

that I would not bombard the town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days; during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear, that peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to use to the French Commandant, but not to me. It was for the French General to abandon a town he could not defend, and for me to push an advantage which fortune had put within my reach.

The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French General, whose object was to gain time, in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender; but as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed, that Commissioners should be appointed on either side; by whom the inclosed convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning.

It is now three years since Lieutenant-General Macfarlane has acted as my second in command; and upon this, as upon all occasions, I am most thankful for his cordial and honourable co-operation and assistance.

To Major-General Montresor I am also much indebted: all the operations entrusted to his charge were conducted with great judgment and vigour.

All the officers and troops of His Majesty have acted to my entire satisfaction.

The Sicilian troops under Brigadier General Roth, were engaged equally with our own, and displayed the greatest bravery. The utmost respect and confidence mutually prevails.

The Italian levy completely fulfilled the expectations I had always formed of them.

In the whole course of the service, the navy have borne a distinguished part.

To Captain Sir Josias Rowley, who conducted the naval part of the expedition, I have to express my particular acknowledgements; I am equally indebted for his advice, as for his hearty and most effectual co-operation.

From the energy and bravery of the Honourable Captain Dundas, who was principally charged with the direction ashore, and who took an active part with his marines and guns in the military operations, the army derived the utmost assistance.

I regret to say, that in this service, Lieutenant Mapleton, First of the Edinburgh, was wounded. I beg to recommend him through your Lordship to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Captain Hamilton, of the Rainbow, rendered essential service to the advanced corps of the army.

I have the honour to enclose returns of the killed and wounded.

There have been found in Genoa, a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut. Gen.

CONVENTION concluded between Lieutenant-General Macfarlane, stipulating, in the name of His Excellency Lord William Bentinck, Commander in Chief of the Combined Army acting on the Coast of Genoa, and Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. Commander of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of the English Fleet in the

Mediterranean, on one part, and the Chevalier Dubignon, Colonel, commanding the 28th Legion of Gendarmerie, and the Chevalier Chopia, Inspector of Revues in the 28th Military Division, stipulating, in the name of Baron Fresia, General of Division, Chief Commandant of the Fortress of Genoa, on the other part.

Art. I. The fortress of Genoa shall be given up to the combined English and Sicilian troops. All hostilities, therefore, cease from this moment between the troops and the garrison of Genoa.

Art. II. The said combined troops shall take possession of the city of Genoa to-morrow morning, at five o'clock; that is to say, they shall occupy at that hour the gates Pille and del Arco, as well as the quarter of la Pace, situated between those gates. They shall likewise occupy, at the same hour, Fort Quetze and all the other exterior forts and gates, successively, during the same day.

Art. III. Three ships of war shall enter at the same hour into the port of Genoa.

Art. IV. The French troops shall remain in possession of the remaining part of the town, until Thursday the 21st instant, at eight in the morning. On that day they shall set out for France by the shortest way. In case they should take the road of Nice, the English Government engages to furnish three vessels to provide for the conveyance of their baggage.

Art. V. They shall pursue the military route fixed by the regulations, and they are on no account to be molested on their March, either by the troops of His Britannic Majesty, or those of His Allies.

Art. VI. The French troops shall march out with drums beating, matches lighted, with their arms and baggage, and with all the honours of war. They shall take with them six pieces of cannon, and the powder containing the necessary quantity of ammunition for the said cannon, and likewise one hundred and twenty cartridges per man.

Art. VII. All persons forming part of the said French troops, shall take with them all the effects and baggage that belong to them, it being well understood that under this meaning are comprehended the private magazines of the forces, but not those of Government.

Art. VIII. Two Commissaries shall be appointed to-morrow morning, in order to draw up an inventory of the magazines and property of the French Government; and the seals of the British Government shall be affixed thereon, leaving, however, at the disposition of the French troops, as much as will be sufficient for their subsistence until the 21st instant, and besides biscuit, rations for four days, for the number of troops present under arms, and in garrison at Genoa.

Art. IX. Every thing belonging to the French marine will be delivered over to-morrow to the British navy.

Art. X. The sick and wounded of the French army shall remain in the hospitals of the place until they be cured. They shall be treated and subsisted as heretofore, at the expence of the French Government.

There shall remain at Genoa, a Commissary and a Medical Officer, in order to regulate the stipulations of the tenth article, and send the military back to France after their recovery.

Art. XI. In case any thing should require to be regulated, Commissaries will be appointed on both sides to that effect.