

received a wound in the head; and the command of the ship during the remainder of the action devolved on Captain Berry. The French Admiral Brueys, who had been three times wounded, now received a shot which almost cut him in two.—Soon after nine the *Orient* struck her colours and appeared in flames; and about ten she blew up.—The firing, as if by common consent, instantly ceased upon both sides.—After a lapse of ten minutes the fire recommenced, and continued till three next morning.—At day-break, the *Guillaume Tell* and the *Genereux* were the only French ships of the line that had their colours flying; and in the forenoon they cut their cables and stood out to sea, taking with them two frigates.—The firing continued in the bay till two in the afternoon, when it entirely ceased.—As soon as the Admiral thought the victory secure, he issued the following order: “Almighty God, having blessed his Majesty’s arms with victory, the Admiral intends returning public thanks for the same, at two o’clock this day, and he recommends every ship doing the same.”—The result was, that out of a fleet of 13 sail, the Admiral’s ship and the *Timoleon* were burnt, while two 80-gun ships, and seven 74’s, were captured.—The British loss in killed and wounded amounted to 895—of the French, 3105, including the wounded, went on shore by cartel, and 5225 perished. Captain Wescott was killed early in the action.—His Majesty conferred the dignity of Baron of Great Britain, with a pension of £3000 a year, on the Admiral, who was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile. The Grand Signior transmitted to him a diamond chelengk, or plume of triumph; and the King of Naples conferred the title of Duke of Bronte, with an estate in Sicily. The following is an extract from the memorable letter sent by Sir Horatio Nelson to Earl St. Vincent, dated 3d of August, :—“Almighty God has blessed his Majesty’s arms in the late battle by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy, whom I attacked at sun-set on the 1st of August, off the mouth of the Nile. The enemy were moored in strong line of battle for defending the entrance of the bay (of shoals,) flanked by numerous gun-boats, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van, but nothing could withstand the squadron your Lordship did me the honour to place under my command,” &c. &c.—“The ships of the enemy, all but their two rear ships, are nearly dismantled; and those two, with two frigates, I am sorry to say made their escape; nor was it, I assure you, in my power to prevent them. Captain Hood most handsomely endeavoured to do it, but I had no ship in a condition to support the *Zealous*, and I was obliged to call her in,” &c. &c. The position occupied by the French in this battle had been already celebrated in history, as the scene of a famous combat between Augustus Cæsar and Mark Antony, near 2000 years ago, which decided the empire of the world.

*The Burning of Moscow.*—At midnight on the 14th September, 1812, the French army entered Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia; previous to the Russians leaving the city, it was set on fire in many places, as is said, by order of the Governor Rostopschin; the fire continued to rage with violence till the 20th, when three-fourths of the city was destroyed. The hospitals which contained

20,000 soldiers, part of the army, at the Kremlin, suffered little. Sept. 17th, world, in change, arose. places, Five-six prodigious which the nearly a preserve

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