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EXTRAORDINARY.

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Downing-Street, September 2, 1799.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir R. Abercromby, K. B.

SIR, *Helder, August 28, 1799.*

FROM the First Day after our Departure from England, we experienced such a Series of bad Weather, as is very uncommon at this Season of the Year.

The Ardour of Admiral Mitchell for the Service in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his Example of Zeal and Perseverance, in which I was encouraged by the Manner that he kept a numerous Convoy collected.

It was our Determination not to depart from the Resolution of attacking the Helder, unless we should have been prevented by the Want of Water and Provisions.

On the Forenoon of the 21st Instant, the Weather proved so favourable that we stood in upon the Dutch Coast, and had made every Preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to Sea by a heavy Gale of Wind.

It was not until the Evening of the 25th that the Weather began once more to clear up.

On the 26th, we came to Anchor near the Shore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the Morning, the Troops began to disembark at Day-light.

Although the Enemy did not oppose our Landing, yet the First Division had scarcely begun to move forward, before they got into Action, which continued from Five in the Morning until Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Enemy had assembled a very considerable Body of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, near Calanstoog, and made repeated Attacks on our Right with fresh Troops.

Our Position was on a Ridge of Sand Hills, stretching along the Coast from North to South. Our Right Flank was unavoidably exposed to the whole Force of the Enemy. We had nowhere sufficient Ground on our Right to form more than a Battalion in Line; yet, on the Whole, the Position, though singular, was not, in our Situation, disadvantageous, having neither Cavalry nor Artillery.

By the Courage and Perseverance of the Troops, the Enemy was fairly worn out and obliged to retire in the Evening to a Position Two Leagues in his Rear.

The Contest was arduous and the Loss has been considerable. We have to regret many valuable Officers lost to the Service, who have either fallen or been disabled by their Wounds. The Corps principally engaged were the Reserve under the Command of Colonel Macdonald, consisting of the Twenty-third and Fifty-fifth Regiments.

The Regiments of Major-General Coote's Brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's, the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-fifth Regiments.

Major General Oyley's Brigade was brought into Action towards the Close of the Day, and has sustained some Loss.

As the Enemy still held the Helder with a Garrison of near Two Thousand Men, it was determined to attack it before Day-break on the Morning of the 28th, and the Brigade under Major-General Moore, supported by Major-General Burrard's, were destined for this Service; but about Eight o'Clock Yesterday Evening, the Dutch Fleet in the Mars Diep got

under Weigh, and the Garrison was withdrawn, taking their Route through the Marshes towards Medemblick, having previously spiked the Guns on the Batteries, and destroyed some of the Carriages. About Nine at Night Major-General Moore, with the Second Battalion of the Royals, and the Ninety-second Regiment, under the Command of Lord Huntley, took Possession of this important Post, in which he found a numerous Artillery of the best Kind, both of Heavy and Field Train.

All that Part of the Dutch Fleet in the Nieuve Diep, together with their Naval Magazine at Nieuve Werk, fell into our Hands this Morning; a full Detail of which it is not in my Power to send. This Day we have the Satisfaction to see the British Flag flying in the Mars Diep, and Part of the Five Thousand Men, under the Command of Major-General Don, disembarking under the Batteries of the Helder.

During the Course of the Action, I had the Misfortune to lose the Service of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, from a Wound he received in his Arm, but not before he had done himself the greatest Honor, and I was fully sensible of the Loss of him. Major-General Coote supplied his Place with Ability.

Colonel Macdonald, who commanded the Reserve, and who was very much engaged during the Course of the Day, though wounded, did not quit the Field.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, returning to England, to go on another Service, and Major Kempt, my Aid-du-Camp and Bearer of this Letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Notice and Protection, will be able to give any further Information which may be required.

A List of the Killed and Wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, accompanies this Letter. I have the honor to be, &c.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

To the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Klein Keeten,
August 28, 1799.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of His Majesty's Forces under the Command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Action of the Helder, on the 27th August, 1799.

Detachment of the Royal Engineers.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel killed, 2 Subalterns wounded.

1st Brigade of the Grenadier Battalion of the Guards.—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 48 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

—3d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the Guards.—1 Captain, 13 Rank and File, wounded.
2d Brigade of the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Regiment.—7 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

3d Brigade of the 2d (or Queen's) Regiment of Foot.—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

—27th Regiment of Foot.—1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Serjeant, 43 Rank and File wounded; 7 Rank and File missing.

3d Brigade of the 29th Regiment of Foot.—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 30 Rank and File wounded.

—69th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File wounded.

—85th Ditto.—8 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 29 Rank and File wounded; 16 Rank and File missing.

The Reserve. 23d Battalion of the Royals.—18 Rank and File killed; 3 Captains, 5 Serjeants, 69 Rank and File wounded.

55th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File killed; 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, 5 Serjeants, 61 Rank and File wounded.

Total.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 51 Rank and File, killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 18 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 334 Rank and File wounded; 26 Rank and File missing.

Return of Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smollett, of the 1st Regiment of the Guards, Brigade Major of 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, of the Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Crow, of the 3d Brigade of the 27th Regiment of Foot.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart. Second in Command.

The Honorable Colonel John Hope, of the 25th Foot, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray of the 3d Regiment of Guards, Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

Captain Arthur M'Donald, of the 5th West India Regiment, Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

Captain Manners, of the 82d Regiment, Aid-du-Camp to Major-General Coote.

Lieutenant Chapman and Lieutenant Squire, of the Royal Engineers.

Captain Gunthorpe, of the 1st Brigade of the Grenadier Battalion of the Guards.

Captain Ruddock, of the 1st Brigade of the 3d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards.

Lieutenant Swan, of the 3d Brigade, of the 2d (or Queen's) Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, of the 3d Brigade of the 27th Regiment of Foot.

Captain Wyatt and Lieutenant Grove, of the 3d Brigade of the 29th Regiment of Foot.

Major Otley, Captain M'Intosh, Lieutenant Traverse, Lieutenant Berry, of the 3d Brigade of the 85th Regiment of Foot.

The Reserve.—Captain Berry, Captain Ellis, Captain Honorable G. M'Donald, of the 23d Regiment of Foot.

Colonel M'Donald, Captain Brown, Captain Power, Volunteer John M'Gregor, of the 55th Regiment of Foot.

One Non-Commissioned Officer and Four Gunners of the Royal Artillery; one Serjeant and Fourteen Rank and File of the 92d Regiment, drowned in landing.

N. B. The Casualties in the General Staff noticed in the Detail, but not in the Body of the Return.

ALEX. HOPE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
A. A. General.

Admiralty-Office, September 2, 1799.

CAPTAIN HOPE, of His Majesty's Ship Kent, and Captain Oughton, of His Majesty's Ship Isis, arrived this Afternoon with a Dispatch from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, of which the following is a Copy :

*Kent, off Aldborough, Sunday,
1st Sept. 1799.*

SIR,

I Transmit, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter to me from Vice-Admiral Mitchell, giving a distinct Detail of the great Success with which it has pleased Almighty God to crown His Majesty's Arms. The Boldness of the Vice-Admiral in running in on an open Shore with so numerous a Fleet, and in so very unsettled Weather, could only be equalled by the Gallantry of Sir Ralph Abercromby and his brave Troops, landing in the Face of a most formidable Opposition. During the whole of the Conflict on Tuesday I could plainly perceive the vast Superiority of the British Troops over those of the Enemy, though opposed with Obstinacy; and, in Justice to both the Land and Sea Service, I must say that I never in my Life witnessed more Unanimity and Zeal than has pervaded all Ranks to bring the Expedition to its present happy Issue.

Finding the Kent with several of the Russian Seventy-four Gun Ships to draw too much Water to be able to get into the Harbour, I have returned with them to this Anchorage; but, previous to my getting under Weigh at Eight o'Clock on Friday Morning, I had the Pleasure to see Vice-Admiral Mitchell, with the Men of War, Transports, and Armed Vessels in a fair Way of entering the Texel, with a fair Wind, and have not the least Doubt but the Whole of the Dutch Fleet were in our Possession by Noon on that Day.

These Dispatches will be delivered by Captains Hope and Oughton, both able and intelligent Officers, and who will give their Lordships more satisfactory Information relative to our successful Operations.

I shall now only add my sincere Congratulations to their Lordships on this great Event, which, I think, in its Consequences may be ranked among One of the greatest that has happened during the War. I am, Sir, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. The Winds having proved unfavourable; has occasioned my anchoring here; but I shall proceed to Yarmouth as soon as the Weather moderates.

MY LORD,

*Isis, at Anchor off the Texel,
August the 29th, 1799.*

IN a former Letter I had the Honor to write your Lordship, I there mentioned the Reasons that had determined Sir Ralph Abercromby and myself not to persevere longer than the 26th in our Resolution to attack the Helder and Port of the Texel, unless the Wind became more moderate. Fortu-

nately the Gale abated that Morning; and although a very heavy Swell continued to set in from the Northward, I thought a Moment was not to be lost in making the final Attempt. The Fleet therefore bore up to take the Anchorage, and I was happy to see the Transports and all the Bombs, Sloops, and Gun-Vessels in their Stations to cover the Landing of the Troops by Three in the Afternoon of that Day, when the Signal was made to prepare for Landing. The General, however, not thinking it prudent to begin disembarking so late on that Day, it was determined to delay it until Two in the Morning on the 27th. The intervening Time was occupied in making the former Arrangements more complete, and by explaining to all the Captains individually my ideas fully to them, that the Service might profit by their united Exertions. The Troops were accordingly all in the Boats by Three o'Clock; and the Signal being made to row towards the Shore, the Line of Gun-Brigs, Sloops of War, and Bombs opened a warm and well-directed Fire to scour the Beach, and a Landing was effected with little Loss. After the First Party had gained the Shore, I went with Sir Ralph Abercromby, that I might superintend the Landing of the Rest, and with the Aid of the different Captains, who appeared animated but with one Mind, the Whole were disembarked with as great Regularity as possible. The Ardour and glorious Intrepidity which the Troops displayed, soon drove the Enemy from the nearest Sand Hills, and the Presence of Sir Ralph Abercromby himself, whose Appearance gave Confidence to all, secured to us, after a long and very warm Contest, the Possession of the Whole Neck of Land between Kiek Down and the Road leading to Alkmaar, and near to the Village of Callantsoog.

Late that Night the Helder Point was evacuated by the Enemy, and taken Possession of by our Troops quietly in the Morning, as were the Men of War named in the enclosed List, and many large Transports and Indiamen by us the next Day. I dispatched Captain Oughton, my own Captain, to the Helder Point last Evening to bring off the Pilots, and he has returned with enough to take in all the Ships necessary to reducing the remaining Force of the Dutch Fleet, which I am determined to follow to the Walls of Amsterdam, until they surrender or capitulate for His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange's Service.

I must now, my Lord, acknowledge in the warmest Manner the high Degree of Obligation I am under to your Lordship for the liberal Manner in which you continued to entrust to my Directions the Service I have had the Honor to execute under your immediate Eye; a Behaviour which added to my Wish to do all in my Power to forward the Views of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my Admiration of the Bravery and Conduct of the General and the whole Army, or the Unanimity with which our whole Operations were carried on; the Army and Navy on this Occasion, having (to use a Seaman's Phrase) pulled heartily together.

Where the Exertions of all you did me the Honor to put under my Orders have been so great, it is almost impossible to particularize any; but Captain Oughton has had so much to do, from the first em-

barking of the Troops to the present Moment, and has shewn himself so strenuous in his Exertions for the good of the Expedition; as well as given me much Assistance from his Advice on every Occasion, that I cannot but mention him in the highest Manner to your Lordship; and at the same Time express my Wish that your Lordship will suffer him to accompany whoever may bear your Dispatches to England, as I think the local Knowledge he has gained may be highly useful to be communicated to their Lordships of the Admiralty.

The Manner in which the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, landed from the Fleet, behaved, while getting the Cannon and Ammunition along to the Army, requires my particular Thanks; and here let me include in a special Manner the Russian Detachment of Boats, from whose Aid and most orderly Behaviour the Service was much benefited indeed.

I am also much indebted to Captain Hope for the clear Manner in which he communicated to me your Lordship's Ideas at all Times, when sent to me by your Lordship for that Purpose, as every Thing was better understood from such Explanation than they could otherwise have been by Letter.

It is impossible for me to furnish your Lordship at present with any List of the killed, wounded, or missing Seamen, or of those that were unfortunately drowned on the Beach in landing the Troops, having as yet no Return made me, but I am very sorry to say, that I was myself Witness to several Boats over-setting in the Surf, in which I fear several Lives were lost.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

A. MITCHELL.

To the Right Honorable Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

A List of Men of War, &c. taken Possession of in the Nieuve Diep.

Broederschap, (Guard-Ship,) of 54 Guns.
Veswagting, of 64 Guns.
Heldin, of 32 Guns.
Venus, of 24 Guns.
Dalk, of 24 Guns.
Minerva, of 24 Guns.
Hector, of 44 Guns.
And about 13 Indiamen and Transports.

A. MITCHELL.

Admiralty-Office, September 2, 1799.

Dispatches of which the following are Copies, were this Morning received by Mr. Nepean, from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean:

S I R,

I Have the Honor to transmit you Copies of my Letters to the Commander in Chief, with its several Inclosures, and most sincerely congratulate their Lordships on the entire Liberation of the Kingdom of Naples from the French Robbers, for by no other Name can they be called, for their Conduct in this Kingdom. This happy Event will not,

Foudroyant, Naples Bay,
1st August, 1799.

I am sure, be the less acceptable from being principally brought about by Part of the Crews of his Majesty's Ships under my Orders, under the Command of Captain Troubridge. His Merits speak for themselves: his own Modesty makes it my Duty to state, that to him alone is the chief Merit due. The Commendation bestowed on the brave and excellent Captain Hollowell will not escape their Lordships' Notice, any more than the exceeding good Conduct of Captain Oswald, Colonel Strickland, Captain Creswell, to whom I ordered the temporary Rank of Major, and all the Officers and Men of the Marine Corps; also the Party of Artillery, and the Officers and Men landed from the Portuguese Squadron.

I must not omit to state that Captain Hood, with a Garrison of Seamen in Castel Nuovo, has for these Five Weeks very much contributed to the Peace of the Capital; and Naples, I am told, was never more quiet than under his Directions.

I send Captain Oswald, of the Perseus Bomb, with this Letter, and I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton (who has served with me since January 1796 as a Lieutenant) into the Perseus; and I beg Leave to recommend these two Officers as highly meriting Promotion.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

NELSON.

Foudroyant, Bay of Naples,
August, 1799.

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to transmit you a Copy of Captain Trowbridge's Letter to me, and the Capitulation of Capua and Gaeta, &c. Too much Praise cannot be given to Captain Trowbridge, for his wonderful Exertion in bringing about these happy Events, and in so short a Space of Time. Captain Hollowell has also the greatest Merit. Captain Oswald, whom I send to England with a Copy of my Letter, is an Officer most highly deserving Promotion. I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton, who has served as a Lieutenant with me from January 1796, into the Perseus Bomb in his Room, and whom I recommend to your Lordship.

I sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the entire Liberation of the Kingdom of Naples from a band of Robbers; and am with the greatest Respect, &c. &c.

NELSON.

To the Right Honorable Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Culloden, Naples-Bay, July
29, 1799.

MY LORD,

A Greeable to your Lordship's Orders I marched, on the 20th Instant, with the English and Portuguese Troops from Naples, and arrived at Caserta the following Morning. After resting the People, we marched, and encamped near Capua. The Swiss, under Colonel Tchudy, the Cavalry under General Acton, and the different Corps of Infantry under General Boucard and Colonel Gams, took up their appointed Situations, the former to the Left of our Camp, and the latter to the Right of the River.

On the 22d, a Bridge of pontoons was thrown over the River, to establish a Communication; Batteries of Guns and Mortars were immediately began

within Five Hundred Yards of the Enemy's Works, and on the 25th, the Gun-Battery of Four Twenty-four Pounders, another with Two Howitzers, and Two Mortar-Batteries, were opened, and kept up a constant and heavy Fire, which was returned by the Enemy from Eleven Pieces of Cannon; on the 26th Trenches were opened, and new Batteries began within a few Yards of the Glacis.

The Enemy, on finding our Approach so rapid, sent out the enclosed Terms, which I rejected *in toto*, and offered in Return the Enclosed Capitulation, which the French General agreed to, and signed the following Morning at Six o'Clock. The French Garrison marched out this Morning at Three A.M. and grounded their Arms, and proceeded to Naples under the Escort of Four Hundred English Marines and Two Squadrons of General Acton's Cavalry.

In performing this Service, I feel much indebted to Captains Hollowell and Oswald, to whose Abilities and Exertions I attribute the Reduction of the Place in so short a Time, as they staid Night and Day in the Field to forward the erecting of the Batteries. I also beg Leave to recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Strickland and Major Creswell, the Officers and Marines, for their constant and unremitting Attention, as well as the Officers and Men of her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal. The Russian Forces under Captain Builie rendered every Assistance. Generals Acton and Boucard, and Colonel Gams merit much for their Zeal in cheerfully performing all the different Services that arose. Colonel Tchudy's Zeal merits great Attention, for his constant Readiness to send working Parties to the Batteries, as well as pushing his Men forward on all Occasions.

To M. Monfrere, a Volunteer Gentleman from the Sea Horse, whom I had the Honor to recommend to your Lordship's Notice at Saint Elmo, I feel indebted for his great Ability and Assistance as an Engineer, which forwarded our Operations much.

Lieutenants Lowcay and Davis, who served as Aides-du-Camp to me, have also great Merit as well as Mr. Greig, an Officer in the Russian Service, (serving as a Volunteer in His Majesty's Ship under my Command,) whom I beg your Lordship to recommend to the Court of Petersburg as a promising Officer.

Count de Lucci, Chief of the Etat Major, was unremitting in his Attention. I have the Honor to inclose to your Lordship a Return of the Ordnance Stores and Provisions found in Capua, as well as a Return of the Garrison (not including Jacobins) which were serving with the French.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. TROWBRIDGE.

*The Right Honorable
Lord Nelson, K. B.
&c. &c. &c.*

ARTICLES of the CAPITULATION concluded between the Troops of His Sicilian Majesty and His Allies, and the Garrison of Capua.

Art. I. The French Garrison, Cisalpine, and Polonese, of Capua shall surrender Prisoners of War to His Neapolitan Majesty and his Allies, and shall not serve against any of the Powers actually at War with the Republic until regularly exchanged.

NO. 15174.

B

Art. II. The English Grenadiers shall take Possession of the Two Gates, and of the Town, after the Articles shall have been exchanged.

Art. III. The French Garrison shall march out of the Town To-morrow, bearing their Arms and with Drums beating. The Troops shall lay down their Arms and Colours outside the Gate; and a Detachment of English, Russian, Portuguese, and Neapolitan Troops shall take Possession of the Place To-morrow Night.

Art. IV. The Officers shall retain their Arms.

Art. V. The Garrison shall be embarked on board the English Squadron until the necessary Shipping can be provided for transporting it to France. It shall be escorted, under the Guarantee of the English, to Naples.

Art. VI. When the English Grenadiers shall have taken Possession of the Place, all the Subjects of His Sicilian Majesty shall be delivered up to the Allies.

Art. VII. A Guard of French Soldiers shall be stationed round the French Colours to prevent their being destroyed, This Guard shall remain so stationed until the whole of the Garrison shall have marched out, and until it shall have been relieved by an English Officer and Guard, to whom Orders shall be given to haul down the French Colours and to hoist those of His Sicilian Majesty.

Art. VIII. All Private Property shall be secured to its Proprietors, and all Public Property given up with the Place.

Art. IX. The Sick, who may not be in a Condition to be removed, shall remain at Capua under the Care of French Surgeons, and be maintained at the Expence of the Republic, and shall be sent to France as soon as possible after their Cure.

Done at Capua, the 6th Thermidor, 7th Year of the French Republic (28th July 1799).

(Signed) GIRARDON, General of Brigade commanding at Capua.

THO. TROWBRIDGE, Captain of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Culloden, and Commander in Chief of the Forces employed at the Siege of Capua.

DE BOURCAD, Marshal commanding his Sicilian Majesty's Troops,

BUILIE, Captain-Lieutenant, and Commander of his Imperial Majesty's Troops at the Siege of Capua.

Commander of the Ottoman Troops at the Siege.

ARTICLES for the Surrender of the Town of Gaeta.

Art. I. Considering that the Garrison of Gaeta has not been regularly besieged, but only blockaded, His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies will allow the Troops of the said Garrison to march out of the Place with the Honors of War, taking with them their Firelocks, Bayonets, Swords, and Car-

trouche-Boxes, without deeming them Prisoners of War on their being sent to France.

Art. II. In virtue of the preceding Article the Place shall be delivered up free of all Pillage, and without any Part of the Effects being removed or injured, to the Officer who shall be appointed to take Possession thereof.

Art. III. The French Garrison shall be allowed to remove all their Effects being personal or private Property; but all public Property shall be given up with the Place.

Art. IV. No Subject of His Sicilian Majesty shall be sent to France with the French Garrison, but the Whole, without Exception, given up to the Officer appointed to take Possession of the Place.

Art. V. The Sick belonging to the Garrison shall be taken Care of by their own Surgeons at the Expence of the French Republic, and shall be sent to France as soon after their Cure as possible.

Art. VI. A Detachment of His Sicilian Majesty's Troops or of His Allies shall take Possession of the Place Two Hours after this Capitulation shall have been delivered; and the Embarkation of the Garrison shall have Effect Twenty-four Hours after the Gates are given up, according as may be

agreed upon and settled between the respective Commanding Officers.

Done at Naples, the 12th Thermidor, 7th Year, (July 31, 1799.)

(Signed) General ACTON.

NELSON.

GIRARDON, General of Brigade.

Return of Cannon and the Garrison at Capua.

Ordnance from 24 to 4 Ponders—108 serviceable, 10 unserviceable.

French Troops—199 Officers, 2618 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

12,000 Musquets.

414,000 Musquet Cartridges filled.

67,848 Pounds Weight of Powder.

Return of Cannon and the Garrison at Gaeta.

Ordnance—58 Brass Guns, from 24 to 18 Ponders; 12 Iron 6 Ditto; 2 Brass 4 Ditto; 4 Mortars, 12 Inch; 9 Ditto, 10 Inch; with an immense Quantity of Powder and other Garrison Stores.

French Troops—83 Officers, 1415 Privates; besides Rebels.

T. TROWBRIDGE,

Printed by ANDREW STRAHAN, Printers Street, Gough Square.

[Price One Shilling.]

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