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TRANSLATION.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION
proposed by Abdoullahy Jacques Francois Metou, General in Chief of the French Army now in Alexandria, to the Generals commanding the Land and Sea Forces of his Britannic Majesty, and of the Sublime Porte, forming the Blockade of Alexandria, dated the 12th Fructidor, Year Nine of the French Republic (30th August, 1801.)

Art. I. From the present date to the 30th Fructidor, (17th September, 1801) there shall be a continuation of the Truce and Suspension of Arms between the French Army and the Combined Armies of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte, upon the same conditions with those which actually subsist, with the exception of a regulation to be amicably settled between the respective Generals of the two Armies, for establishing a new line of Advanced Posts, in order to remove all pretext of hostility between the Troops.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. II. In case no adequate succours should arrive to the French Army before the day mentioned in the preceding Article, that army shall evacuate the Ports and entrenched camps of Alexandria upon the following conditions.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. III. The French Army shall retire, on the first Complementary day of the French Era, into the City of Alexandria and Forts adjacent, and shall deliver up to the Allied Powers the entrenched Camp in front of the Lines of the Arabs, the Fort Le Ture, and the Fort Du Vivier, together with their artillery and ammunition.

Answer.—In forty-eight hours after the signing of the Capitulation, namely, on the 2d September, at noon, the entrenched Camps, the Fort Ture, and that of Du Vivier, shall be delivered up to the Allied Powers. The Ammunition and Artillery of those Forts shall be also delivered up. The French Troops shall evacuate the City, Forts and Dependencies of Alexandria ten days after signing the Capitulation, or at the time of their embarkation.

Art. IV. All Individuals, constituting a part of the French Army, or attached to it by any relations, military or civil; the Auxiliary Troops of every Nation, Country, or Religion, or of whatever Powers they might have been subjects before the arrival of the French, shall preserve their property of every description, their effects, papers, &c. &c. which shall not be subject to any examination.

Answer.—Granted; provided that nothing be carried away belonging to the government of the French Republic, but only the effects, baggage, and other articles belonging to the French and Auxiliary soldiers, who have served during six months in the Army of the Republic; the same is to be understood of all the individuals attached to the French Army, by civil or military capacities, of whatever nation, country, or religion they may be.

Art. V. The French Forces, the Auxiliary Troops, and all the individuals described in the preceding Article, shall be embarked in the Ports of Alexandria, between the 5th and the 10th of Vendemiaire, Year Ten of the Republic, at the latest, (27th September to the 3d October, 1801) together with their Arms, Stores, Baggage, Effects and Property of all kinds, Official Papers, and Deposits, One field piece to each battalion and squadron, with ammunition, &c. &c. the whole to be conveyed to one of the ports of the French Republic in the Mediterranean to be determined by the General in Chief of the French Army.

Answer.—The French Forces, the Auxiliary Troops, and all the individuals described in the 4th Article, shall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria (unless, after an amicable Convention, it should be found more expeditious to embark a part of them at Aboukir,) as

soon as vessels can be prepared, the allied powers at the same time engaging that the embarkation shall take place, if possible, ten days after the Capitulation shall be signed; they shall receive all the honors of war, shall carry away their arms and baggage, shall not be prisoners of war, and shall moreover take with them ten pieces of cannon from four to eight pounders, with ten rounds of shot to each gun; they shall be conveyed to a French port in the Mediterranean.

Art. VI. The French ships of war, with their full complement, and all merchant ships, to whatever Nation or Individuals they may belong, even those of Nations at War with the allied Powers, or those that are the property of Owners or Merchants who were subject to the allied Powers before the arrival of the French, shall depart with the French army, in order that those that are ships of war may be restored to the French Government, and the merchants ships to the owners, or to their Assignees.

Answer.—Refused. All vessels shall be delivered up as they are.

Art. VII. Every single ship that, from the present day to the 30th Fructidor, shall arrive from the French Republic, or any of her allies, into the Ports or Road of Alexandria, shall be comprehended in this capitulation. Every ship of War or Commerce, belonging to France, or the allies of the Republic that shall arrive in the Ports or Road of Alexandria, within the 20 days immediately following the evacuation of that place, shall not be considered a lawful prize, but shall be set at liberty, with her equipage and cargo; and be furnished with a passport from the allied Powers.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. VIII. The French and Auxiliary Troops, the Civil and Military Agents attached to the army, and all other individuals described in the preceding Articles, shall be embarked on board such French and other Vessels actually in the ports of Alexandria, as shall be in a condition to go to sea; or on board those of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte, within the time fixed by the Fifth Article.

Art. IX. Commissaries shall be named by each party to regulate the number of vessels to be employed, the number of men to be embarked upon them, and generally to provide for all the difficulties that may arise in carrying into execution the present Capitulation.

Those Commissaries shall agree upon the different positions which shall be taken by the ships now in the port of Alexandria, and those which shall be furnished by the allied Powers, so that by a well regulated arrangement, every occasion of difference between the crews of the several Nations may be avoided.

Answer.—All these details will be regulated by the English Admiral, and by an officer of the French Navy, named by the General in Chief.

Art. X. Merchants and owners of ships, of whatever Nation or Religion they may be, and also the inhabitants of Egypt, and of every other country, who may at the present time be in Alexandria, whether Syrians, Copts, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, &c. and who shall be desirous of following the French army, shall be embarked with and enjoy the same advantages with that army; they shall be at liberty to remove their property of all kinds, and to leave powers for the disposal of what they may not be able to take away. All arrangements, all Sales, all Stipulations, whether of Commerce or of any other nature made by them, shall be strictly carried into effect after their departure, and be maintained by the Generals of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte.—Those who may prefer remaining in Egypt a certain time on account of their private affairs shall be at liberty to do so, and shall have full protection from the allied Powers; those also who may be

desirous of establishing themselves in Egypt, shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of which they were in possession before the arrival of the French.

Answer.—Every article of merchandise, whether in the town of Alexandria, or on board the vessels that are in the ports, shall be provisionally at the disposition of the allied Powers, but subject to such definitive regulation as may be determined by the established usage and the Law of Nations. Private Merchants shall be at liberty to accompany 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 storms 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 Plate 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