



T U E S D A Y,

F E B R U A R Y 11, 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.

[NUMB. 717.]

[VOL. XIV.]

Assize of Bread,

Established January 28, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - } 1 9
Ditto Rye - - - } 2 4
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Mayor.

By His Excellency
Thomas Carleton, Esquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and
Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c.
Thos. Carleton.

A PROCLAMATION.



HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the Second TUESDAY of this inst. January; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Second TUESDAY in APRIL next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Tenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred, and in the Fortieth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

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 Capstand 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.

ALEXANDER REID,

BEGS leave to thank his Friends and the Public in general for their many favours whilst he did business under the late Firm of THOMSON and REID, and informs them that he has imported the following GOODS in the Brig Oriana, Paterfon, from London, which he has now opened for Sale at the Old Store in King-Street, and requests a continuance of their commands.

LONDON bottled Port wine by the dozen, or by the hamper that contain 4 dozen, or by the gallon, 3 years old
Sherry wine 3 years old, by the gallon, dozen, or quarter cask
Jamaica spirits, 3 years old, imported from London
Hollands geneva
London bottled & draught Porter & Brown stout
Hyson, fouchong and bohea tea
Prunes
Valencia almonds
Currants
New raisins of the sun
Smyrna do.
Muscadell do.
Loaf & Muscovado sugar
Black pepper
Nutmegs
Soap
Mould & dipt candles
White wine vinegar
Mens' fine, coarse and military hats
Ditto by the box
Oil'd and plain silk umbrellas
Gentlemen's saddles & furniture complete
Ladies Doe skin hunting do.
Surcingle
Snaffle and Pelham bridles
Saddle cloths
Horse brushes
Combs and halters
Chair and jockey whips
A set of Sleigh harness complete
Window gls 9 by 7 and 10 by 8
And an assortment of glass ware
Scented pomatum in pots
Stoughton's elixir
Essence burgamot, lemon & lavender
Spirits of hartshorn in stopped vials
Spirits of lavender drops
Anderson's pills
Tincture of myrrh
Steer's opedeldoc, excellent for sprains, rheumatic complaints, &c.
Elix. vitriol
Hair powder and starch
Mullin neck cloths
Shawls and pocket handkerchiefs
A box of fashionable Millenary, consisting of dres bonnets, a fatima robe, flowers, girdels, Bandanna & Barcelona handkerchiefs, and an elegant assortment of ribbons
Queen's Ware and a number of other Articles.

St. John, December 6, 1799. *

Matthew Partelow,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,
Prince William-Street,

MOST respectfully acknowledges the favors he has received from his Friends and Customers, in the line of his business, and hopes still to meet with their patronage.

As he is desirous of giving satisfaction to his Employers, he has provided himself with patterns of the latest and most fashionable dresses, and has arranged the business of his shop in such order, as to be regularly furnished with the same.—He therefore begs leave to offer his services to the Public in general, and assures them his exertion shall not be wanting to please those who may favor him with their commands—and is bold to assert, that they shall be served in the neatest and best manner, and on such terms as cannot fail of being satisfactory to his customers.

N.B. Ready made Cloths of all kinds, may be had, and all orders in his line shall be answered shortly after notice.

WANTED,

Two or three Journeymen Taylors, who understand their business perfectly and may be depended upon—none need apply, unless they can be well recommended. Enquire as above.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS,
Neatly Printed and stitched in Marble covers, may be had at this Office.

Description of the taking of Bangalore, the strongest and most important Forts of the Province of that name.

(From M'Kenzie's Sketch of the War with Tippoo Sultan.)

WHILST the troops destined for the assault advanced to their several stations, with awful stillness, the garrison both in the fort and outworks, as if wearied with incessant exertion, were equally lull; a bright moon, at times, obscured by a passing cloud, shone against the battered precipices over which the assailants had to pass; from the heavens there came not a breath of wind; nothing disturbed thought; and this gallant corps, after bestowing in reflection a soldierly and affectionate tribute on their fair friends, bade adieu to all worldly concerns, and rivetted their minds to death or victory.

At the hour of eleven, a signal for advancing passed along the ranks in perfect silence. A cause-way upwards of one hundred yards in length, which would not admit of eight men abreast, was the only road that led from the trenches to the point of attack. To render the breach inaccessible, the besieged had cut a wide and deep trench across this causeway, leaving a wall about two feet thick entire on the right hand. As there was no drawbridge, it was by this wall that the garrison communicated with the covert way, and were enabled to fall: but although so narrow as to be passed by Indian files only, it served else to convey our troops over the ditch, which was no where fordable in this quarter. To the left the faulstrey, about 20 feet in height, and but little damaged, as it was covered by the glacis, was escalated in an instant; but the principal part of the troops in defiance of all obstructions, advanced straight forward, and surmounted every obstacle. At some places they clambered over mounds, walls, bulwarks, and hindrances of various kinds, that had been shattered by the cannonade. At others, where the fortifications were more entire, they ascended or descended by the help of ladders. As the assailants approached the bastion and curtain that had been breached, the resistance, which till then had fallen far short of expectation, began to increase. Awakened from a fatal security into which the garrison had been lulled, by the multiplicity of difficulties that the besiegers had to encounter, as well as by the strength of the place and the number of its defenders, they now bethought of precautions, which if seasonably applied, would in all probability, have rendered success doubtful. The alarm once given, circulated like wild fire. Multitudes crowded tumultuously to the point of attack. In an instant, blue lights and fire balls, thrown in every direction, rendered all objects around the fort clear as at noon day; a blaze of musquetry, which added strength to this magnificent illumination, furnished it also with abundance of victims; a general discharge of rockets contributed to the awful grandeur of an exhibition in itself truly tremendous; and one universal roar of cannon all over the fort and pettah at once struck the spectator with consternation and horror.

Whilst the forlorn hope mounted the breach, the leading companies kept a constant fire on the parapet; as these ascended, other divisions scoured the ramparts to the right and left. The assailants, although broken in advance, pushed on with irresistible pressure. Instances of individuals at single combat, were to be seen in different directions; courage was equal on both sides, but superiority in discipline and bodily strength secured to the British troops, a firm footing on the ramparts. In short, before one hour had elapsed, the grenadiers' march beating all over

the works, announced to their friends without complete possession of the place. Of the garrison, however, there were many who fought with a degree of valour that bordered on desperation.

Although the struggle was of short duration at the breach, it was repeatedly renewed as the columns proceeded to take possession of the works. At several of the bastions, the defenders, encouraged by supplies of fresh troops, in vain endeavoured to retrieve their loss; and the assailants, having previously divided their force, rushed forward to the right and left, until they met at the opposite entrance which is called the Mylore gate.

Melancholy fate of Mr. HAMILTON and his Companions.

[FROM THE SAME.]

THE horrors of a piteous tale told by the inhabitants of Oussore, in their own simple but pathetic strain, cannot be heightened in relation. Piqued at the bold measures of Earl Cornwallis, and in order to prevent detection in false assertions, the British forces had advanced but a short way into Mylore, when the Sultan issued a mandate for the assassination of three Europeans who had been prisoners in this fort for several years. The fact is too well authenticated to admit a doubt. A manuscript written in the English language by one of the sufferers was found in the arsenal. It detailed carpenter's work, which this unfortunate man had been necessitated to perform. His name was Hamilton. He had been an officer in the British navy, but despairing of freedom, he contracted an intimacy with a companion of the other sex, from which a family sprung, that naturally impelled him to every honest endeavour for their maintenance.

When the bloody mandate was about to be put in execution, the people, surrounding the house of their killedar, with prayers and lamentations intreated to spare the whole, but for the life of Hamilton they were clamorous. Besides the ties of a family and connections, he had become perfect in their language: he improved the mechanics in their several occupations; his advice was the guide in all common transactions; he was umpire in matters of dispute; in short, as he dignified a superior understanding by a life perfectly harmless, he was universally known by the distinction of father. Hamilton was for a time given to their entreaties; but the other two were beheaded with the sabre. His reprieve was of short duration. On the fall of Bangalore his doom was irrevocably fixed; and a special messenger, habituated to the scene, was forbid the presence until he saw performed the murderous office. Their behaviour in death was distinctly told by witnesses no wise interested in colouring the narrative. It was manly and firm. After passing some minutes in fervent prayer, they bent forward, resting their hands upon their knees. The heads of the two former were severed from their bodies at the first blow; but with Hamilton it required repetition. Their graves were pointed out to several British officers. Their remains confirmed this relation; and a lock of hair from each head, which is now in the writer's possession, will, when deposited in a British repository, contribute to stamp the appellation of tyrant on Tippoo Sultan amidst thousands as yet unborn.

ANECDOTE.

The celebrated Whitfield, once told a congregation, that he himself should bear witness against them, at the tribunal of heaven.—"Ay," says a sailor, "just like the old Bailey for all the world—The greatest rogue turns King's Evidence."