

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

OCTOBER 21, 1801.

Downing-Street, Oct. 21, 1801.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received (in duplicate) by the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Alexandria, Sept. 5, 1801.

MY LORD,

I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the Forts and Town of Alexandria have surrendered to His Majesty's troops, who, on the 2d instant, took possession of the entrenched Camp, the Heights above Pompey's Pillar, the Redoubt de Bain, and the Fort Triangular. By the Capitulation, the Garrison are to be embarked for France in ten days, provided the Shipping is in a state of preparation to receive them.

The operations against the Enemy's Works commenced on the 17th of August. Major-Gen. Coote embarked with a strong Corps on the Inundation in the night between the 16th and 17th of August. He effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong Castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the Western Harbour of Alexandria.

On the East side of the town two Attacks were made to get possession of some Heights in front of the entrenched Position of the Enemy. I intrusted the conduct of the attack against their Right to Major-General Cradock; and that against their Left, to Major-General Moore. Those two Officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the service committed to their care with much precision and ability.—The Action was neither obstinate or severe, and our loss is but small; but it afforded one more opportunity to display the promptness of British Officers, and the heroism of British Soldiers. A part of General Doyle's Brigade, the 90th Regiment (but under the immediate command of Colonel Spencer) had taken possession of a Hill in front of the Enemy's Right. General Menou, who was in person in that part of the French entrenched Camp, directly opposite to our Post, ordered about Six Hundred Men to make a Sortie, to drive us from our Position.—The Enemy advanced in Column with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the 90th Regiment, to whom Colonel Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than two hundred men; he was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy the highest panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their intrenchments in the greatest confusion. They had many killed and wounded, and several taken Prisoners.

On the night between the 18th and 19th, Major-General Coote opened Batteries against the Castle of Marabout; an attack was also made from the Sea by several Turkish corvettes, and the Launches and Boats of the Fleet, under the guidance of the Hon. Capt. Cochran; great perseverance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almost impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous service with such zeal and continued firmness, that the Fort capitulated in the night of the 21st; the Garrison consisted of about 180 men, and were commanded by a Chef de Brigade.

On the morning of the 22d, Major-General Coote marched from Marabout to attack a strong Corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria; the managements of that excellent officer appear to have been able and judicious, and were attended with the most complete success; he drove the Enemy every where, though strongly posted, and in a country which opposed uncommon obstacles to the progress of troops. The French suffered extremely in the action, and retreated with much confusion, leaving their wounded and seven pieces of cannon behind them.

On the 24th, batteries were opened against the Redoubt de Bain; and on the 25th at night, Major-General Coote surprised the enemy's advanced posts, when 7 officers and 50 men were taken prisoners; this service was gallantly performed by Lieut. Colonel Smith, with the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment, and a small detachment of Dra-

goons under the orders of Lieut. Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy endeavoured to regain possession of the ground from which they were driven, but were repulsed with loss.

On the morning of the 26th we opened four batteries on each side of the town against the entrenched camp of the French, which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns.

On the 27th, in the evening, Gen. Menou, sent an Aid-de-Camp to request an Armistice for three days, in order to give time to prepare a Capitulation, which, after some difficulties and delays, was signed on the 2d of Sept.

I have the honour to inclose you a copy of the capitulation, and also a List of the number of Persons for whom the enemy have required Shipping, by this it appears, that the total of the Garrison of Alexandria consist of upwards of Eight Thousand Soldiers, and One Thousand Three Hundred Sailors.

This arduous and important Service has at length been brought to a conclusion. The exertions of Individuals have been splendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow me to specify the whole, or to mention the name of every person who has distinguished himself in the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the Gen. Officers of the army. The conduct of the troops of every description has been exemplary in the highest degree; there has been much to applaud, and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the Camp have been as conspicuous as their courage in the Field. To the Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant Colonel Anstruther, I owe much for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and for the aid, and advice and co-operation, which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier-General Lawson, who commanded the Artillery, and Capt. Bryce, the Chief Engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local situation of Egypt presents obstacles of a most serious kind to military operations on an extended scale. The skill and perseverance of those two Officers have overcome difficulties which at first appeared almost insurmountable.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deserves the utmost acknowledgments; his activity and diligence have been unremitting, and he has introduced amongst them an order and regularity which does him the highest honour.

During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the most able assistance and Counsel. The labour and fatigue of the Navy have been continued and excessive;—it has not been of one day or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the New Inundation, and on the Nile, for one hundred and sixty miles they have been employed without intermission, and have submitted to many privations with a cheerfulness and Patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public service.

Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the Seamen who landed from the Fleet; he continued on shore till after the capture of Rosetta and returned on board the Tigre a short time before the appearance of Admiral Gantheaume's Squadron on the coast. He was present in three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, when he displayed that ardour of mind for the service of his country, and that noble intrepidity for which he has ever been so conspicuous. Capt. Stevenfon of the Europa, succeeded him, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gun-boats have shewn great gallantry, under his guidance, in the new inundation; and much approbation is also due to the naval officers who acted under his orders.

Capt. Pressland, of the Regulus, has had the directions for many months past of all Greek ships in our employment and of those belonging to the Commissariat. He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmest approbation. I must therefore recommend this old and meritorious Officer to your Lordship's protection.

Allow me to express a humble hope, that the Army in Egypt have gratified the warmest wishes and expectations of their Country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to succeed a Man who created such

a Spirit, and established such a Discipline amongst them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his Maxims, and imitate his conduct.

This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Colonel Abercromby, an Officer of considerable ability and worthy of the great Name which he bears. He will one day, I trust, emulate the Virtue and Talents of his never sufficiently to be lamented Father.

J. HELY HUTCHINSON,

Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. Lord Hobart,

&c. &c. &c.

TRANSLATION.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION proposed by Abdoullahy Jacques Francois Menou, General in Chief of the French Army now in Alexandria, to the Generals commanding the Land and Sea Forces of his Britannic Majesty, and of the Sublime Porte, forming the blockade of Alexandria, dated the 12th Fructidor, Year Nine of the French Republic (30th August, 1801.)

Art. I. From the present date to the 30th Fructidor, (17th September, 1801) there shall be a continuation of the Truce and Suspension of Arms between the French Army and the Combined Armies of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte, upon the same conditions with those which actually subsist, with the exception of a regulation to be amicably settled between the respective Generals of the two Armies, for establishing a new line of Advanced Posts, in order to remove all pretext of hostility between the Troops.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. II. In case no adequate succours should arrive to the French Army before the day mentioned in the preceding Article, that army shall evacuate the Forts and entrenched camps of Alexandria upon the following conditions.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. III. The French Army shall retire, on the first Complementary day of the French Era, into the City of Alexandria and Forts adjacent, and shall deliver up to the Allied Powers the entrenched Camp in front of the Lines of the Arabs, the Fort Le Ture, and the Fort Du Vivier, together with their artillery and ammunition.

Answer.—In forty-eight hours after the signing of the Capitulation, namely, on the 2d September, at noon, the entrenched Camps, the Fort Ture, and that of Du Vivier, shall be delivered up to the Allied Powers. The Ammunition and Artillery of those Forts shall be also delivered up. The French Troops shall evacuate the City, Forts and Dependencies of Alexandria ten days after signing the Capitulation, or at the time of their embarkation.

Art. IV. All Individuals, constituting a part of the French Army, or attached to it by any relations, military or civil; the Auxiliary Troops of every Nation, Country, or Religion, or of whatever Powers they might have been subjects before the arrival of the French, shall preserve their property of every description, their effects, papers, &c. &c. which shall not be subject to any examination.

Answer.—Granted; provided that nothing be carried away belonging to the government of the French Republic, but only the effects, baggage, and other articles belonging to the French and Auxiliary soldiers, who have served during six months in the Army of the Republic; the same is to be understood of all the individuals attached to the French Army, by civil or military capacities, of whatever nation, country, or religion they may be.

Art. V. The French Forces, the Auxiliary Troops, and all the individuals described in the preceding Article, shall be embarked in the Ports of Alexandria, between the 5th and the 10th of Vendemiaire, Year Ten of the Republic, at the latest, (27th September to the 3d October, 1801) together with their Arms, Stores, Baggage, Effects and Property of all kinds, Official Papers, and Deposits, One field piece to each battalion and Squadron, with ammunition, &c. &c. the whole to be conveyed to one of the ports of the French Republic in the Mediterranean to be determined by the General in Chief of the French Army.

Answer.—The French Forces, the Auxiliary Troops, and all the individuals described in the 4th Article, shall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria (unless, after an amicable Convention, it should be found more expeditious to

embark a part of them at Aboukir,) as soon as vessels can be prepared, the allied powers at the same time engaging that the embarkation shall take place, if possible, ten days after the Capitulation shall be signed; they shall receive all the honors of war, shall carry away their arms and baggage, shall not be prisoners of war, and shall moreover take with them ten pieces of cannon from four to eight pounders, with ten rounds of shot to each gun; they shall be conveyed to a French port in the Mediterranean.

Art. VI. The French ships of war, with their full complement, and all merchant ships, to whatever Nation or Individuals they may belong, even those of Nations at War with the allied Powers, or those that are the property of Owners or Merchants who were subject to the allied Powers before the arrival of the French, shall depart with the French army, in order that those that are ships of war may be restored to the French Government, and the merchant ships to the owners, or to their Assignees.

Answer.—Refused. All vessels shall be delivered up as they are.

Art. VII. Every single ship that, from the present day to the 30th Fructidor, shall arrive from the French Republic, or any of her allies, into the Ports or Road of Alexandria, shall be comprehended in this capitulation. Every ship of War or Commerce, belonging to France, or the allies of the Republic that shall arrive in the Ports or Road of Alexandria, within the 20 days immediately following the evacuation of that place, shall not be considered a lawful prize, but shall be set at liberty, with her equipage and cargo; and be furnished with a passport from the allied Powers.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. VIII. The French and Auxiliary Troops, the Civil and Military Agents attached to the army, and all other individuals described in the preceding Articles, shall be embarked on board such French and other Vessels actually in the ports of Alexandria, as shall be in a condition to go to sea; or on board those of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte, within the time fixed by the Fifth Article.

Art. IX. Commissaries shall be named by each party to regulate the number of vessels to be employed, the number of men to be embarked upon them, and generally to provide for all the difficulties that may arise in carrying into execution the present Capitulation.

Those Commissaries shall agree upon the different positions which shall be taken by the ships now in the port of Alexandria, and those which shall be furnished by the allied Powers, so that by a well regulated arrangement, every occasion of difference between the crews of the several Nations may be avoided.

Answer.—All these details will be regulated by the English Admiral, and by an officer of the French Navy, named by the General in Chief.

Art. X. Merchants and owners of ships, of whatever Nation or Religion they may be, and also the inhabitants of Egypt, and of every other country, who may at the present time be in Alexandria, whether Syrians, Copts, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, &c. and who shall be desirous of following the French army, shall be embarked with and enjoy the same advantages with that army; they shall be at liberty to remove their property of all kinds, and to leave powers for the disposal of what they may not be able to take away. All arrangements, all Sales, all Stipulations, whether of Commerce or of any other nature made by them, shall be strictly carried into effect after their departure, and be maintained by the Generals of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte.—Those who may prefer remaining in Egypt a certain time on account of their private affairs shall be at liberty to do so, and shall have full protection from the allied Powers; those also who may be desirous of establishing themselves in Egypt, shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of which they were in possession before the arrival of the French.

Answer.—Every article of merchandise, whether in the town of Alexandria, or on board the vessels that are in the ports, shall be provisionally at the disposition of the allied Powers, but subject to such definitive regulation as may be determined by the established usage and the Law of Nations. Private Merchants shall be at liberty to accom-