsome & convenient HOUSE, in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. SLOAN, next adjoining Dr. CALIFF's, together with the Lot of Land on which it stands, and possession immediately given.—The House is completely finished, has seven Fire Places, a spacious Cellar, frost proof, a front Room handsomely shielved for a Store, and may, without exception, be said to be as good a stand for either the Dry Good, or Grocery business, as any in the City.—The title will be indisputable.—Such Persons as may be disposed to treat for the same, will please apply to JOHN COLVILLE, or JOHN BLACK, in St. John-street.

If the above Premises are not disposed of at Private Sale by the 20th November next, it will then be put up at Auction, and struck off to the highest Bidder. St. John, Oct. 10, 1794.

IF any Person or Persons can give information of BENJAMIN MORRISON and his Wife, formerly of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, (who during the American war, resided with his Family in New-York) whether they, or either of them be living, for whether their Son died in New-York prior to the year 1783, and will send in writing to the Subscriber, what they know of the above Benjamin Morrison and his Family, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

NEHEMIAH CLARKE.

Fredericks, (New Brunswick) 22d September, 1794.

Ludlow, Frazer, & Robinson,

Have received by the Luck, from Glasgow, and the Horse, from London, A general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Season, which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, Part, or on the J. R. Exchange. Fredericks, June 27, 1794.

ARTILLERY BILLS,

Proposed to be drawn (for) between Two and Three Hundred Pounds.

ANY Person wishing for the same, will make Proposals in writing to the Officer commanding Capt. Robinson's Company, in the Royal Artillery, at Fredericks.

THOSE Persons indebted to Mr. THOMAS IRVIN, either by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to call on JAMES HATT, who is authorized to receive payment and give regular discharges for same.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have Demands against the Estate of the late DAVID ANDERSON, Merchant in Fredericks, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts, properly attested, to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, will please make payment without delay.

THOMAS IRVIN, } Executors.
ALEX. BLACK,
PETER FRASER,

Fredericks, 24th July, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Doctor AMBROSE SHARMAN, late of Manserville, in the County of Sunbury, deceased; are requested to render the same to Samuel Denny Street, of Burton, in the said County of Sunbury, one of the Administrators of said Estate:—And all Persons indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

SAMUEL D. STREET, } Admin-
JOHN HAZEN, } strators.
HUGH JOHNSTON, }
Burton, 3d Jan. 1794. (bp)

WHEREAS my Wife, JANE M'CARTY, has absconded from my Bed and Board without a lawful reason, and has behaved unbecomingly a Wife, and refuses to live with me: This is to warn all Persons who ever either to shelter, or harbour, or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

DENNIS M'CARTY.

Kirk's Quay, Salmon River, September 15, 1794.