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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1806.

Downing-Street, September 6, 1806.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received by the Right Honorable Charles James Fox, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Hugh Elliot Esq; late His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Sicilian Majesty :

Extract of a Dispatch from Hugh Elliot Esq; to the Right Honorable Charles James Fox, dated Palermo, 5th August 1806.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE herewith the Copy of a Letter of the 3d of August, which I have received this Day from Sir John Stuart.

By the Surrender of Cotrone, and the Retreat of both General Verdier and General Regnier from Upper and Lower Calabria, those Provinces are now restored to their legal Sovereign.

The Battle of Maida, upon the 4th of July, will long be recorded in this Part of Europe as a memorable Proof of the Superiority of British Courage and Discipline.

Of the Nine Thousand Men which General Regnier commanded in the Province of Calabria Ulterior, not more than Three Thousand are left to attempt their Retreat towards Puglia; the Remainder are all either killed, wounded, or made Prisoners. — Every Fort along the Coasts; all the Depôts of Stores, Ammunition, and Artillery, prepared for the Attack of Sicily, are become the Prey of the Victors; and, what perhaps may be considered as even of still more Consequence than those Advantages, an indelible Impression is established of the superior Bravery and Discipline of the British Troops.

There is not perhaps to be found in the Annals of Military Transactions, an Enterprize prepared with more deliberate Reflection, or executed with greater Decision, Promptitude, and Success, than the late Invasion of Calabria by Sir John Stuart.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Sir John Stuart to Hugh Elliot Esq; dated Messina, 3d August 1806.

HAVING Occasion to send an Express to my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Bulkeley, at Palermo, I avail myself of the Opportunity to acquaint you with another fortunate Result of our auspicious Day at Maida. — Cotrone, with all its Stores, Magazines, &c. and Six Hundred Troops, (now Prisoners,) capitulated on Wednesday Evening last to the Land and Naval Forces of His Britannic Majesty, under Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, of the 78th Regiment, and Captain Hoste, of His Majesty's Frigate Amphion, who were assisted in their Operations against that Place, and upon the adjacent Coasts, by the Gun-Boats of His Sicilian Majesty. Three Hundred Prisoners, who prove to be Survivors of the Wounded, after the Action of the 4th Ultimo, are already arrived in this Port.

General Regnier, who had endeavoured to hold his Position, under much Embarrassment for some Time past, between Cotrone and Catanzaro, has retreated precipitately towards Tarento; and it was reported when the Transport left Cotrone, that he had been attacked by the Masse, and had lost Six or Seven Hundred of his flying People.

I am now to congratulate you on the total Evacuation of Calabria Ultra, in which single Province, previous to the Action of the 4th, we have every Certainty that the Enemy had a distributed Force of at least Nine Thousand Men; of these, when Ge-

neral Reguier quitted his Position near Cotrone, certainly not Three Thousand remained. The Losses of the French in Upper Calabria have also borne a Proportion.

A great deal of heavy Ordnance, lately transported by the French to Cotrone, besides what was found mounted on the Castle, amounting in the Whole to about Forty Pieces, have fallen into our Hands.

Downing Street, 6th September, 1806.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by the Right Honourable W. Windham, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from General the Right Honourable H. E. Fox, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean.

SIR, *Messina, 3d August, 1806.*

I HAVE the Honor of inclosing to you the Capitulation of Cotrone, as well as Extracts of Two Letters received this Day from Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod, of the 78th Regiment, and addressed to Major-General Sir John Stuart, who had detached that Officer for the Purpose of giving Support to the armed Peasantry on the adjacent Coast, and of making an Attack on that Place itself.

Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod appears to have conducted himself with the greatest Judgment and Activity in this Service, and to have received the most ready Co-operation, and essential Assistance, from Captain Holte, of His Majesty's Ship Amphion, who has all along acted in Conjunction with him.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. E. FOX.

Right Hon. W. Windham, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod to Major-General Sir John Stuart, dated Amphion Frigate, off Cotrone, 27th July 1806.

BY the Letter I had the Honor of addressing to you on the 24th Instant, accompanying the Duplicates of my Letters of the preceding Evening, you will be aware that it was my Intention to move, in Conjunction with Captain Holte's Squadron, to this Place on the following Day, under an Impression that a Feint on the Enemy's Rear, and this his sole remaining Depôt, would induce him to divide his Force, and of course make it so much the more easy for the Chiefs of the Masse to succeed in their projected Attacks on his Position at Catanzano.

The Fleet got under weigh accordingly at Eight o'Clock, P. M. and the following Morning (although a considerable Distance from the Shore) I had the Satisfaction to observe the French Army in full Retreat towards Cotrone; as their Route or Road appeared to run nearly parallel to, and within Gun-Shot of the Beach, and to be bounded on the opposite Side by a Chain of Mountains, no better Opportunity could be offered, apparently, for an effectual Co-operation with the Masse. With this View Captain Holte made a prompt Disposition of his Frigate and small craft, while the Transports were directed to make sail towards a Point considerably in Front of the Enemy's Column, and to make a Demonstration of Landing there; this Appearance occasioned in the first Instance a Halt of the Enemy's Column,

and in the next a Change of its Direction towards the Mountains; Captain Holte was enabled however to open a brisk Cannonade on his Centre and Rear, which appeared to be immediately affected by it, and in an Hour's Time occasioned those Parts of his Column to break and disperse in the Mountains. The Enemy's Loss in this Affair amounted to about Fifty or Sixty wounded, who were brought in Waggon to Cotrone this Morning. After the Dispersion of the Enemy in the Mountains, the Fleet made Sail towards this Place, his supposed Destination, where the Frigate and Transports came to an Anchor, after exchanging a few Shot with the Citadel, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening. In the Morning we discovered that the Enemy's Army had not yet arrived, but under an anxious Expectation for their Appearance, a Disposition was made with the Transports and Men of War to give him every possible Annoyance; and accordingly, having permitted him quietly to take up his Position within Gun shot, the Frigate's Broadside was brought to bear upon him, and in the Space of Half an Hour completely dislodged and obliged him to take up a new Position without the Range of her Guns, in the Mountains.

Amphion Frigate, off Cotrone, 6 P. M.

SIR, *29th July, 1806.*

SEVERAL Appearances in the French Encampment, concurring with other Information I had received on the Evening of the 27th, that the Enemy meditated a Move, I thought it proper to detain a Communication I had prepared for you on that Day, until I could convey more decided Intelligence on this important Subject. I have now the utmost Satisfaction in acquainting you that the greatest Part of the French Army retreated, in a Northerly Direction from Cotrone, just before Daylight on the Morning of the 28th Ult.

Immediately on obtaining this Information, I dispatched Expresses to the different Chiefs of the Masse, requiring them to concert Arrangements for a close Pursuit, and pointed out the many Advantages they must consequently have over a flying and dispirited Enemy in their Mountains. I have, however, not yet been able, through any Source, to discover satisfactorily by which of the Routes to the Northward he has retired. Some state it to be in the Direction of Tarentum, to join a small Force in that Province; others as positively assert that he is endeavouring to pass by the Mountains to Cosenza, and by that Route to Cassano. Such is the imperfect Intelligence I have on this Point, that I have not yet been able to determine so important a Question.

The Enemy's Route from this City has been marked by Circumstances of the most cruel Devastation. The Village of Strongoli, with several others within our View, which he conceived hostile to his Cause, have been ransacked and burnt to the Ground.

Our Information of Yesterday stated that One Thousand Men had been left to garrison the Town and City of Cotrone.—But several Deserters, who joined us this Morning, having mentioned that the greatest Part of this Force had marched to join their Army in the Course of the Night, Captain Holte agreed with myself in the Propriety of summoning the Town and Citadel to surrender to the Force under our Orders, conceiving that the imme-



diate Possession of what we understood to be the Enemy's sole Depôt, and his *dernier Refort* in Lower Calabria in Point of Position, together with the Removal of his Stores, &c., might contribute to prevent his Attempt to re-enter the Province.

I have now the Pleasure to inclose Copies of the Summons, and of the Terms of Capitulation finally agreed upon between us. I trust our Judgment in this Proceeding will be confirmed by your Approbation.

I shall find it however necessary to disembark a considerable Part of my Battalion this Day to cover the Evacuation of the Town and Citadel, and to superintend the Completion of the other Articles of the Capitulation. After which I shall immediately re-embark, and propose to make the best of my Way to Messina on the 2d or 3d of August, unless previously I may receive such Information as may alter my Opinion, that the French have completely evacuated lower Calabria for the present.

I am sorry to say that a good deal of Sickness has prevailed in the 78th since it failed, in consequence of their previous Fatigues, and that it has lost Eight Men. The Disease is however not spreading; and having appointed an Hospital Ship, I trust its Progress will be completely checked. This unpleasant Circumstance will hasten my Return to Messina, unless I receive contrary Instructions.

The Number of Prisoners and Deserters now with this Fleet amount to about Five Hundred, of which Number one Half and upwards are sick and wounded.

The Enemy being, I believe, now completely driven from the Lower, if not both Calabrias, I cannot resist this Opportunity of offering my Congratulations on so brilliant a Result to the Expedition undertaken by the Army under your immediate Command, which cannot fail to be recorded in the British Annals as an Achievement of the first Order.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) P. M'LEOD.

Major-General Sir John Stuart, &c. &c. &c.

I have just received Intelligence which I can rely upon, that the Route which the Enemy pursued Yesterday was by Strongoli and Cino, and I am to conclude he will pursue that Route Coastways to Cassano.

COPY of the SUMMONS to the French Garrison of Cotrone.

THE Officers commanding the Naval and Land Forces of His Britannic Majesty hereby summon you to surrender the Town and Citadel of Cotrone to the British Force now before it.

The Officers who deliver this Summons to you are directed to lay before you such Articles of Capitulation as we are disposed to grant, and to wait One Hour for your Answer.

Being perfectly aware of your present Circumstances, you may believe that this Summons is dictated under mature Deliberation, and with a View of saving that Effusion of Blood which must be the Consequence of a Resistance on your Part.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Squadron.

P. M'LEOD, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Troops.

To the Officer commanding the French Garrison in Cotrone.

TERMS of CAPITULATION *finally agreed upon between the Officers commanding the British Sea and Land Forces, and those commanding the French Troops in the Citadel of Cotrone.*

Art. I. THE French Troops are to march out of the Citadel of Cotrone at Ten o'Clock A. M. the 30th July, 1806, with the Honors of War, to that Part of the Beach where the Flag of Truce was this Day received, and there deposit their Arms, and immediately after embark on board of Transports, to be sent to Messina, where they are to be considered Prisoners of War till regularly exchanged.

Art. II. The Sick and Wounded are in a similar Manner to be sent to Messina, attended by their own Surgeons and Assistants, and are afterwards to be considered and exchanged as Prisoners of War.

Art. III. Officers are permitted to wear their Swords, and are to be considered as Prisoners of War until exchanged.

Art. IV. The Troops of His Britannic Majesty will preserve Order and Tranquillity in the City.

Art. V. All private Property which belongs, *bonâ fide*, to either Officers or Soldiers will be respected.

Art. VI. All public Property that there may be, is to be delivered over, with a proper Inventory, to the Officer who takes Possession of the Place.

Art. VII. The Surgeons will attend their own Sick and Wounded, as mentioned in Article II., but all Civilians who have attended the French Army will be considered as Prisoners of War, in consequence of the Principle established by the French Government during the present War.

Art. VIII. The British Troops will take Possession of the Gates of the Town of Cotrone between Eight and Ten o'Clock Tomorrow Morning; the French Garrison will march out of the Citadel at Ten o'Clock A. M. precisely, and be immediately embarked for Messina, agreeably to Article I.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Squadron.

P. M'LEOD, Lieut. Colonel commanding 2d 78th Reg.

