

LONDON, AUG. 19.

A letter was yesterday lent to us, received through a respectable channel from Brunswick, via Holland, which speaks confidently of the capitulation of Alexandria in Egypt, six days after the surrender of Cairo. Mr. Merry, it is said, very lately received orders to press the French Government to come to a more close and definitive understanding, and to decline its admission of certain preliminary principles, and their distinct application to the basis of the treaty in contemplation. The dispatches of this Minister, which were anxiously expected, did not arrive till Monday, and they have proved so far satisfactory, that the negotiation which must have been instantly broken off by the perseverance of the Court of France in the practices complained of will, be continued, if it be not a more proper expression to say that it will commence. The whole that has passed has been but a negotiation for a negotiation, a treaty to treat. The public intercourse will now, it is said, assume a more real, if not a more interesting character, and it will be difficult for M. Talleyrand, whatever may be the ultimate views of his Cabinet, to avoid the definition of those terms and conditions upon which depends the consummation of peace.

AUGUST 20.

Admiral Potho's squadron, consisting of six sail of the line and two frigates, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth. It is supposed he is going to reinforce Sir James Saumarez. Several regulations have been made by the new Emperor of Russia, all tending to ameliorate the condition of the subject. Fifty thousand peasants were allotted for instance, as vassals to support the different orders of military knighthood. By a late ukase, *vassalage is completely destroyed*, and in lieu thereof, a tax is levied on the district, to be applied to the same purpose, but to be collected by the agents of the national treasury.

AUGUST 22.

The arrest of the French Emigrants at Bareuth, by order of the King of Prussia, appears to have excited no small sensation on the continent. The following are the names of the persons thus arrested at the express desire of the French: St. Felix, who was a Major in the Catholic Army in La Vendee, where he lost his wife and two sons, and escaped himself by a sort of miracle into Germany. M. de Percy, a Knight of St. Louis, and a Lieutenant of Chasseurs, before the revolution. He commanded at the city of Lyons, when that place was besieged by his countrymen, and after its capture escaped death only by residing eighteen months in a dungeon. The woman who took care of his subsistence for that time, he married on his getting into Switzerland. His nephew was an officer of infantry, born at Lyons, who shared in the opinions and misfortunes of his uncle. M. de Varenne, an Ex-Noble, of the age of 80 years. He served in the Queen's regiment, under the Prince of Conti, in the war in Italy, where he was wounded and made a prisoner. He was created a Marshal de Champ in the seven years war. His opinions not according with those which produced the revolution, he emigrated in 1791, and served for some time under the Prince of Conde, and has since lived at Bareuth. Durand, otherwise Imbert Colonnes, who distinguished himself much in the revolution. He was formerly Prevot des Marchands at Lyons. In 1797 he was elected a Member of the Council of Ancients, and on the 5th of September inscribed on the list for deportation. This he avoided by passing into Germany. The fifth is M. de la Chapelle, Colonel in the British service, and whose father, a Major General, is now with Louis XVIII. at Warsaw. All these persons were treated with great harshness in the former part of their confinement; but from representations which had been made, they experience a greater share of indulgence.

The Indefatigable frigate, Captain Scott, returned to Plymouth on Tuesday from a cruise on the coast of France, in which she endeavoured to cut out of Belle-Isle roads a large French frigate of 44 guns, but she was so strongly protected by numerous batteries, that after exchanging several broadsides, she was obliged to desist from the attempt, as the French frigate warped into shallow water, and the Indefatigable drawing a great deal of water, feared getting on some shoals. A French Admiral, with five sail of the line and three frigates, still continue blockaded up in Rochfort by Sir E.

fortunate men who suffered at Boulogne, and their families, and for the families of the killed. A like subscription has been opened at Lloyd's coffee-house.

A circumstance which occurred at Flushing, has given birth to some difference between the Dutch and the French. A Dutch vessel, from Bremen to Middleburg, was compelled by contrary winds to put into Flushing. There the French custom-house officers, finding that she was laden with British goods, called contraband, took possession of the vessel, and conveyed her up to Antwerp. The Dutch Government has stated that the conduct of these officers is in violation of the treaty existing between the two Republics. It was the wish of the Directory that the proceeds against the Captain should be held at Middleburg, as being the place of the ship's destination; but this being positively refused, they have sent orders to Schmeddenick, to remonstrate with Bonaparte on the subject.

When Lord Nelson sailed from the Nore, instead of taking the usual course, he chose to cross the Naze, which had always been considered unnavigable for ships of war. This passage will, in future, be called Nelson's Channel.

Lord Nelson, at six o'clock on Saturday morning, made the signal for all the commanders to come on board of the Medusa, where they received the following orders:—That every vessel in the fleet was to send her large boats well armed with pikes, pole axes, and cutlasses; every officer and sailor to be dressed in blue jacket and trowsers, with a white belt buckled over the jacket, for the cutlasses; each boat carrying a carcass to burn the enemy's vessels, in case we could not succeed in carrying them off after boarding.

Parliament, it is said, is to be assembled early in the month of October. A discovery has been made at Malta of a conspiracy to deliver that Island to the French.

Yesterday morning a lieutenant of the Argo frigate of 34 guns arrived at the Admiralty in 22 days from Madeira, with dispatches from Capt. Bowen, commander of the ship, containing the agreeable news of the surrender of that Island to the British forces under his command on the 26th ult.

Mr. Addington, it is said, has transmitted to the French government a plan of pacification containing three points of primary importance to the interests of this country from which he has stated his determination not to recede.

AUGUST 26.

Lord Carysfort has presented a fresh Memorial to the Prussian Minister demanding in the most formal manner the evacuation of Hanover. The answer returned is said to have been a positive refusal.

A Gazette Extraordinary was published this day, at noon, for the purpose of announcing to the public the surrender of Cairo and the neighbouring forts, on terms peculiarly favorable to the French troops. The statement in Mr. Tooke's letter of the 19th July, and in the German paper, of a battle before Cairo, appears unfounded; the enemy having made overtures for capitulation as immediately as the Allies were in a condition to commence active operations.

The following is an extract from the dispatch of Sir J. Hutchinson:

"Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh, June 29, 1801."

"MY LORD,

"The combined armies advanced on both sides on the 21st inst. The British troops and those of his highness the Captain Pacha invested Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile, whilst the army of his highness the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a position nearly within cannon-shot of Cairo. On the 22d in the morning, the enemy sent out a flag of truce, and informed me, that they wished to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and the forts thereunto belonging, upon certain conditions. After a negotiation of several days, which was conducted by Brigadier-General Hope with much judgment and ability, they agreed to surrender the town and forts on the conditions which I have the honour to enclose.

"We took possession of the gate of Gizeh, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and also of the fort Sulokski on the Cairo side of the river; hostages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation will take place in about 10 days.

"I should suppose that there are near 6000 troops of all kinds in the town, but I speak without a perfect knowledge on the subject, as I have not yet received any returns."

The General continues to mention the conduct, perseverance, and patience of his army, in terms of high commendation, and makes particular report of Lieutenant Col. Anstruther, Generals Craudo and Doyle,

CONVENTION

For the evacuation of Egypt by the French and auxiliary troops under the command of the General of Division Belliard, concluded between Brigadier-General Hope, on the part of the Commander in Chief of the British army in Egypt, (Osman Bey on the part of his Highness the Grand Vizier; and Isaac Bey, on the part of his Highness the Captain Pacha; the Citizens Donzelet, General of Brigade, Marsud, General of Brigade, and Tarayre, Chief of Brigade, on the part of the General of Division commanding a body of French and auxiliary troops. The Commissioners above named having met and conferred after the exchange of their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. The French forces of every description, and the auxiliary troops under the command of the General of Division Belliard shall evacuate the city of Cairo, the Citadel, the forts of Boulac, Giza, and all that part of Egypt which they now occupy.

II. The French and auxiliary troops shall retire by land to Kottica, proceeding by the left bank of the Nile, with their arms, baggage, field artillery, and ammunition, to be there embarked, and conveyed to the French ports of the Mediterranean, with their arms, artillery, baggage and effects, at the expense of the allied powers. The embarkation of the said French and auxiliary troops shall take place as soon as possible, but at the latest within fifteen days from the date of the ratification of the present convention. It is also agreed that the said troops shall be conveyed to the French ports above mentioned by the most direct and expeditious route.

III. From the date of the signature and the ratification of the present convention, hostilities shall cease on both sides. The fort of Sulokski, and the gate of the Pyramids of the town of Gizeh, shall be delivered up to the allied army. The line of the advanced posts of the armies respectively shall be fixed by the commissioners named for this purpose, and the most positive orders shall be given to avoid all disputes; and if any shall arise, they are to be determined in an amicable manner.

IV. Twelve days after the ratification of the present convention, the city of Cairo, the Citadel, the forts, and the town of Boulac, shall be evacuated by the French and auxiliary troops, who will retire to Ibrahim Bey, the Isle of Rhoda, and its dependencies, the forts of Fucrocy and Gizeh, from whence they shall depart as soon as possible, and at the latest in five days, to proceed to the points of embarkation. The Generals commanding the British and Ottoman armies consequently engage that means shall be furnished at their charge for conveying the French and auxiliary troops as soon as possible from Gizeh.

V. The march and encampment of the French and auxiliary troops shall be regulated by the Generals of the respective armies, or by officers appointed by each party; but is clearly understood, that according to their title, the days of march, and of encampment, shall be fixed by the Generals of the combined armies, and consequently the French and auxiliary troops shall be accompanied on their march by the English and Turkish commissaries intimated to furnish the necessary provisions during the continuance of their route.

VI. The baggage, ammunition, and other articles, transported by water, shall be escorted by French detachments, and by boats belonging to the allied powers.

VII. The French and auxiliary troops shall be subsisted from the period of their embarkation from Gizeh to the points of embarkation, conformably to the regulations of the army; and from the day of their embarkation to that of their landing in France, agreeably to the naval regulations of England.

VIII. The military and naval commanders of the British and Turkish forces shall provide vessels for conveying to the French ports of the Mediterranean the French and auxiliary troops, as well as all French and other persons employed in the service of the French army. Every thing relative to this point, as well as in regard to subsistence shall be regulated by commissioners named for this purpose by the General of Division Belliard, and by the naval and military Commanders in Chief of the allied forces, as soon as the present convention shall be ratified. These commissioners shall proceed to Kottica, or to Aboukir, in order to make every necessary preparation for the embarkation.

IX. The allied powers shall provide four vessels (or more if possible) fitted for the conveyance of horses, water carts, and stores sufficient for the voyage.

X. The French and auxiliary troops will be provided by the allied powers with a sufficient conveyance for their safe return to France. After the embarkation of the French troops, the allied powers pledge themselves, that to the period of their arrival on the continent of the French Republic, they shall not be in the least molested; and on his part the General of Division Belliard, and the troops under his command, engage that no act of hostility shall be by them committed, during the said period, against the fleet, or the ports, or of their allies. The vessels employed in escorting the said troops, or other French subjects, shall not touch at any other than a French port, except in cases of absolute necessity. The Commanders of the British, Ottoman and French troops enter reciprocally into the like engagements, during the period that the French troops remain in Egypt, from the ratification of the present convention to the moment of the embarkation. The General of Division Belliard, commanding the French and auxiliary troops, on the part of his government, engages that the vessels employed for their conveyance and protection shall not be molested in the French ports after the disembarkation of the troops; and that their commanders shall be at liberty to purchase, at their own expense, the provisions which may be necessary for enabling them to return. General Belliard also engages, on the part of his government, that the said vessels shall not be molested on their return to the ports of the allied powers, provided they do not attempt, or are made subservient to, any military operation.

XI. All the administration, the members of the commission of arts and sciences, and in short, every person attached to the French army, shall enjoy the same advantages as the military. All the members of the said administrations, and of the commission of arts and sciences, shall also carry with them not only all the papers relative to their mission, but also their private papers, as well as all other articles which have reference thereto.

XII. All inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever nation they may be, who wish to follow the French troops, shall be at liberty so to do; nor shall their families, after their departure, be molested, or their goods confiscated.

XIII. No inhabitant of Egypt, of whatever religion, who may wish to follow the French troops, shall suffer either in person or property, on account of the connection he may have contracted with the French army.

during their continuance in Egypt, provided he conforms to the laws of the country.

XIV. The sick who cannot bear removal shall be placed in a hospital and attended by French medical and other attendants, until their recovery, when they shall be sent to France on the same conditions as the troops. The Commanders of the allied armies engage to provide all the articles that may appear really necessary for the hospital; the advances to be made on this account shall be repaid by the French Government.

XV. At the period when the towns and forts mentioned in the present convention shall be delivered up, commissaries shall be named for receiving the ordnance, ammunition, magazines, papers, archives, plans, and other public effects which the French shall leave in possession of the allied powers.

XVI. A vessel shall be provided as soon as possible by the naval commanders of the allied powers, in order to convey to Toulon an officer and commissioner charged with the conveyance of the present convention to the French government.

XVII. Every difficulty or dispute that may arise respecting the execution of the present convention, shall be determined in an amicable manner by commissioners named on each part.

XVIII. Immediately after the ratification of the present convention, all the English or Ottoman prisoners at Cairo shall be set at liberty, and the commanders in chief of the allied powers, shall in like manner release the prisoners in their respective camps.

XIX. Officers of rank from the English army, from his highness the Supreme Vizier, and from his highness the Captain Pacha, shall be exchanged for a like number of French officers of equal rank, to serve as hostages for the execution of the present treaty. As soon as the French troops shall be landed in the ports of France, the hostages shall be reciprocally released.

XX. The present convention shall be carried and communicated by a French officer to Gen. Menou at Alexandria, and he shall be at liberty to accept of it for the French and auxiliary forces (both naval and military) which may be with him at the above mentioned place, provided the acceptance of it shall be notified to the General commanding the English troops before Alexandria within ten days from the date of the communication being made to him.

XXI. The present convention shall be ratified by the commander in chief of the respective armies within twenty-four hours after the signature thereof.

Signed in Quadruplicate, at the place of concurrence between the two armies, the 27th June, 1801, or of the Siege Saffar, 1801, or of the 28th Messidor, 9th year of the French Republic.

J. HOPE, Brigadier-General.
OSMAN BEY,
ISAAC BEY,
DONAZILOT, Gen. de Brigade,
TARAYRE, Chef de Brigade.
Approved and ratified the present convention at Cairo, the 9th Messidor, 9th year of the French Republic.
BELLARD, General de Division.

Lord Nelson is still, we learn, in the Downs, waiting for men from the Nore, to replace those he lost, when it is expected that he will endeavour to burn the French Squadron. Some of our gun boats have been blocking up several gun brigs and schooners at Dunkirk; and judging that they would endeavour to get along close the shore to Calais, our vessels anchored a short gun-shot from the lands, to enable them to annoy them if they attempted it. The wary Frenchmen, finding that they could not get down along shore, without great danger of being brought to action, aided by the dark, hauled out without our vessels in the night, and before dawn of day were got so far ahead, that our vessels could not come up to prevent their getting into Calais, the distance being short, and they being favoured by a brisk East wind; our Squadron is therefore blocking them up in Calais. Their last vessels are better calculated for fighting than those at Boulogne.

AUGUST 23.

Lord Nelson arrived yesterday in the Downs with his Squadron. He was off Middleburgh on Monday, where he lay to the whole day. On Tuesday he went aboard a cutter to reconnoitre Flushing and the adjacent coast; but it is said, he found it too strong to be attacked with any probability of success.

Never since the commencement of the negotiation was the correspondence more active between the two Governments than it is at present.

In some of the provincial markets wheat has fallen cent. per cent.

SEP. 2.

Lord Nelson has shifted his flag from the Medusa to the Amazon frigate, and it is expected has sailed again for the French coast.

The frigate Jamaica arrived at Dover from the French coast, gives an account of sinking three and taking three gun-boats off St. Valery.

Gen. Lord Adam Gordon, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, is dead.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, AUG. 18.

There has been seized at the mouth of the Meuse, a small English vessel, which was founding the coast of Goree. It appears certain that Admiral Nelson has a design upon the Meuse fleet to attack it; he must first take the batteries of Goree, which protect it. Gen. Angereau is at this moment employed in fortifying that isle, and sending French troops thither. A camp it is said is to be established at Brede.

Citizen Venturi has been appointed minister plenipotentiary by the Cisalpine government to the King of Rome.

him in that quality in the name of the republic. The Helvetic and Ligurian governments are about to appoint ministers, who will be charged with the same mission. His holiness has given a brief of credit to acknowledge the new King in that quality, and complimented in his name at his arrival at Florence. Monsignor Calepe, one of his Nuncios, is charged with this honorable commission.

FRANCE.

BOULOGNE, AUG. 30.

The English, after having burned the depot of naval stores as I wrote you on the 21st, attacked a division of flat-bottomed boats that sailed from St. Valery to join our flotilla. They took three and drove four on shore. We are yet ignorant of the killed and wounded on either side. Our division could receive no assistance from the land; our troops cantoned in the neighbourhood having arrived too late.

A division of from 30 to 40 sail of flat-bottomed and gun-boats, which we expected to join the flotilla here, are blockaded in Calais by twelve English ships of war. Nothing can be more interesting than the present moment. In Boulogne we have but two ships of the line, one frigate, two brigs, and three or four cutters.

The meeting of the Deputies from the Canton of the Helvetic Republic is fixed for the 7th of September; but already several of the Cantons have resolved in no respect to countenance the assembly. This refractory spirit has particularly discovered itself in the smaller Cantons, and at Bern a numerous party have positively and formally protested against the project of the constitution as now proposed to them. They complain loudly of its calculated to destroy even the forms of liberty among a people long renowned for their freedom.

ITALY.

VENICE, JULY 29.

The most rigorous orders have been given in all the Austrian ports of the Adriatic, not to furnish provisions to the English frigates and privateers which disturb navigation on that sea.

GENOA, AUGUST 3.

The Squadron of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, which were in pursuit of Gantheume, is at present in the neighbourhood of Leghorn: It consists of seven ships of the line and two frigates. Porto Ferrajo is thus delivered on the sea side; reinforcements and ammunition may now be introduced into it.

LEGNORNI, AUG. 7.

We have received the unfortunate intelligence of the English having taken a French frigate and six transports, as they went out of Porto Ererie.

The American Consul resident here has been directed by Mr. Cathcart, the Consul of the U. States at Tripoli, to give all publicity to the following:

"Consulate of the U. States of America, at Tunis, July 25.

"The Bey of Tripoli having declared war against the U. States, our Government has sent a flotilla to prevent the Regency from injuring our commerce. In consequence, we are to inform the Agents of all Powers at peace with us, that Tripoli is now blockaded by the said American flotilla, and that every ship whatever which shall attempt to enter the port, will be treated conformably to the laws of nations applicable to such cases.

W. EATON, Consul."

GERMANY.

HAMBURG, AUG. 18.

Letters have been received from Smyrna by an opulent Greek banking house at Vienna, stating that General Menou had informed General Hutchinson that he would surrender the harbour and fortresses of Alexandria to the Anglo-Turkish forces, if in the course of six weeks he received no succours from France. According to the reports of some deserters from Menou's division they were in extreme want of water, and various necessities, but particularly medicines for the sick. Menou is said to have received a limited supply of the articles of which he is most destitute, until the expiration of that period. This proposal General Hutchinson rejected, signifying to the French commander, that he would grant him no longer than ten days to surrender Alexandria on the same terms given to the French at Cairo; but that afterwards he must surrender at discretion.—General Hutchinson has, by all accounts, received a reinforcement of 7000 men, with which he hoped to terminate the war in Egypt in a few weeks. Should Menou refuse to surrender on the terms proposed to him, it is intended to carry Alexandria by storm.