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LONDON, May 15.

Lord Hobart received his morning dispatches from Egypt.

Camp before Alexandria, March 19, 1801

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose the articles of capitulation of the fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners surrendered, and of the ordnance and stores found in the fort. I have the honor, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY.

[Here follow five articles of capitulation in the French language, by which the garrison were allowed the honors of war, to be conducted on board the British fleet: There were 12 cannon in this fort and 150 prisoners.]

Camp four miles from Alexandria, 5th April, 1801.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March, an affair took place between a patrol of our cavalry and one of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Alexandria: I have to regret that Colonel Archdall of the 12th light dragoons, received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated; and that we have lost some valuable officers and men. Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a list of the killed, wounded and taken prisoners on that day. I have the honor, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

[Here follows a return of the killed, &c. a quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 6 rank & file, 12 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 quarter-master, 12 rank and file missing.]

Head-quarters, Camp four miles from Alexandria, April 5, 1801.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that after the affair of the 13th March, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the lake of Aboukir on the left. In this position we remained without any material occurrence taking place, until the 21st March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their force, amounting probably to eleven or twelve thousand men. Of 14 demi-brigades of infantry which the French have in this country, 12 appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry with the exception of one regiment.

The enemy made the following disposition of their army:

General Lanusse was on their left with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry commanded by General Rozie; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre with 5 demi-brigades; General Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades, and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Estain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops and a detachment of cavalry.

The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a false attack on our left, which was under Major-General Craddock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were however directed against our right, which they had used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on the point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry who charged in column. The contest

was unusually obstinate; the enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded upon the field.

While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed with loss. The French the whole of the action reserved their right. They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakest part of our line.

We have taken about two hundred prisoners (not wounded); but it was impossible to pursue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably: few more severe actions have ever been fought, considering the numbers engaged on both sides. We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 23d of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity, which had ever marked his character, until long after the action was over, when he fainting thro' weakness and the loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the soldiers of this army. The reserve against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit. They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, & repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major-General Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier-General Oaks was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of his service. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Colonel Paget, an officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has since, tho' not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

Brigadier-General Stuart and the foreign brigade supported the reserve with much promptness and spirit: indeed it is but justice to this corps to say, that they have, on all occasions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops and perfectly succeeded. Major-General Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked; under his guidance the guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid and soldier like manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of General Coor's brigade, Bri-

gadier-General Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the services of a most active, zealous and judicious officer.

The loss of the enemy has been great: it is calculated at upwards of three thousand killed, wounded and prisoners. General Rozie, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Bodet, are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed, that several other General Officers, whose names I do not know, have either been killed or wounded.

I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you, that, in the very arduous contest in which we are at present engaged, his Majesty's troops in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Here follows the list of killed, &c. the total of which was, 18 officers, 9 serjeants, 222 rank and file killed; 60 officers, 48 serjeants, 3 drummers, 1032 rank and file, wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file, missing. The names of the officers killed, General Abercromby, Col. Dutou, Lieutenant Colonel Ogilvie, Major Basset, Captains St. Pern, Gibson, Lieut. Campbell, Robert Anderson, Stewart, Jocelin, Duvergier, Dejean, and Ensign Campbell. Of the officers wounded Major-General Moore, Brigadier-Generals Hope, Oaks and Lawson.]

[The Gazette next contains a letter from Lord Keith, mentioning the death of Gen. Abercromby, and having a return of 25 seamen killed and wounded. It adds, that the Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three sail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkish Vice-Admiral joined. The Pearl frigate had arrived off Egypt, and brought intelligence of Admiral Gantheaume being in the Mediterranean.]

Downing-street, May 16.

By advices this morning from Major Holloway, dated the camp of the Grand Vizier at Gaza, March 20, 1801, it appears that on the 18th of that month one thousand A-hatre cavalry advanced from that place and on the following morning one thousand Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Pasha, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El-Arisch, it is to halt a day or two, until Mahomet Pacha arrives with a considerable part of the army, probably about 5000 men, when Tahir Pasha is to advance to Catich. It is the Grand Vizier's intention that these 2000 cavalry should join the British army whenever the Commander in Chief may require it.

It also appears that Djeggar Pasha has entered into an accommodation of all differences and ordered 5000 of his troops to join the Imperial army, for the purpose of the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt. The first party that joined consisted of about 450 good cavalry well mounted, and several parties have joined since.

LONDON, May 9.

The shores of Great-Britain are again threatened by the bug-bear an invasion from France and Holland. At Brest, Rochefort, L'Orient, Dunkirk, &c. large bo-