

**LUDLOW, FRASER and ROBINSON,**  
**HAVE RECEIVED,**  
 By the *Britannia* from Glasgow, the *Hawke* from London, and the *Liberty* from Liverpool, and are now opening for Sale at their Store in Saint John-street,  
 A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**MERCHANDIZE;**

Consisting, among others, of the following Articles, viz:

**SUPERFINE,**  
 Second & coarse Broad Cloths, Elastic Cloths, Yorkshire plains, Cassimeres, German serges, Duffels, Fearnought, Red, white & yellow flannels, Green and red bazines, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets, Point blanketing, Coverlids and carpeting, Calamancos, Durants, Moreens, Shalloons, Plain and striped wildbores, Cambiets, Bombazens, Bombazets, 4-4 & 7-8 Irish lincens, Irish dowlas, Do. sheeting, Russia sheeting, Lancashire ditto, Scotch ditto, Irish diaper of all kinds, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 table cloths, Russia towelling, Flax and tow ozenaburghs, Checked and spotted handkerchiefs, Fancy do. Blue pullicats, Long lawns, Cambrics, Book and jaconet muslins, Muffin handkerchiefs, 9-8 and 7-8 printed calicos, Printed muslins, Cotton shawls, Muffin do. Cotton counterpanes, Men's cotton stockings, Women's do. do. Linen and cotton checks, Striped cottons, Fine striped bedticks, Fustians, Corduroys, Thicksets, Striped nankeens,

Dimities, China, fatten and love ribbons, Black galloon, Barcelona handkerchiefs, White and black fatten, Black mode, Sewing silks and twist, Men's & women's gloves, Colored and white threads, Pound and paper pins, Ladies' fashionable bonnets, Do. Morocco slippers, Stationary of all kinds, Umbrellas, Hyson, fouchong, and bohea teas, Loaf Sugar, Raisins & currants, Pepper and piment, Mustird, Powder and pomatum, Starch and fig blue, Black lead, Porter in bottles & casks, Brown Stout in do. and do. Ale in do. and do. Port. Sherry and Lisbon wine, An assortment of buttons, Cutlery of all kinds 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. nails, Screws and brads, Spades & shovels, Frying pans, Andirons, Shovels and tongs, Patent shot, Bar and sheet iron, Cast iron stoves, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 crown glass, Glass ware assorted, Earthen ware do. Brown and white soap, Mould and dipt candles, White rope, Salmon twine, Wool cards, Pewter & hard metal spoons, with a variety of other articles.

They have also on hand,  
 Turk's Island SALT, a few Barrels of excellent Muscovado SUGAR, and a few Tierces of PORK.  
 St. John, July 18, 1800.

To be Sold by Public Auction,  
 ON Monday the 15th of September next, at the House of Mr. JOHN CARNES, all his remaining STOCK of MERCHANDIZE, (a very extensive assortment) well worthy the attention of Private Families and Shopkeepers. The Sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock, and will continue each fair day, till the whole is Sold.

ANDREW PHAIR,  
 Frederickton, 20th August, 1800.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS HAVING any Demands on the Estate of ABRAHAM VANEMBURGH, of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present them properly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof—And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to  
 JOHN WOODWARD,  
 Administrator,  
 St. John, May 30, 1800.

Late Foreign Advices,  
 Received by the ship *General Mercer*, Capt. Coffin, arrived at New-York, in 44 days from Liverpool.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.  
 Translation of a Circular Letter from the Admiralty to all the Officers commanding vessels belonging to his Britannic Majesty.

WHEREAS in consequence of the communication which we have made to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of a letter which the board of transport has received from Citizen Otto, commissioner for the exchange of French prisoners, to inform him that the Minister of French marine had announced, by circular letters, in all the ports of France, that in future the English fishermen should not be taken by any French ships of war, unless they should be armed, or discovered to have made signals of communication; Mr. Dundas has notified to us the intention of the King that the orders which had been given to the commanders of his Majesty's ships to take French and Dutch fishermen, and their vessels, should be revoked for the present, and that the said officers should be enjoined to treat the said French and Dutch fishermen, in the same manner as before the publication of the said orders. In consequence, we require you to conform to the intentions of his Majesty.

(A TRUE COPY.)  
 The commissioner of the French government for the exchange of prisoners,  
 (Signed) OTTO.

MILAN, June 8.  
 The following order has just been published for the organization of the national guard of the Cisalpine Republic:—

1. All the cities of the Cisalpine Republic shall successively organize their national guards.
  2. This organization shall be made according to the dispositions that had been adopted before the invasion of the territory of the Cisalpine Republic by the Austrians.
  3. It shall be made under the protection of the military authority of the French army, and under the superintendance of the municipality.
  4. The cities of Milan, Pavia, Bologna, Lodi, &c. shall immediately organize their national guards.
- General Pino is charged with the organization of Milan. Officers shall be named by the several commandants to take charge of the organization of the other cities.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

LONDON, June 19.  
 INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

General Melas to Major-General Mosel, at Piacentia.

Head Quarters, at Turin, June 5.  
 "Alexandria, is at present, the only point from which the army can procure provisions, until a change of circumstances take place, which is not improbable. To complete the magazines of Alexandria with flour, forage, and a little rice, is therefore an object of great importance, which I have frequently recommended to you for some time, and in the most express manner—but of which I have not yet seen any effect—since according to the latest reports from Alti and Alexandria, as well as my own personal conviction here at Turin; its three magazines are entirely destitute of provision; and the magazine of flour and forage at Alexandria has not yet been completed.

"The army which is here, when augmented by the speedy arrival of the corps under Gen. Elsnitz, and the corps of Field-Marshal Ott, who is marching by the Bochetta to Alexandria, must draw all its provisions from that place: but with such measures both these places will be exposed to a total want, and if the enemy should suddenly pass the Po, and by these means cut off, even for a short time, the communication between Piacentia and Alexandria this place and the army will be without resources, and exposed to the danger of being deprived of provisions.

"There was at Cremona, according to the latest reports, a considerable magazine of provisions, and I think I can hope that the magazines of Cremona,

Milan and Lodi, will be placed in safety on the right bank of the Po.

"We shall therefore be in no want of provisions, and in consequence of the information which I gave you several days ago you must have collected all the means of transportation for the army on the right bank of the Po, and made a requisition, without paying any regard to any consideration whatever, of all the carriages in the country, so that means will not be wanting for securing the necessary provisions.

"In the present circumstances I must recommend to you in the most pressing manner, to convey in the speediest way 1200 quintals of flour, and 2500 measures of oats per day to Alexandria; and I beg you at the same time to give me information on this head, as well as respecting what has become of the magazines of Milan, Pavia and Lodi, and the measures taken to complete the supplies of Mantua, and of the other fortresses of the line, and respecting the means which agreeably to my orders have been employed to save the provisions which are in boats on the Po.—Hitherto I have not received a word on those important objects.

(Signed) MELAS."

General Melas to Count de Tige, Commander of the Cavalry at Vienna.

TURIN, June 4.

"I have left the blockade of Genoa to the corps of Gen. Ott, until the approach of that under Gen. Elsnitz, after which I shall proceed with my united forces against the enemy, who have penetrated through Germany. This operation has been attended with the most favorable consequences for the army.—The capitulation of Genoa begun on the 2d of June by Gen. Massena, was concluded yesterday: This place is to be evacuated by the enemy this morning. The garrison, with their arms, will be escorted to the enemy's advanced posts, and are allowed to serve again; all the Austrian prisoners taken by the French during the operations on the coast of Genoa, will be given up, and may also serve again.

"Massena quitted Genoa on the night of the 4th, and failed for the enemy's coasts in an English frigate. The first column of the garrison marched out this morning. The troops stationed near the city have taken possession of it as well as the forts, and the English entered the port. I shall send you an account of the ammunition found in Genoa, as well as the articles of capitulation, when I have received them from Gen. Ott. I have nothing farther at present to observe, except that the greater part of the garrison will be conveyed by sea to the place of its destination.

"The enemy attacked yesterday the division of Gen. Keim towards Ariglianno. They had driven back the troops under the command of Gen. Lamerfelle, and had taken possession of the Col di Thiou, and the village of St. Ambrosio. They were repulsed with a considerable loss, and left in our hands 11 officers and 257 privates. General Keim bestows great praise on the conduct of Major Mesco, and particularly on that of Lieut. Col. Gagoli, who led his battalion against the enemy with the bayonet and with uncommon bravery took the village of Ambrosio.

"Towards Orco every thing is quiet, and the enemy have not penetrated farther towards the Col di Tenda; our advanced posts on the other side of the Limon. Gen. Elsnitz, according to this report of the 2d from Dolce Aqua, is effecting his retreat by Ormea, where he hopes to arrive on the 6th.

"Field Marshal Vukashovich was on the 3d at Lodi, and hoped if the enemy did not appear in too great force to maintain himself sometime on the Adda. This General was not able to save the flotilla on the Lake Major, he however entertains hopes that Capt. Mobz will take care to save that on the Lake or Como. According to his report, I am inclined to think that the projects of the enemy are still doubtful. If they however direct their course towards him, he will retire to Mantua watching Pizzighetone, while I collect all the forces at my disposal, and I hope soon to strike a decisive blow.

"Gen. Skal continues to watch the Po, and I am pretty easy respecting the safety of that river, as well as in regard to supplying the fortresses with artillery, which will be soon completed.

"I am, with infinite consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant.  
 (Signed) MELAS."

Surrender of Genoa.

NEGOTIATION for the EVACUATION of GENOA by the right wing of the French army, between Vice Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of the English Fleet, Lieut. Gen. Baron Ott, Commander of the Blockade, and the French General in Chief Massena.

Art. 1. The right wing of the French army charged with the defence of Genoa, the General in Chief, and his Staff, shall march out, with arms and baggage, to rejoin the centre of the army.—Answer—The right wing, charged with the defence of Genoa, shall march out to the number of 8,110 men, and shall take the route to Nice, in France. The rest shall be transported by sea to Antibes. Admiral Keith engages to furnish this troop with the quantity of biscuit allowed the English troops. On the other side, all the Austrian prisoners made in the Riviere of Genoa by the army of Massena, in the present year, shall be restored in compensation, except those who are already exchanged at the present time. Moreover, the first article shall be punctually executed.

2. All which belongs to the right wing, as artillery, and ammunition of all kinds, shall be transported by the English fleet to Antibes, or the Gulf of Tonan.—Answer—Agreed to.

3. The Convalescents and those who are not in a condition to march, shall be transported by sea to the Antibes, and taken care of, as mentioned in the first article.—Answer. They shall be transported by the English fleet, and taken care of.

4. The French foldiers remaining in the hospitals of Genoa shall be treated on a footing with the Austrians, and when they are in a condition to depart shall be transported, as mentioned in the first article.—Answer—Agreed to.

5. The city of Genoa as well as the port, shall be declared neutral. The line to determine the neutrality shall be fixed mutually by the contracting parties.—Answer—This article turning on considerations purely political, it is not in the power of the general of the Allied army to give any decided answer to it. In the mean time the undersigned are the authorized to declare that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor is determined to grant his protection to the inhabitants of Genoa. The City of Genoa may be assured, that all the provisional establishments that circumstances may require, shall be subservient to public tranquillity and happiness.

6. The Independence of the Ligurian people shall be respected. No power at war with the Ligurian republic shall create any change in its form of government.—Answer—The same as the preceding article.

7. No Ligurian having exercised or exercising yet any public functions, shall be persecuted for his political opinions.—Answer—No person shall be molested for his opinions, nor for having taken part in the government previous to this time. The disturbers of the public repose, after the entry of the Austrians into Genoa, shall be punished conformably to the laws.

8. It shall be allowed to the French Genoise, and Italians, domiciliated or fled to Genoa, to retire, with whatever may belong to them, whether money, moveables, or any other effects, to whatever place they shall think proper, either by sea or land; passports to this effect shall be delivered to them, which shall be valid for six months.—Answer—Granted.

[Articles 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14 and 15, relate to the evacuating of Genoa, commerce, movements, respecting the evacuation of the French troops, safe conduct, &c. of the wounded.]

16. The officers of all ranks in the army of the General in Chief Massena, made prisoners of war since the commencement of hostilities by the present army, shall return to France upon their parole, and shall not serve till after they are exchanged.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

The port of Lauterne, so far as the draw-bridges, and the entry of the gate, shall be surrendered to a detachment of Austrian troops, and two English vessels, to day, the 4th of June, two hours afternoon.

Immediately after the signing of the articles hostages shall be given on either side.

The artillery, ammunition, and other military effects belonging to the city of