

pan, the French army, or they may remain in the country in security.

Art. XI. None of the inhabitants of Egypt, or of any other Nation or Religion, shall be called to account for their conduct during the period of the French troops having been in the country, particularly for having taken arms in their favor, or having been employed by them.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XII. The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival in France, at the expence of the Allied Powers, and conformably to the rules of the French Navy. The Allied Powers shall supply every thing that may be necessary for the embarkation.

Answer.—The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival in France, at the expence of the Allied Powers, according to the usage established in the Marine of England.

Art. XIII. The Consuls, and all other public Agents of the several powers in alliance with the French Republic, shall continue in the enjoyment of all the Privileges and Rights which are granted by civilized nations to Diplomatic Agents: their property, all their effects and papers, shall be respected and placed under the protection of the Allied Powers. They shall be at liberty to retire or remain, as they think fit.

Answer.—The Consuls and all other Public Agents of the Powers in Alliance with the French Republic, shall be at liberty to remain or to retire as they may judge fit. Their property and effects of any kind, together with their papers, shall be preserved for them, provided they conduct themselves with loyalty, and conformably to the law of nations.

Art. XIV. The Sick who may be judged by the Medical Staff of the Army to be in a state for removal, shall be embarked at the same time with the army, upon Hospital Ships properly furnished with Medicines, Provisions, and every other Store that may be necessary for their situations, and they shall be attended by French Surgeons. Those of the sick who may not be in a condition to undertake the voyage, shall be delivered over to the care and humanity of the Allied Powers. French Physicians and other Medical assistance shall be left for their care, to be maintained at the expence of the Allied Powers, who shall send them to France as soon as their state of health may permit, together with any thing belonging to them, in the same manner as has been proposed for the rest of the army.

Answer.—Granted. The ships destined for Hospitals, shall be prepared for the reception of those who may fall sick during the passage. The Medical Staff of the two armies shall concert together in what manner to dispose of those of the sick who, having contagious disorders, ought not to have communication with the others.

Art. XV. Horse Transports for conveying sixty horses, with every thing necessary for their subsistence during the passage, shall be furnished.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVI. The Individuals composing the Institute of Egypt and the Commission of Arts, shall carry with them all the Papers, Plans, Memoirs, Collections of Natural History, and all the Monuments of Art and Antiquity collected by them in Egypt.

Answer.—The Members of the Institute may carry with them all the Instruments of Arts and Science which they have brought from France, but the Arabian Manuscripts, the Statues, and other collections which have been made for the French Republic, shall be considered as public property, and subject to the disposal of the Generals of the Combined army.

General Hope having declared, in consequence of some observations of the Commander in Chief of the French army, that he could make no alteration in this article, it has been agreed that a reference thereupon should be made to the Commander in Chief of the combined army.

Art. XVII. The vessels which shall be employed in conveying the French and Auxiliary army, as well as the different persons who shall accompany it, shall be escorted by ships of war belonging to the Allied Powers, who formally engage that they shall not, in any manner, be molested, during their voyage; the safety of such of these vessels as may

be separated by fleets of weather, or other accidents, shall be guaranteed by the Generals of the Allied Forces: the vessels conveying the French army shall not, under any pretence, touch at any other than the French coast, except in case of absolute necessity.

Answer.—Granted. The Commander in Chief of the French army entering into a reciprocal engagement that none of these vessels shall be molested during their stay in France, or on their return; he equally engaging that they shall be furnished with every thing which may be necessary, according to the constant practice of European Powers.

Art. XVIII. At the time of giving up the Camps and Forts according to the Terms of the Third Article, the Prisoners in Egypt shall be respectively given up on both sides.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XIX. Commissaries shall be named to receive the Artillery of the Place and of the Forts, Stores, Magazines, Plans, and other Articles, that the French leave to the Allied Powers, and Lists and Inventories shall be made out, signed by the Commissaries of the different Powers, according as the Forts and Magazines shall be given up to the Allied Powers.

Answer.—Granted. Provided that all the Plans of the City and Forts of Alexandria, as well as all Maps of the Country, shall be delivered up to the English Commissary. The Batteries, Cisterns, and other public buildings, shall also be given up in the condition in which they actually are.

Art. XX. A Passport shall be granted to a French armed vessel, in order to convey to Toulon, immediately after the Camps and Forts before-mentioned shall be given up, officers charged by the Commander in Chief to carry to his government the present Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted. But if it is a French vessel, it shall not be armed.

Art. XXI. On giving up the Camps and Forts mentioned in the preceding Articles, Hostages shall be given on both sides, in order to guarantee the execution of the present Treaty. There shall be chosen from among the officers of rank in the respective armies; namely, four from the French army, two from the British troops, and two from the Troops of the Sublime Porte. The four French Hostages shall be embarked on board the English ship commanding the squadron, and the four British and Turkish Hostages on board one of the vessels which shall carry the Commander in Chief, or the Lieutenant-Generals. They shall all be reciprocally delivered up on their arrival in France.

Answer.—There shall be placed in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the French Army, four officers of rank as hostages, namely, one officer of the Navy, one officer of the British Army, and two officers of the Turkish Army. The Commander in Chief shall, in like manner, place in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the British Army, four officers of rank. The hostages shall be restored on both sides at the period of the embarkation.

Art. XXII. If any difficulties should arise during the execution of the present Capitulation, they shall be amicably settled by the Commissaries of the Armies.

Answer.—Granted.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.
(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON,
Lieut. General commanding in chief.

(Signed) HUSSEIN,
Captain Pacha.

(Signed) ABDOULLAHY
JACQUES FRANCOIS
MENOUE,
Gen. in chief of the French army.

(A True Copy.)
JAMES KEMPT, Lieutenant-Colonel and Secretary.

[Here follows the Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, which is unavoidably omitted this week, for the want of room.]

Donaldson & Hendricks,

RESPECTFULLY inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, They have now on hand a very Extensive assortment of

British Merchandize,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, Which they will sell as usual, at very reduced Prices.

St. John, 10th Nov. 1801.

MELANCHOLY.

HALIFAX, December 12, 1801.

By a small schooner, which arrived here on Tuesday last, from Yarmouth, we learn, That the brig Industry, Captain Matthew, which sailed from this port a few weeks since, bound for St. John, N. B. unfortunately caught fire, and was consumed, near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy.

Besides the captain and crew, there were on board the Industry, Mrs. Bradley (wife of Mr. Leverit Bradley of St. John, and daughter of Burrows Davis, Esq. of this town) three children, and several seamen, intended for another vessel—twenty four persons in all; who, finding it impossible to extinguish the flames, were compelled to quit the vessel, and betake themselves to her boat, with one barrel of biscuit and a keg of rum.

In this forlorn situation, they made Mount Desart on the third day, and flattered themselves that they should reach the shore—but a heavy gale coming on, drove them quite across the Bay; and, not until five days after, the boat was driven on shore at the Tusketts. —During this time, Mrs. Bradley, her three children, the mate and fourteen seamen, perished with fatigue, cold and hunger—the bread being unfortunately washed away on the second day after leaving the Brig.

Capt. Matthew, and the four surviving seamen, were carried to Yarmouth, where we are told, they received every attention from Dr. BOND, and the humane inhabitants of that town.

SAINT JOHN,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1801.

[We this day present to our Readers the Message from the President of the United States to Congress—and General Hutchinson's Official Account of the surrender of the French troops in Alexandria, with the Articles of Capitulation.—A Return of the British Troops Killed and Wounded during that short but memorable siege, will be inserted in our next.

[The final surrender of the French Forces in Egypt, just at the close of an arduous and bloody War, may certainly be considered as a most important and highly pleasing event.—Thus, in the very moment of triumph—when her victorious arms have overthrown the favorite project of French ambition, does Great-Britain magnanimously consent to give Peace to the World!

ARRIVALS.

Sloop Dove, White, from Boston.
Schooner British Queen, Ketchum, from New-York.
Schooner Lady Carleton, Disbrow, from New-York.

Brig Susannah, Watt, from Tobago.
S A I L E D.
Brig Industry, Rawleigh, for Antigua.
— Friends, Garbut, for Greenock.

DIED] At Halifax, on the 11th inst. Mr. HENRY MERLIN, in the 23d year of his age, one of the Printers of the Nova-Scotia Gazette.

— At Edinburgh Castle, on the 10th Oct. Major Straton, Commanding Royal Engineer, North-Britain.

Bills of Exchange

ON the Right Honorable and Honorable Board of Ordnance and the Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to the amount of £300 Sterling.—To be disposed of at the Office of Ordnance.
St. John, Dec. 22d, 1801.

WILLIAM WARD,
RESPECTFULLY

INFORMS his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken the STORE lately occupied by Mr. ARTHUR DINGWALL, in Prince William-Street, in addition to the one opposite the Market-Square, where he has for SALE a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

British Merchandize,
Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, good Bills of Exchange or Country Produce.
St. John, 21st Nov. 1801.

Rags! Rags! Rags!
CASH or BOOKS given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at this OFFICE.

Assize of Bread.

PUBLISHED December 22th, 1801.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - } 1 15 4
Ditto Rye - - - - } 2 10
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

Corporation Lots.

TO be leased at Public Auction, on Thursday the 7th day of January next, at the hour of eleven o'clock at the City-Hall, those certain Lots situate in the Market Slip known by the No's. 10 and 11, on the North side, and No. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, on the South side of the same Slip. The plan and conditions of sale to be seen by applying to

THOS. JENNINGS, } Committee.
PETER BLAIR, }
St. John, 15th Dec. 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the capacity of Lady's Maid, to a single Gentlewoman—A YOUNG WOMAN OF SUITABLE CHARACTER—To such a person the most LIBERAL wages will be given.

Inquire of the Printer.
December 19th, 1801.

Loft or Stolen,

A Birch Built keel Boat, 16 Feet.—Whoever will return her to either of the Subscribers, will be handsomely rewarded.

DONALDSON & HENDRICKS,
THOMAS JENNINGS.
St. John, 11th Dec. 1801.

WHITE RAYMOND,

BEGS leave to return his unfeigned thanks to the Gentlemen, who Subscribed the last year for the support of his Coffee-Room, and is sorry to find himself now under the necessity of acquainting them, and the Gentlemen of the City in general, that unless they think proper to continue their support, it will be out of his power to furnish the Coffee-Room with Papers, &c. as usual.—The Subscription List has been laying since the first of May last, for signatures, and he hopes that his friends will no longer delay filling it up with their names, and thereby enable him to accommodate them agreeable to his wish, and this, his request, he flatters himself will not be thought unreasonable, when the extraordinary expence he has already been at, is considered; and the further expence that will be necessary for their comfortable accommodation during the ensuing winter.

St. John, 17th October, 1801.

CHRISTOPHER WATSON AND SON,

BEG leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they intend driving two STAGES during the winter season, between this City and Fredericton, one of which will constantly set off every Monday and Thursday morning from this City, and the other on the same days from Fredericton.—They will put up at Mrs. VANDERBEAK'S, Fredericton, and at their own House in this City.—The fare, &c. will be as formerly. They embrace this opportunity to assure their Friends and those who may favor them with their commands, that they will use the greatest speed possible, pay every attention to passengers, will take the utmost care of whatever Packages may be intrusted to them and faithfully and punctually deliver them.

St. John, Dec. 12, 1801.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.