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[VOL. XV.]

[NUMB. 776.]

Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED MARCH 28, 1801.  
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 Com-  
mander in Chief of the Pro-  
vince of New-Brunswick, &c.  
&c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY VIRTUE of the Power and Au-  
thority granted to me, in and by  
an Act of Parliament made and passed in  
the Twenty-eighth year of His MAJES-  
TY'S Reign, intituled, "An Act for re-  
gulating the Trade between the Subjects  
of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plan-  
tations in North-America and in the  
West India Islands and the Countries  
belonging to the United States of Ame-  
rica, and between His MAJESTY'S said  
Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the  
West-Indies"—I do, by and with the  
advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S  
Council, publish this Proclamation,  
hereby authorizing and permitting  
Wheat, Rye, Rice or Indian Corn, and  
the Flour of Wheat or Rye—also All  
Oat-Rafters and Capstank Bars, Staves,  
Heading and Treenails, 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 dur-  
ing the term of Six Months from this  
date—and of this Proclamation all Per-  
sons whom it may concern will take due  
notice and govern themselves accord-  
ingly. Given under my Hand and Seal  
at Fredericton, the first day  
of January, in the Year  
of our Lord, one thousand eight  
hundred and one, and in the  
forty-first year of His MAJES-  
TY'S Reign.

By His EXCELLENCY'S Command,  
JON. ODELL.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Capt. WILLIAM  
TYLER, late of Charlotte  
County, pretending to be a monied man  
in July 1798, applied to the Subscriber  
to purchase a Farm in Hopewell, in the  
County of Westmorland, and under  
specious pretences of punctual payment  
of the sum of £275, obtained a Deed of  
said Farm, and made a mortgage of the  
premises for securing payment at differ-  
ent instalments: and the said WILLIAM  
TYLER, knowing that he could not  
make payment, agreed to give back a  
Deed of the same upon receiving back the  
securities, to which the Subscriber  
consented, and has been at great trouble  
and expence to effect the same: and  
the said WILLIAM TYLER has since  
gone off to parts unknown—This is to  
CAUTION all persons against purchasing  
the said Farm from him, as I consider  
the transaction as a swindling fraudulent  
practice; and three periods stipulated  
for payment are already elapsed and no  
part of the purchase money paid.

ABIEL PECK.

Hopewell, 10th Feb. 1801.

ALL Persons having any demands  
against the Estate of SAMUEL  
OSBORN, late of this Province, deceas-  
ed, are requested to present the same  
within twelve months;—And those in-  
debted to the said Estate are desired to  
make immediate payment to  
MUNSON JARVIS, Administrator.  
St. John, 19th May, 1800.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

By arrivals at Baltimore and New-York.  
Dates to January 20:—Many  
days the late.

LONDON.

KING'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS,  
Wednesday, December 31, 1800.

THIS day His MAJESTY, after giv-  
ing his assent to the Bills lately  
passed, delivered the following  
SPEECH:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"I CANNOT suffer this Session to  
close without returning you my particu-  
lar acknowledgments for the distin-  
guished industry and zeal with which  
you have applied yourselves to the in-  
teresting object, which, at the com-  
mencement of the Session, I most espe-  
cially recommended to your attention.  
"It has been my earnest wish that  
nothing should be omitted, which  
could tend to relieve the pressure oc-  
casioned by the present dearth of pro-  
visions, and to insure a sufficient supply  
until the produce of the next harvest  
can be brought into use.  
"The diligence with which your en-  
quiries have been conducted, has af-  
forded you the best means of ascertain-  
ing the true circumstances of our pre-  
sent situation; and the extensive mea-  
sures which you have wisely adopted  
in consequence, for diminishing the  
consumption of grain, and procuring an  
increased supply, will, I doubt not, be  
found productive of the most salutary  
effect.  
"Much, however, must depend on  
the disposition which will, I am confi-  
dent, be manifested by all those who  
have the means of carrying into execu-  
tion my solemn recommendation and  
injunction, issued at your desire, for the  
adoption of all practicable economy  
in the use of those articles which are  
necessary to the subsistence of the poorer  
classes of my subjects.  
"The time fixed for the commence-  
ment of the Union of Great-Britain  
and Ireland, will necessarily terminate  
your proceedings on this important sub-  
ject; but I am persuaded that the con-  
sideration of it will be resumed with  
the same zeal and temper, on the first  
meeting of the Parliament of the United  
Kingdom.  
"The early period which I have ap-  
pointed for that meeting, will afford a  
speedy opportunity of completing what-  
ever you may have necessarily left un-  
finished, and of considering what mea-  
sures may tend further to alleviate the  
pressure on my people, or to prevent the  
danger of its recurring.  
"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
"I thank you for the readiness with  
which you have granted the supplies  
necessary, under the present circum-  
stances, for the public service.  
"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"The detention of the property of  
my subjects in the ports of Russia, con-  
trary to the most solemn treaties, and  
the imprisonment of British sailors in  
that country, have excited in me senti-  
ments, in which you, and all my sub-  
jects will, I am sure, participate.  
"I have already taken such steps as  
this occasion indispensably required;  
and it will afford me great satisfaction,  
if they prove effectual; but if it shall  
become necessary to maintain, against  
any combination, the honor and inde-  
pendence of the British Empire, and  
those maritime rights and interests on  
which both our prosperity and our secu-  
rity must always essentially depend, I  
entertain no doubt, either of the suc-  
cess of those means which, in such an  
event, I shall be enabled to exert, or of  
the determination of my Parliament and

my people, to afford me a support pro-  
portioned to the importance of the in-  
terests which we have to maintain."

[The Lord Chancellor then an-  
nounced, that the Parliament of the  
United Kingdoms of Great Britain and  
Ireland, should assemble the 22d day of  
January: and the Session was closed.]

Battles in Germany.

ENGLISH OFFICIAL.

From Mr. Wickham to Lord Grenville.  
H. Q. Haag, 2d Dec. 1800.

MY LORD,  
The march of Gen. Kienmayer, to-  
wards the Iser, and the direction which  
the whole army had first taken towards  
Landshut, having drawn a considerable  
part of Gen. Moreau's force towards  
Aerding, the heights between Amsing  
and Haag had been occupied by one  
single division under Gen. Ney.  
In the course of last night, however,  
Gen. Moreau had re-enforced his posi-  
tion with two more divisions and had  
taken the command of the whole him-  
self.  
Yesterday at day-break the heights  
were attacked.—After an obstinate re-  
sistance on the part of the enemy they  
were carried in succession as far as the  
hill on the side of Ramsau, where the  
troops were obliged to halt, from ex-  
cessive fatigue, about six in the evening.  
In the night Gen. Moreau abandon-  
ed this place, and retired to his old  
position at Hohenlinden and Aerding.  
The whole ground from Amsing to  
Ramsau was particularly favorable to the  
enemy, and consisted in heights covered  
with thick woods, and interspersed with  
deep marshy vallies, where the Austrian  
cavalry could not possibly act.  
The Austrians took 800 prisoners and  
2 pieces of cannon, the cannon were  
taken with 4 others, by the Hussars of  
Weesley, who distinguished themselves  
very much during the whole of the af-  
fair, throwing themselves into the  
woods, in places where it was thought  
impossible for cavalry to have penetra-  
ted. The other 4 pieces of cannon  
were taken by a charge of the enemy's  
grenadiers, there not having been time  
to send a sufficient force to support the  
Hussars.  
The loss of the Austrians, is compu-  
ted to be about 1500 killed, wounded  
and prisoners.  
Gen. Moreau, it is said by the pri-  
soners to have received a musket ball  
through his cloak.  
The Archduke was on horse back 12  
hours, and slept in a hovel on the  
heights.  
I have the honor to be, &c.  
W. WICKHAM.

GERMAN OFFICIALS.

VIENNA, DEC. 17.

The Archduke Charles, being reco-  
vered from his sickness, left Prague to  
take the chief command of the army in  
Germany.  
The Archduke John has sent dis-  
patches dated from Frosburg, Thoisfen-  
dorf and Salzburg, the 9th, 10th, 11th  
and 12th December. He details the  
attack of the French on the corps of  
Prince Conde the 9th near Newbayerin;  
of the defeat of the corps, and of the  
French advancing to the right bank of  
the Isar. He states the loss of his army  
since the renewal of hostilities at 918  
killed, 3514 wounded, and 5396 pri-  
soners and missing. The Archduke  
Charles has now the command of this  
army.

Affairs in Italy.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

Gen. Brune, of the army of Italy, has  
related the exertions and hardships of the  
French, in making their way through  
the mountains of snow that impeded

them in the passage of Splugen. Noth-  
ing, however, could resist their energy,  
and the indefatigable industry of Gen.  
Macdonald. This army has opened a  
communication between the Engadine  
and Valtelline by Mouri Beruina, and  
the valley of Puschlava. This opera-  
tion, however, has been attended with  
considerable loss.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

VIENNA, DEC. 17.

From Italy, Gen. Bellegarde reports,  
as late as the 9th inst. that on the 4th  
the French advanced against Bondeno,  
occupied by Gen. Shustck, whom they  
attacked with much vigor; but the ene-  
my were repulsed with loss. On the  
6th, Gen. Shustck extended his out-  
posts along the Panara, as far as St.  
Bianca, and along the Retcoo and Po di  
Primaro, as far as Argento and Baltia.

Symptom of Peace.

VIENNA, DEC. 17.

Two days ago Lord MINTO received  
dispatches from London, by a courier,  
upon which he had a long conversation  
with our Minister of State. Since that  
time it is reported that the court of  
London had released our court from all  
obligations, in case of an opportunity  
offering itself for concluding a separate  
peace with advantage. Should this be  
a fact, we may hope, if not for a general  
peace, yet for a peace between France  
and Austria.

Peace made certain.

FRANCE. PARIS, JAN. 3d.  
Gen. Desfoles, to the Minister at War.  
H. Q. Dec. 26, 1800.

Citizen Minister,

The Archduke Charles has proposed  
an armistice to the General in Chief,  
announcing at the same time that the  
Emperor had sent a courier to M. de  
Cobenzel, with orders to sign the peace.

The General in Chief considering  
that the line of the Traun and the Enns  
was forced, that we were 100 leagues  
in advance of the other armies, and al-  
ready in the rear of the Austrian army  
in Italy, and that by consequence, Gen.  
Bellegarde, might make a detachment,  
which joining the troops left in the  
Tyrol, might come upon our rear, and in-  
terrupt our communication with France,  
has judged it proper to consent to a  
suspension of arms, which procuring us  
great advantages, might at the same time  
enable us to wait the movements of the  
army of Italy, from which we have as  
yet received no intelligence.

The character of the Archduke Charles,  
his well known honor, were guarantees  
on the desire the Emperor had to ter-  
minate the war, to which he was be-  
sides compelled by the deplorable state  
of his army, which having lost in 20  
days, 70 leagues of ground, 25,000 pri-  
soners, 12 or 15,000 killed and wound-  
ed, 40 pieces of cannon, and immense  
magazines, was no longer able, nor could  
be in 3 months, to prevent our army  
from conquering the whole of Austria,  
and dictating the law in the capital.—  
But to do this without danger, it would  
be necessary that the army of Italy  
should be already master of the head of  
the defiles.

The General in Chief besides, conce-  
ved, that to stop in the midst of the  
most brilliant victories was conformable  
to the character of moderation by which  
the First Consul had distinguished him-  
self in the eyes of all Europe.

I have the honor to transmit to you  
a copy of the Convention for an armis-  
tice. The Emperor will immediately  
treat for peace whatsoever may be the  
determination of his allies; and our  
line, which is supported by the Danube  
and the mountains, putting us in pos-  
session of Kuffstein, Scharnitz, Brou-

918  
9514  
9396  
9828