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FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-Street, August 22.
Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Elgin, to Lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, July 18th, 1801.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that the enclosed letter to Lord Hobart contains the intelligence of the surrender of Grand Cairo to the combined forces under General Hutchinson, the Vizier, and the Captain Pacha.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Gizeh, June 29th, 1801.

MY LORD,

THE combined armies advanced on both sides of the river on the 21st inst. The British troops, and those of his Highness the Captain Pacha, invested Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile, whilst the army of his Highness the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a position nearly within cannon-shot of Cairo. On the 22d in the morning, the enemy sent out a flag of truce, and informed me, that they wished to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and the forts thereunto belonging, upon certain conditions. After a negotiation of several days, which was conducted by Brigadier-General Hope, with much judgment and ability, they agreed to surrender the town and forts on the conditions I have the honor to enclose. We took possession of the Gate of Gizeh at five o'clock yesterday evening, and also of the fort Sulkiski on the Cairo side of the river: hostages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation will take place in about ten days. I should suppose that there are near six thousand troops of all kinds in the town, but I speak without a perfect knowledge on the subject, as I have not yet received any returns. This has been a long and arduous service: the troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the entire want of roads in the country, have suffered a considerable degree of fatigue, but both men and officers have submitted to it with the greatest patience, and have manifested a zeal for the honor of his Majesty's arms that is above all panegyric; the conduct of the soldiers has been orderly and exemplary; and a discipline has been preserved which would have done honor to any troops. I am extremely obliged to Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, Quarter-Master General, for the great zeal and ability which he has shewn, under very difficult circumstances, in forwarding the public service. From Generals Cradock and Doyle, who were the General Officers employed immediately under my orders, I have derived the greatest assistance, and I beg leave to recommend them as highly deserving of his Majesty's favour. The exertions of Captain Stevenson of the navy have been extremely laborious and constant during this long march; they have done every thing that was possible to forward our supplies; and indeed, without their powerful aid, it would have been impossible to proceed. Your Lordship will recollect that the river is extremely low at this season of the year, the mouth of the Nile impassable for days together, and the distance from Rosetta to Cairo between 160 and 170 miles. Captain Stevenson has been ably supported by Captains Morrison, Curry, and Hillyar, who were employed under him. The service in which they have been engaged has not been a brilliant one, but I hope it will be recollected that it has been most useful, and has required constant vigilance and attention; it has lasted now for many weeks; the labour has been excessive, and the fatigue greater than I can express. This dispatch will be delivered to you by my Aid-de-Camp, Major Montresor, who has been in the most intimate habits of confidence with me

* Unavoidably omitted.

since my arrival in Egypt, and will be able to give your Lordship a most perfect account of the situation of affairs in this country. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection, as an officer of merit and highly deserving of his Majesty's favour.

I have the honor to be, &c.
J. H. HUTCHINSON,
Major-General.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, &c.

LONDON, August 17.

From the HAMBURG MAIL.

VIENNA, August 1.

Yesterday morning the English Ambassador here, Lord Minto, received a Courier from Lord Elgin at Constantinople, and in the afternoon he communicated the happy intelligence, which he has received officially, that the city and forts of Cairo, with the whole corps of French troops which were there, partly in garrison, and partly in an entrenched camp, had surrendered by capitulation to the United Turkish and British Forces. The French Troops are made Prisoners of War, and are to be conveyed to France. The joy of the Inhabitants of Cairo at the signing of the Capitulation, was indescribable, and had it not been for the English, the populace would have proceeded to barbarous excesses against the French prisoners.

By the middle of June the Grand Vizier, with the support of General Hutchinson, and the rest of the Combined Forces, had approached the Forts, and threatened them with a general assault. The French judged it unadvisable to attempt to resist the attack of a Force so much superior, and therefore laid down their arms, rather than expose themselves to the consequences of the Forts being carried by assault.

The number of the Prisoners are estimated at about 5000; among which are included Greeks, Armenians, &c.

In consequence of this event, the whole of Upper Egypt is in the power of the English and Turks, and Alexandria is the only place in Egypt remaining in the possession of the French.

Immediately after the entrance of the Grand Vizier into Egypt, that Commander, in conjunction with the English, proposed to march, with all the Force that could be spared, against Alexandria, and it was expected that General Menou would soon follow the example of his comrades at Cairo, and submit to a similar capitulation.

The Porte and the Public at Constantinople have expressed the utmost joy at this intelligence of the surrender of Cairo, and it is now considered as certain that the French must soon be driven entirely out of Egypt.

To-day we received by the usual Post from Constantinople, Letters from that city of the 10th July. These Letters (which do not come so low as the date of the intelligence brought by the Courier,) mention, that the want of water in Alexandria has so much increased, that each soldier only receives a single cup of water in a day.

Against the Forts at Cairo, (before the surrender of Gens. Belliard, Grange, &c.) several pieces of heavy artillery had been brought up. Gen. Hutchinson had received, by various ways, a reinforcement of 7000 English troops; and every precaution had been taken by the Turks to prevent the landing of any French troops. Two Turkish frigates had joined Admiral Warren.

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.

Accounts have been received here from Malta, that Admiral Gantheaume had actually cast anchor on the African coast, 30 German miles from Alexandria, but a Squadron detached from Lord Keith's fleet making its appearance, he ordered his ships to slip their cables and returned. The English however, took eight empty French transports.

According to accounts from Constantinople, the Grand Signior, has sent presents of great value to the Grand Vizier, the Captain Pacha and Lord Keith.

BRUSSELS, August 6.

It is known, that the English Ministry has rejected the greatest part of the propositions which the first Consul had offered as a basis for peace, so that little hope is entertained of a successful issue to the Negotiations which have so long continued between England and France.

AUGUST 17.

We yesterday received Paris papers to the 13th instant.

The contest between the King of Etruria and the Grand Duke of Tuscany appears to have been decided in favour of the former, who has been crowned at Florence.

The Paris papers contain nothing more respecting the important event of which the last papers brought us an account, we mean the arrangements concluded between the Chief Consul and Cardinal Gonsalvi, relative to the new Ecclesiastical Establishment. This arrangement will form one of the most remarkable Epochs of the Revolution, and it is one of the most effectual efforts made to consolidate it. It remains to be seen what are the conditions and what the details of this Convention, and whether it will be paid obedience to by the ancient Members of the Church, and assented to by those who have remained faithful to the Catholic doctrines.

Prime new wheat was sold in Chelmsford market on Friday last, at 29s per load. The quarter loaf fell on the same day, in that town, to sixteen-pence halfpenny.

The military establishment in India, by the consolidation of our Empire there, and the consequent contraction of frontier posts, is shortly to be reduced. The India Company, by their late Treaties, receive an additional revenue of about Twenty-five Lacks of Pagodas, or near 1,000,000. sterling per annum.

AUGUST 18.

The result of the attack made by Lord Nelson in Boulogne Bay, is thus stated in the following Bulletin, which was yesterday evening circulated on the subject:

Admiralty-Office, August 17.

"An account was received at the Admiralty this morning, that an attack had been made on the night of the 15th inst. by the gun-boats and craft under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, on the enemy's flotilla moored at the mouth of the harbour of Boulogne; and that notwithstanding several of the enemy's vessels had been carried by the intrepidity of the officers and men employed on this enterprise, the vessels had been so chained together, fastened at the same time to the ground, and so near the shore as to be commanded by the musquetry from thence, which kept up a constant fire on our boats, that it was found impossible to bring any of them off.

"Upwards of one hundred officers and men have been killed and wounded on this occasion, but the loss of the enemy has not been ascertained."

A Letter from Copenhagen, of the 8th inst. says, that his Britannic Majesty's frigate Latona, passed by that place, having on board the Marquis de Riza, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Lisbon to that of Peterburgh. This Nobleman is to solicit the protection of the young Monarch of Russia, in favour of his invaded Country, against France. His solicitations will be earnestly seconded, it is said, by all the influence of Lord St. Helens, who, having accomplished the object of his mission, will return to England on board the Latona. The Prince of Brasil is desirous of receiving a Russian Subsidiary Army in Portugal.

Our Plymouth Letter of yesterday mentioned a report of an action fought

by the Sylph sloop, which had arrived there from the coast of Spain. Another Letter from Plymouth, gives the following particulars—"Arrived the Sylph, of 18 thirty-two pound carronades, and 120 men, Capt. Dashwood, after a very brilliant and gallant action with a French frigate, of 44 guns, and 350 men, in sight of St. Andero, on the coast of Spain. The circumstances of this action, so highly creditable to Captain Dashwood, his officers, and crew, are nearly as follow:

"The Sylph, in the evening of the 31st ult. eight o'clock, discovered a large frigate to windward, bearing down upon her. Capt. Dashwood, lay to for her from 8 P. M. to 11 P. M. when a very warm action commenced, which was continued within pistol shot, with great spirit on both sides, for one hour and 20 minutes, when the frigate's fire began to slacken, and she made sail.—The Sylph was too much disabled to follow her, having been hulled by 58 shot, and having 122 shot holes, of 18 pounders, through her fore and aft main sail, a shot between wind and water, her main-mast badly wounded, and making about a foot and half of water in the hour.

"During the night they got the ship a little to rights, and in the morning perceived the enemy to windward, distant about six miles. Having somewhat repaired the Sylph's damages, Captain Dashwood made sail after her as well as his disabled state would allow, from sun-rise till seven A. M. The enemy perceiving this, changed his course, and made sail for the land. The Sylph making much water, Capt. Dashwood steered for this port, arrived safe on Thursday last, at eight P. M. Though the action was so warm, and lasted so long, fortunately the Sylph had only one man killed, six slightly wounded, and three badly, having lost a leg each. These latter are sent to the Royal Naval Hospital.

"It is remarkable that the French frigate did not shew her colours during the action. She had fifteen ports, including the bridge port, on the main deck, besides the guns on her quarter-deck and fore-castle. From her description, she must be either the Artemise, of 44 guns, or Le Guerison, of 44 guns, escaped from Rochefort. This morning the Sylph was warped up Hamoze, to repair the damages she sustained in the above unequal, though very spirited and gallant action."

The Boats employed in the attack made on Boulogne by Lord Nelson, were divided into four divisions, the first commanded by Capt. Somerville, of the Eugenie, two others by Captains, and the last by Captain Parker, they were covered by 16 flat-bottomed boats, each of which carried a howitzer, or 12 pound carronade; our people were not suffered to carry either muskets or pistols, only pikes, cutlasses, or tomahawks: when our people came pretty near, they were saluted by a tremendous fire of grape and round both from the batteries on shore, and the gun vessels; which had from 150 to 200 men each, well covered by flanking batteries of mortars, &c. and the shore was covered by troops three deep for three miles in length.

FALMOUTH, August 14.

Arrived this day, the Prince Adolphus packet, Capt. Jones, in fifteen days from Lisbon. It was reported, when she sailed, that about 12,000 French troops were about to march against Lisbon. Peace between Spain and Portugal was published at Lisbon on the 22d ult. on which day the Prince of Wales packet, Capt. Todd, arrived with mails from England. Lisbon was illuminated on that day, in consequence of the peace. The Brazil fleet was going into the Tagus as the Prince Adolphus came out.