

*Mr. Allward learned*

# The Royal NEW-BRUNSWICK



# Gazette, and ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY,

MARCH 24, 1801.

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

[VOL. XV.]

[NUMB. 775.]

## Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 2, 1800.  
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.  
to weigh - - - } 1 10  
Ditto Rye - - - } 2 7  
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.

THOMAS CARLETON.

### A PROCLAMATION.

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, 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 Ash Oar-Rafters and Capstand Bars, Staves, Heading and Treennails, 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 this date—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 first day of January, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of His Majesty'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 different 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, deceased, are requested to present the same within twelve months;—And those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to  
MUNSON JARVIS, Administrator.  
St. John, 19th May, 1800.

## Latest Accounts from Europe.

PARIS.

From the *Moniteur* of the 17th Frimaire, December 9.

### ARMY OF THE RHINE.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Moreau, Gen. in Chief, to the Minister of War, head-quarters at Anzing, 12 Frimaire.

"I have the pleasure of giving you an account, my dear General, of the most glorious action for the army which I command, and of the greatest advantage for the Republic.

"By my dispatch of yesterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th, I announced the concentrating of the army, and of my plans to commence offensive operations.

"Yesterday the corps under General Grenier collected between Hohenlinden and Hartofen, while General Grouchy extended his left to the village of Hohenlinden, and the divisions of Richepanse and Decan to Ebersberg.

"Expecting to be attacked by the enemy at Hohenlinden, I gave orders to General Richepanse and Decan to advance by St. Christopher upon Matenpoet, and to fall upon the rear of the enemy. This movement was executed with the greatest intrepidity and talent.

"The enemy commenced this attack upon Hohenlinden, at half past seven in the morning. It was at this moment I judged it expedient that the attack should be commenced by General Richepanse.

"I ordered General Grenier to commence at the same time. General Ney rushed vigorously into the defiles, and, half way to Matenpoet, formed a junction with General Richepanse. All those who were in the forests, comprising about a league and a half, were killed, taken, or dispersed.

"The attack of General Ney was well supported by the division of Gen. Grouchy, which fell upon the reserve of the enemy's grenadiers, who had attempted to flank us on the right. Those attacks were directed by General Granjean and Boyer. The movements of Generals Richepanse and Decan met with the greatest obstacles. Obligated to march by roads surrounded with the enemy, General Richepanse, with five or six battalions of infantry and one regiment of chasseurs, found himself separated from the other divisions, and without regarding those he had left behind him, marched up in the centre of the enemy, not at all discomfited, with only a few troops with him, and united himself with the head of the division, which was conducted with equal intrepidity by the Commandant Ruffin.

"General Valler was dangerously wounded; Gen. Decan was prevented from supporting Gen. Richepanse.

"During these complete successes in the centre, a column advancing from Vasserburg upon Ebersberg, obliged General Decan to change his position, from the van to the right, to arrest their progress. He charged and routed them with the greatest disorder.

"The battle appeared completely decided by three o'clock, but another corps coming from the Lower Inn, attempted to penetrate by Burtrain Le Hohenlinden, with the intention of making a diversion upon the left. The enemy having a number of troops stationed in the valley of the Isser, Lieut. Gen. Grenier left his position. The divisions of Le Grand Bastout and the reserve of cavalry, which were about to set on the offensive, were now attacked; a number of troops from Ney's and other divisions on the right were sent to support them.

"Generals Legrand and Bastout, after having repulsed these attacks, charged with the greatest vigour. The ene-

my after a number of efforts, were routed with the loss of a great part of their artillery. Gen. Bastout being wounded, was replaced by Gen. Bonnet.

"This was a general battle, as there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged, and the same with the Austrians.

"There was much snow during the battle. We have taken 80 pieces of cannon, 200 caissons, 10,000 prisoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three Generals. The pursuit continued till night. Our loss consists in 1000 men, killed, wounded, and missing; the loss of the enemy is incalculable. All did their duty. I cannot pay any particular eulogies to one more than to another. Artillery, infantry, and cavalry, all deserve praise. The Officers of the Etat-Major particularly distinguished themselves.

"The corps of Gen. Lecourbe, which on the 10th had taken possession of Rosenhelm, was ordered to cover the Inn, and to defend all the passes of the Tyrol.

"The Chief of the Etat-Major will send you a detailed account of the battle of Hohenlinden, which place is well known, for the Convention which ceded to us the three fortresses.

"The Republic ought to know such of the army who have distinguished themselves. The Chief of the Staff shall also inform you of the different detachments of the enemy, to which at present we can pay no attention. Our army is elated with its success, and hopes that it will contribute to accelerate a peace.

(Signed) MOREAU."

## LONDON.

DECEMBER 12.

Yesterday evening a flag of truce arrived at Dover, with dispatches for M. Otto.—The master of this vessel produced a *Journal du soir*, of December the 10th, which he received from the Courier who brought him the dispatches, in 20 hours, from Paris. This paper was immediately forwarded to government: it contains the important intelligence of a victory gained by the grand army under Moreau, near Hohenlinden, over the Austrians on the 2d inst. which is confirmed by the arrival this morning of the *Moniteur*, in which the details are officially given. It appears from Moreau's letter, that an engagement had taken place on the 1st inst. The particulars or result of which are not mentioned, whence it may be concluded, that it was a partial engagement, or that the Austrians, who, in all probability struck the first blow, remained masters of the field, for we do not find from the latest accounts of their position, that they felt themselves under the necessity of changing it, and we also find that the French fell back to Munich. Moreau besides talks "of concentrating his forces," and of plans "to commence offensive operations."

The battle was general, as there was not a corps in both armies that was not engaged. The accounts is rather confused. The French aimed at concentrating their forces, whilst the Austrians extended their lines, and fought in detail. The Austrian army was disposed in three divisions—the centre opposite to Hohenlinden, the right by Buckrain, and the left extended to Wesserbourg. The Austrians began the attack upon Hohenlinden at half past seven in the morning, the battle lasted till three in the afternoon, when victory declared in favour of the French. Every inch of ground appears to have been contested with the greatest ardour on both sides, especially in the centre, on which the fate of the day ultimately turned. The pursuit continued till night.

The Austrians it is stated, had a number of troops stationed in the valley of the Isser, but it does not appear that

they received any reinforcements, except one corps from the lower Inn, which obliged the French General Grenier to leave his position. The French took, according to this account, 80 pieces of cannon, 200 baggage waggons, and made 10,000 prisoners. The loss of the French is stated to be 1000 killed. The slaughter as Moreau says, must have been "incalculable." The enemy must have suffered severely as "the movements of Generals Richepanse and Decan met with the greatest obstacles," although the former was joined by General Ney, yet he was at length entirely separated from the other divisions, and obliged to fight in the centre of the Austrians. The divisions of Le Grand and Bastout were attacked three times, and would in all probability have been repulsed, if a number of troops had not been sent to support them.

Notwithstanding this "glorious victory," as Moreau calls it—he finds it necessary to hold out the hopes, "that it will contribute to accelerate a peace." Peace, says Bonaparte, "is in the hearts of the French people"—and the French people might in their turn add, "on the lips of Bonaparte and his creatures."

It is said that the dispatches received by M. Otto, contain some fresh propositions from Bonaparte to our Ministers. The extraordinary celerity with which they were conveyed, may be ascribed to the account of the victory which accompanied them, which, no doubt, was calculated for some particular purpose. Victories may be dearly bought; and it does not appear from Moreau's own account, that he intended to attempt the passage of the Inn, or to occupy any important position in consequence of it. It is rather extraordinary, that he should omit the name of the Austrian General; but the whole appears to have been written in a hurry, or garbled in a hurry by Bonaparte.

Hostilities had not commenced in Italy on the 9th November, the date of the latest accounts from that quarter.

Letters from Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Berlin, concur in stating a report that a treaty was actually signed in the beginning of November, by the Emperor of Russia, and the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, founded upon the system of armed neutrality in 1780.

It is said that Ministers have sent off an order to Lord Keith in the Mediterranean, to detain all Russian vessels that may at present be found in that quarter.

Directions have been sent to the Port Admiral at Sheerness to dispatch a vessel after the convoy which failed on Thursday from Sheerness for the Baltic, in order that they may return to port.

The Paris Papers to the 1st instant, which arrived on Thursday, contrary to expectation, brought nothing decisive as to the question of War or Peace: they are not, however, without interest. It is stated in some of these Papers, that a prolongation of the Armistice has taken place, and in others that War is inevitable, and will be immediately renewed. The great military preparations going forward on both sides countenance this opinion.

The Army under the command of Moreau amounts to 100,000 men, exclusive of the flanking Armies of Angereau and Macdonald.—The new Army of Reserve forming at Dijon, is to consist of 20,000 men, and to be commanded by Murat.

Bonaparte still remains in Paris, notwithstanding his immediate departure for the Rhine was announced in the last French Papers.

The intelligence from Italy is rather confused, and contradictory. It is reported that the French have demanded Mantua and Peschiera, as the price of a new Armistice in that quarter.