

on the Night of the 7th in a heavy Squall and thick Weather. With so small a Proportion of the Army the General did not think it prudent to shew the Transports, until he had received some Information of the Enemy's Force. I therefore stood in with the Tigre on the 16th, having Major General Frazer on board, (leaving the Convoy in the Offing) hoping to ascertain from Major Misset, the British Resident, and Mr. Briggs, the Vice-Consul, (whom we expected to find in the Wizard Brig, which had been previously detached to receive them on board,) the Strength and Disposition of the Garrison and Inhabitants of the Place. On the Evening of the same Day, having received most satisfactory Accounts from Major Misset and Mr. Briggs, of the friendly Disposition of the Inhabitants towards us, and the little Prospect there was of meeting any Opposition on our Landing, the Transports were called an, and we all anchored off the Western Harbour. A Summons was immediately sent, demanding Possession of the Fortresses, and promising Protection to the Persons and Private Property of every Individual; but, contrary to our Expectations, the Officers who had been sent with the Summons, returned the Morning after, with a Declaration from the Governor that he would defend the Place to the last Extremity.

As our intentions were now known to the Enemy, every Delay on our Part would have afforded them an Opportunity of, strengthening their Position. The General therefore determined on landing immediately with the Force he had with him, and on the Evening of the 17th, between Six and Seven Hundred Troops with Five Field Pieces, and Fifty-six Seamen under Lieutenant Boxer, were put on Shore near the Ravine, from Lake Mariotis to the Sea, without Opposition: but from the heavy Surf which got up during the Night, it was late in the Afternoon of the following Day, before the Remainder could be got on Shore. As soon as the Whole were collected and formed, they moved forward and attacked the Enemy's advanced Works, which were carried with little Loss. And as we had been informed that a Number of Albanians were expected from Rosetta and Cairo, to reinforce the Garrison, the Army took up a Position to the Eastward of Alexandria, occupying the Cut on the Canal, by which all Communication was cut off between Alexandria and Rosetta.

On the 19th the Apollo and remainder of the Convoy appeared in the Offing, and having joined, she proceeded with all the Transports to Aboukir Bay, where they began on the 20th to land their Troops, (the Castle of Aboukir having been previously occupied by us previous to their anchoring.) The Appearance of such a Reinforcement induced the Governor to offer Terms of Capitulation, similar to those which we at first proposed; which were accepted on the 20th in the Afternoon, and Possession taken of the Heights of Cassarillie and Cretin, at Two o'Clock on the Morning of the 21st.

As the General did me the Honour to express a Wish that I should remain on Shore from the Time of our first Disembarkation, I left the Tigre in Charge of Mr. Fowell First Lieutenant, and to him, and Captain Withers (principal Agent for the Transports,) and all the Officers and Men of the Tigre and Transports, I feel much indebted for their Exertions, which was a most arduous Service from the

great Distance they had to row, and the heavy Surf they had to encounter on the Beach.

As the General directed all the Movements of the Army in Person, it does not become me to enter into any farther Details; I shall only observe, that the utmost Harmony prevailed during the Whole of our Operations.

I have the Honour to inclose you a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation*, which has put us in Possession of the Fortresses and Harbour; and beg to offer my Congratulations on its being accomplished with so little Loss.

In the Old or Western Port we have taken Two Turkish Frigates and a Corvette, all mounting Brass Guns; One carrying Twenty-eight Eighteen-Pounders on her Main-Deck, Six Eighteen-Pound Carronades, and Four long Nine-Pounders on her Quarter-Deck, and Two Nine-Pounders on the Forecastle; the other Twenty-six Twelve-Pounders on the Main-Deck, and Eight Six-Pounders on the Quarter-Deck. The Corvette Fourteen Six-Pounders and Two Eighteen-Pounders, long Guns.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BEN. HALLOWELL.
Vice-Admiral Sir J. Duckworth, K. B.

* See Major-General Frazer's Dispatch.

Admiralty-Office, May 9, 1807.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to William Marsden, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship Ocean, off Cadiz, March 31, 1807.

SIR,

I TRANSMIT to you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Copy of a Letter from Captain Raitt, of His Majesty's Sloop the Scout, giving an Account of his having, on the 27th Instant, driven on Shore on the Coast of Spain, where she was destroyed, one of the largest of the Enemy's Privateers which infest the Straights of Gibraltar.

Captain Raitt has since been informed the Privateer was named the Admiral of Tariffa, commanded by Sebastian Boralta, mounting Two Twenty-four-Pounders, and Two Eighteen-Pounders, long Guns, and Six Twelve-Pounder Carronades, with One Hundred Men.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

His Majesty's Sloop Scout, at Sea,
March 30, 1807.

MY LORD,

I BEG Leave to inform your Lordship, that, on the 27th Instant, at half past Eleven A. M. I observed a Spanish Felucca Privateer to Windward, with Top-sail Yards and Top-gallant Yards across. At half past Twelve, observed him to anchor under Cape Plata; made all Sail to Windward in Chase; but, owing to light variable Winds, and the Tide setting to the Westward, was not able to get within Gun-shot of him before Five P. M. At that Time he had his Vessel moored with Springs on his Cables, and a Stream Anchor on Shore, that kept him End on; he had Two long Twenty-four-Pounders in his Bow, which went over and over us as we were working in Shore. At half past Five opened our Fire