

more proportioned to the importance of the affairs which have to maintain.

Then the lord chancellor by his majesty's command, said:

“My Lords and Gentlemen,  
“It is his majesty's command, that the proclamation declaring and enjoining his most gracious intention that the members of parliament compelling this parliament should be the members of the parliament of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain, and that the said parliament should be assembled on the 22d day of January next, be delivered in full parliament and new read, which doles the present Session.”

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

From the French papers just received.

PARIS, Dec. 25.  
The battle of Hohenlinden has totally altered the aspect of affairs. The plans of the Austrians were to fall with superiority on the left wing of the army of the Rhine, to overwhelm it, to place itself before the covers of Sainte Suzanne and the main army, then to attack the latter's flank directly, and all this the means of effecting to perform with ease and at their leisure. For the better carrying on this plan, they had assembled the flower of their army and particularly several legions; they had recruited Kleber's division, and they were fighting with a troop by far superior in number (as the French say) to Moreau's army, and they commenced their attack at the conclusion of the armistice. The progress made by count Kleber is well known; he overpowered the different French posts on the right bank of the Danube; he proceeded beyond Ratibon, where a detachment of 800 French stopped him till the baggage of the republican army was out of immediate danger. Then it was that Moreau dispatched orders to the divisions of La horde and Colaud to proceed by forced marches, and to form a junction with the left wing.

The general in chief himself, by an evocation worthy of him, attacked the attention of the enemy, and led him into the den of his own destruction, by feigning to retreat, and even abandoning to him some field pieces; and this in a few hours, succeeded in rendering null all the advantages which the Austrians had before obtained.

In consequence of this manœuvre the general Kleber was himself under the necessity of securing back his flanks.

On the 26th, the commander in chief had his headquarters at Arentsburg, and the next day at Baidernheim.

The victorious Moreau carries every thing before him; it is certain that he has passed the Salza, and that he, when he sent off his detachments, was within fifty miles of Vindobona, without having even tried a river to cross, or mountain to ascend.

Moreau pursued the flying enemy as far as Middlefort, after having compelled him to take the line; and judging that the united corps of Gravel and of St. Simeon, were sufficiently strong to make head against him on that side, he went upon the line, and, on the 8th, established his headquarters at Arentburg, and on the 10th, at Baidernheim.

Gen. Lecourbe, who had marched as far as Rosenheim for the purpose of supporting Moreau in the affair of Mohlenlinden, inclined towards the Tyrol; it is supposed that Moreau intended marching to Salzburg, and that he meant to open a communication with the army of Italy.

The Tyrol will have, on the fourth, Macdonald's attack to support, and thus the king is left in a place between two great armies.

The Russian general Sprengporten arrived in Paris the 20th, his suit is very numerous. General Clark accompanied him.

Gen. Sprengporten is a Swede, and was long an officer in the service of his own country; he is one of the many who were obliged to quit their native land in the reign of Gustavus, for having disobeyed the orders of that prince.

In 1784 the general went to the Hague for the purpose of offering his sword to the states general, then threatened by Joseph II. He was on the eve of obtaining the command of a Legion, when peace was concluded with the emperor. Shortly after he entered the Russian service.

A letter from Frankfort of the 12th instates, that the king of Sweden is arrived at St. Petersburg.

The last news from Vienna received in Paris, is that the emperor had a

daughter, *Countess Elisabeth*, and that he will not marry so to the army. A cavalry, it is said, has been organized in Hungary; the accomplices are said to be lawyers, physicians and priests. This account for the emperor's intention of not quitting his military employment.

The fortress of Wurtzburg is experiencing all the horrors of a siege; the garrison is defending itself with the utmost gallantry, and answers the fire of the French with becoming energy.

The 12th December the besieged made a general sortie with the intent of retaking the out works, which the Duc de Genoa had carried on the 9th, and on which a redoubt was raised from which the advantage of the calls could be battered in flank; they attacked and took it with ease, as it was defended by only 400 men; scarcely were they in possession of it, when they attempted to level the work; but general Donouche prevented them, and the post was soon taken. M. d'Allagis, the besieged general, is refused not to surrender the fortress until the town is altogether in his hands, and he has declared that nothing can intimidate him, or engage him to surrender, except impudencies.

Count Genoa continues at Lunelville; he is already considered there as a naturalized citizen of France.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of General Moreau, dated Hohenlinden, the 12th December 1800.

“I hasten to inform you, that we are in possession of Salzburg, and that our forces answer the expectations of the general in chief. In the night of the 13th, the general Moreau sent me a detachment, with much mules and artillery; a corps of the enemy was in fact a position on the right bank, that it was impossible to attack it in front. The Salza is much more rapid than the Danube, and the line of retreat is broken. Detached some light swimmers to procure some boats from the right side, five or four 500 men might be embarked. He occupied the attention of the enemy on the means to be taken to manœuvre against the principal corps of the Salza; my detachment had passed the Salza, was to attack the enemy with impetuosity in their flanks, rout them, keep the position, and afford time to establish a line of boats.

The principal corps of the Salza were posted near Salzburg on both banks the Salza; but on the 14th, a little too soon with our right wing under the command of lieutenant General Lecourbe. The enemy had a numerous artillery, which sometimes incummod our troops, yet they remained firm in their position. Towards 2 o'clock in the afternoon general Decaen was able to attack the enemy on the right side, and drove them to the river of Baidernheim near Salzburg. They were then apprehensive of being cut off by Richepierre's division, which followed Decaen on the road of Neumarkt; the 10th, they retired, towards the night of the 14th, they were on the 15th, at dawn of day, general Decaen made with general Frizon a demonstration towards Salzburg, and entered, at eight in the morning, that fine city, the magistrats of the city which had been the key of the city, Gen. Richepierre, in the mean time, pursued the enemy on the road of Neumarkt, took several prisoners, and pushed his advanced posts one league from Neumarkt.

We are now masters of the archbishopric of Salzburg; four or five leagues from the Hereditary Bishops; the Tyrol is in our rear. All the bridges of the Salza are in our power, and the communication is established. At the present time the action of the 13th, 14th and 15th. To-morrow we are in advance.”

LONDON, Dec. 23.

A letter from General Berthier, of the army of Italy, contains the extraordinary exertions and consequent hardships which that army has experienced, in making its way through the mountains of snow that impede the march through the passage of the Alps; the exertions of the French troops, according to this official account, could only be equalled by the indefatigable industry of general Macdonald, who was seen in every direction animating his men, by his own example, and by his most praiseworthy and soldier-like example. It appears that this army has opened a communication between the Egnanine and the Valentre by Mount Beridun, and the Valley of Puthing, the mountain, however, was not performed without some loss; a strong detachment of the 18th demi-brigade, and another of the 18th of distinguished bullets, were turned and made prisoners at this occasion.

When the accounts from Italy reached Paris, that army had advanced to the upper Egnanine 25 far as Ponte, and

remained in quiet possession of the communication through the Valley of Puthing. The Paris journals also contain more lately related from A. Menou, the cominus late fact, that the country is a most flourishing condition, and that it bids defiance to the combined efforts of all the enemies of France; there is a long interrogatory in the Mameluke who murdered general Kleber.

LONDON, January 1.

Dispatches from lord William Bentinck, the commencement of hostilities in Italy, advantageous for the Austrians; the English army, which had taken place on the 11th of December. Lord Minto, it is said, has received information of Sir Ralph Abercrombie having proceeded from Malta to Egypt.

A dispatch received at the India house via Balafora, dated the middle of August last, throws some light on the plan of operations intended to be pursued against the French in Egypt; by this conveyance we have received a confirmation of the intelligence which we lately announced, of a detachment of the Bombay army having been ordered to prepare for embarkation, for the purpose of proceeding to the Straits of Babelmandel, in order to attack upon the enemy's position at Suez, while general Abercrom, with the army under his command, makes a vigorous assault upon the Nile of Alexandria. Some important object may therefore be shortly expected from that quarter.

We understand that very great exertions are making at Beirut, to fit out a fleet of thirty sail the spring. Very large orders are given to foreign legation to enlist.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Falmouth, dated 10th Dec. 1800. Since the United States of America and France, American shipping are no longer feared than any other neutrals; and in most cases, they will obtain a preference to any others, even at an advanced rate of freight.

Flour is at 110s. per sack, and likely to continue dear during the summer. The British government mean to encourage the importation thereof, as well as wheat, barley, rye and Indian corn.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Liverpool, dated 2d Dec. 1800.

By an act of Parliament, passed in this present year, all effects subject to quarantine from any port of embarkation, except from any part of Turkey, or from any port or place in Africa, within the Straights of Gibraltar, or in the West Indies, on the Atlantic Ocean, are liable to an abstract of 1s. 6d. per ton, with a clean bill of health, and 10s. per ton without a clean bill of health. Now as all our vessels from a fleet, where a contagious fever exists, usually are indiscriminately put under quarantine, I would recommend, that in all a fleet, in any part of which the contagious fever prevails, take the usual precaution, even if the party they come from be perfectly healthy.

After minute enquiry it now appears that, very contrary to general expectation, the crop of this year proved greatly short of a plentiful one.

### ROBERT ELLIS.

AT the House lately occupied as the Little A. Head-Quarters for sale at low rates, the following articles, viz.

- Mahogany, in quality,
  - Port,
  - Tenonries,
  - M. J. G. and 5th prod Cognac Brandy,
  - do Jamaica Spirits,
  - Holland Gin,
  - Amal. Gun Cannon Balls,
  - Crumny Rum and Whiskey,
  - And a general Assortment of Groceries.
- LET ALso a large supply of Ladies Morocco Shoes, and 8th prod Butter.
- Whitcomb, March 2, 1801.

### Kid, Eloth & Co.

At the Brick Store opposite ROBERTS'S HOTEL.

“I HAVE received by the Brig Union, Capt. [unclear] from Liverpool, a large supply of Crickery Ware. Some of which is well assorted in small calls for the country.

- White and some best Vests,
  - Spanish Ribbons,
  - Red Wool, Finesse yellow, &c. &c.
  - The cards by the Koba and Betsey arrived at Norfolk, an additional Assortment of Crickery and a large assortment of Glass Ware, All which will be delivered Philadelphia prices.
- Dumber 5.

TOLEMAN of the Entry of Mr. TOWN. D. CLIFFE—A dish composed of the MILD GREAT COAST, with a Brip's Oat and three fish Capers; said Coat lined with Casing and a left round the wall. Whoever will enter this laid Coat at Tunnell's Hotel shall receive FIVE Dollars.

JONATHAN BOG FH.  
Washington, March 2, 1801.

### Public Sale of LOTS,

WILL be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 1st day of May next, at William Tunnell's Hotel, Two Hundred Lots, Situated Eastward of the Capitol and near to the Eastern Branch Ferry—his terms are to be half Cash and the other half in six months. Whoever will attend may procure a Catalogue satisfactorily endorsed. An indisputable title will be given by.

Washington, March 2, 1801. MARY

### LOTS.

NINE different eligible situations in the City of Baltimore or Lease on ground rent—Likewise,

100 Casks imported Rhode Island LIME.

A number of Quarter and half Casks of MARRORA Water of a superior quality, by JOHN SICKNEY.

At his building opposite Rhodes Tavern President's Square.

Washington, March 2, 1801. const.

### For Sale.

A Small tract of land containing 1200 acres more or less. It is on the road to Frederic through the mile and containing a high and healthy situation. Terms are one third to pay on possession being given, the remainder in two years. Enquire of the printer or at the Commissioners Office, City of Washington.

If not sold within a month it will be rented on easy terms.

January 28th, 1801.

WANTED a large handsome MARE of a Bay or Chestnut color, accustomed to draw in harness, not more than seven years old, and of any variety of color, to give in exchange and the difference of value if any paid Cash. Enquire of Mr. Deen, at the Capitol. Washington, Feb. 18, 1801.

### A Book Keeper, Brewer and Distiller.

A Native man with a family, (to be kept in England) is desirous of an appointment in a Merchant's Office, understands Book-keeping, Brewing, and Distillation from grain, manages employment in any healthy part of America—should none offer he wishes to rent a good house in this City, well situated for a general Boarding house and a good counting house. He has addressed to A. B. and left with the Printer, will be attended to.

Washington City Feb. 27.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE firm of WILSON & HANBY Chalmers and Charms makes is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business to be carried on by the subscriber at his shop, New Jersey Avenue near the Episcopal Church—He returns his former subscribers, and all persons who have received, and hopes by strict attention to their orders, to merit a continuation of their custom. He has the pleasure to receive and approved manner every article in his line.

Orders from the country executed with neatness and dispatch.

THOMAS WILSON.  
Washington Feb. 27, 1801. 31

### NOTICE.

The Washington Dancing Assemblies

Having closed with the last Ball, the Managers propose to have an Assembly on Thursday Evening next, the 1st of March, when they will be glad to attend any procuring Tickets by application at Mr. Smith's Bar. Feb. 27, 1801.

### THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

SAMUEL H. SMITH, NEAR THE CAPITOL.  
A MANUEL OF Parliamentary Practice. For the use of the SENATE of the United States. BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1801.

### FOR SALE,

An elegant London built chariot and four well broke horses, with Town plate harness &c. complete.

### ALSO,

A second hand English Chaise, with a gentle pair of horses, harness, &c.—Enquire at Tunnell's City Tavern.

N. B. The horses and carriages will be sold separately if required.

Washington City, Feb. 25, 1801. 1f.