

PROCLAMATION
Of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, &c.

Whereas it has been represented by many subjects of Russia, that large sums of money are due to them from English merchants resident in Russia, and that payment of such debts cannot be obtained; his imperial majesty's college of commerce at St. Petersburg, by virtue of powers vested in them for the purpose of promoting an adjustment and liquidation of the debts due the Russian merchants, have appointed and ordained an especial commission, or board of commissioners, for managing English property, and they direct the said board to be constituted, and their opinions and proceedings to be guided by the following regulations:

I. It shall consist of two Russian, two English, and two merchants of other nations, all of whom shall be men of known good character, and the English shall be chosen or selected by the English merchants; to whom shall be added one of the members of the Imperial college of commerce in St. Petersburg.

II. All matters that come under their cognizance, shall be adjusted conformably to the accustomed rules and established usage in trade; they are to decide among themselves, by a majority of votes, upon matters under discussion; but in case of any points, involving the interests of the Russian commerce, the opinion of his imperial majesty's counsellor of the college of commerce, is to supersede the majority of votes, subject, however, to the concurrence of the college of commerce.

III. Every British merchant resident in Russia, without excepting such as have subscribed themselves visitors, shall deliver to the commissioners, in writing a statement of all the balances of accounts in their books, and a schedule of effects and goods, in their possession; and they shall, when required, deliver to the commissioners their books of accounts out of their accompanying books.

IV. Every Russian subject, who has any claim or demand upon an Englishman, of whatever nature or kind it may be, or who is indebted to a British subject, shall transmit an account of the particulars of such debts or claims, to the commissioners, within four months from the date of the publication of this ordinance in the newspapers, and in default thereof, the commissioners are not to take cognizance of any claims after that period.

V. The commissioners are to dispose of all English effects now sequestered, and to receive all balances of accounts, and to bring the whole into one general mass.

VI. The Russian subjects shall receive out of the fund of the English property (collected as before directed,) after admission of the validity and justice of the claimants, an equal dividend upon their respective demands, and full satisfaction.

VII. In case the fund of English property does not prove adequate to the demands of the Russian creditors; or that there shall remain a surplus, then the result shall be communicated to the college of commerce at St. Petersburg.

VIII. The commissioners shall not be accountable or responsible for their decisions nor shall there be any appeal from their determinations, either by petition or in any other way on any account whatsoever.

IX. To defray the expence and management of the board of commissioners, and for the salary of their clerks and agents, both debtors and creditors shall allow them one half per cent, upon the amount of the respective sums brought under their consideration.
St. Petersburg, the 17th Nov. 1800.

Similar to Bankrupt's Effects.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 4.

Pallawan Oglou, is thought to be connected with the assemblage of Russians who menaced the suburbs of this city in the spring, and are now in force before Adrianople. These circumstances have alarmed the Porte, which has assembled near Constantinople, a corps of 15,000 men to march against the insurgents, and Pallawan Oglou, under the command of Pailar Pacha, who has put all the carriages in requisition for his departure, which takes place in a few days.

They boast much of the discipline which he maintains in his army, and quote with enthusiasm the punishment he inflicted on a soldier who had assassinated his colleague in a quarrel. Being arrested, and brought before Pailar Pacha, he (not wishing as he said, to pass judgment on a man who thought it right, to do justice to himself, without having recourse to him,) that the murderer should be tied to the corpse and buried along with it, so that they might go together at once to submit their cause to the tribunal of the Supreme Being.

HAMBURG, Jan. 6.

A letter from a person of consideration at Berlin has been received here which positively states that the treaty of armed neutrality, between Russia, Denmark and Sweden, was signed at Petersburg on the 15th of last month. In the same letter it is stated, that Prussia, though not a principal in the treaty, is accessory to it. It is supposed that Denmark, and Sweden, were rather averse to the treaty. But the Emperor Paul overruled every

objection in the most summary possible way. Preparations both for offence and defence are going on in the Danish ports. Fortifications are making for the town of Copenhagen, and those of Cronstadt are considerably enlarged.

The Prussians still remain in possession of Cruxhaven, but they pay for every thing they use. The government of Hamburg, after purchasing the vessel which was the cause of the dispute, from the captors, and restoring it to the owners, represented to the King of Prussia that as his demand of restitution had been complied with, the march of the troops ought to be countermanded. The answer was, that as the march of troops had been ordered, they must proceed to the place of their destination. Nothing less than a complete dismemberment of the Germanic Empire, it is supposed, will be the result of a peace at this moment.

MUNICH, Dec. 23.

Private letters from Upper Austria mention that the Archduke Charles, from the time of his arrival at the army, declared he had no hopes of saving the Austrian monarchy if the speediest measures were not taken for concluding a peace. He said he did not expect to see the Imperial army in such a state of disorganization and discouragement as that in which he found it. It was hoped that his presence would reanimate the courage of the soldiers; but that hope was not fulfilled. A fallen indifference continued to manifest itself through all the ranks. Cold, fatigue, humiliation produced by reverses, had extinguished in the hearts of all of them every sentiment of national pride. Meanwhile the archduke was willing to make a second attempt; and after an abundant distribution of brandy, he ordered the army to turn about, and support the rear-guard, which was severely pressed. But the scene of action was ill chosen: the cavalry could not act on the field of battle which was confined between the mountains of Kenruck and the left bank of the Traun. After some hours of obstinate fighting, during which the Austrians lost 7 or 8000 men, either killed, wounded, or prisoners, they were put to the rout; and it was not until the 20th that the archduke was able to rally them on the other side of the Enns. It is said that on that day he received a courier from the emperor, in answer to a dispatch which he had sent off on the 18th; and that it was in consequence of a resolution taken by the emperor to conclude a peace at any price, that the archduke dispatched M. Meerfeldt to gen. Moreau, to demand an armistice of some days.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.

The following Proclamation was published on the 28th, in the court gazette.

"As in the proclamation on the 24th inst. it was announced that negotiations were entered into for peace, at the same time that our faithful subjects and citizens were called upon to be ready to make every exertion in defence of their property and effects; it is now hereby notified, that between the Austrian and French troops, an armistice for 30 days, with 15 days notice, making in the whole 45 days, has been concluded. Notwithstanding the certain hope we entertain of an approaching conclusion of peace, yet it behoves every prudent government, till peace is actually concluded, to remit in no manner the preparations for defence and security on which the welfare of the whole monarchy depends, as well as the property and tranquility of individuals. With respect to this defence it is therefore ordered that such as are to serve in person, shall appear before the proper officers and receive their directions under the orders of the general of artillery, the prince of Wirttemberg. Such as cannot serve in person, but are in possession of arms, shall deliver up the same to the arsenal, to be employed in the defence of the city, whence they may receive them again at the peace.

"People of the Austrian monarchy! You have ever lived under the happiest and mildest government; to this all Europe assents. Austrians, your fidelity to your religion, your prince, and your country; your morality; your courage, and bravery in all the wars you have waged, have been ever your inheritance and an example to others, however the fortune of war may be changeable to every state and every people. This mutability is in the nature of human events; but the virtues of people, their courage, fidelity, and loyalty to their monarch, the state, and religion, (the greatest good and comfort of man) nothing can so alter or depress, that they shall not be exerted, and calmly repair every loss. Persevere therefore, and peace shall restore every thing.

(Signed) "Count LEHRBACH,
Minister of State, and plenipotentiary court commissary."

PARIS, Dec. 24.

Letters from Madrid intimate an important change in the Spanish ministry. Chevalier D'Uquijo is to be sent as ambassador to Holland, and to be replaced by M. de Cevallos. Don Pedro Cevallos is about 40 years of age. He was at first Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, and since Counsellor of Finance at

Madrid. About four years ago, he was nominated Spanish Minister to the court of Naples. He is strongly connected with the Prince of Peace, having some years ago married one of his cousins. He entered on the duties of his office the very same day of his nomination.

Act of the Government.
Transportation of the Jacobins.
Report to the Councils of the Republic, by the Minister of the General Police.
Paris, January 1.

Citizen Confais,

"France will long shudder at the attempt of the 24th December. By the nature of the crime, by the numerous homicides it was to produce, and has produced, even in failing in its object, we may discover that it could not be committed by the enemies of mankind; Paris and the republic give their assistance and their fears to the victims; and the first consul, escaped from danger, is more surrounded, and in some fort better guarded than ever, by the love and the force of all the citizens, by a crime not heard of till now, which they have just added to many others; these homicides have rendered the intimate and sacred union between the republic and the first magistrate still more inviolable. They have given more power to that which they wished to annihilate; they have manifested to the eyes of all Europe how indissoluble that authority is, which has the laws for its foundation, and the love of all those who obey them for its support. Men implicated in all sorts of crimes renew daily, under every form, the plan conceived of annihilating order and public prosperity in France. They are not the brigands against whom justice and her forms are instituted, or who menace particular persons and property; they are the enemies of all France, who every moment threaten every Frenchman with delivering him up to the furies of anarchy. These dreadful men are few in number, but their offences are countless. It was by them that the national convention was attacked with arms even in the sanctuary of the laws of the nation. It was they who so often wished to make all the committees of government the accomplices of the victims of sanguinary rage. It was they who tried to turn against the directory and the city of Paris the troops destined to guard them. They are not the enemies of such and such a government, but of all governments; and that which themselves might create would soon be destroyed by their own hands. They were forced to change their tactics at the sight of a government constantly surrounded by the affections of the people. Under that government they felt that they could not multiply wrongs, or rouse the people who every day evince the hatred and contempt they have for them. Thus all that they have tried for a year has only had affliction for its object, either on the road to the first consul's country house, or at the opera, or in the streets, or even by introducing themselves by subterraneous passages into the interior of the Thuilleries. The slupor and disorder which the death of the first consul would have produced appeared propitious to their frightful designs. It is an atrocious war which can only be terminated by an act of extraordinary high police. Among the men whom the police has pointed out, all were not taken with daggers in their hands; but all are universally known to be capable of sharpening and making use of them. It is not now alone necessary to punishment for the past, but to guarantee social order.

"The Minister Police,
(Signed) FOUCHÉ."

LONDON, January 10.

On Saturday the East-India House was quite in a bustle. Mr. Pitt had intimated the wish of the government to be permitted to employ the larger rate of East India ships or vessels of war. This measure, if persisted in, must greatly embarrass commerce.

Government have directed the immediate equipment of every ship of the line in a state for service. At Chatham the shipwrights have begun to work two tides extra, by candle light upon the Blenheim, of 90 guns, which is to be cut down to a third rate. The irreplaceable, Theseus and Zealous, of 74 guns; Utrecht of 66; Asia, De Ruyter, Gelykeid, Lion, and Standard, of 64; and Batavier and Belthermer, of 56, are also under equipment at the same port. In addition to similar exertions in other of his majesty's yards, contracts have been concluded with the owners of private yards for as many 74's as they can immediately build.

In pursuance of the order in council of the 14th, for the seizure of all vessels belonging to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, nearly one hundred ships of the two latter nations have already been detained in the rivers, Downs, Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth and Yarmouth.

The consternation at Vienna, on the advance of the French, was very great. Every body, from high to low, was running away, carrying all the property that was moveable. For sixteen horses to transport a family to Brunn, which is sixteen leagues to Vienna, 2000 florins was asked; for a day or two no houses were to be had.

In the mean time, some exertions were made to put Vienna in a state of defence; but the news that an armistice was negotiating, allayed the fears of the people, and put a stop to the emigration.

The committee appointed by the proclamation of the emperor of Russia, respecting the settlement of accounts between Great-Britain and Russia, are to convert into cash the English property to pay Russian claims; English merchants are to exhibit their books, &c. with schedules. It the execution of this absurd and tyrannical scheme of confiscation, the voice of the committee is to be of no avail, as to any point which involves the interest of the commerce. This saving clause will probably tend to shew that the balance of trade with Russia is greatly against England! Private accounts have been received, which state that the commissioners have already proceeded to the sale of some British ships at Riga; and that the cargoes of British ships at Petersburg are landed to, and are to be stored in warehouses belonging to the government, so that scarce any hope of their being given up remains.
January 20.

M. de Candals, Charge d'Affairs from his Catholic Majesty to the Cisalpine Republic, has officially informed the government of orders having been given by the English admiral to visit Portuguese ships in future, on account of some Spanish ships having sailed with Portuguese convoy, coming from Brazil, and having got into Lisbon with that convoy.

The letters from the out ports mention that several ships of war have sailed with orders to take and bring in such Danish & Swedish vessels as they meet with. No letters of marque, however, have yet been issued, though a great number of applications have been made.

On Friday the Magara frigat arrived in Torbay with dispatches to Earl St. Vincent, from Sir Henry Harvey, commanding the fleet off Brest stating that the combined fleet, amounting to 52 sail, are completely ready for sea. On Tuesday last to tail of the line made a movement seemingly with an intention to put to sea, but our fleet appearing, the enemy put into a bay close to Brest. All accounts from France agree that considerable efforts are making to prepare the navy for action in as great force as the means of the Republic will permit.

It appears by accounts brought by a cartel on Falmouth, that the French are very assiduous in collecting their seamen together, for the purpose of manning their fleet; that they have called in the privateers that are not cruising, and as they arrive they are immediately stripped of their crews, who are marched to Brest without delay.

It appears that they are also collecting and equipping transports and other vessels in a manner that shews they may be wanted for some special service.

Lord Nelson arrived at Plymouth on Friday, and hoisted his flag on board the San Joseph of 112 guns. She is expected to be ready for sea in a few days.

We have heard it frequently asserted, that America, whether Jefferson or Adams succeed to the Presidency, will concur with the other powers of Europe in asserting the principles on which the Northern Confederacy is founded, and will resist the search of neutral vessels. We hope this opinion is unfounded. Tho' the accession of America to a league now recognized to be hostile, might be attended with much inconvenience to England, the people of the United States would not be without a share of the mischief. America might at least deprive us of at least part of that supply of grain which our necessities require, but she would deprive herself of a market for her commodity. American might augment our distress by cutting off the supply of provisions which she sends to our West India Islands, and compelling us to feed them ourselves, though it would not be easy by any prohibition to do so effectually against the temptation of the high price and great gain. Her trade, on the other hand, would be annoyed by our navy; and her progress to wealth retarded by the shocks of premature and unseasonable war. Nevertheless we know that the obstructions which the commerce of the United States receives from our cruisers, and the molestation occupied by too vigorous an application of the claim, and not a very civil exercise of the right of search, has created us many enemies; and it would be very proper to take care that this right should not be resorted to but when necessary, and never to seek a pretence for capture. It exists as a right conducive to our self-defence, not as a capricious regulation to afford booty.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per sack of five bushels, or 280 lbs.

Fine Flour,	120s. to 125s.
Seconds,	90s. to 115s.
Thirds,	80s. to 100s.
Midd. (gr.)	120s. to 180s.
Pollard fine,	36s. to 40s.
Common do.	24s. to 28s.
Horse poll,	24s. to 28s.
Bran,	21s. to 30s.