

# ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

MONDAY, February 9, 1807.

*Extract of a Letter from a House of the first respectability at Bombay.*

The decisive battle was fought at JENNA in the Electorate of Brandenburg on the 15th October, in which the Prussians lost 24,000 men killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners. Prince Ferdinand died on the field of battle, Prince Henry dangerously wounded.—The Duke of Brunswick has since died of his wounds. The armies had been partially engaged for some days, but on the 15th the Prussians were surprised and routed.

The French entered Berlin in October; and in their first Gazette published there, they announced the death of the Queen of Prussia of a broken heart. The King with the remains of his army had crossed the Vistula on his march to meet the Russian Army of 200,000 men in Poland, who were advancing by forced marches to his relief.

Count Haugwitz put himself to death.

Four Ships have been appointed for Bombay and China this season.

The French Squadron under Admiral Willaumez is said to be in North America.

*Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, dated the 1st of December,*

We have now here the Canopus, Admiral Louis, and the Endymion. Captain Capel.—The Thunderer of 74, and Standard of 64 guns, are at the Dardanelles.

In the action between the Prussian and French Grand Armies on the 15th of October, The Prince of Orange and Marshall Mollendorff were taken Prisoners—I am happy to say the English and Russian Interests here have not suffered by this calamity.

LONDON, — OCTOBER 3.

The following Letter was this day received by the Lord Mayor.

ADMIRALTY, 3D OCTOBER. ONE P. M.  
MY LORD,

Have the pleasure to acquaint you that an Officer is just arrived from Sir SAMUEL HOOD, with an account of his having fallen in with 5 French frigates: four of which have been taken by the British.

On board under his command—viz. Glorie 40 guns, carrying a broad Pedant, Indefatigable 44, Minerva, 44—and Armide, 44—The above ships are full of troops.—Our losses amount to 9 killed, and 32 wounded. I am sorry to add that Sir SAMUEL HOOD has lost his right Arm.

Accounts are likewise received from Sir Thos. Louis' Squadron of his having taken the French Frigate President of 44 Guns.

(Signed) THOMAS GRENVILLE.

N. B. The Squadron private accounts lay were bound to Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, — SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1806.

French Papers and Hamburg Mails arrived on Tuesday and yesterday morning,—they will be found in another part of our Paper. The substance of their contents is very important.—France and Prussia are each marching to battle.—The Mail will, perhaps announce the commencement of hostilities.

The second point of intelligence is almost equally important, i. e. the reconciliation of England and Prussia.—An order has been issued for raising the blockade of the Prussian Ports.—The terms of the reconciliation are not known.

SEPTEMBER, 23.

According to the statement of the naval force delivered to the Admiralty on the 26th of Sept. there are at present in commission 132 sail of the line, 41 from fifty to forty four guns; 164 frigates; and 184 Sloops &c. 242 gun brigs, &c.—Total 726 ships of war, in commission. Building of the line, 34; frigates 26; sloops &c. 49; gun brigs, &c. besides receiving ships—ships in ordinary, &c. making a general total of 807 ships of war.

The Court Gazette of the 17th of Sept. contains a proclamation, that His Majesty's subjects are permitted to trade to Buenos Ayres, with the same privileges and conditions, as are observed in the commerce to our Islands and Plantations in the West Indies, and authorizes the admission of the productions of that colony, into Great Britain.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Parliament, we understand, will not meet so soon as was originally intended, the 23rd of October. It will not meet till about the middle of November.

SEPTEMBER 20TH.

Mr. Ross, who was secretary to Lord Gower at Peterburgh; accompanies Lord Morpeth to Berlin.

At a very numerous meeting at Guild Hall, the court voted their thanks to Major General Beresford, and Commodore Sir Home Popham for the capture of Buenos Ayres; to Sir David Baird, and Sir Home Popham for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and to Major General Sir John Stuart for his gallant conduct at Maida; and ordered that each of them should be presented with the freedom of the city, and a sword of the value of 200 guineas.

General Beresford has been appointed Governor of Buenos Ayres, with the same allowance, enjoyed by the Spanish governor. This allowance is said to amount to 10,000 per annum.

The Treasure from Buenos Ayres was landed at Portsmouth and conducted to London under a very strong escort, it was carried to the Bank in eight waggons, under strong guard of troops, with colours and artillery. The convoy passed through the city, and was received by the Lord Mayor in his robes of ceremony.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1807.

The funeral obsequies of Mr. Fox, are to take place on the 7th of October. He is to be interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument is preparing suitable to his reputation.

In the mean time the corpse is placed on a bed of state, in the apartments of the house occupied by that minister. He is enclosed in a triple coffin covered with black velvet, bordered with silver &c. Over the plate is a simple inscription, containing only his name, his age, and the time of his death.

Colonel Crawford, Secretary to Mr. Windham, with the rank of Brigadier general, is to command a secret expedition.

Mr. Jackson, who resides at Mogadore, and who from his correspondence with some of the principal inhabitants of Tombuctoo, and who consequently has more facility in knowing what passes in the interior of Africa than any other European, has written here, that Devonshire Parke had arrived at Kabra, a port of Tombuctoo on the Niger, in the month of March last, in a boat conducted by christians; that he continued there one day, and then proceeded up the river on his way to Jemie. There is no intelligence of him from Tombuctoo since, the news of his death by the way of Charleston, may therefore be unfounded, as it would be difficult to know how it could reach that city before the 1st of July. We may therefore be permitted to hope, that this intrepid traveller is not yet lost to his country.

It is not a little extraordinary, that at this moment in Sicily, there should be opposed to General Regnier and other French Officers, that were in Egypt, Sir John Stuart, Sir John Moore, and the same band of heroes who expelled the French from Egypt. The same regiments likewise who distinguished themselves in Egypt, viz. the 20th, 28th, 55th, &c. an invincible band of brothers in arms, are now contending foreign ground with a French Army.

SEPTEMBER, 16.

A letter from Plymouth, of the 14th instant contains the following passage, which, if the fact be correctly stated, must be deemed important.

“Lord St. Vincent has taken out all the Portuguese ships of War at Lisbon, and is rigging them with all possible dispatch, and no doubt will bring them away with him, and all the Royal Family.”

The following had the honour of being presented to His Majesty.

Colonel Monton, upon his arrival from Portugal and being appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty.

Sir Edward Berry, Captain in the Royal Navy on his return from the West Indies; by Earl Spencer.

Captain Charles Malcolm has been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to the command of the Narcissus frigate, vice Ross Donnelly, appointed to a line of battle ship.

There is a Royal decree of King Ferdinand, addressed to his “beloved and faithful people of Calabria,” in which his Majesty expresses

the high sense of gratitude he entertains for the assistance offered him by the English troops, and describes the glorious victory of Maida as one “Which will live to the latest posterity in the History of the present times.”

SEPT. 3.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

The Travers, Captain J. Collins, and Cormarthen, Captain Ross, both for Bombay.

Letters from the Hague confirm the report of the French and Dutch troops having entered Embden, and taken possession of that city in the name of the King of Holland. The keys and MSS. of the place were delivered up to them; it is stated, without any; even the slightest resistance.

An account was yesterday received, that King Louis had made a demand on the King of Prussia of five millions of florins, as a debt due to the Republic. This requisition is also said to have been accompanied with a threat, that in case of a refusal, he will invade Prussia with a Dutch army, consisting of thirty six thousand men, and a French force of sixty thousand, which is to be furnished on the occasion, according to a treaty between France and Holland.

DEATH OF MR. FOX.

It is with the most sincere regret that it has become our melancholy duty to announce to our readers, the dissolution of this illustrious statesman.

His death has been daily expected since Wednesday last; at that time all his friends and relations took their last leave of him. By the means of medicine, however, a temporary resuscitation was effected, and though his friends indulged no hope, when he was rendered more fit to think his case altogether desperate.

The town has been for several days with the more unhappy event. Bulletin of the last concluding afflicting tidings, was House at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 13th

September, eight o'clock.

“Devonshire House, at arrived from Chef- wick:— “MR. FOX IS DEAD; the hours of four and five this afternoon.”

LORD TRURICK'S FUNERAL.

His Lordship's remains were on Thursday deposited in the same vault with those of his brother, the late Bishop of Durham, in the Temple Church. The Funeral was private, but distinguished those who paid their respects to his Lordship's memory, besides the relatives, upon this melancholy occasion, we observed.

The Lord Chancellor, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Eldon, The Lord of the Treasury, Sir William Scott, and such members of the Inner and Middle Temples were in town.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall Sept. 13th, 1806.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir John Stuart, Knight, to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WHITEHALL—SEPT. 13th, 1806.

The King has been pleased, by warrant under his Royal Signet and Sign Manual, to give and grant unto Major-General Sir John Stuart, Knight (whom his Majesty has nominated to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath), his Royal Licence and permission to accept the title of Count of Maida, in Calabria, conferred upon him by Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies.



DENMARK.

The following is the purport of a Royal declaration...

Christian VII. by the Grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway, of the Goths and Vandals...

One of the most distinguished members of the Empire, on the 11th of this month having declared to the Diet, that he has separated himself from the Germanic Body...

Our Duchy of Haldien, lordship of Pinnberg, the Barony of Ranzau, and the town of Altona are united, as an inseparable part, in every respect...

The connection which the said countries had with the Tribunals of the Germanic Empire having entirely ceased, we decree and ordain that the Court at Gluckstadt, under the denomination of the Superior Tribunal of the Duchy of Haldien...

Although the annulling of the Germanic constitution, and the suppression of those ties which united the said countries to the Germanic Empire, and the Laws of that Empire having ceased to be in vigour or effect, we however in the mean time order that until the establishment of a new General Law, on which subject we have issued the necessary instructions...

Given at our Castle of Fredericksberg, the 9th year of Grace 1806, and in the forty first of our Reign.

(L. S.) CHRISTIAN R.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has ordered the following to be transmitted to the two courts with which he is allied.

The return of the Swedish troops into the Duchy of Lauenbourg, at the pacific re-occupation of his Britannic Majesty on the same footing they were previous to the hostilities between Sweden and Prussia, and to be highly satisfactory to the Prussian King and his allies.

In consequence of the formal order of his Majesty, which has caused to cease the measures hitherto pursued against the ports in Majesty, of which at the time by the Prussian King, Count M. le Marechal de Saxe, on the 21st of April 1806, the necessary orders have therefore been given for raising the blockade on the Prussian ports, as also the embargo laid upon the ships of that nation found in the Swedish ports.

The undersigned requests that M. le Marechal de Saxe will transmit this information to his court, and seizes this opportunity of assuring him &c. &c. &c.

WEIMAR, October 17.

The day before yesterday a very smart action took place near Saalfeld between the advanced post commanded by Prince Hohenloe, and the French troops under the orders of Marshal Leleuvre. On the evening of the same day, we learn from the Prussian head quarters that Prince Louis had been killed in that action; On the side of the Saxons, Maximilian's regiment of infantry, Garsford's regiment of dragons, and Prince Charles's regiment of Hussars suffered considerably.

The Prussian army was concentrated between Weimar and Jena, on a plain of four square miles in extent. General Ruel commands the right wing and Prince Hohenloe the left.

Extract from the French Gazette.

It is absolutely without foundation that Lord Lauderdale had been detained in France; he arrived at Boulogne on Saturday the 12th at eleven o'clock at night, and at 12 o'clock the following morning, he with his suite embarked for England.

BERLIN, October 14.

The anniversary of the Princeps Guillemine (13th of October), was a day of mourning for the Court as well as the whole city. At the moment when his Royal Highness was receiving the congratulatory, of the Nobility, a messenger arrived with the melancholy intelligence of the Death of Prince Ferdinand, on the morning of the 10th, in the field of Honor.

The combat in which this Prince fell, took place between Rudstadt, and Saalfeld, near a bridge of that name. His Royal Highness, had orders to defend that bridge, but not to attack. Prince Hohenloe, proposing to turn the enemy. Flurried on by his ardour, the Prince advanced and attacked the enemy: when he received a ball in his back. The Count de Nollze, one of his aids de camp, observing him to reel on his saddle, ran to support him; at that very instant the Prince received a second ball: which brought him to the ground. The adjutant immediately dismounted, in order to bring off the Prince's body, he was severely wounded fighting like a Hero, they were sent to Weimar. Prince Ferdinand Christian Louis of Prussia, was born on the 18th of November 1772. He served as Lieutenant General in the Army.

Sixty thousand Russians, are now actually on their march through Prussia.

BRITISH ARMY IN CALABRIA.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—MESSINA, JULY 30. SURRENDER OF SCILLA.

Articles of Capitulation concluded between Col. Oswald, commanding a division of the troops of his Britannic Majesty serving under the orders of his Excellency Major General Sir John Stuart, commander in chief of the British Army in Calabria, and M. Michel, Captain of Battalion in the Imperial Corps of Engineers, Member of the Legion of Honour, and commanding the French troops in the Fort of Scilla.

Article I.—The Garrison of the Fort of Scilla shall surrender prisoners of war, and with a promise not to serve against the troops of his Britannic Majesty, or the allies of the Allies until they shall be exchanged. They shall be conveyed to Toulon on board of English Ships, and at the expense of the British Government.

Article II.—The Garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, that is to say, with arms, baggage, colours flying, drums beating, cannon and lighted matches. On arriving at their boats, the soldiers shall lay down their arms, but the officers shall preserve their colours.

Article III.—All the property belonging to the officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, and in general to all the persons found within the fortress, shall be preserved to them and protected.

Article IV.—The British and Italian refugees, who are in the fortress, shall be allowed to return to their homes. Their persons, their effects, and property of every kind, shall be protected.

Article V.—The wounded shall remain in the fortress, but shall be immediately removed to the hospitals of Messina, and be recommended to the humanity and generosity of the English. When recovered, they shall enjoy all the advantages of this capitulation, and shall be conveyed to France.

Article VI.—The troops of the garrison are allowed 48 hours, reckoning from the time of the ratification of the present Treaty, to prepare for embarkation.

Article VII.—All the stores, ammunition, artillery, and every kind of public property, shall be delivered to the commissary appointed by Colonel Oswald. (Signed) MICHAEL, Captain of Battalion of Engineers, &c. commanding the French troops, in Scilla. OSWALD, Colonel commanding the Division of the British Troops under the command of Major General Sir JOHN STUART.

Camp before Scilla, July 23, 1806. The number of prisoners was 400. They have been embarked agreeable to the Capitulation.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

London Gazette Extraordinary.

DOWNING STREET—Sept. 6.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this day received by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, from Hugh Elliot Esq. late His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Sicilian Majesty:

Extract of a Dispatch from Hugh Elliot, Esq. to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, dated at Palermo, 5th August, 1806.

Sir, I enclose herewith the copy of a letter of the 2d of August, which I have received this day from Sir John Stuart. By the surrender of Cotrone, and the retreat of both Gen. Verdier and Gen. Regnier from Upper and Lower Calabria, those Provinces are now restored to their legal Sovereign. The battle of Maida, upon the 4th of July, will long be recorded in this part of Europe as a memo-

table proof of the superiority of British arms and discipline. Of 11 nine thousand men which General Mier commanded in the Province of Calabria, more than three thousand are attempting their retreat towards Puglia; the remainder all either killed, wounded, or made prisoner. Every fort along the coast; all the depots of stores, ammunition, and artillery, prepared for the attack of Sicily, are become the prey of the victors; and what perhaps may be considered as even of still more consequence than those advantages, an indelible impression is established of the superior bravery and discipline of the British troops.

There is not perhaps to be found in the annals of military transactions, an enterprize prepared with more deliberate reflection, or executed with greater precision, promptness, and success, than the late invasion of Calabria by Sir John Stuart.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major General Sir John Stuart to Hugh Elliot, Esq. dated Messina, 3d August, 1806.

Having occasion to send an express to my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Bulkeley, at Palermo, I avail myself of the opportunity to acquaint you with another fortunate result of our auspicious day at Maida—Cotrone with all its stores, magazines, &c. and 600 troops, (now prisoners), capitulated on Wednesday evening last to the land and naval forces of his Britannic Majesty, under Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod, of the 78th Regiment, and Captain Holte, of his Majesty's frigate Amphion, who were assisted in their operations against that place, and upon the adjacent coasts by the gun-boats of his Sicilian Majesty. Three hundred prisoners, who prove to be survivors of the wounded, after the action of the 4th ultimo, are already arrived in this port.—General Regnier, who had endeavoured to hold his position, under much embarrassment for some time past, between Cotrone and Catanzaro, has retreated precipitately towards Taranto; and it was reported when the transport left Cotrone, that he had been attacked by the mauls, and had lost 6 or 700 of his flying people.—I am now to congratulate you on the total evacuation of Calabria Ultra, in which single province, previous to the 4th, we have every certainty that the enemy had a distributed force of at least 9000 men; of these, when General Regnier quitted his position near Cotrone, certainly not 3400 remained. The losses of the French in the Upper Calabria have also borne a proportion.

A great deal of heavy Ordnance, transported by the French to Cotrone, besides what was found mounted on the Castle, amounting in the whole to about forty pieces, have fallen into our hands.

Downing street, September 6, 1806.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Right Hon. W. Windham, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Sir John Stuart, H. C.

For Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean.

Messina, August 3, 1806.

Sir, I have the honor of including to you the capitulation of Cotrone, as well as extracts of two letters received this day from Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod, of the 78th Regiment, and addressed to Major-General Sir John Stuart, who had detached that Officer for the purpose of giving support to the armed peasantry on the adjacent coast, and of making an attack on that place itself.

Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod appears to have conducted himself with the greatest judgment and activity in this service, and to have received the most ready co-operation, and essential assistance, from Captain Holte, of his Majesty's ship Amphion, who has all along acted in conjunction with him.

I have the honour to be, &c. Signed H. E. FOX.

Right Hon. W. Windham, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod to Major-General Sir John Stuart, dated, Amphion Frigate, of Cotrone, 27th July, 1806.

By the letter I had the honour of addressing to you on the 24th instant, accompanying the duplicates of my letters of the preceding evenings, you will be aware that it was my intention to move, in conjunction with Captain Holte's squadron, to this place on the following day, under an impression that a feint on the enemy's rear, and this his sole remaining depot, would induce him to divide his force, and of course make it so much the more easy for the Chiefs of the Maltese to succeed in their projected attacks on his position at Catanzaro.

The fleet got under weigh accordingly at eight o'clock. P. M. and the following morning (although a considerable distance from the shore) I had the satisfaction to observe the French army in full retreat towards Cotrone; as their route or road appeared to run nearly parallel to, and within gunshot of the beach, and to be bounded



opposite side by a chain of mountains, no proximity could be offered, apparently, for actual cooperation with the fleet.

The new Captain Holt made a prompt departure in his frigate and launch, while the frigates were directed to make sail to yards not considerably in front of the enemy's line, and to make a demonstration of landing this appearance occasioned in the night the withdrawal of the enemy's column, and in the change of its direction towards the mountains Captain Holt was enabled to cover to a brick commande on his centre and rear, which appeared to be immovably fixed by him, and in an hour's time overhauled the parts of his column to make a full display of his mountains. The enemy's late in this Taitan wanted to about fifty or sixty wounded, who were brought in wagons to Cotrone this morning. After the dispersion of the enemy in the mountains, the fleet made sail towards this place (his supposed destination) where the frigate and transports came to an anchor, after exchanging a few shots with the Citadel, at eight o'clock in the evening. In the morning was discovered that the enemy's army had not yet arrived, but under an anxious expectation for their appearance, a disposition was made with the transports and men of war to give him every possible assistance; and accordingly, having permitted him quietly to take up his position within gun shot, the frigate's broadside was brought to bear upon him, and in the space of half an hour completely dislodged and obliged him to take up a new position without the range of her guns, in the mountains.

*Amphion Frigate, off Cotrone, 6 P. M. 29th July.*

SIR,  
Several appearances in the French encampment, concurring with other information I had received on the evening of the 27th, that the enemy meditated a move, I thought it proper to detain a communication I had prepared for you on that day, until I could convey more decided intelligence on this important subject. I have now the utmost satisfaction in acquainting you, that the greatest part of the French army retreated, in a Northerly direction from Cotrone, just before day light on the morning of the 28th ultimo.

Immediately on obtaining this information, I despatched express to the different Chiefs of the Militia, requiring them to concert arrangements for a close pursuit, and pointed out the many advantages they must consequently have over a retreating and dispersed enemy in their mountains. I have, however, not yet been able, through any force, to discover favourably by which of the routes to the northward he has retired. Some state it to be in the direction of Tarantum, to join a small force in that province; others as positively assert that he is endeavouring to pass by the mountain to C. Senza, and by that route to the sea. Such is the imperfect intelligence I have on this point, that I have not yet been able to determine to import a question.

The enemy's route from this city has been marked by circumstances of the most cruel devastation. The village of Strogoli, with several others within our view, which he conceived hostile to his cause, have been ransacked and burnt to the ground.—Our information of yesterday stated that 1000 men had been left to garrison the town and city of Cotrone.—But several deserters, who joined us this morning, having mentioned that the greatest part of this force had marched to join their army in the course of the night, Captain Holt, agreed with myself in the propriety of fuming the town and citadel to surrender to the force under our orders, conceiving that the immediate possession of what we understood to be the enemy's sole depot, and his former resort in Lower Calabria in point of position, together with the removal of his stores, &c. might contribute to prevent his attempt to re-enter the Province.

I have now the pleasure to inclose copies of the Summons, and of the terms of capitulation finally agreed upon between us. I trust our judgment in the proceeding will be confirmed by your approbation.

I shall find it however necessary to disembark a considerable part of my Battalion this day to cover the evacuation of the Town and Citadel, and to superintend the completion of the other Articles of the Capitulation. After which I shall immediately re-embark, and propose to make the best of my way to Messina on the 2d or 3d of August, unless previously I may receive such information as may alter my opinion, that the French have completely evacuated Lower Calabria for the present.

I am sorry to say that a good deal of sickness has prevailed in the 78th since it failed, in consequence of their previous fatigues, and that it has lost eight men. The disease is however not spreading; and having appointed an Hospital ship, I trust its progress will be completely checked. This unpleasant circumstance will hasten my return to Messina, unless I receive contrary intimations.

The number of prisoners and deserters now with this fleet amount to about five hundred, of which number one half are upwards are sick and wounded.

The enemy being, I believe, now completely driven from the Lower, or both Calabria, I cannot resist this opportunity of offering my congratulations on so brilliant a result to the Expedition undertaken by the Army under your immediate command which cannot fail to be recorded in the British annals as an achievement of the first order.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) P. McLEOD.

*Major General Sir John Stuart, &c.*

I have just received intelligence which I can rely upon, that the route which the enemy pursued yesterday was by Strongoli and Cino, and I am to conclude he will pursue that route coast ways to Cassano.

**COPY OF THE SUMMONS TO THE FRENCH GARRISON OF COTRONE.**

The Officers commanding the Naval and Land Forces of His Britannic Majesty's Fleet hereby Summon you to surrender the Town and Citadel of Cotrone to the British Force now before us.

The Officers who deliver this Summons to you are directed to lay before you such Articles of Capitulation as we are disposed to grant; and to wait one hour for your answer.

Being perfectly aware of your present circumstances, you may believe that this Summons is dictated under a mature deliberation, and with a view to save the situation of blood, which must be the consequence of a resistance on your part.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Squadron.

P. McLEOD, Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Troops.

*To the Officer Commanding the French Garrison in Cotrone.*

TERMS OF CAPITULATION finally agreed upon between the Officers commanding the British Sea and Land Forces, and those commanding the French Troops in the Citadel of Cotrone.

Art. I. The French Troops are to march out of the Citadel of Cotrone at ten o'clock A. M. the 30th July, 1806, with the honours of war, to that part of the Beach where the Flag of Truce was this day received, and there deposit their arms, and immediately embark on board transports, to be sent to Messina, where they are to be considered prisoners of war till regularly exchanged.

\* Art. II. The sick and wounded are to be sent in a similar manner to be sent to Messina, attended by their own Surgeons and assistants, and are afterwards to be considered and exchanged as prisoners of war.

Art. III. Officers are permitted to wear their swords, and are to be considered as prisoners of war until exchanged.

Art. IV. The troops of His Britannic Majesty will preserve order and tranquillity in the city.

Art. V. All private property which belongs, bona fide, to either officers or soldiers will be respected.

Art. VI. All public property that there may be, is to be delivered over, with a proper inventory, to the Officer who takes possession of the place.

Art. VII. The Surgeons will attend their own sick and wounded, as mentioned in Article II, but all Civilians who have attended the French army will be considered as prisoners of war, in consequence of the principle established by the French Government during the present.

Art. VIII. The British troops will take possession of the gates of the town of Cotrone between eight and ten o'clock tomorrow morning; the French Garrison will march out of the Citadel at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, and be immediately embarked for Messina.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Squadron.  
P. McLEOD, Lieut. Colonel Commanding the 78th Regt.

**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 13.**

*Downing Street, Sept. 13, 1806.*  
Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have this day been received at the Office of the Right Hon. W. Windham, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Beresford, commanding a detachment of His Majesty's troops in South America.

*Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 2, 1806.*

SIR.—I had the honour to communicate to you, by my letter dated the 30th of April, the circumstances of my arrival at St. Helena, and the result of the application to the Hon. the Governor of that place for troops.

The fleet sailed thence the 2d of May, and after a most unexpected long passage made Cape St. Mary on the 8th of June: his Majesty's Ship Narcissus had been dispatched from the

fleet on the 27th of May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the navigation of the River, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to each place as our information should induce us first to attack. I had sent Capt. Kenner of the Royal Engineers (not being myself to leave the troops), in the Narcissus, to make such reconnoitring of the enemy's places on the River, as circumstances would admit; and to collect every possible information concerning them, & the strength of the enemy at the several places.

From fog and baffling winds we did not start the Narcissus until the sixth day after our arrival in the river, and I had there the satisfaction to see in company with her the Ocean transport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St. Helena. Sir Home Popham and myself immediately consulted whether it would be better to attack the town of St. Philip's de Mendocino, or Buenos Ayres, which made it necessary to remove from the place of little shipping the troops and Marines, and such detachments were incorporated with the latter and others that had been practised to a great degree, during the passage, into transports; and his Majesty's Ship Narcissus, which was effected on the 16th ult. and though then only about ninety miles from Buenos Ayres; still, though to Sir Home Popham added the most persevering zeal and assiduity yet from his industry of the navigation, and continued opposing winds, it was not until the 24th of August, that we reached opposite to it. We found ourselves the next morning, about eight miles from the point of Quimer, where I proposed landing having been informed by an Englishman, who was Pilot for the River, and who had been taken by the Narcissus of a Portuguese vessel, that it was an excellent place, and an easy access from it into the country. As soon as the wind would permit, on the 25th, Sir Home Popham took the shipping as near as it was possible for them to go; and at a convenient distance for disembarking, which was effected in the course of the afternoon and night, and without any opposition: the entrance remaining at the village of Reduccion, on a height about two miles from us in our front; the whole intermediate space, as well as to the right and left, being a perfect bay; but my guide informed me that though in winter it was impassable, it was then very practicable, and safe for gunboats to pass.

I was at ten o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and could not see the enemy's ground, and therefore on the 26th, I had the boats have coasted round the point of Reduccion, and perambled the bay, and found the bay of a hill, on which was the Village of Reduccion, which covered his right flank, and his force consisted principally of Cavalry, and I have been since informed two thousand men, and eight field pieces.

The nature of the ground was such, that I was under the necessity of firing directly to his front; and to make my line as much as I could, equal to his, I ordered all the troops into one line, except the Sixty-fourth, who were in a party of 150 men, which I formed in two ranks, the rear with two field pieces, with orders to make the rear to the right or left, as either of the two field-pieces on each flank, and to be in the centre of the first rank, and to be directed against the enemy, and after we had fired our front, and obliged me to halt, the guns took a small circuit to the right, and which was feintly performed when the enemy opened their field-pieces on us, at first with good effect, but as we advanced at a very quick rate, in spite of the boggy ground that was on either side, we left all our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 7th Regiment received the bottom of the heights in a pretty good manner, supported by the marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retreated from the brow of the hill, which our boats were firing, and commencing a fire of small arms, and one musket, and we lay down more of his than day.

I had sent two boats on the field to seek the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns and our own, which had now by the assistance of Capt. Danneley, of his Majesty's Ship Narcissus, been extracted from the Bay. He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops, and seeing them advanced to the enemy's, and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary assistance.

I then watched in hopes of preventing the destruction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this season of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city; distant from it about three miles, and eight from our destination; and though I used every diligence, I had the mortification to see it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and pulled on three companies of the 7th, under Lieut. Col. Pack,

\* See the 78th List of the troops, &c. at the end of this Letter.



with two howitzers, to the bridge, to endeavour to prevent its total destruction. I accompanied this detachment, but on reaching the bridge found it entirely consumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before day, as their position was thought too open and exposed to the enemy's fire, who had at nine o'clock on hearing some of our foldiers go to the river, to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a considerable line of Infantry.

As soon as it was light, I sent Capt. Kennet of the Engineers to reconnoitre the sides of the River, and found that on our side we had little or no cover to protect us, whilst the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houses, and in the shipping on the opposite bank, the river not thirty yards wide. As our situation and circumstance could not admit of the least delay, I determined to force the passage, and for that purpose ordered down the field pieces, which, with the addition of those taken from the enemy the day before, were eleven (one I had spiked and left, not being able to bring it off), to the water's edge, and ordered the infantry to remain in rear, under cover, except the light company and grenadiers of the 7th. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill directed fire from great guns and musquetry; the former soon ceased after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour, but though close to us, did us but little or no injury, so ill was it directed. We then found means, by boats and rafts, to cross a few men over the Rio Chuelo, and on ordering all fire to cease, the little of them that remained ceased also.

The troops which opposed is during these two days appear to have been almost entirely provincial, with a considerable proportion of veteran Officers. The numbers that were assembled to dispute our passage of the river, I have been since informed were about two thousand infantry: I had no reason from their fire to suppose their numbers so great, the opposition was very feeble; the only difficulty was the crossing the rivers to get at them.

I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the most just cause to be satisfied with the conduct of every officer, and all the troops under my command: to Lieutenant Colonel Pack of the 7th, every praise is due, as well as to that excellent Regiment. The battalion of Marines, commanded by Captain King, of the Royal Navy, not only behaved with the utmost good conduct, but with a discipline in the field which beyond what could have been expected, although every exertion to effect it had been put by Commodore Sir H. Popham, and every officer of the Royal Navy during the passage.

A Corps of Seamen, who had been drilled to small arms, were also used; they were between 80 or 90 in number, and was under the necessity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulness and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligation to Captain King for his civility in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to pass the Rio-Chuelo.

Lieutenant Colonel Lang and the St. Helena troops, also merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does Captain Gillivie, commanding the Artillery, for the manner in which the guns were conducted and served; Captain Kennet, particularly fervent zeal, as were the Hon. Major Deane, my Brigade Major, and the Hon. Ensign Gordon, of the Aid-de-Camp.

At eleven o'clock A. M. I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river and seeing no symptoms of the enemy's opposition, I sent a detachment of the 7th to the city, and the rest of the troops in the field followed me to find the Hon. Ensign Gordon, who had been ordered by the Governor to deliver to me a summons to the city and Fortresses, that the excess and calamity which would most probably occur if the troops entered in an hostile manner might be avoided, by promising him that the British character would insure to the exercise of their religion, and protection of their persons and all private property. He returned to me with an officer to ask some hours to draw upon conditions; but could not consent to delay my march, which I commenced as soon as the whole had crossed the Rio Chuelo, and, on arriving near the city, an officer from the Governor again met me with a number of conditions to which I had not time to attend; but said I would confirm by writing what I had promised, when in possession of the city; and the terms granted and signed by Sir Home Popham and myself I have the honor to annex.

I also transmit a return of the killed, wounded and missing on the 26th and 27th of June, as well as the return of the ordnance taken.

I cannot conclude without assuring you of the unwearied zeal and assiduity of Commodore Sir Home Popham, in whatever could contribute to the success of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great assistance which I have received from him.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.  
(Signed) W. C. BERSFORD, Maj. Gen.  
Major General Sir David Baird, Commanding in Chief.

*Actual State of the Troops under the command of Major General BERSFORD, at the Point de Quilmes, on June 26, 1806.*

Total, 1 Major General, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Aid-de-Camp, 1 Assistant Quarter Master General, 1 Assistant Commissary, 1 Surgeon, and 1 Assistant Surgeon, (of the Staff); 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 4 Middlemen, (of the Royal Navy); 3 Lieut. Colonels, 2 Majors, 2 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 2 Sergeants, 4 Assistant Sergeants, 75 Sergeants, 27 drummers, 1456 effective rank and file, 16 effective horses, 1 wheeler, 1 collar-maker, 4 artificers, 2 five and half inch howitzer, 4 light six-pounders, and 1 light three-pounder.

W. C. BERSFORD, Major Gen.

*TERMS granted to the Inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's force by Land and Sea.*

Art. I. The Troops belonging to his Catholic Majesty, who were in the town at the time of the entry of the British troops, shall be allowed to meet in the fortresses of Buenos Ayres, march out of the Fort with all the honours of war, and shall then lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, but such Officers as are natives of South America, or married with natives of the country, or regularly domiciliated, shall be at liberty to continue here so long as they behave themselves as becometh good subjects and citizens, taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, or proceed to Great Britain with regular passports, having previously passed the parole of honour, not to serve until they are regularly exchanged.

Art. II. All bona fide private property, whether belonging to the civil or military servants of the late Government, to the Magistrates, Burglers, and inhabitants of the town of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, to the Illustrous the Bishop, the Clergy; to the churches, monasteries, colleges, foundations and other public institutions of that kind, shall remain free and unmoelled.

Art. III.—All persons of every description belonging to the city and its dependencies, shall receive every protection from the British Government, and they shall not be obliged to bear arms against his Catholic Majesty, nor shall any person whatever in the city or its dependencies take up arms, or otherwise act inimically to his Majesty's troops or Government.

Art. IV.—The Cabildo, Magistrates, Burglers, and inhabitants shall preserve all their rights and privileges which they have enjoyed hitherto, and shall continue in full and free exercise of their legal functions, both civil and criminal, under all the respect and protection that can be afforded them by his Majesty's Government until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

Art. V.—The Public Archives of the town shall receive every protection from his Britannic Majesty's Government.

Art. VI.—The different taxes and duties levied by the Magistrates to remain for the present, and to be collected by them in the same manner, and applied to the same purposes as heretofore, for the general good of the city, until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

Art. VII.—Every protection shall begin to the full and free exercise of the Holy Catholic Religion, and all respect shown to the Most Illustrous the Bishop and all the Holy Clergy.

Art. VIII.—The Ecclesiastical Court shall continue in the full and free exercise of all its functions, to be precisely on the same footing as it was heretofore.

Art. IX.—The coasting vessels in the river will be given up to their owners, according to a Proclamation issued the 10th ult.

Art. X.—All public property of every description belonging to the enemies of his Britannic Majesty shall be faithfully delivered up to the Captors; and as the commanders in Chief bind themselves to see the fulfilment of all the preceding Articles for the benefit of South America, so do the Cabildo and Magistrates bind themselves to see that this last Article is faithfully and honourably complied with.

Given under our hands and Seals, in the Fortresses of Buenos Ayres, this 2d day of July, 1806.

(Signed) W. C. BERSFORD, Major General.  
(Signed) HOME POPHAM, Commodore, Commanding in Chief.  
(Signed) JOSEPH IGN. DE LA QUINTA, Governor and Brigadier of Dragoons.

Witness to the above Signatures,  
(Signed) FRAN. DE LESSICA ANSELMO SAEN BALIENTS.

(A True Copy.)  
GEO. W. KENNET, Mil. Secretary.

*Names of the Officers wounded and missing.*  
Captain Le Blanc, of the 7th Regt. shot in the leg, since amputated above the knee. A. Hill, Surgeon Halliday, of the Medical Staff, attached to St. Helena Regiment, missing. Return of the Killed, and Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the command of Major General BERSFORD on the 26th and 27th of June 1806.  
St. Helena Artillery.—1 Rank and File wounded.  
7th Regt.—1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 1 Rank & File wounded.  
St. Helena Infantry.—3 Rank and File wounded, 1 Off.

cer missing, Royal Marines.—3 Rank and File w. Corps of Jeanees.—1 Rank and File killed.  
Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Arms at Buenos Ayres, at this Dependance.  
Iron Ordnance.—Seven 18-pounders, one eight-9 pounders, fifteen 6-pounders, six eight 3-pounders.  
Balls Ordnance.—One 32-pounder, two 18-pounders, two 9-pounders, two 6-pounders, six 4-pounders, 4 pounders, fifteen 2-pounders, four 1-pounder, one mortar, three 3/4 inch mortars, and one 6-inch howitzer. Fifty hundred and fifty whole barrels of powder, muskets with bayonets.—6 B carbines.—409 pif muskets.—128 fowlers.  
Signed J. F. OGILVIE, Captain commanding Royal and St. Helena Artillery.

Since the above return was sent to Major-General BERSFORD the following guns, left by the Victory in his light, have been taken, and arms received:—Balls Ordnance.—3 four pounders, 3 two pounders, and 1 six-inch howitzer.—139 muskets with bayonets.—71 muskets without bayonets.—82 pouches.—39 fowlers.  
J. F. O.

Account of Money, &c. received in consequence of an agreement on the 28th June 1806, and that brought from and near Luxam.

Buenos Ayres, July 16, 1806.  
Embarked on board His Majesty's ship Narciffus.

Royal Treasury; brought in by Mr. Casamajor	Dollars.	208,519
Philippine company, ditto.		108,000
Post Office, ditto		56,978
Tobacco Administration, ditto		92,383
Custom House, ditto.		57,000
From the agent of the Philippine company,		100,000
114,840, containing each 3000 dollars, brought back from Luxam by Capt. Arbutnot's party		345,000
boxes, ditto		5,932
Gold Bar ditto		502
71 Ingots of Silver, ditto		113,000
		1,086,208

Remains in the Treasury.

From the agent of the Philippine company, Confidula; brought back from Luxam by Capt. Arbutnot's party	30,000
38 & a half 500 bags, ditto	61,750
33 boxes & brought back from Luxam by Capt. Arbutnot's party	32,500
Boxes found in the Houses of a Priest	76,000
	4,825
Embarked on board the Narciffus	208,115
Remains in the Treasury	1,086,208
	205,115

Total 1,091,333  
\* Not counted, but supposed 1000 Dollars each.  
† Not counted, but supposed 2000 Dollars each.

**INTERCEPTED LETTER.**

General Berthier, chief of the Staff, to General Renier.

NAPLES, July 8, 1806.

GENERAL.—His Majesty received by M. Jamin, the details of the landing of the Enemy and of the dispositions which you had made.—His Majesty is extremely vexed, and still more surprised, at the conduct of the troops, which has rendered your well judged dispositions unavailing.—The 1st Regiment of Light Infantry ought to have remembered that it had before shown itself afraid of the English, and since that epoch they might have learned to make it fly; but the other corps had given proofs that they formerly knew how to march forward, accompanied always by victory. His Majesty does not know to what this moment of shameful panic ought to be ascribed; but he flatters himself that by the time you receive this letter the troops will be recovered from their delusion, or rather that they will have recollected that they are Frenchmen. His Majesty desires that it may be made known to the troops, that he wishes the Emperor to remain ignorant of the extent of their neglect of duty, and he looks forward to fresh details, which he hopes will prove that those you have under your command are Frenchmen.

His Majesty sends 1200 men to reinforce General Verdier, with instructions, a copy of which is transmitted to you. He orders the troops to defend above Cassano, which is a central point, and in the possession of which, they will be able to direct their march wherever their presence may be necessary. His Majesty expected a landing of the English at the moment when the attack was to be made on Gacta, in order to make a diversion for raising the siege and to cut off all Calabria by the event which has happened to you. His Majesty now desires you to abandon all Hither Calabria, and consequently requires you to take a position before Catanzaro, if the enemy be not already masters of it, or of any other position you may judge more suitable for arresting his progress, preferring always a retreat by Cassano that, under all possible events, you may be able to join our forces, in order to assume the offensive, for his Majesty rather wishes that the enemy should disembark on that coast, than in the neighbourhood of Naples, where the moral effect of their presence might be still more dangerous. His Majesty desires that you will send him accounts of your observations on the situation of the enemy as often as possible. He has given orders for issuing pay and subsistence money to the troops.

I have the honour to salute you, Monsieur General, with the most marked consideration.  
(Signed) IC. BERNARDINI  
General of Division and Chief of the Staff.