

Art. XIV. The sick, who cannot bear removal, shall be placed in an 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 this hospital; the advances to be made on this account shall be repaid by the French Government.

Art. 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.

Art. 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 a Commissioner charged with the conveyance of the present Convention to the French Government.

Art. 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.

Art. 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.

Art. 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.

Art. XX. The present Convention shall be carried and communicated by a French Officer to General 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 his 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.

Art. XXI. The present Convention shall be ratified by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies within 24 hours after the signature thereof.

Signed in Quadruplicate, at the place of conference between the two armies, the 27th of June, 1801, or of the Siege of Saffar, 1216, or the 8th Meshidor, ninth year of the French Republic.

(Signed)

J. HOPE, Brigadier General.

OSMAN BEY.

ISAAC BEY.

DON ZELOT, Gen. de Brig.

TAYRAYRE, Chief de Brig.

Approved and ratified the present Convention at Cairo, the 9th Meshidor, ninth year of the French Republic.

(Signed)

BELLIARD, Gen. de Division.

[From the *Moniteur* of August 7.]

Answer delivered by the First Consul to the note presented to him by the M. Kalitcheff.—"The First Consul of the French Republic acknowledges the receipt of the Convention of Petersburg of the 16th of June, and takes this opportunity to assure his imperial Majesty of the lasting good disposition and sentiments of the French government towards his Majesty's person and government; and assures him, that he will do every thing that may be pleasing and agreeable to the court of Russia; and that this end would have been attained sooner, if the negotiations with England, the situation of affairs in Italy and Egypt, and the war with Portugal, had not thrown certain invincible obstacles in the way of the business."

Paswan Oglou's Victory.

The *Hamburg Mail*.

A letter from Brunn, dated July 25, states, "That Paswan Oglou's retreat to Widden was feint to induce his opponents to block him up in that fortress. He has now fought the great battle which formed part of his plan. The blockade is raised, and the troops of the Grand Seignior have been either cut to pieces or dispersed. In execution of his plan, Paswan Oglou sent over to the

enemy a large number of his most devoted adherents. Soon after this, he made a sally with the rest of the garrison, and while the Grand Seignior's troops advanced against him, the adherents of Paswan Oglou took them in the rear, and placed them between two fires, in such a manner that the greatest part were killed on the spot; the rest were compelled to betake themselves to a disorderly flight."

Brunn, July 25. Accounts have been received that Paswan Oglou has obtained a decisive victory over the troops of the Grand Seignior, which had endeavoured to blockade him in Widden.

NEW WAR IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters of the Mysore Army.
December 15.

We expected that the defeat of Doondeah would have terminated our toils and that we should have been allowed leisure to recover from the extraordinary fatigue to which that bad adventurer had subjected us; but it seems that we are doomed to a perpetuity of warfare, and that the suppression of one enemy is but the signal for some new opponent to start into the lists.

We are under orders to march against the Cotiate Rajah. I do not know the entire occasion of hostilities, but from the extraordinary natural and artificial defences of the country, and the extensive preparations of the enemy, we are to look for more than common hardships.

Col. Stevenson succeeded to the command in Mysore, on the 25th ult. when Col. Wellesley, our late very gallant leader, departed for the Carnatic on his route to Egypt.

This army is to be at Seringapatam on the 20th inst. and after a halt of three days proceeds to Cotiate; a detachment of Bombay is to co-operate with us, and will, to a certain extent influence our movements.

The enemy's country is excellently adapted to offensive warfare, abounding in fastnesses, and covered to such extent with jungle, that an invading army is subject to incessant fire almost without knowing from whence it issues; the Rajah too is known to have been long preparing for the war he has provoked.

Since the monsoon, the weather has been fine, but rather cold, which is flattered to have occasioned much sickness in different parts of the country, but our army is tolerably healthy.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander is almost adored by his subjects, especially the inhabitants of Petersburg. The young monarch rises every morning at six o'clock and does business in the Cabinet till ten, when he has a military levee till twelve. From twelve he generally walks about with the Empress till two, when the dinner is served. He rises from table shortly after three, and dispatches business till five.—From 5 till 8 in the evening concerts are given in which the monarch himself sometimes sustains a part. The Imperial family go to supper a little after eight; and as soon as the clock strikes ten, the officers of the court withdraw, and Alexander retires to rest.

Crimes of Europe.

FRENCH.

On reading the French gazettes, one is struck with the numerous accounts of robberies in every part of the Republic. In some papers we meet with six or seven recitals of various depredations on persons and property; and attended with enormous acts of barbarity. Some of the thefts are on a scale unparalleled:—In the *Journal du Commerce* of 9 Thermidor (July 28th) we find the following article. "On the 28th Messidor fifty robbers attacked two corps of gendarmerie who were conducting to Arras the recetes (taxes) collected at Boulogne, Montreuil and St. Pol. After killing a gendarme, they put the rest to flight, and robbed the wagon of 40,000 livres in specie. The Prefect immediately assembled a force, and at the head of 200 chasseurs, and the gendarmerie of Arras, pursued the robbers; and has arrested six men and a refractory priest; who are delivered over to the director of the jury."

ENGLAND.

The number of capital convictions in England is increasing in a most alarming degree. The English papers are literally crouded with accounts of trials for murders, burglaries, &c. Who can read the following remarks of Lord

KENYON, made at the Chelmsford Assizes, without pain?

"In the discharge of my public duty, I yesterday was obliged to go through the painful office of pronouncing sentence of death against 12 prisoners, accused and convicted of enormous crimes. This day presents to me 19 prisoners of the same description. God knows it is a horrible exhibition, and such, in a pretty long course of life, dedicated to the duties of a painful profession, as I never have met with. For a series of years, the judges of this country have tried what mercy would do, and whether humanity, almost unbounded humanity, would reform the world, would reform mankind, over whose actions it is their duty to watch. That mercy and that humanity have had no effect. The tables must now be turned, and it must be seen what a rigorous execution of the laws can do, and whether punishment of delinquents will have such an effect, and hold out such an example to others, as to bring them back to the paths of truth and virtue, or keep them in such a course as to lead better lives. —You stand here dreadful victims of the law you have violated; and I ought to remind all of you, that the sentence I am bound to pass upon you, is but trivial to that which you must meet with at the Throne of God, unless you make use of the short time that will be allotted to you in this world, in making your peace with him, and bettering your lives for the small remnant that remains. I shall have discharged my duty, when I remind you so to do, and pass on you the dreadful sentence of the law."

A NEW PLANET.—An important circumstance in astronomy has just occurred, no less than the discovery of another New Planet. This celestial phenomenon moves between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and is an intermediate Planet between them. It was discovered by M. PIAZZI, an Italian Astronomer, on the 1st of January 1801. He concealed the discovery, to preserve all the honour and observations to himself, until, after six weeks close watching, he felt ill. It will not be in a situation, with regard to the Sun, to be observed again, until a month or two hence. It is but a small Planet, ranking only as a Star of the eighth magnitude, and therefore not visible to the naked eye. Its motion is nearly parallel to the ecliptic, at present about four degrees and a half to the north of it, and nearly entering the sign Leo. The distance from the Sun is about two-thirds-fifths times that of the earth, and the periodical time nearly four years and two months.

LONDON, August 31.

BLOWING UP OF THE JASON.

We some time since announced the loss of this ship, on the French coast, in the neighbourhood of St. Malo, and we have now the satisfaction to observe, that owing to the gallant and active interference of our people, the enemy has been deprived of the advantage which resulted to him from the accident. Capt. Cunningham of the Clyde, commanding the squadron on the coast, being apprised of the intention of the enemy to float the wreck of the Jason into St. Malo, they having succeeded in hauling her under the protection of two of their batteries by lightening her of her guns, &c. determined to attempt to burn her. Accordingly on the 5th inst. the boats of the squadron, under the orders of Lieut. Rols of the Weazle, boarded the wreck, notwithstanding the formidable opposition presented by the batteries, a gun-brig, seven flats, besides row galleys, cutters, &c. with which she was surrounded. Lieut. Rols proceeded to set her on fire, but owing to the rising of the tide, the project proved abortive. The condition of the vessel was, however, such as to make her a valuable acquisition to the enemy; and the failure of the attempt to destroy her, far from depressing the energy of our people, only suggested the means for a more and more successful effort. It was resolved to try to blow her up, and on the following day, Lieut. Rols again proceeded to the wreck; the boats of the Weazle, Infolent and Liberty; at the same time engaging the enemy's squadron, for the purpose of diverting his attention from our object. At half past twelve Lieut. Rols boarded, under a heavy fire from the batteries; at one o'clock, having arranged every thing and set fire to the train, our gallant party left the ship, and in 35 minutes she was blown to atoms. The enemy conceived they had defeated our purpose, and were astonished at the explosion. In

this service, so creditable to the party, we had not a man either killed or wounded. The French had in St. Malo two large frigates, three brigs, three cutters, and eight large flat bottomed boats, but they were deterred from any movements by the appearance of our squadron, which comprises one frigate, three brigs and two luggers.

From a LONDON PAPER of the 1st ult.

FEMALE FASHIONS—for Sept.

FULL DRESS.

1. An evening dress of lilac, or other coloured muslin, the body made quite plain, and trimmed with lace; the sleeves very short, and trimmed round the bottom with broad lace. The hair dressed and ornamented with a bandeau of crape and flowers.—2. Walking dress. A round dress of cambric muslin, the body made full, and drawn round the bosom with a frill; full long sleeves, Spanish cloak of white muslin, trimmed all round with lace. A bonnet of white or buff muslin, trimmed, and tied under the chin with white ribbon.

HEAD DRESSES.

1. A bonnet of white chip and pink crape, ornamented with a pink and white feather. 2. A bonnet made of lilac silk, ornamented with lilac ribbons, and a white ostrich feather. 3. A cap of white lace, made open behind to admit the hair, and tied under the chin with a bow of lilac ribbons; a small lilac bow on the top. 4. A bonnet of brown willow; two feathers of the same colour placed in front, to fall on the right side. 5. A straw hat turned up in front, and ornamented with a flower. 6. A small round cap of white lace, with pink bows at the side and on the top. 7. A close bonnet of white cambric muslin, trimmed and tied under the chin with white ribbon. 8. A white chip hat, ornamented with a wreath of flowers. 9. A straw hat, trimmed round the edge with white lace.

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 fortress and harbour of Alexandria to the Anglo-Turkish forces, if in the course of six weeks he received no succours from France. According to the report 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 requested 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.

"Gen. Hutchinson had 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.

"The King of Prussia is about to introduce a very salutary regulation in favour of the Jews in his dominions, by which they will henceforth be received as citizens or burghers, and permitted to learn every handicraft and art. Should the Christian masters refuse to take Jews as apprentices or journeymen, they are to form Guilds of their own; and all the Jews will then be ordered to employ them in preference to the Christians.

FOR SALE,

At Public Auction,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters and all concerned,

AT THE ENTRANCE OF

Subenacadie River,

In the Basin of MINAS,

—On TUESDAY the 3d day of NOVEMBER next,

THE Anchors, Cables, Sails, Standing and Running-Rigging of THE SHIP MALVINA,

450 Tons burden, lately stranded on Salt-House head in said Basin.

CASH or approved BILLS at Sixty days Sight on London or Halifax, will be received in payment.

Halifax, 5th October, 1801.