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LATE EUROPEAN NEWS, RECEIVED VIA HALIFAX. FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. MAY 15.

Downing Street, May 15.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, have been received this morning at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Camp, four miles from Alexandria,
April 5, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March, an affair took place between a patrol of our cavalry and one of the enemy, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. I have to regret that Colonel Archdall of the 13th Light Dragoons received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable officers and men. Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a list of the killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on that day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Total, 1 quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses, killed, 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 quarter-master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.

Head quarters, Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 5, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that, after the affair of the 13th of March, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the Lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position, we remained without any material occurrence taking place till the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to eleven or twelve thousand men. Of fourteen demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

The enemy made the following disposition of their army; Gen. Lanusse was on their left; with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Roize; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; General Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Estain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops, and a detachment of cavalry.

The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a false attack on our left, which was under Major-Gen. Craddock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were however, directed against our right, which they used every possible exertion to turn.—The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmost steadiness and discipline. The contest was unusually obstinate; the enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field. While this was passing, on the right they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French during the whole of the action refused their right.

They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakest part of our line.

We have taken about 200 prisoners (not wounded), but it was impossible to pursue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably; few more severe actions have ever been fought, considering the numbers engaged on both sides. We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity, which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his Country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honorable, so was his death glorious.—His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the soldiers of this army. The reserve, against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit. They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major-General Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose council and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier-General Oakes was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of the service of an excellent officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

Brigadier-General Stuart and the Foreign Brigade supported the reserve with much promptness and spirit—in deed it is but justice to this corps to say, that they have, on all occasions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and have perfectly succeeded. Major-General Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked: under his guidance the Guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier-like manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of General Coote's Brigade. Brigadier-General Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the service of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer.

The loss of the enemy has been great; it has been calculated at 3000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Bodet are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed that several other general officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded. I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you, that, in the arduous contest in which we are at present engaged, his Majesty's troops in Egypt

have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose a list of the killed and wounded on the 21st of March.

OFFICERS KILLED.

3d Guards—Ensign Campbell.
42d Regiment—Major Billett; Lieuts. Colin Campbell, Robert Anderson, A. Stewart.
58th Regiment—Lieutenant Jocelyn.
Stuart's Regiment—Colonel Dutens; Lieuts. Duvergier, Dejean.
2d Battalion of the 54th Foot—Capt. J. Gibson.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Staff—His Excellency Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. Commander in Chief.
Major General Moore.
Brigadier General the Honorable John Hope, Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Oakes.
Brigadier General Lawson.
Captain Doyle (Brigade Major.)
Captain St. Fern, ditto, (since dead.)
Captain Anderson, Aid de Camp to Major General Moore.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

3d Guards—Captains Rooke, Ansley, Deane.
Royals—Captain J. C. Gardner; Lieutenants John Gordon, John M'Pherson, Charles Johnson.
2d Battalion of the 54th Regiment—Lieutenants Couror, Predam.
92d Regiment—Capt. Cameron; Lieutenant Mathison.
50th Regiment—Capt. Ogilvy, Lieuts. Campbell, Tilsby; Ensign Rowe.
79th Regiment—Lieut. Rots.
Queen's Regiment—Ensign Allman.
30th Regiment—Captain Smith; Lieutenant James.
44th Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Ogilvie, (since dead.)
89th Regiment—Captain Blake; Lieutenant Agnew.
Stuart's Regiment—Captains Millett, Mahony, Richardson; Lieutenants M'Carthy, Sutton, Hutton, Zeheuder, Loreg, Girard; Ensign O'Herman.
De Roll's Regiment—Lieutenant Mitger, Adjutant La Ville.
Dillon's Regiment—Captains Dupont, Rinaud, D'Heral; Lieutenants Laury, D'Aville.
23d Regiment—Lieut. Cook.
28th Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Paget; Lieutenants John Meachem, Hearn, Ford.
1st Battalion 40th Regiment—Lieutenant Southwell.
42d Regiment—Major Sterling; Captain D. Stuart; Lieutenants Hamilton Row, A. M. Nicol, A. Donaldson, J. M. Sutherland, A. Grant, A. M. Cunningham, Frederick Campbell; Ensign M'Kenzie.
58th Regiment—Lieutenants Curry & Toole.
Royal Artillery—Lieutenants Gamble, Campbell, Lawson, Burslem.
Total—10 officers, 9 sergeants, 224 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 60 officers, 48 sergeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 28 rank and file, missing.
N. B. One stand of colours and two field-pieces taken.

(Signed)

JOHN ABERCROMBIE,
Deputy Adjutant General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 15, 1801.

Lieut. Corbett, late of the Fulminant cutter, arrived this morning from the coast of Egypt with a dispatch from Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated

on board his Majesty's ship Foudroyant, in the Bay of Aboukir, 1st April, of which the following is a copy:

SIR,

I have very great concern in acquainting you, that in a desperate attack made upon our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21st ult. my gallant and respectable Colleague, General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on board this ship, on the 28th. It is unnecessary to say how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordships will observe that the enemy were repulsed with very great loss. I inclose, for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that sustained by the detachment of seamen serving under his orders; and have the pleasure of adding, that his own wound has not been so material as to deprive me of his services. The marines were not engaged; having been, previously to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir Castle, and its vicinity.

I have the honour to be,

KEITH.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three sail of the line, and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkish Vice Admiral joined.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM BRITISH OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

"Camp before Alexandria,
April 7, 1801.

"Nothing has been attempted against Alexandria, and I believe it is intended that we await the issue of the expedition against Rosetta, &c. which, if successful, must determine the fate of Alexandria, without incurring the danger and difficulties of attacking it. Its principal strength arises from two hills strongly fortified, and which are inaccessible, excepting by one made road, on which there is a powerful post.

Sir Sidney Smith commands the expedition against Rosetta; he has with him the flank companies of the 40th, the Queen's regiment, and I believe all the Turks that have been landed, with his brigade of sailors. In the event of his succeeding at Rosetta, and we are warranted in anticipating from the enterprise all that judgment and gallantry can achieve, this column is to proceed up the Nile to Cairo, for which point the Grand Vizier is likewise in motion."

Swiftsure, off Alexandria,
April 7, 1801.

"We have just returned to this place having in our endeavors to keep off the shore, been obliged to carry sail to such degree, as nearly to tear our ships to pieces, and received further proof of the impossibility of forming an effectual blockade of any port, even in this fine country. On the night of our return from the offing, we spoke the Pearl, frigate, bringing us advice of the sailing of a French Squadron, of seven sail of the line, a frigate, two sloops, and two store ships, for this place, having seven thousand troops, and three Generals on board; they have likewise two Admirals, one of whom was blown up in L'Orient, at Aboukir. We look for their arrival with the most anxious and pleasurable expectation, as their defeat, which would, doubtless, be the consequence of our meeting, would terminate this war."

Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED MARCH 28, 1801.
The Sixpenny Wheat Loaf 7 lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - 1 8
Ditto Rye - - - - 2 4
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.