

COPENHAGEN, July 11.

Sweden has already, it is said, acceded to the convention concluded between Russia and Britain. Denmark has yet come to no resolution on the subject.

The convention concluded on the 17th of June, between the Russian Ministry and Lord St. Helens, contains the following articles, of which the following are the essential contents:

1. There shall be peace and friendship between the two powers and their subjects.

2. Both the high contracting parties engage to abide by their ordinances, prohibiting any trade in commodities or articles contraband of war, with the enemy against whom one of the two powers makes war.

3. The ships of the neutral powers shall fall without molestation to the harbor and coasts of the belligerent nations; the effect of the blockade, with the exception of such as are contraband of war, or the property of the enemy, shall be free; the neutral produce of the countries engaged in war, which the subjects of neutral powers shall have purchased, and are bringing to their own country, shall be free; the articles considered as contraband of war shall make no alteration in the particular stipulations of the treaties with other powers. The powers reserve to themselves the right to capture their ships to conceal or contraband commodities.

4. The right of search shall be possessed only by ships of war, and not by privateers; the ships of war belonging to the neutral power, which shall require to visit a merchant ship conveyed by a ship of war of a neutral nation, shall remain at the distance of a cannon shot, and the place of meeting does not render a near approach necessary; the commander of the ship of war of the belligerent party shall send a boat on board of the neutral ship, purely to ascertain that it is fully equipped to convey the merchant ship, with her specific ladings, to the port to which it is bound, and partly to ascertain that the ship is bona fide belonging to the Imperial or Royal fleet. If the papers of the merchant ship are in proper order, and there appears no other ground for suspicion, no further visitation shall take place; but in the contrary case, the convoying ship shall detain the convoy the time necessary for visiting the ship; at which visitation, one or more officers of the convoy shall be present. If the commander of a ship of war shall think proper to visit a merchant ship, for a reason which appears to him important, he shall send notice of his intention to the commander of the convoying ship, who shall be at liberty to send an officer on board to be present at the search; the merchant ship shall be carried into the nearest port, but shall not be seized, and there be subjected to search with all possible care.

5. The commander of a ship of war of the belligerent parties, who shall detain one or more convoying ships, shall be liable to the expenses and damages, and in case he shall exceed his instructions, suffer punishment. On the other hand a convoying ship shall under no pretence forcibly oppose the detention of one or more merchant ships by the ships of war of the belligerent party.

6. This article relates to the judicial regulations which both parties engage to observe.

7. A ship is not acknowledged to belong to the nation whose flag it bears, if the captain and half of the crew are not of the same nation.

8. The principles and regulations established in this treaty, shall be applied to all other wars in which one of the two powers may be engaged, but it shall not be retroactive. These stipulations shall therefore be considered as permanent; and shall be a constant rule to the two nations with respect to commerce.

9. The King and Sweden shall receive back their captives to the two nations with respect to commerce.

10. This convention shall be ratified within two months. Coasts, if possible.

PARIS, July 11.

It is news from Egypt by the brig *Lotus*, of the 10th of July, that the British fleet is to be withdrawn from Egypt; it is anterior to the 6th of June (May we suppose it meant). We are now better than we the situation of affairs.

1. General Menou, with 6000 men, were at the entrenched camp before Alexandria; he has a detachment of 1500 men, infantry and cavalry, who fought in the Rathids, and who formed his last camp.

2. The lake Mareotis extends three leagues beyond the town of the Arabs; it forms a delta of Miriam, which is fortified, walled, and has a French garrison.

The banks of the lake Buron were occupied by the French army. A vessel of Ancona has arrived from there.

Lefebvre and the piques of Omm Faragat were occupied by the French army.

General Rodard and Lagrange were at Cairo, having 10,000 men and their orders. Their corps departed the 17th of May to attack the Grand Vizier at Belbeis.

The battle must have taken place on the 19th. If the Grand Vizier was obliged to retrace the Defare with a considerable force, this corps would defend to join Gen. Marmont, and thus the French would acquire a great superiority over the enemy.

Morard Bey, and three of his principal Kacheks, are dead. The Mamelukes are dispersed. A party maintains possession of Upper Egypt, under the French authority.

All the news which has been published at Constantinople contrary to this is false.

Had there not been a division between the generals of the army, the battles of the 21st of March would have entirely destroyed the British.

Had there not been a division between the generals of the army, the British would have had to force the British, full of courage, and devoted to the glory of the Nation, counted their lives as nothing. When communications shall be established between France and the British, the government that be able to judge in a manner certain of the conduct of the different officers, all the officers committed against military duty, and to proceed with the severity which the gravity of circumstances requires.

From the Minister of the 30th Mésidor, July 13.

Dear Admiral Linois, with three vessels, the Formidable, the Indomptable, of 80 guns, captains Lindet, Colonde, and Maconia; the Dilige of 76 guns, captain Paillet; and the Tigre La Mésidon, of 64 guns, captain Driest, after having chased the enemy's cruizers on the coast of Provence, pursued themselves before Goulon, the very moment a British squadron of six ships of the line arrived there. On the 4th of July the rear admiral Linois, anchored in the bay of Aigoules, expecting an attack the next morning. During the night he burnt the general of the enemy, Devaux, with a detachment of troops to land the batteries in the Road. On the 5th at 8 o'clock in the morning, the cannon commenced again six British ships of the line, who were not slow to distinguish themselves within the range of musket shot along the French ships. This combat was warmly entered into; the two squadrons appeared equally animated with the resolution to conquer. If the French squadron had found advantages by its position, the British squadron had double the force of the French. The British vessels, the Formidable, which bore Admiral Linois, the Tigre, fought three British ships during two hours—One of the British ships which lay along side of one of the French, struck at three quarters, past 11 o'clock. A moment after the Hannibal, exposed to the fire of three French ships, which fired from both sides, also struck colours. At half past 12 the British ships cut their cables, and put to sea. The Hannibal was towed by the Formidable; out of 600, which were the crew, 500 were killed.

The British ship which was not off by a great number of gun boats and other vessels from Gibraltar.

This battle cost the French very high glory, and proved what it can perform.

5. Admiral Linois was to go to Cadix with the Hannibal to resist.

The Glasgow Courier of the 18th July, contains a letter from an English gentleman in London, which gives the following as the basis of the treaty between Portugal, France, and Spain:

1. On my arrival here at Lisbon, I heard that which was told me as Cadiz. I pointed out by a French frigate, which was being fitted thereby by the hands of peace being signed between Spain, France and Portugal.

2. The laws proposed by France and Spain are these—

1. To shut the ports against every kind of British property, and condote British property—Agreed to.

2. Eight millions of cruizers (a cruizer is 25 lbs.) to France, one half in specie and the other half in jewels—Agreed to.

3. To cede the province of Algiers to France—Agreed to.

4. And after warm discussion, it was agreed to cede to Spain the province of Ouzenas.

5. The free navigation for the French to

the North of Brazil from Cayenne—Agreed to.

6. 20,000 Spanish and 10,000 French troops to garrison the towns in Portugal, and to be maintained by Portugal during the war. This was refused on the ground that some months since France only proposed to draw cruizers from France and Spanish troops on the Portuguese frontiers, and for Portugal to maintain them; and only in case that Portugal gave any succour to the British, the French troops should garrison the Portuguese towns.

7. The Portuguese negotiator does not know what could have changed the resolutions of the French Cabinet, and as L. Bonaparte did not know this, and that it was very far what M. Pinto suggested, a peace was signed under the 24th June on the part of France, Spain and Portugal. It has been already ratified by the two latter powers, but it is generally believed that the French government will not ratify the treaty, unless Portugal admits French and Spanish troops in her garrisons.

STATE OF THE EMPIRE, Decree of His Imperial Majesty relative to the Conclusion of the Empire on the 26th of June, 1801.

His Majesty having seen, by the conclusion of the Empire, after having maturely considered the same, and the Commission on the 31st of March, relative to the co-operation necessary for terminating the treaty of peace, has decreed.

The principal objects which are yet to be regulated, in relation to the objects of the Treaty of the Conclusion of the 30th of Mésidor, are besides known by the treaty of peace of Lunéville.

The great importance of the object of reciprocity ratified and which the knowledge of the Emperor has had to examine the objects of the Treaty of the Conclusion of the 30th of Mésidor, and in every thing which he wanted to examine and judge of point of view. The Supreme chief has been guided by the most judicious attention, and has been equally successful in all that he has done, and which may be recited in the following declaration, which is conformable to the constitution of the Empire, and which contains in every thing, what is necessary to the conclusion of the Treaty of the Conclusion of the 30th of Mésidor, and which shall display, at the same time, the character of the most perfect frankness.

His Imperial Majesty may admit, that the empire, assembled under his chief, the Emperor, has been charged with the duty to prepare means to the French Government the empire and its chief, and the manner in which it is acting, and of it conducting the affairs of the empire, in the conclusion, and though many votes require (and it will be one of the first objects which have been taken into the consideration of the Emperor, and which shall be the subject of this communication.

His Imperial Majesty asserts, therefore, a particular conviction, should as soon as possible, and in relation to the objects which are yet to be regulated, in relation to the objects of the Treaty of the Conclusion of the 30th of Mésidor, and which shall be the subject of this communication.

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