

90 Barrels of Powder, of 200lbs. each.
170 French Muskets.
140 Cartouch Boxes.
200 Musket Flints.
5 Cwt. of Match.

N.B. There are a Quantity of small Stores not yet taken an Account of.

(Signed) GEO. COOKSON, Brigade-Major,
Royal Artillery.

No Engineers' Stores of Consequence.

(Signed) W. H. FORD, Captain, Royal Engineers.

JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-General.

*Camp Four Miles from Alexandria,
5th April, 1801.*

SIR,

I Have the Honor to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March an Affair took Place between a Patrole of our Cavalry and one of the Enemy in the Neighbourhood of Alexandria: I have to regret that Colonel Archdall of the 12th Light Dragoons received a Wound in the Arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable Officers and Men. Inclosed herewith I have the Honour to transmit to you a List of the Killed, Wounded, and taken Prisoners on that Day.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Major-General Finch's Brigade, March 18, 1801.

12th Light Dragoons.—5 Horses, killed; 1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, wounded; 2 Officers, 7 Rank and File, 7 Horses, missing.

26th Ditto.—1 Quarter-Master, 7 Rank and File, 18 Horses, killed; 1 Officer, 6 Rank and File, 12 Horses, wounded; 1 Officer, 1 Quarter-Master, 5 Rank and File, missing.

Total.—1 Quarter-Master, 7 Rank and File, 23 Horses, killed; 2 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, 12 Horses, wounded; 3 Officers, 1 Quarter-Master, 12 Rank and File, 7 Horses, missing.

OFFICER KILLED.

26th Light Dragoons.—Quarter-Master John Simpson.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

12th Light Dragoons.—Colonel Mervyn Archdall.

26th Ditto.—Lieutenant and Adjutant John Harte.

OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

12th Light Dragoons.—Captain the Honorable Pierce Butler; Cornet Earl Lindsay Daniel.

26th Ditto.—Captain Charles Turner, (Brigade Major;) Quarter-Master Abraham Moulton.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Four Miles from Alexandria, April 5th, 1801.

SIR,

I Have the Honor to inform you that, after the Affair of the 13th of March, the Army took a Position about Four Miles from Alexandria, having a sandy Plain in their Front, the Sea on their Right, and the Canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the Lake of Aboukir on their Left. In this Position we remained without any material Occurrence taking Place till the 21st of March, when the Enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected Force, amounting probably to Eleven or

Twelve Thousand Men: Of Fourteen Demi-Brigades of Infantry, which the French have in this Country, Twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their Cavalry, with the Exception of One Regiment.

The Enemy made the following Disposition of their Army:

General Lanusse was on their Left, with Four Demi-Brigades of Infantry, and a considerable Body of Cavalry, commanded by General Roize; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the Centre, with Five Demi-Brigades; General Regnier on the Right, with Two Demi-Brigades and Two Regiments of Cavalry; General D'Estain commanded the Advanced Guard, consisting of One Demi-Brigade, some Light Troops, and a Detachment of Cavalry.

The Action commenced about an Hour before Daylight, by a false Attack on our Left, which was under Major-General Craddock's Command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous Efforts of the Enemy were however directed against our Right, which they used every possible Exertion to turn. The Attack on that Point was begun with great Impetuosity by the French Infantry, sustained by a strong Body of Cavalry, who charged in Column. They were received by our Troops with equal Ardour, and the utmost Steadiness and Discipline. The Contest was unusually obstinate; the Enemy were twice repulsed, and their Cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our Infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious Number of dead and wounded on the Field.

While this was passing on the Right, they attempted to penetrate our Centre with a Column of Infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with Loss. The French, during the whole of the Action, refused their Right. They pushed forward, however, a Corps of Light Troops, supported by a Body of Infantry and Cavalry, to keep our Left in Check, which certainly was, at that Time, the weakest Part of our Line.

We have taken about Two Hundred Prisoners (not wounded; but it was impossible to pursue our Victory, on Account of our Inferiority in Cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite Hills with Cannon, under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably; few more severe Actions have ever been fought, considering the Numbers engaged on both Sides. We have sustained an irreparable Loss in the Person of our never sufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the Action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his Situation from those about him, and continued in the Field, giving his Orders with that Coolness and Perspicuity, which had ever marked his Character, till long after the Action was over, when he fainted through Weakness and Loss of Blood. Were it permitted for a Soldier to regret any One who has fallen in the Service of his Country, I might be excused for lamenting him, more than any other Person; but it is some Consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his Life was honorable, so was his Death glorious. His Memory will be recorded in the Annals of his Country—will be sacred to every British Soldier, and embalmed in the Recollection of a grateful Posterity.

It is impossible for me to do Justice to the Zeal of the Officers and to the Gallantry of the Soldiers of