

The Royal New-Brunswick



Gazette, & Advertiser.

TUESDAY,

JANUARY 14, 1800.

St. JOHN: PRINTED and PUBLISHED by JOHN RYAN, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at his Office, No. 58, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, where ESSAYS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be thankfully received.

[VOL. XIV.]

[NUMB. 711.]

Assize of Bread,

Established December 24, 1799.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - } 1 8
Ditto Rye - - - - } 2 4
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Mayor.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
and COMMANDER IN CHIEF
of the Province of New-
BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

THOS. CARLETON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is necessary from public emergency, and to prevent distress to the Settlers in this Province, that the importation of the following articles should be authorized and permitted for the supply of the Inhabitants for a longer time; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council to publish this Proclamation, and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the twenty-eighth year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West-India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies"—I do hereby authorize and permit Wheat, Rye, Rice and Indian Corn, and the Flour of Wheat or Rye, and also Ash Oar-Rafters and Capstank Bars, to be imported by British subjects in British built ships, owned by His MAJESTY'S subjects, and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from the first of January next—and of this Proclamation all persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

THE Creditors of the late ELIAS HARDY, Esq. of the City of St. John, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts duly attested within six months, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

MARTHA HARDY, Administratrix.
THOMAS WETMORE, Administrator.
St. John, 18th February, 1799.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, ff.

BY JAMES HORTON, Esquire, one of His MAJESTY'S Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern, GREETING: NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of James Henderson, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case lately made and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well Real as Personal within this Province, of Hugh Kennedy, Yeoman, late of the County of Northumberland (which said Hugh Kennedy is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said James Henderson, and the other Creditors of the said Hugh Kennedy (if any there be) of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, as it is alledged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Hugh Kennedy do return and discharge his said Debts or Debits within THREE MONTHS from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well Real as Personal of the said Hugh Kennedy within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Hugh Kennedy.

Dated at Newcastle, in the said County of Northumberland, the seventh day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

JAMES HORTON,
J. C. Pleas.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Ratisbon, Sept. 20.

On the 18th, the Diet published the opinion of the Empire on the renewal of the war of the Empire, and the Duties of its Members in furnishing their contingents and granting the Roman months, which are in substance as follows:

After due consideration of the Imperial Decree of Commission of the 17th of July, it was resolved to return thanks to his Imperial Majesty, for his paternal care and protection: that the Empire in general were fully convinced of the necessity of re-commencing the war, in consequence of the hostilities of the French, carried on even during the negotiations at Rastadt; and that therefore a due observance of those regulations, which were found necessary since the beginning of the war, ought again to take place, by which all Members of the Empire were bound to give all assistance in their power to defend their country: to renounce all private views, and to make every necessary sacrifice; that they should furnish their quintuple contingents, in such a manner as to be able to repel and keep off every attack of the enemy. To obtain this great object, the Empire should grant 100 Roman months, to defray the ex-

pences of the war; payable at three different periods, of six weeks each, commencing from the day of the publication of the Imperial ratification."

September 22.

On concluding the deliberations of the Diet, the Elector of Brandenburg, as has already been stated, kept the Journals open, without wishing however, to prevent a Conclusion, which afterwards took place, before the instructions of the Ambassador had arrived and which he could not, therefore, enter upon the Journals, but communicated them to the Diet by addressing it nearly in the following manner: "The situation of his Majesty's possessions in Germany was such, in the present state of affairs, as to be exposed to an invasion from different quarters, and at such a distance from the army of the Empire, that they could not well be protected and defended by it; his Majesty had, therefore, been obliged to take a step, sanctioned by the constitution of the Empire, namely, to employ his contingent, and every thing connected with it, along with others of his troops, for the protection and security of his States, and those of other members of the Empire, in the circles of Lower Saxony, the Lower Rhine, and Westphalia, and thus to secure a considerable part of the German Empire, for the good of the whole, against all dangers with which they were threatened by the enemy. His Majesty being still in the same situation, he is, nevertheless, not inclined to neglect his other duties as a Member of the German Empire."

LONDON, October 19.

The reports respecting the future measures to be adopted by the army in Holland, are much at variance; some stating that the whole of the troops will be immediately withdrawn; others, that the Heider Point and the Texel Island, commanding the navigation of the Zuyder Zee, will be strongly fortified and garrisoned through the winter.

A great number of men of war, and ships *armen flute*, have sailed from different ports to the Texel, to bring away our troops from Holland.

The late disasters in Switzerland are wholly attributed to the Cabinet of Vienna, which compelled the Archduke, by the most peremptory orders to quit Switzerland, with 60,000 men of the army he commanded, leaving Gen. Hotze with 15,000 troops to cover the frontiers of the Grisons. Gen. Korsakow, with 20,000 men, entirely composed of Russian infantry, had to guard a semi-circular line of 20 leagues, from Utznach, where his left was supported by the right wing of Hotze, all along to the Rhine. Within that line was the city of Zurich, which it was necessary to furnish with a garrison. Massena threatened him with a force of 70,000 men, which the talents of the Russian General found means to check for the space of nearly a month. It was in this po-

Mr. Howard Thomas