



TUESDAY,

NOVEMBER 3, 1801.

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[VOL. XVI.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
and COMMANDER IN CHIEF
of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to this day the first Tuesday in September; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Second Tuesday in November next ensuing.
Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of September, 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.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

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 Capland 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 July, 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.

Take Notice.
WHEREAS ANN WOODLAND, my Wife, has departed from my Bed and Board, without any just cause; I do hereby forewarn ALL persons from crediting or supporting her the said ANN, on my account, as I will not pay any person that will trust her after the date hereof.

ANTHONY WOODLAND.
Fredericton, 22d September, 1801.

NOTICE.
AS the Subscriber intends to leave Fredericton shortly, he begs leave to present his most respectful thanks to those Gentlemen and the Public that so liberally encouraged him since his commencement in Business.

He requests those to whom he is indebted, to send in their Accounts, and those who are indebted to him to make payment.
JOSEPH A. FLEMING.
Fredericton, July 20, 1801.

DESERTED,
FROM HIS MAJESTY'S Corps of Prince Edward Island Fencibles—
JAMES CUDDY,

Aged 35 years, five feet five and an half inches high, born at Dungarvon, in the County of Waterford, Ireland, black hair, dark complexion, hazle eyes—had on when he went away a round blue jacket, with scarlet collar and cuffs, white linen trowsers and round hat.

EDMUND FLYN,
Aged 40 years, five feet five inches high, born at Grange, in the County of Kilkenny, Ireland; black hair, fair complexion, grey eyes—had on when he went away a round blue jacket, scarlet collar and cuffs, white linen trowsers, and a round hat.

DONALD M'CORMICK,
Aged 20 years, five feet seven inches 3 quarters high, born on Long-Island, in the County of Inverness, Scotland; brown hair, fair complexion, marked with small-pox, grey eyes—had on when he went away, a round blue jacket, with scarlet collar and cuffs, white linen trowsers, and a round hat.

ROGER M'GRATH,
Aged 35 years, five feet seven inches and a quarter high, born at Caperguin, in the County of Waterford, Ireland; light brown hair, fair complexion, grey eyes—had on when he went away, a round blue jacket, with scarlet collar and cuffs, white linen trowsers, and a round hat.

ARCHIBALD M'LENNAN,
Aged 25 years, five feet seven inches high, by trade a taylor, born at Long-Island, in the County of Inverness, Scotland; black hair, fair complexion, grey eyes—had on when he went away, a round blue jacket, with scarlet collar and cuffs, with linen trowsers, and a round hat.

ANY person apprehending the aforesaid Deserters, or any of them, so as they may be brought to Head-quarters, Charlotte-Town, shall receive **TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD** for each of the said Deserters.

JAMES COLLEDGE,
Lieut. & Adjt.
CHARLOTTE-TOWN, 17th Aug. 1801.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ABRAHAM VANDERBEAK, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment—and all persons having demands against the said Estate, to exhibit the same to

HANNAH VANDERBEAK,
Administratrix,
JOHN MURRAY BLISS,
Administrator.

Of whom may be purchased on reasonable terms, a likely Bay **GELDING** and a very fine Bay **MARE**, six years old, have been accustomed to run together—a pair of brown **MARES**, age not known, with a good plain double set of **HARNESS**, a good **WAGGON**, a new Horse **SLED**, an Ox **SLED**, a Covered **SLEIGH**, well calculated for a Stage, an Open **SLEIGH**, a good **PLOUGH** and **HARROW**, a fide **SADDLE**, a Man's **SADDLE** and two **BRIDLES**.

Fredericton, 2d July, 1800.

ALL Persons who have any claims against the Estate of John Hartt, late of Burton, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to **Thomas Hartt** of Gagetown, or **Samuel Hartt** of Sheffield, Administrators to said Estate, and all who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Thomas Hartt, Samuel Hartt.
GAGETOWN, 2d Feb. 1801.

LONDON, August 31.

Never since the commencement of the negotiation was the correspondence more active between the two Governments than it is at present. Two packets failed for Calais in Friday—one arrived at Dover on Friday night, another yesterday. The latter brought us the Paris papers to the 28th inst.

A Treaty of Peace has been signed at Paris between the French Republic and the Elector of Bavaria.

The Moniteur of the 26th contains a copy of the Convention concluded at St. Petersburg between this country and Russia. Hitherto we had only been acquainted with the general outline and substance of the Treaty. Our Government, we believe, delayed making the precise terms known, till the ratifications had been exchanged. The short account given of it some time ago was correct. The Convention is not merely a Convention for settling the differences between Great-Britain and Russia, but for determining the neutral question, and settling the mode to be adopted in future wars.

Ships of either of the contracting powers which shall be neuter, may navigate freely to the ports, and on the coasts of nations at war. The cargoes of those ships are to be free, with the exception of contraband of war and enemy's property. Articles deemed contraband are specified, but it is agreed, "That merchandize of the produce, growth or manufacture of countries at war, which merchandize shall have been acquired by the subjects of the neutral power, and shall be transported on their account," shall not be considered as enemy's property.

The right of search of merchant ships, sailing under convoy of a ship of war, is limited to ships of war, and is never to be exercised by privateers. Particular rules are laid down with respect to convoys, and the exercise of the right of search.

September 2.
We last night received Paris papers to the 30th ult. which were brought to Dover in a flag of truce, and which were forwarded to town by express. They contain no news of much importance.

The Moniteurs of both days which have reached us, are filled with the proceedings of the Diet of Ratification, from the ratification of the Peace of Luneville, that is, from the fittings of the 6th and 7th of March, down to the 5th of April. These details are far too long, and too uninteresting to allow us to devote to them all that space which they would occupy in one paper, particularly as nothing decisive has yet taken place. A letter from Ratification of the latter date is said in the Journal de Defenseurs, to represent the greater part of the votes of the Ecclesiastical States as favoring the conferring on his Imperial Majesty unlimited powers for settling the definitive arrangements which relate to the effecting of the peace of the Empire.

All the accounts from the places situated on the coasts of the French and Batavian republics, agree in representing the alarm which has been excited by our operations, and by the vigilance of our cruisers, as very considerable.

A letter received on Saturday last from an officer on board Lord Keith's fleet, dated off Cape Rosso, June 12, which states, that Gantheaume had appeared on the coast of Egypt on the 6th, and that on the 10th, five vessels were between the British squadron and the shore: one, a corvette, got in, the other four were taken with troops, ammunition, comedians, &c. The prisoners stated, that Gantheaume had lent three ships of the line and a frigate to Toulon with sick men. He had appeared upon the coast with four ships of the line and a frigate, and some smaller vessels, with 3000 troops on board, very sickly. He intended to land to

the west of the Tower of Arabs, and ordered ten pounds of bread, and two bottles of water to each man. By a mistake in his reckoning, however, he anchored at Lacuste, 50 leagues to the west, and there heard from a Greek, that Lord Keith was off the Tower of the Arabs. He examined the coast and found it impracticable. He was now discovered, by some of the frigates, upon which he cut his cables, and stood to sea, after which time nothing more was heard of him.

Parliament, it is understood, will meet about the middle of October for the dispatch of business.

NEW-YORK, October 19.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Being extremely anxious to ascertain with precision, what has been the number of deaths from the Malignant Fever since its appearance among us this season, as well as to procure exact information of the number and condition of those persons, who at present labour under that disease, and generally of the present actual state of our city, I am now enabled, by the possession of authentic materials, to present a view of it; which, if not thought gratifying, will at least claim to the merit of being correct; and which therefore challenges the scrutiny of any one to prove erroneous or untrue.

From the 17th ult. to the first of Oct. 8 persons have died of the Malignant Fever; from the first to this day, the 18th of Oct. 88 persons have died of the same Fatal Disease. So that, since the middle of last month to the present day, out of upwards of 60,000 persons not more than 100 have died, during a sickly month, of a Violent Fall Fever.

The citizens may be assured, that this report is not taken from stupid hearsay, nor from busy or interested alarmists. It is not drawn from the mouths of panic struck retailers, formed in groups, at every gaping idle corner; nor does it boast the distinction of coming from a scribbling correspondent of New-York, and of respectability, to his intelligent and quick communicating friend in Philadelphia. Above all, I rejoice in saying, that it derives no authority from the eagle eyed Board of Health of the city of Philadelphia, equally vigilant by land as by water, who can detect contagion on the point of a boat-hook, and smell pestilence at an hundred miles distance; and who are as prompt in their punishment as they are lavish of their pity. No, fellow citizens, it is a report drawn from a source, which, though silent, is solid. It is drawn from the records of the dead; the whole is in my possession, from the 12th of September, men, women, and children, names, numbers and dates. To this Obituary any person may have access, who wishes to establish truth, satisfy curiosity, or remove doubt. With regard to the number of New Cases, as well as those which were on hand, (though unknown and unreported before the Mayor's Proclamation brought them out) I believe I go to the utmost extent, when I say, that together, at this moment, they do not exceed 30; of these, some I know are recovering, some are doubtful, and some will die.

Terror for this season, however, has done its business completely, the haunts of active life are abandoned; three-fourths of our citizens are fled, and have left the residue without other business than pensive contemplation, and just to wonder what they are doing here.

Though we have neither had an Epidemic Fever, nor a state of air capable of generating or supporting one, yet as we have had and still have the Fever among us, those who have left the city, would, I think, do well not to return until there has been some continuance of cold dry weather, or they bring frost along with them.

JAMES TILLARY,
Oct. 19th. Resident Physician