

my, 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 Commissioners 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.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. at the Siege of Alexandria.

Camp, August 29, 1801.

August 17, 1801.—Driving in the enemy's advanced posts, 30th Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 2 Sergeants, 22 Rank and File, wounded.

30th Foot—1 Rank and File wounded.

92d Foot—3 Rank and File wounded.

Stuarts—1 Rank and File wounded.

Antient Irish Fencibles—1 Rank and File killed.

Rifle corps—5 Rank and File killed;

1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 12 Rank and File wounded.

Total—9 Rank and File killed; 2 Officers, 3 Sergeants, 29 Rank and File wounded.

Rank and Names of Officers wounded, 30th Regt.—Lieut. Mantergh.

Rifle corps—Ensign Tramlach.

Aug. 22, 1801. Major-General Coote, 3 corps, advancing to blockade the Western side of Alexandria.

Artillery—1 Rank and File, killed;

3 Rank and File, wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st battalion—2 Rank and File wounded.

3d Regt. of Guards, 1st battalion—5 Rank and File wounded.

25th Foot, —1 Officer, 4 Rank and File wounded.

26th Foot.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

27th Foot, 1st battalion.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

27th Foot, 2d battalion.—7 Rank and File, wounded.

51st Foot 2d battalion.—2 Rank and File, killed; 7 Rank and File, wounded.

Rifle Corps.—1 Sergeant, 9 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 40 Rank and File, wounded.

Officer Wounded.

25th Foot.—Lieut. Hawkins.

N. B. Two Horses killed.

Aug. 23, 1801. A false alarm.

30th Foot—1 Rank and File, killed;

1 Rank and File, wounded.

August 25, 1801.—In an affair at the advanced posts of the Western-Division of the Army.

26th Light Dragoons—1 horse, killed;

1 Officer, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Guards—1 Rank and File wounded.

20th Foot, 1st battalion—2 Rank and File, wounded—2d battalion—1 Rank and File, wounded.

24th Foot—1 Rank and File, wounded.

27th Foot, 1st battalion—1 Drummer,

1 Rank and File, wounded—2d battalion—7 Rank and File, wounded.

54th Foot, 1st battalion—1 Rank and File, wounded.

54th Foot, 2d battalion—2 Officers, 6 Rank and File, wounded.

Antient Irish—1 Rank and File, wounded.

Rifle corps—7 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—1 Horse killed; 3 Officers, 1 Drummer, 33 Rank and File wounded.

Rank and Names of Officers wounded, 26th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Kelly.

54th Foot, 2d battalion—Lieut. Sam. Predam, and Lieut. Aylmer, slightly.

N. B. Lieut. Davis, of the Royal Artillery, wounded on the 26th June.

On duty in front of the Lines.
General Total—13 Rank and File, 3 Horses killed: 6 Officers, 4 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 113 Rank and File, wounded.

JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Adjutant-General.

LONDON Oct. 10.

As Government has found, notwithstanding the very plentiful harvest with which Providence has blessed the country, that the Managers of the Corn-Markets have not pleased to reduce the price of grain to that fair standard the public have so just a right to expect, orders have been given, that the present bounties on the importation of grain, which expire on the 15th inst. should be continued for one month longer from that day, by which time Parliament will have met. It is to be expected, should the present unreasonable prices continue to be demanded, that an act will be passed to grant bounties on importation during the next year, and thereby eradicate that spirit of speculation and extortion which has cost the country such enormous sums, leaving the speculators to suffer, as many of those have already done, who so wickedly involved their characters and fortunes in the late speculation in Hops.

Sir H. B. Hayes, whose sentence is mitigated to transportation for life to Botany Bay, during his confinement conducted himself in a manner truly eccentric. The room in which he was confined was hung with black crape, and the Dead March in Saul was performed on a barrel organ while he was at dinner. He went to receive sentence with an illegitimate son on his right hand, and his legitimate on his left. The latter was so much affected when sentence of death was passed on his unfortunate parent, that he is now in a fever, and his life despaired of. A Sergeant of the 56th Regt. who is supposed a poor lunatic, wrote a letter, when Gen. Medows was in Cork, proposing to release the Knight. The letter was intercepted, and the Man has been tried by a Court-Martial.

The convicts of Ireland are to be collected at Cork, from which they will sail shortly, to the number of about 800, for Botany Bay.

Cout Bourbel, a French Emigrant, who married a Miss Spencer, of Malling, near Bath, has in virtue of a petition, presented personally by his wife to Bonaparte, been struck off the Emigrant list, and received an order for the restoration of his property, which was not confiscated.

Sir H. B. Hayes has sent for his daughter, a young lady educated in this country, and of rare accomplishments, to take leave of her and the remainder of his children, before his departure for Botany Bay. It is said he means to make application to Government to suffer his family to accompany him.

Downing-Street, Oct. 10.

The King has been pleased to approve of George W. Erving, Esq. to be Consul from the United States of America, at the Port of London.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 10.

It is the direction of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the recruiting for his Majesty's Marine Forces be suspended until further orders.

The Health of his Majesty appears to be perfectly re-established, and promises the continuance of a life so dear and valuable to his people. On Friday he rode out on horseback, followed by the Queen and Princesses in carriages, to see the iron bridge erecting at Staines, in place of the stone one, which has been entirely taken down.—The Royal Family do not remove to Kew till after the meeting of Parliament on the 29th inst.

October 20.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Extensive as our possessions in India are, powerful and well appointed as our Indian army unquestionably is, still without a respectable marine, it must be confessed, these possessions, which have, in truth, become an immense empire, would be held in doubt, hazard, and uncertainty. If, therefore, a marine be necessary, the consideration which next offers is, where a rendezvous can be fixed, so as to serve all purposes of security to the coasts both of Malabar and Coromandel, and at the same time, if necessity should require it, of offence.—No one who has ever read of India, can be so ignorant as not to know that

when the monsoon sets in, it becomes impossible for a ship to continue in the open roadstead of Madras: but when that season approaches, the only hope of preserving the ship is by getting instantly to sea, and patiently enduring what in any other country would be deemed a tremendous hurricane. In this season formerly, it was the invariable and indeed only resource, to run for the opposite coast, there wait until the violence of the monsoon had passed over, and then return to Madras Roads, at infinite risk, considerable loss of time, and in war, leaving the important settlement of Madras open to attack by sea, if the enemy should gain the coast before the return of the naval force appointed for its protection; a circumstance which frequently happened in the war before last, and which led to the dreadful but drawn battles, fought by Sir E. Hughes and Admiral Surfrain. The port of Trincomale, in Ceylon, was then in possession of France and her ships lay there in the most undisturbed security, while the British fleet were nearly all dismasted before they could cut their cables in Madras Roads, and get to sea to avoid the sudden and destructive effects of the monsoon. The Island of Ceylon has now become ours by treaty, and Trincomale, where the navy of Great-Britain might anchor in all weathers, affords a retreat for our India Squadron at any season. A Dock-yard may be there established: men of war may there be fitted and repaired, and the necessity of going to Bombay, cease. Thus, by having gained such protection for our fleet in all seasons, we have, at the same time, added greatly to the security of the immense Empire British India has now become.

LONDON, Oct. 22—23.

In our preceding columns, says the True Briton, is to found the Gazette Official Accounts of the Surrender of Alexandria, the Garrison of which place consisted of from nine to ten thousand men, on the 2d of Sept. Though the political situation of Europe at present renders this event of less importance than it would have been deemed a month sooner, it is impossible to read without pleasure the proofs of British ardour and courage which the letter of General Hutchinson contains. To that officer the praise of modesty is not less due than that of military talent.

By the Terms of the Capitulation the Forts and Town of Alexandria were to be evacuated in ten days after the signing of the Capitulation, and the embarkation of the Garrison for France was to take place in the same period. The article which is now of most moment is the 6th in the order of those proposed, by the rejection of which and the following Article, all the ships and Vessels of the French and their Allies, whether Ships of War or Merchantmen, both in Alexandria and that might arrive there after the Capitulation, become Prizes; and, by the representation of both Parties, the number of these must be very considerable. Nor are the French permitted to avail themselves of the Spoils which their Literati had with so much labour collected; and the Arabian Manuscripts, Statues, and other Collections made for the French Republic, are to be considered as Public Property. Hostages were to be given for the due observance of the Treaty.

The manner in which the last event of the War has been conducted and terminated, is such as must leave on the minds of every nation in Europe a sense of the value of our Alliance, and the danger of our Hostility. It is with pleasure we see that the fall of Alexandria has been purchased with so little bloodshed in comparison to the object attained. That it is doubly secured to its original possessors, both by the valour of our troops, and by the good faith of our Statesmen, in Negotiation must be additional matter for congratulation, and it must give great confidence to the Nation to see that the safety of our East India Possessions can be established by Force, if Treaties should ever be found insufficient to their protection.

The (London) Morning Post observes, Bonaparte has at last given Peace to Europe! France is now at Peace with all the world. Four Treaties have been concluded by the Chief Consul within three weeks, viz. with Portugal,

Britain, Russia, and Turkey. A copy of the latter, which was signed at Paris on Friday, we received last night in the French Journals to the 19th inst. The news was announced at the Theatre on the 16th, and next day by the firing of Cannon, and other demonstrations of joy. This Treaty recalls to mind facts not very honourable to Bonaparte. When Peace is made, we naturally ask what gave rise to the War? And here we find, it was the blackest perfidy, the grossest violation of the rights of nations, by this very Chief Consul, that has ever occurred since the commencement of the French Revolution!—After this conduct Bonaparte has the Modesty to stipulate with the Turks for the renewal of all their ancient Treaties of Friendship and commerce. After Egypt has been reconquered by British arms, he has the generosity to cede it back to the Turks! and to require that France shall have the same indulgencies in Egypt, and generally in commerce with the Turks, as the most favoured nations! Hence England is to be rewarded no better by the Ottoman Porte for all the blood and treasure she has expended in saving that tottering Empire, than France for attempting, by the foulest treachery, to overthrow it. But we all know that the stipulations of treaties are one thing, and their fulfilment another. It is impossible, after the invasion of Egypt, and threatened invasion of Greece by France, that the Turks should not view that Republic as an enemy, even more dangerous than Russia, and look to Britain and Austria for protection against her. Under these circumstances, it will be the fault of our Government if the friendship of the Turks be not cultivated, and the highest advantages derived from the Commerce of the Levant and the Archipelago.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Third Tuesday of the month of March next,

On the Premises, at Twelve O'clock.

THE whole real Estate of Mr. JOHN BIDDLE, late of King's Clear, in the County of York, deceased.—It consists of about five hundred acres of Land, situate in what is called The Lower French village, nine miles above Fredericton, Forty acres of which is cleared intervalle of the first quality, and fourteen acres of Upland cleared and under cultivation. There is a comfortable House and good Barn thereon.—The situation is very delightful, the Farm well watered and timbered, and upon it there is a vast quantity of excellent Lime-stone.

The above Estate is to be sold by virtue of an order from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and a legal title will be given by

SOPHIA BIDDLE.

Administratrix.

Fredericton, 10th Sept. 1801.