

He again touched the banks of the Nile on the 8th of September, and arrived at Affcut on the 16th, where he was more than a hundred leagues from Cairo, driving before him the flotilla of the Beys, which took refuge on the side towards the cataract.

On the 5th complementary day, (21st of September) he returned to the mouth of Joseph's canal. After a difficult and painful navigation, he arrived at Bellner, on the 2d of October.

On the 5th and 6th, he had several skirmishes previous to the affair of Sediman.

BATTLE OF SEDIMAN.

On the 16th, at day break; the division of General Dessaix moved on, and at length found themselves in front of the army of Mourad Bey, five or six thousand strong, consisting chiefly of Arabs, and a corps of infantry which guarded the entrenchments of Sediman, where there were four pieces of cannon.

General Dessaix formed his division, composed wholly of infantry, into a square battalion, which he flanked with two small square divisions of 200 men each.

The Mamelukes, after long hesitation, at length formed their resolution, and charged with horrible cries and the greatest valour the small platoon on the right, commanded by Captain Valette, of the 21st. At the same time they charged the rear of the square where the admirable and intrepid demi-brigade of the 88th was stationed. The enemy were every where received with the utmost coolness. The chasseurs of the 21st presented their bayonets. The gallant fellows who composed this intrepid cavalry advanced to meet death in the front of our ranks, after throwing their battle-axes, muskets, and pistols at the heads of our soldiers. Some of them, whose horses were killed, crept along upon their bodies, in order to lie under the bayonets and cut the legs of our troops; but all was in vain. They were obliged to fly. Our troops advanced towards Sediman, notwithstanding the fire of four pieces of cannon, which was the more dangerous because our ranks were deep, but the *pas de charge* was like lightening, and the intrenchment, the cannon, and baggage were in a moment in our possession.

Mourad Bey had three beys killed, two wounded, and 400 of the flower of his troops killed on the spot. Our loss was thirty-six men killed and thirty-six wounded.

Here, as well as at the battle of the Pyramids, the soldiers made a considerable booty. There was not a Mameluk on whom they did not find four or five hundred louis.

Citizen Couroux, chief of the 61st, was wounded. Citizen Rapp, aid-de-camp of General Dessaix; Valette and Sacro, captains of the 21st; Geoffrey, of the 61st, Geronime, serjeant of the 88th, particularly distinguished themselves.

General Triant, upon this occasion, supported the reputation he had acquired in Italy and Germany.

I request you will bestow the rank of general of brigade upon Captain Robin, chief of the 21st demi-brigade. I have promoted the different officers and sol-

diers who particularly distinguished themselves. I shall send you a list the first opportunity.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

Details of the Insurrection at Cairo, on the 30th Vendemiaire, Oct. 21.

Towards the middle of Vendemiaire (beginning of October), measures of security induced the General in Chief to arm the Europeans, formerly established at Cairo, as well as all the French who composed the military administrations, and others who followed the army.

Informed that a sedition was secretly planned, the General tried to prevent its evil effects, but his endeavours were unsuccessful.

On the 30th Vendemiaire, (October 21), General Dupuy, commandant of the garrison of Cairo, being informed that a mob was forming at the grand mosque, mounted his horse, and went at the head of the 12th dragoons to disperse it. The Turks in the city said that the discontent occasioned by the imposts was the sole cause of the tumult.

Meanwhile General Dupuy arrived at the grand mosque, and tried to disperse the mob, which increased every moment; but he found them refractory, and soon experienced their rage. He endeavoured to repel them by force; but he and his escort were assailed by a great multitude, and he was mortally wounded in two places. Some dragoons also fell, and the others conducted the General to his quarters, where he died some hours after.

This was the signal of the insurrection, and from that moment the Turks proceeded in crowds to the grand mosque, where they fortified themselves, armed with lances, sharp pointed stakes, and some fire arms. Their plot was well laid. They did not confine themselves to assembling in a great number at the grand mosque, but each private mosque formed a fortress for them, from which they directed their attack or defence.

The generale was soon beaten, and the troops assembled. The news of the death of Dupuy excited in the soldiers an eager desire of vengeance. Every one flew to arms, and each Frenchman joined himself to one corps or another.

The General in Chief ordered a battalion to march towards the grand mosque, where the Turks were assembled to the number of eight or ten thousand. They were summoned to surrender, which they absolutely refused. The citadel then fired upon the town, and chiefly upon the mosque, into which some bombs were thrown, which excited terror and despair.

Several battalions were dispersed through the city, and directed against the other mosques, where mobs were collected; they were attacked at the same time, and all equally repulsed. Obligated to shut themselves up in their mosques, they saw, but it was too late, their imprudence. The French forced the gates, and made a terrible carnage among them.

But though defeated, they were not beaten, the number of the dead was replaced by fresh insurgents. This day was bloody, but the following was more so. Every one

one found armed with a cudgel or a stake, ceased to live. The Turks, on their part, had already assassinated several Frenchmen who were found alone in the streets. The hope of pillage animated them, and they proceeded to attack the houses inhabited by the French. General Cafferelli's house was entirely plundered, and his guard and agents murdered.

On the 2d. of Brumaire (Oct. 23) there were still some traces of the transactions of the preceding day; but towards the evening all was calm, and tranquillity began to be restored. The loss of the Insurgents is calculated at five or six thousand, and that of the French at about one hundred men killed, and several wounded, chiefly by large stones which the inhabitants threw from the tops of their houses.

In this affair the Greeks, who reside at Cairo, gave the greatest proofs of their courage and attachment to the French: one of them, named Barthelemy, particularly distinguished himself, and has received marks of favour from the General in Chief.

They did not confine themselves to defending our cause; but pointed out those who had taken up arms, and escaped by flight. They made a great number of prisoners, and none who were found to be criminal escaped death.

Some groupes of the insurgents fled armed from the town, hoping to escape by a speedy flight, but they were doubly unfortunate. The Arabs of the desert, who are equally the enemies of all who are foreign to their tribe, pillaged them, and General Danourt pursued them closely at the head of the cavalry.

There are just grounds to presume that the Chiefs of the Religion were, in concert with the Mamalukes, the instigators of this revolt; of this there are some unequivocal proofs. In consequence of the inquiries which have been made, several Mamalukes have been found concealed in the houses of Turks; others were dressed as women. All who were discovered, in consequence of the united vigilance of the French and Greeks, have been punished, in virtue of an arrete of the Commander in Chief anterior to that epoch.

Letter from the Chiefs and Notables of Cairo to the Cherif of Mecca.

To our lord the prince of the faithful, the ornament of the loyal diadem of the sons of Hachim, the brightest jewel of the crown of the race of the prophet, the Chief Galib, Sultaun of Mecca, for the preservation of whose precious days we have addressed, and ever shall address our prayers to Heaven—May Allah raise him to the highest degree of glory, cover him with his special favours, preserve him from all the evils that come to pass in the revolution of days and nights, in consideration of the merits of his glorious forefather, the Most Mighty Intercessor.

We have the honour of informing our Lord, whose vigilant spirit constantly watches over the interests of religion and the faithful—as we have likewise the honour of informing the Seyds, the descendants of Abdenay, the most illustrious of the ancestors of our Lords the Cherifs, all the doctors of the religion of Ismael, the inhabitants of Mecca, the Cadis, the Imans, the

preachers, and all the governors of the holy city—that, on the 7th day of the month of Safar, the French soldiers appeared on the plains of Gaza, on the western side of the Nile, where they went to battle with the Mamalukes, and fought about two hours. Many of the Mamalukes were slain, and the remainder fled towards the going down of the sun.

Next morning, a deputation of the doctors of the law, and the chief men of the city of Cairo, proceeded to Gaza, to supplicate protection and favour for the inhabitants. The French General granted all they asked. The same deputies also requested that the Khouthe, or prayers for the Grand Signior on Friday at morning and noon, might continue as usual, to which the French General agreed, and added that he was one of the sincerest friends of the Emperor of the Ottomans, that he would cherish those who were attached to him, and that all who were against him should be his enemies also. He then ordered that the religious exercises should continue with the same freedom as formerly, in the city of Cairo, and that the proclamation for prayer, the reading of the Koran, the opening of the mosques, and every other act of piety, should be performed as heretofore. He was further pleased to inform the deputation that he was penetrated with the incontestible truth that there is no other God but God! that the French venerated our prophet and the book of our holy law, and that many of them were convinced of the superiority of Ismaelism to all other religions; and as a testimony whereof the said General cited to us the deliverance of the Mussulmans, whom he found in captivity at Malta, when he took that island; the destruction of the churches and crosses of the unbelievers in the States which he had conquered, and particularly in the city of Venice, where he put an end to the vexations that were exercised against the Mussulmans, and the overthrow of the throne of the Pope, who preached up the massacre of the faithful; but that eternal enemy of the religion of Ismael, who made Christians believe that it was a meritorious work in the eyes of God to shed the blood of true believers, exists no more, for the repose of the faithful, over whose safety may the All-powerful ever watch!

When the pilgrims from Mecca approached Cairo, the General of the French army went himself into the province of Charkie, upon hearing the news that the plundering Arabs and assassins had dispersed and robbed them. The French troops collected all those that had escaped these robbers, mounted them and their baggage, and gave meat and drink to those who were perishing for hunger and thirst. Several days before the General departed from Charkie, he wrote to the caravan of pilgrims, inviting them to proceed directly to Cairo, where they should be received in the kindest manner. Unfortunately these letters never reached them, and they met the fate which was ordained for them. The canal of the city of Cairo was opened this year with more than usual pomp, in order to satisfy the faithful, and dissipate their alarms and inquietude. The General distributed considerable sums to the poor, and gave a sumptuous entertainment to the chief men of the city.

On the birth-day of our holy prophet he also expended a great deal of money for the festival, which, to the great satisfaction of all true believers, was the most brilliant that ever was held.—We belong to God, and we shall return to him.—Above all we must not leave you ignorant that the General has testified the greatest desire for the appointment of an Emir Hadji, and for making every disposition which ought to precede the departure of the caravan of pilgrims. We are of opinion, as well as the General, that this honourable office should be given to the very distinguished Emir Mustapha Aga, Kiaya of his Excellency Aboubokir, Pacha, Governor of Cairo; this choice, we conceive, will also prove agreeable to the Sublime Porte, as it secures the rights of the Grand Signior on one of the points which is most dear to his Highness's heart. This transaction has, therefore, caused all Mussulmans to rejoice. The General of the French army shewed the greatest zeal for the interest of the two sanctuaries, and is assiduous in forwarding the caravan of the pilgrims. He has recommended it to us as eye witnesses, to make known to you what he has done, and the cares which he has taken in this business. Health! a thousand times health and peace to that glorious Messenger, who came to announce the truth to all men, and who is endowed with all perfections and all virtues; health also to his illustrious family, and to the venerable companions of his divine mission.

Done at Cairo in the 20th day of the Moon of Rebyil Owol, and the 1213 year of the Hegira.

Bonaparte having advanced into Palestine with 8000 French, and an equal number of Copts and Arabians, amounting in all to 16,000; Gaza, Joppa, and other places were too weak to make resistance; in consequence he advanced along the coast to Jean d'Acre, and detached a small column to Khableuse, or Sichein, to watch the motions of Ghezar Oglu, the Governor of Jerusalem, who threatened his rear. D'Acre was so weak that scarce any resistance was apprehended, but great was the astonishment of the French, when their summons to the place was answered by a tremendous and well-directed discharge of heavy artillery; but greater still was their surprise on finding this artillery to be their own, which had been taken in their flotilla recently captured by Sir Sidney Smith, and by him sent for the defence of that place. While this was performing, Ghezar Oglu had made himself master of the pass of Sichein; by this success the French were not only deprived of the possibility of intercepting a caravan they expected from Mecca, but their return into Egypt rendered extremely doubtful. To improve these advantages, a fleet of seventeen Turkish vessels, with troops, and ammunition, were on their way to reinforce the army of Ghezar Oglu: two English ships of war guard the entrance to the Arabian gulph.

During Bonaparte's attempt on Syria, he issued the following proclamation:

Bonaparte Member of the National Institute, and General in Chief of the Army of the East, to the Inhabitants of Syria.

In the name of the Almighty, eternal, infinite, and

all-wise God, who has created all things, but has himself no creator, who has no son, &c. &c.

Justice and truth are in all our ways; we have undeviatingly persevered in the resolution of protecting both the freeman and the slave; we have come with our victorious armies to succour the oppressed, and to make them even take the blessings of peace and repose.

Cairo the great, Alexandria the powerful, Cyprus, Jerusalem, Ptolemais and Damais, the plains and the ancient monuments which surround those cities, have witnessed the approach of our armies, whose power is infinite, and incomprehensible even to the wise. Protection to every city which shall open its gates to us! But woe be to those cities, and their inhabitants, which shall reject our beneficence! It is to declare this truth to all Syria that we have issued this proclamation, which is irrevocable. If you peaceably submit, you shall never be forsaken—if not—the sword of vengeance shall hang over your heads.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

Bonaparte, Member of the National Institute, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Alexandria, July 28, 7th year.

Citizens Directors,

I announced to you by my dispatch of the 21st Floreal, that the season of debarkation had decided me to leave Syria.

It actually took place on the 23d Messidor; 100 sail, of which several were ships of war, presented themselves before Alexandria, and anchored at Aboukir. On the 27th the enemy landed, and took by assault with singular intrepidity, the redoubt and fort of Aboukir, landed his field artillery, and reinforced by fifty ships, he took a position with his right to the sea, and his left to Lake Maadie, on some considerable hills.

I left my camp of the Pyramids on the 27th. I arrived on the 1st of Thermidor, at Ramanie: I marched to Birkat, which became the centre of my operations, whence I marched in the face of the enemy on the 7th of Thermidor, at six o'clock in the morning.

General Murat commanded the advanced guard. He ordered the right of the enemy to be attacked by General Destaing. The General of division Lannes attacked the left. General Lanusse supported the advanced guard. A fine plain of 800 yards extent separated the wings of the enemy's army. Here the cavalry penetrated, and charged with the greatest rapidity the rear of the enemy's right and left wing; both were cut off from the second line; the enemy threw themselves into the water to endeavour to get to the boats, which were three quarters of a league at sea. They were all drowned. It was the most horrid fight I ever saw.

We then attacked the second line, which occupied a formidable position, a village in front, a redoubt in the centre, and intrenchments stretching to the sea. More than thirty gun-boats flanked it. General Murat forced the village. General Lannes attacked the left along the sea-side; General Fugieres fell with a close column on the right of the enemy. The attack and defence became serious. The cavalry decided the victory; it charged the enemy, fell rapidly on the rear of the right, and made a terrible slaughter.

The

The chief of battalion of the 69th, Bernard, and Citizen Baylle, Captain of grenadiers, belonging to that brigade, covered themselves with glory. The redoubt was taken, and the hussars being still placed between the fort of Aboukir and this second line, the enemy were obliged to throw themselves into the water—pursued by our cavalry, they were all drowned. We then invested the fort, where there was a reserve, reinforced by fugitives. Being anxious to avoid a loss of men, I ordered six mortars to be placed for the purpose of bombarding it. The shore, where the currents last year carried the bodies of the French and English, was covered with the enemy's slain. We have already reckoned more than 6000 of them, of whom 3000 have been interred in the field of battle. Thus not one man of this army shall have escaped when the fort shall have surrendered: an event which must soon happen.

Two hundred stand of colours, baggage, tents, and forty pieces of cannon were taken, and Kuffie-Mustapha, Pacha of Natolia, Cousin-German to the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, commander in chief of the expedition, was made prisoner, with all his officers. Such are the fruits of the victory. We have had 100 men killed and 500 wounded. Among the former are Adjutant-General Leturco, the chief of brigade Dievivier, chief of brigade Cretin, and my aid-de-camp Guibert. The two former were two excellent officers of cavalry, of the most approved bravery, whom the fate of war had a long time respected. The third was an officer of artillery, whom I have known to possess much of that difficult science. Generals Murat and Fugieres, and the chief of brigade Morenges, have been wounded.

The success of this battle, which will have so much influence on the glory of the republic, is principally due to General Murat. I solicit the rank of general of division for this General. His brigade of cavalry did wonders.

The Chief of Brigade, Boffieres, has sustained the reputation of his corps.

The Adjutant-General of cavalry Roize, executed the several manœuvres with the greatest coolness and intrepidity. General Junot had his coat all pierced with balls. I shall send you in a few days very full details, with a statement of the officers who have distinguished themselves. I have presented General Berthier, on behalf of the Directory, with a poniard of curious workmanship, as a mark of satisfaction at the services which he has never ceased to perform during the whole campaign.

BONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters before Acre, 28th Floreal, 7th year.

Soldiers,

You have traversed the desert which separates Africa from Asia, with a rapidity greater than an Arabian army could have done. The army which was on its march to invade Egypt is destroyed; you have taken its General, its camp equipage, its baggage, and its camels.

You have gained possession of all the strong places which defend the walls of the desert.

You have driven to the fields of Mount Taber that cloud of men who had assembled from all parts of Asia,

in the hope of pillaging Egypt. The thirty vessels which we saw arrive at Acre twelve days ago, contained the army which was to have besieged Alexandria, but obliged to proceed to the succour of Acre, it has there completed its destiny. Part of its standards will adorn your entry into Egypt.

At length, after having, with a handful of men, carried on a war for three months in the heart of Syria, taken forty field-pieces, fifty standards, made 6000 prisoners, razed the fortifications of Gaza, Jaffa, Caiff, and Acre, we are now about to return to Egypt. The season for debarkation recalls me. A short time since you enjoyed the prospect of taking the Pacha himself in his palace; but at that season the taking of the castle of Acre was not worth the loss of the few days it would have required. The brave men whom I might have lost there are now necessary for more essential operations.

Soldiers! we have a career of fatigue and dangers to undergo:—after having placed the East out of a state to do any thing against us this campaign, we must repulse the efforts of the enemy in the West. You will there find fresh occasions of obtaining glory; and if in the midst of so many combats, each day is marked by the death of some brave hero, it is necessary that new heroes should form themselves, and rank in their turn among that chosen few, who rush through dangers, and command victory.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE,
General of Division, Chief of the
Etat Major-General.

ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

The deplorable state of the army of Bonaparte before Acre is shortly described in one of our letters, which says, several French soldiers, stimulated by the despair which was universal, and impressed with a high confidence in the humanity of the British Commander, took an opportunity to swim off to a gun-boat on the north-side, commanded by Mr. Stokes, whom they requested to convey them to Sir Sidney Smith, when their reception did not bely their hopes. One of these men, a fine dashing fellow, grateful for the kindness he experienced, and desirous that his friends should partake of it, swam to the camp, which he entered without having been missed, and where, in the night, he dispersed a number of proclamations from the British commander. Their contents, in the morning, augmented the general spirit of discontent; one of the papers was taken to Bonaparte, who tore it in a frenzy of passion, and forbid its being mentioned; but dreading the effect which he read in the countenances of his people, he immediately took measures, and that night commenced the dreaded march across the desert, which, probably, a few hours delay would have rendered impossible to be attempted. The man who had taken to the camp Sir Sidney Smith's proclamations, with other French who contrived to get off with him, related that the grenadiers of Lecour's division had been cut off to a man in a desperate attack upon the mortars in the garden of the Pacha, where they encountered Sir Sidney Smith at the head of the English.

The

The official details of the expedition into Syria under the command of Bonaparte, which have been published by the Executive Directory from the letters of General Berthier the chief of the staff, contain several curious and interesting circumstances. It appears from Berthier's report, that the French Commander in Chief, aware of the projected invasion of Egypt by Ghezzar Pacha, determined to anticipate him by carrying the war into Syria. Bonaparte having crossed the desert, captured the towns of Illariel, Gaza, and Jaffa, and dispersed the army of Ghezzar. In the course of his march against Acre, he gained the battles of Kakonn, Kaiffa, Nazareth, Cana, and Mount Tabor, and according to Berthier's account his loss only amounted to 500 men killed and 1000 wounded, while that of the enemy is said to exceed 15,000. The force of his army on its entrance into Syria, is thus officially stated :

Effective force of the army destined for the expedition into Syria.

Division of Kleber	- - -	2349 men
Division of Bon	- - -	2449
Division of Lannes	- - -	2924
Division of Reinier	- - -	2100
Cavalry	- - -	800
Engineers	- - -	340
Artillery	- - -	1385
Guides for the infantry and cavalry	- - -	400
Dromedaries	- - -	88
Total	- - -	12,943

The park of artillery was composed of four twelve-pounders, three eight-pounders, five howitzers, and three five-inch mortars. There were attached besides to each of the four divisions, two eight-pounders, two six-inch howitzers, and two three-pounders. To the guides on horseback, four eight-pounders, and two six-inch howitzers. To the cavalry, four four-pounders.

The defeat of the French in Palestine.—Their loss was estimated at 6000 slain. Through the co-operation of Sir Sidney Smith and Captain Trowbridge, they sustained another loss equally severe. The seventeen vessels, which were carrying artillery and warlike stores to the coast of Palestine, were attacked by some English ships of war, and five of them were sunk, seven taken, and the rest driven to the islands of the Archipelago. These successes were ordered by the Grand Signior to be celebrated at Constantinople by a public thanksgiving and rejoicing.

Sir Sidney Smith visited Jerusalem, whither he was escorted by a corps of cavalry from the Turkish head-quarters. He repaired to the sacred sepulchre in great solemnity. During three days the British standard was hoisted on the holy places, and on the entry to the convent where he resided.

There was, on the same occasion, a procession, preceded by English flags, and accompanied with military music. The monks presented Sir Sidney Smith with a pilgrim's cross, as a mark of their respect. It is said that the Turks introduced him into one of their mosques, which is supposed to have been the temple of Solomon, an honour never before granted to any Christian.

Extract of a Letter, dated from Damascus, Camp of the Grand Vizier, October 29th, 1799.

If it be intended to expel the French from Egypt, it will be necessary to employ European troops for that purpose. The unsuccessful expedition of the latter into Syria, was intirely owing to its want of means, and the capture of its artillery and warlike stores by Sir Sidney Smith. The French did not expect to find him at Acre, the advantageous position of which enabled the English commander to bring up his ships and gun-boats for its protection ; for the place was by no means capable of defending itself without this assistance. The French army lost in this expedition more than 6000 men, the failure of which has much augmented the discontent of the troops, of whom there are now remaining 20,000. They have fortified all the walls of the desert so strongly, that I do not even think that the Vizier will attempt to pass it. His army, which seems rather a caravan going on a pilgrimage to the French headquarters, than an assemblage of warriors, is so very small in number, that I scarcely dare write their amount. You may call it 40,000 or 50,000 men, according to the Turkish mode. The Vizier cuts off every head by which he can procure money ; of this he has amassed a great treasure, and will scarcely risk being pillaged by the French, who taught the Turks in the affair of Aboukir, that a few men well disciplined were sufficient to annihilate their numerous bands. Besides, I am not certain whether it would be for the advantage of the Turks to attack the French. I am sure they will be beaten ; and the French expect them with the same impatience as that of a troop of Arabs lying in ambush for a rich caravan which they resolve to pillage.

Sallachie has been fortified with much care ; at the wells of Catish, Thinet, and Selrisk, there are considerable posts ; all the wells of the desert are destroyed except these, which they have fortified, and which they strictly guard. Both sides of the Nile are furnished with redoubts and a numerous artillery ; Marmont, who commands in Alexandria, has rendered it impregnable with respect to the Turks. The season too is past.—To facilitate the operations, advantage should have been taken of the rise of the Nile. The water falls in October, and the Vizier will proceed to Gaza, early in November. In a month it will be impossible for small ships to keep the sea on that coast, and certainly the Turkish fleet will not continue to cruize during the winter ; its conduct during the summer warrants this supposition.—It was from us that Bonaparte learnt the news from Italy, and they excited his astonishment ; but when he was informed that he had been recalled, he would not believe it. In fact, we knew that he, Desaix, and Berthier were recalled on the 9th of April. He expected to be able to maintain himself until peace, which, he said, would decide the fate of Egypt.

The Turks have had some thoughts of imitating the Chinese, by erecting a wall along the desert, to prevent incursions into Syria. What do you think is the obstacle to the execution of this absurd project ? The want of money only.

Mustapha Pacha, taken prisoner at Aboukir, has been treated with the greatest distinction by Bonaparte.

He is superbly lodged at Cairo, and the silly Egyptians are made to believe that he is a Pacha sent to them by the Porte, which they suppose still on terms of friendship with Bonaparte.

Bonaparte, Member of the National Institute, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Alexandria, August 4.

Citizens Directors,

On the 8th Thermidor I summoned the castle of Aboukir to surrender. The son of the Pacha, his Kiaja, and all the officers wished to capitulate; but the soldiers would not listen to them. On the 9th the bombardment was continued, and on the 10th several batteries were established on the right and left of the Isthmus. Several sloops of war were sunk, a frigate was dismasted and obliged to stretch out to sea. On the 10th, the enemy beginning to want provisions, repaired to some houses in the village that was close to the fort. General Lasne immediately attacked them there, but was wounded in the thigh. General Menou replaced him in the command of the siege. On the 12th General Davoust forced their trenches, and made himself master of all the houses where the enemy lodged, and drove them back into the fort, after having killed a number of them. The 22d regiment of light infantry, and the Chief of Brigade Magni, who was slightly wounded, conducted themselves in the most perfect manner. On the 15th General Robin also forced their trenches. Our batteries were established on the counterescarp; our mortars made a tremendous fire; the castle was now no more than a heap of stones. The enemy had no longer any communication with the fleet, and were dying with hunger and thirst. The enemy then took the part not to capitulate, for these sort of people do not understand that, but to throw down their arms, and to come in a crowd to embrace the knees of their conqueror. The son of the Pacha, his Kiaja, and 2000 men were made prisoners. We found in the fort 300 wounded, and 800 dead bodies; several of our balls had killed six men. In the first twenty-four hours after the Turkish garrison had left the place, above 400 prisoners died from eating and drinking with too much avidity. Thus this affair of Aboukir cost the Porte 18,000 men, and a great number of cannons. During the fifteen days that this expedition lasted, I have been perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the inhabitants of Egypt, not a person removed, and every one continued to live in their usual manner. The engineer officers Bertrand and Lienes, and the commander of the artillery Faultrier, have conducted themselves with the greatest distinction.

Health and fraternity,

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

The General in Chief to the Army of the East.

Head-quarters at Alexandria,

5 Fructidor.—August 22, 1799.

Intelligence from Europe has determined me to depart for France. I leave the command of the army to General Kleber. The army will soon hear from me. It gives me pain to leave soldiers to whom I am so

much attached; but my absence will only be momentary, and the General I leave with them possesses the confidence of the Government as well as mine.

BONAPARTE.

Kleber, General in Chief, to the Army.

Head-quarters, at Cairo, 14 Fructidor.

Soldiers, •—August 31, 1799.

Imperious motives have determined the General in Chief, Bonaparte, to proceed to France. The hazards that a voyage present, undertaken in an unfavourable season, and on a narrow sea covered with enemies, were not capable of retaining him. He was acting for your welfare.

Soldiers! powerful succours are about to arrive to you, or a glorious peace, a peace worthy of your labours is about to conduct you back into your country.

On receiving the trust with which Bonaparte was charged, I feel all the importance and difficulty of the situation: but considering, on the other hand, your valour, so often crowned by the most brilliant success; considering your constant patience in braving every danger, and supporting every privation; considering, finally, all that with such soldiers may be undertaken, and regarding only the advantage of being placed at your head, and the honour of commanding you, I find that my forces are increased.

Soldiers! doubt not that your pressing wants will be the unceasing object of my lively solicitude.

KLEBER.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Cairo, sixth Complementary

Day, September 22.

Citizens Directors,

On the 21st Thermidor General Desaix learned that Mourad-Bey, after having debouched from the desert above Syout, had ascended as far as Ganaym. He immediately dispatched the Chief of Brigade Morand in the pursuit, who soon came up with the enemy, attacked him, and put him to flight. Several Mamalukes were killed, and a Cachef and twenty camels were taken.

Mourad-Bey retired with the greatest precipitation; but the Chief of Brigade Morand, and his indefatigable column, crossing, in four hours, fifty leagues of the desert, came up with him again on the night of the 24th, near Samanhout, surprised his camp, put to the sword a great number of Mamalukes, took 200 camels laden with booty, too harnessed, a prodigious quantity of every kind of arms: Mourad-Bey himself was pursued by a detachment of the 20th regiment of dragoons, and escaped only in consequence of the darkness of the night.

ATTACK ON COSSEYR BY THE ENGLISH.

On the 27th Thermidor, at noon, two English frigates brought up near the fort of Cosseyr, and proceeded to cannonade it. At four o'clock boats manned for landing put off from the frigates, but they soon returned on board, when they observed our troops posted in the village. The frigates continued their fire during the whole night.

On

On the morning of the 28th, the two frigates changed their position, for the purpose of battering the fort in breach, while a debarkation of 300 men was effected at the village, which on the evening before the enemy durst not venture to approach. The chasseurs of the 21st, who were there in ambush, allowed them to engage; they then received them with so brisk a fire, that the English in their flight abandoned their dead and wounded.

Meanwhile the frigates continued to batter in breach, and at four in the afternoon another descent was effected on a flat of considerable extent to the south of the port. General Donzelot, who commanded at Cosseyr, and who directed the defence of that place, had posted some troops, in ambush, among the tombs, near the sea, and in the ravines which skirt the desert, in such a manner that the enemy, having to sustain a fire in front and in flank, were compelled to reembark with the same precipitation as in the morning.

The cannonade however did not slacken, and at seven in the morning of the 29th 700 men landed a six-pounder, and every thing necessary for its service. The enemy was attacked; our troops rushed on the piece, they all fled before our bayonets, and gained their boats in the greatest disorder. The six pounder, and all the articles landed with it, remained in our power.

Finally, after an uninterrupted fire of sixty-four hours, the frigates made sail, and disappeared; among the troops that were landed, we observed a number of scapoys.

We have gathered more than 6000 bullets in the port alone. Their calibre is from twenty-four to eight. You may judge from this, says General Downolet, of the force of the fire of these two vessels.

KLEBER.

Extract of a Letter from General Kleber to the Executive Directory, dated Head Quarters at Cairo, 25 Brumaire, (Nov. 16), 1794.

Attack on Damietta.—The movements of the army of Syria, and those of Mourad-Bey, would have announced to me some enterprize on the coast, though I had not been informed of it by the Grand Vizier himself.

On the 2d Vendemiaire, (September 24), eighteen Turkish vessels anchored before the Boghaz of Damietta, which were successively increased until the 8th Brumaire, (October 30), when we counted fifty-three of them.

Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, who was on board the Tigre, commanded this fleet. The coast was founded from Tynch to the Boghaz; the entrance of the Boghaz was likewise furnished with buoys, and gun-boats were stationed along that line. On the 7th Brumaire, (October 29), the enemy by means of their guns-boats obtained possession of a tower which was situated on a point projecting about a quarter of a league into the sea, at the mouth of the Nile, where they posted a party with a piece of artillery.

As soon as I was informed of their disposition for an attack, I dispatched on the 12th, (November 3), for Damietta, General Desaix, with two battalions and

about 150 dragoons. With this reinforcement I could have no fear from any attempt on this point. The event shewed that I might have rested tranquil, even before.

In fact, at break of day on the 10th, (November 1), the enemy had effected a debarkation, and thrown on shore, at the first landing, about 4000 men, who immediately began to intrench themselves. They selected for that purpose the ground situated between the right bank of the Nile, the Sea, and the Lake of Menzaleh.

Brigadier General Verdier, who was encamped between Lebeh and the Coast, being informed of this descent, marched forward without hesitation, attacked them, and put to the sword nearly 3000 Turks; he granted their lives to about 800 only, who implored his clemency.

The troops which General Verdier commanded in this bold enterprize, scarcely amounted to 1000 men, of the 2d light, the 32d of the line, and the 18th regiment of dragoons.

He took from the enemy thirty-two pair of colours, a twenty-four pounder, and four field pieces, with their ammunition.

Among the prisoners are Ismael-Bey, the Caymacan, or Lieutenant of Scyd; Ali-Bey, who was Commander in Chief of the Turkish division, a commander of a caravel, a particular kind of vessel, and several other officers of distinction.

The Caymacan assured me that the land forces appointed for that expedition were 8000 men, all chosen Janissaries, who had left Constantinople three months before, and of which there had been landed about one half. He added, that notwithstanding this defeat, the remaining part would arrive very shortly. Our soldiers smiled at this expectation; for, independently of the pleasure they must feel in such agreeable victories, they have made a considerable booty.

In this affair we had ninety-seven men wounded, and twenty-two killed. Among the latter was the Chief of Brigade Desmoyer, commander of the 2d light regiment, an officer of great merit, whose talents equalled his cool intrepidity.

You will find, Citizens Directors, in the copy of the orders of the day, annexed to the present account, the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion.

General Verdier has covered himself with glory, as well by his bravery as by his sage dispositions.

I have sent him a sabre in the name of the Government, as well as one to each of the brave Adjutant-General Darmagnac, who commands the 32d of the line, the chief of a battalion of artillery Rutty, the chief of squadron Guyon, commanding the detachment of the 18th regiment of dragoons. The latter had two horses killed under him.

I request, Citizens Directors, that you will be pleased to confirm and approve the promotions which I propose to you, and those so well-merited military rewards.

On the 18th, (November 9), a violent gale of wind compelled

compelled the enemy to get under sail and put to sea. They have not since appeared. But the vessels cruising before Alexandria have not quitted their station. They are eight in number; and among them is the English ship the *Thefeus*.

To this dispatch I subjoin a copy of my correspondence with the Grand Vizier and the English Commodore Sidney Smith.

(Signed)

KLEBER.

A true Copy,

The General of Division, and Chief of the General Staff,

(Signed)

DUMAS.

Extrait of a Letter from General Dessaix to General Dugai.

2 Fructidor—August 19.

Mourad-Bey was surprised on the 25th, (August 12) by the Chief of Brigade Morand, near Samanhout. He has lost every thing from his slippers to his helmet. We have taken 400 muskets and other fire-arms, 130 fabres, 200 saddles, 150 bridles, and other articles; besides 120 camels, with an immense booty.

Kleber, General in Chief, to the Executive Directory, dated Head-Quarters at Cairo, 25 Brumaire, November 16.

I have to give you an account of the events which have taken place in Egypt since the last dispatch which I have had the honour to address to you, dated the 6th complementary day of the 7th year.

Upper Egypt.—Mourad-Bey, after the defeat which he sustained from Adjutant-General Morand, wandered in the deserts of Upper Egypt, and did not enter the cultivated part of the country, except to obtain provisions and a temporary repose. General Dessaix, who fought at any price, to disembarass himself of that indefatigable enemy, organized two moveable columns, composed of infantry mounted on dromedaries, and of cavalry and artillery. These columns began their march from Syoret in the beginning of Vendemiaire, commanded, one of them by General Dessaix in person, and the other by Adjutant-General Boyer.

The 17th of the same month Adjutant-General Boyer, after three days of forced march, came up with Mourad-Bey on the desert of Sediman. Scarcely had our infantry time to alight from their dromedaries when it was charged by the Mamalukes and Arabs in a collective body. It repulsed them with vigour by the bayonet and a close fire of musquetry. In the mean time the dromedaries became the object of the enemy, and three times they attempted to get possession of them: but our troops remained firm, and repulsed their reiterated attacks with the same valour. At length the Mamalukes and Arabs took to flight, and our infantry having mounted their camels, instantly pursued them. We had in this affair one man killed and seventeen wounded. The enemy left behind on the sands more than forty dead bodies. I then ordered General Dessaix to repair to Cairo, to take command of a division in the corps of the army destined to act against the Grand Vizier, who was advancing from Syria.

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Adjutant-General Boyer pursued Mourad-Bey close at his heels, who but escaped him at the very moment when he thought he would have taken him. That Bey, fatigued with his continual incursions, passed the Nile the 30th Vendemiaire, at the heights of Attrychly, avoided the troops of General Rampon, who was then in that province, advanced into the valley of Agramont, took the route of Soues, stopt, retraced his steps, and returned into Upper Egypt. He was every where pursued and harassed. In his course he circulated a profusion of the proclamations of the Grand Vizier and of firmans of the Porte, to excite the inhabitants to revolt, but these multiplied addresses have as yet produced no effect. I owe the greatest praise to the intelligence and indefatigable activity of Adjutant-General Boyer. His detachment was formed of the 21st light infantry, and of 88th de bataille.

Frontiers of Syria.—While things were passing in Upper Egypt, the Grand Vizier, with his army, advanced from Damas towards Gaza, where he established his head-quarters. As soon as I became acquainted with the movement, I sent the division of Regnier, from Cairo, to encamp at Belbey, and reinforce the posts of El-Arich, Qatych, and Salchych. It now remains for me to inform you of what passed particularly at Damietta.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, Captain of his Majesty's ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Jaffa, the 8th of November, 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of my letter to the Right Honourable Lord Nelson (of this date), for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Tigre, off Jaffa, November 8, 1799.

MY LORD,

I lament to have to inform your Lordship of the melancholy death of Patrona Bey, the Turkish Vice-Admiral, who was assassinated at Cyprus in a mutiny of the Janissaries on the 18th of October; the command devolved on Seid Ali Bey, who had just joined me with the troops from Constantinople, composing the second maritime expedition destined for the recovery of Egypt. As soon as our joint exertions had restored order, we proceeded to the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to make an attack thereon, as combined with the Supreme Vizier, in order to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and leave his Highness more at liberty to advance with the grand army on the side of the desert. The attack began by the Tigre's boats taking possession of a ruined castle, situated on the eastern side of the Boghaz, or entrance on the channel, which the inundation of the Nile had insulated from the main land, leaving a fordable passage. The Turkish flag displayed on the tower of this castle, was at once the signal for the Turkish gun-boats to advance, and for the enemy to open their fire in order to dislodge us; their nearest post being a redoubt on the

main land, with two thirty-two pounders, and an eight-pounder field-piece mounted thereon, a point blank shot distance.

The fire was returned from the launch's carronade, mounted in a breach in the castle, and from field-pieces in the small boats, which soon obliged the enemy to discontinue working at an intrenchment they were making to oppose a landing. Lieutenant Stokes was detached with the boats to check a body of cavalry advancing along the neck of land, in which he succeeded; but I am sorry to say with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. This interchange of shot continued with little intermission during the 29th, 30th, and 31st, while the Turkish transports were drawing nearer to the landing place, our shells from the carronade annoying the enemy in his works and communications; at length the magazine blowing up, and one of their thirty-two pounders being silenced, a favourable moment offered for disembarkation. Orders were given accordingly; but it was not till the morning of the first of November that they could effectuate this operation.

This delay gave time for the enemy to collect a force more than double that of the first division landed, and to be ready to attack it before the return of the boats with the remainder. The French advanced to the charge with bayonets. The Turks completely exculpated themselves from the suspicion of cowardice having been the cause of their delay, for when the enemy were within ten yards of them, they rushed on, sabre in hand, and in an instant completely routed the first line of the French infantry. The day was ours for the moment; but the impetuosity of Osman Aga and his troops occasioned them to quit the station assigned them as a corps of reserve, and to run forward in pursuit of the fugitives. European tactics were of course advantageously employed by the French at this critical juncture. The body of reserve came on in perfect order, while a charge of cavalry on the left of the Turks put them completely to the route in their turn. Our flanking fire from the castle and boats, which had been hitherto plied with evident effect, was now necessarily suspended by the impossibility of pointing clear of the Turks in the confusion. The latter turned a random fire on the boats, to make them take them off, and the sea was in an instant covered with turbans, while the air was filled with piteous moans, calling to us for assistance; it was (as at Aboukir) a duty of some difficulty to afford it them, without being victims to their impatience, or overwhelmed with numbers; we, however, persevered and saved all, except those which the French took prisoners by wading into the water after them; neither did the enemy interrupt us much in so doing. Major Douglas and Lieutenant Stokes, who were with me on this service, gave additional proofs of their zeal, ability, and bravery, and the boats' crews, as usual, behaved admirably.

The loss in killed on our side cannot be ascertained. The French General in his offer to exchange prisoners on the general account, assures me has eleven hundred. As to the enemy's loss, we have no means of estimating it, but it must have been sufficient to convince

them that such victories as these against troops, which though irregular, will fight hand to hand with them, must cost them dear in the end.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Extract of a Letter from Grosbert to the Consuls of the French Republic, dated Harbour of Villefranche, 12 Nivose, January 2.

In conformity with my instructions from General Kleber, I am provisionally to transmit you the following idea; you will find annexed the report of General Kleber on the affair which took place at Damietta, at the landing of the Janissaries. I communicated that victory to the Generals and Commanders of the ports where our vessels stopped, in order to confirm more and more the minds of men respecting the condition and fate of our army. Such an advantage, following the brilliant success of Aboukir, has effectually inspired a confidence in that army of defeating the force which the Grand Vizier may lead against Egypt. The Commandant en second of the Janissaries, who is a prisoner, has deposed—1. That the Porte founded their only hope on that chosen body.—2. That at Constantinople they did not rely at all on the army of Syria.—3. That all the Janissaries had not landed; and that a second landing of about 2000 men was to be effected.—4. That, in the original plan, that operation was to accompany the landing commanded by the Pacha near Aboukir. He was astonished that the Pacha had landed without waiting for them. Patrona-Bey had his head cut off. The head-quarters were on the point of being removed from Cairo; in order to proceed forward, when I set out, on the 1st Frimaire (November 22). The Grand Vizier's advanced guard, 5000 strong, was at Gaza. Several Turkish vessels appeared on the 20th Brumaire (November 11), before Damietta; but they afterwards set sail. The sea on the coast between Damietta and El-Arich is extremely stormy at that season. Three Turkish gun-boats, with some pieces of artillery, and about fifty-six men, were shipwrecked near Tinch and Ompharege. I did not meet one Turkish or English ship after I left the port of Alexandria. General Kleber and the Grand Vizier are parleying. The idea that there are Russians in the Turkish army renders the inhabitants of Egypt, and the men of law, fearful and indignant. The Russian Commissary is profuse of money and presents: he threatens to declare war against the Porte, if the latter does not continue hostilities against the French. The attachment and the religious opinion of the numerous inhabitants of Greece, the Morea, and the Archipelago, seem to promise great successes to Russia in those seas. This idea occupies extremely the mind of the English Commodore. Men can no longer conceive the measure and progress of English and Austrian politics.

The whole of the army was clothed in cloth at my departure. This precaution will have a powerful influence in the preservation of the soldiers' health. This expenditure has been defrayed by the exchange of some corn from Upper Egypt, which has been delivered

ed to the merchants. It is undoubted that the army of the Grand Vizier has been recruited by force; that it has excited against it all the inhabitants of Syria, by the revolting excesses it has committed; that it is almost all ill-armed; that diseases weaken it daily, in a season where the rains are abundant in that country; and that its march through the desert has destroyed a part of it. It is also certain that the small number of foldiers which Ghezzar has furnished will not act with energy. Ibrahim-Bey and the few Mamalukes with him will be guided by similar interests to those of the Pacha of Acre. It is notorious that that Pacha has strangled a Capgi whom the Grand Vizier had sent to him, and that he has facilitated the escape of a great number of Christians, who took refuge in Egypt. The different motives, and the vast superiority of our troops in valour and information, promise General Kleber a complete victory over the Grand Vizier. It will be the last; it will have a great influence on the fate of the Turkish Empire.

Citizen Lepere, in a journey made with General Regnier to Sabbar, has verified the existence of a canal discovered first by General Bonaparte, which extends from Suez to Belbeys, and from Belbeys to the Nile. A custom-house was placed on that canal, near the ancient city of Hieropolis. The intermediate point was fifty-four feet below the level of the Red Sea; the north-east branch, which joined it to the former, was filled by the waters of the Nile. The Commission of Arts and Sciences are returning from Upper Egypt; they have brought an interesting collection of drawings. Citizen Delette remains to complete his labours. The operation pointed out by the General in Chief Bonaparte, to collect the Mamalukes scattered through Egypt, has succeeded very well. General Kleber has distributed them among the Generals and superior officers. A great part of the troops of Upper Egypt are mounted upon dromedaries. This corps has been almost doubled.

Kioffa Mustapha Pacha, assisted by the Anglo-Russian and Turkish fleet, had taken Aboukir and Rosetta, in Egypt. The allied fleets have now opened a communication in Egypt; the united troops are marching against Alexandria, and much appears to have been effected towards re-conquering Egypt. Several sacks with ears, of such of the enemy as were killed, are arrived here. The Grand Signior has presented the Tartar, who brought this intelligence, with a valuable pelice, and a pension for life.

This moment a ship arrived here from St. John d'Acre, having a number of Turks on board, who were wounded in the battle of Aboukir. The troops of the united fleets, and the other Turkish troops, amounted to 40,000 men. To secure Aboukir, the bulwark of Alexandria and of Egypt, the French had supplied it with troops from Alexandria and other places. The battle of Aboukir, in which Sir Sidney commanded the Turks, was very obstinate and bloody. A great number fell on both sides, and 1500 French were put to the sword.

After the defeat of Kara Mustapha Pacha, near

Aboukir, the command devolved on Kioffa Pacha, who had landed near Aboukir with 30,000 men, and soon afterwards made prisoners 200 French, who had been cut off from the rest. The Turks, encouraged by this success, advanced, and met with another detachment of 500 French troops, who pretended to withdraw behind their intrenchments. Soon after, another body of troops, of 5000 men, dressed like Mamalukes, arrived, who pretended to make an attack on the small French corps. The Turks, who thought them some of the troops of Mourad-Bey come to join them, drew nearer, but on their arriving on the spot where the French wished them to be, a mine, prepared for that purpose, blew up. Those who were not destroyed by this contrivance, dispersed from fear, and were either killed or taken prisoners. Among the latter was Kioffa Pacha.

At Alexandria, the French made use of a similar stratagem. The green flag was hoisted there, and a French corps dressed in the manner above stated, entered the gates. The Commanders of the Turkish fleet thought the fortress had surrendered, which they approached with the utmost confidence, but were welcomed with the most dreadful fire, and several ships sunk on the spot.

Such were the route and terror of the Turks at the battle of Aboukir, that the gun-boats made no effort to save those who precipitated themselves into the sea. Kioffa Seid Mustapha Pacha had brought a store of pelisses, coffee, and money, to distribute in presents in the country, for the purpose of making partisans, but it was all taken.

In the desert which separates Syria from Egypt, there has from time immemorial been a caravaniera, named El-Arisch. General Kleber, sensible of the importance of this place, had constructed a fort in it, to render the passing of the desert more difficult for the Turkish army. A strong French garrison was to have been thrown into it as soon as it should have been sufficiently supplied with provisions. The Grand Vizier was on the alert to prevent the accomplishment of this object. Having been informed that a large convoy of provisions had set out for the fort, he sent a body of troops to intercept it. The enterprize completely succeeded. The escort, consisting of 150 men, seventy of which were Frenchmen, were obliged to yield to numbers, and the whole of the provisions was carried off.

December 5, details of the defeat of the Grand Vizier were received; he had been six months in proceeding from Scutari to Damas, and the heavy contributions he levied at Ervan and Alefs were such as to confirm the people of Asia Minor in their disaffection to the present government of the Porte.

It was at Ervan he learnt the news of the battle of Aboukir, which produced such an effect in his army, that more than one half disbanded. The Ghezzar Pacha refused to grant him a passage by Jaffa and Gaza. His army only consisted of 1500 men. All the efforts he made in Syria to march the Janissaries, and the other troops of the four grand corps, were useless; the deep impression which the battles of the French in their last expedition

expedition to Syria had made upon them was yet too recent.

General Kleber, informed of these preparations, reinforced his advanced guard at El-Arifch, and on the 30th Vendemiaire he left El-Arifch with two thousand dragoons, or French hussars, a regiment of 1000 men mounted upon dromedaries, with each a foot soldier at its crupper. He had besides a great number of pieces of light artillery. He took a circuit with this corps in the desert, and arrived in the rear of the enemy's camp just at day-break, and at the same moment when 10,000 foot soldiers arrived at the Wells of Sebahiah, about a league and an half from the enemy's camp. The Grand Vizier, attacked in this manner, could not make a long resistance. The camp, a part of the baggage, and many thousand prisoners remained in the power of the French.

The Grand Vizier, with the wreck of his army, retreated towards Damas.

The French have imposed heavy contributions on the province of Gaza, particularly in oil and tobacco, of which Egypt was much in want. They afterwards returned to Egypt, leaving a strong garrison at El-Arifch, and a great number of engineers to complete the labours commenced a year ago.

They have set more than 10,000 of the prisoners taken from the Turks at El-Arifch to work on that important place. This news has thrown the Divan into consternation. It is believed the Grand Vizier will be disgraced; no hope is entertained at Constantinople of retaking Egypt.

Report of Citizen Feray, Captain of Grenadiers of the 12th Demi-Brigade, relative to what passed at El Arifsch, 1799.

On the 21st of December the Turkish army appeared before the fort of El-Arifch, and invested it. In the night between the 23d and 24th, the trenches were opened before the front of the gate, and a battery of mortars was established, and also a few small pieces, which began to play, but they did very little mischief. They continued the following night to push their trenches.

On the 25th, a great part of the soldiers of the garrison talked of surrendering the place, and a petition was sent to the Chief of Battalion, Cazot, signed by eighty soldiers, who declared to him, that the garrison were not willing to fight longer, and that they ordered him to surrender. The commandant next morning assembled the garrison, and the officers. He and also the officers said to the cowardly, who were not willing to fight, that they were at liberty to leave the fort, and surrender to the enemy, but that they were resolved not to surrender themselves, the whole garrison answered that they would fight, and that no soldier would leave the place. From that to the 30th the garrison was orderly, and the soldiers talked no more of surrendering. The enemy continued his labours, and approached the trenches. Nothing fell into the fort, except a few bombs, which had very little effect. The 29th, a battery which the enemy had established upon a sand-dune to batter in breach the tower on the left

of the gate, and to take the return upon the half moon in front of the gate, was ready, and began to play. It was mounted with pieces of small calibre, which had little effect. The fire from the batteries of the fort dismounted some of its pieces, and silenced its fire.

On the 30th the trenches of the enemy were pushed as far as the salient angle of the bastion, commencing in front of the tower, where the breach was made when we took El Arifsch, and upon the glacis made before the front. The fire of the artillery and musketry was much brisker this morning than it had been before. The Commandant ordered the captain of grenadiers, Feray, to make a sortie with the grenadiers, to drive the Turks from their most advanced trenches; but the grenadiers refused to march, and the Captain, who was followed by only three grenadiers, was obliged to return. The moment that he retired into the half moon, a part of the garrison beat down the colours that were over the gate; the engineers ceased firing, and white colours were hoisted. A serjeant of grenadiers gathered up the colours which had fallen into the half moon, and put them up again over the gate. Captain Guillermain placed himself at their side with two soldiers of the 12th, to prevent their being beaten down anew. The Commandant and officers used all their efforts to oblige the gunners and soldiers to continue the fire, and to take down the white colours, but all in vain: the cowardly revolvers called from the ramparts to the Turks, who left their trenches to approach the fort. The whole Turkish army, infantry, and cavalry, came up shortly. Some of the soldiers threw cords from the ramparts to the Turks, to assist them to scale the fort. A postern gate was opened, we know not how, and in a moment the fort was filled with Turks, who disarmed the garrison, and cut off the heads of the very persons who had assisted them to ascend into it. At this instant the Commandant Cazot, attempted a capitulation with Selim Mustapha Pacha, and an English officer, who had entered the fort. It was regulated. By it the garrison were to lay down their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners; but it was impossible to make the order observed by the Turks. The French who fell into the hands of the Turkish or English officers were brought away to the camp of the Grand Vizier. The rest, incited not to surrender, by the example of those whose heads were cut off, defended themselves for half an hour after the fort was carried. Captain Feray was already arrived at the camp of the Grand Vizier, when he heard the explosion of a powder magazine. The French, who were still very near the fort when this explosion took place, were the victims of the Turks who conducted them. They cut off their heads. In this number was the Chief of Battalion Grandpert.

On the morning of the 30th, the greatest part of the garrison had drank a great deal of brandy, and a very great number of them were intoxicated, though no distribution had been made by order of the Commandant.

From the 23d to the 29th, there were only seven or eight of the garrison killed or wounded. In the morning of the 30th there were thirty wounded. Two hundred and sixty men, including fourteen officers, have been

been made prisoners, and sent to Goya. In this number are 116 of the 13th demi-brigade.

At the camp, under Salahich, January 17.

A true copy,

(Signed)

FERAY, Capt.
KLEBER.

Camp of the Grand Vizier, near El-Arifch, January 24, 1800.

This day a Convention has been signed here, by Mustapha Raschid Effendi and Mustapha Ressichi Effendi, Commissioners appointed on the part of the Grand Vizier, and by General Dessaix and Monsieur Poussielgue, Commissioners appointed on the part of General Kleber, by which it has been agreed, that the French troops now in Egypt should evacuate that country, and should be allowed to return to France.

The forts of Salahich and Catihe are to be surrendered by the French troops within eight days after the ratification of this capitulation by the Grand Vizier and General Kleber, and the other places and towns in Egypt, at the different periods specified for that purpose.

Major Douglas, late Commander of the party of marines serving on board his Majesty's ship the Tigre, arrived at London with dispatches from Sir Sidney Smith, Knight, Captain of that ship, and senior officer of the squadron employed on the coast of Egypt, containing an account of the capture of the fort of El-Arifch, by an advanced body of the army of the Grand Vizier, assisted by a detachment of marines from his Majesty's ships, under the orders of the Major. By this account it appears, that the Grand Vizier moved from Gaza to El-Arifch, on the 20th of December last, and that the French commandant having refused to capitulate, the fort was reconnoitred by Major Douglas, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Bromley and Captain Winter: that batteries were erected on the 24th, and the following days, the fire of which was attended with complete success: and that on the 29th in the morning, the enemy having ceased firing, Major Douglas ascended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the sword of the French commandant; but that it having been found impossible in the first moments to restrain the impetuosity of the Turkish troops, 300 of the French garrison were put to the sword; the remainder were, however, by his exertions, and those of the Turkish commanding officer, placed in security, and the sick and wounded taken care of.

The Major acknowledges himself highly indebted to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Bromley, and commends the good conduct of Captains Winter and Trotte, and the gallant behaviour of Mr. Thomas Smith, Midshipman, belonging to the Tigre, and represents that the cheerful manner in which the whole detachment performed their duty, exposed as they were in the desert without tents, very ill fed, and with only brackish water to drink, gained them the admiration of the whole Ottoman army.

Kleber, General in Chief, to the Divan of Cairo, and the Divans of the different Provinces of Egypt.

Head-Quarters at Salahich, 21 Pluvisoie, Feb. 1, 1800.

You have long known the constant intention of the French nation to preserve its ancient relations with the Ottoman empire. My illustrious predecessor, General Bonaparte, has several times declared it to you, since the events of war led us into this country. He omitted no means of dissipating the suspicions which had been instilled into the Porte, and which hurried it into an alliance equally contrary to its interest and ours. The explanations which he transmitted to the court of Constantinople were not productive of a reconciliation so desirable; but the march of the Grand Vizier towards Damascus having presented him with the means of a more direct communication, he opened a negociation with him, which he confided to me the care of bringing to a conclusion, when more important interests obliged him to repair to Europe. I this day conclude that negociation, and place this country again in the power of our ancient Ally. The restoration of the commerce of Egypt will be the first consequence of this reconciliation. The French will find in it the advantage of breaking an alliance which will henceforth be groundless, and this treaty will be the first dawn of a peace, which has become necessary to the nations of the west.

The maxims by which we have governed Egypt are sufficiently known to you. We have maintained and respected your religion, your laws, your usages, and the enjoyment of your property. We do not leave with you the remembrance of any violence. To you have the interests of the inhabitants of Egypt been particularly entrusted. You have interposed between them and the French, to take care that no violation should be committed of the ancient customs of this country. These institutions originated in the wisdom of my predecessor, and I felt the necessity of maintaining them.

The zeal with which you have discharged those honourable functions, gives you a right to the approbation of all just men, and to the spirited protection of the government which is to replace us. The people of Egypt, directed by your councils, have submitted to the established authority.

The concord which has always subsisted between them and us, is the effect and the recompence of your cares. I hope that union will not be disturbed till the entire execution of the treaty. If unforeseen disorders should trouble them, I shall be obliged to repress them by force of arms.

(Signed)

KLEBER.

Extrait of the Order of the Day of the 13th Frimaire. From the Courier de l'Egypt.

The officers who shall have lost their horses by the casualties of war, and who shall have a right to demand compensation, shall obtain it only in kind, by being supplied from the horses which shall be brought from the provinces to remount the cavalry.

• DAMAS.

General of Division, and Chief of the Staff.

Extrait

Extract of the Order of the Day of the 21st Frimaire.

Cloathing shall be distributed to the 1st of next Nivose.

The commandants of the depots of the several corps of the army shall take care that there be no waste made in the cazerns which they shall occupy.

They shall be personally responsible, and if the waste is considerable, the expence of reparation shall be defrayed by the entire corps.

There shall consequently be given statements of the situation of the quarters to the corps when they shall enter them. These shall be verified when they leave them.

DAMAS,

General of Division, and Chief of the Staff.

On the 15th of March, 1800, a staff-officer arrived at Constantinople, from the Grand Vizier, bringing the capitulation, which had been signed by the Grand Vizier and General Kleber, for the evacuation of Egypt; a capitulation which must be considered as one of the most remarkable events of the present year. General Kleber agreed to surrender to the Grand Vizier the two fortresses which opposed his advancing into Egypt on the side of the desert. These fortresses were to have been given up on the first day of the Ramazan, the 25th of January, in the same state in which they were at the time of the signing of the capitulation, and furnished with the same artillery which the French had conveyed thither. Thirty-five days after the surrender of the two fortresses, one of which is Salahieh, the other Catihe, the French were to evacuate Upper Egypt, without raising any farther contributions. The Grand Vizier, on his part, promised, that those Pachas who were yet in possession of any part of Upper Egypt, should not in the least molest the French on their retreat. In the beginning of March, the capital, Cairo, was to be delivered to the Turks on the same condition as Upper Egypt. The whole of the French troops were to have proceeded to Alexandria, there to wait the arrival of the vessels necessary for conveying them to France, with their baggage and arms, but without any artillery. The Porte promised to furnish all the vessels requisite for that purpose, within three months from the day on which the capitulation was signed. They were to be escorted by some Turkish ships of the line.

Kleber, Commander in Chief of the Army of Egypt, to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

Camp of Salahieh, 10 Pluiose, January 30.

I have, Citizens Directors, just signed the treaty relative to the evacuation of Egypt, a copy of which I send you. That which bears the signature of the Grand Vizier cannot be transmitted to me for some days to come, as the exchange is to take place at El-Arisch.

In my former dispatches I gave you an account of the situation in which that army was placed. I have also informed you of the negotiations which General Bonaparte had commenced with the Grand Vizier, and which I was to continue.

Although at that period I could reckon but little upon the success of these negotiations, yet I hoped they would

so far retard the march, and the warlike preparations of the Vizier, as to give you time to send me succours of men and arms; or at least to send me orders relative to the conduct I should pursue under the painful circumstances in which I was placed. I entertained hopes of receiving these succours, because I knew that the French and Spanish fleets were united at Toulon, and only waited for a favourable wind to sail from thence. They left that place indeed, but it was for the purpose of repassing the straits and getting into Brest. The army was deeply afflicted at this news; they heard at the same time of our reverses in Italy, in Germany, in Holland, and even in La Vendée, without any proper measures having been taken to arrest the course of these calamities that threatened the very existence of the republic.

In the mean time the Vizier advanced from Damas; on the other side a fleet appeared about the end of October, before Damietta, from which 4000 men were disembarked, and were to be followed by an equal number; but they were not permitted to come on shore, for the first that landed were completely beaten in half an hour. The carnage was frightful; more than 800 of them were made prisoners.

This event did not facilitate the negotiations: the Vizier manifested the same intentions, and suspended his march only during the time it was necessary for him to form his establishments. His army was then estimated at 60,000 men; but the other Pachas were marching after him, and collecting fresh troops in every part of Asia, as far as Mount Caucacus. The first division of that army soon arrived at Jaffa.

At this period, namely, some days before the debarkation at Damietta, Commodore Sir Sidney Smith wrote to me; and as I knew the influence he had over the Vizier, I thought it was proper not only to send him an answer, but also to propose that the conferences should be held on board his ship. I had every objection against receiving English or Turkish plenipotentiaries in Egypt, or sending mine to the camp of the latter. My proposition was accepted; and from that time the negotiations were more seriously carried on. All this, however, did not stop the progress of the Ottoman army until the Grand Vizier came to Gaza.

All this time the war continued to be carried on in Upper Egypt; and the Beys, who had until then been dispersed, were thinking of uniting themselves to Mourad, who, always pursued, and never defeated, leading along with him the Arabs, and the inhabitants of the province of Benissouef, never ceased collecting forces and giving us disturbance.

The plague also menaced us with its ravages, and already carried off several of our men every decade, at Alexandria and other places.

Finally, upon the 1st Nivose (December 22) General Desaix and Citizen Poussielgue, whom I had appointed plenipotentiaries, opened, on board the Tigre, the conferences with Sir Sidney Smith, whom the Grand Vizier had invested with powers to treat. They were to keep within the moorings between Damietta and Alexandria; but a very violent gale of wind having compelled them to go to sea, they were obliged to remain

out for eighteen days; at the end of that time they proceeded to the Vizier's camp. The Grand Vizier had moved against El-Arisch, and taken possession of that fortress on the 9th Nivose (Dec. 30). For this success he was indebted to the infamous cowardice of the garrison, who surrendered without a shew of fighting on the 7th day of attack. This event was the more melancholy and distressing, as General Regnier was on his march to raise the blockade, previous to the arrival of the main body of the Turkish army.

Under such circumstances, it was no longer to be hoped that the negotiations could be drawn out to any length, and it was now our business and our duty maturely to consider the danger that might be incurred by breaking them off, and the propriety of laying aside all regard to personal vanity, and not to expose all the Frenchmen, whose lives were entrusted to my care, to the terrible consequences, which a further delay might inevitably draw down upon them.

The most recent accounts stated the amount of the Ottoman army to be 80,000 men, and that it was still to be increased: there were twelve Pachas said to be attached to it, six of whom were of the first rank; there were 45,000 men before El-Arisch, with fifty pieces of cannon, and ammunition in proportion. This artillery was drawn by mules. There were twenty other pieces at Gaza with the corps of reserve. The remainder of the troops were at Jaffa, and in the environs of Ramle. The camp of the Vizier was furnished with provisions by coasting vessels. All the tribes of the Arabs vied with each other in assisting this army, and furnished it with more than 15,000 camels. I was assured that the distributions were regularly made. All these forces were commanded by European officers; and 5000 of 6000 Russians were expected every moment.

To oppose this army, I had 8500 men divided in the three points of Kauch, Salahieh, and Belbeys. This distribution was necessary, to facilitate the communications with Cairo, and to be able to carry succours speedily to those parts that might be first attacked. In fact, it is certain, that they might be either turned or avoided: this was recently done by Effi Bey, who, during the negotiations, entered with his Mamalukes into Charkia, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the Arabs of Billis, and with Mourad in Upper Egypt. The rest of the army was distributed in the following manner:—one thousand men, under the command of General Verdier, for the purpose of forming the garrison of Leibe, of levying contributions, and of keeping in obedience the country between the canal of Achmoun and that of Moes, which was agitated by the Cheik Leskam—one thousand were under the orders of General Lanusse, to supply the garrisons of Rosetta, Aboukir, and Alexandria, and to keep the Delta and the Bahira in awe—twelve hundred men remained at Cairo and at Gize, and they were obliged to furnish escorts for the convoys of the army. Finally, 2500 men were disposed in Upper Egypt, over a space of more than 150 leagues, where they had every day engagements to sustain with the Beys and their partizans. The

whole army consisted of 15,000 men, constituting our only disposable force.

Notwithstanding this disproportion in numbers, I still entertained hopes of victory, and I would have hazarded a battle, if I had any certain assurance that I should receive any assistance before the season for putting to sea; but as that season had already once arrived without my having received any succours, I have been obliged to send back at least 5000 men to the coasts: there remained with me but 3000 men to defend a country open on all sides against an invasion of 30,000 horsemen, seconded by the Arabs and the inhabitants, without our having either fortresses, provisions, money, vessels, &c. &c. to maintain a defence. It was natural I should have foreseen this melancholy moment, and ask myself what means I was to devise for the preservation of the army. There remained no longer the least hope of safety: it were vain to attempt to treat, except with arms in our hands, with rude undisciplined hordes of fanatic barbarians, who are unacquainted with, or disregard the laws of civilized war. The evidence of this reason struck forcibly upon every mind—it decided my opinion. I gave orders to my plenipotentiaries not to break off the negotiations but when they should see that articles were proposed that might commit our honour and glory, or endanger our personal safety.

I close this report, Citizens Directors, by observing to you that the circumstances of my situation had not been foreseen in the instructions left with me by General Bonaparte. When he promised me speedy assistance, he grounded, as I had done, his hopes on the junction of the French and Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean. It was difficult then to have imagined that these fleets could have returned to the ocean, or that the Egyptian expedition, being wholly abandoned, would be among the charges brought against those who had planned and imposed the undertaking.

To this letter I annex a copy of my correspondence, both with the Grand Vizier, and with Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, and my plenipotentiaries, and likewise all the official notes that passed on both sides. I also subjoin a copy of the accounts which I received respecting the taking of El-Arisch.

At all events, the French army, during its stay in Egypt, has engraved upon the hearts of its inhabitants the recollection of the victories we have achieved; the remembrance of the equity and of the moderation that directed and swayed our government; the impression of the force and the power of the nation of which they formed a part. The French name will not only be long respected in the Ottoman empire, but will also be revered throughout all Asia.

I expect to arrive in France, together with the army, at latest, about the end of Prairial (June 19th).

Health and respect,

(Signed)

KLEBER.

Convention with regard to the Evacuation of Egypt, concluded between Citizen Dessaix, General of Division, and Citizen Poussielgue, Administrator General of the Finances.

Finances, Plenipotentiaries of General Kleber, Commander in Chief, and their Excellencies Mustapha Ruffichid Effendi Tefterdar, and Mustapha Ruffiche Effendi Reiffoul Knittab, Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Highness the Supreme Vizier.

The French army in Egypt, wishing to give a proof of its desire to stop the effusion of blood, and to put a period to the unhappy differences which have taken place between the French Republic and the Sublime Porte, consents to evacuate Egypt agreeably to the conditions of the present convention, hoping that this concession will be a step to the general pacification of Europe.

Article I. The French army shall withdraw with arms, baggage, and effects, to Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir, to be there embarked and transported to France, in their own vessels; or in those which it may be necessary for the Sublime Porte to furnish; and that the said vessels may be the more expeditiously prepared, it is stipulated that a month after the ratification of the present convention, there shall be sent to the castle of Alexandria, a commissary, with fifty persons on the part of the Sublime Porte.

II. There shall be an armistice for three months in Egypt, to commence from the day on which this convention shall be signed, and in case the truce should expire before the said vessels to be furnished by the Sublime Porte shall be ready, the said truce shall be prolonged till the embarkation is completely effected. It is understood that both parties shall use every means to preserve the tranquillity of the armies, and that of the inhabitants, from being disturbed, as the object of this truce is to preserve it.

III. The transportation of the French army shall take place under the inspection and orders of the commissaries, nominated for this purpose by the Sublime Porte and General Kleber, and if after the embarkation there should arise any difference upon this subject between the said commissaries, a commissary shall be named by Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, who shall determine the matters in dispute according to the maritime regulations of England.

IV. The forts of Catihe and Salahich shall be evacuated on the eighth, at the latest on the tenth day after the ratification of the present convention; the city of Mansoura shall be evacuated the fifteenth day; Damietta and Belbey on the twentieth; Suez shall be evacuated six days before Cairo; the other places situated on the east bank of the Nile shall be evacuated on the tenth day; the Delta shall be evacuated fifteen days after the evacuation of Cairo. The western bank of the Nile and its dependencies shall remain in the hands of the French till Cairo is evacuated; and, as they must be occupied by the French army till all the troops have descended from Upper Egypt, the said western bank and its dependencies need not be evacuated before the expiration of the truce, if it shall be found impossible to evacuate them sooner. The places evacuated by the army shall be delivered up to the Sublime Porte in the exact condition in which they at present are.

V. The city of Cairo shall be evacuated, if possible, within forty days, and at the latest within fifty-five

days from the day on which this convention shall be ratified.

VI. It is expressly stipulated that the Sublime Porte shall use every effort that the French troops in the different forts on the west bank of the Nile, who shall march with their arms and baggage to head-quarters, may not, during their route, be disquieted or molested in their persons or effects, either by the inhabitants of Egypt, or by the troops of the Ottoman army.

VII. In consequence of the above article, and to prevent all disputes and acts of hostility, measures shall be taken to keep the Turkish and French troops constantly at a distance.

VIII. Immediately after the ratification of the present convention, all the Turks, and all others, without distinction, who are subjects of the Sublime Porte, either imprisoned, or detained in France, or in the power of the French in Egypt, shall be set at liberty; and, on the other hand, there shall be set at liberty all the French retained in all the cities and forts of the Ottoman empire, together with all those, of whatever nation they may be, who are attached to the French legations, or commercial consulships.

IX. The restitution of goods and commodities to their owners, or the payment of money equal in value as a reimbursement, shall begin immediately after the evacuation of Egypt, and shall be regulated at Constantinople by commissaries respectively nominated for the purpose.

X. No inhabitant of Egypt, whatever be his religion, shall be molested either in his person or his property on account of the connection he may have had with the French during their stay in Egypt.

XI. There shall be delivered to the French army, both from the Sublime Porte and from the court of its Allies (that is to say, from those of Russia and Great Britain) the necessary passports, safe-conducts, and convoys, to assure their return to France.

XII. When the French army of Egypt shall be embarked, the Sublime Porte, together with its Allies, promise that, till their return to the continent of France, they shall be in no way molested; as, on their part General Kleber and the French army of Egypt promise to commit no act of hostility during the said time, neither against the fleets nor territories of the Sublime Porte and its Allies; and that the vessels which transport the said army shall not stop on any coast besides that of France without absolute necessity.

XIII. In consequence of the truce for three months, stipulated above with the French army for the evacuation of Egypt, the contracting parties agree, that if in the interval of the said truce any French vessels, without the knowledge of the commanders of the allied fleets, should enter the port of Alexandria, they shall be at liberty to leave it after having taken in water and necessary provisions, and shall return to France protected with passports from the allied courts; and when any of the said vessels shall stand in need of repairs, they shall be allowed to remain till the said repairs are completed, and shall immediately after sail for France, as the preceding, by the first fair wind.

XIV. General Kleber, Commander in Chief, shall be

be permitted to send instantly to France a messenger, to whom shall be given the necessary safe conducts, that he may inform the French government of the evacuation of Egypt.

XV. It being known that the French army will stand in need of daily subsistence during the three months in which it is to evacuate Egypt, and for three months after its embarkation, it is stipulated, that there shall be furnished to it the necessary supplies of wheat, meat, rice, barley, and straw, in the same quantities that it now receives from the French plenipotentiaries, both for its abode in Egypt, and for its voyage to France. Any part of the said stores which the army shall have drawn from its magazines after the ratification of the present deed, shall be deducted from those to be furnished by the Sublime Porte.

XVI. From the period of the ratification of the present convention, the French army shall not raise any contribution whatever in Egypt; but, on the contrary, shall abandon to the Sublime Porte the ordinary contributions which shall become due till its departure; together with the camels, dromedaries, ammunition, cannon, and other articles it shall not chuse to carry off, as well as the magazines of grain collected from the contributions already raised; and finally, the magazines of provisions. These articles shall be examined, and valued by commissaries sent into Egypt for this purpose, by the Sublime Porte, and by the commandant of the British forces, conjointly with the agents of General Kleber, and paid for by the former at that rate, to the amount of the sum of 3000 purses, which will be necessary to the French army to accelerate its movements and its embarkation; and if the articles above-mentioned shall not produce this sum, the defect shall be advanced by the Sublime Porte, as a loan, to be repayed by the French government upon the notes of the commissaries appointed by General Kleber to receive the said sum.

XVII. As it will be necessary for the French army to incur considerable expence before it can evacuate Egypt, it shall receive, after the ratification of the present convention, the stipulated sum in the following order, viz. The fifteenth day 500 purses; the thirtieth, 500 more; the fortieth, 300; the sixtieth, 300; the seventieth, 300; the eightieth, 300; and lastly, the ninetieth, 500. All the said purses of 500 Turkish piastres each, shall be received as a loan from persons commissioned for this purpose by the Sublime Porte; and to facilitate the execution of the said dispositions, the Sublime Porte immediately after the change of ratifications, shall send commissaries to the city of Cairo, and to the other cities occupied by the army.

XVIII. The contributions which the French shall receive after the date of the ratification, and before the notification of the present convention in the different quarters of Egypt, shall be deducted from the sum of 3000 purses stipulated for above.

XIX. To facilitate and accelerate the evacuation of places, the navigation of French transports now in the ports of Egypt shall be free during the three months of the truce, from Damietta and Rosetta to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Damietta and Rosetta.

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XX. The security of Europe demanding the greatest precaution to prevent the contagion of the plague from being transported to that quarter, no person sick, or supposed to be infected with this malady, shall be embarked; but those ill of the plague, or any other disease which will prevent their removal within the time agreed upon for the evacuation, shall remain in the hospitals where they now are, under the protection of his Highness the supreme Vizier, and taken care of by the French physicians, who shall attend them till their cure is completed. They shall then be immediately conveyed to their native country. The articles 11 and 12 of this convention shall be applied to them in like manner as to the rest of the army; and the Commander in Chief of the French army engages to give the strictest orders to the different commanding officers of the troops which are embarked, not to allow the vessels to disembark them in any other ports besides those pointed out by the officers of health, as the most convenient for performing in the usual useful and necessary quarantine.

XXI. All the difficulties which may arise, and which are not foreseen by the present convention, shall be amicably settled between the commissaries delegated for that purpose by his Highness the supreme Vizier and General Kleber, in the manner the best calculated to facilitate the evacuation.

XXII. This shall not be in force till after the respective ratifications, which are to be exchanged within ten days. After this ratification the present convention shall, by both parties, be most religiously observed.

Done, signed and sealed with our respective seals, in the field of Conference near El-Arisch, the 4th Pluviose, year eight of the French republic, Jan. 24, 1800, and the 28th of the Moon of Chabban, year of the Hegira 1214.

(Signed)

The General of Division Desaix, the Citizen Poussielgue, Plenipotentiaries of General Kleber, and their Excellencies Mustapha Raschid Effendi Tefterdar and Mustapha Rassiche Effendi Riefful Knitab, Plenipotentiaries of his Highness the supreme Vizier.

For a copy conformable to the French one sent to the Turkish ministers in exchange for their copy in the Turkish language.

(Signed)

POUSSELGUE,

DESAIX.

(An exact copy)

KLEBER.

Circumstances which preceded and occasioned the Convention in Egypt.

Accustomed, from principle, with, perhaps more zeal than talent, to advocate virtue and honour, and to endeavour to repel from each the shaft of calumny, we some time since beheld with extreme distress, the ostensible mediums of ministerial communication join those to whom every friend to Britain was proverbially obnoxious, in slandering an officer whose successful, and we will add, unprecedented service has filled one of the richest pages in the tablet of an history of pre-eminent renown.

Possessed of various letters from Constantinople and from the camp of the Grand Vizier, which enabled us to disprove the more than insinuation that Sir Sidney Smith had arrogated a power to treat with the French, and that by treating, he had made most injurious sacrifices, we announced that we would detail the circumstances under which he had acted; but the expectation that ministers would do justice to his character, and their own, and the desire not to anticipate what would have come so much better, for all the parties, from them, has hitherto withheld us.—The country, which in the same proportion that it partakes of an individual's glory, is involved in his alleged disgrace, has a right to know why it is thus attempted to be dishonoured.

A knowledge of the dispositions of the numerous and distant tribes of which the Ottoman empire is composed, induced in the government a caution equal to the extent of its long continued and uninterrupted system of defence. It knew that the many, prone to revolt, and groaning under the lash that kept them in obedience, were withheld by the conceived power of the state, from the means the presence of the French afforded, not so much to unite with the invader as to establish systems congenial to their respective and discordant feelings.

The progress of preparation had long restrained the seditious. The Porte, aware that the discomfiture, or even the check of the grand army, whose establishment had, during near two years, wholly occupied the public mind, would be the signal for general rebellion, delayed the departure of the Grand Vizier whilst it was supposed possible to augment his strength; but from the total want of subordination in the army, and of interest in the cause it was required to fight for, near 100,000 of this multitude deserted during the march to El-Arish, devastating the entire country which should have provided sustenance for those which remained together.

During this period, Sir Sidney Smith, by his personal influence, and by judiciously applying his private property, including the immense presents he had received from the Turks, raised an army of 15,000 men, the greater part of which were at Aboukir either drowned or cut to pieces, almost without fighting, as was a second army of nearly the same force, at Damietta; which, like the former, he had, by the same extraordinary means, contrived to raise at Rhodes, Cyprus, and the other islands of the Levant.

With a knowledge of these circumstances, the Grand Vizier, at the head of near 120,000 men, sat down before El-Arish, defended by 700 French, who, we have already stated, in contradiction to General Kleber, defended the fortrefs for nine days, and, notwithstanding the mutinous spirit of part of the garrison, would have continued to defend it, but for the skill and valour of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, and his few sailors and marines, who, from this immediate battery, effected a breach; when the impetuosity of the Turks, restrained by prudential considerations till the fortrefs had submitted, then, notwithstanding the dangerous exertions of the British, and of their own chiefs, cut to pieces

half the garrison, and even murdered some of the French in the arms of the English, and of Lieut. Col. Bromley, to whom one officer, in particular, had flown for protection.

The Grand Vizier, compelled to resort to stratagem, in order to retain an army which, though in a state of mutiny, and divested of energy, and of national feeling and character, was yet, from its name, essential to his purposes, caused constant expresses to be brought to him, which, he pretended, contained proposals from the French to evacuate the country; at the same time representing to them that this event, so much desired as affording the safest means of returning to their homes, could be effected only by their continuing for a few days together.

The desolated state of the provinces which had been passed, precluded the possibility of drawing resources of any kind from thence. All the active and infinite ability of Mr. Spencer Smith, the British minister at the Porte, and the influence he possessed, perhaps unprecedented in any other instance, or at any other court, had been unable to induce supplies from Constantinople, and the crisis of the Turkish empire was averted when the army, in this state of disorganization, was reduced to less than two days provisions, by the arrival of a quantity which that gentleman obtained in the Ukraine, and transported, by the Boristhenes, to the Bosphorus, and from thence to Syria. Still, however, the army had but five days provisions, and, in consequence of a mortality amongst the camels, was without the means of conveying even that or water across the desert; where, if it had been possible to have surmounted, under these circumstances, a six days' march, it would have had to encounter the French army of 14,000 men, animated by one soul, intrenched almost impreguably, and with a perfect park of artillery, whilst the intire of the Turkish cannon amounted to no more than a few field-pieces, and six bad eight-pounders.

It is manifest that the Turkish army could not, if they would, have proceeded across the desert to attack General Kleber, who, besides 14,000 effective French, had 50,000 of the natives, well armed and disciplined, under his command. It is equally certain that the Turks not only would not make an attempt which they knew must terminate in their destruction, but that even an idea that they would be required to advance (implying a failure of negotiation) would have occasioned them to disperse like their late associates. Nor had the Grand Vizier a better prospect, in the event of continued hostility, by remaining where he was; for, in addition to the uncontrollable spirit of disaffection amongst his troops, he received intelligence that Ghezar Pacha, Governor of Acre and viceroy of Syria and Egypt, was, in consequence of some conceived injury, approaching with an immense and sufficient force to defeat his operations.

At this eventful period, with the existence of the Turkish empire (which had been so miraculously prolonged at Acre) still at issue, the army of General Kleber, incensed at the conceived perfidy of their late chief, fortunately demanded that a proposal should be made, upon

upon certain conditions, to evacuate the Ottoman dominions, promising, in the event of refusal, to have no wish in contradiction to the will of their General.

Confident in his strength, from this declaration and from a partial knowledge of the virtual weakness of his enemy, Kleber required, amongst other conditions of his retiring, that the Porte should immediately withdraw from the coalition against France, with whom she should also enter into a close alliance. The desperate state of the Grand Vizier scarce left him an alternative, nor had he a prospect to avert the calamities by which he was threatened, except through Sir Sidney Smith, whose genius as a statesman he had witnessed in checking the revolutionary mania by which entire provinces were infected, and even suppressing rebellions at Rhodes, Cyprus, &c. after the first officers of the Porte had fallen beneath the fury of the multitude. He therefore sent to Sir Sidney Smith repeated representations of the necessity of at once acceding to the best terms that could be obtained.

The gazette, which with creditable pride related the ever-memorable discomfiture, by a few Britons, of the till then invincible Bonaparte, after fourteen general assaults, besides three partial, though not less desperate ones, upon the north angle, during a siege of sixty-two days, of a place pronounced untenable, mentions that Sir Sidney Smith, in conjunction with Ghezar Pacha, had offered to grant safe conduct to the French to Europe; and we recollect that our gallant countryman was then highly applauded for having done so. Had Government, however, in contradiction to the public opinion, disapproved that measure, it is fair to conclude they would have directed Sir Sidney Smith not to repeat it; but, though unfavoured by any communication from that officer, our knowledge of him, together with facts derived from not less authentic sources, embolden us to defy any man of credit to say, that previous to Kleber's convention, Sir Sidney Smith had received orders not to conclude with him such a treaty as has been made, or that he did not in this, as in every other instance, act in strict conformity to his orders.

We do not conceive it necessary to enter into the reports then in circulation, that General Kleber, having been informed that the British Government refused to confirm the convention, had attacked and defeated the Turkish army. We are possessed of most interesting details of the progress of the French, from their first irruption into Egypt to the beginning of March, 1799, and purpose to submit them to the public. These authentic documents tend to strongly impress a conviction that such a consequence would result from such a cause, and still further prove that so far as Sir Sidney Smith has been a party to this convention, reprobated by those incompetent to appreciate its merits and the cause of general and heartfelt rejoicings amongst those who are; that, by obtaining for the Turks terms which they wholly despaired of, and which has protracted the period of their dissolution, he has still further augmented amongst that people and the rest of society, the glory and stupendous estimation which he and other Britons have achieved for their country, whose justice and gratitude revolt at the attempt to rob

him of the only thing he has either obtained or demanded,—her approbation.

Lord Keith, under whose command Sir Sidney Smith acted, having been informed of the capitulation, wrote this letter to General Kleber.

On board his Majesty's ship, Queen Charlotte, January 8, 1800.

SIR,

I inform you that I have received positive orders from his Majesty not to consent to any capitulation with the French troops which you command in Egypt and Syria, at least unless they lay down their arms, surrender themselves prisoners of war, and deliver up all the ships and stores of the port of Alexandria to the Allied Powers.

In the event of this capitulation, I cannot permit any of the troops to depart for France before they have been exchanged. I think it equally necessary to inform you that all vessels having French troops on board, and sailing from this, with passports from others than those authorised to grant them, will be forced by the officers of the ships which I command, to remain at Alexandria. In short, that ships which shall be met returning to Europe, with passports granted in consequence of a particular capitulation with one of the Allied Powers, will be retained as prizes, and all individuals on board considered as prisoners of war.

(Signed) KEITH.

In the mean time, he sent an order to Sir Sidney Smith to continue the blockade of Alexandria. This letter of the English Commander in Chief arrived precisely at the moment when the French, in virtue of the capitulation, were about to evacuate Cairo.

General Kleber, on being informed through the Constance galley, that the English would not permit the departure of his troops, is said to have immediately demanded from the Grand Vizier the restoration of the forts, &c.

On the 20th of March, 1800, at day-break, the Republican troops began to cannonade the advanced posts of the Turks, which were at Maturia (two leagues from Cairo). At eight o'clock the Grand Vizier appeared with his army, and occupied the country between the villages of El-Honca and Maturia. The French army, fifteen thousand strong, comprehending the cavalry and the dromedaries, was drawn up in two lines, and extended to about half a league towards Boulac, having its right covered by a wood of date trees. The Turkish cavalry, at first, made some partial attacks upon the French infantry, but without any effect. The Janissaries, opposed to the left wing of the French, then advanced, and charged with considerable bravery; but being in want of ammunition, and being ill seconded by their artillery, they were obliged to retreat. Towards mid-day the Republicans advanced along the whole line, and opened a dreadful fire of artillery and musketry. This brisk attack spread disorder and confusion among the Turks, and soon after forty thousand men took to flight in all directions, without it being possible for the Grand Vizier to stop or to rally them.

The Turkish Commander withdrew into his camp, but he was obliged to abandon it the same day, the French having advanced in two lines so as to cut off his retreat. The route then became general. Nineteen pieces of cannon and part of the camp fell into the hands of the victors, whose loss was very trifling, since they experienced but a very feeble resistance. That of the Turks was more than 8000 men killed and wounded, besides those who perished in the desert. Immediately after the commencement of the engagement, Nazouf Pacha and Mourad-Bey passed by the rear of the Republican army, and penetrated with some thousand men by Boulac to Cairo. They massacred some Frenchmen whom they found there, and fell upon the Greeks and Copts. They would not have been able to maintain themselves in the town had it not been that General Kleber, wishing to save it, satisfied himself with reducing it to a state of blockade.

Some days after the French troops were satiated with vengeance. The corps collected by the Miaya were completely defeated and dispersed in such a manner, that not a vestige remained in Egypt of the Turkish army; and General Kleber was completely established.

The disaffection previously excited amongst the multitude towards the Ottoman Government by the enormities committed through its troops, had extended to the Chiefs, from an account that the Porte had appointed five Pachas to govern Egypt, instead of the Beys, who, encouraged by the defeat and dispersion of the Turkish army, were said, together with the Mamelukes and Arabs, to have joined their fortune with the French. This intelligence, which was fully credited at Constantinople, excited the most lively distress amongst the better disposed part of the people; whilst the rabble talked of joining the tribes of freebooters who ravage to the gates of the city, and partaking of general plunder. The Porte was particularly engaged in taking the necessary measures to carry into effect with all possible dispatch the treaty concluded with General Kleber, by the interference of Sir Sidney Smith, when Lord Elgin declared to the Ottoman Administration that his court would not ratify the capitulation, and that the British Squadron would oppose the passage of the vessels destined to convoy the French army. The Turkish Ministers had recourse to every means to prevail on the ambassador to suspend the execution of the order, but without effect, as both he and Lord Keith had received positive orders, which prevented all discretionary power. Kleber was informed of the circumstance, and the English cruisers stopped all the foreign ships that sailed from Alexandria. In this extraordinary situation the Republican Commander in Chief resolved to take a decisive part. He fell upon an advanced corps of 6000 men, commanded by the Aga of the Janissaries, and defeated it. The Grand Vizier, who was encamped at about two leagues from the Aga, was also attacked; but his army, instead of resisting, fled in all directions. He left his arms, ammunition, and baggage, in the hands of the French, and fled to Gaza, attended by 200 men only. The Turks in Cairo must have been made prisoners by the French. Mourad-Bey still held out, and was on his

guard both against the French and Turks. The greatest consternation prevailed at Constantinople in consequence of this change in the affairs of Egypt, and the Ottoman Government very much irritated against the English.

In this state the affairs of Egypt continued until Admiral Lord Keith arrived at Leghorn, on April 30, where he received the approbation of the Cabinet of St. James to the treaty entered into for the evacuation of Egypt, and he immediately transmitted it to Sir Sidney Smith.

The following were events which took place in Egypt after General Bonaparte's departure.

General Desaix, Commander of Upper Egypt, to General Bonaparte.

Head-Quarters, at Siout,

August 8, 1799.

General,

After having collected together all the means which you had left at my disposal, in order to complete your victories over the Mamelukes, by destroying them, or altogether expelling them from Egypt, I set out on my march from Benisoeuf on the 26th Frimaire, in order to attack Mourad-Bey, who was encamped at two day's march from us, on the left bank of Joseph's Canal, and on the borders of the desert. His advanced guard had spread over the country, and endeavoured to raise contributions and provisions. They had just taken a position at the village of Fenshe; we drove them from it on the 17th, and we advanced and passed the night two leagues farther on.

But Mourad-Bey, who had information of our movement, precipitately raised his camp during the night, and took the road of Siout, still continuing to pass along by the desert. I was acquainted with his intentions, and accordingly pursued him, but he had ten or twelve hours advance of us, and we were never able to come up with him.

At length, by urging all possible speed, we passed Siout and arrived at Girge on the 9th Nivose. Our flotilla was not so fortunate; it was incessantly retarded by contrary winds; we were in the greatest need of the whole of the provisions with which it was laden, and I was obliged to wait its arrival, though it came in only twenty days after us.

During that interval the Mamelukes, who had taken post at Houee, three days march distant from us, endeavoured to raise up enemies against us on all sides. Mourad-Bey had already written to the Chiefs of the country of the Yambo and of Jedda, inviting them to cross the sea and come and join him, in order to defend the religion of Mahomet, which a handful of infidels had come to extirpate; that with their assistance a moment would suffice to annihilate us. Emissaries had been sent into Nubia, and were bringing back reinforcements; others, who had more address, were soliciting the old Hassan Bey Jeddaoni, at Hesney, and were at any price to have gained him over and reconcile him with Mourad, and determine him upon making a common cause in the business; others, in fine, with more malignant perversity, had dispersed themselves through the fair country between Girge and Siout,

Siout, and were employed in stirring up the inhabitants to annoy our rear, and to attack and destroy our flotilla.

On the 12th, I was informed that a considerable body of horsemen, and armed peasants on foot, had assembled, and that they were forming themselves into lines at a few leagues distance from me; I was anxious speedily to see the designs of the insurgents unveiled, that I might have sufficient time to make a signal example of them, and to take possession of the country. I was also anxious to raise in it what money I stood in need of: I accordingly ordered General Davoust to set out with all the cavalry, and to march with all speed against that armed multitude.

BATTLE OF SOUAGUI.

On the 14th, our cavalry came up with this armed multitude near the village of Souagui; immediately upon which General Davoust drew up his men in line of battle, and ordered his advanced guard, composed of the seventh brigade of hussars, and the 22d chasseurs, to pour down on the enemy. They were unable to withstand our shock, and took to flight; they were pursued for a length of time, and left 800 men dead on the field of battle.

I had reason to think that a rigorous punishment of this kind would be productive of the best effect on the country; but it did not so happen: the cavalry had scarce time to return to Girge, when I was informed that a more formidable assemblage was forming at a few leagues distance from Siout; it consisted of peasants both on horse and foot, who had come from the provinces, even of Miniet and Benisouef, and from Hoaza (heretofore the masters of Upper Egypt).

The delay in the arrival of our boats gave me much uneasiness; I could learn nothing certain of them, and our wants became every day more urgent. I resolved upon sending back General Davoust at the head of the cavalry, with orders to punish the rebels with the most terrible severity, and to exert all possible means of accelerating the arrival of the flotilla.

BATTLES OF SCHEIG AND OF THATA.

On the 19th General Davoust marched on towards Thata; on his arrival near this village, he learnt that a large body of the enemy's cavalry was charging the rear of the 20th Squadron, which composed our rear guard; he immediately formed his body of men, and fell upon the enemy, whom he cut in pieces, one thousand being left dead upon the spot. While pursuing the enemy, General Davoust advanced towards the Nile, and descried our flotilla in the sight of Siout. The wind became somewhat favourable, the flotilla advanced, and on the 20th Nivose it arrived at Girge, where our cavalry had reached before it.

For some days past our scouts had informed us, that 1000 Scherifs, inhabitants of Yambo and Jedda, had passed the Red Sea, and had disembarked at Coffeyr, under the command of a chief of the Arabs of Yambo; that they had advanced to Kene, from whence they had come and joined Mourad-Bey; that Hassan Bey Jeddaoni, and Osman Bey Hassan, at the head of 250

Mamelukes, had arrived at Houe; that Nubians and Magrobins were encamping under the walls of this village; between 2 and 3000 Arabs were among the combatants; in fine, seditious writings were circulated with profusion, and all Upper Egypt, from the Cataracts to Girge, was in a state of insurrection, and the inhabitants openly in arms.

Mourad-Bey, flushed with hope by seeing himself at the head of so formidable an army, set out on his march in order to attack us; his advanced guard, commanded by Osman Bey Bardissi, passed the night of the 2d in the desert, at the heights at Samanhout.

After taking from on board our boats whatever our more urgent wants required, we set out from Girge on the 2d, in order to come up with the enemy; our flotilla followed us; we came and passed the night at El Macera.

AFFAIR OF SAMANHOUT.

On the 3d Pluviose, at the break of day, the 7th regiment of hussars, commanded by Duplessis, Chief of Brigade, which formed the advanced guard, fell in with that of the enemy under the walls of Samanhout; they were soon engaged on both sides. The two armies continued their march, and in a few hours they were in sight of each other.

I then divided my infantry into two equal squares; and I placed my cavalry in the interval, forming itself in a square battalion, protected and flanked by the fire of the other two. General Friant commanded the square on the right; General Belliard that on the left, and General Davoust the cavalry.

Scarce had we taken that position, when we perceived the enemy advancing from all points. The cavalry immediately endeavoured to surround us; a column of infantry, partly composed of the Arabs of Yambo, commanded by the Scheriffs and chiefs of the country, threw themselves into a large canal upon our left flank, and began to annoy us with their fire; I ordered my aid-de-camps, Savary and Bapp, to put themselves at the head of a squadron of the 7th hussars, and to charge the enemy in flank, while Citizen Clement, my aid-de-camp, who commanded the carabineers of the 21st light brigade, by forming a close column on the canal, broke through that of the enemy. My orders were completely executed; the enemy was discomfited, and took to flight, leaving fifteen men dead on the spot, and carrying away a great number of wounded. My aid-de-camp, Bapp, Citizen Duvernois, captain of hussars, and a few hussars, were wounded. A carabineer was killed by the wound of a dagger, after having carried away the colours of Mecca.

In consequence of this action, we became masters of the village of Samanhout.

The numberless columns of the enemy approached, however, and made a disposition to attack us. We heard on all sides their savage yells. Already the column of the Arabs of Yambo was formed: it attacked and penetrated into Samanhout; but the intrepid carabineers of the 21st brigade kept up so brisk a fire, and their courage was so irresistible, that the enemy were compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

At this moment the Mamalukes endeavoured to form an attack on the battalion of General Friant, while several columns of infantry marched against that of General Belliard; then was opened a fire of artillery and musketry, so terrible, that the enemy were dispersed in an instant, and obliged to fall back, leaving the field covered with dead. I immediately ordered General Davoust to charge the body of Mamalukes commanded by the Beys, Mourad and Hassan, who appeared to be disposed to keep their ground.

I never beheld any thing more glorious and awful than the impetuosity of our cavalry in that attack; unhappily the enemy did not wait it, and the precipitate flight of Mourad was the signal of the general retreat.

We pursued the enemy for four hours, close pressing their rear; but at length were obliged to stop short at Farchout, where we found a number of Mamalukes dead, or dying of their wounds.

On that occasion the enemy had more than 250 men killed, besides a great number of wounded; the Arabs of Yambo had at least 100 killed. We had four men killed, and a few wounded.

I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of the officers and soldiers under my command, especially those of the light artillery, who on that day, as on every other, conducted themselves with that bravery and firmness which you know distinguished them, and which they have so often displayed. At this battle, as in that of Sediman, they were commanded by Latournerie, an officer of the highest merit, and eminently distinguished for his activity and military skill.

On the 4th, at one o'clock in the morning, we continued to pursue the enemy. We arrived at a village, where we fell in with sixty Arabs of Yambo, whom we cut in pieces. A great portion of that foreign infantry repassed the river, and fled in all directions. A great number dispersed themselves through the country.

On the 9th, we arrived at Hefney, where I left General Friant with his brigade, and on the 10th we set out for Sienna, where we arrived on the 13th, after having sustained extreme fatigue in traversing the desert, having the enemy always to drive before us.

Thus incessantly pursued, and being deprived of almost every resource, the Beys, Mourad, Hassan, Soliman, and the other eight Beys, whose Mamalukes were exhausted with fatigue, and rendered incapable of fighting, their deserters being also in great number, having lost several horses, and a great quantity of their baggage, were compelled to take the dreadful resolution of throwing themselves into the frightful country of Brida, above the cataracls, and at four long days march from Sienna.

On the 14th we sent a detachment towards the island of Phile, in Æthiopia, where we took a quantity of goods and about fifty boats, which the Mamalukes had conducted to that place with the utmost difficulty, and which the rapidity of our march had compelled them to abandon. There were no boats near Phile; we could not enter it; I left General Belliard with orders to take possession of it.

On our march through Upper Egypt, we found an

immense quantity of antique monuments of the most exquisite beauty. Some remains of Thebes and of the temple Tentira are especially among the chef d'œuvres of human skill, and are well worthy of general admiration.

I left General Belliard at Sienna with the 21st light brigade. On the 16th I set out for Hefney, and arrived there on the 21st, with the cavalry, which I had divided into two corps on the two banks of the Nile. Adjutant-General Rabasse commanded that on the right bank.

Mean time Osman Bey Hassan had not continued to follow Mourad to Sienna; on his arrival near Rabain, he there passed the Nile with about 250 Mamalukes, and supported himself on the left bank in the villages under his domination; when he was apprised of my return to Sienna, he penetrated into the deserts; my cavalry was harassed; I therefore contented myself with cutting off his resources, and I rapidly advanced to Hefney.

During my absence, General Friant had been informed that the broken remains of the Arabs of Yambo were attempting to rally in the environs of Kene, in the road of Cosseyr, and on the 18th he formed a moveable column, composed of the 61st of the grenadiers, and of the 88th, with one piece of cannon, under the command of the chief of brigade Canroux, who in a short time arrived at Kene, a small fortified town of some importance on account of its great trade with the inhabitants of the borders of the Red Sea.

I had arrived at Hefney; my scouts informed me that the commander of the Arabs of Yambo was concealing himself in the desert, waiting the arrival of a second convoy, which he expected: I determined upon sending to Kene General Friant with the remainder of his brigade, charging him with levying contributions in money and horses as far as Girge, as soon as he was sure of the inhabitants of that part of the right bank, whom it was very difficult to govern.

By other means of information I was apprised that Osman Bey Hassan had returned to the borders of the river, and continued there to support his troops. I was not much inclined to permit him to take up his quarters so near to me: I consequently ordered General Davoust to march against him with the 22d and 25th brigades of chasseurs and dragoons; the former was commanded by the chief of brigade, Lafalle, and the latter by the chief of squadron, Fontelle. The chief of brigade, Piron, remained sickly at Hefney.

BATTLE OF KEHEZ.

Upon the 24th (12th February) at break of day, General Davoust was informed that Osman Bey Hassan was upon the banks of the Nile, and that his camels were taking in water. He ordered the march to be accelerated. In a short time after he was apprised by the scouts that the camels were seen re-entering the desert, that the enemy were at the foot of the mountain, and protecting their convoy. Davoust formed his cavalry in two lines, and marched briskly up to charge the Mamalukes, who at first appeared to retreat, and then wheeled round, making a very vigorous

ous charge, under the fire of the 15th dragoons. A number of Mamalukes fell dead. The chief d'Escadron, Fontenette, was killed by a stroke of a sabre. Osman Bey had a horse killed, and was himself dangerously wounded. The 22d chaffeurs then fell upon the enemy, our troops engaged them close, and made a dreadful carnage. In spite of the superiority of their arms and numbers, the Mamalukes were obliged to quit the field of battle, leaving many of their companions, many of whom were Keachefs. They retreated in haste to their camels, which, during the battle, continued their journey to the desert.

General Davoust praises, in the highest terms, these two regiments of cavalry, which received and returned the charge with unequalled intrepidity and courage. He speaks in the warmest terms of the chief of brigade, Lafalle, who, after having killed a considerable number of the enemy, had his sabre shivered to pieces on their accoutrements, and yet had the good fortune to escape without a wound. He likewise bears testimony to the conduct of Citizen Monteleger, his aid-de-camp, who having been wounded, and his horse killed in the hottest of the battle, had the presence of mind to seize the horse of a Mamaluke who was killed, and thus to make his way out of the charge. In this affair we had 25 killed and 40 wounded. The loss of the enemy was much greater than ours.

Osman Bey retreated into the heart of the deserts, on the road to Coffeyr, to a cistern called la Kuita; but it was thought that having but little means of subsistence there, he would return to Radefia, and perhaps would pass on to the left bank of a village belonging to him near Etfou. Accordingly I sent to the latter a detachment of 160 men of the 21st light troops, commanded by my aid-de-camp, Clement.

Upon the 26th (August 14) General Davoust returned to Hefney, and on the following day I left that place, leaving a garrison of 200 men of the 61st and 88th, under the command of Citizen Binot, aid-de-camp of General Friant, who with these troops had led a strong convoy to Sienna.

I was on the way to Kouffe when I received intelligence from the chief of brigade, Canroux.

BATTLE OF KENE.

As I have informed you, General, after the battle of Samanhout, great numbers of the Arabs of Yambo had repassed the Nile, and concealed themselves in the neighbourhood of Kene. They were destitute of necessities to return to Coffeyr. The inhabitants supplied them with but little provisions. Their commander found it necessary, by some means or other, to procure supplies till the arrival of his second convoy, and he resolved to carry Kene.

On the 24th (August 12), at eleven in the evening, all our advanced posts of the 61st were attacked at once by 100 Arabs of Yambo, who had brought with them a number of peasants.—The troops were immediately under arms, marched to meet the enemy, and every where routed them. The chief of brigade, Canroux, a young officer full of intelligence and activity, and possessed of great military talents, hurried to every part of the line;

in doing this he received a stroke of a pike on the head, which laid him flat on the ground. His grenadiers flew to his assistance, and carried him off senseless. They swore to revenge him. The vigorous defence made by our troops compelled the enemy to retreat. It was extremely dark, and they waited the rising of the moon to pursue them. The chief of battalion, Dorfonne, who commanded the garrison of Kene, took every precaution of defence, waiting at the same time an opportunity to complete the destruction of the enemy. His measures were hardly taken, when the enemy returned in great force, with horrible cries. This time they did not get off so well as the first. They were received with a very warm fire of musquetry, then the charge was ordered, and they were completely put to the route. They were pursued for two whole hours. As they fled, about 200 or 300 of these fanatics retreated into a grove of palm trees. Notwithstanding the fire of a demi-battalion which Dorfonne brought to bear on them, they persisted in defending themselves, and were all put to death.

The chief of brigade, Canroux, thinks that the Arabs of Yambo had more than 300 killed on this occasion, when many peasants perished; on our side we had three wounded, including Dorfonne, who behaved extremely well. His whole troops, particularly those of the 88th, and those under his immediate command, gave the most decided proofs of courage.

Some hours after the battle, General Friant arrived at Kene, as well as the 7th Hussars.

On the 29th, I arrived at Kouffe, with the 14th and 18th regiments of dragoons. I had detached to Salamie, about a few leagues distant from me, the 15th and 20th, under the command of the chief of brigade, Pignon. Salamie is a point of the highest importance, and forms one of the debouches of Kuita. I gave orders that exertions should every where be made to procure horses, and to collect the taxes in specie, of which we stood in very urgent need.

Since the battle of Kene, it was well known that the Arabs of Yambo had retired into the deserts at the heights of Aboumana; that their Scheriff Hassan, one of the most enterprising and hot-headed fanatics, fed his adherents with the hopes of destroying us as soon as the expected reinforcements should arrive; that, meanwhile, he would exert every means of raising against us the true and well-disposed citizens of the right bank; holding out, that at his mere call every one would be ready to march, and rush to arms; that already a large number of Arabs had arrived at Aboumana, and Mamalukes without arms or commissions, had also arrived there. The storm began to thicken; the warlike inhabitants of the right bank were not as yet acquainted with the formidable force of our arms. General Friant was ordered to give them a specimen of our superiority, and that even against the chosen troops sent against us by the Grand Scheriff of Mecca, the first man after Mahomet.

BATTLE ON ABOUMANA.

On the 29th Pluviose, General Friant arrived near Aboumana: he found the place filled with armed men. The

The Arabs of Yambo were drawn out in battle array before the place; and more than 300 horse, under an endless variety of uniforms, flanked the right of the village. General Friant made no delay in forming his line of battle:—his grenadiers had already put themselves in a line of attack under the chief of brigade, Canroux. After having sustained several discharges of artillery, on the approach of our grenadiers, the enemy's cavalry and the peasants took to flight; but the Arabs of Yambo kept their ground; upon which General Friant formed his troops into two columns, in order to turn the village, and cut off their retreat. The enemy could make no resistance to the tremendous shock of the grenadiers. They threw themselves into the village, where they were attacked and cut in pieces. Mean while another column commanded by Citizen Silly, chief of brigade, commanding the 88th, went in pursuit of the retreating enemy. So hotly bent were our soldiers upon the pursuit, that at five in the morning they had penetrated into the desert, and thus came up to the camp of the Arabs of Yambo. Very fortunately they found in it, together with a great quantity of various property, an abundance of bread and water. General Friant did not see that column return, and his solicitude was extreme, and became every moment more painful and fretful. He was fearful, lest, should it not be lost in the immense expanse of the desert, into which it had plunged, at least he should be exposed to lose a great number of soldiers, who must fall victims to hunger or thirst. But how great was his surprize to see our soldiers return laden with booty, and in full vigour and spirits. An Arab, who had been taken prisoner on our entrance in the desert, conducted this column into the enemy's camp.

The Arabs of Yambo lost upon that occasion 400 killed, besides a considerable number of wounded. An immense multitude of peasants were killed in the desert. On our part a few were wounded. General Friant is completely satisfied with the conduct and courage of his troops. He bestows high praise upon the chiefs of brigade, Canroux and Silly, as also on Citizen Petit, who acted on this occasion as his aid-de-camp. General Friant has transmitted to me a note, suggesting the advancement of several officers and subalterns, who have distinguished themselves in that action. I shall transmit it to you, requesting you at the same time to give your countenance to it.

After the battle of Aboumana, General Friant pursued his march towards Girge, where he arrived on the 3d Ventose. He left in it a battalion of the 88th, under the orders of Citizen Morand, chief of brigade in the suite of that regiment, and two days after he advanced to Farchoute, from whence he sent back to Kene the two battalions of the 61st.

During this interval, General Billard informed me by letter, that having been apprised of Mourad-Bey's having made a movement in order to draw near Sienna, he had marched against him, and has compelled him to return into the disadvantageous country of Briha. A few days after I was apprised by the same General, that several Kiachiefs, and about 100 Mamalukes, had thrown themselves into the desert on the right bank, in

order to steer clear of Sienna, and that they were directing their march in order to join Osman Bey Hassan, at Kuita. They were observed by the detachment which I had stationed at Elfou; but in vain did they endeavour to pursue them. This detachment returned a few days afterwards to Hefney in order to replace the garrison, which was ordered to scour the country.

By other advices I am informed that Mahomet Bey Elphi being separated from the hostile army, in consequence of our charge of cavalry, on the day of the battle of Samanhout, and that after passing some time in the Oasis above Ackmin, he had crossed the Nile, and was at Siout, where he was raising contributions in men and money; that he was assisted in his projects by the Arab tribes of Goraim and Benonafi, who had ranged themselves under his standard.

BATTLE OF COPHTOS.

On the 18th, in the morning, General Belliard arrived near the ancient Cophthos. Immediately upon his arrival he perceived the approach, drums beating, and colours flying, of three numerous columns of infantry, and of more than 300 or 400 Mamalukes, whose force had just been increased by the arrival of Hassan Bey Jeddaoni, who had passed the Nile at Elfou.

The General drew up a square battalion (he had but one piece of cannon of three); one of the enemy's columns, and that the most considerable, composed of Arabs of Yambo, approached with bold and steady step. On the appearance of our riflemen, the fanatical Hassan was seized with a holy rage, and ordered 100 of his choice combatants to attack and cut them to pieces. Instead of being alarmed, our soldiers drew close together and waited their attack with fearless intrepidity: then commenced a close action, man to man, the success of which seemed to fluctuate, when about fifteen dragoons of the 20th rushed upon the enemy, separated the combatants, put several of the Arabs of Yambo to the sword, while in the interim our Chasseurs joined the action and cut all the rest to pieces. We took two stands of colours of Mecca; more than fifty Arabs of Yambo remained dead in the field. Citizen Laprade, Adjutant of the 21st brigade, killed two with his own hand. The same exploit was performed by Corporal Toinnard, and a dragoon of the name of Olivier.

During the heat of that action some cannon-shot, well directed, prevented the Scheriff from affording any succour to his scouts, and made the two other columns fall back; but the Mamalukes had turned our square battalion, and shewed an intention of charging us in the rear; we detached twenty-five riflemen against them, who kept them a considerable time in check.

General Belliard pursued his march, and after having passed several trenches and canals which were defended, but immediately taken, he arrived near Benout. The hostile artillery already began to play upon our riflemen; General Belliard reconnoitred the position of the enemy, who had four pieces of cannon posted on the far side of a very large and profound canal. He drew up his carabineers in an offensive column, and gave orders

for

for seizing upon the enemy's cannon at the moment when the battalion passed the canal, and for immediately threatening to turn them.

The charge was accordingly beat, and the carabineers were proceeding to seize the cannon, when the Mamalukes, who had made a rapid retrograde movement, fell upon our carabineers with full precipitation. Our men were not in the least dismayed, but stopped short and attacked them with such a brisk discharge of musquetry that the Mamalukes were compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving in the field several men and horses. The carabineers returned, and furiously proceeded to take the cannon, while they cut to pieces about thirty of the Arabs of Yambo, carried off the cannon, and turned them against the enemy, who threw themselves, some into a mosque, others into a barge, and into several houses in the village, but more particularly into the house of a Mamaluke, the walls of which they had fortified, and where they had treasured up all their property, and their provisions and ammunition.

Upon this General Belliard formed two columns, one destined to close in upon and surround the large house; the other to penetrate into the village, and to carry the mosque by main force, and every house in which the enemy had taken refuge. You may picture to yourself, General, the nature of this action; you may behold the Arabs of Yambo firing upon us from all points; while our brave troops enter the barge, and put to the sword every one they meet with. The chief of brigade, Eppler, a most meritorious officer, and of the most distinguished courage, commanded in the village. He attempted to enter the same, but there issued from it such a burst of Arabs he was obliged to fall back; but we at length set fire to it, and the Arabs who defended it perished in the flames. Twenty more houses underwent the same fate; and in an instant the whole village was nothing but a heap of ruins, and the streets were filled up with the dead. Never was there exhibited a more dreadful scene of carnage.

The large house remained to be taken: Eppler took upon himself that arduous expedition; all the avenues were explored, and we at length arrived at the principal gate. The miners of the demi-brigade cut it down with their hatchets, while the miners of the line were tumbling down the walls of the left flank, and the chasseurs were setting fire to a small mosque that was contiguous to the house, and where the enemy had shut up their warlike stores. The powder magazine soon blew up; twenty-five Arabs of Yambo were blown into the air, and the wall tumbled down on all sides: Eppler immediately collected his forces at this point, and in spite of our frantic enemies, who, with their muskets in their hands, their swords between their teeth, attempted to defend the entrance: he succeeded in taking possession of the principal court, upon which the greater part of the enemy endeavoured to conceal themselves in the lurking places, where, however, they were shortly discovered, and put to the sword.

General Belliard informs me, that upon that occasion the Arabs of Yambo had 1200 men killed, and a great number wounded. We retook the whole of our barges

except the Italy, nine pieces of cannon, and two stand of colours, which I shall transmit to you by the first opportunity. I forgot to mention that the Scheriff Hassan was found among the dead. On his own part General Belliard has about thirty men killed, and as many wounded; among the former was Citizen Belliard, Captain of the carabineers, an officer whom he sincerely regrets. General Belliard requests of me to send him promotions for several officers who have signalized themselves at Benout. I will send you these promotions that you may have the kindness to confirm them by your approbation. Words, he says, are inadequate to describe the bravery of his troops; officers, subalterns, and soldiers, all have braved the most imminent dangers.

Since my departure from Kouffe, I received no intelligence whatever from General Belliard. The Arabs of Yambo succeeded in intercepting all his letters. A report was spread at Siout that all our boats had been taken; but that General Belliard had completely defeated the enemy at Benout. My uneasiness was extreme: at length after the battles of Cophos and Benout, I received some of his letters. Among other things he informed me that the chasseurs had remaining only twenty-five cartridges each: that he had not a single cannon-ball left, and but a dozen rounds of grape-shot; that he conjured me to provide him with these necessities as speedily as possible, and the more so, as the Mamalukes of Hassan and of Osman Hassan, and the Arabs of Yambo, had just returned back to Birambra. I immediately collected together the greatest quantity of warlike ammunition I could provide; and embarked them in the transport boats. I crossed the Nile on the 18th of March, and the next day I set out to escort this convoy.

Here the face of the war began to change—we had every where defeated the enemy, but he was not yet entirely crushed, and this was the object I was anxious to accomplish. In order to compass it I adopted the dispositions of successive columns, in order to compel the enemy to remain in the desert, or at least to oblige them to make a very tedious and circuitous march before the cultivated part of the country. On the 29th of March I arrived at Kene. I supplied the troops commanded by General Belliard with provisions, and on the 30th we began our march in pursuit of the enemy, who for two days had been posted at Kouffe.

On seeing us approach, they returned into the desert, and separated. Hassan Bey and Osman Bey went to Kuita, and the Scheriff descended towards Aboumana, where Osman Bey Cherknoi was already posted; but between 600 and 700 of the inhabitants of Yambo and of Gedda abandoned him and returned to Cossayr. I then dispatched General Belliard with the 20th and 21st brigades of dragoons to the village of Adjazi, the principal debouche of Kuita; and with the two battalions of the 61st and 7th brigades of hussars, and the 18th dragoons, I came to Birambra, another debouche of Kuita, where there is a good cistern. By means of this arrangement the enemy could not make their way out of the desert without making a very painful march of three days. I ordered General Belliard to collect a

number of camels to carry water, and to march to Kuita, leaving a strong detachment at Adjazi. Hassan and Osman were apprized of these preparations, and set off. On the 31st, at eleven at night, they arrived upon a line within the desert: one of their servants, who deserted, warned me of it, and added that it was their intention to re-unite with the Arabs of Yambo. I immediately informed General Belliard of this movement, and ordered him to send a detachment of his brigade to relieve me at Birambra; while I should make my way through the deserts to Kene, where, however, I had left 300 men.

BATTLE OF BIRAMBRA.

On the 2d April before break of day, I began to march; my cavalry was in the Desert, and in sight of my infantry, which stretched along the Desert with my artillery.

After about an hour's march, one of the hussars who was acting as a scout, came and announced the appearance of the Mamalukes. Adjutant-General Rabasse, who commanded the advanced guard, apprized General Davoust, and advanced in order to take a better view of the enemy, and to support the scouts, who had been already attacked. General Davoust was soon attacked himself. He received the attack with the greatest bravery and skill imaginable; but he was overpowered by numbers, and though thrown from his horse, he retreated without loss towards that part of the action where I had just arrived. I immediately sent orders for the infantry to advance, and I ordered the cavalry to take a position on a very steep hill, where I wished them to wait and to receive the charge of the enemy. Notwithstanding all my exertions and those of General Davoust, we could never succeed in getting them to take that position. The chief of brigade Duplessis burned with the most heroic courage, and had long been anxious to find some occasion for distinguishing himself: he could not observe with sang froid the enemy advancing, and his impatient courage made him forgetful of my orders; he advanced about fifteen paces before his regiment, and ordered the charge to be beat. He flung himself into the midst of the enemy, where he performed prodigies of valour; but his horse was killed, and he soon met the same fate himself. His death produced some disorder and confusion, and General Davoust was obliged to order the line of the dragoons to advance. These brave soldiers, commanded by Bouvequier, chief of a squadron, charged the Mamalukes with such impetuosity that they were compelled to retreat in disorder, leaving us masters of the field of battle.

The infantry and the artillery found it difficult to move on through the sand, and they arrived only when all was over. In this affair we lost several officers, among whom the chief of squadron Bouvequier, who covered himself with glory before he fell. We had several killed, and a few wounded. The Mamalukes had above twenty killed, and a great number wounded; among whom was Osman Hassan.

After this engagement the Mamalukes wheeled about, and returned speedily to Kuita, leaving in the

Desert a great number of horses, and several of their wounded. I wrote word to General Belliard to follow them if they should remain there, and to pursue them if they attempted to get out of the Desert. On the same day I returned to Kene. I formed a moveable column, composed of a battalion of the 61st brigade, three pieces of cannon, and of the 7th brigade of hussars, whom I placed under the command of General Davoust, whom I ordered to destroy, to the very last, the Arabs of Yambo, who I was informed still remained in the environs of Aboumana; at the same time orders had been sent to the Commandant of Girge to advance to the rock on the right bank which faces that town, that he might attack and stop them in case they attempted to retreat. They were compelled to pass by his station.

The Arabs of Yambo were sensible that this was a critical moment for them; they determined not to wait the attack of General Davoust, and they passed the Nile above Bardis.

The Commandant of Girge was apprized of it; he went to reconnoitre them; he then returned to Girge, took with him 250 of the garrison, and marched against them.

BATTLE OF BARDIS AND OF GIRGE.

On the evening of the 26th of March, the chief of brigade Morand arrived in sight of Bardis; immediately, upon his approach, the Arabs of Yambo, a great number of peasants, Mamalukes, and Arabs rushed out from the village, filling the air with loud shouts. Morand ordered a brisk discharge of musquetry, which they returned; but nevertheless, retreated somewhat. The number of the enemy was considerable. The position of Morand was advantageous; his force was but small; he therefore deemed it prudent to remain in it. After an interval of half an hour he was attacked again, and he received the enemy's charge as before. They left a great number killed on the field, and took advantage of the night, which began to fall, to secure their retreat. Morand also availed himself of the darkness to return to Girge, and to cover his magazines.

The next day witnessed another engagement. The Arabs of Yambo marched against Girge, which they succeeded in penetrating. While they were endeavouring to pillage the bazar, Morand formed two columns, one of which he directed against the town, the other was to remain without. This disposition succeeded most admirably. The whole of those who had entered the town were killed; the remainder fled towards the Deserts. In these two engagements the Arabs of Yambo lost 200 men. Morand had a few wounded.

The chief of battalion Ravier seconded him most strenuously in that affair, in which he displayed great proofs of zeal and ability.

General Davoust, who had been informed of the defeat of the Arabs of Yambo, passed the Nile; but he was not able to reach Girge till after the battle, and at the moment that the second defeat of the Arabs of Yambo was announced. The following are the circumstances that gave rise to it.

On

On April 2, the commandant, Pinon, left at Siout, as Governor of the province, had written to Lafalle to come to Siout, while he should go and disperse some Arabs who molested the environs of Melaoni. Lafalle, who had remained at Thata with his regiment, repaired to Siout. Pinon returned on the 19th, and on the same day he was informed that the Arabs of Yambo, who had been defeated at Girge, had come to lay waste Thata, and that their chiefs were again endeavouring to stimulate the country to insurrection.

BATTLE OF GEHEMI.

On the 9th Lafalle set out to attack them, having at his disposal a battalion of the 88th and 22d brigade of chasseurs, and one piece of cannon.

On the 10th, at one o'clock, P. M. Lafalle arrived near Gehemi, a very large village, where the Arabs of Yambo had taken a position. He immediately ordered the village to be closely surrounded by divisions of his regiment, and marched directly against the enemy with the infantry. The Arabs of Yambo received him with a discharge of musquetry, and then threw themselves into a double-walled enclosure which they had fortified. In spite of the fire of our cannon and musquetry they made a bold resistance for several hours; they were at length, however, broke in upon. Those who were not immediately killed took flight; but a great number were cut to pieces by the 22d brigade. From 1 to 2000, however, made their way to the Desert, favoured by the trees and adjacent gardens. Lafalle informed me that he had killed 300 Arabs of Yambo, among whom was the Scherif who succeeded Hassan.

After the affair of Birambra, I came to Kene, as I have already informed you; I there was employed in making preparations for my Cosséyr expedition. I had done every thing to win over to me the merchants of that port and of Gedda, who wished to solicit peace and protection at my hands. I made peace with the Cheiks of Cosséyr, and with a Cheik of the country of Yambo, who acts in the capacity of Consul for his country. In a word, in conformity to your orders, I lent every assistance to General Belliard towards the construction of a fort at Kene, and towards forwarding the expedition against Cosséyr.

I also conferred upon that General the command of the province of Thebes; the organization of the administration of which I had just accomplished; I thence proceeded to Girge.

General Davoust was indefatigable in pursuit of the Arabs of Yambo; but in the affair in which Lafalle engaged them they appeared to be destroyed, and General Davoust came to Siout. He had been there but a few days, when, on a sudden, he was informed that at Beneadi, a large and beautiful village, the inhabitants of which pass for the most courageous in Egypt, a collection was gathering of Mamalukes, Arabs, and caravan drivers; they came from the interior of Africa, and Mourad-Bey was to come from the Oasis to take the command of them.

General Davoust did not make a moment's delay, but instantly determined to march against that village.

He therefore reinforced his column with a battalion of the 88th, and of the 15th dragoons. He replaced Pinon, provisionally, in the command of the the Province of Siout, by the chief of brigade Silly.

BATTLE OF BENEADI.

General Davoust arrived on the 18th of April 1799, near Beneadi, which was full of troops. The flank of the village, towards the Desert, was covered by a great quantity of cavalry, composed of Mamalukes, Arabs, and peasants. Davoust drew up his infantry in two columns; one was to carry the village while the other was to turn it. The latter was preceded by its cavalry, under the command of Pinon, chief of brigade, an officer of distinguished talents; but as he passed by a house this unfortunate youth received a shot from a musquet, and dropped down dead. This misfortune filled our troops with some astonishment and disorder, but General Davoust soon remedied it by filling this command by the Adjutant-General Rabasse. The cavalry deserted the Mamalukes in the Desert; one of the columns of the infantry marched towards them; but the advanced guard of Mourad-Bey, whom the most pinching distress compelled to come out from the Oasis, brought advice to return back.

The Arabs and the peasants, who were on horseback, had already given way. The infantry and the cavalry returned, and the village was immediately invested. The infantry entered it, and notwithstanding the heavy fire which burst upon them from all the houses, our troops took complete possession of it. Two thousand Arabs of Yambo, Mograbin, dismounted Mamalukes, and inhabitants of Beneadi, fell beneath the swords of our soldiers, who on this occasion displayed their usual intrepidity. In an instant this beautiful village was reduced to ashes, and presented nothing but a heap of ruins. It furnished an immense booty to our troops, for they found boxes in it full of gold.

We scarcely lost a man in that action. While General Davoust was thus punishing Beneadi, the Arabs of Geama and of El-Bacoutchi, were threatening Miniet. A great number of the villages of Minier were rising up in arms, and the broken remains of the force collected at Beneadi flocked thither to join them. The chief of brigade, Detree, who had but a few men, expressed a wish that a reinforcement should strengthen his position. General Davoust marched to his assistance; but he arrived too late. Detree had made a vigorous effort, and the enemy were compelled to retreat. It was rumoured that the Arabs of Yambo were marching against Benisouf, the vicinity of which place was also in a state of revolt. General Davoust immediately flew to quell them.

BATTLE OF ABOU-GIRGE.

In the province of Benisouf, well known in all Upper Egypt, it is a received maxim, that when troops are seen coming down, the others have been defeated. They consequently fly immediately to arms, and, if they find themselves in force, they attack the enemy; but if not, they disperse to annoy you in every quarter, and pilfer all they can lay hold of; they refuse to let

you have provisions, and it is necessary to proceed to severe measures against the Cheiks, in order to obtain what an army may stand in need of.

General Davoust laboured under great want of provisions; upon his arrival near the village of Abou-Girge, his Cophti went on before him to prepare provisions. The Cheik observed, that he had nothing of that kind to dispose of to the French; that the whole of the French were destroyed in Upper Egypt, and that as for Davoust, if he did not withdraw immediately, he should get a severe drubbing. The Cophti endeavoured to remonstrate with him, but he was pulled down from his horse, and the Cheik had him laid hold of. The Cophti, however, had the good fortune to escape, and returned to relate his reception to General Davoust, who, after having summoned the village to return to their obedience, and offered terms of peace, he ordered it to be surrounded, and all to be put to fire and sword: a thousand of the inhabitants were put to death on this occasion. General Davoust then proceeded on his march against Benisouf; but the enemy, whose number had nothing in it to alarm us, had passed the river. General Davoust was preparing to pursue them, when he received orders from General Dugua to repair to Cairo.

When the Beys Hassan Jeddaoni and Osman Hassan set out from Kuita, in order to return to Sienna, General Belliard followed them very closely, and forced them to throw themselves above the Cataracts. After which he left at Hiffney the brave chief of brigade Eppler, with a garrison of 500 men, to keep the country in subjection, to raise contributions, and particularly to be vigilant, lest the Mamalukes should again come down. General Belliard then returned to Kent, to take the most speedy and vigorous measures for constructing the fort, and more especially to prepare for the expedition against Cosleyn.

About the 10th of May, Eppler was informed that the Mamalukes had returned to Sienna, where they remained at their ease, and were recruiting their strength and repairing their losses. This active officer was of opinion that it would prove highly important to cut them off from this last resource. He consequently gave orders to Captain Renaud, whom he had a few days before dispatched to Ettou with 200 men, to march against Sienna, and to drive the Mamalukes beyond the Cataracts.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, SIEGE OF, 1794 to 1796. This fortress commands the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle. It consists of a lofty and insulated rock, the surface of which is formed into numerous embrasures for cannon, and the utmost pains have lately been taken to make it impregnable. The Austrians defended it against an army of 16,000 men, under General Marceau, who erected batteries to drive the Austrians out of the Thal; a post which was absolutely necessary for them to possess, in order to prosecute the siege of that formidable rock with success, garrisoned by 4000 men, Austrians and troops of the Empire, and the works were furnished with 350 pieces of ordnance. Colonel Segtern commanded the place, and had under

him two majors, one an Austrian, and the other a Treve. After a vigorous resistance of a blockade of near two years, the brave and patient garrison was compelled by famine to give up to the French an otherwise impregnable post, from which they can at any time push forward their troops into the very heart of Germany.

The garrison evacuated it in three columns, the 27th, 28th, and 29th, January, 1796, with all the honours of war, and delivered up their arms; and further, promised not to serve for one year against France or her Allies, nor to march to the interior of Germany. For transporting the sick and the baggage, the necessary waggons were ordered. In the Thal the miseries of war have exceeded all belief.

EL-ARISCH. See EGYPT.

ELBA, ISLAND OF. Situated in the Mediterranean, and near which, as Captain Bodley with three small men of war, and a fire ship, was conveying some trade ships from Smyrna and Scanderoon in 1652, he was attacked by Admiral Van Galen with eleven Dutch men of war, (one of which was commanded by the famous Van Tromp, then only a captain) and gallantly fought them for two days together.

The first day's fight began in the afternoon, and lasted till night, without any great advantage on either side. Four of the best of the Dutch ships surrounded Captain Bodley, and engaged him four hours, but were at last obliged to sheer off. Many men being killed and wounded on both sides.

Three of the enemy's ships being separated in the night, were becalmed the next day, and could not get up to engage, and the convoy being ordered to make sail, the engagement began with great fury. Van Galen laid himself along side of Captain Bodley, but being disabled in his rigging, and his ship set on fire thrice, and having received three shot between wind and water, was obliged to leave him. Another of their largest ships renewing the attack, met with the same fate, and lost her main mast. The Phoenix taking this opportunity boarded her, but having left their own ship with a very few men, another of the enemy's ships boarded and took her after an obstinate resistance, in which the men left on board her were almost all killed and wounded. Captain Bodley being in the mean time boarded by two of the enemy's ships at one time, defended himself with so much bravery, that they were both beaten off with great slaughter of their men, and the loss of both their captains, and the enemy not daring to attack him any more, he followed the convoy into Porto-Longone, having had 100 men killed and wounded. The Phoenix, which the Dutch took, was given to Van Tromp whose ship was disabled in the engagement; but she was cut out of Leghorn road soon after in the following manner. Captain Cox, who had formerly been lieutenant in the Phoenix, manned three boats with thirty men each, and setting out on the evening of St. Andrew's day, the next morning clapt them on board before they were discovered. Van Tromp hearing the alarm, got out of bed and fired his pistols two or three times, but finding it impossible to save

save the ship, leapt out of the cabin window, and was taken up by another Dutch vessel. Thus the English regained their ship, and carried her safe into Naples.

ELBING, SIEGE OF. A considerable town in Polish Prussia, thirty miles east from Dantzick. In the year 1709, Peter the Great, after finding it was in vain to treat by fair means with his implacable enemy Charles XII. determined to punish his pride, by pushing the war to the utmost extremity. He therefore commanded Brigadier Balck to invest Elbing, where was a garrison of 800 or 900 Swedes: General Nostitz had indeed blockaded it since the beginning of the year, by posting himself very advantageously within three Russian miles of the town, commanding all the avenues in such a manner that nothing could be carried into it, nor any person come out. As it froze very hard, and the double fosse of the town was covered with a thick ice, the Russian commandant formed a design of scaling it sword in hand: he commanded out 2000 men, and divided them into seven bodies, to make as many attacks by five o'clock in the morning. Pursuant to this order, after they had passed the ditches, they scaled the wall on the side of the new town, and entered the place notwithstanding the fire of the artillery, with which the ramparts were well furnished, and the opposition of the main part of the garrison. The Swedes were pushed on the bridge of the old town, where for some time they made an obstinate resistance, but at last they were obliged to give way, and in the great square of the old town, Brigadier Balck made all the garrison prisoners, with two lieutenant-colonels who commanded them. This action was the bolder, because the town was fortified with twelve royal bastions, two ditches filled with water, and a high wall with ramparts of turf; the Swedish officers confessed, that they could not conceive how the Major-General came to hazard such an enterprize, and yet less how it could succeed so happily; attributing the success entirely to the good conduct and bravery of his Czarish Majesty's troops, who did not lose above twenty-eight men.

ELINGDON, BATTLE AT, IN 819. At the conclusion of the heptarchy, a battle was fought here between Egbert and the Mercians, wherein the West Saxons gained a complete victory. Some authors place this battle at Ellisfield, near Winchester, in Hampshire, and not at Elingdon near Highworth in Wiltshire. This victory procured Egbert two great advantages; it very much weakened the King of Mercia, who alone was able to withstand him, and it opened the way to the conquest of Kent.

ELLENBACH, BATTLE AT. See CASSEL.

ELIZABETH-TOWN. It is situated in New Jersey, North America. At which place Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling with a detachment from New York, destroyed a large magazine of stores deposited there for the use of the American army, and being attacked by a body of troops in his return, he defeated them, and took twenty-two privates and an officer.

EMBDEN, TAKEN IN 1758. It is situated in the province of East Friesland, Germany. Prince Ferdinand of Brunfwick, taking the command of the Hanoverian army, urged the necessity of a supply of British

cavalry, but the French having surpris'd Embden, and Holland being tied up by a neutrality from granting a passage; it was resolv'd to send Commodore Holmes to wrest this place out of their hands. The following is an account given of the expedition by that officer.

The enemy had not suffered the buoys to be laid this year, thinking by that means to obstruct any attempts for the recovery of Embden by sea. It was therefore with equal surpris'e and concern that they observed the arrival of his Majesty's ships Seahorse and Strombolo; and after having doubled the number of their workmen upon the batteries they had begun, they set about raising three more towards the sea with all expedition, expecting to be attacked from that quarter. On the 17th of March, the Seahorse and Strombolo anchored between Delfziel and Knok, and on the 18th they came to their station between Knok and Embden, by which the enemy saw themselves cut off from all communication down the river. They continued working on their batteries towards the sea, but at the same time made all the necessary preparations for evacuating the place. The garrison consisted of French foot of Prince d'Eu's regiment.—Horse of General Lusignan's regiment, 300.—Horse of the regiment Bellefont du Roy, 300.—Horse, Orleans, 300.—Horse, Bourbon Buffet, 300. Austrian foot of the regiment of Prince Charles of Lorraine, and Colonel Van Pfatz, 1100. Two companies of artillery, of sixty men each, 120.—In all 3720. On the 19th, at six in the morning, the French troops were under arms, and marched out of the town before night. And on the 20th, the Austrians began their march at nine in the morning. About noon, and not before, I had intelligence of these operations, and that they had been transporting their baggage and cannon up the river in small vessels over night; and that one of them was lying round a point of land, at some distance from us, to go up by next tide. So soon as we could stem the tide, I dispatched the armed cutter Acrias, and two of the boats in pursuit of the enemy. They came up with the vessel we had intelligence of, and took her. I reinforced them by another boat, and the whole detachment, commanded by Captain Taylor, continued the chase up the river. The enemy at this time lined both sides of it, and gave the first fire on the boats, who were then coming up with three of their armed vessels. The fire was briskly returned on our side; and in sight of their army, and under their fire Captain Taylor came up with one of them, attacked her, run her aground, and carried her, after some firing on both sides. The officers and men left the vessel to recover the shore, in attempting of which some of them were dropt by the fire from the boat. The other two vessels, which had the cannon on board, got clear under favour of the night, and cover of their army. The first vessel taken had the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Scholheims of Prince Charles of Lorraine's regiment, and one corporal and one pioneer on board, with some baggage belonging to his father. There was some money found, which, partly from the specie, and partly from the manner of its being made up, was concluded to be pay for the troops, and therefore detained, together with the corporal and pioneer,

pioneer, and all the little implements of war they had with them. As for the Lieutenant-Colonel's son, he is but a boy, and not of an age to be regarded as an enemy; for which reason I have sent him ashore to be returned to his father, with all his and his father's things; and have wrote to his father, that upon giving me his honour that the money is truly private property, it shall be returned. The other vessel that was taken, had on board Major de Bertrand, M. Von Longen, commissary of war; M. Trajanc, adjutant de la Place; M. Le Bouffe, lieutenant of artillery, and a guard of private men, with three hostages, which they had carried off from Embden, viz. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen, doctor of laws, president of the College de Quarantes, and administrator of the royal and provincial college at Aurich; Baron Von Hane, of Leer, administrator at Embden; and Haiko George Eden, administrator of Leer. M. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen received a shot in the vessel during the scuffle, but it is not dangerous: from him I had the account I have already given to their lordships of the happy effect the presence of his Majesty's two ships have produced, by occasioning the sudden evacuation of the enemy out of the town of Embden.

This city was again taken by a detachment of French from the army of the Prince de Soubise, who laid the city and province under such a ruinous contribution, as induced the peasants to rise and drive them out of the country, with such arms as necessity and rage supplied them with, but they paid very dear for this, many of them being hanged by a stronger detachment of French who came to bring off the remains of the former.

EMSDORF, ACTION OF, IN 1760. This village is situated in Hesse, on the Upper Rhine, Germany. Advice having been received by Prince Ferdinand at Sachsenhausen, that a body of the enemy consisting of some battalions and light troops, were advanced on the left as far as Ziegenheim, he detached the Hereditary Prince on the 14th of July, with six battalions, two Hanoverian and four Hessian, Elliot's regiment (which was just arrived) Luckner's hussars, and two brigades of chasseurs, to oppose that corps. On the 16th the Hereditary Prince engaged them near the village of Emf-dorff. The action was very warm for some time, but in the end the enemy was entirely defeated. Two battalions of Royal Baviere, three of Anhalt, together with the commander in chief, Major-General Glaubitz, and the Prince of Anhalt Coethen, were made prisoners of war. Six pieces of their cannon were taken, and all their arms, baggage, &c. Elliot's regiment signalized themselves greatly upon this occasion.

ENGELHOLM, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1678. During the war between Charles XI. King of Sweden, and Christian V. King of Denmark, this place was taken by the forces of the latter, after an obstinate defence: the city was reduced to a heap of rubbish; and there were only the Commandant, one soldier, and a corporal left when taken.

ESOPUS. A town on the North River, in the province of New York, North America, and which was entirely destroyed in October 1777, with a vast quantity of

stores, and a number of vessels, by Sir James Wallace and Major-General Vaughan, in an expedition up the North River.

ESPERIE, SIEGE OF. A city of Hungary, forty miles north from Tockay, and fifteen north of Cschaw. In the year 1684, during the revolt of the Hungarians (fighting for their liberty and religion, against the House of Austria) this city was besieged by the Imperial General, Schultz; but finding that there was a numerous garrison in it, he abandoned his enterprize. However, the year following, he determined to reduce it, and therefore made it the first operation of the campaign. He was sensible that the taking this place was of importance, as by it he should weaken the rebel party, and strengthen that of the court. But he found the task much harder than he at first imagined; for though after many days siege he gave notice to the burghers of the Emperor's general amnesty that was lately published, and that it was now high time for them to think of indemnifying themselves, and that such an opportunity, if let slip, was not to be retrieved; yet they were so far from taking the advantage of it, that they fell upon the officer sent to them upon that account, whom they barbarously murdered, which so enraged the General, that he commanded the town to be stormed; but the besieged made such a desperate defence, that the Germans, after a fight of two hours and a half, and the loss of about 3000 men, retired in expectation of a reinforcement from the main army, in order to perfect the work. But before that was done, and somewhat to the surprise of the General, the Governor of the town sent to desire a parley, it being the 10th day of September, and a cessation of arms till the next morning, that he might call together the inhabitants, to deliberate with them concerning the articles of surrender: but the General believing his design therein was to gain time, he would not grant it; but demanded to have two hostages immediately sent; but this the besieged would not agree to, and so the firing was renewed on both sides; but the next day, the Governor understanding the besiegers would in a few days be reinforced with the afore-mentioned detachment, desired another parley; wherein, after a little contest, the terms were agreed on, and the town actually put into the Germans' hands on the 12th.

ESSECK, SIEGE OF. A town of Hungary, near the confluence of the rivers Draave and Danube, having a bridge five miles long over the marshes; it is two miles south-east from Buda, and eighty miles north-west from Belgrade. In the year 1685, General Lesly laid siege to Esseck, having left his heavy cannon and baggage at Virovitza, and on the 9th of August directed his march towards Monfarcocina, where he arrived on the 10th; and that evening he detached 500 Croats, and some to invest Michaelowitz, wherein were only sixty men, who immediately surrendered at discretion; and in which place the General having put 200 men, he continued his march towards Carinissa, while the Turks having made several signals from the castles they had near the Draave, and sent out parties to alarm those of Esseck, made the Batha of that place to advance with 600 horse, to charge the Count's van-guard, who bravely repulsed

repulsed him, and forced him to retire with considerable loss; so that the General, by the 14th, was got into the great plain, not far from Effeck, when he discovered a body of about 1000 Turkish horse; but their foot, whose number the Christians could not exactly observe, were posted near the town; which made him immediately draw up his troops in battalia, and command the Croats of the two wings to advance and charge the enemy, which they did with such resolution, that the Turks fell presently into confusion, and soon after fled; the foot at the same time making all the haste they could to get into the town and castle; whereupon the Count gave orders to his troops to attack the town, which they performed with wonderful courage; scaling the walls, which were of no great defence, and entering the place sword in hand, the Turks endeavoured the while to save themselves, their wives, and children, some by water, others by getting into the castle; many of the former were taken in little boats. The pillage of the town the General gave to the soldiers; and having placed guards to secure the avenues of the castle, he went to view the bridge, which was 8000 paces in length, on the other side of the Draave, and 100 on this side, and twelve broad; but the Turks had broken down part of it on the other side, to hinder the Christians pursuit; and the General finding it would be difficult to burn it, contented himself with destroying that part which stood on this side the Draave; and having thus completed his design, with the loss of no more than sixty men, he returned to Michaelowitz to refresh his troops.

EVESHAM, BATTLE AT. A borough-town of Worcesterhire, situated thirteen miles south-east from Worcester. This battle was fought in the year 1266, in the reign of Henry III. during the war of the Barons, who having gained the battle of Lewes, and taken the monarch and his son prisoners, put the Earl of Leicester at the head of the government; who still kept the King and his son in custody, not caring to trust them out of his hands, though shackled with the new ordinance, to which they had, however unwillingly, consented. Meantime Leicester carried all things with a high hand, ruling the nation just as he pleased: but the more moderate of the Barons, namely, those who had taken arms against the King merely from a conscientious or public spirited resentment of his arbitrary government, soon became jealous of the Earl, who was no less arbitrary, though more prudent, than Henry. The Earl of Gloucester, above all the rest, was very highly dissatisfied; he looked upon Leicester as a man taking large and hasty steps towards the throne, while he pretended to walk in the paths of patriotism; hence an open rupture broke out between these two noblemen: Gloucester, with his adherents, were declared traitors to the state by the Earl of Leicester, who soon after put himself at the head of the state army, and marched towards the Welch borders. Gloucester having consulted with the lords of the marches of Wales, who joined with the Earl in fortifying their castles and preparing for war, when Leicester arrived at Hereford, whither he had carried his two royal prisoners. Prince

Edward found means to escape to the Earl of Gloucester, who promised to serve the royal family to the utmost of his power: that nobleman, however, plainly told Edward, that he could not promise his assistance, unless he would oblige himself by oath, to use his utmost endeavours to restore the ancient laws, and to banish all foreigners from about the King's person; to this Edward assented, and took the oath required, in the presence of several Barons; after which, the command of the troops raised by the Earl of Gloucester was conferred on the Prince. Meantime Leicester caused very severe orders to be published to all the King's subjects, to oppose to the utmost of their power, the Prince, the Earl of Gloucester, and their adherents, who were all styled traitors to the King and state: but notwithstanding this, many Barons, officers, and soldiers, offered their service to the Prince, who in a short time saw himself at the head of an army superior to that of the other party. And now affairs began to put on a new face: Leicester, who a little before had all the forces of the kingdom at his command, could not prevent Edward from becoming master of Gloucester, and several other places; he was even forced to retire before the Prince, who followed him from place to place. Leicester, at length, found means to slip to Evesham by night, in hopes of joining his son next day at Kenilworth; but his whole force having been attacked by surprise by the Prince, had surrendered; a circumstance Leicester knew nothing of.

Edward having received intelligence of his design, put his army in motion about sun-set, giving out that his march was directed to Bridgenorth, that he might deceive the spies of the enemy: he accordingly took that route, in which having proceeded about two or three miles, he faced about for Evesham, which he invested in the morning before sun-rise. Leicester at first mistook the Prince's army for the forces under his son; but he was soon undeceived by the banners of Gloucester and Mortimer; and ascending a small eminence to view their number and disposition, was so struck with both that he could not help exclaiming, "Lord have mercy upon our souls, for our bodies are doomed to destruction." He did not, however, abandon himself to unmanly despair; but seeing himself surrounded on all sides, drew up his men in a compact circle, and exhorted them to fight like brave men, whose lives and liberties were at stake. At the same time he obliged the King to put on armour, that he might not be known, and expose himself in the front of the battle.

Edward attacked his troops with incredible fury, so that the Welch could not sustain his first onset, while Gloucester charged with equal intrepidity in another quarter. Notwithstanding the incredible efforts made by these two impetuous commanders, and the precipitate flight of the Welch, Leicester maintained the battle from two o'clock in the afternoon till night, with surprising obstinacy. The King was wounded in the shoulder, and in the most imminent danger of his life, when calling out he was Henry of Winchester, their King, he was saved by Adam de Moullaut. Prince Edward

Edward hearing his voice, went immediately to the spot, and conducted him to a place of safety; and before he returned Leicester was slain, his horse being killed under him, and when he demanded quarter as he fought on foot, it was refused by his adversaries, who told him there was no quarter due to such a traitor. His son Henry did not long survive him; and his troops seeing their principal leader killed, were so disheartened that they made no further resistance; for by this time Hugh d'Espenfer, Ralf Bassiet of Sapcote, Peter de Montfort, John de Beauchamp, W. de Mandeville, Guy de Bardolfe, and all the Barons, had shared the fate of the Earl, except John Fitz-John, Nicholas de Seagrave, Henry de Hastings, Guy de Montfort, Humphrey de Bohun, junior, and seven or eight others, who were taken prisoners: in a word, all the people of consequence were either slain or taken: a great number of gentlemen and common soldiers fell in the field; and Prince Edward obtained a complete victory, which did not cost him above three lives of any consideration. The body of Leicester being found among the dead, was barbarously mangled, and treated with indignity by Roger Mortimer, who ordered the head to be cut off, and sent to his wife, as a testimony of having completed his revenge on his adversary.

The face of affairs was entirely changed by the issue of this battle, which was fought on the 5th of August. Those who were formerly persecuted, became oppressors in their turn, and the victors used their success with an uncommon rigour.

EUSTATIA, (ST.) one of the Carribee Islands in the West Indies, taken by the French in 1781. This island belonged to the Dutch, and was taken from them by the British forces early in 1781, and a garrison left to secure it under Colonel Cockburn, but the Governor of Martinico, being made acquainted with this officer's inattentiveness in guarding the island, headed a detachment to surprize it, of which enterprize he gives the following account.

I set out from Martinico on the 15th of November with about 1200 men, commanded by the Viscount de Damas and the Count de Dillon. They embarked on board three frigates, a corvette, and four armed boats. They arrived in sight of St. Eustatia the 25th at night, and effected during the night the debarkation of part of their troops, with which, at day-break they attacked a detachment of the English garrison, which were outside the fort, and who were not alarmed till a very close discharge was made on them by our pieces. The Sieur Dufresne, Major de Royal Comtois, cut off with his column the retreat of the troops into the castle, which he took possession of.

The defence of this colony was entrusted to the 13th and 15th regiments, and a company of artillery, forming 677 effective men, who surrendered prisoners of war; we found the fortifications erected by the English in very good condition, and sixty eight pieces of battering cannon mounted for the defence of the coast.

The Marquis de Bouille restored to the Dutch proprietors the sum of one million, which was sequestered in the hands of Colonel Cockburn, the governor, and reserved for his troops and little squadron,

160,000 livres belonging to Admiral Rodney, General Vaughan, and other officers, arising from the sale of their prizes taken from the Dutch. It is calculated, that by adding thereto the value of those which have been made in the port, the sum to be divided will amount to about two millions. The Viscount de Damas has been sent to retake the islands of St. Martin and Saba, which surrendered on being summoned.

EUTAWS, a place so called in South Carolina, situated on the road leading from Charles Town, to Camden, and where the British troops were attacked in 1781 by the Americans, for the particulars of which see the following letter from Colonel Stewart to Lord Cornwallis.

MY LORD,

Eutaws, September 9, 1781.

With particular satisfaction I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 8th inst. I was attacked by the rebel General Greene with all the force he could collect in this province and North Carolina; and after an obstinate engagement, which lasted near two hours, I totally defeated him and took two six-pounders. Having received information of Greene's moving with the rebel army towards Camden, and of his having crossed the Wateree near that place; I found from the best intelligence I could collect he was on his march to Friday's-ferry on the Congarees.

The army under my command being much in want of necessaries, and there being at the same time a convoy with provisions on the march from Charles Town, which would have necessarily obliged me to make a detachment of at least 400 men (which at that time I could ill afford, the army being much weakened by sickness), to meet the convoy at Martin's, fifty-six miles from my camp; the distance being so great, a smaller effort was liable to fall by the enemy's cavalry, which are very numerous:

I therefore thought it advisable to retire by slow marches to the Eutaws, where I might have an opportunity of receiving my supplies, and disencumber myself of the sick, without risking my efforts, or suffering myself to be attacked at a disadvantage, should the enemy have crossed the Congaree.

Notwithstanding every exertion being made to gain intelligence of the enemy's situation, they rendered it impossible, by way-laying the bye paths and passes through the different swamps; and even detained different flags of truce which I had sent on public business on both sides.

About six o'clock in the morning I received intelligence by two deserters, who left General Greene's camp the preceding evening about seven miles from this place; and, from their report the rebel army consisted of near 4000 men, with a numerous body of cavalry and four pieces of cannon.

In the mean time I received information by Major Coffin, whom I had previously detached with 140 infantry and fifty cavalry in order to gain intelligence of the enemy, that they appeared in force in his front, then about four miles from my camp.

Finding the enemy in force so near me, I determined to fight them, as from their numerous cavalry a retreat

a retreat seemed to me to be attended with dangerous consequences. I immediately formed the line of battle, with the right of the army to the Eutaw branch, and its left crossing the road leading to Roache's plantation, leaving a corps on a commanding situation to cover the Charles Town road, and to act occasionally as a reserve. About nine o'clock the action began on the right, and soon after became general.

Knowing that the enemy were much superior in numbers, and at the same time finding that they attacked with their militia in front, induced me not to alter my position, unless I saw a certain advantage to be gained by it, for by moving forwards I exposed both flanks of the army to the enemy's cavalry, which I saw ready formed to take that advantage, particularly on the left, which obliged me to move the reserve to support it.

By some unknown mistake, the left of the line advanced, and drove their militia and North Carolinians before them; but unexpectedly finding the Virginian and Maryland lines ready formed, and at the same time receiving a heavy fire, occasioned some confusion. It was therefore necessary to retire a little distance to an open field, in order to form, which was instantly done, under cover of a heavy and well directed fire, from a detachment of New York volunteers, under the command of Major Sheridan, whom I had previously ordered to take post in the house to check the enemy should they attempt to pass it.

The action was renewed with great spirit; but I was sorry to find that a three-pounder, posted on the road leading to Roache's, had been disabled, and could not be brought off when the left of the line retired.

The right wing of the army being composed of the flank battalion, under the command of Major Majoribanks, having repulsed and drove every thing that attacked them, made a rapid move to their left, and attacked the enemy in the flank; upon which they gave way in all quarters, leaving behind them two brass six pounders, and upwards of 200 killed on the field of action, and sixty taken prisoners, among whom is Colonel Washington; and from every information, about 800 wounded, although they contrived to carry them off during the action. The enemy retired with great precipitation to a strong situation, about seven miles from the field of action, leaving their cavalry to cover their retreat. The glory of the day would have been more complete, had not the want of cavalry prevented me from taking the advantage which the gallantry of my infantry threw in my way.

Total of the killed, wounded, and missing.—Two commissioned officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file killed; 16 commissioned officers, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 213 rank and file wounded; 10 commissioned officers, 15 serjeants, 8 drummers, 224 rank and file, missing.

EXETER BESIEGED. In 875, the Danes, contrary to a treaty with Alfred, seized some of his cavalry, and with the horses laid siege to Exeter, where they wintered; and all the endeavours of Alfred could not displace them, as they had strongly fortified themselves in it. In 893 it was besieged by the Danes, who were repulsed by Alfred.

VOL. I.

EXETER TAKEN. The Danes and Cornish Britons having taken arms against Athelstan, in 938, he having defeated the Confederates in the north of England, marched into Devon, when he obliged the Cornish Britons and Danes to retire from Exeter, which he took, repaired, and fortified. From that time the Britons were forced to retire beyond the Tamar, which served for a boundary to the two nations.

Exeter was seized and plundered by the Danes in 1001. Again in 1002, the Danes having landed in Cornwall, and meeting with no opposition, marched directly to Exeter, where the inhabitants, being under no apprehensions of an attack, made no resistance, and they easily became masters of it, under Sweyn, who put all the inhabitants to the sword, and reduced the city to ashes.

EXETER, SIEGE OF. Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, having taken disgust at King Stephen denying him a favour, fortified this castle, which was his property, where he acted as sovereign, exercising a tyrannical power over the citizens: but Stephen, to punish the revolter, laid siege to it, which took him up a considerable time; yet it at last surrendered, and Baldwin fled to the Isle of Wight, and from thence was banished the realm.

EXETER, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. Situated on the river Ex in Devonshire, 173 miles west from London, and ten north from the English Channel. In the year 1549, great numbers of persecuted Lutherans from Germany arrived in England. The Protestants had already begun to divide themselves into sectaries, and many of the Germans were Anabaptists. The government, nay even Erasmus himself, had not yet renounced the Popish spirit of persecution. These Anabaptists differing from the English Protestants, were deemed heretics, and in order to prevent their error from spreading, Cranmer and some others were commissioned to search after and try them. Joan Bocher, an unfortunate Englishwoman, having turned Anabaptist, and obstinately persisting in what she had been taught to believe, was pronounced a heretic, and as such delivered over to the secular power, and sentenced to be burnt; but when the King was moved to sign the warrant, he at first absolutely refused: alledging the sentence to be very unjust and cruel; hereupon Cranmer, who had a great influence over him, was employed to persuade him to sign it. At length Edward, then only twelve years old, silenced, rather than convinced, by the Archbishop's reasons, set his hand to the warrant, with tears in his eyes, and saying to Cranmer, "If I do wrong, as it is purely in obedience to your authority, you only shall answer for it to God."

Whatever the Archbishop's reasons were for concerning himself in this affair, it may be affirmed, this was not one of his best actions, as his conduct herein but ill became a Protestant prelate: he has often been reproached on this account, which even occasioned very disadvantageous reflections upon the reformation and the reformers. Two years after, a Dutchman, a person of exemplary piety, was burnt on the same account.

While England seemed quietly to conform to the measures of the court, the seeds of discontent were sowing in most parts of the kingdom, and very quickly sprung up. The chief cause was the people's not being able to get a living so well as formerly; this affected all, as well those of the new religion as the old; but the priests, the suppressed monks, and others of the Romish church, took occasion from thence to inflame the nation, and excite the people to rebellion. After the suppression of the abbeys, most of the monks were forced to work for their bread; but on the sudden increase of labourers, the price of labour fell, and was hardly sufficient for a subsistence: moreover, while the monasteries stood, their lands were let at easy rents, and the farmers employed a multitude of hands; but after the lands fell into the possession of the nobility and gentry, the rents were raised, and the farmers were forced to employ fewer hands, and lessen the wages: on the other hand, the proprietors of the lands, finding that wool brought them in more money than corn, fell to breeding sheep, which required but few hands to look after them; hence not only the price of corn was raised, but the poor people deprived of their usual employments. These things occasioned great complaints among the lower sort; nevertheless the rich continued the same courses, without regard to any consequences but their own interest. At last the people, thinking ruin and slavery were at their doors, began to rise in Wiltshire and Somersetshire; but Sir William Herbert dispersed them, and hung up the ringleaders. About the same time there were insurrections in eleven other counties. In short, the Protector seeing the flames kindling all over the nation, sent to let the malecontents know he was resolved to give them all possible satisfaction, and by this means they were for the present dispersed. Indeed, he did all he could to perform his promise, but met with such opposition from the nobility, that he was forced to have recourse to his authority, which was openly resisted; and the people finding nothing was likely to be done, took up arms in Oxfordshire, Devonshire, Norfolk, and Yorkshire; as for those in Oxfordshire, they were soon dispersed by the Lord Grey, who was sent against them with 1500 soldiers; but the rising in Devonshire was of much greater consequence; that county abounded with people well affected to the priests and monks, who fomented the rebellion to the utmost of their power. The Lord Russell being sent with a small force to disperse them, found it impracticable, the rebels having formed an army of 10,000 men, commanded by one Arundel, a Cornish gentleman, in conjunction with the Mayor of Bodmin. These inexperienced captains laid siege to Exeter, where they met with more resistance than they expected, from a place defended only by its inhabitants. As the besiegers had no artillery, they found it impracticable to reduce the place by force, and thereupon turned the siege into a blockade, in hopes the inhabitants would be soon obliged to surrender for want of provisions; but the besieged held out with invincible resolution, though reduced to the necessity of eating horse flesh; they were greatly encouraged by an old citizen, who brought forth all his pro-

visions, telling them that he would feed upon one arm, and fight with the other, rather than surrender. After enduring all the miseries of an extreme famine for twelve days, the Lord Russell, being joined by the Lord Grey with a few forces, resolved to attack the rebels, though his troops altogether did not amount to 1500: accordingly he attacked them with great resolution, slew about 2000; and Arundel, their leader, with the mayor of Bodmin, and some others being taken, were hanged.

EXILLES, BATTLE AT. A strong fortress on the frontiers of Dauphiny and Piedmont, in Italy, situated on the north-west side of the river Doria, ten miles west from Susa, thirty-two north-west from mount Dauphiny, and twenty-five north-west from Turin. The Chevalier Belleisle, in the year 1746, in order to penetrate into Piedmont, put himself at the head of 34,000 French and Spaniards. On the 6th day of July he arrived at the pass of Exilles: the defence of this important post the King of Sardinia had committed to the care of the Count de Brigueras, who formed an encampment behind the lines, with fourteen battalions of Piedmontese and Austrians, while divers detachments were posted along the passes of the Alps. On the 8th day of the month, the Piedmontese intrenchments were attacked by the Chevalier de Belleisle with incredible intrepidity; but the columns were repulsed with great loss in three successive attacks: impatient of this obstinate opposition, and determined not to survive a miscarriage, this impetuous General seized a pair of colours, and advancing at the head of his troops through a prodigious fire, pitched them with his own hand on the enemy's intrenchments: at that instant he fell dead, having received two musquetballs, and the thrust of a bayonet in his body. The assailants were so much dispirited by the death of their commander, that they forthwith gave way, and retreated with precipitation towards Sestriere, having lost near 5000 men in the attack.

The Marechal was no sooner informed of his brother's misfortune, than he retreated towards the Var, to join the troops from Exilles; while the King of Sardinia, having assembled an army of 70,000 men, threatened Dauphiny with an invasion; but the excessive rains prevented the execution of his design. General Leutrum was detached with twenty battalions to drive the French from Ventimiglia; but Belleisle marching back, that scheme was likewise frustrated; and thus ended the campaign.

FAIRFIELD. A town on the sea-coast of Connecticut, North America, and which was burnt, with several whale boats, July the 7th, 1779, by Major-General Tryon, accompanied by Sir George Collier with some of his Majesty's ships, on an expedition from New-York against the several towns on the coast of that province, for their interrupting the trade from New-York through the Sound.

FALKIRK, BATTLE AT. A town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, about eleven miles south from Stirling. Notwithstanding the Scots had in the year 1297 submitted to Edward I. King of England, yet before

before the end of the year they revolted, and suffered themselves to be headed by the famous Sir William Wallace. Edward was not without information of their proceedings, and therefore convoked a parliament at York, and summoned the Scottish nobility to attend; but they neglecting, he removed the parliament to Carlisle, and summoned them again, on pain of being declared traitors and enemies to the public: still they neglected, therefore he appointed the rendezvous of his army at Roxburgh.

He was now fully determined to destroy the Scottish name and nation. He had assembled an army of 90,000 men, and ordered his fleet to attend him in his march to supply him with provisions, which he could not expect to find in such a barren country. He invaded Scotland by the west border, and had like to have suffered by the detention of his ships, which were prevented by contrary winds from coming up; so that he had marched thrice into the country, and then advanced on the other side of the kingdom, with a view to be supplied by a small squadron, which he had detached to enter the frith of Forth, in case he should find himself obliged to change his course. Wallace is said to have harassed him in his march with a body of light troops, and to have obtained several advantages over detachments from the English army, which was by this time reinforced by the Gallovidians, and Robert de Bruce, who envied the Guardian's reputation, and seemed to think that he aspired to the crown; almost all the noblemen of that country considered Wallace as an ambitious upstart, who had acquired a popularity dangerous and disgraceful to their interest and reputation; they looked upon his conduct as a reproach to their pusillanimity; and all the men of interest and family were either his secret or professed enemies. In conjunction with James Stuart and John Cumin, he had assembled 30,000 men, and encamped near Falkirk, by the wall of Antoninus. Thither Edward pursued his march, in order to bring them to a decisive engagement; and he found them already drawn up in three separate divisions, each forming a complete phalanx of pikemen, and the intervals lined with archers; their horse were placed in the rear, and their front was secured with pallisades. Edward having observed the posture of the enemy, ordered the charge to be sounded; and this was answered by the Scots with such a hideous yell, that the King's horse being frightened, threw his rider, and afterwards kicked him on the ribs as he lay on the ground. Notwithstanding this accident, he mounted again with his usual alacrity, and ordered the Welch troops to begin the attack; these declining the service, he advanced in person at the head of another battalion, and the pallisades being pulled up, charged the enemy with such impetuosity as they could not resist. Wallace seeing him advance, encouraged his men with a short speech, and resolved to sustain the attack on foot; he accordingly behaved with his usual courage, and his troops for some time followed his example; but in the heat of battle, the division commanded by Cumin quitted the field, in consequence of their leader's treachery, or a previous quarrel with the Guardian about the post

of honour; and his retreat leaving Stuart's command exposed, they were cut to pieces to a man. Wallace still maintained the battle, till his pikemen being galled by the English arrows began to give way, and he found himself in danger of being surrounded; then he was obliged to relinquish the field, and by favour of the night accomplished a retreat with the remains of the army, leaving a complete victory to Edward, and about 12,000 of his countrymen dead on the spot; whereas the loss of the English did not amount to 100 men.

The King immediately after this advantage advanced to Perth and St. Andrews, ravaging the country without opposition; then turning back he marched through the forest of Selkirk to Annandale, where he reduced the castle of Lochmaban, and from thence continued his route to Carlisle, where he summoned a parliament to regulate the affairs of Scotland.

FALKIRK, BATTLE AT. The young Pretender was beleaguering Stirling castle, when advice was brought him that the royal troops commanded by General Hawley, were advancing to give him battle; on which Charles quitted the siege, and Hawley arrived at Linlithgow on the 13th day of January, 1746.

Next day his whole army rendezvoused at Falkirk, while the rebels lay encamped at Torwood. On the 17th day of the month they were perceived in full march to attack the King's forces, which were formed in order of battle, and advancing to the encounter. The enemy had taken possession of a hill on their right, and Hawley ordered two regiments of dragoons to drive them from that eminence. Their Prince, who stood in the front of the line, gave the signal to fire, by waving his cap, and his followers took aim so well, that the assailants were broke by the first volley: they retreated with precipitation, and fell in among the infantry, which were likewise discomposed by the wind and the rain beating with great violence in their faces, wetting their powder, and disturbing their eye-sight. The rebels followed their first blow, and great part of the royal army, after one irregular discharge, turned their backs, and fled in the utmost consternation. In all probability few or none of them would have escaped, had not General Huske and Brigadier Cholmondeley rallied some regiments, and made a gallant stand, which favoured the retreat of the rest to Falkirk. Among the few that withstood the general panic on this occasion was the Glasgow regiment of militia, which had been appointed to guard the baggage, and maintained its ground until it was ordered to retreat. The King's army retired in confusion to Edinburgh, leaving the field of battle, with part of their tents and artillery to the rebels; but their loss of men did not exceed 300, including Sir Robert Monro, Colonel Whitney, and some other officers of distinction. It was at this period that the officers who had been taken at Preston-pans, and conveyed to Angus and Fife, finding themselves unguarded, broke their parole, and returned to Edinburgh, on pretence of their having been forcibly released by the inhabitants of those parts against their will.

General Hawley, who had boasted that with two

regiments of dragoons he would drive the rebel army from one end of the kingdom to the other, incurred abundance of censure for the disposition he made, as well as for his conduct before and after the action; but he found means to vindicate himself to the satisfaction of his sovereign. Nevertheless, it was judged necessary that the army in Scotland should be commanded by a general, in whom the soldiers might have some confidence; and the Duke of Cumberland was chosen for this purpose.

FALKOPING, BATTLE OF, IN 1388. This city is situated in West Gothland, Sweden, and the battle here alluded to was fought on the 21st of September, between Albert, King of Sweden, and Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway. The action was agreed by both parties to be fought on this day, and nothing less than the crowns of three kingdoms depended upon the event. Albert had not only to contend with the Danes and Norwegians, but also a great part of his subjects, who had joined Margaret. The battle was long and doubtful, at length one wing being cut to pieces by the rebel Swedes and Danes, the rest of the army fled. Albert and his son Eric were taken, and shut up in the castle of Laholm; likewise the Count of Holstein, and many other lords fell into the hands of Margaret, who united, and was crowned Queen of the three kingdoms.

FAMARS, BATTLE OF.—A dispatch from Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy:

Famars, May 25, 1793.

I am happy to have the honour of informing you, that the combined forces, under the command of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and of his Royal Highness, have defeated the enemy, and driven them from the strong camp of Famars.

A body of sixteen battalions, viz. the brigade of British, two battalions of Hanoverian guards, two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, and eight battalions of Austrian infantry, with six squadrons of British light dragoons, four of Hanoverian and eight of Austrian cavalry, with a great proportion of heavy artillery, assembled very early in the morning of the 23d, under the command of his Royal Highness. They were to arrive at day-break upon the bank of the Ronelle, near the village of Ortie, to establish bridges to pass the river, and turn the right of the enemy. Another column, of nearly equal force, under General Ferraris, was destined to attack the works which had been thrown up upon the right bank of the Ronelle, and, after carrying them, to second the operations of his Royal Highness, as circumstances might direct: a column, under the command of General Colloredo, was employed to observe Valenciennes; another, under General Otto, to cover Quesnoy. The enemy attempted an attack upon the latter, in which they were repulsed, with the loss of three pieces of cannon: two were taken by a detachment of hussars. A thick fog occasioned some delay in the advance of the troops. Upon their approach to the Ronelle several batteries

were opened from the opposite side, but from such a distance as to produce little effect.

They were answered and kept in awe by the Austrian and Hanoverian heavy artillery. After some time spent in cannonading, two divisions of the hussars passed the river without opposition, at a ford in the village of Mershe. His Royal Highness ordered the brigade of guards, two battalions of Austrian infantry, six squadrons of British and two of Hanoverian light cavalry, to pursue the same route, in order to take the batteries in flank, and secure a passage for the rest of his troops. This movement had the desired effect; the enemy retreated from all their posts, falling back upon a redoubt which they had thrown up upon the commanding heights behind the village of Famars.

General Ferraris, after cannonading some time, attacked, upon his side, and carried the intrenchments by assault. The troops of the different nations displayed the utmost firmness and intrepidity in this arduous undertaking. The British troops, who had this opportunity of distinguishing themselves, were the brigade of the line, viz. the 14th and 53d regiments, with the battalion formed from their light infantry and grenadier companies, commanded by Major-General Abercromby. I inclose a return of their loss. Seven pieces of cannon and near 200 prisoners were taken in the redoubts. Some squadrons of French cavalry appearing at this time, and threatening the flank of the infantry, though superior in number, they were attacked with the greatest valour by the regiment of Hanoverian garde de corps. The contest was of the severest kind; the squadrons mixed with one another, and the French were defeated, though not without considerable loss to the garde de corps; the regiment had, upon that and other occasions, three officers killed, one taken, and four wounded, and sixty-seven killed and wounded, non-commissioned officers and privates. The rest of the Hanoverian troops lost about thirty-five men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness advanced, with a part of the troops, to a hollow way, within a small distance of the works; but observing, from the disposition of the enemy, that they could not be carried at that time without considerable loss, from which no proportionable benefit would arise, he thought it better to defer the attack till next morning at day break, approaching and turning them in the night.

The enemy, apprehensive of the consequences of such a movement, abandoned the works as soon as it was dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important position is now occupied by his Royal Highness, who had been joined by the rear of his column.

It appears that the French Generals, foreseeing they could not defend the passage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to risk the event of a decisive engagement in so confined a situation as that between the Ronelle and the Scheldt, made early preparation for retreat. They passed the Scheldt, and were seen marching towards Denain. Captain Craufurd, aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness, observing a column of baggage, which was proceeding towards the river, took two squadrons of the 11th regi-

11th regiment of light dragoons, though the convoy was at that time rather in the rear of their own works, and attacked and dispersed the troops who escorted it, killed and wounded between fifty and sixty, took fifty-six prisoners, and eight waggons and thirty horses. The enemy advanced in force from the camp, and attempted to cut off this detachment; they however effected their retreat with the loss of only three men killed and three horses. The enterprize and good conduct of Captain Craufurd upon this occasion, as well as the behaviour of all the other officers of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, has been highly approved of by his Royal Highness.

General Clairfayt, upon his side, attacked and carried the heights of Anzain, a post of the utmost consequence, which, to a certain degree, overlooks the citadel of Valenciennes, and which completes the investment of the place.

In this manner, with a loss of men, which must be deemed very inconsiderable when compared with the importance of the object which has been attained, have the enemy been obliged to abandon a position upon which they had placed great reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with care, and to leave Valenciennes and Conde to their fate.

In the variety of attacks which took place, I cannot at this moment state with precision the loss upon either side: that of the combined armies is very small upon this side of the Scheldt, not above 250 men killed and wounded: that of General Clairfayt's corps by Anzain was more considerable than any other, and equal perhaps to the whole. That of the enemy was unquestionably much greater.

Captain Craufurd, who carries this letter, will explain any further particulars of which you may be desirous to be informed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MURRAY.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

FAYAL. One of the Azore Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean; was taken, and the capital of it burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1597, without meeting with any resistance.

FEHRBELLIN, BATTLE AT. A little town of Germany, in the Electorate of Brandenburg, situated on the river Havel, about forty miles north from Brandenburg. France having in the year 1672, by a sudden war, almost ruined the Dutch, the young Prince of Orange, in order to save his country, brought the Emperor, the princes of the Empire, and the King of Spain, who were already jealous of the increasing power of France, into an alliance with him against Louis XIV. who when he saw their design, and heard that Frederick William (late King of Prussia) was at the head of his Brandenburgers on the Rhine, he prevailed upon the Swedes to attack that Prince's dominions.

Notwithstanding the defensive alliance which the Elector had concluded with the crown of Sweden, and the Duke of Neuburg, in 1673, Wrangel, the Swedish

General, marched into the Marck in 1675, at the head of a Swedish army. The Prince of Anhalt, who at that time was Governor of the Marck, complained bitterly of this Swedish irruption. Wrangel answered, that the Swedes should withdraw as soon as the Elector concluded a peace with France. This Prince acquainted the Emperor with the devastation of his territories; and the enormous excesses committed by the Swedes; but as he had not a sufficient number of troops at Berlin to present himself before an army, the Elector thought proper that he should not engage the Swedes, but wait his arrival.

While the Elector's troops refreshed themselves after their fatigues, in their winter quarters in Franconia, the peasants of Brandenburg, impatient of a foreign yoke, and driven to despair by the extortions of the Swedes, assembled in bodies, and gained some advantages over the oppressors. They formed themselves into companies, and the Elector's name was in their colours, with this inscription,

"For our Prince and Country we sacrifice our lives."

In the meantime Wrangel fell ill, which increased the licentiousness of the soldiers; they did not even spare the churches, but carried their rapacious cruelty to the highest degree of violence.

While the Marcks sighed after a deliverer, Frederick William was making preparations to confound the insolence of his enemies. He set out from Franconia, and arrived the 11th of June at Magdeburg; immediately he ordered the gates of the town to be shut, and used every precaution to conceal the news of his approach from the enemy; towards the evening his army passed the Elbe, and directing their march through byeways, reached the night following the gates of Rathenaw. The Elector gave notice to the Baron de Brist, who was there at that time, of the arrival of his troops, and concerted with him proper measures to surprise the Swedes.

The regiment of Wangelin was in garrison in the town. Brist invited the officers of this regiment to sup with him; during the entertainment they were overpowered with liquor, and while they slept themselves sober, the Elector ordered several detachments of his troops to pass the Havel in boats, and to attack the town on all sides.

General Dorffling pretending to be a Swedish party, pursuing the troops of Brandenburg, was the first who entered Rathenaw, and cut the guard in pieces. At the same time the gates were forced open, and the cavalry cleared the streets. The Swedish officers could scarce believe, when they awaked, they were the prisoners of a prince whom they imagined in Franconia at the head of his troops; the adventure was altogether so extraordinary as to appear like a dream, or the work only of imagination.

The Elector, who well knew the vast consequence of embracing the critical moment, would not wait for the arrival of the infantry; in this delicate conjuncture he marched to Naumn, in order to cut off two principal bodies of the Swedish troops, one of which was in the neighbourhood of Brandenburg, and the other near Havelburg;

Havelburg; that of Brandenburg had passed the Nauen an hour before the Elector's arrival; he pursued them closely, but not being able to come up with them, he was informed by prisoners and deserters, that they were marching to Fehrbellin, where they had first their rendezvous, with those of Havelburg.

The Elector's army consisted of 5600 horse; he had no infantry, and yet he carried with him twelve pieces of cannon. He did not hesitate to attack the enemy, notwithstanding the inequality of number, and the difference between the troops that composed the two armies; he had only a body of horse, and the Swedes had ten regiments of foot, with some dragoons.

Frederick William gave the vanguard on the 18th of June to the Prince of Homburg, with 1600 horse, ordering him to reconnoitre the enemy, without coming to an engagement. This Prince set out for the expedition, and after passing through a wood, he found the Swedish troops encamped between the villages of Hackenburg and Tarnow, with a morass in their rear, the bridge of Fehrbellin beyond their right, and a smooth plain in their front; he drove the advanced guards before him, and came up with them flying to the main body of their army, who marched out of their camp immediately to draw up in order of battle. This Prince was carried away by the warmth of his constitution, and let himself be drawn into an engagement, which might have been attended with a fatal consequence, if the Elector, apprised of the danger, had not immediately flown to his assistance.

The Elector, who was a prince of quick penetration, and of surprising activity, made use of a bank of sand to erect a battery, which did great execution. As the Swedish army was thrown into some confusion, he fell instantly with all his cavalry upon the enemy's right wing, and defeated them entirely; the body guards and the regiment of Ostrogothia were cut in pieces by the cavalry of Brandenburg. The defeat of the right brought on that of the left; numbers of the Swedes threw themselves into the morasses, where they perished; the remainder flew with precipitation to Fehrbellin, where they broke down the bridge.

The Elector being unprovided with infantry, could not force the bridge to pursue them; he was therefore satisfied with pitching his camp on the field of battle, where he had gained so much glory. He forgave the Prince of Homburg for having exposed, by his temerity, the fortune of a whole nation, telling him, "Were I to judge you according to the rigour of the military laws, you deserve to lose your life; Heaven forbid I should stain my laurels with the blood of a prince, who has been one of the principal instruments of my victory."

The Swedes lost eight colours, two standards, eight cannon, 300 men, and a great number of officers, in this memorable and decisive action.

Dorffing pursued them the day following, took a considerable number of them prisoners, together with their baggage, and the greatest part of their plunder. The Swedish army, which was now reduced to 4000 men, made their escape by the way of Rupin and Wit-

stock into the country of Mecklenburg. We think that *Cæsar's Veni, vidi, vici*, may be justly applied to the Elector upon this glorious expedition.

It was owing to the success of the arms of Brandenburg, that the Swedes were declared enemies to the Empire, for attacking one of its members. Had fortune favoured the Swedes, perhaps they would have found allies.

The Elector a little before the action was in the utmost danger of his life; for being mounted on a flea-bitten grey horse, richly caparisoned, the enemy who knew him, pointed their cannon towards the place where he was. The Brandenburg generals, seeing the danger to which their sovereign was exposed, humbly intreated him to change his horse, which he at first refused; but reflecting at length that the safety of his dominions depended on his own preservation, and that the exposing his life in the beginning of an action, the success of which was not yet very certain, was hazard-ing the loss both of his troops and dominions, he consented they should give him another horse. His equerry, named Froben, offered him his, which the Elector mounted, and Froben mounted his master's; but was hardly on the saddle, before he was dashed to pieces by a cannon-shot, together with the horse the Elector had just quitted. The posterity of this faithful equerry were ennobled by the Elector, and a medal was struck on his delivering his horse to his master.

The Elector of Brandenburg having defeated the Swedes, never rested till he had driven them entirely out of his dominions, and pursued them even into Pomerania, notwithstanding his troops were so extremely fatigued. After giving them that repose they so much wanted, and augmenting them with fresh troops, as well as infantry, which was then arrived, he retook from the Swedes, in a short time, every thing they had taken from him, and carrying the war into their own territories, made such a progress as would have amply indemnified him for the expences of the war, had not the public good afterwards obliged him to renounce his conquests in favour of a general peace.

FELLIN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1561. It is situated in Livonia, and during the destruction of that province by John II. Grand Duke of Russia, William of Furstemberg, the Grand Master, took shelter in this city, it being a strong place; but the Grand Duke, taking it by stratagem, put all the inhabitants to the sword, and sent the Grand Master into Russia, where he died miserably.

It was again taken in 1608, by the Swedes under the command of Count Mansfield.

FERRARA IN ITALY. This city was taken by General Clenau in April 1799; when he also seized Gora, and was consequently master of the lower course of the Po. The Austrians found in Ferrara 18,000 muskets, 100 oxen, 4,000,000 of money, eight waggons of uniforms, and a convoy of military stores destined for Mantua. They also took ten armed vessels, of four and six guns each. Salò was also in possession of the Austrians. Both Peschiera and Mantua were completely blockaded, and the French could have no further communication with either of those cities. Brescia

cià was taken, and the French crossed the Oglio, and retreated towards Milan.

The French evacuated all the country of Ferrara, and retired in disorder to Mantua. They were every day engaged in serious disputes with the Cisalpine republicans.

The citadel surrendered by capitulation on the night of the 23d of May, in consequence of the Austrian shells having set fire to two magazines. The Austrians, who lost but three men, found seventy-two new brass cannon, &c. and six months provisions. By the articles of capitulation, fourteen in number, the garrison, consisting of 1525 men, were made prisoners for six months.

FERROL, IN SPAIN, DESCENT NEAR, IN 1800.—A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received from Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart. dated at sea, 27th August 1800.

I have the honour to inform you, that the fleet, on board of which the troops under my command were embarked, arrived before the harbour of Ferrol, on the 25th instant.

I determined immediately to make a landing, with a view, if practicable, to attempt the town of Ferrol, being certain, if I found either the strength of the place or the force of the enemy too great to justify an attack, that in the landing there was no considerable risk.

The disembarkation was effected, without opposition, in a small bay near Cape Prior; the reserve, followed by the other troops as they landed, immediately ascended a ridge of hills adjoining to the bay; just as they had gained the summit, the rifle-corps fell in with a party of the enemy, which they drove back. I have to regret that Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, who commanded this corps, was wounded on the occasion. At day-break the following morning a considerable body of the enemy were driven back by Major-General the Earl of Cavan's brigade, supported by some other troops, so that we remained in complete possession of the heights which overlook the town and harbour of Ferrol: but from the nature of the ground, which is steep and rocky, unfortunately this service could not be performed without loss: the first battalion of the 52d regiment had the principal share in this action. The enemy lost about 100 men killed and wounded, and thirty or forty prisoners.

I had now an opportunity of observing minutely the situation of the place, and of forming, from the reports of prisoners, an idea of the strength of the enemy; when, comparing the difficulties which presented themselves, and the risk attendant on failure on one hand, with the prospect of success and the advantages to be derived from it on the other, I came to the determination of re-embarking the troops, in order to proceed without delay on my further destination. The embarkation was effected the same evening in perfect order, and without loss of any kind.

The spirit and alacrity shewn by the troops merit every commendation; and if circumstances had admitted

of their being led against the enemy, I should have had every reason to expect success.

I am under the greatest obligations to the Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren and the officers of the navy, for the judicious arrangements made for the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, and the activity with which they were put in execution. The immediate direction of this service was intrusted to Sir Edward Pellew, who performed it in a manner highly creditable to himself, and advantageous to the service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES PULTENEY.

Return of killed and wounded of the troops landed at Ellaya de Dominos, August 25, 1800, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart. off Ferrol, August 27, 1800.

Royals, 2d battalion, 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—23d regiment, 3 rank and file wounded.—27th regiment, 2d battalion, 2 rank and file wounded.—54th regiment, 2d battalion, 1 rank and file wounded.—52d regiment, 1st battalion, 9 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file, wounded.—52d regiment, 2d battalion, 2 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.—63d regiment, 4 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.—Rifle corps, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 8 rank and file wounded.—79th regiment, 2 serjeants, 2 rank and file, wounded.—Total, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 59 rank and file, wounded.

Names of officers dead of their wounds, and wounded.—Captain Torrens, of the 1st battalion 52d regiment, dead of his wounds.—Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the 67th regiment, Captain Hamilton, of the 27th regiment, Captain Trevers, of the 79th regiment, Lieutenant Edmonston, of the 2d battalion Royals (attached to the rifle-corps) wounded.

J. PULTENEY, Lieut.-Gen.

L. Z. VASSALL, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. dated off Ushant, September 2, 1800.

For the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I inclose a letter this moment received from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, of his Majesty's ship *Renown*, and another from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. dated Renown, Bay of Ellaya de Dominos, August 27, 1800.

I beg leave to inform you, that the squadron and convoy under my command arrived off this bay on the 25th inst. without having fell in with anything excepting the St. Vincent schooner, who had parted from Capt. Curzon.

General

General Sir James Pulteney having desired that the troops might be disembarked, I directed Sir Edward Pellew to superintend that service, assisted by Captains Hood, Dalrymple, Fyffe, and Stackpool, with Captains Guion, Scarle, and Young, which was most ably performed on the same night in the bay above-mentioned, after a fort of eight twenty-four pounders had been silenced by the fire of the *Impetueux*, *Brilliant*, *Cynthia*, and *St. Vincent* gun-boat; the whole army were on shore without the loss of a man, together with sixteen field-pieces, attended by seamen from the men of war to carry scaling ladders, and to get the guns up the heights above Ferrol.

On the morning of the 26th, the General informed me, by letter, that from the strength of the country and works, no further operations could be carried on, and that it was his intention to re-embark the troops, which I ordered to take place, and the captains of the squadron to attend; and I have the satisfaction to add that, by their indefatigable exertion, the whole army, artillery, and horses, were again taken on board the transports and men of war before day-break on the 27th.

J. B. WARREN.

FIGUIERES, May 5, 1794. The French, commanded by General Gillaume, obtained a victory over the Spaniards near Figuières, and took about eighty prisoners. The loss of the Spaniards was estimated, by the French, at 800 men; that of the French only fifteen men killed, and thirty-two wounded.

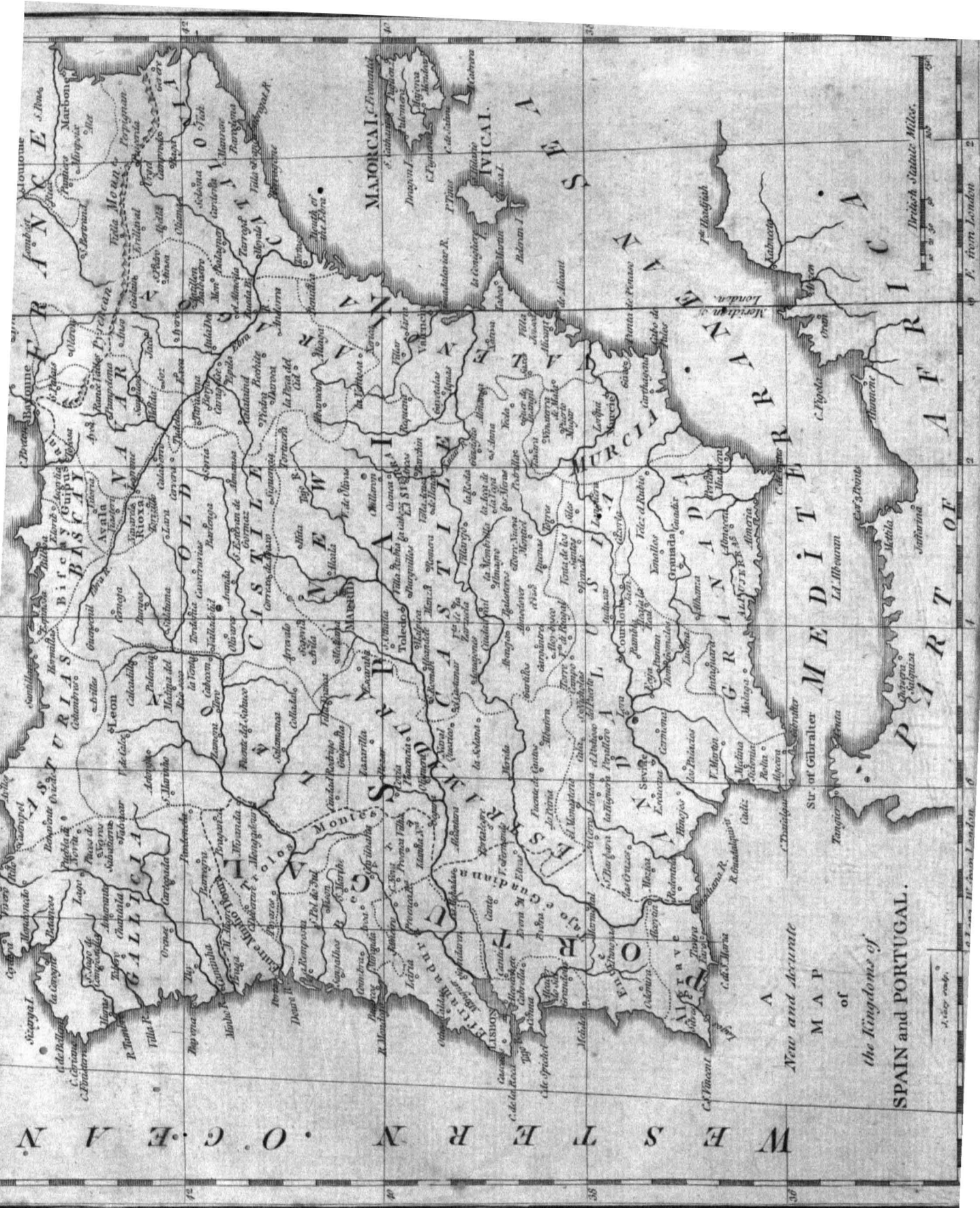
On the 7th inst. about six o'clock in the morning, the enemy attacked the advanced posts of Liers, which forms the van-guard of the camp of Figuières. Their attack was made with such promptitude and spirit, that they penetrated into the camp of Walloons, and the cavalry at Alcantara; but General Courten having rallied his men, and being reinforced by two battalions, and some companies of grenadiers, repulsed them with considerable loss, and pursued them beyond El Palan, where he remained formed in order of battle the greater part of the morning. The enemy in this affair had a column of about 4000 men. At the same time a numerous body of their troops drew towards Hermitage del Boura, Pont de Molins, and Villarnadal, in different columns, covering the summit of all the adjacent heights. They attacked the Hermitage first, which, after it had sustained a heavy fire of musketry for a considerable time, they made themselves masters of; but the fire of cannon which was made upon them there by the batteries, and at the advanced posts of Pont de Molins, kept them in check; and the battalions of Hibernia and Malaga, with some other troops that could be collected at the moment, advancing under that fire, dislodged the enemy again with the bayonet: a smart fire of cannon and howitzers was then begun from the Pont de Molins and Dilarnadal, upon the main body of the French, which had advanced and established several flying batteries against those posts. During this fire, many evolutions and formations were executed in the plain by the cavalry on both sides, in order to be able to attack with advantage, till

at length the royal carabineers fell upon the French hussars, who waited formed in battle till they had fired their pistols, and then fled in complete disorder, each taking his own way; upon which the rest of the cavalry also charged, and the French infantry followed their horses with such precipitation, that only one battalion could be overtaken, and the greater part of it put to the sword by the regiments del Principe and Bourbon; the action lasted from about six in the morning till one. The return of killed and wounded on our side is hitherto computed at 150 men, including twelve officers; it is probable much more. That of the enemy had not been ascertained, but was very considerable; their General of cavalry, La Bare, was found among the dead, and on him several letters and papers from Dugommier.

Saint Fernando de Figuières,
November 28, 1794.

The 20th was signalized by one of the most brilliant victories ever obtained by the armies of the Republic. Imagine every obstacle that nature and art could unite; imagine from 80 to 100 redoubts, on positions the most advantageous, full of cannon, and forming several lines of defence; imagine from forty to fifty thousand men distributed in these forts and entrenchments, the labour of six months; imagine all these redoubts, the artillery and musketry that defended them; imagine eighty volcanoes at once vomiting fire and iron—well, all these were carried in less than three hours. Our battalions advanced amid musketry and grape shot, and did every thing with the bayonet. No prisoners were taken; all were put to the sword; three Spanish generals were killed. One of them attempted to defend himself against Adjutant-General Duphet, who ran his sabre through his body. Count de la Union, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish army, was found dead on the field of battle. We send you his military decoration.

We informed you, that we had some men killed in the affair of the 17th. The number killed and wounded on the 20th is much less considerable. The enemy, repulsed in all parts, fled, and their route was complete. After abandoning to us all their camps and artillery, they attempted to make a stand on the heights of Liers, where they had prepared an entrenched camp under the cannon of the castle of Figuières; but they were pursued so vigorously, that they were obliged to abandon this position, and fly six or seven leagues further. The same evening their famous fort of Saint Fernando de Figuières was invested on all sides, and some battalions turned against the place the cannon mounted by the enemy for the defence of the camp of Liers. Next day Figuières and Roses were invested. Perignon sent a vigorous summons to the governor of the castle of Figuières to surrender the place. The parley lasted two or three hours. The capitulation was signed yesterday, and to-day the place is in possession of the Republic. The garrison, or rather the army of 9107 men, laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners of war. We found on the ramparts more than 150 pieces of cannon, and immense quantities of provisions.



sions in the place. Such, Citizen Colleagues, are the consequences of the 17th and 20th November. Terror is among our enemies. You will judge of it from the surrender of a place so important, and so famous as that of Figueres.

FINISTERRE, (CAPE). A head land on the coast of Spain, and which with Ushant forms the Bay of Biscay. Off this Cape the Admirals Anson and Warren, with the following ships under their command, fell in with a French fleet on the 3d of May, 1747; the particulars of the engagement here inserted, were sent home by their commanders. Their force consisted of

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.
Prince George,	Vice-Adm. Anson,	90
	Capt. Bentley,	
Devonshire,	Rear-Adm. Warren,	66
	Capt. West,	
Namur,	Hon. — Boscawen,	74
Monmouth,	Capt. Harrison,	64
Prince Frederick,	Capt. Norris,	64
Yarmouth,	Capt. Brett,	64
Prince Louisa,	Capt. Watson,	60
Defiance,	Capt. Grenville,	60
Nottingham,	Capt. Saumarez,	60
Pembroke,	Capt. Fincher,	60
Windfor,	Capt. Hanway,	60
Centurion,	Capt. Denis,	50
Falkland,	Capt. Barradel,	50
Bristol,	Hon. Capt. W. Montagu,	50
Ambuscade,	Capt. John Montagu,	40
Falcon Sloop,	Capt. Gwynn,	10
Vulcan fire-ship,	Capt. Pettigrew.	

Being off Cape Finisterre, which bore S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant twenty-four leagues, fell in with a French fleet consisting of thirty-eight ships, nine of which shortened sail, and were drawing into a line of battle a-head; and the rest of the fleet, which appeared to be under their convoy, stretched to the westward with all the sail they could set. Mr. Anson formed his fleet into a line, but observing by the motions of the enemy, that their aim was to gain time, and endeavour to escape under favour of the night, he made the signal for the whole fleet to chase and engage the enemy, without any regard to the line of battle. The Centurion, French ship about four o'clock in the afternoon, began to engage her, upon which two of the enemy's largest ships bore down to her assistance. The Namur, Defiance, and Windfor, being the next headmost ships, soon entered into the action, and after having disabled those French ships, in such a manner that the British ships a-stern must soon come up with them, they made sail a-head to prevent the van of the enemy from escaping, as did also several other ships of the fleet. The Yarmouth and Devonshire having got up and engaged the enemy, and the Prince George being near the Invincible, and going to fire into her, all the ships in the enemy's rear struck their colours between six and seven o'clock, as did all those which were in the line

before night. Vice-Admiral Anson brought to at seven, having detached the Monmouth, Yarmouth, and Nottingham, to pursue the convoy, who then bore W. by S. at about four or five leagues distance, so that they were enabled to give a very good account of them. The Falcon sloop which the Vice-Admiral had sent after the convoy during the action, with orders to make signals for a guidance to the other ships, returned to the fleet the next day with the Dartmouth Indian-man. The number and quality of the ships taken from the enemy were as follows, viz.

Ships of war belonging to the French King.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Le Serieux,	M. de la Jonquiere,	66	556
	Chef d'Escadre,		
L'Invincible,	M. de St. George,	74	700
Le Diamont,	Hoquart,	56	450
Le Jason,	Beccard,	52	355
Le Rubis,	McCarty,	52	328
Le Gloire,	Saleffe,	44	330

East-India Company's ships fitted as men of war.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
L'Apollon,	De Santons,	30	132
Le Philibert,	Celle,	30	170
Le Thetis,	Macon,	20	100

East-India ship taken by the Falcon sloop.

Le Dartmouth,	Penoche,	18	50
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The loss on our side was not very considerable, except that of Captain Grenville of the Defiance, who was an excellent officer, and whose death cannot be sufficiently lamented. Captain Boscawen of the Namur was wounded in the shoulder with a musquet-ball, but was soon in a very fair way of recovery.

The French Chef d'Escadre, M. de la Jonquiere, was shot under the blade bone of both his shoulders, but it was thought he would recover. One of the French captains was killed, and another of them lost his leg.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Bridport, K. B.

It is with sincere satisfaction I acquaint you, I have received a letter from Captain Young, stating his having captured the Thetis Spanish frigate, with much treasure, and a valuable cargo of cocoa on board; also informing me, that another Spanish frigate, her consort, has been taken by the Naad.

His Majesty's ship Ethalion,
October 21, 1799.

On the 16th inst. at three P. M. in latitude 44 deg. 53 min. longitude 9 deg. 53 min. W. we discovered three large sail on the weather bow, evidently men of war, steering S. E. with all sails set. I immediately tacked and stood under easy sail, with an intention to speak to the sternmost, or to follow them till day-light, with a view to ascertain their force. On a nearer approach

proach to the above ship she made the private signal ; concluding from that the other two ships were enemies, I made all possible sail in chase. At day light I found her to be his Majesty's ship Naiad, and another frigate in company, which I took to be the Alemene, and two large frigates a-head. At seven the Naiad made my signal to pass the sternmost and stand on for the headmost. At nine A. M. being within random shot of the sternmost, I fired a few guns in passing, which made her alter her course. At half past eleven the headmost ship bore up athwart us, at the distance of half-musquet shot; by the abilities and meritorious conduct of the officers, the steady spirit and prompt obedience to my orders of the seamen and marines, with a well-directed fire of two broadsides from the Ethalion, and a running fight of an hour, exchanging bow and stern chases, the latter part within half-pistol shot, I had the pleasure of seeing her haul down Spanish colours to his Majesty's ship under my command.

She proves to be the Thetis Spanish frigate, of thirty-six guns, twelve and six-pounders, and 250 men, commanded by Don Juan de Mendoza, from Vera Cruz, bound to any port in Spain she could fetch, with 1,411,526 dollars, and a quantity of cocoa on board. I have the additional satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that not a single man is hurt on board the Ethalion. The other Spanish frigate is called the Brigida, commanded by Don Antonio Pillou, the same force and lading as the Thetis. The last time I saw the Naiad, which was just before the action took place, she was nearly within gun-shot of her; and I have no doubt of her being captured.

Naiad, off Cape Finisterre, Oct. 19, 1799.

I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that the Naiad, Triton, and Alemene, (which your Lordship has done me the honour to put under my orders) captured yesterday morning the Spanish frigate Santa Brigida, of thirty-six guns, and having on board 300 men, commanded by Don Antonio Pillou.

This frigate, my Lord, in company with another called the Thetis, left Vera Cruz on the 21st of August last, and I had the good fortune to fall in with them both on the evening of the 16th instant in lat. 44. 1. long. 12. 35. at eight P. M. the Naiad then a single ship, and to which I immediately gave chase: before midnight I discovered them to be vessels belonging to the enemy, and was joined by the Ethalion. When the day broke I was also joined by the Alemene, when the Triton was discovered far a-stern still, owing to the superior sailing of the latter ship. After a chase which lasted thirty-two hours, I set myself down as indebted for a most valuable capture. The two frigates, at seven A. M. perceiving themselves not in a state to withstand our united force, took different routes, upon which I made the Ethalion's signals to pass the sternmost ship of the enemy, as she at that time took the lead in point of sailing, and stand for and engage the headmost vessel, which was obeyed with that alacrity by Captain Young, that I make no doubt but she has experienced a similar fate to her companion; but

as the Santa Brigida made a determinate push on a southern course, a separation of course took place.

The latter frigate of the enemy having rounded Cape Finisterre on the morning of the 18th instant by her fast sailing, about five o'clock her Commander shoved so very close to the rocks of Monte Lora, that the Triton, who was first in pursuit, (Captain Gore being regardless of every thing but closing with the enemy), struck upon the said rocks, going seven knots at the same time. I fear her damage is considerable; however she was soon off again, and commenced an animated fire on the enemy, as did Captain Digby, with an officer-like presence of mind keeping in that direction to cut off the entrance of Port de Vidre. At eight A. M. the three frigates closed with the enemy amidst the rocks of Commaruto, at the entrance of Muros, when the colours were hauled down, and we found ourselves all in foul ground together. A fortunate breeze sprung up from the shore, and we were enabled to put the ships heads to the sea, and began to shift prisoners, when a Spanish squadron consisting of four large ships, one with a broad pendant, came out of Vigo with an intention, I suppose, of rescuing the prize. This being the opinions of Captain Gore and Digby also, every exertion was made to secure the prisoners and get the ships under my command ready to receive them; but on their perceiving my determination they bore up and ran into Vigo. Light and variable winds have kept me still in sight of the Spanish coast, which is to day one continued blaze, and as I was aware of another squadron of Spanish ships being in Corunna, have thought it my duty to keep all together for the protection of the prize, which is of immense value, having on board one million four hundred thousand dollars, independent of a cargo of equal estimation. My companions in chase, Captain Gore and Digby, make the most favourable report of the zeal and perseverance of their respective officers and crews: and in justice to the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command, I can only say, that their anxiety to get alongside the enemy's frigates whilst alone, was equal to what it was afterwards, when my force became superior; and on that, as on all former occasions, I profited by the able assistance of J. H. Marshall, my first lieutenant, to whom I have given charge of the prize. See COAST OF SPAIN.

FISH-DAM-FORD. A place so called in the back settlements of South Carolina, North America. Major Wemiss, 1780, with 150 men, of the 63d regiment, came up with a Mr. Sumpter, who had about 400 men with him, near Fish-Dam-Ford. The Americans were surprised and put to the rout, and several of them who fled towards the Ford, were pushed into the river: but it unfortunately happened, that at the very beginning of the action, Major Wemiss was so badly wounded, that he was obliged to be carried to the rear. By this time the Americans had fled on all sides, and the King's troops formed upon the ground; but it being thought disadvantageous, it was resolved to quit it; and Major Wemiss's situation not admitting of his removal,

moval, he was left at a farm-house in the neighbourhood. The next morning the Americans not finding themselves pursued, began to collect themselves, and with great caution appeared on their old ground.

FISHGUARD, in Pembrokehire, South Wales, February 25, 1797. A letter this day received by the Duke of Portland, from Lord Milford, lord lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, dated Haverfordwest, February 23, five P. M. contains information that two frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, appeared off the coast of Pembrokehire the 22d instant; and on the evening of that day disembarked some troops, reported by deserters to be about twelve hundred, but without field pieces.

It appears that the most active exertions were made by the Lord Lieutenant and gentlemen of the county, and its neighbourhood, in taking proper measures on this occasion; and the greatest zeal and loyalty were manifested by all ranks of people, who crowded to offer their services against the enemy.

A Letter, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received from the Right Honourable Lord Cawdor, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Fishguard, Friday, February 24.

MY LORD,

In consequence of having received information, on Wednesday night, at eleven o'clock, that three large ships of war and a lugger had anchored in a small roadstead, upon the coast, in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan militia and all the provincial force I could collect, to the place. I soon gained positive intelligence they had disembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's setting in, a French officer, whom I found to be the second in command, came in with a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose to your Grace, together with my answer; in consequence of which they determined to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock.

I cannot at this moment inform your Grace of the exact number of prisoners, but I believe it to be their whole force: it is my intention to march them this night to Haverfordwest, where I shall make the best distribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yesterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of sight.

The fatigue we have experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your Grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety, to do justice to the officers and men I had the honour to command, will induce me to attend your Grace with as little delay as possible to state their merits, and at the same time to give you every information in my power upon this subject.

The spirit of loyalty which has pervaded all ranks throughout this country is infinitely beyond what I can express.

I am, &c.

CAWDOR.

Cardigan Bay, 5th Ventose, 5th Year of the Republic.

SIR,

The circumstances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place renders it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their desire of entering into a negotiation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same by the bearer, and in the mean time hostilities shall cease.

Salute and respect,

TATE, Chef de Brigade.

To the officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops.

Fishguard, February 23.

SIR,

The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any terms short of your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I enter fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to shew an enemy whose numbers are inferior.

My Major will deliver you this letter, and I shall expect your determination by ten o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furnished with an escort, that will conduct him to me without molestation.

I am, &c.

CAWDOR.

There is an account in one of the French papers, dated Brest, February 12, 1797, which, in a great measure, accounts for the strange expedition to Wales. It states, that the convicts, or galley slaves, at Brest, &c. will be formed into regiments. A small expedition, consisting of the frigates *La Vengeance*, and *La Resistance*, the corvette *La Constance*, and the lugger *La Vautour*, was immediately to sail, under the command of the chief of division, Castagnier.

On the 10th and 11th, 1200 convicts were embarked on board those ships, chosen from among thieves, deserters, and other military men convicted of insubordination; they are formed into corps, under chiefs chosen from among themselves, and armed and clothed alike. That they were the ci-devant soldiers of Charette and Stofflet, mixed with the banditti of Le Bocage. They were sent for the purpose of being lodged in an English prison, being too dangerous at home. They came from Brest a few days back in *La Resistance*, of forty guns, one other frigate, and a corvette. They have no uniform: and did not know their destination till landed. They were enlisted about a month back, with the promise of being a part of the army of the North. They had the most miserable appearance.

They at first concealed themselves among the rocks. The first alarm of their landing was on Tuesday, February

bruary 21. They began immediately to intrench themselves. The whole country rose, the countrymen made their hooks straight, and put them into long poles. Six thousand of the Welsh soon marched towards Fishguard. At eleven o'clock at night, an express came to Lord Milford, from Haverfordwest, who raised the country, and collected the neighbouring military with great quickness. It is said, that the French commander shewed Lord Milford his orders, which were to burn Fishguard, Haverfordwest, and Pembroke. A letter in Welsh had been received by one of the inhabitants of Fishguard, announcing the purpose of the French; this letter, it is now supposed, came from a young woman who went off with a French prisoner, who effected his escape out of Pembroke jail, and got safe to France.

On the appearance of the enemy's landing, the country people left their habitations, and fled in the utmost consternation. But, having recovered from their panic, the whole country around soon rose in a mass, and the peasantry having armed themselves with firelocks, pitchforks, and what other weapons they could collect, without waiting for the regular troops, returned to face the enemy, many of whom were found in the act of pillaging their cottages, having availed themselves of the confusion which their first appearance had occasioned.

Such was their enthusiasm, and the force of example, that the very children followed their parents with their reaping hooks. The only difficulty perceivable was to restrain the impetuosity of the mountaineers, who fell upon the French without order, indeed, but with irresistible fury. Some few of them were killed by this irregular attack; but, on the arrival of the militia and volunteers, the enemy laid down their arms.

FLEURUS, BATTLE AT. A village of the Austrian Netherlands, situated fifteen miles west from Namur, and six north-east from Charleroi. The amazing conquests which the French forces had made, drew several of the powers of Europe into a confederacy against them, anno 1689. England and Holland were united by William III. the Emperor and King of Spain engaged in the alliance, and all the electors and princes of Germany, not excepting the Elector of Bavaria, declared against France; soon after the Duke of Savoy entered into the same engagement: thus France by a series of successes brought on herself almost all the powers of Europe. In consequence of this combination, Louis raised numerous armies; and as his enemies increased in number, he seemed to do so in power, being more formidable in the year 1690 than he had been before. The Allies being sensible of this, it was agreed that the army of the States under Prince Waldeck, should oppose in Flanders that of France, commanded by the Duke of Luxemburg; while the Elector of Brandenburg upon the Moselle, should observe the Marquis de Boufflers. But the French, according to their usual forwardness, having taken the field early, the Dutch were constrained to draw out their garrisons to attend the enemy, before those of

Brandenburg were come to the posts assigned them, which gave Boufflers an opportunity to encamp between the Sambre and the Meuse, from whence he maintained a free communication between his army and that of Luxemburg. The Dutch under these circumstances, encamped near the river Pieton, in one of the most advantageous posts in all Flanders, waiting till the Brandenburgers took the field, and thereby caused the enemy to divide their forces; but in the mean time, the Duke of Luxemburg drew near the Sambre, with a design to cross that river between Namur and Charleroi, and then to waste the Spanish countries, or put them under contribution.

Prince Waldeck knowing of what importance it was to keep the French beyond the Sambre, and being likewise earnestly solicited by the Spaniards to oppose the designs of the enemy, decamped from the Pieton, and on the next day detached the Count of Berlo with 1500 horse, to observe whether the French endeavoured to pass the Sambre or not. This detachment was, in case of necessity, to be supported by four or five regiments of cavalry, commanded by the Count de Flodroffo; and the Count of Webbenum with another party of horse, was posted on one side a narrow lane, which was to be passed through before they could come at the enemy. Berlo being advanced as far as the village of Fleurus, found that a good part of the French army had already passed the Sambre, and posted themselves against the village, which they kept to their backs; of all which he instantly informed Prince Waldeck, who was posted between Mellin and Fleurus. On the other hand, the enemy having notice of Berlo's approach, marched directly towards him, and at the same time the Duke of Luxemburg dispatched away several troops privately through bye-ways, to fall upon him in the rear.

Upon this Berlo sent for a reinforcement, especially of foot; but instead of sending him more forces they gave him orders to retreat. Yet he not believing those orders till he was almost surrounded on every side, was obliged to put himself in a condition to defend a narrow lane, which he had before possessed by his dragoons. The enemy charged him very vigorously, and there he lost his life, as did also Major Castleman and some other officers. The Count de Flodroffo was likewise advanced too far to retire without fighting, and indeed his party stood their ground very stoutly for a while, but being oppressed by numbers, they were forced to retreat to Count Webbenum, who commanded the third detachment, and was posted on the other side of the hedge. Some squadrons of the French boldly pursued Flodroffo through the hedge, but were so vigorously repulsed, that they were constrained to retreat.

When this was over, Flodroffo and Webbenum joined their main army, which was drawn up in order of battle, and continued in that posture all night. The next morning (the 12th of June, 1690) the Dutch understood by a deserter, that Luxemburg was resolved to fight; but two spies, who made it their business to betray both armies, reported soon after, that he was re-

this

this uncertainty till eight in the morning, when he saw the French drawn up in battle array, and that there was a necessity of engaging.

The Dutch army consisted only of 25,000 men; the Spaniards and Brandenburgishers, who should have reinforced them, not being yet come up; so that the Prince could not make more than two lines, which extended from Fleurus to St. Arnard. The French army was above 40,000 strong, Luxemburg having almost drained the French frontier towns, and having been reinforced three days before by eighteen battalions of foot, forty-five squadrons of horse from Bouffler's army, and the flying camp of the Count de Gournay. The fight being resolved upon, Prince Waldeck gave the command of his right wing to the Prince of Nassau, general of the horse, accompanied by Lieutenant D'Huby, a Spaniard, and the Prince of Burkenfield with his brigadiers; and assigned the charge of the left wing, and the main battle to the Prince of Nassau, governor of Friezeland, Marechal de Camp, and the Lieutenant-Generals D'Alva and Webbenum. He likewise before the fight began, sent some horse to line the right wing of the army, which was advantageously posted; but whether none was sent to line the left, or that those who were commanded thither did not perform their duty, the enemy without being perceived slipped several troops behind a rising ground and a small wood, near the Sambre, who posted themselves behind the second line of the left wing. This constrained that line to face about, and turn their backs to the first; whereby being very much weakened, some battalions of the right wing were sent to secure their flank, and assist them to maintain their ground.

Luxemburg no sooner observed their motion, but he told the Duke de Mayne, who was then near him, "See what the enemy are doing; I foretel they will be beaten." Which being said, he ordered the left to be attacked at the same time in the front, rear, and flank. The first line being already weakened to reinforce the second, was soon compelled to give way; upon which the enemy marched on to the second, to fall upon their rear; by this time that line was advanced to make head against the cavalry which they had before them, and which they had driven back in disorder upon the French infantry; but the enemy having three lines, no sooner was one overthrown but fresh battalions renewed the fight, by which means they at last repulsed the Dutch, who were quite tired with the onsets they had already sustained.

Prince Waldeck observing the left wing in a flagging condition, and that the horse had for the most part given ground, sent to their relief the horse of the second line of the right wing, from whence the foot had been drawn for the same purpose; while this was on that side, the first line of the right wing was also engaged with the enemy, and had bravely repulsed and routed them several times, being supported by the Spanish horse, who had made themselves masters of ten pieces of the enemy's cannon, and kept them a considerable time, having three lines on that side also, and being continually supplied with fresh men. The Dutch cavalry was dispersed and broke to that degree, that

the whole body could never be rallied again: Count Flodrofo, indeed, with great difficulty assembled about 1200 horse, after an hour's riding from the field of battle, and brought them on again; but then it was too late, for the infantry had retreated. From this time, during the whole war, the Dutch horse had the misfortune to be accounted the worst among the Confederates; and indeed, had they behaved themselves as well as the infantry on this occasion, the victory would certainly have been on their side, notwithstanding the inequality of numbers: as for the foot, never did any troops perform greater wonders; for after they were abandoned by the horse, they alone sustained the charge of the French cavalry and infantry; and being attacked in front, flank, and rear, all at once, yet remained firm, unbroken, and impenetrable: they let the enemy's horse approach within pistol shot of them, and then discharged with such an unconcerned and steady aim, that the whole squadron together seemed to sink to the ground, scarce thirty of the whole number escaping; and this course they so accustomed themselves to observe, that at length they laughed at their enemy. The French, on the other side, were so confounded with the execution done upon them, that they fled as soon as the Dutch began to present their muskets, nor durst they any more come near them, but suffered them to retreat in good order, without offering to pursue them. This unparalleled firmness and bravery, made the Duke of Luxemburg say, "That they had surpassed the Spanish infantry at the battle of Rocroy," where the Spaniards had greatly signalized themselves; adding withal, "That Prince Waldeck ought ever to remember the French horse, and himself never to forget the Dutch infantry."

This action was very bloody on both sides; the Dutch themselves owning the loss of 4600 men killed upon the place, and a great many wounded; above 4000 prisoners, and the greatest part of their artillery taken. The most remarkable persons among the slain were the Prince of Saxe-Merburg, the Count of Stirum, one of the young Counts of Nassau, the Baron de Hide, and several colonels, captains, and inferior officers. As for the French, excepting the prisoners and the field of battle, they had no reason to boast of any advantage, the number of slain being equal at least to the Dutch: and though the Prince of Waldeck might have committed an error in not avoiding a battle, after the informations that were given him concerning the conjunction of the French forces, yet certain it is, he did all that could be expected from an experienced general.

The French were not able to draw any advantage from this success; for the Dutch repaired their losses with admirable diligence, so that Prince Waldeck being reinforced by the five English regiments which were not in the action, 8000 or 9000 men from Hanover, and 10,000 more of the bishopric of Liege, Brandenburgishers, and Hollanders, under the Count de Tilly, he joined the Elector of Brandenburg with all his forces. By this conjunction, the Confederate army being reckoned 50,000 strong, bent their march to Gemappe, and so to Bois-seigneur-Isaac; and though Luxemburg

emburg had been likewise considerably reinforced, yet he sat down contented with the glory of having gained a signal victory this summer, and fortified his camp so as not to be obliged to fight without considerable advantage. On the other hand, the States-General sent positive orders to Prince Waldeck, not to hazard another engagement till the fleet should be again at sea; and this restrained the Elector of Brandenburg, who, in conjunction with the Dutch, was superior in numbers to Luxemburg; and afterwards, when the States superseded those orders, he did not think fit to hazard his army. Such is the fate of Confederate armies, when under a different direction, that when the one is willing, or at least seems to be so, the other stands off: so there was no further action in Flanders this campaign.

FLEURUS, NEAR CHARLEROI, BATTLE AT, June 19, 1794, between the Dutch troops under the Prince of Orange, and the French under General Pichegru. The loss of the French was computed at 7000 men, two pieces of cannon, and thirty-five ammunition waggons, with a considerable number of horses and baggage; when the French retreated across the Sambre in the greatest confusion, and advanced as far as Ghent.

The army under the Prince of Cobourg, having in vain attempted to relieve Charleroi, though reinforced with 20,000 Prussians, commenced an action, and the victory remained long in suspense. Nothing was seen but slain and wounded combatants in this memorable battle. Between 8,000 and 10,000 of the allied troops were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. By it a junction was formed by the French armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. The battle began at three o'clock in the morning. The French were thrice repulsed, which served only to increase their ardour. For nine hours the victory seemed undecided; both parties beheld only the dead and the dying. At six in the evening General Jourdan determined the conflict, when the allied army fled with the utmost precipitation.

The following is a letter from the Duke of York on the occasion:

Renaix, June 28, 1794.

Having received intelligence that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon General Clairfayt's position, and that they had detached a corps to attack Oudenarde, I found it absolutely necessary, for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as from hence I could, with greater facility, support that place, and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a passage.

The enemy obliged General Clairfayt to abandon his position at Deynse, and fall back upon Ghent, where they again attacked him the next day, but were fortunately repulsed.

This retreat of General Clairfayt rendered it impossible for General Walmoden to support himself with so small a body of troops as he had under his command at Bruges. He therefore found it necessary to abandon that place on Thursday, and to fall back to Landmarck, and join General Clairfayt's right flank.

The consequence of these last movements, though ne-

cessary, are exceedingly unpleasant, as all immediate communication with Ostend is cut off.

Yesterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenarde, which they cannonaded the whole day; and even carried in the afternoon the Fauxbourg, but were driven out again in the night, and have now returned to a small distance.

Yesterday evening I received the disagreeable intelligence of the Prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Gosselies and Fleurus, as well as of the surrender of Charleroi.

Inclosed I send you a translation of the account which I have received from the Prince of Cobourg.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Report of the Action of the 26th of June, 1794, near Fleurus.

Morbais, June 26, 1794.

Although there was great reason to suspect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy, yet as no certain intelligence could possibly be procured, the attack which had been determined upon for its relief became necessary, to prevent the fate of so important a place as Charleroi being left to chance.

In consequence, the army marched on the 25th, in five columns, and early in the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy's intrenched position between Lambusart, Espines, and Gosselies.

The attack, which was executed with great resolution, was every where successful, and the enemy's advanced corps, although protected by strong redoubts, were driven back. In the evening the left wing arrived at the principal heights on this side the Sambre.

The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extensive line of redoubts, into which they had brought an immense number of cannon. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's position with fixed bayonets. But the surrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th, having enabled the enemy to reinforce themselves with the besieging army, and thus to bring the greatest part of their force against our left wing, this advantage, added to those of their situation, and of the quantity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulse our attack. The troops, nevertheless, formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns, and would have renewed the attack with the same resolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the reports of prisoners, and by several other circumstances, determined our general officers not to expose their brave troops any further. They halted to remove the wounded, and to give the infantry time to rest, and then begun the retreat, which was effected with the greatest order, as far as Morbais.

FLODDEN, BATTLE AT. A small place, about ten or twelve miles south of Berwick, near Ford, in Northumberland. In the year 1513, our Henry VIII. being at war with the King of France, and at the head of his army in that kingdom, James IV. King of Scotland invaded England as the ally of the French monarch.

narch. As soon as he had entered Northumberland, where he committed the most cruel devastation, the Earl of Surry, then in Yorkshire, marched with all expedition against them, at the head of 26,000 men; and when he arrived near enough the enemy's camp, he sent a herald to offer them battle, which was accepted; and the Friday following, the 9th day of September, was the day appointed for the conflict. The two armies encamped near Flodden, the Scots upon an eminence. The action began about noon, and lasted till night, both sides fighting with great impetuosity. The English being superior in number, almost surrounded the Scots, who were determined not to survive the disgrace of a defeat, and therefore formed themselves into an orb, resolving that the English should pay dear for their victory. The work of carnage, in the greatest confusion, continued till night parted the combatants; when the English, not knowing they had gained the victory, retired; but next morning they returned, and to their surprise found themselves masters of the field and the enemy's artillery. Ten thousand Scots are said to have perished on this occasion, and the victors lost about half the number. It is by some writers asserted that James himself was killed, but others deny it upon very slender grounds. However, he was never after publicly seen.

FLORENCE, seized by the French, of which the following letters are copies received from the Honourable William Frederick Wyndham, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and from Mr. Udney, his Majesty's Consul at Leghorn.

Florence, June 22, 1796.

On the 18th instant, the French entered Bologna, to the number of about 15,000 men, having previously sent before them a commissary and a troop of cavalry, to demand entrance into the city, with a promise of treating it in a friendly manner: in consequence, being masters of the town and fortrefs, they made the garrison prisoners of war, and sent them under escort into the Milanese. The Pope's legate they immediately ordered to quit the Bolognese.

On receiving this information I immediately waited on the prime minister Seratti and the Marquis Manfredini, to know whether his Royal Highness had any intelligence of an intent of the French to march into Tuscany, or to garrison Leghorn; and I had the most positive assurances from both, that the French had no idea at present of entering Leghorn.

I own, that I do not place much confidence in their promises of not coming to Leghorn; I have therefore thought proper to write to the Admiral my sentiments to that effect, requesting him to leave some vessels at Leghorn, to carry off the merchants and British subjects, with their effects, in case of a sudden invasion. I have likewise desired the Consul to convene the British factory, and to tell them not to rely too much on French faith.

Florence, June 25, 1796.

The situation of affairs in this country is mate-

rially changed: the neutrality of the Grand Duke, which, from every promise on the part of the Directory at Paris and their Minister here, we had reason to expect would be religiously respected, has been openly violated, by the march of a considerable body of French troops to Pistoia, the destination of which I have reason to believe, from a variety of concurring circumstances, to be for Leghorn; and the Republic of Lucca has given information to this government, that such is undoubtedly the project of the French. The violation of the neutrality is so palpable, and the measures taken by the enemy so apparently hostile, as to make it probable that the country will not escape contributions. I have omitted no means of forwarding information almost daily to the Consul and Admiral.

Florence, June 25.

I was this day informed by the Secretary of State, that a column of French, was on its march from Bologna by the way of Figiano and Perugia, of which he did not know the number; that another column, consisting of between 8 and 9000, were to arrive this day at Pistoia; that the Marquis Manfredini, who was dispatched by the Grand Duke to Bologna on the 12th instant with the strongest remonstrances, and ordered to use his utmost endeavours with Bonaparte and Salicetti to dissuade the French from entering Tuscany, had received for answer, that no orders had been given by the Directory at Paris to that effect, and consequently it was not in their power to do otherwise; and all that they would do, was to pass through Tuscany as speedily, friendly, and quietly as possible, and by whatever road his Royal Highness should be pleased to dictate; but that the commissaries and two generals of the column, marching to Pistoia, being arrived there, have declared to General Strafaldo (who was sent by the Grand Duke to meet them, and to give the necessary orders to insure tranquillity), that they have no orders to receive from the Grand Duke, and do not know the route they shall take; a circumstance utterly improbable, as they precede the army to obtain provisions.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

On board his Majesty's Ship the Inconstant, Leghorn Roads, June 27.

In consequence of the intelligence which I received on the 24th instant, from the Honourable William Frederick Wyndham, his Majesty's minister at Florence, and from my different emissaries on the roads, that there was a considerable probability that the French would enter Leghorn, I immediately called a meeting of the gentlemen of the factory, and communicated to them the abovementioned information; and if equal attention had been paid to it by all, as was done by the principal members, the loss would have been far less considerable. I am happy, however, to be able to inform your Lordship, that by the extraordinary exertions which have been made, and in particular by Captain Freemantle, commanding his Majesty's ship the Inconstant, every English ship in the Mole, twenty-three in number, together with the greatest part of

of the valuable effects in the warchouses, and about 240 oxen for the use of his Majesty's fleet, have, in the course of two days and nights been saved.

I have the honour, &c.

JOHN UDNY.

Inconstant, ~~a~~ Sea, June 30, 1796.

I had the honour of acquainting you, in my letter of the evening of the 23d instant, accompanied with dispatches by the *Blanche*, of the supposed forcible entry of the French troops into Tuscany, and their intended invasion of Leghorn.

On the 24th I attended a meeting of the Consul and Factory, where the information that had been received was communicated; and having assured them that I would remain at anchor in the road for their protection, until the enemy obliged me to weigh, the merchants prepared to embark their goods on board the merchant ships and transports, which were ordered immediately out of the Mole, and I requested Captain Craven would use every dispatch in getting the large ships lower masts, spars, &c. launched, and secured, on board the transports.

On the 25th many of the merchant vessels, and the *Elizabeth* transport, which was sheathing in the Inner Mole were got out, and the masts lashed alongside the latter.

On the 26th the *Gorgon* arrived about noon, and the remaining large spars were launched and sent to that ship, when having got certain information of the intention of the enemy, who slept at Pantedera, only eighteen miles from Leghorn, I ordered the whole of the convoy, amounting to twenty-three sail of square-rigged vessels, and fourteen Tartans, to be got under weigh at day light on the 27th; a little after noon on that day the French entered the town of Leghorn, and began firing at the *Inconstant* about one, when I got under weigh with the only vessel remaining, which was a prize to *l'Aigle*, a brig laden with ship timber. Two small privateers endeavoured to cut her off, which obliged us to tack to support her, and occasioned some few shot being exchanged; which, however, did no damage.

The French obliged the Grand Duke and his family, on March the 5th 1799, to quit Florence, and on the 20th of the same month declared war against him, and took possession of his dominions, when he retired to Vienna. In July following, the inhabitants expelled the French troops, and destroyed their tree of liberty, and they retired to Genoa under General Macdonald.

July 12, 1799.

A letter was received from the Governor of Porto-Ferrajo, stating, that on the 5th, an English Squadron, consisting of seventeen ships, having on board 2000 troops, appeared before that harbour, announcing an intention of only preventing the French from taking possession of that port, without meaning to violate the neutrality in any degree. But the next morning a detachment of the English troops took possession of the small fort of St. John the Baptist, a mile from the place. The whole force landed the following night on

the beach at Acquaviva, which is out of the reach of the cannon of the fort.

The English immediately erected a battery which commanded the town. After which two officers advanced, with drums beating, and sent a paper to the Governor, stating, that the French troops having taken possession of the town and Port of Leghorn: the guns of the fortress having fired on his Britannic Majesty's vessels; and the property of his Majesty's subjects at Leghorn having been violated, notwithstanding the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, there was reason to fear that the French would, in the same manner, take possession of Porto-Ferrajo, and the Isle of Elbe, a position which might favour their hostile designs against Corsica; that, therefore, in order to frustrate and avert projects as contrary to the interests of the Grand Duke as to those of his Britannic Majesty, the English Commander demanded to put a garrison in the place, capable of defending it against an invasion, without interfering in any respect with the civil government, which should be exclusively subject to the orders of his Royal Highness.

The Governor of Porto-Ferrajo having convened all the principal officers, civil and military, it was agreed that there was no possibility of opposing the English forces. They therefore entered the place, and took possession of the same, professing, at the same time, the most amicable intentions towards the sovereign and people of Tuscany. See LEGHORN.

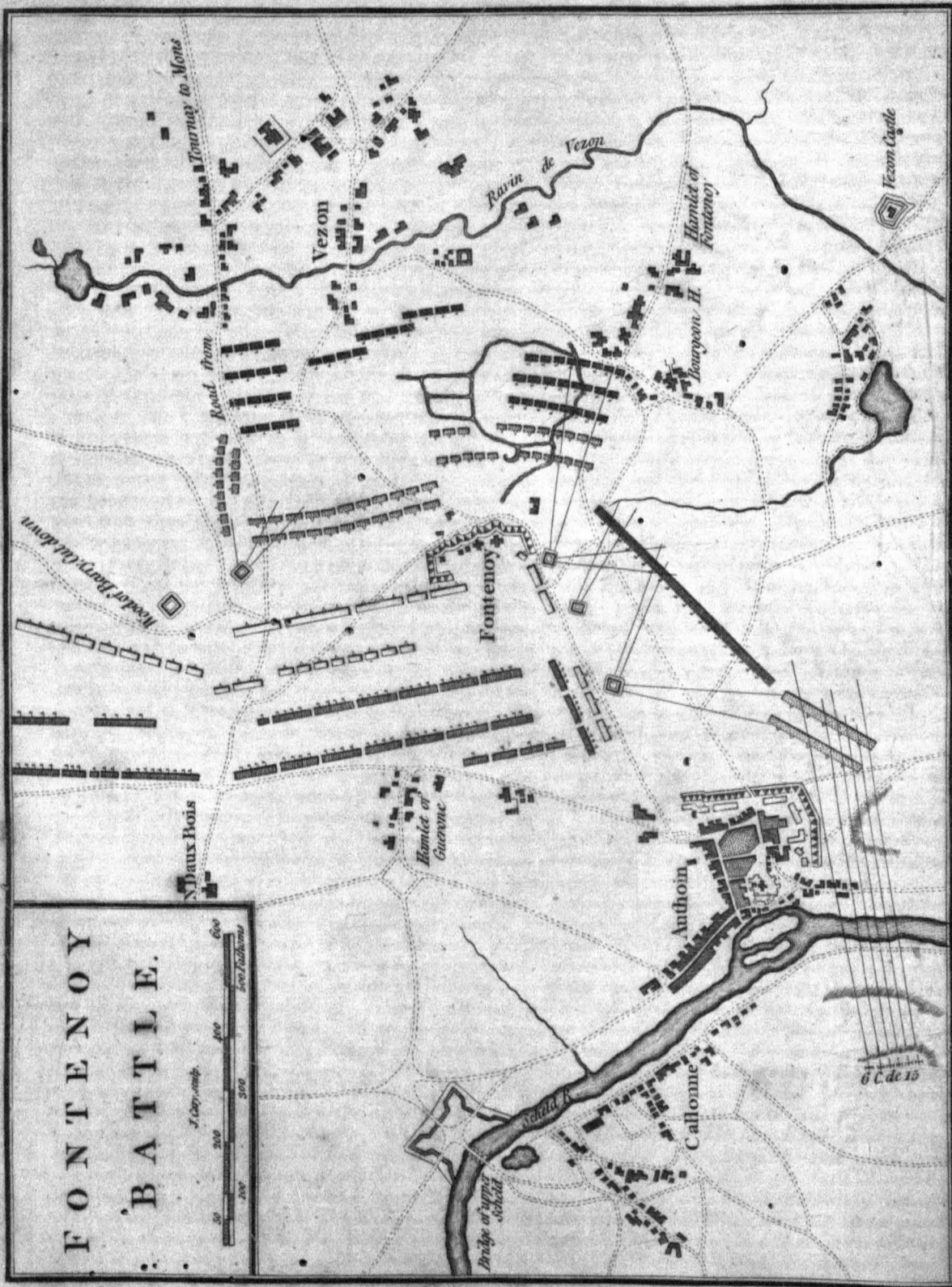
FLORENCE, in Hainault Netherlands. Starray, an Austrian General, who had been quartered at Charleroi, to watch the movements of M. de la Fayette's army, having been informed of a large detachment being posted at this place, was resolved to attack it, though his force was much inferior to M. de Gouvion's numbers, being estimated at 7000, and those of General Starray at but three. In May 1792, the French after an obstinate resistance, in the end gave way, leaving 150 dead, several wounded, three pieces of cannon, and all their baggage and ammunition. The loss of the Austrians was four killed, and twenty-two wounded.

FOCKSAN, in Walachia, a part of Hungary. On the 1st of August 1798, Prince Cobourg gained a complete victory over an army of 30,000 Turks. The whole of the Turkish camp, their artillery and magazines were posted behind this town, which fell into the conquerors hands.

The Christian army consisted of about 12,000 men. The Turks were commanded by the Christian Prince of Walachia, who began the attack with their usual impetuosity. The onset was furious, both sides fought with astonishing ardour, and for a considerable time it was with difficulty to foresee how the battle would end; till the brave Major Kenmayer having swam a river, with his spirited regiment, fell in with fury upon the enemy's flank.

This attack soon decided the fate of the Turks, who, thus pressed, both in front and flank, were no longer able to keep their ground, their ranks were broke, and a bloody slaughter ensued.

Of the Turks 1600 were left dead on the field and several



veral thousands of them perished in the river which Kenmayer had crossed, and into which they rushed, in hopes of being able to cross it, and thus escape from the swords of the hussars.

FONTENOY, BATTLE AT. A town of the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the confines of Flanders, three miles south-east from Tournay. In 841, when France was divided by sovereigns, whose jarring interests occasioned frequent contentions, Charles II. surnamed the Bald, grandson of Charlemagne, was acknowledged King of France, in opposition to his three brothers, Lothaire, Emperor and King of Italy, Louis, King of Germany, and Pepin, who took the field in favour of Aquitaine. The whole power of France, all their principal officers, and most of the grantees and nobility, were present with the four kings, whose armies were encamped near this village. From the beginning of the French monarchy to the present period, there hath not been so much slaughter in any battle whatever; 100,000 men perished; and the victory declared in favour of Charles, who was the younger brother, by which he was confirmed on the throne.

A memorable battle was here fought in the year 1745, at a time when France was endeavouring to humble the House of Austria, by making a conquest of the Netherlands. The French monarch ordered a numerous army to march into this country, and gave the command of it to the Marechal Count de Saxe, and his Majesty and the Dauphin joined it soon after. They invested the strong town of Tournay on the 24th day of April. The allied forces, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, resolved on relieving that place, though they were vastly inferior to the French army. On the 28th, the two armies were in sight of each other. Next day the Allies were employed in driving the enemy from their advanced posts, and clearing the defiles, through which they might advance to the attack, while the French completed their batteries, and made the most formidable preparations for their reception.

The 1st of May, at two in the morning, the Confederate army marched forwards in four columns, and came and drew up in order of battle in the plain, where a detachment sent the preceding day was posted. The right wing, composed of English, and the Hanoverians, who formed the centre, under Major-General Zastrow, were to form in four lines, to the left, as far as the wood of Piernne, they were to march up in three columns: the first column, which was cavalry, to come up the road of Mons, along the village of Vezon; the second being infantry, to march through the village of Vezon; and the third to stretch into the plain between Fontenoy and Antoin. His Highness the Duke of Cumberland having been informed that there was in the front of the village of Vezon, a fort mounted with cannon, where 500 or 600 men might be lodged, ordered Brigadier-General Ingoldsbey, with four battalions, and three six-pounders, to attack the village sword in hand, whilst the Prince of Waldeck attacked the village of Fontenoy, which he had undertaken to do. Lieutenant-General Sir James Campbell was ordered to cover the infantry of the right wing, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Li-

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gonier, whilst it should be forming, with fifteen squadrons, by extending himself along the plain from the wood, towards the village of Fontenoy: but Sir James Campbell having lost his leg by a cannon shot, this disposition, which had been entrusted to him, did not take effect. However, Sir John Ligonier formed the two lines of infantry quite exposed, without any other interruption from the French than a brisk cannonade, which did great execution; till by order of his Royal Highness, he caused seven pieces of cannon to advance, which soon silenced the moving batteries of the French. The cannonading began on both sides, about a quarter after four o'clock; the fire was incessant; it occasioned a melancholy destruction; and among those of the French that fell in the first volley, was the Duke de Grammont, who had his thighs shot off, and died in an hour after. The cannonading continued without any intermission till nine o'clock, when the Confederate army was formed in order of battle: immediately upon this, Sir John Ligonier acquainted the Duke of Cumberland by an aid-de-camp, that he was ready, and if his Highness approved it, would begin the attack, as soon as the Prince of Waldeck should march to the village of Fontenoy, as had been previously agreed between them. The fort near the wood should now have been attacked, which, if it had been carried, would have greatly contributed to the success of the Confederates: but Brigadier Ingoldsbey having received fresh orders for an alteration of his disposition, did not attack the fort, though he advanced within 150 paces of it, where he was exposed to a continual fire, and had the misfortune to be wounded. When the two British lines were drawn up with the cavalry behind them, the Duke of Cumberland put himself at their head, and gave orders to march directly to attack the left wing of the French, posted at Antoin: Prince Waldeck, with the Hanoverians, and twelve Dutch battalions, moved at the same time to attack Fontenoy; while the remainder of the left wing proceeded to an eminence, from whence they cannonaded the French, but never attempted to attack their right wing. During the time the Confederates were marching to the respective attacks, the French kept a most terrible fire of cannon, making whole lanes through the ranks of the Confederates, particularly the English, who nevertheless advanced with the most amazing intrepidity and reserved their discharge, at the distance of thirty paces before they fired. The British infantry, which had been drawn up very thick, broke at the second charge the brigade of French guards, who fell back on a part of the Irish brigades. The French cavalry, who immediately advanced towards them, was not able to stand the dreadful fire of that line of infantry: so that for above an hour they had a very visible advantage over the left wing of the French, though several of their squadrons rallied, but were again compelled to give ground by the prodigious fire from the British infantry, who thus unsupported by their cavalry, had a fair prospect of a complete victory, bearing down all before them; and after driving the left of the French army 300 paces beyond the village of Fontenoy, found themselves masters of the field of battle as far as to their camp.

camp. The left wing of the French, after retiring to so great a distance to avoid a close engagement, at length opened and uncovered two batteries of great guns, charged with cartridges of small shot, which made so terrible a fire in front and flank, that all the valour of the British column could not bear up against it. During this engagement, Prince Waldeck attempted two attacks successively upon the village of Fontenoy; but scarce was he arrived at the head of the first intrenchment, before he was taken in flank by a battery of twenty-five large pieces of cannon, which were planted behind a wood, and made such a dismal havoc, in discharging chain-shot and cartridge, that the foremost troops were obliged to fall back upon those who were advancing to sustain them; upon which M. de la Vauguyon, who commanded in the village of Fontenoy, vigorously redoubled his fire, and obliged the Prince to recede; which, together with the misfortune of Brigadier Ingoldsbys's not succeeding in his attack on the fort of Vezon, brought the British troops into a melancholy situation; who now found themselves between cross fires of small arms and cannon, and were likewise exposed to that of their front; so that the British generals found it necessary to retire to the height of Fontenoy and the fort near the wood; from whence also there was a continued fire which occasioned some confusion, but by the attention of the Duke of Cumberland and Marshal Konigsegg it was soon prevented, and the troops again put into order. It was now about twelve o'clock, and the Confederate generals resolved to make a second trial: the British forces were to endeavour to carry the redoubt in the wood; while Prince Waldeck re-attacked the village of Fontenoy; the British animated by their late success, and encouraged by their generals, recommenced the attack with all imaginable spirit and bravery, driving the French to their camp with a considerable loss: great part of their infantry was broke, several of their squadrons routed, and the French Monarch shuddered for the fate of the day: but Marechal Saxe perceiving the confusion of his men, commanded the household troops to advance; ordering these to be followed by the foot, who in the first disposition sustained the left; and some pieces of cannon to silence the Confederate artillery, which greatly annoyed the household troops.

This new disposition made an immediate alteration, checked the violence of the British infantry, and gave leisure to the Irish brigade, and that of Vaisseaux to form themselves. Such was the furious bravery of the British infantry, that Marechal Saxe was now reduced to his last, sole, and principal effort, to retrieve the honour of the day; this was in bringing up the Irish brigade; a corps on whose courage and behaviour he entirely depended for a favourable decision of so great, so dubious, and so well contested a battle. The Irish brigade, consisting of the regiments of Clare, Lally, Dillon, Berwick, Ruth, and Buckley, with the horse of Fitz-James, being drawn up, were sustained by the regiments of Normandy and Vaisseaux, and marched up to the British line without firing: the British ranks were now prodigiously thinned; the men wearied, and wherever they trod, obliged to fight over the mangled car-

cases of their dying countrymen; while their new and bravest opponents were fresh, and prepared for the rough, the savage encounter, an encounter like that on the plains of Pharsalia, where brothers might embrace their hands in fraternal blood, relations sluice out the tide of consanguinity, friends murder friends, countrymen countrymen; and where every dreadful act of war was dressed in more formidable, more awful horrors! Soon as the Irish brigade advanced, dreadful was the fire, great was the slaughter; for havoc seemed here the most delighted with her bloody banquet; the combat was sharp, strong, and bloody; they fought hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, foot to foot, and blow for blow; but so great was the diminution of the British troops, the attack of the Irish brigade so vigorous, the fury of the French artillery so perpetually brisk, that being now also charged by the household troops, and attacked in flank by the carabineers, they began to stagger, nor could they support the violence of so rude a shock; and about one o'clock were again obliged to retire to the ground between the village and the point of the wood. The French cavalry endeavoured to break them in their retreat; but were so well received by the British guards, and Major-General Zastrow of the Hanoverian troops, that the regiment of Neailles was almost destroyed, and the carabineers had thirty-two officers killed.

As the Dutch had attempted nothing on the left, it was then resolved by the Confederate generals, that the whole army should retire; for which purpose the commanding officers of Lieutenant-General Howard's regiment and of the Highlanders, were ordered to post themselves, the first in the churchyard of Vezon, and the others in the hedges, where they had been posted the day before: the cavalry was likewise drawn up to secure the retreat; which was made in such excellent order, the battalions fronting the French every 100 paces, that there was not the least attempt made to disturb the Confederates, who returned to their camp at Bruffoe; and quitting it the same night about 11 o'clock, marched directly to the camp at Lessines, near Aeth in Hainault, twelve miles north-west of Mons; leaving most of the wounded at the head-quarters at Bruffoe, upon the confidence of the cartel, and the usual behaviour on such occasions: notwithstanding which they were inhumanly treated by the French; being carried to Lisle and Douay, without dressing their wounds, and without a supply of necessaries, which occasioned the death of many officers and soldiers.

The Allies lost about 12,000 men, including a good number of officers; among these were Lieutenant-General Campbell and Major-General Ponsonby; among the wounded were the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Ancram, Lord Cathcart, and Lord George Sackville.

The victory cost the French almost an equal number of lives; and although the attack was generally judged rash and precipitate, the British and Hanoverian troops fought with such intrepidity and perseverance, that if they had been properly sustained by the Dutch forces, and their flanks covered by the cavalry, the French in all

all likelihood would have been obliged to abandon their enterprise.

The conquest of Tournay, was the immediate consequence, and soon after Ghent, Ostend, Dendermonde, Oudenarde, Nieuport, and Aeth surrendered to the enemy.

FONTAN on the borders of Spain. June 15. By an extraordinary courier from the head-quarters general of his Royal Highness the Duke de Chablais, at Fontan, near Saorgio, we are informed of a defeat of the French by the troops of his Spanish Majesty. On the 12th inst. the enemy came in great force to attack our posts at Raus and Suthion, with a view of getting possession of them. According to the report of his Highness it appears, that the French to the number of 10,000 men advanced in four columns, and attacked these posts with great impetuosity in four points; but in all they were received with the same firmness, and our troops, under the command of Generals Colli and Delleria, repulsed them with great vigour and uncommon intrepidity, so that after a most obstinate engagement, which lasted eight hours, they were forced to retire, and to betake themselves precipitately to flight with a very considerable loss. In this relation, written the moment the combat was ended, his Royal Highness bestows high praises on Generals Colli and Delleria, and states that all the troops, both Austrians and Piedmontese, officers and soldiers, who defended these posts, distinguished themselves, and behaved with the greatest courage, and that they shewed the utmost order to resist the superior forces of the enemy, and to drive them entirely from the environs of Raus and Suthion, in which they gloriously succeeded. As far as could be ascertained of the battle, the loss of the enemy, according to the report even of the prisoners whom we took, amounts in killed and wounded to about 3000 men. Ours was forty or fifty men killed, among whom was one officer. We had more than 200 wounded, including twenty officers.

FONTANA BUONA near Turin, March 5, 1800, the French General Massena, with a corps of 5000 or 6000 men, marched against Fontana-Buona, intending to punish the inhabitants with fire and sword. The insurgents, apprised of the approach of the enemy, and of their views, executed the following plan, assisted by the small body of Austrians with them. On the enemy's approach, they divided themselves on both sides of the high road, laid in ambush, and left the road entirely clear for the enemy, who advanced rapidly, and immediately attacked the Austrians in front. The conflict had scarcely begun, when suddenly the insurgents left their ambush, surrounded the enemy, and thus brought them betwixt two fires. Of the French, 200 remained dead on the field of battle; the number of their wounded and prisoners was still more considerable; 113 officers, two of them generals, were wounded, and one of them, General Arnould, soon afterwards died of his wounds.

FORT DETROIT. Situated in the back settlements in North America, and near which, on the 31st of July, 1763, happened the following action.

On the evening of the 30th of July, Captain Dal-

yell, aid-de-camp to General Amherst, being arrived here with the detachment sent under his command, and being persuaded that Pontiac, the Indian chief, with his tribes, would soon abandon his design and retire, insisted with the Commandant that they might easily be surprised in their camp, totally routed, and driven out of the settlement; and it was thereupon determined, that Captain Dalyell should march out with 247 men. Accordingly they marched about half an hour after two in the morning, two deep, along the great road by the river side, two boats up the river along shore, with a patterero in each, with orders to keep up with the line of march, to cover a retreat, and take off the killed and wounded; Lieutenant Bean of the Queen's Independents, being ordered with a rear-guard to convey the dead and wounded to the boats. About a mile and a half from the fort they had orders to form into platoons, and if attacked in the front, to fire by street-firings. He then advanced, and in about a mile farther, the advanced guard, commanded by Lieutenant Brown of the 55th regiment, had been fired upon so close to the enemy's breast-works and cover, that the fire being very heavy, not only killed and wounded some of his party, but reached the main body, which put the whole into a little confusion; but they soon recovered their order, and gave the enemy, or rather their breast-works, it being very dark, a discharge or two from the front, commanded by Captain Gray. At the same time the rear, commanded by Captain Grant, were fired upon from a house and some fences, about twenty yards on his left; on which he ordered his own and Captain Hopkins's companies to face to the left, and gave a full fire that way. After which it appearing that the enemy gave way every where, Captain Dalyell sent orders to Captain Grant to take possession of the above-said houses and fences, which he immediately did; and found in one of the said houses two men, who told him the enemy had been there long, and were well apprised of our design. Captain Grant then asked them the numbers; they said about 300; and that they intended as soon as they had attacked us in front, to get between us and the fort, which Captain Grant told Captain Dalyell, who came to him when the firing was over. And in about an hour after he came to him again, and told Captain Grant he was to retire, and ordered him to march in the front, and post himself in an orchard. He then marched, and about half a mile farther on his retreat, he had some shots fired on his flank; but got possession of the orchard, which was well fenced; and just as he got there, he heard a warm firing in the rear, having at the same time a firing on his own post, from the fences and corn fields behind it. Lieutenant McDougal, who acted as adjutant to the detachment, came up to Captain Grant, and told him that Captain Dalyell was killed, and Captain Gray very much wounded in making a push on the enemy, and forcing them out of a strong breast-work of cordwood, and an intrenchment which they had taken possession of; and that the command then devolved upon him. Lieutenant Bean immediately came up and told him, that Captain Rogers had desired him to tell Cap-

tain Grant, that he had taken possession of a house, and that he had better retire with what numbers he had, as he, Captain Rogers, could not get off without the boats to cover him, he being hard pushed by the enemy from the inclosures behind him, some of which scoured the road through which he must retire. Captain Grant then sent Ensign Pauli with twenty men back, to attack a party of the enemy which annoyed his own post a little, and galled those who were joining him, from the place where Captain Dalyell was killed, and Captain Gray, Lieutenants Brown and Luke were wounded; which Ensign Pauli did, and killed some of the enemy in their flight. Captain Grant at the same time detached all the men he could get, and took possession of the inclosures, barns, fences, &c. leading from his own post to the fort, which post he reinforced with the officers and men as they came up. Thinking the retreat then secured, he sent back to Captain Rogers, desiring he would come off, that the retreat was quite secured, and the different parties ordered to cover one another successively until the whole had joined; but Captain Rogers not finding it right to risk the loss of more men, he chose to wait for the armed boats, one of which appeared soon, commanded by Lieutenant Brehm, whom Captain Grant had directed to go and cover Captain Rogers's retreat, who was in the next house: Lieutenant Brehm accordingly went, and fired several shots at the enemy; Lieutenant Abbot, with the other boat, wanting ammunition, went down with Captain Gray, Lieutenant Brown, and some wounded men, returned also, which Captain Grant supposed the enemy seeing, did not wait her arrival, but retired on Lieutenant Brehm's firing, and gave Captain Rogers with the rear an opportunity to come off: so that the whole from the different posts joined without any confusion, and marched to the fort in good order; covered by the armed boats on the water-side, and by our own parties on the country side in view of the enemy, who had all joined, and were much stronger than at the beginning of the affair, as was afterwards related by some prisoners that made their escape, many having joined them from the other side of the river, and other places. The whole arrived at the fort about eight o'clock, commanded by Captain Grant, whose able and skilful retreat was highly commended.

Total of the loss in the engagement. Wounded, one captain, two lieutenants, one drummer, thirty-eight rank and file. Killed, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file.

FORT LOUIS ON THE UPPER RHINE. The French were in possession of this fortress as a post in Alsace, built by Louis XIV. in an island twenty miles from Straßburg. The Austrians, in the year 1793, attacked this place, when the French commandant endeavoured to throw a bridge between the fort and an island in the front of it, in order to strengthen it. In May, when they thought themselves sure of their manœuvre, they endeavoured to pass the Rhine, in order to establish a *tête du pont*.

Two large flat-bottomed boats, and eleven smaller ones, left that place the 17th, after seven in the evening, full of people; the largest boat carried seven guns and

200 men; it appeared to be the Admiral of the flotilla. The cannon were for the intrenchments which they designed to make: a body of troops was in the island. If the plan had succeeded, the communication with the main land being once established, the passage would have been very easily effected. The boats proceeded expeditiously, when a cannon ball from the Austrians hit the largest boat, so successfully, that it instantly sunk, and all on board disappeared: this accident occasioned great cries in the other vessels. The cannon and musquetry of the Austrians produced the most terrible effect. The flotilla was within the reach of small arms: a battalion entered the water up to their waists, in order to throw in their fire as close as possible. All their boats were either shattered to pieces, or over-set.

In November, the Austrian General before Fort-Louis, sent a trumpet to summon the Commandant to surrender the place. As the trumpet did not return, he sent a second, who was ordered to bring back an answer in half an hour. The French Commandant, however, not only detained the second trumpet as well as the first, but caused their heads to be cut off, and to be both exposed on poles placed on the ramparts. After this horrid violation of the right of nations, the bombardment of Fort Louis commenced, and the latter end of the same month it surrendered, having a garrison of 4000 men, and 112 pieces of artillery, with a large magazine of military stores. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

In the month of January 1794.—The following is an authentic report of the destruction of the fortress of Fort Louis, &c. After the retreat of the Austrian troops beyond the Rhine, the position of Fort Louis and Fort Alsace rendered it incapable of receiving a number of troops sufficient for its defence, and as there were no buildings proper to receive the subsistence necessary to provision it, they found themselves obliged to abandon the place; but, that it might be of no further advantage to the enemy, they resolved to undermine it, and blow it up. In consequence of this, the companies, who were in the fortress on the 10th instant, received orders to open the mines in the four bastions of Fort Louis, and in the hornwork of Fort Alsace, and to accomplish it as soon as possible by working day and night. The works under ground, which were extremely hard and dangerous, as the earth was nothing but a quicksand, were finished on the 17th in the afternoon, and the mines, to the number of nineteen, properly charged and primed. The Austrian miners, at the depth of 200 toises, found under the principal church above 200 cannon of a very large bore, spiked, a great number of balls and fuzils, and a number of pieces of money, mostly gold. After the completion of the mines, the corps of artillery which was in this place received orders to secure all the artillery which remained on the ramparts and in the place; and whilst this was effecting, the enemy were kept in awe, by a continual cannonading, which lasted till five in the afternoon, when all the cannons were carried off.

At seven o'clock the whole garrison received orders to quit the place with the most profound silence, only one

one company of Lattermann remained to hold the posts occupied before. Notice had previously been given to the inhabitants the same day, that, as an attack was every moment expected from the French, they must save their property and their lives as soon as possible, so that by evening not a soul remained in the town, except an old man of eighty years of age, very ill, and whom they could not carry away. At length the dreadful moment arrived.

At eight o'clock precisely they set fire to the matches which communicated to the sixteen mines, and to the two powder magazines of Fort Louis, to the powder magazine of Fort Alface, and to the casemates of Fort Louis. Every thing had been disposed to blow up the latter, and the time of the explosion, and the interval between each explosion, had been calculated.

At nine o'clock all the officers of the corps of engineers who were in the place received orders to set fire to twenty-six national buildings, such as the barracks, the arsenal, the magazine, &c. This order was so punctually executed that in less than twenty-five minutes all was on fire; they also, with strong combustible matters, set fire to the bridge between Fort Louis and Fort Alface.

About eleven o'clock the mines blew up successively with a prodigious violence every half hour. The flames of the national buildings communicated by accident to the houses, so that the town, which was ordered to be spared, was reduced to ashes, and only the principal church remained. The removal of the Austrian troops from the place was conducted with the utmost order, and without the loss of a man.

At Solingen they formed, and planted some cannon, that they might the more quietly carry off the bridges on that side, which they happily effected. Thus Fort Louis, which art raised on piles and massy stones of the greatest size, and whose works cost above 100,000,000 livres is now nothing but a heap of ruins, and offers to the eye a scene of the completest devastation.

FORT ST. DAVID TAKEN, AND ACTION NEAR, IN 1759. It is situated on the coast of Coromandel, about seventeen leagues from Tranquebar, East-Indies. M. Lally, Commander in Chief of the French forces, having formed a design to take this fort, embarked a number of troops at Pondicherry, on board the French squadron, commanded by Monsieur D'Ache. But intelligence of this being received at Madras, and Vice-Admiral Pocock being joined by Commodore Stevens in Madras road on the 24th of March, 1758, with the reinforcements from England, put the squadron in the best condition possible for the sea, and sailed the 17th with the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger, Weymouth, Cumberland, Newcastle, Salisbury, Queenborough, and Protector storeship, in order to get to windward of St. David's to intercept the French squadron, which by his intelligence he had reason to expect.

On the 29th in the morning he saw seven ships in Fort St. David's road getting under sail, and two cruising in the offing, and concluding them to be the enemy, immediately gave chase; the seven ships stood off shore under topails, and being joined by the two ships in the

offing, formed a line of battle ahead. The Admiral judged it necessary to form his line of battle also, and as soon as his ships had got into the station, being nearly within random shot of the enemy, bore down upon the Zodiacque, on board which ship M. D'Ache wore a corvette; but observing the Newcastle and Weymouth did not bear away at the same time, he made their signals. The enemy began to fire upon the English as they were going down; but the Admiral did not make the signal to engage till he was within half a musquet-shot of the Zodiacque, which was about three o'clock; a few minutes after, perceiving the ships were not all got close under the enemy, he made a signal for a closer engagement, which was immediately complied with by the ships in the van. At half an hour past four, observing the rear of the French line had drawn up pretty close to the Zodiacque, the Admiral made the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Weymouth, signals to make sail up and engage close. Soon after M. D'Ache broke the line, and put before the wind. His second after, who kept on the Yarmouth's quarter most part of the action, then came up along side, gave his fire and bore away. The other two ships in the rear came up in like manner, and then bore away; and a few minutes after observing the enemy's van to bear away also, the Admiral hauled down the signal for the line, and made the signal for a general chase. About six, observing the enemy join two ships four miles to leeward, and at the same time hauling their wind to the westward, and seeming to form a line ahead, and the Yarmouth's masts, yards, sails, and rigging, as well as the Elizabeth's, Tyger's, and Salisbury's, being so much damaged as to prevent their keeping up with the ships that were in the rear during the action, who had received but little damage, and night approaching, the Admiral followed the enemy as well as he could, standing to the S. W. in order if possible to keep to windward of them, in hopes of being able to engage them next morning; but as they shewed no lights, nor made any night signals that could be observed, he did not see them in the night nor the next morning, and therefore concluding they had weathered him in the night, by being able to carry more sail, he continued his endeavours to work up after them until six in the morning on the 1st of May, when finding he lost ground considerably, he came to an anchor about three leagues to the northward of Sadras, and sent an officer to the chief of that settlement for intelligence, who informed him that the Bien Aime of seventy-four guns had received so much damage in the action, that they were obliged to run her on shore a little to the southward of Alemparve, where the French squadron was at anchor.

The French arrived at St. David's road at nine in the morning, the day before the Admiral fell in with them, and had not landed any troops when they engaged. M. Lally on their arrival went to Pondicherry on board the *Compte de Provence*, accompanied by the *Diligent* frigate, which were the two ships that joined the French squadron after they bore away. The *Bridgewater* and *Triton*, being at anchor in St. David's road when they arrived, were so surrounded, that their captains found there was no possibility of escaping, therefore

therefore ran their ships on shore, burnt them, and retired to the fort with all their men.

The Admiral had not any certain accounts of the enemy's loss; but from the reports of the Dutch, and several French officers, they had 600 men killed in the action, and many wounded. The loss on our part was twenty-nine men killed, and eighty-nine wounded. The action was about seven leagues W. by N. of Alemparve. The Admiral observed that Commodore Stevens, Captain Latham, and Captain Somerset, who were in the van, (and also Captain Kempenfelt, the Commodore's captain) behaved as became gallant officers; and that Captain Harrison's behaviour, as well as all the officers and men belonging to the *Yarmouth*, gave him sensible satisfaction; and that had the captains in the rear done their duty as well, he should have had great pleasure in commending them; but their manner of acting in the engagement appeared so faulty, that on his return to Madras, he ordered a court-martial to assemble and inquire into their conduct. In consequence of which Captain Nicholas Vincent was sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the *Weymouth*; Captain George Legge of the *Newcastle*, to be cashiered from his Majesty's service; and Captain William Brereton of the *Cumberland*, to lose one year's rank as a post captain.

Admiral Pocock having repaired the most material damages of his ships, put to sea the 10th of May, with an intent to get up to Fort St. David's, but was not able to effect it. He got sight of Pondicherry the 30th; and the next morning the French squadron, which had been there ever since the 5th, stood out of the road, and got away notwithstanding the Admiral's utmost endeavours to come up with them. On the 6th of June, upon receiving an account that Fort St. David's had surrendered to the French, he judged it prudent to return immediately to Madras to refresh his squadron.

FORT WILLIAM. See CALCUTTA.

FRANCKFORT. A free and imperial city, situated on the river Maine, Germany, and which the French seized on the 2d of January, 1795, in the following manner. Finding they could not open the campaign against the Allied army with any probability of success, or keep open a communication with the Austrians, without being in possession of this city, they sent to demand a free passage for the regiment of Nassau, which was granted, on condition of its being escorted through the city by a detachment of the garrison; but no sooner had they advanced as far as the gate of Saxenhausen, than they drew up and disarmed their guards, and being supported by five more regiments, seized the city, where the Prince of Soubise established his head quarters.

FRANCKFORT on the Maine surrendered to the French troops under Custine, in October 1792, and he there found 165 pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition. On December 9, the same year, the Prussians recovered the city by the neglect of the Commandant and the assistance of the inhabitants. The garrison consisted of four battalions, 1000 men of whom were put to the sword, and the in-

habitants opened their gates to the Prussians and Imperialists; who quitted it the 16th of the same month, when the French again took possession of the city.

Capitulation of the city of Franckfort, occupied by the Imperial troops, between M. the Baron de Brady, colonel in the Emperor's service, invested with powers by the Count de Wartensleben, general of artillery, commander of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine; and the general of division, Kleber, commander of the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, authorised by the general in chief, Jourdan, signed at Bornheim, 26th Messidor, 4th year of the French Republic.

Art. I. Dating from the moment of the signature of the conditions here announced, there shall be an armistice of forty-eight hours between the two Imperial and French armies upon the two banks of the Kentz, which shall serve for a line of demarcation, and from its source in the Maine, to the source of the Maine in the Rhine.—Granted.

Art. II. At the expiration of the forty-eight hours the general of artillery, Count of Wartensleben, shall withdraw the Imperial troops from the city of Franckfort, and shall convey them to the left bank of the Maine.—Rep. At the expiration of the forty-eight hours the troops of the Republic shall immediately take possession of the gates of the city, with the exception of the gate of Saxenhausen, which shall not be given up until the rear of the Austrian column shall have entirely quitted the city.

Art. III. The garrison at present in Franckfort shall carry with it its artillery and ammunition; they shall go out with their arms and baggage.—Rep. Granted.

Art. IV. The property of the inhabitants shall be respected and secured; no punishment shall be inflicted, no reproach shall be made to the inhabitants for their conduct in former periods.—Rep. The inhabitants shall rely in this respect upon French generosity, the sentiments of which they will find in the proclamation of the general in chief, Jourdan, to the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine; a proclamation of which Colonel Brady will be pleased to distribute some copies to the inhabitants.

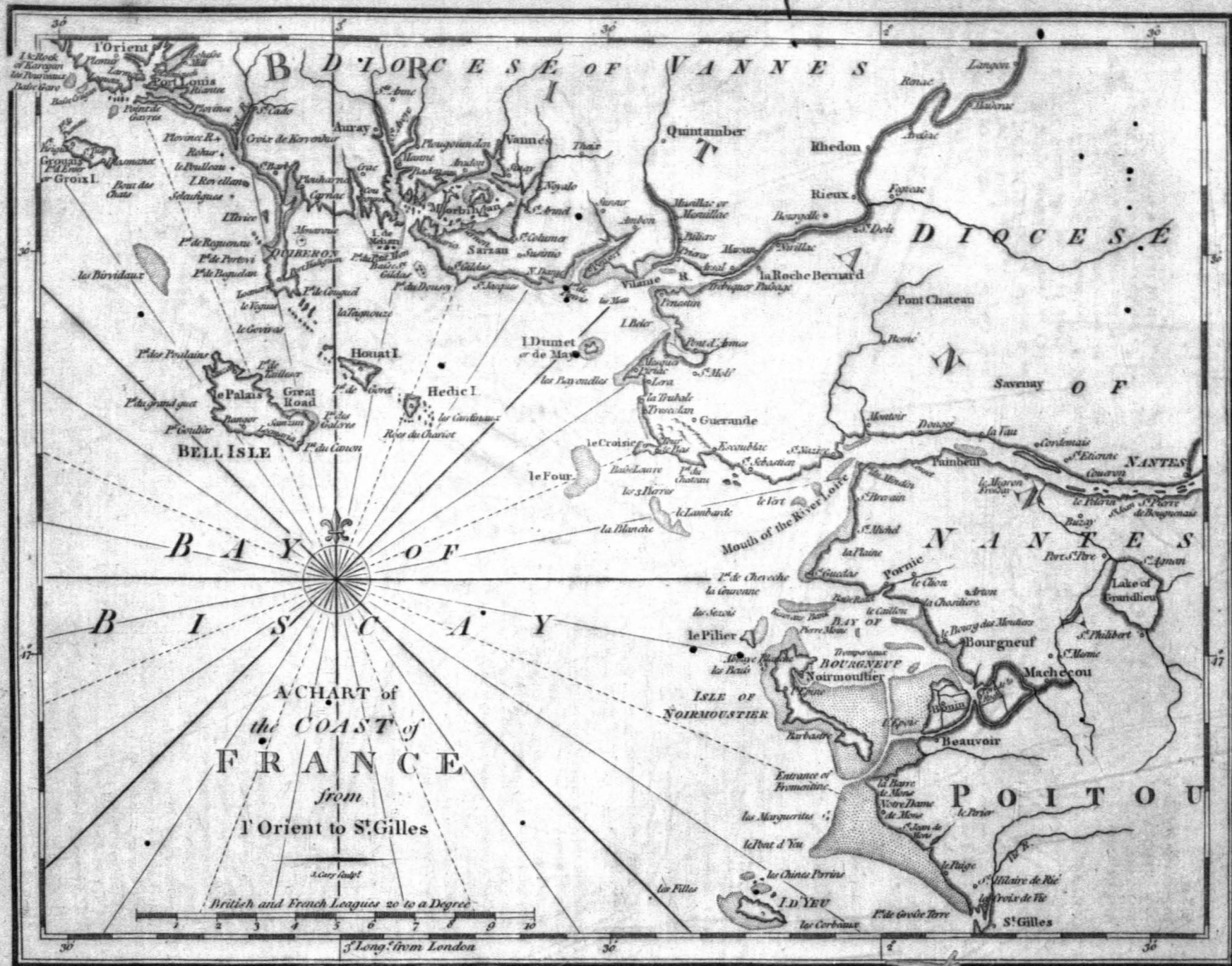
The capitulation was signed by the two parties at seven in the morning of the above-mentioned day.

(Signed) The Baron de BRADY,
KLEBER,
PAJOL.

Franckfort surrendered to the French, July 14, 1796, when they compelled that city to pay 6,000,000 livres in money, and two more in different articles.

A division of the Austrian army, after the French had been in possession of Franckfort for the space of fifty-four days, entered that city. The post-office gazette again appeared with the Imperial arms, and gave the following particulars:

September 6, 1796.—This morning at three o'clock the French left our city, in the best order, after they had had it in their possession for fifty-four days. The small garrison which had remained here, made last night



night the following preparations to secure its retreat; on the outer gates of the city they sawed through the large timbers of the bridge, and threw the wooden part of the bridge into the Maine; they also prepared to blow up part of the stone bridge, which, however, fortunately, was not put in execution; they locked all the gates, and at the gate of Bockenheim threw the keys into the water.

This morning, at half past three o'clock, the Austrian Colonel Count de Meir, and Captain Schmuiter, of the Blanckenstein hussars, with twenty-five horses, arrived here, having captured a French post of seven men, who had been left on the Muhlberg. After a short stay here he pursued his route towards Hoechst. Soon after several French prisoners were brought in here by his men. Several divisions of Imperial troops, mostly cavalry, defiled through and by our city to day, advancing towards Homburg and Hoechst. The advanced guard of Major-General Prince de Lichtenstein pursued the French from Wurtzburgh as far as Hammelburgh; and, on their taking the road to Fuld, the Prince detached 600 horse towards Salmunster and Gelnhausen, who arrived there on the 5th. After several warm skirmishes, the French were cut off from the road to Franckfort, and the Austrians pursuing them beyond Bierstein, on their way to Wetzlar, took from them forty loaded waggons, and 150 prisoners.

On the 7th, an engagement happened near Hanau, in which the Austrians took two waggons from the French, and near Friedberg five waggons. The advanced guard passed through our city to-day, on its march towards Koenigsstein.

September 24.—At seven o'clock this morning we heard the noise of cannon, and we saw the French attack the Austrians on the two shores of the Neckar. The action was very brisk, and lasted till half past eleven, when the victory declared itself on the right shore for the Austrians, who took thirteen pieces of cannon, and several hundreds of wounded Frenchmen were sent to this town. At two o'clock they also brought in the French General Tourneau, who was wounded, and made prisoner. The number of killed and wounded is considerable. The French, posted on the left shore of the Neckar, retired a little, and the communication was open between Heidelberg and Weinheim.

October 20.—General Haddick advanced as far as Uckerad, and pursued the enemy to the Sieg, without being able to overtake them; while the latter, according to orders which were intercepted, had already passed the Rhine upon the 19th, near to Bonn. General Boros formed his camp before Bendorff, and cannonaded the redoubt constructed at the head of the bridge near Neuwied, where there were still 1200 men and ten cannons. Although this redoubt was protected by the fire of more than forty cannons, as well from the islands of the Rhine as from the heights of La Tour Blanche on the opposite bank, General de Boros made preparations to carry it by assault, and for this purpose he had been reinforced by three battalions of grenadiers. The enemy continued to retreat with incredible precipitation, and in the greatest disorder. Every

where they blew up their ammunition waggons. A number of prisoners were every moment brought in, as well by the military as by the inhabitants of the country, who likewise put many of them to death. Although these unparalleled successes could certainly not be obtained without eminent military skill and gallantry, yet they were for a great part owing to the execration and hatred which deeds of the most atrocious villainy, committed by the French, inspired into the inhabitants of this country, against troops who allow such ruffians to exist among them; and against generals, who do not possess sufficient power and authority to repress them. The French Republican cause has lost more in the last few weeks in this country, than it had gained by seven years exertions.

November 1.—The rapidity with which the scene of war has varied, the brilliant actions which have marked each day since the 13th of October, hardly allow the astonished mind time to follow the detail; admiration only seems to have for the moment taken possession of every faculty.

We must, besides the particulars already given of the glorious attack upon the camp before Mentz, mention, that the Imperial troops united before Mentz, and divided into five columns, attacked the French in their formidable intrenchments in front only; nor did any one column pass the Rhine, either above or below Mentz, in order to turn the enemy, or take their batteries in the rear: the only diversion, or more properly co-operation, which took place, was that of the brave Major Williams, who most ably employed his gunboats in attacking the French near Nackenheim and Bodenheim, and conveying a division of General Wurmser's corps, three companies of Saltzbourg, and a detachment of hussars, to the left side of the river, which drove the enemy from Bodenheim. We think it necessary to mention the circumstance of the Austrians boldly making their attack in front of those intrenchments deemed impregnable, that we may not in any respect diminish the honour gained by the Imperial troops on that memorable occasion.

November 4, in the evening.—Success continues to crown the arms of the Austrians. Accounts are just arrived that Count Nauendorff yesterday completely repulsed the French advanced guard of the forces under General Pichegru. Count Clairfait advanced this day with his whole forces, and we expect further important accounts.

The enemy in the night of the 31st abandoned the redoubt at the head of the bridge of Neuwied, and carried away their bridge of communication. General Boros destroyed their works, and marched with his advanced guard further up the Rhine.

November 9.—The French made an attempt to cross the Rhine near Raftadt with 3000 men, but they met with so warm a reception from the Imperialists, that half the number were drowned, and the rest saved themselves with great difficulty. The enemy made another attempt higher up, with as little success.

In 1797, the French army arrived before Franckfort, to the surrender of which city the Austrians made sufficient opposition to give time for the removal or destruction

struction of the contents of their magazines. After a bombardment which set one part of the town on fire, a capitulation was signed, and the French entered the place on the ensuing morning.

Besides the first contribution of 8,000,000 exacted from the town of Franckfort, Commissary Duffreton demanded a second contribution of 2,000,000 of livres. He likewise demanded, by way of requisition, 2000 oxen, an enormous quantity of corn, flour, and other provisions.

The Franckfort letters give a very long and animated description of the sufferings and distress of the inhabitants during the bombardment. The street which is called the Jewry, and is one of the narrowest of the place, could not be saved from being reduced to a heap of ashes.

An eminent merchant, of the name of Koehler, his wife, his two children, and two clerks, were buried under the ruins of their mansion, in consequence of the bombardment of Franckfort.

Many more lives have been lost in the Jewry, where the damage done by the French bombs, and red-hot balls, amounts to several millions of florins. The moans and shrieks of the poor Jews were very distressing. In this street alone 170 houses were burnt to the ground.

The famous Colonel Williams, who commanded the Austrian flotilla of gun-boats on the Rhine, was most actively employed with his men in saving the city from becoming entirely a prey to the flames.

In the street, called Friedberg-strasse, where there are a great number of warehouses, property to the amount of several 100,000 crowns was consumed by the fire, the French did not enter that place until the 16th in the morning. All the rich inhabitants had previously fled either to Saxe Gotha or to Hanau, in the dominions of the Prince of Hesse Cassel; carrying with them every ducat and guilder of specie, all their plate, and a great part of the most valuable furniture in Franckfort. Such was the demand for horses and carriages of all sorts, that the messenger was obliged to walk the three first leagues from Franckfort, not being able to procure an horse.

The burgomasters of that city having demanded protection of property, General Jourdan replied, that he could agree to no specific terms; but that the business must be left to the honour and moderation of the French, except that the French have laid a contribution of fifteen millions of livres on the captured city.

In June 7, 1800, the French again took possession of this city without opposition, the Austrians having quitted it the day before.

FRANCKFORT, (upon the Oder, Germany.) A city belonging to the King of Prussia, taken in 1759. The 30th of July, a party of Russians approached this city, and summoned it by a trumpeter. The Commandant refusing to surrender, a bomb was thrown into the city, which unluckily killed a woman.

The Commandant not being able to defend the city with one battalion, and the Russians absolutely insisting upon their surrendering themselves prisoners of war, he ordered the garrison to retreat out of the city

on the other side, and to destroy part of the bridge over the Oder.

They were hardly got a quarter of a mile's distance from the city, before the Russians began to bombard it afresh, when the magistrates ordered the citizens to give the sign of capitulating. Upon this the enemy immediately repaired the bridge, and a regiment of hussars leaped over, and overtook the garrison near Lebus, where the Commandant, after an obstinate and smart fight which lasted about an hour, was forced, with the troops under his command, to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The Russian commander, Villebois, promised the city and university all possible safety, and 2000 men were quartered in the city.

The 1st of August the city was ordered to pay a contribution of 600,000 rix-dollars. As much as possible was collected, and a sum of 60,000 rix-dollars was got together, hoping that it would pass. The 2d of August the Austrians came quite unexpectedly, with intent to quarter a garrison in the city; but the Russian commandant refused it; they were therefore forced to stay in the suburbs, where they behaved in a very cruel and outrageous manner. Some of their waggons being already sent into the city, the Commandant drove them out again by force; this occasioned the first misunderstanding between the two parties.

The 3d of August, General Count Solikoff arrived.

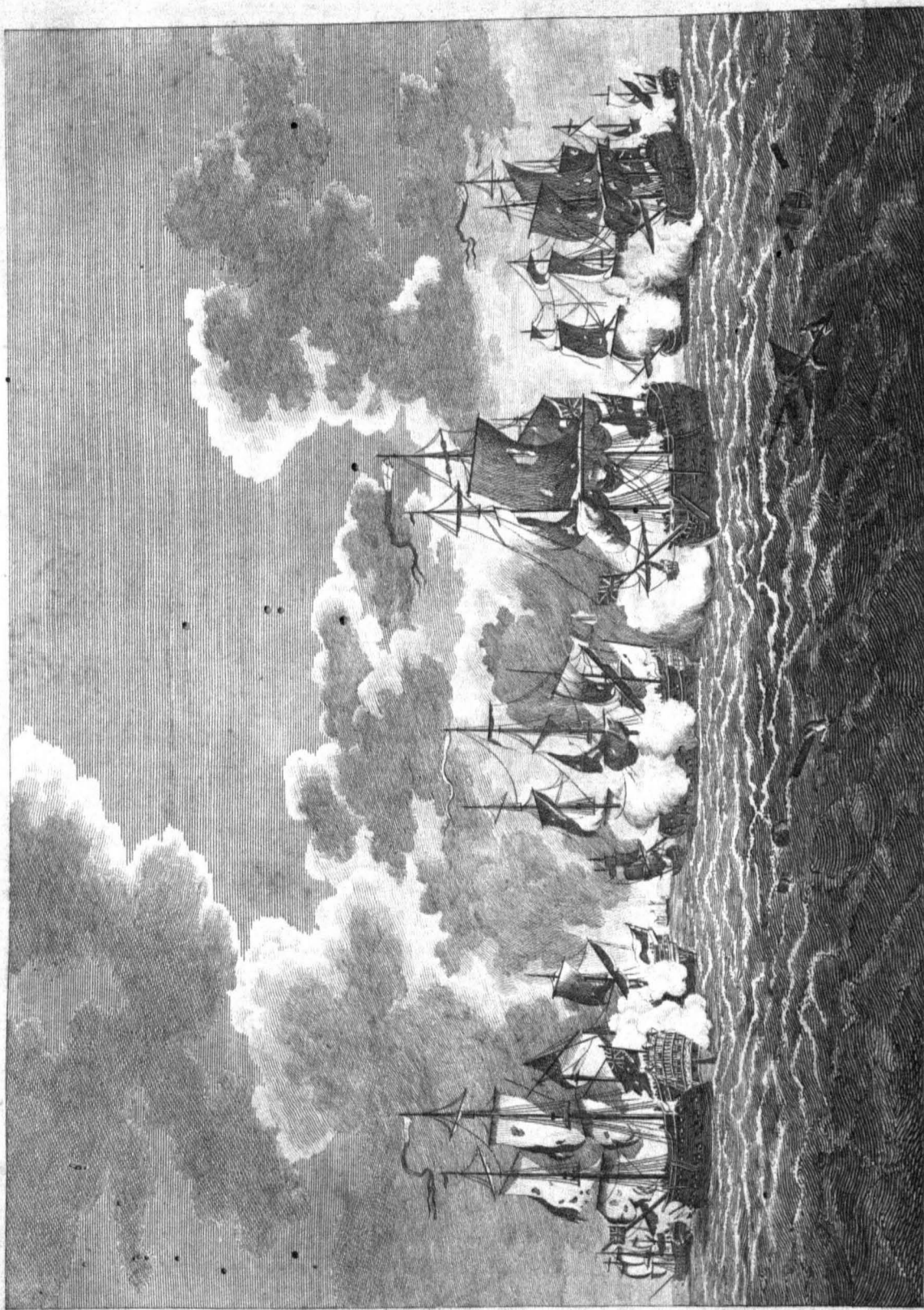
The 5th, the sum collected was presented, and the magistrates of the city, and the clergy, were sent to make the necessary remonstrances by word of mouth, because the city was thought to be another Leipzig. The Count promised to do what was possible; but that sum in question was not near sufficient.

The same day Count Fermer, and some other officers, desired to attend divine service in the Lutheran church. During the sermon, Count Fermer called the magistrates to him into a corner, and said to them, "Gentlemen, you are at present under the protection of the Empress, and consequently you must pray for her." Some therefore went into the vestry, and in as general expressions as possible composed a prayer, and sent it to the minister in the pulpit.

The 6th a captain came to the town-house with a message, that the contribution must be paid within twenty-four hours, or the city would be plundered and set on fire. All remonstrances were rejected with the severest threatenings. And though very considerable presents were offered to the captain, nothing availed.

The 8th of August all the magistrates were arrested, and conveyed through the city into their camp. The burgomaster proposed to go from house to house, and to gather all that was possible. On this they were suffered to return; but as they could only procure 7000 rix-dollars more by this method, they were again put under arrest.

As the King passed the Oder the 10th of August, every body went to the camp which he occupied upon the heights, and the Russians placed themselves in order of battle, and to gain ground burnt down two fine villages. The 12th the fatal action happened. See CUNNERSDORFF. At three o'clock the battle was on the Prussians' side, but towards four the enemy prevailed.



The Action off Cape Francois Oct. 21, 1757.

vailed. When the victory was still with them, the King had sent orders to General Stort at Lebus, with his battalion to make himself master of the city. This occasioned great rejoicings here, and gave the fairest hopes of a complete victory: the Russian garrison were also made prisoners.

Towards the evening the Russian trumpeter came to the city, and summoned the Commandant, Stort, to surrender again. At first he would not credit the victory to have been gained by the Russians, but at last found it too true, and retreated in the night about twelve o'clock. At three in the morning, the Russians again took possession of the city; which was the most awful and desperate day imaginable; for the cannon-balls which were discharged upon the city from the mountains, passed continually through and over it.

The 13th, the Cossacks totally plundered the suburbs.

The 14th, all the horses, without exception, were taken away by force, and only four horses left with the post-master for dispatching couriers. This day every house was searched by the Cossacks, and all the barley, hay, &c. harnesses, and wheels, carried off.

The 17th Count Soltikoff arrived here; and preparations were made for plundering.

The 20th, the burgomaster was set at liberty, to try if he could complete the sum demanded; but not being able to effect it, he was again put under confinement.

The 21st, Count Soltikoff, in consideration of the remonstrances made to him, remitted the contributions to 200,000 rix-dollars; but if this was not ready soon, the plundering would certainly take place. The inhabitants offered their plate, but this was returned; and the Jews were taken into custody.

After many remonstrances, that the expences of maintaining the Austrian and Russian armies came to 300,000 rix-dollars, a bill of exchange for 40,000 rix-dollars, besides the ready money delivered, (which was 67,000 rix-dollars), was accepted.

The 29th the Austrian army on a sudden decamped, and took the route to Saxony. Upon this occasion, the magistrates were forced to sign a bill of exchange for 80,000 rix-dollars. General Laudon was accused of being the cause of this, for he had always insisted upon extorting ready money; which occasioned the difference that had risen between the two armies, insomuch, that they were very jealous, and talked most maliciously of each other.

Scarce had the city been evacuated the 29th, but towards four in the afternoon, 100 Cossacks, under the command of an officer of Tottleben entered it, and demanded 10,000 rix-dollars within two hours.

All was in the utmost consternation, and 1200 rix-dollars were got together. They dragged the burgomaster away with them, and compelled him to promise to send the officer 800 rix-dollars. The Austrians and Cossacks almost ruined the suburbs. The quartering of the Russians did not incommode, for their lodging was in the street, and in the open air; and the market place was like a stable, for more than 1000 horses stood in it.

VOL. I.

The Russians were discreet, and knew when they had enough; they paid for every thing.

The victuals, wine, forage, &c. delivered to the armies, cost the city an immense sum. No corn, barley, or hay, was to be had in the city, all the mills within and without being destroyed: all the villages within three or four German miles laid waste or burnt down, and both man and beast gone.

They left not one horse in the city, and no wood could be brought in. It could never have been imagined, that during five weeks, the citizens should not be able to stir out at their gates, nor to grind any corn. The university was ruined for some considerable time, and the lands belonging to it, which were in excellent order, laid waste, and consequently the funds for the salaries of the professors extinguished.

FRANCOIS, (CAPE) ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1757. The capital of the French territories on the Island of St. Domingo, West Indies. The 25th of October, Captain Forrest, in his Majesty's ship the *Augusta*, with the *Dreadnought* and *Edinburgh* under his command, returned from their cruise off Cape Francois. Captain Forrest gave the following account of an action that happened the 21st, between the ships under his command, and seven French ships of war.

At seven in the morning, the *Dreadnought* made the signal for seeing the enemy's fleet coming out of Cape Francois; we made sail to discover them plain, and at half past eight made seven fail of large ships, a schooner, and a pilot-boat. I then made the signal for the line a-head, and shortened sail to let the enemy come up, and to preserve the weather gage. At noon saw with great certainty they were four ships of the line, and three large frigates. I then made the signal for the captains Suckling and Langdon, who agreed with me to engage them. Accordingly we bore down, and about twenty minutes after three, the action began with great briskness on both sides, and continued for two hours and a half, when the French Commodore made a signal, and one of the frigates immediately came to tow him out of the line, and the rest of the French ships followed him. Our ships had suffered so much in their masts, sails, and rigging, that we were in no condition to pursue them. Both officers and seamen behaved with the greatest resolution the whole time of the action, and were unhappy at the conclusion of it, that the ships were not in a condition to follow the French, who had frigates to tow them off. I am informed the French, on this occasion, had put on board the *Sceptre* her full compliment of guns, either from the shore, or out of the *India* ship; and had also mounted the *Outarde* fireship with her full proportion of guns; and had taken not only the men out of the merchant ships, but soldiers from the garrison, in hopes their appearance would frighten our small squadron, and oblige them to leave their coast clear for them to carry out their large convoy of merchant ships; but our captains were too gallant to be terrified at their formidable appearance; and so far from avoiding them, that they bore down, and engaged with the greatest resolution and good conduct. And I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that the captains,

officers, seamen, and marines, have done their duty on this occasion, much to their honour; and I hope their good behaviour will be approved by their lordships.

To this account the following letter from Jamaica, we hope, will be agreeable to our readers.

On Saturday last arrived here his Majesty's ship *Augusta*, Arthur Forrest, Esq. Commander, with nine prizes, (as in the following list) being a fleet from Port-au-Prince, richly laden with indigo, sugar, coffee, and cotton, and taken by herself alone, having parted with the Admiral and Princess Mary two days before.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Le Mars,	500	32	108
La Theodore,	650	22	70
Le Solide,	350	14	44
La Margarite,	350	16	51
St. Pierre,	300	14	40
Maurice Le Grand,	300	12	36
La Flore,	300	12	35
La Brilliant,	200	10	20
La Manette, a brig,	120	0	12
Total	3070	132	416

This is so extraordinary, that really one stands amazed to consider how it was possible for one ship, without the least assistance, or one friend in view, to take so many; and no doubt there must have been much good luck, as well as extraordinary management in the action. But how much more are we amazed, when we are told this was performed within three miles of one of their principal harbours, Petit Guave, in a narrow channel, betwixt two shores, the Gonave and St. Domingo, and not one could yet fetch either way, though they attempted it, and most of them prime sailers. If we durst venture to pronounce on the dispositions of Providence, one would be apt to consider this as a recompence for the gallant and disinterested combat maintained last cruise with Kerfin's superior squadron, where this gentleman had the honour to command. At least the thought must afford pleasure to every Briton, that the lot has fallen upon him, who, with three ships of war, attacked seven from the principle of glory alone. Though here we cannot help lamenting, that the other heroes have not met with the like fortune.

But these are not all the services performed by his Majesty's ship *Augusta* in the late cruise of three weeks. December the 14th, after separating from the Admiral in chase of a sloop, who escaped, she perceived a ship in Tiberoon Bay, which they stood to attack, but when within a random shot of the fort, the enemy set her on fire. Next morning she took a sloop with sugars, bound to Curacoa; and in the afternoon, perceiving two privateers in Liset Bay, she immediately gave them chase: these put to sea, and were luckily turned in upon the shore again by the Admiral and Princess Mary, who now joined, and sending their boats and tender to assist, the two privateers were taken: the last

was well defended from the shore, and as prettily attacked by the Admiral's tender, (towed in by the boats) who took her out. To all this we must add the burning of a brig a few days before this in Donna Maria Bay, in coming down with the *Hornet* (who in his cruise has destroyed a French packet-boat off the Committee, and brought in with him a small French privateer schooner of 6 guns and 30 men) and the prizes; all which, according to Sir George Walton's method, may be thrust into the margin above.

N. B. Our correspondent adds, that he was informed by one of the officers of the *Augusta*, that Captain Forrest was never off the deck, nor scarcely closed his eyes, during their five days passage to Port Royal, having 400 prisoners on board, and not 200 men and boys of his own in the ship.

Captain Forrest got sight of this fleet on the 23d of December, off Port-au-Prince, but having Dutch colours up, the Frenchmen never altered their course, imagining it to be a Dutch man of war: however, night coming on, Captain Forrest tacked and stood after them, and about eleven o'clock came up with the *Le Mars*, who struck upon receipt of the first broadside; the whole fleet soon after followed her example. These ships were bound from Port-au-Prince to Old France, and were going through the Gulf. They were all richly laden with sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, &c. and their cargoes cost at Port-au-Prince 170,000l.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1760. Rear-Admiral Holmes, in his letter from Jamaica, of the 11th of November 1760, to Mr. Cleveland, gave an account of having had intelligence, that five French frigates, with other vessels, were getting ready at Cape Francois, to sail in the month of October for Old France, and made a proper disposition of his Majesty's ships under his command to intercept them, and had stationed them accordingly: the enemy failed from the Cape the 16th of the said month of October, with the five frigates and other vessels, to the number of eight sail.

That on the 17th, at sun-rise, the *Hampshire*, *Lively*, and *Boreas*, saw them due east, and gave chase; Cape Nicholas bearing south by east eight leagues. They discovered them soon to be the enemy; but their utmost efforts were baffled all day by little and variable winds, so that they neared them but slowly.

In the evening the breeze freshened, which brought them fast up with the chase; and at twelve at night the *Boreas* being the headmost ship, got along-side the *Sirenne*, commanded by Commodore M^cCartie. They engaged very smartly for twenty-five minutes, when the *Sirenne* declined the action, shot a-head, and wanted to get off. The *Boreas*, disabled in her rigging, could not again close with her till two in the afternoon of the next day, when a vigorous action recommenced off the east end of Cuba, and continued till forty minutes past four, when the *Sirenne* struck.

At the time the *Boreas* first engaged the *Sirenne*, she was to the northward of the *Hampshire* and *Lively*, who were in chase of the other frigates, that were making the best of their way to the southward, but the night being dark

dark and squally, they were only able to keep sight of them.

On the 18th, at day-light, the enemy were six miles a-head of the Lively, exerting all their skill to make the west end of Tortuga, and get into Port-au-Paix. The Lively, who made a good use of her oars, was considerably a-head of the Hampshire, and got up along-side of the Valeur, the sternmost of the enemy, at half an hour past seven, when a very smart action ensued, and continued for an hour and a half, when the Valeur struck.

The Hampshire kept on after the other three frigates, and the wind freshening, she gained so fast upon them, that at half past three in the afternoon, she got between the Duke de Choiseul and the Prince Edward, the two headmost ships, and opened her fire upon them; but the first, having the advantage of the wind, made her retreat into Port-au-Paix; the other ran on shore about two leagues to leeward, when she struck her colours; and on the Hampshire preparing to take possession, the enemy set her on fire, and she blew up.

On the 19th, in the morning, the Hampshire, having the Lively and her prize in company, made sail towards Fresh-water Bay, which lies a little further to the leeward of Port-au-Prince, to take or destroy the Fleur-de-Lis, the sternmost of the three frigates she had chased the day before; but on his approach, the enemy likewise set her on fire, and she blew up.

Three of the five frigates, viz. the Sirenne, the Fleur-de-Lis, and the Valeur, were King's frigates, and landed 643 veteran troops, with a brigadier-general, at Martinico, in their way from France to Cape François; the other two belonged to merchants; and they were all laden with indigo and sugar.

He annexed an account of the five frigates intercepted by the detachment posted, as above, in the western passage; and begged leave to congratulate their lordships on the success, and the interesting loss sustained by the enemy on this occasion. At the same time, it gave him the agreeable opportunity of expressing his perfect esteem and approbation of the conduct and spirit of the three commanders, and the officers and men of his Majesty's three ships, who fell in with the enemy; and his having no less esteem for the officers and men of all the other ships, who shewed the greatest diligence and attention in guarding the other passages, upon the same service.

An account of the five French frigates taken, burnt, and chased into Port-au-Paix, in the island of Hispaniola.

The Sirenne, Commodore M^cCartie, 32 guns, and 280 men, struck to the Boreas, Captain Uvedale, of 28 guns, having only 170 men on board, the 18th of October.

On board the Boreas, killed 1, wounded 1. On board the Sirenne, killed and wounded 80, most of the wounded since dead.

The Valeur, Captain Talbot, of 20 guns, and 160 men, struck to the Lively, the Honourable Captain Maitland, of 20 guns, and 160 men, the 18th of October.

On board the Lively, killed 2, wounded none. On board the Valeur, killed 1 lieutenant, and 37 private. Wounded, the captain, master, boatwain, and 22 private.

The Hampshire, Captain Norbury, of 50 guns, and 350 men, chased the three following frigates, and destroyed two of them as expressed.

The Duke de Choiseul, a merchant-frigate, Captain Bellevan, of 32 guns, and 180 men, escaped into Port-au-Paix.

The Prince Edward, a merchant-frigate, Captain Dubois, of 32 guns, and 180 men, burnt and destroyed to leeward of Port-au-Paix, the 18th of October.

The Fleur-de-Lis, a King's frigate, Captain Diguartry, of 32 guns, and 190 men, burnt and destroyed in Fresh-water Bay, to leeward of Port-au-Paix, the 19th of October.

FRANSTADT, OR FRAVENSTADT, BATTLE AT, IN 1706. This city is situated in Silesia; and during the contest between Augustus, Elector of Saxony, (whose cause was espoused by the Czar, Peter the Great) and Stanislaus, (who was supported by Charles XII. of Sweden) the army of the former, which consisted of Saxons, Russians, and Poles, under the command of Schulenburg, was defeated by the Swedes, under General Renschild. This defeat entirely ruined the party of Augustus, who was but five leagues from the field of battle with 15,000 Russians and Poles.

FRAVENSTADT, BATTLE AT. A town of Silesia, twenty-five miles north-east from Glogau. Charles XII. King of Sweden, after his rapid progress in the year 1705, prepared to make a winter campaign against Augustus, King of Poland, who in the mean time was considering how to receive him. His Allies, the Russians, under the command of General Schulenburg, posted along the Oder, at length passed that river, and the Swedish General, Renschild, at the head of 10,000 men, not being half the number of the enemy, resolved on giving them battle.

On the 12th day of February, 1706, the two armies met near Fravenstadt, and engaged; but such was the terror of the Swedish General, that although Schulenburg had made the best disposition imaginable, yet the battle lasted not a quarter of an hour: the resistance was trifling, the disorder so great, that the conquerors found upon the field of battle 7000 fuzils, all charged, which had been thrown away without firing. No defeat was ever quicker, more complete, and more shameful; and yet no general could have made a finer disposition than Schulenburg that day; but the consequence shewed how little human prudence is mistress of events. An intire regiment of Frenchmen, who had entered into the service of Augustus, were made prisoners, and afterwards allowed to enlist under the Swedish banner. The Muscovite prisoners begged for life on their knees, in the most tender supplications, but Renschild, with a savage barbarity, ordered them to be massacred in cool blood about six hours after the battle. King Augustus, by the consequence of this battle, had nothing left but Cracow, in which place he shut himself up with a few troops.

FREDELAND, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1713. It is situated in the duchy of Strelitz, and was surprized by a small party of Swedes, during the war between Charles XII. and Frederick IV. of Denmark.

FREDERICKSHALL, SIEGE OF. A place of great strength and importance, situated at the mouth of the river Fistendal, near the Bay of Denmark, in Norway, between the town of Bahus and Anslo, reckoned the key of the kingdom. In October, 1718, Charles XII. resolved to make an attempt upon Norway, and having laid matters so well, he did not doubt to be master of that kingdom in six months. He rather chose to go and conquer rocks, amidst snow and ice, in the severity of winter, which kills the very animals even in Sweden, where the air is less rigorous, than regain his beautiful provinces in Germany. Besides, his ambition was pleased with the thought of forcing a kingdom from his conquering enemy.

Charles sat down before Frederickshall in the month of December; the cold was so extreme that the soldiers could hardly break the ground. They might as well have opened trenches in a rock: but the Swedes never thought much of any fatigues, in which they saw their King take his share so readily; and Charles himself never suffered more than now. His constitution, by eighteen years labour, was hardened to that degree, that he could sleep in the open fields in Norway, in the midst of winter, upon boards or straw, covered only with his cloak, without prejudicing his health. Several of the soldiers in their posts fell down dead with cold, and others who were ready to die durst not complain, when they saw their King bear what they suffered.

A little before the expedition, hearing of a woman in Scania, named Jean Doller, who had lived several months upon nothing but water, he, who had studied all his life to bear the worst extremes that human nature can support, was resolved to try how long he could fast: he neither ate nor drank for five days, and on the sixth in the morning he rode two leagues, and then alighted at the tent of his brother-in-law, the Prince of Hesse, where he ate very heartily, without feeling the least disorder, either from his long fasting, or his full eating afterwards. With such a body of iron; and a soul of so much strength and courage in every condition, there was not one of his neighbours who did not fear him.

On the 11th day of December, being St. Andrew's day, he went about nine at night to see the trenches, and finding the parallel not advanced to his mind, he was a little displeased: but M. Megret, a French engineer, who conducted the siege, assured him, the place would be taken in eight days time. "We shall see," says the King; and going on with the engineer to examine the works, he stopped at a place where the boyau made an angle with the parallel, and kneeling upon the inner talus, he leaned with his elbows on the parapet, to look upon the men who were carrying on the trenches by star-light.

The last circumstances that relate to the death of so great a man as Charles XII. are very important; I must, therefore, take upon me to say, that all the con-

versation which has been reported by several writers, and M. de la Motraye among the rest, to have passed between the King and Megret, the engineer, is absolutely false; and the following account is what I know to be the truth of this event: The King stood with half his body exposed to a battery of cannon exactly levelled at the angle where he was; two Frenchmen were all who were then near his person; one was M. Siker, his aid-de-camp, a man of great courage and conduct, who came into his service in Turkey, and was particularly attached to the Prince of Hesse; the other was his engineer. The cannon fired upon them with chain-shot, to which the King stood much exposed. Not far behind was Count Swerin, who commanded the trenches. Count Poisse, Captain of the guards, and one Kulbert, an aid-de-camp, received his orders. Siker and Megret saw the King fall upon the parapet, fetching a deep sigh; they ran to him, but he was already dead: a ball of half a pound had struck him in the right temple, and made a hole big enough to turn their fingers in, his head lying over the parapet; the left eye was beat in, and the right was forced quite out of its socket. He was dead the moment he received this; but he had the force, in that instant, to put his hand by natural motion to the guard of his sword, and lay in that posture. At this, Megret, a man of great indifference, only said, "Let us be going, the play is done." Siker ran immediately and told Count Swerin, and they all agreed to keep it private, till the Prince of Hesse could be informed of it. They covered the corpse with a grey cloak. Siker put on him his hat and wig; and he was carried, by the name of Captain Charibern, through their troops, who saw their dead King pass, little thinking who it was. The Prince gave orders presently, that none should go out of the camp, and that all the passes to Sweden should be guarded, till he could take measures for his wife to claim the crown, and to exclude the Duke of Holstein, who might possibly pretend to it. Thus fell Charles XII. King of Sweden, at the age of six and thirty years and a half, having known the extremes of prosperity and adversity, without being softened by the one, or in the least disturbed for a moment at the other. All his actions, even those of his private life, are almost beyond any measures of probability. Perhaps he was the only man, to be sure he was the only King, who ever had lived without weakness. He carried all the virtues of a hero to that excess, that they became as dangerous as any of the opposite vices. His resolution grown to obstinacy, occasioned his misfortunes in Ukraina, and kept him five years in Turkey. His liberality, degenerated into profusion, ruined Sweden. His courage growing into rashness, was the occasion of his death. His justice has been sometimes cruelty. And in his latter years, the maintaining his prerogative came not far short of tyranny. His great qualities, any one of which had been enough to make another Prince immortal, were a misfortune to his country. He never began a quarrel with any, but was rather implacable than wise in his resentment. He was the first who ever had the ambition to be a conqueror, without wishing to increase his dominions: his desire to gain kingdoms, was only that he might give them away. The passion

he had for glory, for war, and for revenge, made him too little of a politician, without which the world never before saw any prince a conqueror. Before a battle he was full of confidence, exceeding modest after a victory; and in a defeat undaunted, sparing others no more than himself. He made a small account of his own or his subjects' lives or labours. A man extraordinary, rather than a great man, and fitter to be admired than imitated. His life, however, may be a lesson to kings, and teach them that a peaceful and happy government is more to be desired than so much glory.

Charles XII. was tall, and nobly shaped; he had a fine forehead, large blue eyes, full of sweetness, and a handsome nose; but the lower part of his face was disagreeable, and often disfigured by a frequent laugh which hardly opened his lips: he had little beard or hair, he spoke little, and it was habitual to him to answer only with that laugh. At his table there was always great silence. With all that inflexible temper of his, he was timorous and bashful, and would have been at a loss in the conversation; for having given himself so wholly up to war, he knew but little of society. Before his long leisure at Turkey, he had never read any thing but Cæsar's Commentaries, and the History of Alexander: but he had writ some observations upon war, and his own campaigns from 1700 to 1709, which he owned to the Chevalier de Horad, and said the manuscript was lost at the unfortunate battle of Poltava. As to religion, though the sentiments of a prince ought not to influence those of other men, and the opinion of a king so little informed as Charles, can be of no great weight in such matters, yet it is proper that men's curiosity should be satisfied in this as well as other particulars concerning him. I have it from the gentleman who gave the most of the materials of his life, that Charles was a serious Lutheran till the year 1707, he then saw the famous philosopher M. Leibnitz at Leipzig, who was a great free thinker, and talked very freely, having instilled his notions into more princes than one. Charles learned from this philosopher a good deal of indifference for Lutheranism, which he carried afterwards much farther when he had more time in Turkey, and had seen so many sorts of professions. Of all his old opinions he retained but one, which was absolute predestination, a doctrine that favoured his courage, and justified his temerity. The Czar had much the same opinion as to his religion and fate, but he was more free to talk of them, as he did indeed of every thing else, with his favourites very familiarly; for he had this advantage over Charles, that he had studied philosophy, and was a good speaker.

I cannot help taking notice of a slander, that is often spread by credulous or ill-meaning people, who will have it that when princes die they are either poisoned or assassinated; and the story went in Germany, that M. Siker was the man who killed the King of Sweden. The brave officer was very uneasy at the calumny a good while, and one day talking of it to a friend, he said these very words, "I might have killed the King of Sweden, but I had such a veneration for the hero,

that though I had intended it, I could not offer to do it."

As soon as he was dead the siege of Frederickshall was raised. The Swedes, who thought his glory rather a burthen than a happiness, made peace with all their neighbours as fast as they could, and soon put an end to that absolute power which Baron Goerts had made them weary of. The states went to a free election of King Charles's sister for their queen, and obliged her solemnly to renounce all hereditary right to the crown, that she might hold it only by the people's choice. She promised with repeated oaths never to set up arbitrary power; and afterwards her love of power giving way to conjugal affection, she yielded the crown to her husband, and brought the states to choose him, who ascended the throne upon the same conditions.

Baron Goerts was seized immediately upon Charles's death, and condemned by the senate of Stockholm to be beheaded under the gallows; an instance rather of revenge than justice, and a cruel insult on the memory of a king whom Sweden yet admires.

FREDERICKSHEIM, situated near the Gulf of Finland in Russia. In May 1790, the Swedish fleet attacked the Russians near this place, and after an obstinate engagement of three hours, the former obtained a complete victory, and took two frigates, one armed vessel, and twenty-eight galleys, and sunk ten gun boats, besides fifty transports being burnt, together with forty gun boats on the stocks, after which the Swedish galleys fired upon this place.

FREDERICKSODE, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1657. It is situated in Jutland, belonging to Denmark, and a war breaking out between Frederick III. and Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, the latter charged General Wrangel with the attempt on this place; and notwithstanding it is defended by six bastions, and had a good garrison, Wrangel took it by storm. General Bilde, who commanded there, died a few days after, of the wounds he received in the assault.

FREDERICKSTADT, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1700. It is situated in the duchy of Holstein, and a war breaking out this year between the Duke of that province and Frederick IV. King of Denmark, this place was taken by the Duke of Württemberg, who acted as general for the latter.

FRETHERNE, BATTLE AT, IN 584. In this battle the Britons were defeated by the Saxons, yet slew their chief named Cutha.

FREYBOURG, BESIEGED IN 1643. It is situated in the district of Misnia, and during the war between Christiana of Sweden and the Empire, the Swedish General, Forstenfön, attempted to take it, but the Imperial General, Piccolomini, arriving with 1500 men, he was obliged to raise the siege, having had 500 foot killed.

FRIDLINGHEN, BATTLE AT. A town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated three miles east from the Rhine, and five miles north from Basil. This battle was fought in the year 1702, between the Imperialists and the troops of France: the former commanded by Prince Louis of Baden, and the latter by the

the Marquis de Villars, who were much superior in number.

Prince Louis had been much weakened by sending off detachments, and being afraid the enemy would inclose him in his camp at Fridlinghen, he decamped. The French General was no sooner informed of this, than he determined to attack him in his retreat, and having overtook him, he (Prince Louis) made a halt, and faced about, upon which an obstinate engagement ensued. The cannon of the Imperialists did great execution, but the French infantry did more: they obliged the enemy to abandon the field of battle, with all their artillery, baggage, and ammunition, and about 2000 men slain. The French are said to have lost near that number: but what is most unaccountable, though they got the victory, and the enemy retired in disorder, they were seized with a panic, and durst not pursue; which occasioned some of the French officers to say, that if the Prince had faced about with only two regiments, he would have snatched the victory from Villars, who in consequence of this battle was created Marechal of France; and the town of Fridlinghen owned him her conqueror next morning.

FRIEDBURG, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, the capital of the territory of Brisgau, situated twenty-eight miles south from Strasburg, and twenty-eight miles north from Basil. In the year 1644, France prosecuting a vigorous war against the House of Austria, the Count de Merci, the general of the Imperial army, laid siege to Friedburg, then in her possession, which surrendered in a short time; Turenne, the French commander, not being able to prevent it, though within sight of the place; however, the Duke of Enguien, another French commander, being acquainted with the reduction of it, immediately with 6000 foot and 4000 horse, passed the Rhine, and with the Marechal de Grammont, viewed the situation of the enemy's camp, and concluded how to attack them; his whole army consisted of about 20,000 men. The Imperial General had only 8000 foot, and 7000 horse; but his advantageous situation and vigilance made an equivalent. Merci had very judiciously chosen a plain, surrounded with mountains, inaccessible to the enemy by any other way than the road from Brisac to Friedburg, at the foot of one of which he posted his best troops to defend it. The most accessible parts of the mountains were fortified with palisades and artillery, and where there was a possibility of passing, a line was drawn quite across fortified with redoubts; the side towards the valley was barricaded with willows, cut down and interwoven together. Notwithstanding this formidable situation, D'Enguien determined to attack them; he took upon himself to march against the line, with 4800 infantry, thinking if he could gain the eminence, he might master the fort, and descend into the enemy's camp. Turenne was to attack the fortification of felled trees at the same time; and the gens d'armes were stationed at the entrance of the plain, to save the foot from being taken in flank. In spite of all obstruction, the French got within musquet-shot of the intrenchments, and were

received with a very brisk fire. The first attack did not succeed, but the second, the Prince and all the general officers dismounting, so animated the troops, that the Bavarians could not withstand their efforts, but abandoned their redoubts, which the French re-fortified, and brought up their cavalry, in order to descend into their camp the next day. Count Merci saw the danger he was in from the situation of the enemy, and retired in the night to a mountain, near Friedburg, and posted most of his infantry upon a natural platform, within a little of the top. The rest were planted behind a wood on the right towards Friedburg; and the cavalry extended from the wood to the walls of the town. The lines made during the siege, served partly to defend the new camp, only the side next the valley, he fortified by cutting down a great number of trees as before. At day break the French observed this new situation, and made dispositions for attacking again, but the excessive rains obliged them to defer it till the morrow. There were to be three attacks at once; the first by D'Eschelle, with 1000 foot on the right; the second by D'Espenan on the left; and the third on the side of the valley. These several bodies were supported by the cavalry. The attack on the right was not to be made till that against the trees was begun, but a misunderstanding destroyed their whole project, the Duke D'Enguien, with the two Marechals, taking from the high ground a view of the enemy, to concert new measures, D'Espenan striving to seize a redoubt by the way, a smart fire ensued; D'Eschelle taking it for the attack that was to precede his, began to fall on; D'Enguien perceived the mistake, and flew to remedy it, but found D'Eschelle killed, and his troops in disorder; at his presence they returned to the charge, and were again repulsed, and the attack turned into a simple skirmish; this obliged them to alter their plan, making their greatest efforts on the side of the valley, which was as unsuccessful as the former. Great resolution was shewn on both sides, and the ground was won and lost, till night put an end to the action. Count Merci remained in his camp, and the French retired to theirs; their last resource was cutting off all provisions from the enemy, which they did in so effectual a manner, that Count Merci four hours after abandoned his camp with precipitation, from which they could not drive them, leaving behind six pieces of cannon, two mortars, and the greatest part of his baggage. The French pursued, but to no purpose. The loss in these two actions was nearly equal, nothing could be better concerted, or bolder, than the Duke D'Enguien's attack, nor any thing more vigorous than Count Merci's resistance, or more prudent than his retreat.

The French retook Friedburg in 1677, under the direction of Marechal Cregui; after a masterly attack of eight days.

FRIEDBURG, SIEGE OF. In the year 1713, the Duke of Marlborough being separated from the allied army, the French general, Marechal de Villars, carried all before him, and laid siege to Friedburg, which he prosecuted with the greatest industry and rage, as a means to gain him a passage into Bavaria, and restore
the

the Elector of that name to his dominions; and having driven away General Vaubonne, who was posted under the cannon of the town, beleaguered that place, the conquest of which seemed impossible, the castle being built on steep, craggy, and inaccessible rocks, and supplied with a numerous garrison, well provided with every necessary, and an intrenched camp, which they at first had there, and which was supported by their grand army. Notwithstanding this the French, flushed with their late success, determined to take the place; the garrison made great efforts, but in vain; the furious besiegers surmounted all difficulties, so that the Governor after a month's resistance surrendered at discretion, after the garrison had been reduced from 12,000 to 5000 men.

FRIEDBURG, SIEGE OF. In the year 1744, the Chevalier de Belleisle invested Friedburg with a numerous army, and brought before the town 180 pieces of cannon, 82 mortars, 120,000 cannon balls, 42,000 bombs, and 200,000 falcines, besides 18,000 peasants, who were employed to turn the course of the river Freyheim, which ran before the town. They opened their trenches in the very bed of it. The French thought of taking the town in fourteen days, but were disappointed, the place having a garrison of 9000 veteran troops, well provided for maintaining a vigorous defence.

On the 11th of October, the French monarch arrived in the camp, with several of his nobles. The Governor, General Damnitz, made a gallant defence, frequently falling out upon the foe, which with a continued fire, and springing numerous mines, made a terrible havoc among the besiegers, who now animated with the presence of their sovereign, doubled their efforts with incredible fury. The garrison with unparalleled bravery opposed the besiegers, till their bombs had reduced the whole city to little more than a heap of rubbish, which obliged the General to think of capitulating; accordingly, after a defence of thirty days, he surrendered with his garrison prisoners of war, having had 4600 men killed, and 700 wounded. The French lost near twice that number.

FRIEDBURG. A town in the Landgravate of Hesse, Germany, and near which, in 1744, the battle was fought, of which the following letters give an account.

A Letter from Berlin, giving an Account of a Victory obtained by his Prussian Majesty over the combined Army of Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Duke de Saxe Weissenfels.

Yesterday being the 8th instant, M. de Wartenburg, one of the King's adjutants, brought the two queens on account of a complete victory gained by his Majesty in person over the combined armies.

The Austrian army being joined by the Saxon troops, and augmented to near 80,000 men, formed a design of penetrating into Silesia, by the passes through the mountains on the side of Friedland and Landhut, with a view to cut off the King's communication with the rest of

Lower Silesia, Glogau, and consequently Brandenburg.

To prevent this scheme from taking effect, the King marched on the 3d to meet the enemy, who were got through the defiles into the open country. The next day by three in the morning the two armies were in sight, the Austrians forming the right, and the Saxons the left of the allied army.

About four, the engagement began by our vanguard, under Lieutenant-General Dumoulin, and Major-General Winterfield. Our right wing made so brisk a fire on the Saxons that they first gave way; and their cavalry falling into disorder, were at last broken.

The battle was very long and obstinate between our left wing, and in the centre with the Austrians and Hungarians; the latter were several times broke, but they rallied and returned to the charge.

About half an hour after ten several corps of the enemy that had been most exposed to the fire of our infantry and field pieces began to give way. Our grenadiers improved this opportunity, and by a vigorous push threw them into confusion. The enemy being routed, were obliged to abandon the plain, and retire as well as they could through the defiles by which they entered it.

We pursued them in their retreat about an hour and an half, till all the flat country was cleared, and they were got entirely back into the mountains; where it was not judged expedient to follow them.

This advantage is of the utmost consequence. The King, who commanded his army in person, and directed all its motions, was exposed to the warmest fire; as were also his brothers, the Prince Royal of Prussia and Prince Henry.

The number of the killed and wounded left by the Austrians and Saxons on the field of battle is about 4000. We have lost on our side about 1200. We have made above 5000 prisoners, including six generals and thirty officers of distinction, and have taken sixty pair of colours, ten standards, eight pair of kettle-drums, and forty pieces of field artillery. The Austrians and Saxons both have been obliged to leave a great part of their baggage, equipage, and ammunition behind them.

The King is extremely concerned for the loss of Lieutenant-General Count de Truchses, who was killed by a cannon ball at the beginning of the engagement. The Colonels Massow and Schwerin are dangerously wounded; as are the Lieutenant-Colonels Bodenbrock and Kahlhutz. Lieutenant-Colonel Berticow is among the number of the slain, as are likewise many other worthy officers.

The general officers taken prisoners, killed, wounded, and dead of their wounds, are the Grand Master of the Austrian artillery Baron Berlichengen, prisoner, and dangerously wounded. The Grand Master of the Saxon artillery, Thungen, dead of his wounds. The Lieutenant Field Marshal of the Austrians, Francois St. Ignon, prisoner, and wounded. Major-General Forgatch of the Austrians, prisoner. Major General Schlickling of the Saxons, prisoner. We reckon amongst

amongst the enemy's generals killed, Major-General Hohenhausen of the Austrians, Major-General Bestenhofen of the Saxons, without mentioning colonels and other staff officers.

Relation of the King's Campaign in Silesia, and of the Battle of Friedburg, June 4, as published by Authority at Berlin on the 10th of June.

The King being informed that the design of the Austrians and Saxons was to enter Silesia towards the end of May, about the middle of this month his Majesty withdrew his troops from the Upper Silesia, except the garrison of Jägerndorff, which served to cover the quarters on that side, so long as he pleased to keep them. When he was informed that the Austrian army was assembling at Königgratz, and that the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels was joining it with the Saxon troops, he ordered the Margrave, Charles, to withdraw the troops from the quarters about Jägerndorff, and come and join him at the camp at Frankenstein, which we entered on the 27th of May. The Margrave beat the Austrians in his march, having almost destroyed the regiments of Ogilvi and Esterhazy, infantry, and the regiment of Saxe-Gotha, dragoons: the Austrians had 2000 men killed and wounded in this engagement, and lost two pair of colours; after which his Royal Highness continued his march, and joined the King's army the 28th in the evening. The 29th was a day of rest; and upon the news the King received that the Austrians were advanced as far as Landshut, he removed to the camp of Reichenbach, and writ to General Dumoulin, who lay at Schweidnitz, that he must make all the necessary dispositions to lead the enemy into a belief, that the King's design was to retreat to Breslau at their approach. This succeeded, the Austrians and Saxons filled with ridiculous prejudices to the dishonour of the Prussian arms, easily believed that we would run away from them.

At the enemy's approach from the camp of Hohenersdorff, the King marched silently between Schweidnitz and Strigau; the van-guard under General Dumoulin kept along the hills of Strigau; General Nassau with another detachment occupied a wood that lay between both. All these corps as well as the main body of the army, encamped between hills, where they could not be perceived; not a drum was to be heard in the camp, nor any other noise; and Major-General Winterfeld was even ordered to send out small parties, and make them retire again at the first motion of the enemy towards them; all which was done to keep up the false security they had lulled themselves into.

From May 31st to June 3d were employed by the King in reconnoitring all places where the enemy might advance, his Majesty intending not to defend a chain of mountains sixteen German leagues in length, but to give them a warm reception at their coming out of the defiles. The 3d in the morning, his Majesty went to the hills of General Dumoulin's camp, where he observed that a great part of the enemy's cavalry had got through the defiles: in the afternoon he perceived that the enemy was advancing with large co-

lums of horse and foot into the plain of Friedburg and Ronstoc; upon which he ordered the army to march at eight o'clock in the evening to Strigau, and bid General Dumoulin take post, with his forty squadrons and seven battalions upon the adjacent hills. These orders were well executed; the army arrived by midnight at the posts assigned, without noise or lights.

The 4th, at two in the morning, the King assembled all the general officers, and settled the dispositions for the battle. Half an hour after, the army moved to attack the enemy, marching in lines, and filing off on the right. General Dumoulin seeing some battalions posted on a hill on the flank of the army, gave a proof of his capacity, in occupying immediately a hill facing the other.

Near the seven battalions under this General, the right of our cavalry was formed; and here Marshal Baddenbroeck and Lieutenant-General Rosenbourg made the finest disposition that could be imagined, in posting the cavalry to the greatest advantage. A little wood lay to the left of this cavalry, which Prince Thierri of Anhalt immediately occupied with three battalions of grenadiers. The King formed his infantry close to this wood, but the ground did not permit him to draw up at first more than fifteen battalions of the thirty two which he had in the first line, and perceiving the Austrians drawing up over against him, and their cavalry advancing, he sent orders to General Nassau to hasten with the left wing of the cavalry to a meadow which joined to a rivulet, where he formed the end of the left. At the same time M. Kalckstein, general of the foot, who commanded the second line, caused several battalions to advance to reinforce General Dumoulin.

All things being thus disposed, Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau attacked first the Saxon infantry in a marshy wood, with uncommon bravery; the battalion of grenadier guards, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wesel, drove them from the marshes without firing so much as one piece; the attack of the cavalry of the right succeeded that of the infantry, and the enemy's whole left wing was routed at the same instant: the Saxons formed a triangle of infantry, in order to make a good retreat; but Lieutenant-General Rosenbourg at the head of the Prince of Prussia's regiment of cuirassiers, cut in pieces the regiment of Schonberg; Lieutenant-Colonel Jaschinsky of the life-guards, and Major Froideville put two troops of Saxon grenadiers to the sword; the triangle was broken, and all the Saxons totally defeated.

This whole wing was beaten before our left wing began to charge the Austrians. The King and the Margrave conducted this attack with so much vigour, that the Austrians gave ground every where. Here the regiment of guards behaved exceeding well, having with the bayonets on their pieces routed the Austrian grenadiers, who were posted in a trench opposite to them; the regiment of Hacke and that of Brunswick-Bevern, likewise did wonders. In the mean time, the King caused all his right wing to wheel about, in order to take the Austrians in flank; to effect which they were obliged

obliged to pass over marshes and ditches: in their way they attacked a village in which the enemy had posted some infantry, and the cavalry (of the right wing) after having charged eight times, dispersed all the enemies they found on that side, and joined against the rest of the wing, which was just ready to fall upon the Austrians in flank. In the mean time the left wing had advanced, and made the Austrian infantry give ground three several times. The cavalry of this wing, of which no more than ten squadrons were then formed, was immediately led on to the charge by General Kyau, who bore down all that came in his way. As soon as General Nassau had formed fifteen other squadrons, he perceived that the enemy were drawing up in the form of a gibbet, in order to take him in flank; whereupon he drew six squadrons from the second line to oppose them, charging them so vigorously, that they all gave way before him; yet the enemy rallied again, and these squadrons were obliged to charge six times before they could make the enemy fly. In these charges General Rochow, Prince Schenaich, Colonel Marschal, and many other officers signalised themselves.

The regiment of Bareith, which made part of the body of reserve, seeing the enemy's infantry still continue to fire, was brought up by Lieutenant-General Gessler, and General Schmettau; our infantry opened in order to make way for them, and they charged so furiously the enemy's foot, that they cut in pieces the regiments of Marfchal, Grun, Thungen, Daun, Collo-warth, and Wurmbbrand, with a troop of horse-grenadiers, and brought back sixty-six colours, and 2500 prisoners; an action hardly to be paralleled in history, the success of which was owing to the Generals Gessler and Schmettau, Colonel Schwerin, and the brave Major Chasor, whose courage and conduct has already been conspicuous in three battles.

Then the whole army went in pursuit of the enemy, and did not stop till come to the gorges of the mountains. The slaughter was exceeding great on every side. The enemy made three retreats, viz. the Saxons by the way of Seiffersdorf, the right of the Austrians by Friedburg, and the centre by the defiles of Kauder. We must confess, to the honour of the Austrians, that their dispositions for the retreat were so finely contrived, that we could not break in upon them at first. The trophies of our victory are sixty-six pieces of cannon, six howitzers, seventy-six colours, eight pair of kettle-drums, seven standards, four generals, near 200 other officers, and above 7000 men. The Austrians and Saxons had 4000 men killed; and this relation adds, that considering the great number of deserters that are come over to the Prussians, the whole loss of the combined army cannot be less than 20,000 men.

The loss of the Prussian killed and wounded amounts to 1600 men; General Count Truchses, the Colonels Massan and Kahlhu, Lieutenant-Colonels During and Bertkau, eight captains, two majors, and twenty subalterns killed; Generals Stille and Bornstadt, Colonel Schwerin of the guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Buddenbroech, and twenty other officers wounded. If the Saxon troops had been as much used to action as the Austrians, the victory would have

been longer doubtful; but all the valour and good conduct of the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels could not bring the Saxons into order again.

In fine, the battle of Friedburg will be ranked amongst the greatest actions recorded in history, since every corps in the army had a share in it, the action lasted seven hours in all, and for four hours very hot.

The Account sent to the King of Poland, by the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, of the above action in Silesia, is as follows.

On the 28th, your Majesty's troops joined those of the Queen of Hungary, and entered Silesia on the 29th, directing their march towards Friedburg, and advancing within two leagues of Schweidnitz, in order to execute the design formed by Prince Charles, of cutting off the communication of the Prussians with the rest of Silesia, and with their own country. To shut up the Prussians the closer, we ordered some troops to defile on the left towards Javer; upon which the King of Prussia made a motion with his army, and presented himself on the 4th in the morning in order of battle, within a mile of Friedburg. The Prussians attacked with a great deal of vivacity; we received them with a great deal of firmness, and the engagement remained undecided till about ten o'clock; when our cavalry being disordered by the unevenness of the ground, were obliged to retire, in order to form again behind the foot. Our left wing being by this very much weakened, our irregular troops falling into confusion, and this confusion spreading itself also among such as had the care of the artillery, his Royal Highness judged it proper to direct a retreat. It was made in very good order, so that we have regained the passes at Landshut and Schmiedberg, the enemy pursuing us only at a distance. We have lost about 3000 or 4000 men: some generals likewise are missing. All the army fought with the greatest bravery and intrepidity. We do not certainly know the loss of the Prussians, but it must have been very great, at least equal to ours, their cavalry having suffered extremely during the action.

A second Account from Dresden, printed in the London Gazette.

The ground on which the battle was fought would not permit the whole of the allied army to engage. The right wing which was under Prince Charles, could not come up to the assistance of the left, against which the King of Prussia turned his whole force, so that this last being unable to stand their ground, the whole army successively was obliged to retire into the defiles, which was done in good order. We had a great many generals and other officers killed and wounded. The foot behaved well. The park of artillery was not come up. Some field pieces we were obliged to quit. The greatest part of the wounded were brought off, and the whole army was assembled at Landshut, in such a position as to have nothing to fear from the enemy.

A third Account from Dresden, printed in the London Gazette.

On the 3d, upon hearing that the advanced guard of

the Prussian army was coming up, our troops formed in order of battle as they arrived, and we continued all night under arms. But the 4th, by break of day, the King of Prussia appeared on a sudden at the head of his whole army, which he had caused to march the evening before, and all night, as we have learned since. He offered us battle, and made his principal efforts against the left wing of the Combined army, which was composed of our troops, and the right wing of the Prussians were at first repulsed. Our grenadiers had got upon an eminence on our flank, but the Prussian great artillery obliged them to retire from thence, and this post was afterwards made use of for erecting batteries against us. Our horse, notwithstanding their fire, attacked several times, and disputed the ground with great obstinacy for a long while; but as upon account of our position our great artillery could not come up to support the grenadiers, they were compelled to fall into the same line with the infantry; the action thereupon became general, and lasted five hours. The Prussians had the advantage, from the superior number of their troops, of a larger front; but as the whole right wing of the Combined army was very soon after obliged to give ground, and we thereupon ran the risk of being surrounded on all sides, we were under a necessity of retiring. We lost 2000 men, exclusive of 700 wounded. In general we have great reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of the officers, and the ardour and good countenance shewn by the soldiers, as well in the action as the retreat. The ditches and marshes which we had to pass through, obliged us to abandon several pieces of cannon. Besides the advantage of ground which the Prussians had over us, the sun shone so strong in the eyes of our soldiers, and the wind blew the smoke so thick upon us, that we could not discern the different motions and dispositions the enemy made during the attack. According to the reports of deserters, their loss is more considerable than ours. Their gens d'armes are said to be entirely destroyed, as well as eight regiments of horse; and the best regiments of foot, as the King's, the Prince of Anhalt Dessau's, and others, have suffered greatly. Prince Maurice of Dessau, General Buddenbroch, and General Truchses, are counted amongst the dead of distinction. Their principal attack was formed against our left wing; for the action, which begun there, was continued to the end of the battle with the greatest briskness.

Extract of a Letter from a Saxon General Officer, concerning the gallant Behaviour of the royal Regiment of Saxon Cuirassiers.

This regiment being posted on the left next to the Austrians, it happened that two Prussian squadrons, which had attacked the Austrians on the right of the said body squadron, were repulsed by them in such a manner as to be thrown just upon the back of this squadron. As the Prussians pressed upon it, being driven by the Austrians, the Colonel of the squadron fell immediately by a pistol-shot, but the Lieutenant-Colonel taking the command, the Prussians, which were gens d'armes, after an obstinate fight were re-

pulsed with the loss of half their number. The body squadron had hardly time to restore itself in order, before it was attacked by a Prussian squadron of carabiniers, which made great efforts for the standard and kettle-drums, as the body squadron was very weak; but was repulsed by the great bravery of the officer, and of some under officers and private men. When the attack was over, the lieutenant-colonel found scarce thirty men left by him, therefore took an opportunity to join the lieutenant-colonel of the Haudring regiment, who had but a few more men than himself, and soon after was further reinforced with two captains, two lieutenants, and fifteen men, with the standard of the other squadron of royal cuirassiers, the rest being killed or dispersed. The body squadron was then attacked a third time by a squadron of Prussian dragoons, but though they repulsed them, they were by this attack separated from the Haudring troops. The lieutenant-colonel seeing no more Saxon or Austrian cavalry on the field of battle, and that the Prussians were pursuing them to the right of the village, prudently retired with his few men, in order to save the standard and kettle-drums, to the left of that village, whence they escaped from a great number of Prussians falling upon them, to a regiment of light horse, and thence to another village, where they found Colonel Haudring with some Saxon cavalry. They then made together about 100 men; and being afterwards joined by two battalions of grenadiers, and a regiment of light horse, they formed, and supported each other's retreat under several attacks of the Prussian hussars, two miles from the field of battle, and joined the army in the evening. Such was the extraordinary bravery and conduct of the lieutenant-colonel, subordinate officers, and private men of this squadron, that the D. of Weissenfels ordered a relation of their behaviour to be drawn up and delivered to them.

The Austrian Account relates this Action in the following manner, from Vienna.

The Combined army encamped the 2d at Baumgarten, from whence they marched on the 3d, and arrived late, the right at Hohenfriberg, the left at Strigau, a great German mile's distance from the horse. Advice was soon after brought, that the Prussians were marching to Strigau. The Saxons, who arrived there so late as eight o'clock in the evening, were attacked before day-light on their left, in a post on a rising ground, where they had placed eighteen companies of grenadiers, and a body of Uhlans; but these giving way after a good resistance, left the advantage of the rising ground to the Prussians, from whence the latter flanked the whole Saxon army, which giving way at last, before it was possible for Prince Charles to charge the Prussians in form, as well on account of the distance, as of a good deal of confusion that had been occasioned on his right, by his own cavalry's firing whilst his centre was pressing to the left; the Prussians seized upon a village, and formed so as to flank equally both his centre and the cavalry, and even to separate them in such a manner, by advancing in columns, that the cavalry, though rallied a second time, could never be brought

brought to the fire from the village, so that the five regiments in the Austrian centre were left to suffer the most, viz. two battalions of Marschal, and the four entire regiments of Collowarth, Grun, Leopold Daun, and Maximilian of Hesse. The loss in the infantry is computed at between 6000 and 7000 men, among whom are reckoned about 2000 missing, and between 1600 or 1700 wounded, of which last not above 200 are in a dangerous way. The loss in the cavalry, by dead, wounded, and missing, is computed at 1000. The Generals Thungen, Kinitz, and Kuffstein, are killed. Berlichingen has seven wounds, and is a prisoner, as is the younger St. Ignon: and as to other officers, there are only two colonels, two captains, and eleven lieutenants killed. The Austrians have also lost eighteen pieces of cannon, and about fifty-three colours. There are fifteen ensigns to each Austrian regiment. Two hundred Prussian deserters came in the day after the affair, and report that five generals were killed on their side, and between 4000 and 5000 men killed and wounded.

FRIEDBURG, BATTLE OF, IN 1762. Prince Henry of Prussia, being reinforced by a strong detachment from the army of the King his brother, attacked, on the morning of the 29th of October, the united armies of Austrians and Imperialists, under the command of the Prince de Stolberg, in the absence of General Haddick, who was gone to Dresden. The action lasted till two in the afternoon, when the enemy was entirely routed, and obliged to quit the field of battle, and the town of Friedburg, to the Prussians, who took, besides 5000 or 6000 prisoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and several colours and standards. What made the circumstances of this battle, according to the above account, so much the more glorious, were, that Prince Henry had with him a part only of his troops; the corps under General Hullen having only made some movements to facilitate the operations of his Royal Highness; and the reinforcement under the Count de Neuwied, having gotten no further the day of the battle, than the neighbourhood of Grossenhayen.

The number of prisoners which his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia made at the battle of Friedburg, over a combined army of Austrians and the troops of the Empire, commanded by the Prince de Stolberg, consisted of 1 lieutenant-general, Baron de Rodt, 1 colonel, 1 major, 24 captains, 41 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, and 4174 private men, besides 159 under officers. The artillery taken, 27 pieces of cannon, with 9 standards and colours.

FRIEDBURG, in 1796, November the 19th, the Archduke attacked the French in the valley of Elzach. The conflict lasted for two days without intermission. The loss of the French is stated at four thousand in killed and wounded, and four thousand made prisoners. That of the Austrians is estimated at two thousand.

On the 21st and 22d, General Moreau was again attacked by the Imperialists in the vicinity of Friedburg. On these two days the French are said to have lost several thousands in killed, four thousand five hundred in prisoners, and thirty cannon.

After Moreau had been driven from Friedburg, he intrenched himself at Mulheim, where he intended to risk another battle. The postscript of a letter from Basle, dated October 25th, mentioned his having been totally defeated near Mulheim by the Archduke.

FRONTENAC, OR CADARAQUI. A fort situated on Lake George, North America; against which, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet having proposed a plan, was detached in August, 1756, with a body of men, consisting of 154 regulars, 2491 Provincials, 27 of the royal regiment of artillery, 61 rangers, 300 batteau-men, and 70 Indians, in all 3103 men, including officers: and the following copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet to Major-General Abercromby, dated Oswego, August 31, contains the account of his success in that very difficult and important enterprize.

I landed with the troops within a mile of Fort Frontenac, without opposition, the 25th: the garrison surrendered prisoners of war the 27th, between seven and eight in the morning. It was a square fort, of 100 yards the exterior side, and had in it 110 men, some women, children and Indians; sixty pieces of cannon, (half of which were mounted), sixteen small mortars, with an immense quantity of provisions and goods, to be sent to the troops gone to oppose Brigadier-General Forbes, to their western garrisons, and Indians, and to support the army under the command of M. Levy, on his intended enterprize against the Mohawk River, valued by the French at 800,000 livres. We have likewise taken nine vessels, from eight to eighteen guns, which is all they have upon the Lake; two of which I have brought here, one richly laden, and the rest, and the provisions, I have burnt and destroyed, together with the fort, artillery, stores, &c.

FULDA. A town situated in the circle of the Upper Rhine, Germany; and which was taken in 1759, in the following manner. On the 28th of November, early in the morning, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and Prince Charles of Bevern, set out from Marburgh with the following regiments, viz. De Bosch, Hanoverian dragoons, Prince William and Prince Frederick of Hesse's cavalry, two battalions of the regiment of guards, and two of Imhoff's, of Brunswick, the regiment of grenadiers, Hessians, and that of Blunsbach, 100 hunters of Trimbach's corps, one squadron of white, and one of black hussars. This corps, having left their baggage behind, marched the same day to Kisdorf and Heimerthausen, and the following, being the 29th, to Angersbach, their vanguard having in their way gallantly repulsed a body of the enemy, consisting of the volunteers of Nassau. The two battalions of the regiment of guards, and those of the regiment of Imhoff, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, lay that night at Angersbach. Prince Charles of Bevern, with the other regiments, at Lauterbach. The hussars, and the volunteers of Trimbach, were posted further on at Sandershausen; and the Hereditary Prince passed the whole night at the advanced post of the hussars. At one o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the whole corps was again put in motion, and marched directly towards Fulda. As the enemy

enemy did not in the least expect this visit, no troops were met on the road. At a little distance from Fulda, the Hereditary Prince having ordered the whole corps to be drawn together, behind the nearest height, and the hussars to march forward, his Serene Highness went to reconnoitre in person, almost up to the gates of the town.

The country about Fulda forms a plain of tolerably even ground, the right of which is watered by a river of the same name, the fields on this side being divided by a long hollow way, on one side of which, the Wirtemberg troops had ranged themselves in small bodies, on separate spots of ground, the hussars and yellow dragoons, drew up in front of those troops so irregularly posted.

In the mean time, the rest of his Serene Highness's troops, both horse and foot, went round the hill, and proceeded in their march, without interruption to the other side of the hollow way, in such a manner, that they were soon able to take post upon the flank of the regiments of Wirtemberg, who by degrees retreated into the town. The cannon fired upon them during the whole time they were filing off.

The enemy's infantry having made some shew of forming themselves in the square of the town, some howitzers were played upon them, to drive them from thence.

The whole corps of the enemy having then passed through the town, the hussars and yellow dragoons, led on by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, with the Hessian grenadiers, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, passed it likewise in the pursuit; whilst Prince Charles of Bevern went round the outside of it, and passed the river over the bridge.

The enemy in their retreat, shut all the gates of the town after them; but they were forced open by our cannon. Our troops found on the other side of the town, the enemy's three battalions of grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, formed again in order of battle, as if with an intention of defending themselves; but the rest of the troops of Wirtemberg had drawn towards the left, and retired as fast as possible.

The Hereditary Prince ordered immediately all the hussars, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, to advance upon the said four battalions; and in the mean time his Serene Highness, with the rest of the troops, filed off along the heights to the right, till he found himself able to gain the enemy's flank. It was then that we broke in upon them; and though they fired in the best manner they could, there was but six killed, and ten wounded on our side. Count Platen, captain, was killed in the first onset by a musquet ball. A considerable number of the enemy were cut to pieces; and the rest, having thrown down their arms, were made prisoners of war, together with all their officers. We took from them two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and their baggage.

The next day, the 1st of December, 910 prisoners were sent to Hirschfeld, under an escort commanded by Major Marshal. The rest of these four battalions were either killed or very much wounded. Our

hussars have been in pursuit of those of the enemy, who went off before the action, and have taken the greatest part of their baggage, carriages, waggon, &c.

The Duke of Wirtemberg was in person with his corps, which he had just then drawn up for a feu de joye; so that these regiments were in their best cloathing. The Duke had invited all the ladies in the town of Fulda to his table, and to a ball which he intended to have given that very day. But upon the unexpected news of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick's being at the gates of the town with his hussars, the Duke thought proper to get off. That part of his cavalry which was not taken, was obliged to decamp in haste with the rest of his infantry, and file off in our presence on the other side of Fulda. One of these regiments of cavalry, the grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, were commanded in a very disorderly manner; which enabled their opponents to cut them so easily to pieces, with so little loss.

FURNES. A strong town in Flanders which had several times been taken and restored to Austria. It was taken by the French, October 20, 1792, and June 1, 1793; 5000 French troops having arrived before Furnes, the garrison, composed of near 1200 Dutch, opposed them very bravely for four hours. They had only three pieces of cannon, three pounders, whilst the French had more than twelve eight-pounders in this action. The loss of the French was unknown. The Dutch, after having had six men killed, and ten wounded, were obliged to retreat, which they effected, and arrived here with their cannon and baggage. The French, after having plundered the principal inhabitants, left Furnes at ten o'clock, taking with them the bailiff, burgomaster, and five magistrates, as hostages for the contributions which they demanded in cattle, corn, &c. The Allies vacated Furnes, and the Duke of York retreated in 1793.

FYAL. One of the islands of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean; and in the bay of which island, in 1590, Sir William Monson, (acting as Vice-Admiral to the Earl of Cumberland) observing some Spanish ships, formed a design of cutting them out: but the dashing of the oars giving the Spaniards the alarm, they fired a broadside, aiming at the boats from the direction of the noise, but missing them, they boarded the Admiral, whose force was so great, as obliged them to retire with loss. However, meeting another boat coming to assist, they returned to the attack and carried her, although she mounted eighteen guns, and was moored under the castle. After towing the ship out of the reach of the guns of the fort, they returned into the road again, and notwithstanding the fire from the castle, and some guns brought down on purpose to annoy them, they possessed themselves of seven more ships which lay in the road, three of which were of great value.

GAMBIA, a large river of Negroland, in Africa, supposed to be a branch of the Niger, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean. For an account of an action here see the following letter:

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Inglis, commanding his Majesty's ship Zephyr, to Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Spithead, March the 11th, 1781.

Please to acquaint their Lordships of his Majesty's sloop Zephyr, under my command being arrived at Spithead from the coast of Africa, after a passage of 57 days.

I likewise have the honour of acquainting their Lordships, that on the 31st of October last, being just returned to Goree from a cruise, I received intelligence from Governor Wall of a French frigate of twenty-four guns being in Gambia river, and had taken two transports and two sloops there, wooding and watering for the garrison of Goree. I immediately failed with the Polly letter of marque, mounting sixteen short four-pounders, with thirty men, under my command, agreeable to the advice of Governor Wall.

On the 2d of November, at eleven A. M. being at the entrance of the river, we saw four sail at anchor off Barra Point, found them to be one of the transports, two sloops, and a French frigate. The transport mounted sixteen guns, and was, as I heard, manned with Frenchmen and Negroes, belonging to Albreda, on the banks of Gambia, and interested with the French. At twelve the transport and two sloops were set on fire, the other transport being burnt the preceding day. At one P. M. the enemy's ship being under weigh, and the Zephyr within pistol shot of her, a warm action ensued, and lasted till four P. M. when, through chafing, the Zephyr and enemy grounded (at very near low water) as close to each other as before, which occasioned the action to be renewed with redoubled violence, hence more resembling two batteries on shore than a sea-fight. During the greatest part of the action, the letter of marque was anchored three quarters of a mile a-stern; but notwithstanding, a continual fire was kept up by the Zephyr and enemy till six, when the enemy struck, with the loss of 12 killed, and 28 wounded: the Zephyr, 2 killed, and 4 wounded; her bowsprit, main-topmast, and main-yards, shot away; her hull, masts, yards, sails, and rigging, very much shattered; inasmuch, that with the greatest difficulty on the 12th, we arrived at Goree. During the whole of the action, the Zephyr was in the utmost danger from fire-rafts, both under her bows and stern; but luckily the destructive intentions of the enemy proved abortive.

After boarding the enemy, we found her to be the Senegal, (Lieutenant Commandant Allery) the French King's ship, mounting 18 six-pounders, and 126 men, but fought the Zephyr with twenty-two, owing to transporting guns. She was formerly the Racehorse, commanded by Lord Mulgrave, and lately the Senegal in his Majesty's service. As she was of great detriment to his Majesty's trading subjects on the coast of Africa, the taking of her gives me the utmost pleasure and satisfaction.

On our arrival on the 12th at Goree, from Gambia, Governor Wall gave me information of two vessels being off Senegal Bar, taking in gum. Ready to act consonant with this information, though in so shattered a

condition, and the Senegal not condemned, from which the property of the captors was at stake, we cheerfully consented to proceed in pursuit of the apparent success; but the wind being at N. E. directly contrary, and the Zephyr in an infirm situation, after beating five days out at sea, the ships were obliged to return to Goree, in order to refit, on purpose that we might a second time be able to attempt the expedition.

On our return, the condemnation of the ship Senegal was entered upon, and the Judge-Advocate demanding an inventory, proper officers and men were sent from the Zephyr for that purpose, and that of restoring her for the aforesaid expedition: but alas! through some unknown cause, on the 22d of November, she was unhappily blown up, with the loss of Lieutenant George Crofts, and twenty-two others, officers and seamen.

I flatter myself their Lordships will shew all necessary indulgence to the officers and seamen's friends, who nobly and gallantly supported me in the late action, and unluckily suffered by the above accident.

GATT, CAPE DE, ENGAGEMENT OFF. On the coast of Spain, in the Mediterranean, and kingdom of Granada, and forms the Gulf of Carthage on the south, as Cape de Palos does on the north. It does not appear that the French gained any great advantage by taking the island of Minorca, for the British fleets continued masters of the Mediterranean.

On the 28th day of February, 1758, Admiral Osborne fell in with the French squadron sent to reinforce M. de la Clue at Carthage, consisting of the four following ships, commanded by M. du Quesne, the Foudroyant of 80 guns, the Orpheus of 64, the Oriflamme of 50, and the Pleiade of 24 guns. Immediately on their discovering the British fleet they dispersed, and steered different courses: however, about seven in the evening, Captain Storr, in the Revenge of 64 guns, together with Captain Hughes, in the Berwick of 64, and Captain Evans, in the Preston of 50, took the Orpheus, commanded by M. d'Herville, with 502 men: and about one in the morning, Captain Gardiner, in the Monmouth of 64 guns, with the Swiftsure of 70, Captain Stanhope, and Captain Hervey, in the Hampton-Court of 64 guns, took the Foudroyant, on board of which was the Marquis du Quesne, Chief d'Escadre, with 800 men. The Oriflamme was run ashore under the castle of Aiglos, by Captain Rowley, in the Montague of 60 guns, and Captain Montague, in the Monarch of 74, and had it not been for violating the neutrality of the coast, would have intirely destroyed her. The Pleiade of 24 guns, got away merely by outailing our ships. In this action the brave Captain Gardiner was killed, as he was encouraging his men between decks, by a musquet-ball in his forehead, after having been shot through the arm in the first fire. Captain Storr lost the calf of one of his legs. The seamen, as well as the officers, behaved with great spirit and bravery. The Monmouth had 150 men killed and wounded; and the Foudroyant 200. The loss of masts on both sides brought on a very close engagement, which lasted till the Swiftsure came up. M. du Quesne refused to deliver his sword to Captain Stanhope of the Swiftsure,

Swiftsure, but gave it with great politeness to Lieutenant Carkett of the Monmouth, who, after the death of his Captain, Gardiner, engaged and disabled the Foudroyant so as she was obliged to strike as soon as the other ships came up, for which Admiral Osborne complimented him with the command of her.

GEMAURTHOFF, BATTLE AT. A village near Mittau, the capital of Courland, a duchy of Poland. This was one of the battles fought between the Russians and Swedes in the year 1708. When the Czar invaded Courland, he did it not so much to make a conquest of the country, as to drive out the Swedes: but the whole army not being ready so soon as he wanted, he detached General Czeremetoff, with 20,000 men, to clear the ground about Riga of General Levenhaup's troops, that he might quietly sit down before that place. Scarcely was this design formed, before the Czar began his march to join Czeremetoff.

- The Swedish General, who had not quite 16,000 men, resolved not to intrench. Their many victories had inspired the Swedes with so much confidence, that they never inquired after the number of the enemy, but only where they lay. Levenhaup therefore marched against them, without hesitation, on the 7th of October, 1708, in the afternoon. Upon the first assault they killed 1500 Muscovites. The Czar's army fell into confusion, and fled on all sides; and the Emperor of Russia was upon the point of seeing himself defeated: he perceived that the safety of his dominions depended upon the action of that day, and that he was utterly undone if Levenhaup joined the King of Sweden with a victorious army. As soon as he saw his troops begin to fall back, he ran to the rear-guard, where the Cossacks and Calmucks were posted: "I charge you," says he, "to fire upon every man that runs away, and even to kill me, if I should be so cowardly as to turn my back." From thence he turned to the van-guard, and rallied his troops in person, assisted by Prince Menzikoff, and Prince Galliczin. Levenhaup, who had pressing orders to join his master, chose rather to continue on his march than renew the fight, thinking he had done enough to discourage the enemy from pursuing him.

At eleven the next morning, the Czar attacked him near a morass, and drew out his army at length that he might surround him: the Swedes faced about, and the fight lasted two hours with equal resolution. The Muscovites lost three times as many men, but still kept their ground, and the victory was undecided. At four in the afternoon, General Baver brought the Czar a reinforcement of troops. The battle was then renewed for the third time, with more fury and eagerness than ever, and lasted till night came on: at last numbers carried it. The Swedes were broken, routed, and driven as far as to their baggage. Levenhaup rallied his troops behind his waggons, and though the Swedes were conquered, they did not fly: they were not above 9000 in number, and not a single man of them ran away; and the General drew them up as easily in order of battle, as though they had never been beaten. The Czar, on the other side, passed the night under arms, and commanded his officers, under pain of being ca-

shiered, and his soldiers, under pain of death, not to stir for plunder.

The next morning, at day-break, he ordered a fresh assault. Levenhaup had retired to an advantageous ground at some miles distance, after having nailed down part of his cannon, and set fire to his waggons. The Muscovites came time enough to hinder the whole convoy from being consumed in the flames: they seized upon 600 waggons, which they saved. The Czar, who was desirous of completing the defeat of the Swedes, sent General Flug to fall upon them again the fifth time; and the General offered them an honourable capitulation. Levenhaup refused it, and the fifth battle was as bloody as any of the former. Of the 9000 soldiers, he had one half killed, and the other remained unbroken. At last, night coming on, Levenhaup, after having sustained five battles against 50,000 men, swam across the Soffa, followed by the 5000 men he had left alive, and the wounded were carried over in boats. The Czar lost above 20,000 Muscovites in these five engagements, in which he had the glory of conquering the Swedes, and Levenhaup the reputation of disputing the victory for three days, and of retreating without being broken at last. He then came to his master's camp with the great honour of having made so good a defence, but bringing with him neither ammunition nor army.

GENOA, BOMBARDED. The capital of the republic of its own name in Italy: part of the town stands on the strand, on a level with the sea, the other rises gradually to the summit of a hill, from whence there is a fine prospect of the adjacent country and the ocean. If we may believe the French writers, this city was bombarded from the following motive.

The senate of Genoa having entered into a combination to encourage a conspiracy, which was laid to burn the French King's ships and galleys in Toulon and Marseilles, when this was known at the French court, Louis XIV. resolved to burn the town about their ears; and for this purpose equipped a considerable squadron of ships and galleys, or bombs. But other writers say, with greater probability, that Genoa having put itself under the protection of Spain, who was at this time at war with France, Louis resolved to chastise that republic for its error, (an expression commonly used in France about this time, for Louis affected to lord it over Europe). He sent out a fleet of forty sail, which appeared before Genoa on the 17th day of May, 1684.

In five days, 13,000 bombs were thrown into the town, which did considerable damage, almost two thirds of it were burned to ashes. The Doge's palace was beat down just as he escaped out of the door. Several of the inhabitants were burned in their houses; others who escaped into the streets being surrounded by fires, perished in the flames.

On the 26th the senate submitted, and sent the Doge, with three other hostages, to the French court, to beg that Monarch's pardon, and promise not to commit the like offence any more.

Before we quit this article, we should not omit taking notice, that in the war of 1746, the Austrians having gained

gained possession of this city, they exacted such heavy contributions, that the inhabitants groaned under the weight of the oppression; and when the contributions could not be furnished, the enemy proceeded to military execution. A people driven to despair, and glowing with revenge, needed not much soliciting to take up arms, and recover their liberty and independence. There were some among them that burned with this patriot spirit, and these instilled the same notions into the rest. Accordingly they took up arms in secret, surprised some battalions of the Austrians, surrounded others, and cut them in pieces; and in a word, drove them out with great slaughter. The Marquis de Botta, the Austrian Commandant, acted with caution and spirit, but being overpowered by numbers, and apprehensive of the peasants in the country, who were also in arms, he retreated to the pass of the Bochetta, on the side of Lombardy, where he secured himself for a time in an advantageous situation.

The French having entered and taken possession of Genoa, in March 1800, Admiral Lord Keith blocked up the harbour and adjacent ports.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, dated off Genoa, April 7.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that the Guillaume Tell having attempted to escape from Malta on the evening of the 29th ult. was intercepted and captured the following morning by his Majesty's ships Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope; the enemy was completely dismasted before she struck. The Lion and Foudroyant have had killed and wounded about forty men each.

P. S. The Guillaume Tell is of the largest dimensions, and carries thirty-six pounders on the lower gun-deck, twenty-four pounders on the main-deck, twelve-pounders on the quarter-deck, and thirty-two pound carronades on the poop.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, dated off Genoa, April 22, 1800.

A letter, of which the inclosed is a copy, received by me from Captain Oliver, of his Majesty's ship the Mermaid, will inform their Lordships how actively that officer has been employed in the important service of cutting off the supplies destined for the enemy's troops in the city of Genoa.

KEITH.

Mermaid, April 10, 1800.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command has taken and destroyed nine vessels laden, mostly for Genoa, with wine and corn, between the 2d and 6th instant.—Six of them were cut out by two of our boats, under the direction of Lieutenant Corbet; they were moored to a Fort within the small islands near Cape Croisetts. I had seen them collecting all day; and soon after sunset I went in with the ship, under the battery, within the range of grape-shot, and anchored with a spring on the cable, and after cannonading the fort more than an hour, I saw

the six vessels, which Mr. Corbett had most ably got under weigh, coming out, when I followed them with the ship. I am happy to say that we have no person hurt on this service; and a shot through our cut-water, which is of little consequence, is the only damage we have received. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

R. D. OLIVER.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. dated May 21, 1800.

I have the honour of reporting to you, that, by private intelligence from Genoa, I understood the French had resolved on boarding our flotilla in any future attempt to bombard the town, and yesterday about twelve o'clock a very large galley, a cutter, three armed settees, and several gun boats appeared in array off the Mole-head, and in the course of the afternoon exchanged distant shot with some of the ships as they passed them. At sunset they took a position under the guns of the moles and the city bastions, which were covered with men, manifesting a determined resistance; I nevertheless arranged every thing for a fourth bombardment, as formerly, under the direction of Captain Philip Beaver, of the Aurora, who left the Minotaur at nine P. M. attended by the gun and mortar vessels, and the armed boats of the ships. About one o'clock, being arrived at a proper distance for commencing his fire, a brisk cannonade was opened upon the town, which was returned from various points; and Captain Beaver having discovered by the flashes of some guns that they were directed from something nearly level with the water, judiciously concluded that they proceeded from some of the enemy's armed vessels; calling a detachment of the ship's boats to his assistance, he made directly to the spot, and in a most gallant and spirited manner, under a smart fire of cannon and musketry from the moles and enemy's armed vessels, attacked, boarded, carried, and brought off their largest galley, La Prima of fifty oars, and 257 men, armed, besides muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. with two brass guns of thirty-six pounds, having about thirty brass swivels in her hold, and commanded by Captain Patrizio Galleano. The bombardment suffered no material interruption, but was continued till day-light this morning, when the Prima was safely brought off: her extreme length is 150 feet, and her breadth twenty-three feet six inches. On our part four seamen only have been wounded; one belonging to this ship, in the boat with Captain Beaver; one belonging to the Pallas; and the other two to the Haerlem. The enemy's loss is not exactly known, but one man was found dead on board, and fifteen wounded. The satisfaction which I derive from considering the zeal, activity, and gallantry with which this service has been performed, is greatly augmented by the flattering testimony borne by Captain Beaver to the good conduct of the officers and seamen who acted with him on this occasion.

KEITH.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from the Office of Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army.

I hasten to communicate to you the pleasing intelligence just received from the commanding General, respecting the opening of the campaign by the Imperial army of Italy, by several important victories, and a most rapid progress, in the following inclosure:

On the 5th, in the evening, the army was placed in a position, beginning in the district of the Stura, and thence along the Appenines as far as Carcare, which enabled them at five different points to contribute to the grand object, viz. to advance into the Riviera di Ponente, and if possible, to obtain possession of the city of Genoa, and of the two fortresses Savona and Vado.

On the 6th, at day-break, three divisions of the army marched from the camp of Carcare, of which that under Field-Marshal Lieutenant Mitrowsky was charged with storming the enemy's intrenched position on le Torre di Cadibona, and Monte Ajuto; while the brigade under General Count St. Julien, which previously had been dispatched against Monte Notte, to observe the village of Safello, was charged with making itself master of the advantageous post of Monte Notte. The two divisions, Elsnitz and Morzin, at the same time, advanced from the camp of Carcare to Malere, to obtain possession of the avenues of Mount St. Giacomo, and to prepare the attack of that position for the day following, while the brigade of General Ulm was stationed against the mountain of Selle Panni.

The position on la Torre di Cadibona, advantageously intrenched by the enemy, was attacked at three different points by the three brigades of Buffy, Sticker, and Lattermann, commanded by General Count Palffy, during the indisposition of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Mitrowsky; and, from the enemy's violent and well-directed cannonade, would have baffled the skill and bravery of our troops for some time, had not a battalion of Reisky, which was ordered against the right wing of that position, led by excellent officers, succeeded in surrounding it, carrying at the point of the bayonet the outer works, which were lined with a numerous artillery. This unexampled bravery had the happy consequence of causing the other batteries to be carried by similar intrepidity, by which we gained a splendid victory. Four pieces of ordnance, several small field-pieces, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands; twenty officers and nearly 300 men were made prisoners on their parapets; and only from the ground being particularly favourable to the enemy, they obtained some advantages in their flight, which by circuitous routes and in great confusion, they directed towards the highest precipice of Monte Ajuto, pursued by our troops with a perseverance which forms a principal feature of their character.

While some repose was granted to the troops, fatigued by an obstinate conflict, and while the remainder who had not yet fought were preparing for an attack on Monte Ajuto, it was observed that the brigade of General Count St. Julien had already ascended Monte-Notte, and was advancing against Monte Negro in full speed. The position on Monte Ajuto, from nature

and art, had for the enemy all the advantages which I have already mentioned in those of La Torre di Cadibona. Five battalions of grenadiers were ordered by General Lattermann to march round by the right wing, while Count Palffy, at the head of the brigade of Buffy, with the utmost skill and bravery attacked the enemy, who had advanced from their intrenchments and drove them back with considerable loss to the highest precipice of Monte Ajuto, mentioned before; and in the same manner as our valiant grenadiers menaced the principal redoubt in the rear, to cut off the enemy's retreat, the brave regiment of Spleny, with a division of pioneers, succeeded in storming these works in front, and in forcing the enemy to seek safety at Vado and Savona, night only terminating the conflict.

At the same moment the troops under General Count St. Julien made themselves master of Monte Negro, took one piece of cannon, several small field-pieces, and some ammunition, made prisoners twelve officers and eighty-six privates, pursuing the remainder along Madonna di Savona, to the citadel of Savona. Thus situated, we prepared for attacking Monte St. Giacomo on the 7th. The enemy made little resistance, and a small party of our troops took possession of it, while Field-Marshal Lieutenant-General Elsnitz directed his principal views towards the heights of Vado. On the morning of the 7th we were masters of the different points which could lead to the conquest of the strong places before us, and a division of the brigade of Sticker was actually advancing against Vado, across the heights of Madonna del Monte, when our spies brought the happy tidings that the enemy had precipitately quitted the Fort of St. Stephano, and its highest point, having destroyed their ammunition, spiked their cannon, and conveyed their troops by sea towards Finale; so that, besides these advantageous positions, seventeen pieces of cannon, some ships, and various military utensils, fell into our hands.

The division of the enemy, which had fled to the citadel of Savona in confusion, left in our hands 350 prisoners; and the city of Savona, and the harbour of Vado, giving protection to our allies, will certainly crown our victories.

I am in hourly expectation of reports from the Generals in the Riviera di Levante, which will determine my farther operations; meanwhile the citadel of Savona is closely blockaded by our troops.

(Signed)

MELAS, Gen. of Cavalry.

April 9.—The English fleet, was before Vado. We informed them by signal that we were in possession of Savona. The English answered these signals. In one hour after, the Colonel of the Staff, De Pest, who had been sent from Turin to Leghorn to meet Lord Keith, and who was on board that Admiral's vessel, arrived at head-quarters. He informed the Commander in Chief that Lord Keith had with him seven transports laden with flour, rice, biscuit, and brandy, and that he waited only the instructions of the General to land these provisions. He announced also that another convoy of transports was on its way from Leghorn, and about to join the fleet; and that Lord Keith was not only occu-

piéd