

he carried into Effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with Two Thousand Five Hundred Men, and Five Pieces of Artillery, to march immediately for that Purpose: and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's Report to the Vizier, that every Arrangement had been made for the Attack of Fort Lebie on the Morning of the 14th Instant, when it was discovered that the Fort was evacuated, and the Garrison had retired.

I beg Leave to inform your Lordship, that during the Action of the 16th Instant, myself and Major Hope of the Royal Artillery, were in the Field with the Grand Vizier, Captain Lacey of the Royal Engineers with Mchémmed Pacha, and Captain Leake of the Royal Artillery with Tahir Pasha, to render every Assistance in our Power.

The combined Forces under Major-General Hutchinson and the Capitan Pacha, are about Five Hours Distance in the Delta, but are expected here in 2 Day or Two. I received a Letter from the General this Morning, who informs me he has taken a Convoy of Five Hundred and Fifty Camels, and Six Hundred French Prisoners.

I have the Honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES HOLLOWAY,  
Major-Commandant, &c.

MY LORD, *Constantinople, June 21, 1801.*

I have the most sincere Satisfaction in reading to your Lordship the inclosed Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway.

The modest and unassuming Manner in which this deserving Officer has mentioned himself and the British under his Orders, imposes upon me the Obligation of stating to your Lordship, what I had learnt by their private Communications to me from Jassa and Gaza; that as soon as the Determination was formed for the Vizier to advance into Egypt, Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway proposed that Distribution of the Turkish Army, and that Order of March, which have effectually ensured this unlooked-for Success over the French. The Advanced Guard was composed of a select Body of Cavalry under Tahir Pacha, and of Albanian Infantry under Mchémmed Pacha; the First, accompanied by Captain Leake, the Second, by Captain Lacey, each receiving their Orders from Colonel Holloway, who remained near the Person of the Vizier.

It is by this well-combined Disposition, by the Endeavours which were strenuously exercised to prevail upon this Corps to disembarass themselves of their superfluous Attendants, and by giving Confidence to the Turks in their own Means, that Colonel Holloway has been enabled to bring these Troops to keep in Check, during many Hours, a French Army of superior Force—to counteract its Plans—to attack it—to seize every Advantage of its Position and of Ground, and, after manœuvring with Science, during Seven Hours, to repulse it with Loss, and gain a complete Victory. In the Account which the Vizier has sent of this Action to the Porte, His Highness speaks in the highest Terms of the Service done by the Artillery, which Major Hope is well known to be so very capable of directing.

(Signed)  
Right Honorable Lord Hawkebury,  
Sc. Sc. Sc.

ELGIN.

*Dorington-Street, July 21, 1801.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received at the Office of the Right Honorable Lord Hobart, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding His Majesty's Forces in Egypt.

*Head-Quarters, Camp, near Alkam,  
June 1, 1801.*

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the French abandoned the Position of El-Ast, on the 7th of May, which we occupied the same Evening, and on the 9th, we advanced to Rahmanich, where the French were posted with upwards of Three Thousand Infantry and Eight Hundred Cavalry. We at first imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that Position, but our Corps on the Eastern Bank of the Nile having got into their Rear, took the Fort of Rahmanich in reverse, which probably induced the Enemy to retire in the Night between the 9th and 10th, leaving a Garrison in the Fort, which surrendered in the Morning, amounting to One Hundred and Ten Men, commanded by a Chef de Brigade; we also took the same Day, about Fifty Cavalry and Three Officers coming from Alexandria.

As the Enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the Army of the Grand Vizier, and to secure a Junction with the expected Reinforcement from India.

Nothing happened of any Importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable Convoy of Germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down the Canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Rosetta Branches of the River. From this Circumstance, they knew nothing of the Retreat of General La Grange from Rahmanich. About One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners fell into our Hands, and several heavy Guns, some of them intended for the Defence of Alexandria. The Convoy in itself was very valuable, and is a great Loss to the Enemy. We found on board all Kinds of Clothing, Wine, Spirits, &c. &c. and about Five Thousand Pounds in Money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable Body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the Spot where the Boats of the Capitan Pacha then were. The Cavalry were immediately ordered out, with Two Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Brigadier-General Doyle, supported by his Brigade of Infantry. Colonel Cavalier, who commanded the French Convoy, as soon as he perceived the Boats of the Capitan Pacha, suspected that our Army must be near, and therefore retired into the Desert, where we followed him. The Cavalry came up with him, after a March of about Three Hours. A Flag of Truce was sent in to them, by Major Wilson of the Hompsch, requiring them to surrender, on Condition that their Private Property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient Opportunity. With these Terms they complied, and laid down their Arms. They amounted, in all, to about Six Hundred Men, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, to-