

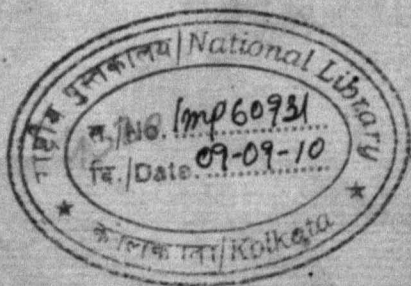
16. AUG.

*Spencer Philips*  
*Sir J. E. S.*

# BULLETINS

OF

THE CAMPAIGN 1794.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 7th,  
1794.

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*Turin, December 18, 1793.*

BY Accounts received from Barcelona, dated the 11th Instant, it appears that Intelligence had arrived there from the Camp at Roussillon, that the Spaniards and Portuguese had obtained a complete Victory in a general Action over the French, in which the latter lost between 7 and 800 Men killed or drowned in passing the River Tec, above 600 taken Prisoners, 46 Pieces of Cannon, 2 Howitzers, 1 Mortar, a great Number of Muskets, with Tents, Cloathing, Ammunition, and Stores.

The Loss of the Spaniards and Portuguese amounts to 200 Men.

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*Leghorn, December 22, 1793.*

THE Master of a Neapolitan Brig just arrived from Toulon reports, that, on the 17th Instant, the French made a general Attack on the Advanced Posts and Forts, and particularly on Fort Balaguier, of which they gained Possession: That on the Morning of the 18th the English set Fire to the Arsenal and French Fleet: That on the same Day the Neapolitan Troops embarked, and immediately

diately failed: That the English and Spaniards remained on Shore, and, at that Time, in Possession of Fort La Malue: That the English and Spanish Fleets, with some French Ships, had anchored out of Reach of the Cannon of the Place; and that Transports were preparing for the Embarkation of the French Royalists.

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*Brussels, January 4, 1794.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received here that the Blockade of Landau is raised. It appears that the French had continued their Attacks every Day till the 26th Ultimo, when they advanced early in the Morning in Force against the Duke of Brunswick, who was at Bergzabern, with his Van Guard commanded by Prince Hohenloe. That the Grenadier Battalion of Kleist, and Two Companies of Chasseurs, advanced to meet the French; that they were at first repulsed, but that Prince Hohenloe then marched forward to their Support with some Artillery, and that the Enemy was at last completely routed: That towards Mid-Day, however, the Attack was renewed on the Right of General Wurmsers Position, who was compelled to retreat, and has since recrossed the Rhine in Two Columns. The Duke of Brunswick takes a Position to cover Mayence. A Garrison is left in Fort Louis.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
of JANUARY 17th, 1794.

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*Whitehall, January 15, 1794.*

CAPTAIN HILL, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Dundas, arrived on the 13th Instant at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and the Major-General, of which the following are Copies and Extracts :

SIR, *Victory, Toulon-Road, Dec. 13, 1793.*

NOTHING very material has happened here since the 30th of last Month, when I had the Honor of writing to you, except that the Enemy has made Approaches nearer to us by some new-erected Batteries ; one against Malbousquet, another against Le Brun, and a third against the Hauteur de Grasse. The Shells from T<sup>3</sup> of them did us some Mischief on the 9th and 10th, since which they have been perfectly silent.

The Enemy is reported to be 50,000, but I cannot credit their being much beyond Half that Number. By various Deserters that have come in, which in this Respect perfectly agree, we are soon to be attacked on all Sides at once. From the numerous



and important Posts we have to occupy, the Troops are at very hard Duty, and without Relief some Way or other, we shall soon have more Men in the Hospital than are fit for Service.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

HOOD.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

*Toulon, December 12, 1793.*

SINCE the Affair of the 30th Ult. no considerable Event has taken place. By the repeated Accounts of Deserters the Enemy are very much increased in Numbers: None state them lower than 30 or 40,000 Men.

They have fired of late little from the Battery we were in Possession of. Four of its Guns were certainly disabled. They have increased the Number of their Mortars, which have much annoyed our Two Posts of Cape Brun and Fort Mulgrave, on the Heights of Balaguier. We have lost some Men at each from the Effect of Shells, which, in such temporary exposed Situations, cannot be sufficiently guarded from. Against each of these Posts they have opened a new Battery of Cannon and Mortars, but at the other Points they have worked little. We continue strengthening our Position, though we cannot expect to give it any much more substantial Form.

We have in all near 11,000 Men bearing Muskets, and 4000 Sick. Deserters all report the Intention of a speedy general Attack.

This will be delivered by Captain Hill, a very deserving young Man, who has been Aide-de-Camp to Lord Mulgrave, Lieutenant-General O'Hara, and myself. The Opportunity of his Departure is sudden, and therefore I am to beg you will excuse the Shortness of this Letter.

I am, &c.

DAVID DUNDAS.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*Whitehall, January 15, 1794.*

**T**HIS Morning Sir Sydney Smith and Major Moncrief arrived at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and Major-General David Dundas, of which the following are Copies and Extracts :

*Victory, Hières-Bay, December 20, 1793.*

**I**T is my Duty to acquaint you, that I have been obliged to evacuate Toulon, and to retire from the Harbour to this Anchorage.

It became unavoidably necessary that the Retreat should not be deferred, as the Enemy commanded the Town and Ships by their Shot and Shells ; I therefore, agreeable to the Governor's Plan, directed the Boats of the Fleet to assemble by Eleven o'Clock near Fort La Malgue, and am happy to say the Whole of the Troops were brought off, to the Number of near 8000, without the Loss of a Man ; and in the Execution of this Service I have infinite Pleasure in acknowledging my very great Obligations to Captain Elphinstone, for his unremitting Zeal and Exertion, who saw the last Man off ; and it is a very comfortable Satisfaction to me that several Thousands of the meritorious Inhabitants of Toulon were sheltered in His Majesty's Ships.

I propose sending the Vice Admirals Hotham and Cosby, with some other Ships, to Leghorn or Porto Ferrara, to complete their Wine and Provisions, which run very short, having many Months to feed, and to remain with the Rest to block up the Ports of Toulon and Marseilles. Circumstances which had taken place made the Retreat absolutely necessary to be effected as soon as possible, and prevented the Execution of a settled Arrangement for destroying the French Ships and Arsenal. I ordered the Vulcan Fire-Ship to be primed, and Sir

Sydney Smith, who joined me from Smyrna about a Fortnight ago, having offered his Services to burn the Ships, I put Captain Hare under his Orders, with the Lieutenants Tupper and Gore, of the Victory, Lieutenant Pater, of the Britannia, and Lieutenant R. W. Miller, of the Windsor Castle. Ten of the Enemy's Ships of the Line in the Arsenal, with the Mast-House, Great Store-House, Hemp-House, and other Buildings, were totally destroyed; and before Daylight all His Majesty's Ships, with those of Spain and the Two Sicilies, were out of the Reach of the Enemy's Shot and Shells, except the Robust, which was to receive Captain Elphinstone, and she followed very soon after without a Shot striking her. I have under my Orders Rear-Admiral Trogoff, in the Commerce de Marseilles, Puissant, and Pompée of the Line, the Pearl, Arethusa, and Topaze Frigates, and several large Corvettes, which I have manned, and employed in collecting Wine and Provisions from the different Ports in Spain and Italy, having been constantly in Want of one Species or another, and am now at short Allowance.

Don Langara undertook to destroy the Ships in the Bason, but, I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spanish Troops had the guarding the Powder Vessels which contained the Powder of the Ships I ordered into the Bason and Arsenal on my coming here, as well as that from the distant Magazines, within the Enemy's Reach, I requested the Spanish Admiral would be pleased to give Orders for their being scuttled and sunk; but, instead of doing that, the Officer to whom that Duty was intrusted, blew them up, by which Two fine Gun-Boats, which I had ordered to attend Sir Sydney Smith, were shook to Pieces. The Lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and several Seamen badly wounded. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, who com-  
manded

manded the Seamen upon the Heights of Grasse, was wounded, but I hope and trust not dangerously.

I beg to refer you for further Particulars to General Dundas respecting the Evacuation of Toulon, and to Sir Sydney Smith as to the burning the Enemy's Ships, &c. on which Service he very much distinguished himself; and he gives great Praise to Captain Hare, of the Fire Ship, as well as to all the Lieutenants employed under him.

It is with very peculiar Satisfaction I have the Honor to acquaint you, that the utmost Harmony, and most cordial Understanding, has happily subsisted in His Majesty's Army and Fleet, not only between the Officers of all Ranks, but between the Seamen and Soldiers also.

I herewith transmit a Copy of Sir Sydney Smith's Letter to me, with a List of the Officers employed under him, and also a Return of Officers and Seamen killed and wounded at Fort Mulgrave on the 17th.

I have the Honor, &c. HOOD.

P. S. The List of the Ships at Toulon that were burnt, and those remaining, has been received since writing my Letter.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas.*

MY LORD, *Toulon, December 18, 1793.*

AGREEABLY to your Lordship's Order, I proceeded with the Swallow Tender, Three English and Three Spanish Gun-Boats, to the Arsenal, and immediately began making the necessary Preparations for burning the French Ships and Stores therein. We found the Dock-Gates well secured by the judicious Arrangements of the Governor, although the Dock-Yard People had already substituted the Three-Coloured Cockade for the White one. I did not think it safe to attempt the securing any of them, considering the small Force I had

with me, and considering that Contest of any Kind would occupy our whole Attention, and prevent us from accomplishing our Purpose.

The Galley Slaves, to the Number of at least 600, shewed themselves jealous Spectators of our Operations: Their Disposition to oppose us was evident; and being unchained, which was unusual, rendered it necessary to keep a watchful eye on them on board the Gallies, by pointing the Guns of the Swallow Tender, and One of the Gun-Boats, on them, in such a Manner as to enfilade the Quay on which they must have landed to come to us, assuring them, at the same Time, that no Harm should happen to them if they remained quiet. The Enemy kept up a cross Fire of Shot and Shells on the Spot from Malbousquet and the neighbouring Hills, which contributed to keep the Galley Slaves in Subjection, and operated in every Respect favourably for us, by keeping the Republican Party in the Town within their Houses, while it occasioned little Interruption to our Work of preparing and placing combustible Matter in the different Storehouses, and on board the Ships; such was the Steadiness of the few brave Seamen I had under my Command. A great Multitude of the Enemy continued to draw down the Hill towards the Dock-Yard Wall, and as the Night closed in, they came near enough to pour in an irregular, though quick, Fire of Musketry on us from the Boulangerie, and of Cannon from the Heights which overlook it. We kept them at bay by Discharges of Grape-Shot from Time to Time, which prevented their coming so near as to discover the Insufficiency of our Force to repel a closer Attack. A Gun-Boat was stationed to flank the Wall on the outside, and Two Field-Pieces were placed within against the Wicket usually frequented by the Workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehensive. About Eight o'Clock I had the Satisfaction of seeing Lieutenant Gore

Gore towing in the Vulcan Fire-Ship. Captain Hare, the Commander, placed her, agreeably to my Directions, in a most masterly Manner, across the Tier of Men of War, and the additional Force of her Guns and Men diminished my Apprehensions of the Galley Slaves rising on us, as their Manner and occasional tumultuous Debates ceased entirely on her Appearance. The only Noise heard among them was the Hammer knocking off their Fetters, which Humanity forbade my opposing, as they might thereby be more at Liberty to save themselves on the Conflagration taking place around them. In this Situation we continued to wait most anxiously for the Hour concerted with the Governor for the Inflammation of the Trains. The Moment the Signal was made, we had the Satisfaction to see the Flames rise in every Quarter. Lieutenant Tupper was charged with the Burning of the General Magazine, the Pitch, Tar, Tallow, and Oil Store-Houses, and succeeded most perfectly; the Hemp Magazine was included in this Blaze: Its being nearly calm was unfortunate to the Spreading of the Flames, but 250 Barrels of Tar divided among the Deals and other Timber, insured the rapid Ignition of that whole Quarter which Lieutenant Tupper had undertaken.

The Mast-House was equally well set on Fire by Lieutenant Middleton, of the Britannia. Lieutenant Pater, of the Britannia, continued in a most daring Manner to brave the Flames, in order to complete the Work where the Fire seemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call him off lest his Retreat should become impracticable: His Situation was the more perilous, as the Enemy's Fire redoubled as soon as the amazing Blaze of Light rendered us distinct Objects of their Aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger, of the Royals, remained with the Guard at the Gate till the last, long after the Spanish Guard was withdrawn, and was brought  
safely

safely off by Captain Edge, of the Alert, to whom I had confided the important Service of closing our Retreat, and bringing off our detached Parties, which were saved to a Man. I was sorry to find myself deprived of the further Services of Captain Hare: He had performed that of placing his Fire-Ship to Admiration, but was blown into the Water, and much scorched, by the Explosion of her Priming when in the act of putting the Match to it. Lieutenant Gore was also much burnt, and I was consequently deprived of him also, which I regretted the more from the Recollection of his Bravery and Activity in the warm Service of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Eales, Midshipman, who was also with him on this Occasion, deserves my Praise for his Conduct throughout this Service. The Guns of the Fire-Ship going off on both Sides as they heated, in the Direction that was given them, towards those Quarters from whence we were most apprehensive of the Enemy forcing their Way in upon us, checked their Career. Their Shouts and Republican Songs, which we could hear distinctly, continued till they, as well as ourselves, were in a Manner thunderstruck by the Explosion of some Thousand Barrels of Powder on board the Iris Frigate, lying in the Inner Road without us, and which had been injudiciously set on Fire by the Spanish Boats in going off, instead of being sunk as ordered. The Concussion of Air, and the Shower of falling Timber on Fire, was such as nearly to destroy the Whole of us. Lieutenant Patey, of the Terrible, with his whole Boat's Crew, nearly perished; the Boat was blown to Pieces, but the Men were picked up alive. The Union Gun-Boat, which was nearest to the Iris, suffered considerably, Mr. Young being killed with Three Men, and the Vessel shaken to Pieces. I had given it in Charge to the Spanish Officers to fire the Ships in the Basin before the Town, but they returned, and reported that various Obstacles had

had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together, as soon as we had completed the Business in the Arsenal, but were repulsed in our Attempt to cut the Boom by repeated Volleys of Musketry from the Flag Ship, and the Wall of the Battery Royale. The Cannon of this Battery had been spiked by the judicious Precaution taken by the Governor previously to the Evacuation of the Town.

The Failure of our Attempt on the Ships in the Bason before the Town, owing to the Insufficiency of our Force, made me regret that the Spanish Gun-Boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other Service. The Adjutant Don Pedro Cotiella, Don Francisco Riguelme, and Don Francisco Trufello, remained with me to the last; and I feel bound to bear Testimony of the Zeal and Activity with which they performed the most essential Services during the Whole of this Business, as far as the Insufficiency of their Force allowed it, being reduced, by the Retreat of the Gun Boats, to a single Felucca and a Mortar-Boat, which had expended its Ammunition, but contained Thirty Men with Cutlasses.

We now proceeded to burn the Hero and Themistocles, Two Seventy-four Gun Ships, lying in the Inner-Road. Our Approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in Boats, as the French Prisoners, who had been left in the latter Ship, were still in Possession of her, and had shewn a Determination to resist our Attempt to come on board. The Scene of Conflagration around them, heightened by the late tremendous Explosion, had however awakened their Fears for their Lives. Thinking this to be the Case, I addressed them, expressing my Readiness to land them in a Place of Safety if they would submit; and they thankfully accepted the Offer, shewing themselves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane Intentions towards



towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the Ship. It was necessary to proceed with Precaution, as they were more numerous than ourselves. We at length completed their Disembarkation, and then set her on Fire. On this Occasion I had nearly lost my valuable Friend and Assistant Lieutenant Miller, of the Windsor Castle, who had staid so long on board to insure the Fire taking, that it gained on him suddenly, and it was not without being very much scorched, and the Risk of being suffocated, that we could approach the Ship to take him in. The Loss to the Service would have been very great had we not succeeded in our Endeavours to save him. Mr. Knight, Midshipman of the Windsor Castle, who was in the Boat with me, shewed much Activity and Address on this Occasion, as well as Firmness throughout the Day.

The Explosion of a Second Powder Vessel, equally unexpected, and with a Shock even greater than the first, again put us in the most imminent Danger of perishing; and when it is considered that we were within the Sphere of the falling Timber, it is next to miraculous that no one Piece of the many which made the Water foam round us, happened to touch either the Swallow or the Three Boats with me.

Having now set Fire to every Thing within our Reach, exhausted our combustible Preparations and our Strength to such a Degree that the Men absolutely dropped on the Oars, we directed our Course to join the Fleet, running the Gauntlet under a few ill directed Shot from the Forts of Balaguier and Aiguillette, now occupied by the Enemy; but, fortunately, without Loss of any Kind, we proceeded to the Place appointed for the Embarkation of the Troops, and took off as many as we could carry. It would be Injustice to those Officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been so immediately under my Eye, if I did not acknowledge myself

myself indebted to them all for their extraordinary Exertions in the Execution of this great National Object. The Quickness with which the Inflammation took Effect on my Signal, its Extent and Duration, are the best Evidences that every Officer and Man was ready at his Post, and firm under most perilous Circumstances; I therefore subjoin a List of the Whole who were employed on this Service.

We can ascertain that the Fire extended to at least Ten Sail of the Line, how much further we cannot say. The Loss of the General Magazine, and of the Quantity of Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Hemp, Timber, Cordage, and Gunpowder, must considerably impede the Equipment of the few Ships that remain. I am sorry to have been obliged to leave any, but I hope your Lordship will be satisfied that we did as much as our circumscribed Means enabled us to do in a limited Time, pressed as we were by a Force so much superior to us.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.

*Right Honorable Lord Hood,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*A List of the Officers employed under the Orders of Sir Sydney Smith, Commander, Grand Cross of the Royal Military Order of the Sword, in the Service of burning the French Ships and Arsenal of Toulon, in the Night of the 18th of December 1793.*

Captain Hare, Vulcan Fire-Ship.

Captain Edge, Alert Sloop.

Don Pedro de Cotiella, Adjutant, and Don Francisco Riguielme, Lieutenants, Spanish Navy.

Don Francisco Truxillo, commanding a Mortar-Boat.

Lieutenants C. Tupper, John Gore; Mr. Eales, Midshipman, Victory's Boats.

Lieutenants Melhuish and Holloway, Alert Sloop.

Lieutenants

Lieutenants Mathew Wrench and Thomas F. Richmond; Mr. Andrews, Master; Mr. Jones, Surgeon; and Mr. Mather, Gunner, Vulcan Fire-Ship.

Lieutenants Ralph W. Miller and John Stiles; Mr. Richard Hawkins, Mr. Thomas Cowan, and Mr. William Knight, Windfor Castle's Boats.

Lieutenants Pater and Middleton; Mr. Matson and Mr. Valliant, Midshipmen, Britannia.

Lieutenant Hill, Swallow Tender.

Lieutenant Priest, Wasp Gun-Boat.

Lieutenant Morgan, Petite Victoire Gun-Boat.

Lieutenant Cox, Jean Bart Gun-Boat.

Mr. Young, Union Gun-Boat, killed.

Ensign Ironmonger, of the Royals.

John Skrimger, Boatswain's-Mate; James Young, Gunner's-Mate; Thomas Knight, Quarter-Master; and Thomas Clarke, Carpenter's-Mate, of the Swallow Tender, and who performed the Service of preparing Combustibles.

John Wilson, Advanced Centinel.

*An Abstract of the Return of Officers and Seamen belonging to the Ships undermentioned, who were killed, wounded, and missing on the 17th Day of December 1793, at Fort Mulygrave.*

Victory.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Midshipman, 2 Seamen, wounded; 8 Seamen, missing.

Britannia.—8 Seamen, killed.

Windfor Castle.—2 Seamen, killed; 2 Seamen, wounded; 2 Seamen, missing.

Princess Royal.—1 Midshipman, 8 Seamen, missing.

Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, wounded.

Mr. J. W. Loring, Midshipman, of the Victory, wounded.

Mr. A. Wilkie, Midshipman, of the Princess Royal, missing.

*List of Ships of the Line, Frigates, and Sloops of the  
Department of Toulon.*

In the Road where the English Fleet entered  
Toulon :

SHIPS of the LINE.

*Now with the English Fleet.*

Le Commerce de Marseille,	120 Guns.
Le Pompée, - - -	74

*Burnt at Toulon.*

Le Tonnant, - - -	80
L'Heureux, - - -	74
Le Centaur, - - -	74
Le Commerce de Bourdeaux,	74
Le Destin, - - -	74
Le Lys, - - -	74
Le Heros, - - -	74
Le Thémistocle, - - -	74
Le Dougay Trouin, - -	74

*Sent into the French Ports on the Atlantic, with French  
Seamen, &c.*

Le Patriote, - - -	74
L'Apollon, - - -	74
L'Orion, - - -	74
L'Entreprenant, - -	74

*Burnt at Leghorn.*

Le Scipion, - - -	74
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*Remaining at Toulon.*

Le Genereux, - - -	74
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FRIGATES.

*Now with the English Fleet.*

Le Perle, - - -	40
L'Aretheuse, - - -	40

*Fitted out by the English.*

L'Aurora, - - -	32
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*Put*

*Put into Commission by Order of Lord Hood.*

La Topaze, - . - . 32 Guns.

*Remaining in the Power of the Sardinians.*

L'Alcelte, - - 32

# SLOOPs.

*Now with the English Fleet.*

La Poulette, - 26

Le Tarleston, - 14

*Burnt at Toulon.*

La Caroline, - 20

L'Auguste, - - 20

*Fitted out by the English.*

La Bellette, - - 26

La Procelite, - - 24

La Sincère, - - 20

La Mulet, - - 20

La Mozelle, - - 20

*Fitted out by the Neapolitans.*

L'Emproye, - - 20

*Fitted out by the Spaniards.*

La Petite Aurore, - 18

*Sent to Bourdeaux.*

Le Pluvier, - - 20

Fitting out when the English Fleet entered Toulon :

# SHIPS of the LINE.

*Burnt at Toulon.*

Le Triomphant, - 80

Le Suffisant, - - 74

*Now with the English Fleet.*

Le Puissant, - - 74.

*Remaining at Toulon.*

Le Dauphin Royal, - 120

## FRIGATE.

*Burnt at Toulon.*

La Serieuse,	-	-	32 Guns.
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In the Harbour, in Want of Repair :

## SHIPS.

*Burnt at Toulon.*

Le Mercure,	-	-	74
La Couronne,	-	-	80
Le Conquerant,	-	-	74
Le Dictateur,	-	-	74

*Remaining at Toulon.*

Le Languedoc,	-	-	80
Le Censeur,	-	-	74
Le Guerrier,	-	-	74
Le Souverain,	-	-	74

*Unfit for Service.*

L'Alcide,	-	-	74
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## FRIGATES.

*Burnt at Toulon.*

Le Courageux,	-	-	32
L'Iphigenie,	-	-	32
L'Alerte,	-	-	16

*Having on board the Powder Magazines, burnt at Toulon.*

L'Iris,	-	-	32
Le Montreal,	-	-	32

*Fitted out by the English as a Bomb-Ketch.*

La Lutine,	-	-	32
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*Remaining at Toulon.*

La Bretonne,	-	-	18
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In Commission before the English Fleet entered  
Toulon :•

SHIP.

*In the Levant.*

La Duquesne - - 74 Guns.

FRIGATES and SLOOPS.

*In the Levant.*

La Sibile, - - 40  
La Sensible, - - 32  
La Melpomene, - 40  
La Minerve, - - 40  
La Fortunée, - - 32  
La Flèche, - - 24  
La Fauvette, - 24

*Taken by the English.*

L'Imperieuse, - 40  
La Modeste, - - 32  
L'Eclair, - - 20

*At Ville Franche.*

La Vestale, - - 36  
La Badine, - - 24  
—— Le Hazard - 30

*At Corsica.*

La Mignone, - - 32

*At Cette.*

La Brune, - - 24

*In Ordinary at Toulon.*

La Junon, - - 40

*Building.*

One Ship of - - 74  
Two Frigates - 40

*On board the Victory, Hières-Bay,  
December 21, 1793.*

SIR,

IN my Letter of the 12th Instant I had the Honor to acquaint you, that from the 30th of November to that Time no particular Event had taken place, and that the Fire of the Enemy was less frequent. During this Period they were daily receiving Reinforcements from every Quarter, and both Sides were busily employed, we in strengthening our Posts, and the Enemy in establishing new Batteries against Cape Brun and Malbousquet, but principally against Fort Mulgrave, on the Heights of Balaguier.

From all concurring Accounts of Deserters and others, the Enemy's Army was now between 30 and 40,000 Men, and an Attack upon our Posts was to be daily expected. These, from their essential though detached Situations, had been severally strengthened in the Proportion their Circumstances required, having such central Force in the Town as was deemed necessary for its immediate Guard, and for affording a Degree of Succour to any Point that might be more particularly attacked.

For the complete Defence of the Town and its extensive Harbour, we had long been obliged to occupy a Circumference of at least Fifteen Miles, by Eight principal Posts, with their several intermediate dependent ones; the greatest Part of these were merely of a temporary Nature, such as our Means allowed us to construct; and of our Force, which never exceeded 12,000 Men bearing Firelocks, and composed of Five different Nations and Languages, near 9000 were placed in or supporting those Posts, and about 3000 remained in the Town.

On the 16th, at Half past Two o'Clock in the Morning, the Enemy, who had before fired from Three Batteries from Fort Mulgrave, now opened Two new ones, and continued a very heavy Cannonade and Bombardment on that Post till next



Morning. The Works suffered much. The Number of Men killed and disabled was considerable. The Weather was rainy, and the consequent Fatigue great.

At Two o'Clock on the Morning of the 17th, the Enemy, who had every Advantage in assembling and suddenly advancing, attacked the Fort in great Force. Although no Part of this temporary Post was such as could well resist determined Troops, yet for a considerable Time it was defended; but on the Enemy entering on the Spanish Side, the British Quarter, commanded by Captain Conolly, of the 18th Regiment, could not be much longer maintained, notwithstanding several gallant Efforts were made for that Purpose. It was therefore at last carried, and the Remains of the Garrison of 700 Men retired towards the Shore of Balaguier under the Protection of the other Posts established on those Heights, and which continued to be faintly attacked by the Enemy. As this Position of Balaguier was a most essential one for the Preservation of the Harbour, and as we had no Communication with it but by Water, 2200 Men had been placed there for some Time past. On the Night preceding the Attack 300 more Men had been sent over, and on the Morning of the 17th, 400 were embarked still farther to support it.

When the Firing at Balaguier ceased, we remained in anxious Suspence as to the Event till a little before Daylight, when a new Scene opened by an Attack on all our Posts on the Mountain of Pharon. The Enemy were repulsed on the East Side, where was our principal Force of about 700 Men, commanded by a most distinguished Officer, the Piedmontese Colonel de Jermagnan, whose Loss we deeply lament; but on the Back of the Mountain, near 1800 Feet high, steep, rocky, deemed almost inaccessible, and which we had laboured much to make so, they found Means, once more, to penetrate

trate between our Posts, which occupied an Extent of above Two Miles, guarded by about 450 Men, and in a very short Space of Time we saw, that, with great Numbers of Men, they crowded all that Side of the Mountain which overlooks Toulon. The Particulars of this Event I am not yet enabled to ascertain, but I have every Reason to think that they did not enter at a British Post.

Our Line of Defence, which, as I have mentioned, occupied a Circumference of at least Fifteen Miles, and with Points of which we had only a Water Communication, being thus broken in upon in its Two most essential Posts, it became necessary to adopt decisive Measures, arising from the Knowledge of the Whole of our actual Situation. A Council of the Flag and General Officers assembled. They determined on the Impracticability of restoring the Posts we had lost, and on the consequent Propriety of the speediest Evacuation of the Town, evidently, and by the Report of the Engineers and Artillery Officers, declared untenable. Measures of Execution were taken from that Moment. The Troops were withdrawn from the Heights of Balaguier without much Interruption from the Enemy, and in the Evening such Posts as necessarily depended on the Possession of Pharon were successively evacuated, and the Troops drawn in towards Toulon. The Forts D'Artigues and St. Catherine still remained, together with the Posts of Sablettes, Cape Brun, and Malbousquet, from which last the Spaniards withdrew in the Night, in consequence of the supporting Post of Neapolitans, at Micissey, having left the Battery there established, and abandoned it without Orders. Every Attention was also given to insure the Tranquillity of the Town. In the Night the Combined Fleets took a new Station in the Outer Road.

Early in the Morning of the 18th the Sick and Wounded, and the British Field Artillery, were sent

off. In the Course of the Day the Post of Cape Brun was withdrawn into La Malue, the Post of Sablettes was also retired, and the Men were put on board. Measures were arranged for the final Embarkation, during the Night, of the British, Piedmontese, and Spaniards, who occupied the Town, and of the Troops of the same Nations who were now at La Malue, amounting in all to about 7000 Men, for the Neapolitans had by Mid-Day embarked.

Having determined with Lieutenant General Gravina, commanding the Spanish Troops, that, instead of embarking at the Quays and in the Arsenal of the Town, our whole Force should assemble near Fort La Malue, and form on the Peninsula which from thence extends into the Harbour, every previous Disposition was made, and every Care taken, to conceal our Intention. The Arsenal and Dock Yard were strictly guarded. The Troops were ranged accordingly on the Ramparts, and the Tranquillity of the Town was much ensured from the Time the Enemy began to throw Shells and Shot into it; which they did from our late Batteries at Miciffey and Malbousquet.

About Ten o'Clock at Night Fire was set to the Ships and Arsenal. We immediately began our March, and the Evacuation of the Town, which it was necessary should be made with Secresy and Expedition. The Fort of St. Catherine having, without Orders, been quitted in the Course of the Day, and possessed by the Enemy The consequent early Knowledge of our March, had we taken the common Route, through the Gate of Italy, and within Musket Shot of that Fort, might have produced great Inconvenience; we, therefore, by a Sally Post, gained an advanced Part of the Road, and without Accident were enabled to quit the Town, arrive at Fort La Malue, and form on the rising Ground immediately above the Shore. The Boats

were

were ready, the Weather and the Sea in the highest Degree favourable: The Embarkation began about Eleven o'Clock, and by Day-break on the 19th the Whole, without Interruption, or the Loss of a Man, were on board Ship.

The great Fire in the Arsenal, the blowing up of the Powder-Ships, and other similar Events which took place in the Night, certainly tended to keep the Enemy in a State of Suspense and Uncertainty.

As the Security of this Operation depended much on the Protection afforded from the happy Situation of Fort La Malue, which so effectually commands the Neck of the Peninsula, and the judicious Use that should be made of its Artillery, this important Service was allotted to Major Koehler, with 200 Men, who, after seeing the last Man off the Shore, and spiking all the Guns, effected, from his Activity and Intelligence, his own Retreat without Loss.

Captains Elphinstone, Hollwell, and Mathews superintended the Embarkation, and to their indefatigable Attention and good Dispositions we are indebted for the happy Success of so important an Operation. Captain Elphinstone, as Governor of Fort La Malue, has ably afforded me the most essential Assistance, in his Command and Arrangement of the several important Posts included in that District.

It is impossible for me to express, but in general Terms, the Approbation that is due to the Conduct and Merits of the several Commanding Officers, and indeed of every Officer, in every Rank and Situation. Troops have seldom experienced, for so long a Time, a Service more harassing, distressing, and severe; and the Officers and Men of the Regiments and Marines have gone through it with that Exertion, Spirit, and Good Will, which peculiarly distinguish the British Soldier. At Fort Mulgrave, Lieutenant Duncan, sen. of the Royal Artillery, was so essentially

tially useful, that to his Exertions and Abilities that Post was much indebted for its Preservation for so long a Time.

The general Service has been carried on with the most perfect Harmony and Zeal of the Navy and Army. From our Deficiency in Artillery Men, many of our Batteries were worked by Seamen; they, in Part, guarded some of our Posts, and their Aid was peculiarly useful in Duties of Fatigue and Labour. In all these we found the Influence of the superior Activity and Exertions of the British Sailors.

It was the constant Attention of Lord Hood to relieve our Wants and alleviate our Difficulties.

The Sardinian Troops we have always considered as a Part of ourselves. We have experienced their Attachment and good Behaviour, and I have found much Assistance from the Ability and Conduct of the Chevalier de Revel, and from Brigadier-General Richler, who commands them.

Notwithstanding the undefined Situation of Command, I found every Disposition and Acquiescence in Lieutenant-General Gravina, commanding the Spanish Troops, to execute every proposed Measure which the common Cause required.

The Loss of the British on the 17th, at Fort Mulgrave, and on the Heights of Pharon, amounts to about 300 Men, of which, during the last Four Days, no exact Account could be procured. And, as the Troops, in embarking, were put on board the nearest and most convenient Ships, till they are again united in Corps, I cannot have the Honor of transmitting particular Returns, nor even knowing the Detail of Circumstances that attended the Attack of those Posts.

It is now about Three Weeks that, from the unfortunate Accident of General O'Hara being made Prisoner, the Government of Toulon devolved on me; my best Exertions have not been wanting in  
that

that Situation, and I humbly hope that His Majesty may be pleased to look upon them in a favorable Light.

I beg Leave to add, that the Battalion of Royal Louis, and Two Independent Companies of French Chasseurs, raised at Toulon, have behaved, on every Occasion, with Fidelity and Spirit. They embarked at La Malgue, to the Number of about 600 Men, and are now with us.

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

DAVID DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*Es. Es. Es.*

S I R,

*December 21, 1793.*

AFTER every Inquiry, the enclosed is the most distinct Report that can be obtained of the Loss of the British Troops on the 17th of December; that of the other Troops in the same Posts, who greatly exceeded them in Number, I do not know, but I have Reason to think was infinitely smaller in Proportion.

D. DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*Es. Es. Es.*

*Return of the Missing of the British Forces, on the Morning of the 17th of December 1793.*

*Attack of Fort Mulgrave.*

Royal Artificers.—3 Rank and File and Seamen.

Royal Artillery.—25 Rank and File and Seamen.

2d Battalion of Royals.—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 18 Rank and File and Seamen.

18th, or Royal Irish Regiment.—1 Ensign, 2 Rank and File and Seamen.

30th Regiment.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 5 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 140 Rank and File and Seamen.

Marines.

Marines.—2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers,  
56 Rank and File and Seamen.

Royal Navy.—1 Midshipman, 28 Seamen.

*Attack of the Heights of Pharon.*

11th Regiment.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 15 Rank  
and File and Seamen.

18th, or Royal Irish Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 5 Rank  
and File and Seamen.

Marines.—1 Lieutenant, 15 Rank and File and Sea-  
men.

*Officers' Names missing.*

11th Regiment.—Lieutenant Knight.

18th, or Royal Irish.—Ensign Minchin.

30th Regiment.—Captain De Vaumorel, Lieutenant  
Cuyler.

Marines.—Lieutenants Williams, Barry, and Lynn.

Royal Navy.—Mr. Alexander Wilkie, Midshipman.

*Officers' Names wounded and present.*

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Duncan, sen.

Royal Navy.—Lieutenant Goddard, Mr. J. W. Lo-  
ring, Midshipman.

(Signed) THO. HISLOP, Dep. Adj. Gen.

The Fate of the above Officers and Men, returned  
missing, is not, nor cannot be known; but, from all  
the Intelligence that can be gained, it is much to be  
apprehended that they fell before Daybreak, gal-  
lantly defending the Post they were entrusted with,  
when abandoned by other Troops.

D. DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 18th,  
1794.

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*Whitehall, January 18, 1794.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received over Land from India by the Honorable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies :

*Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council at Bengal, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated Bengal, August 1, 1793.*

ON the 11th of June we received from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, by the Drake Cruiser, which had arrived there from Suez on the 1st, Copies of Dispatches, dated the 10th of April, from Mr. Baldwin, His Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, with a Detail of Intelligence from Europe, notifying, in positive Terms, that the French had declared War against England and Holland on the 1st of February 1793. We therefore issued Orders, which were effected without Resistance, for the taking Possession of Chandernagore and the several French Factories in this Country, and seizing the Vessels here that carried the French Flag.

The



The Government of Madras immediately commenced the necessary Preparation for the Siege of Pondicherry, where Colonel Floyd, with a Detachment, arrived on the 11th of July, to blockade it on the Land Side, while the Commodore, with His Majesty's Frigate the Minerva, and Three of our China Ships, the Triton, Warley, and Royal Charlotte, were employed to prevent Supplies from being imported by Sea; and the French Factories of Karica and Yanam have been taken Possession of by the Officers of the Madras Government.

*Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council at Bombay, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated Bombay, September 3, 1793.*

HAVING authentic Intelligence, by the Drake Cruiser, from Suez, that Hostilities had actually commenced between Great Britain and France, we issued the necessary Orders for reducing the Fort of Mahé, and taking Possession of their Factory at Surat, which we have the Pleasure to acquaint you have been effected without Resistance.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF JANUARY 25th, 1794.

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*Whitehall, January 24, 1794.*

THE Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this Morning received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Madras :

SIR, *Fort St. George, August 24, 1793.*

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you that the Fort of Pondicherry surrendered to our Army, under the Command of Colonel Brathwaite, on the 23d Instant.

In consequence of Intelligence received here on the 1st of June, from Mr. Baldwin, that War had been declared by France against England and Holland, we ordered the Army to assemble near Pondicherry, and having prepared and forwarded all the necessary Equipments for the Siege of that Fortress, our Operations commenced early in the present Month, and have thus happily terminated. Permit me, on this Occasion, to offer you my warmest Congratulations, and to express a well-grounded Hope, that so important a Conquest will afford complete Security

Security to our Possessions in India. The French Settlements in Bengal and on the Malabar Coast have all likewise surrendered to the British Arms.

Our Measures, on the Receipt of Mr. Baldwin's Intelligence, were honoured by the fullest Approbation of the Governor-General in Council. Marquis Cornwallis determined to take the first Opportunity of coming himself to the Coast; and, as no Frigate could be spared to convey him, he requested the Triton Indiaman might be sent for that Purpose. She sailed from Bengal on the 31st of last Month, and I expect her Return in a few Days.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CHA. OAKELEY.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,  
Esq. Esq. Esq.*

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*Whitehall, January 24, 1794.*

THE Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, were this Morning received over Land from India, by the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies :

*Copy of a Letter from the Governor and Council of Madras, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort St. George, August 24, 1793.*

HONORABLE SIRS,

WE have great Satisfaction in reporting to your Honorable Court that Pondicherry was surrendered to the Army under Colonel Brathwaite on the Morning of the 23d Instant.

As we forward this Address via Bombay, we shall embrace another Opportunity of giving you a detailed Account of the Operations of the Army. It will be sufficient to mention here, that not a Moment was lost after our Receipt of the Intelligence of the War, (which reached us on the 1st of June, in a Letter

Letter from the British Consul at Alexandria,) in making Preparations for the Siege. An enfilading Battery was opened against the Fort on the 20th Instant; and on the 22d, a Battery opened on the Face to be attacked, and in a short Time completely silenced the Enemy's Guns. That same Evening the Governor sent out a Deputation, with Proposals to surrender, and early the next Morning our Troops took Possession of the Place.

We have the Honor to transmit a Copy of Colonel Brathwaite's last Dispatch, with Copy of the Articles of Capitulation, and to offer our warmest Congratulations to you on an Event so honorable, and important to your Interests in this Country.

All the French Settlements in Bengal, as well as those on the Two Coasts, have been surrendered to the British Arms.

We have the Honor to be, Sirs, &c.

CHA. OAKELEY.

E. W. FALLOFIELD.

*To the Honorable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor in Council.*

HONORABLE SIR,

CAPTAIN BRATHWAITE, my Aide-de-Camp, will have the Honor to deliver this to you; it encloses Copies of my Correspondence with Monsieur de Chermont, and a Copy of the Terms which Humanity alone induced me to grant to the French Garrison, who, in many Instances, behaved very ill; but it seems they were under little or no Controul of their Officers, who were hourly in Apprehension for their own Lives: And this Day I was greatly alarmed by repeated Information that some of them had surrounded the Governor's House, and menaced his Life, and pressing me to push forward the Troops, which was accordingly done, and I had the Pleasure to learn, that, though Matters had for some Time worn a disagreeable Appearance, they had

had never had Recourse to their Arms, or any Act of Violence; they were mostly Drunk, and straggling about in various Directions, but without Arms; however they have been mostly collected, and will, before Night, be perfectly secured in the Church at Ariancopang.

I have also the Honor to enclose a Copy of the Orders I issued this Day; and to remain, with Respect,

Honorable Sir, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRATHWAITE.

*Camp on the Red Hills,*

*August 23, 1793.*

P. S. Admiral Cornwallis did me the Honor to dine with me this Day, and I shall To-morrow send to him a Duplicate of the Capitulation for his Signature, if he pleases to sign it, and shall get One in Exchange from Monsieur Chermont also, for the Admiral.

*To General Brathwaite, Commanding in Chief the English Army.*

SIR,

HUMANITY, and the Interests of this Colony, have engaged me to propose a Capitulation: I ask, in consequence, Four and Twenty Hours to reduce it to Form, during which Time you will establish, as well as me, a perfect Suspension of Arms, and cease to continue your Works against the Place, as I shall cease to continue mine in its Defence.

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

(Signed) CHERMONT.

*Pondicherry, August 22, 1793.*

*To Mr. Chermont, Governor of Pondicherry, &c. &c.*

SIR,

HUMANITY, and the real Interest of the City of Pondicherry, induced me to offer you the most honorable and humane Terms on my appearing before

fore this Place, with such a Superiority of Force as entitled me to say, that Humanity alone induced me to make those Offers.

You, Sir, contrary to the Dictates of Humanity, and the Real Interests of the Colony under your Command rejected those Terms, and, without any Probability of Defence, continued to fire upon my People ; to do as much Mischief as you could ; and now that my Batteries are opened you begin to think of Humanity, that is, for your own People, for you have indicated none for those under my Command ; but, thank God, they are not in a Situation to require it. Matters being thus circumstanced, I will give you till To-morrow Morning at Eight o'Clock to surrender at Discretion, and trust to the known Humanity and Generosity of the English Nation. Till then I will cease to fire, unless fired upon, but I will not cease to work ; and if a Shot is fired from you before the Surrender of the Place, all further Application will be unnecessary. If the Place is surrendered, the Whole may depend upon Security to their Lives, and that liberal Treatment which the English Nation always shews to its Prisoners : In short, they shall be treated as Prisoners of War surrendering themselves into the Hands of a brave and honorable People. Precisely at Eight o'Clock To-morrow Morning I shall begin to fire, with no Intention of ceasing till I am established in the full Possession of Pondicherry. You have once, Sir, refused a fair and honorable Offer ; this is the second, and I believe a third is never made.

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

(Signed) JOHN BRATHWAITE.

*Camp before Pondicherry,*

*Aug. 22, 1793.*

*To General Brathwaite.*

SIR,

THE cruel Situation in which myself and a Number of brave Men have found themselves, and which I believed was known to you, has forced us to the Conduct we have held. I send you an Officer of Merit, whom I beseech you to hear. I hope he will be able to obtain from you a Capitulation, and the Twenty-four Hours I have asked.

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

(Signed)

CHERMONT.

*Pondicherry, August 22, 1793.*

*To Mr. Chermont, Governor of Pondicherry, &c. &c.*

I HAVE said in my Letter to Mons. Chermont, that, in surrendering at Discretion, he might confide in the Humanity and Generosity of a brave Nation; but as he desires Assurances to quiet the Minds of such as are alarmed at the Idea of surrendering at Discretion,

I. I promise that if the Place, with all public Property, Stores, Ammunition, Arms, Ordnance, Treasure, and Provisions, is faithfully delivered up, all private Property belonging to Individuals shall be saved and inviolable: It being understood that Arms, Warlike or Naval Stores, though in the Hands of private Merchants, must be considered as public Property, and faithfully delivered up as such.

II. The Place must be surrendered to the Troops that I shall send to take Possession, as soon as they appear at the Madras and Vellenour Gates. The English Troops, and the Native Troops in the British Service, shall behave with good Order and Discipline: The French Troops must do the same.

III. The Garrison must lodge their Arms in the Arsenal, and march out without Arms or Colours. They will be considered as Prisoners of War, and treated

treated humanely as such. They shall be marched to Aria Coupang, (the Native Troops excepted, who shall have Liberty to go where they please,) and lodged and fed there till Tents, &c. can be prepared to send them to Madras; and I pledge myself they shall be sent to Europe by the first Opportunity.

IV. With regard to the Officers, they shall wear their Swords, and be Prisoners on their Paroles of Honor, reserving their private Properties.

V. Hostages, Two Officers of Rank, must be sent to me before Nine o'Clock To-morrow Morning, for the faithful Acquiescence to these Terms: And on the Arrival of those Hostages I will send Troops to take Possession of the Place, and to escort the French Soldiers to Aria Coupang.

VI. Rigour would justify me under present Circumstances in insisting upon harsher Terms, but Humanity induces me to spare Persons and private Property; and the Inhabitants remaining in Pondicherry, provided they demean themselves with due Obedience to our Government and Laws, shall be treated and considered as Inhabitants under the Protection of the British Government.

VII. This is final. If not acceded to by the Arrival of the Hostages, I shall recommence Hostilities at Nine o'Clock precisely.

Given under my Hand solely, for the present, in the Absence of Admiral Cornwallis.

JOHN BRATHWAITE.

*Camp before Pondicherry, Aug. 23,*

*Three A. M.*

*To General Brathwaite.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to send you, as prescribed, the Capitulation which you offer me, and which is accepted, as also the Lieutenant-Colonels Gautier and Joffet.

D 2

You



You may, at Nine o'Clock, take Possession of the Villenour and Madras Gates. ' I have given Orders to the Troops to be ready at that Hour to surrender themselves at Aria Compang.

You will find here a signed Copy of the Capitulation.

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

(Signed) CHERMONT.

*Pondicherry, August 23, 1793.*

*Head-Quarters, Camp before Pondicherry, August 23, 1793.*

#### GENERAL ORDERS by COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

COLONEL BRATHWAITE has the Honor and Happiness to announce to the gallant Army under his Command the News of the Surrender of Pondicherry, on Terms dictated by himself; Terms which, he flatters himself, must ever remain as a Memorial to the French Nation, that no Superiority of Fire, no Advantage of Circumstances, no Misconduct of an Enemy, will cause a British Commander to deviate from that Humanity which is the distinguishing Characteristic of a brave Nation.

He has spared the whole Garrison and the Properties of Individuals, which the rigid Law of Arms would have justified him in treating otherwise. He has spared an Enemy that continued to act offensively and destructively while unmolested, but who sunk under the first Impressions of his superior Force. Actuated by the same Sentiments, he has no Doubt but that the Whole of the Army under his Command will consider their infatuated and unfortunate Prisoners entitled (being now their Prisoners) to their most humane Attention.

It is not necessary for him at this Time of Day to give to this so eminently distinguished Army any Orders on that Head; the Generals under whom they have served have taught them, that an Enemy conquered

conquered is an Enemy no more ; and he is convinced that the British Troops about to garrison Pondicherry as Conquerors, or about to take Charge of French Prisoners, will convince both the Inhabitants and their Prisoners that they can be as orderly, generous, and humane in the Discharge of these Duties, as they have been active and brave in the Duties of the Trenches.

To a cheerful, unanimous, and zealous Perseverance in their several Duties, and to their established Character for Bravery, must be attributed the Success of the present Day ; and their Commander will ever remember it with Pleasure and Gratitude.

To thank Corps or Individuals in an Army so wholly entitled to his warmest Thanks and Approbation cannot be attempted : He thanks and approves the Whole with all his Heart, and will not fail to speak these his Sentiments of them to his Superiors.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 25th.  
1794.

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*Madrid, January 1, 1794.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Barcelona, that, on the 20th Ultimo, the Spanish Troops, which were at Banuls de Mar, attacked the Town of Port Vendre, and the Entrenchments on the Heights behind the Place, and carried them after an obstinate and bloody Action, taking Six Pieces of Cannon: That General Cucsta afterwards directed a sudden Attack upon Fort St. Elmo, where the French had retired from Port Vendre, and, notwithstanding the incessant Fire kept up by the Garrison, Two Battalions of Walloons, and some other Corps, gained the almost inaccessible Heights by which the Place is commanded, and obliged the Garrison to surrender Prisoners of War: That the Guns of the Fort of St. Elmo were immediately turned upon the Town of Collicure, which was given up at Discretion the next Morning: That, on the 21st, the Marquis de las Amarillas, at the Head of Three Columns, attacked the Flank of the Batteries and Entrenchments in the Front of the Spanish Van-Guard at Bolo, carried Three Batteries, and obliged the French to retreat

to Banuls de Aspres : That a false Attack was at the same Time made on the Right of the Enemy's Camp by a Column from Ceret, commanded by the Portuguese General Forbes, and another on the Left by General Hurrigaray, who fell in with a Column of 2000 Men on their March from Perpignan to the Camp at Banuls de Aspres, which they charged, killed 500 Men on the Spot and in the Pursuit, took 200 Prisoners, and 2 Baggage Wagons, with very inconsiderable Loss. It is computed that, in these several Actions, the Spaniards have taken 70 Pieces of heavy Artillery, a great Quantity of Cloathing and Ammunition, and Six Months Provisions for 10,000 Men.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 28th,  
1794.

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*Lisbon, January 11, 1794.*

ACCOUNTS have been received here from the Head-Quarters at Bollou, dated December 23, that, at Daybreak on the 21st, the Allies attacked and carried all the Enemy's Advanced Lines and Batteries; which Success, together with the Capture of Port Vendre, Fort St. Elmo, and Collioure, determined the Enemy, whose Left and Rear Flanks were laid open, to quit in the Course of that Night, all their Camps and Posts in Front of the Allies, and retire into Perpignan, leaving the Spaniards Masters of the Country to the very Gates of the Town.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 1<sup>st</sup>,  
1794.

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Whitehall, February 1, 1794.

*Extract of a Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Ghent, January 22, 1794.*

I RECEIVED Yesterday a Report from Lieutenant-General Count Kinsky from Tournay, that on Monday the Enemy moved forwards, with 900 Infantry and 100 Cavalry from Waterloo, and attacked the Post of Aelbecke, which, at first, was obliged to retire; but the Austrian Out-Posts, having immediately assembled, attacked the Enemy in Flank, and drove them completely back to the other Side of Waterloo. The Enemy's Loss was Twenty-one Men killed, and One severely wounded and taken Prisoner. The Austrians had only One Man killed and One wounded.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 8th,  
1794.

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*Whitehall, February 5, 1794.*

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received from the Most Noble the Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

DUPLICATE \*.

SIR, *Fort St. George, September 16, 1793.*

ADVICE of the War with France arrived at Fort St. George on the 2d, and at Fort William on the 11th of June, from Mr. Baldwin, His Majesty's Consul at Alexandria; and this Gentleman was so anxious to promote the public Service, and so desirous to enable the Company's Governments to derive every possible Advantage from his Communication, that he declared himself responsible in his public Character for the Truth of the Information, and assured them that they might act upon it with Confidence, adding, that all the British

\* The Original sent by the Scorpion, with Captain Brathwaite, is not yet arrived.

and

and Dutch Vessels in the Ports of France had been seized.

Upon the Receipt of this Intelligence, all the small Factories belonging to the French on the Continent of India, as well as their Ships in our Ports, were taken Possession of; and the Government of Fort St. George proceeded immediately to make Preparations for the Attack of the important Forts of Pondicherry, which Place was in full as good a State of Defence as when it was attacked at the Breaking out of the last War.

It was reported at Pondicherry that considerable Reinforcements were expected from the Isle of France, under the Convoy of the Sybille, of Forty Guns, and Three smaller Frigates; and we were in some Doubt whether Admiral Cornwallis, who blocked up the Place by Sea with the Minerva Frigate and Three Indiamen, would have been able to prevent the Succours from being landed; but the Sybille, which was the only Ship of the Enemy's that appeared during the Siege, went off immediately upon being chased by Admiral Cornwallis, and has not since been heard of on this Coast.

I was very desirous of giving my personal Assistance in carrying on the last Piece of Service that was likely to occur during my Stay in India, and embarked on board a small French Vessel that had been seized and armed in Bengal as soon as I could avail myself of the Convoy of the Woodcote Indiaman, which had been taking in new Masts at Calcutta, and without which I did not think I could with Prudence hazard the Voyage, at least while I held the Office of Governor-General. The Triton Indiaman, which Admiral Cornwallis and Sir Charles Oakeley sent at my Request, on Account of the Difficulty and Uncertainty in equipping the Woodcote, arrived a few Days before we sailed, and returned with us.

By



By the great and meritorious Exertions of the Government of Fort St. George, in transporting the Ordnance, Stores, &c. for so considerable an Undertaking, and those of Colonel Braithwaite, and of the Troops under his Command, in carrying on the Attack, our Batteries were opened against the Place sooner than I expected; and the mutinous and dastardly Conduct of the Garrison obliged the Governor to surrender the Forts several Days before my Arrival, and before the Arrival of Five Companies of Bengal Artillery, and Twelve Companies of Lascars, which I had embarked on board of the Woodcote and Three other Vessels, which were likewise employed in bringing Rice, on Government's Account, to this Presidency.

I shall beg Leave to refer you, for the Particulars of the Operations against Pondicherry, to the enclosed Letter, and the accompanying Papers, which I have received from Colonel Braithwaite, and to his Aide-de-Camp Captain Braithwaite, of the 72d Regiment, who will have the Honor of delivering to you my Dispatches; and who likewise carries to England the Colours that were taken from the Enemy.

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

CORNWALLIS.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*Esq. Esq. Esq.*

*To the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Forces, Commander in Chief in India, Esq.*

MY LORD,

AS soon as Colonel Floyd, under whose Command the Forces most contiguous were assembled at Wallyabad, was in Force sufficient, I ordered him to march forward and encamp within a few Miles of Pondicherry; and as I knew all the Ground well,  
from

from having served as Second in Command at the last Siege, and from having commanded myself in Pondicherry some Months, I directed him, as his Force increased, to occupy the Pagoda of Villenore, lying South-West of the Fort, and the Village of Arian Coupang to the Southward, which would prevent the Garrison from drawing Supplies from those Parts of the Country from which they had been in the Habit of drawing them chiefly, and to distress them as much as he could in that Way; but to give *Cowl*, or Protection, to the Villages in the French Districts that applied for it, and shewed any Disposition to assist the Army. I also informed Colonel Floyd of the Ground I intended to take up with the Army, which, having become an entire Forest, I directed him to clear, and forwarded a Supply of Tools to him for that Purpose.

In the mean Time the Admiral, in the *Minerva* Frigate, reinforced by Three Indiamen, blockaded the Port most effectually, and took a Vessel from the Islands, on board of which were some Shot and Shells, and gave Chace to the *Sybille* Frigate, which, however, escaped, and never appeared more; the Intention of this Frigate, as we learned from *Tranquebar*, was to land some further Supplies, and an Officer of Artillery with about 150 Men, and the preventing this was a Service of much Importance.

By Means of the Post at Arian Coupang, which is near the Mouth of the River, and some Boats furnished by Mr. Kentworthy, the Resident at Cuddalore, the Means of a direct and speedy Communication with the Admiral was established.

While these Things were doing our Preparations in the Ordnance Department went briskly on, and Government took most active Measures to secure sufficient Supplies, by making large Purchases of Rice on the Company's Account, and by calling on his Highness the Nabob, and the Rajah of Tanjore, both of whom, it is but Justice to say, shewed much  
Zeal

Zeal to forward the Service, by striking off all customary Duties, and holding out every Encouragement to their respective Countries to furnish Supplies to the Army; and, as no Tax or Imposition of any Kind was allowed of in Camp, the Army was abundantly supplied.

Having seen every Thing so completely brought forward, I joined and took the immediate Command of the Army on the 28th of July. The Grand Park of Artillery from the Mount was but little behind me; great Part of the Stores had arrived in Camp, and large Depôts of them well advanced on the Road, and arriving daily.

I immediately rode over the Ground on which I intended to encamp, and had every Reason to be satisfied with the Progress that had been made in clearing it, as it was nearly sufficiently cleared to admit of our Encampment. On the 30th the Grand Park of Artillery, under the Conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Gielis, halted a few Miles in my Rear; and, on the 31st, I moved forward with the Whole, and took up my Ground on the Red Hills.

I then prepared a Letter of Summons to the Governor, Colonel Prosper de Chermont, which I communicated to the Admiral, proposing that he should also summon the Place. The Admiral did me the Honor to approve my Summons, and returned it to me, accompanied by One from himself, both of which I sent in with a Flag.

I immediately reconnoitred the South Face of the Fort, which I found greatly improved and much extended since I saw it before; and that, by this Extension of it, very little Ground was left on that Side to attack it, on Account of the Contiguity of a Branch of the River and some Salt Works, and that that Ground was very low, and liable to be flooded, if any heavy Rain set in; and in this Opinion the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Maule, concurred: I, however, determined upon a Post at a  
House

House and Garden on the Bank of the River, about 1200 Yards from the Fort, which I resolved immediately to occupy, and in some Measure fortify, and brought forward to it Major Petrie's Corps, consisting of the Flank Companies of His Majesty's 71st and 74th Regiments, which had been stationed at Arian Coupang, where I stationed a small Party, now fully sufficient for all our Purposes. I caused Gabions and Fascines to be brought down to the new Post, so that they could be seen from the Fort, to deceive them into an Idea that I meant to attack that Side; and it had the Effect; for they brought more Guns to that Face, and kept up a continued Fire, not but they still fired in every Direction where they saw any Body, expending several Shot even at Individuals. I established Picquets, detached Guards and Patroles of Horse, which kept up an uninterrupted Communication between these Posts and the main Picquet in Front of the Army, which was well advanced towards the Villenore Gate of the Fort, under the Cover of a Village and a large Garden-House.

On the next Day I reconnoitred the North Face of the Fort, which was not so strong as when I had seen it before, the Works here being much lower, though otherwise of the same Construction as those we had destroyed after the last Siege, and I found the Ground contiguous most favorable for an Attack, a very light Soil, and so high as convinced me it must be perfectly dry, even in a Monsoon; and I caused Two of the Engineer Corps to embark on a Country Boat, and reconnoitre the Sea Face, and particularly the Stockade and Defences behind the N. E. Angle Bastion; and every Thing concurring to determine me, I approved, with very little Alteration, a Plan of Attack of the North Face, calculated to work round the N. E. Angle into the Fort, suggested by the Chief Engineer.

I esta-

I established the Engineer's Park in the Rear of the Village of Mootalpettah, on the Bank of a Creek on the Sea Side, under Cover of Major Vigor's Corps, consisting of the Flank Companies of the Honorable Company's 1st and 2d European Battalions, caused the Village to be traversed, and every Thing well secured, and from this I extended Picquets, Guards, and Patroles, as on the Right, to keep up a Communication with the Main Picquet; and thus the Place was completely invested from Sea to Sea. The Engineer's Post was so situated as to land every Thing most conveniently from the Sea, and was distinguished by a St. George's Flag, of which Notice was given to Madras and Cuddalore, and large Quantities of the Rice purchased by Government, and great Supplies of Fascines and Gabions, prepared at Cuddalore by the Activity of Mr. Kentworthy, the Resident, were soon sent to it, with a Supply of Boats to facilitate their Landing; and to this End the Governor of Madras also very politely sent me a further Supply of Boats.

The Pioneers were put under the Chief Engineer, and all the Artificers and Detachments of working Men furnished from the different Corps, to the Amount he desired, to collect and make up Materials, and the Progress was reported to me daily; and on the 10th I found that we might begin, with a Certainty that no Want of Materials could possibly prevent us from following up the Attack with Vigour. I therefore resolved that Night to begin a Battery on the West Face of the Fort, on a Spot previously determined: It was to consist of Eight Twelve-Pounders and Two Eight-Inch Mortars, and at a Distance of about 800 Yards; was well calculated to enfilade the Works of the North Face of the Fort, against which our Attack was directed, and to keep down the Fire of them; and under Cover of this Battery, which I expected would be ready in 48 Hours, I meant to break Ground to the Northward:

ward: But the Scite of this Battery, pitched upon by the Engineer to answer the Purpose of a complete Enfilade, was in a low moist Ground, and the Soil an obstinate stiff Clay; and these Causes, with the Rains, which unfortunately set in at this Time for a few Days, occasioned the Progress to be very slow indeed, and gave the Enemy so much Time and Leisure to get the exact Distance, that we consequently suffered some Loss. I found it impossible to get on with this Battery with any Degree of Celerity; and, as every Thing was prepared to commence the Attack to the Northward, I determined to break Ground on the 12th at Night, and made the necessary Arrangements; relieving the Flank Corps from the Stations they had occupied by other Corps, and encamping them on the Left of the Line, so as to be most ready to support the Attack, and for any Duty; and appointed a strong Detachment for the Purpose of covering, and ordered down Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who commanded the Left Wing, to make the proper Dispositions, and to command the Whole during the Night, but to return to Camp in the Morning, leaving the Whole under the Field-Officer of the Trenches. The Dispositions were made with great Judgment, and a very great Work was carried on without Interruption; for though the Enemy shewed Blue Lights, and threw several Fire-Balls, probably from hearing some Noise, it is evident they did not discover the Party, as they fired only a few Shot, and those very ill-directed; and their main Fire and Attention was still directed against the enfilading Battery, and the Post to the Southward, which they evidently wished to dislodge, and where I had that Evening made more Show.

In the Morning, however, they clearly discovered our Intention, and began to fire very briskly from all the Works, on the North Face of the Fort, on our Approaches; and this Fire was continued, and

well-directed ; and we suffered some Loss from it, and particularly on the 15th at Night, when the Chief Engineer was killed returning from the Trenches, till the 20th at Noon, when I was at last able to open the enfilading Battery, against which the Enemy had kept up a very inveterate Fire ; but, from the Moment that opened, it was visible their Fire greatly slackened, and was so ill directed, that every Shot passed considerably over. They however continued to ply the Works with Shells from Mortars, covered by Epaulments, and their Shells were generally well thrown.

On the 20th, in the Course of the Night, (Captain Trapaud, who was now at the Head of the Engineer Department, having carried on the Works with great Spirit,) a Battery which I had ordered to be erected to the Right, and had called the Royal Battery, was completed to receive Fourteen Twenty-four-Pounders, and I meant to have opened the 21st ; but the Exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Giels failed, and the Guns could not be got into it that Night. On the 21st the Enemy plied it very briskly with Shells of Fourteen Inches Diameter, and damaged Two of the Merlins and Two of the Platforms ; but these were expeditiously and well repaired in the Course of the Night, the Battery rendered very complete, and the Guns got into it ; and on the 22d, in the Morning at Daybreak, I went down, and had the Satisfaction to see it opened with great Effect. The Enemy's Fire was now quite confused, and Gun after Gun was withdrawn, and their Embrasures filled with Sand Bags ; and after Nine o'Clock they fired no more, except now and then a Gun from the most distant Works to the North East, and some few Shots from the South West, intended for the enfilading Battery, and they threw but few Shells, while, on our Part, an incessant Fire kept up ; and about Noon a Mortar-Battery of Four Ten-inch Mortars, at a small Distance

Distance to the Left of the Royal Battery, was opened upon the Enemy, and well served. At Half an Hour past Four in the Afternoon, Flags of Truce were exhibited on all the saliant Angles of the Fort; upon which Orders were given for our Fire to cease every where, and the Town-Major came out with a Flag, and a short Letter from the Governor, desiring to capitulate, and to be allowed Twenty-four Hours to reduce the Terms into Form. In my Reply I refused this, and demanded that the Place should be surrendered at Discretion at Eight the next Morning, till when I would cease to fire but not to work; and I immediately dispatched an Express to the Admiral, who was gone to Cuddalore for Water, with Copies of the Governor's Letter to me, and my Reply, which the Admiral did me the Honor to approve. In the Night a Deputation came to me from the Fort of the Second in Command, Colonel Touffreville, and the Town-Major, who brought a second Letter from the Governor, and they stated the great Alarm that my Answer had occasioned, and the universal Dread of all Classes of People of the Consequences of a Surrender at Discretion, and conjured me to abate somewhat of the Rigour of that Determination, and hold out some Assurance of Security for Life and private Property. Upon this I thought it necessary to advise with Colonel Floyd and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, whom I sent for, and finally dictated those Terms upon which the Place surrendered the next Day to Colonel Floyd and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who, with Detachments of Cavalry, Artillery, and Flank Companies from every Corps in the Lines, entered the Place by the Villenore and the Madras Gates. They were punctually adhered to by the French Governor so far as he was able. The Place was surrendered and evacuated by all the Troops, but they did not march out in that Order, or under that Discipline, I had prescribed;



indeed they were all much intoxicated; and the Governor had sent to press forward the Arrival of our Troops, lest the People in this State should again have Recourse to their Arms, and commit some Outrages, and our Troops hastened their March; but nothing of the Kind happened, and great Part surrendered themselves peaceably without the Gate to the Party ordered to conduct them to Arian Coupang, and the Rest were soon collected and sent thither. Much Anarchy and Confusion seem to have prevailed in the Place, and the various Departments appear to have been latterly not subject to much Method. I have the Honor to enclose your Lordship a Copy of a Return of the Strength of the Garrison at the Time it surrendered, signed by the Governor. This comprehends the Whole, except the Gardes Nationales, composed of the Inhabitants, armed, clothed, and disciplined, and which amounted, I am told, to between 2 and 300. Also Copy of a List of the Ordnance and Stores collected by our Deputy Commissary-General, signed by himself; but some trifling Articles have since been found, and many Chests of small Arms; and more are still expected to be found. The Colours of our 12th Native Battalion, which garrisoned Cuddalore when it was taken last War by the French, have been found in the Arsenal, and these I mean to return to that Battalion: Also a Return by the Casualties in the Army I had the Honor to command. The Loss on the Side of the Enemy was very trifling; for, from the Time our Fire opened, there appeared to have been but few People on the Works.

I cannot more fully or strongly express my Sentiments to your Lordship with regard to the Army I had the Honor to Command, than by repeating what I issued in Orders on the Surrender of the Place, which I request Leave to quote to your Lordship: "To thank Corps or Individuals, in an  
" Army

“ Army so fully entitled to his warmest Thanks  
 “ and Approbation, cannot be attempted: He  
 “ thanks and approves the Whole with all his  
 “ Heart, and will not fail to speak these his Senti-  
 “ ments to his Superiors.”

To your Lordship, however, it is unnecessary, as  
 you are so well acquainted with the Characters  
 which composed this Army; the Zeal, Unanimity,  
 and Subordination has been such as must lead to  
 Success.

This Packet will be presented to your Lordship  
 by Captain Braithwaite, my First Aide-de-Camp,  
 who has had the Honor to serve under your Lord-  
 ship, and whom I beg Leave to recommend to your  
 Lordship's Patronage.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

*Fort. St. George, Sept. 15, 1793.*

*General State of the Military Establishment at Pondi-  
 cherry, August 23, 1793.*

EUROPEANS.

Officers.—4 Colonels, 7 Lieutenant Colonels, 38  
 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 35 Second Lieute-  
 nants.

Navy Officers, 5.

Soldiers.—22 Serjeant-Majors and Quarter-Masters,  
 45 Serjeants of Brigade, 85 Corporals, 437 Gre-  
 nadiers and Gunners, 7 Musicians.

Sailors, 49.

Total.—645.

SEPOYS.

Officers, 29. Non-Commissioned Officers and Pri-  
 vates, 985.

Total.—1014.

(Signed) AUGUSTE SEGUIN.

*Return of Ordnance, &c. found in the Garrison of  
Pondicherry, the 25th and 26th of August 1793.*

<b>Brass Guns.—26 Pounder</b>				3
12 Ditto	-	-	-	5
9 Ditto	-	-	-	3
6 Ditto	-	-	-	9
4 Ditto	-	-	-	20
3 Ditto	-	-	-	2
1 Ditto	-	-	-	6
<b>Brass Swivel.—1 Pounder</b>				6
<b>Howitzers.—6½ Inch</b>				8
5½ Ditto	-	-	-	2
4½ Ditto	-	-	-	2
<b>Mortars.—13 Inch</b>				8
9 Ditto	-	-	-	2
6½ Ditto	-	-	-	5
5½ Ditto	-	-	-	4
<b>Iron Guns.—26 Pounder</b>				6
20 Ditto	-	-	-	1
18 Ditto	-	-	-	2
16 Ditto	-	-	-	1
14 Ditto	-	-	-	4
12 Ditto	-	-	-	19
9 Ditto	-	-	-	12
8 Ditto	-	-	-	6
6 Ditto	-	-	-	11
4 Ditto	-	-	-	14
3 Ditto	-	-	-	5
<b>Howitzers.—8½ Inch</b>				2
<b>Round Shot.—26 Pounder</b>				7132
24 Ditto	-	-	-	4025
20 Ditto	-	-	-	308
18 Ditto	-	-	-	311
14 Ditto	-	-	-	10,566
12 Ditto	-	-	-	16,172
9 Ditto	-	-	-	11,715
8 Ditto	-	-	-	3875
				<b>Round</b>