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As the time may not be far distant when Portugal will be compelled to employ her navy against us, unless some precautionary measures be taken to prevent the following list of it may not perhaps be unacceptable. Several of them are unfit for service:

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14 frigates 36 and 44 ditto.
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Some of these vessels are very handsome, and equal to any in the British navy, according to the opinion of Lord St. Vincent, who inspected several of them when at Lisbon. The timber is all got from the Brazils, and is more like iron than wood, but the Portuguese seamen are the best of our navy, and only superior perhaps to their soldiers, who are a burlesque upon the martial profession.

General Junot is stated to have set out for Bayonne, to take the command of the troops there; and it is again mentioned, that he is going upon an important mission to Lisbon.

The French funds are now so high as 90 3/4. They were under ten when Bonaparte took upon himself the government.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. Downing street, Sept. 16. Dispatches of which the following are extracts, have been received by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Admiral Gambier and Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, K. T. commander of his Majesty's naval and military forces in the Baltic sea.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen, Sept. 7. My Lord—My letter of the 5th inst. will inform your Lordship of the progress of the operations of his Majesty's forces against Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add that previously to the hour intended for the opening our batteries that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out of the town with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence between the Danish General and Lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy; and your Lordship will be enabled by the stipulations agreed upon by the enclosed copy of the articles. Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the Citadel and the Arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish Navy.

To Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

My Lord—It is with pleasure that I receive the enclosed copy of the articles of capitulation of Copenhagen, and I am glad to find that the Danish fleet, and a large portion of the Danish army, are in your possession.

On the evening of the 5th of Sept. a letter was received from the Danish General, proposing an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence between the Danish General and Lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy; and your Lordship will be enabled by the stipulations agreed upon by the enclosed copy of the articles.

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Articles of Capitulation. For the town and Citadel of Copenhagen, agreed upon between Admiral Gambier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic Sea, and Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, K. T. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Zealand, on the one part; and

and his Excellency Major General Poitras, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, and Commander in Chief of the Danish Majesty's Forces in the Island of Zealand, on the other part.

Art. I. When the Capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Majesty's Majesty are to be in possession of the Citadel. Art. II. A guard of his Majesty's Majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the Citadel.

Art. III. The ships and vessels, of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Majesty's Majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of his Majesty's Majesty, and shall be appointed by the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Majesty's forces, and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock yards, and all the buildings and stores belonging thereto.

Art. IV. The storeships and transports in the service of his Majesty's Majesty are to be allowed to come into the harbour for the purpose of unloading their stores and troops as they have brought into this Port.

Art. V. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dockyard, or within six weeks from the date of this Capitulation, or sooner if possible, the troops of his Majesty's Majesty shall be allowed to occupy the Citadel, and the other parts of the town which it shall be found necessary to occupy.

Art. VI. From the date of this Capitulation, his Majesty's Majesty's ships shall be allowed to come into the harbour for the purpose of unloading their stores and troops as they have brought into this Port.

Art. VII. No persons whatever shall be allowed to go out of the town, or to be employed in any public or private service, without the express permission of the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Majesty's forces, and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock yards, and all the buildings and stores belonging thereto.

Art. VIII. All property of his Majesty's Majesty's Majesty, and all the stores and troops belonging thereto, shall be in the possession of his Majesty's Majesty's Majesty, and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock yards, and all the buildings and stores belonging thereto.

Art. IX. Any English property, that may have been in the possession of his Majesty's Majesty's Majesty, and all the stores and troops belonging thereto, shall be in the possession of his Majesty's Majesty's Majesty, and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock yards, and all the buildings and stores belonging thereto.

Art. X. The Capitulation shall be ratified by the respective Commanders in Chief of the Danish and British forces, and the ratification shall be signed by the respective Commanders in Chief of the Danish and British forces, and the ratification shall be signed by the respective Commanders in Chief of the Danish and British forces.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Major-General, and GEORGE MURRAY, Major-General, for the British Forces.

Return of the Danish and British Forces. The Danish forces consisted of 12,000 men, and the British forces consisted of 12,000 men.

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FROM BOSTON. IMPORTANT TO COMMERCE. From Amsterdam, September 14, 1807.

Vessels that have touched at England, or which have been carried into England, are not allowed to discharge here. As soon as a vessel arrives the different consignees of the cargo are obliged to give bonds to the value of the goods, that the vessel has not been in any of the English harbours.

As for the correspondence with England, we think that other channels will always be left open to convey Remittance, for account of Americans in England.

American vessels bound to this country, should not touch in British ports, unless necessitated by stress of weather, or otherwise, of which they will (mut) be able to procure sufficient proof here.

It is reported that a serious insurrection has arisen in the Russian Empire, and his Senate, on the subject of the treaty of Tilsit, and that the Senate had not ratified that instrument.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. It has been stated in some of our papers, that by a Royal Decree of the Dutch government, dated 28th August, no American or other neutral vessel that had touched at England, or which had been carried into England, would be allowed to discharge at any of the ports in Holland.

As this article has caused some alarm, and probably is not warranted, in its fullest extent, by the principles of the Decree in question; we have deemed it of importance to procure a translation of the Decree, which is here presented from a French paper.

LONDON, September 20. DECREE ROYAL NEDERLANDSE. HAVRE, September 3.—Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution of the Kingdom of Holland. Considering that, consistent with the true interests of our Kingdom, it is our duty, by all the means in our power, to cooperate in the defence of the independence of the Republic, and the independence of the Republic, and the independence of the Republic, and the independence of the Republic.

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