

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 General 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 Anltruther, I owe much for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and for the aid, advice, and co-operation, which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier-General Lawson, who commanded the artillery, and Captain 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 my utmost acknowledgments; his activity and diligence have been unremitted, 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 of 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 the 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 been ever so conspicuous. Captain Stevenson, of the Europa, succeeded him, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gun-boats displayed great gallantry under his guidance, in the new inundation; and much approbation is also due to the naval officers who acted under his orders.

Captain Preissland of the Regulus has had the direction 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 beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious officer to your Lordship's protection.

Allow me to express an 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 to endeavour to 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 sufficient-ly to be lamented father.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Lieut. Gen.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, which are much more disadvantageous than those granted to the garrison of Cairo. All the shipping in the port of Alexandria, as well merchandize as public property, fall into the hands of the conquerors. And it is also expressly stipulated, that the French Institute of Egypt shall not carry with them the Arabian manuscripts, statues, and other collections, which have been made for the French Republic.]

Camp, west of Alexandria, August 23, 1801.

SIR,

Captain Cochrane, with seven sloops of war, having entered into the western harbour of Alexandria on the evening of the 21st instant, and anchored on my left flank, I immediately determined to move forward, and take as advanced a position near the town of Alexandria as prudence and security would permit.

The necessary arrangements having been made in the morning of the 22d, the troops advanced against the enemy, who was strongly posted upon a ridge of high hills, having his right flank secured by two heavy guns, and his left by two batteries containing three more, with many field-pieces placed in the intervals of his line.

The army moved through the Sand-Hills in three columns, the Guards forming two upon the right near the lake, and Major-General Ludlow's brigade the third upon the left, having the 1st battalion of the 27th regiment in advance; Major-General Finch's brigade composed a reserve, and was destined to give its support wherever it might be required.

In this manner, having our field artillery with the advanced guard, the troops continued to move forward with the greatest coolness and regularity, under a very heavy fire of cannon and small arms, forcing the enemy to retreat constantly before them, and driving them to their present position within the walls of Alexandria.

Major-Generals Ludlow, Earl of Cavan, and Finch, upon this, as upon all other occasions, have given me all possible support, and deserve every commendation for the precision and regularity with which they led on their respective columns.

The exertions of the Captains commanding the ships of war upon our left, and of the officers commanding the gun-boats upon our right, were attended with the best effect; their continued and unremitting fire kept the enemy in check.

To Captain Cochrane I feel extremely obliged, for his zeal and constant readiness to afford every assistance in his power. Captain Stevenson, who commanded the gun-boats upon the lake, also calls for my earnest approbation of his conduct.

Permit me, Sir, to repeat to you the intrepid and gallant behaviour of the whole of the troops during the affair of yesterday, which lasted from six until ten o'clock in the morning. Their bravery was only equalled by the cool and regular manner in which they advanced under a severe and heavy cannonade. Happy am I to add that our loss is only trifling, when compared to the advantages we have gained, and the difficulties we had to surmount in a country, which, at every step, afforded the enemy the means of making the most desperate resistance.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerably greater than ours. It is impossible for me to ascertain the numbers. Seven pieces of heavy ordnance were left behind by the French in the hurry of their retreat, and have fallen into our hands.

I feel much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, Quartermaster-General, for his judicious arrangements, and for his conduct during the whole of yesterday; he deserves my sincere thanks.

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed and wounded, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Major General
(A true copy) JAS. KEMPT, Lieut.-Col. and Secretary.

To Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir J. Hely Hutchinson.

Camp, west of Alexandria, Aug. 23, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to inclose the summons, as also the articles of capitulation of the fort of Marabout.

The speedy and fortunate reduction of that post, so important to our fleets, was, I am happy to say, effected without any loss on our side, and calls upon me to lay before you the unremitting zeal and attention of Lieut.-Colonel Darby, who, with the 1st battalion of the 54th regiment, covered the attack; the very judicious manner in which he posted the light company of that corps, who, by being placed on an adjoining rock, silenced the guns by their musketry, greatly accelerated the fall of the fort.

I also feel myself indebted for the effectual exertions of Major Cookson, of the Royal Artillery, and for the prompt arrangements of Captain Ford, the commanding engineer.

I beg to transmit a return of the prisoners taken, as also the ordnance and stores found in the fort.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Maj.-Gen.
(A true copy) JAMES KEMPT, Lieut.-Col. and Secretary.

SUMMONS of the Fort of Marabout.

SIR, Camp, Aug. 21, 1801

As, after the events of this day, and the means employed against the fort which you command, there remain no hopes of your being able to defend it, or even to retire into Alexandria, I summon you, in the name of humanity, to surrender on the terms which shall be granted to you, otherwise you will here be answerable for all the consequences that may ensue, being determined to employ the whole of the British and Ottoman forces under my command to compel you to surrender.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Maj. Gen.
To the Officer Commanding Fort Marabout.

ANSWER.

Fort Marabout, 3d Frustr. Aug. 9, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before you the terms of capitulation which the garrison of Marabout require; and from the generosity which characterises your nation, I promise myself that you will agree to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ETIENNE.
(A true copy) JAMES KEMPT, Lieut.-Col. and Secretary.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation.—The garrison are prisoners of war, and are to serve till regularly exchanged.]

Camp, West of Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1801.

SIR,

Being anxious to push my picquets upon the