

Round Shot.—6 Pounder	-	-	660
4 Ditto	-	-	17,578
Grape Shot.—26 Pounder	-	-	51
24 Ditto	-	-	39
20 Ditto	-	-	22
18 Ditto	-	-	275
14 Ditto	-	-	83
12 Ditto	-	-	163
9 Ditto	-	-	46
8 Ditto	-	-	63
6 Ditto	-	-	150
4 Ditto	-	-	200
Shells.—13 Inch	-	-	2318
10 and 9 Ditto	-	-	228
8 and 6½ Ditto	-	-	934
5½ Ditto	-	-	2962
Beds, Mortar.—13 Inch	-	-	8
9 Ditto	-	-	2
6½ Ditto	-	-	5
5½ Ditto	-	-	4
Carriages, Field, with Limbers.—26 Pounder	-	-	4
20 Ditto	-	-	1
18 Ditto	-	-	1
14 Ditto	-	-	1
12 Ditto	-	-	18
9 Ditto	-	-	8
8 Ditto	-	-	3
6 Ditto	-	-	10
4 Ditto	-	-	25
1 Ditto	-	-	2
Carriages, Truck.—18 Pounder	-	-	1
12 Ditto	-	-	1
4 Ditto	-	-	3
Carriages of Sorts (spare)	-	-	11
Carriages, Field, with Limbers.—26 Pounder	-	-	2
16 Ditto	-	-	1
14 Ditto	-	-	2
E 4	-	-	Carriages,

Carriages, Field, with Limbers.—12 Pounder	6
5 Ditto	4
8 Ditto	3
6 Ditto	8
4 Ditto	4
Carriages without Limbers.—7½ Inch	— 2
Carriages with Limbers.—8 Inch	— 3
6½ Ditto	— 7
Carriages, spare.—9 Pounder	— 2
4 Ditto	— 3
Tumbrils of Sorts	— 68
Carriages, Transporting,	— 3
Limbers in the Park	— 14
Muskets with Bayonets, serviceable and re- pairable	— 3782
Carbines, Cavalry, Ditto	— 492
Blunderbusses	— 2
Pistols	— 668
Pikes, unserviceable	— 11
Halberts	— 4
Swords, Troopers	— 830
Grenadiers	— 268
American	— 178
Vices Standing	— 7
Anvils of Sorts	— 11

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT, Dep. C. G. S.

*General Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing  
of the Army commanded by Colonel J. Braithwaite  
during the Siege of Pondicherry, the Place having  
surrendered on the 23d of August 1793.*

Lieutenant-Colonel George Maule, Chief Engineer,  
killed.

Royal Artillery.—1 Bombardier, 3 Gunners,  
wounded.

1st Battalion Coast Artillery.—2 Matrosses, wounded.

2d Ditto.—2 Matrosses, killed; 1 Matross, wounded.

Major

Major Petrie's Flank Companies.—2 Privates, killed; Lieutenant Murray, 1 Serjeant, 5 Privates, wounded.

Major Vigor's Flank Companies.—1 Private, killed; 3 Privates, wounded.

His Majesty's 36th Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 4 Privates, killed; 9 Privates, wounded.

52d Regiment.—Lieutenant Lane, 2 Privates, killed; 5 Privates, wounded.

72d Ditto.—8 Rank and File, killed; 14 Privates, wounded.

73d Ditto.—Captain Galpine, Ensign Todd, Lieutenant M'Gregor, 7 Rank and File, killed; 3 Rank and File, wounded.

3d European Battalion.—1 Private, missing.

European Pioneers.—4 killed.

1st Native Battalion.—2 Sepoys, killed; 8 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Ditto.—Lieutenant Cawthorne, 6 Rank and File, killed; 12 Rank and File, wounded.

6th Ditto.—3 Sepoys, killed; 5 Rank and File, wounded.

7th Ditto.—1 Jemadar, 1 Drummer, 1 Fifer, 7 Sepoys, killed; 1 Drummer, 9 Rank and File, wounded.

8th Ditto.—5 Sepoys, killed; 8 Rank and File, wounded.

17th Ditto.—1 Sepoy, wounded.

19th Ditto.—4 Sepoys, killed; 3 Sepoys, wounded; 1 Sepoy, missing.

23d Ditto.—1 Sepoy, killed; 3 Sepoys, wounded.

24th Ditto.—2 Sepoys, killed; 20 Rank and File, wounded.

25th Ditto.—1 Sepoy, killed; Lieutenant Fenwick, 1 Serjeant, 1 Jemadar, 8 Sepoys, wounded.

Lascars attached to the Royal Artillery.—1 Tindale, 3 Lascars, missing.

Lascars attached to the 1st Battalion of Artillery.—12 Lascars, killed; 14 Lascars, wounded.

Lascars

Lascars attached to the 2d Battalion of Artillery.—

5 Lascars, killed ; 2 Lascars, wounded.

Native Pioneers.—5 Pioneers, killed ; 1 Jemedar,  
1 Havildar, 11 Pioneers, wounded.

**ABSTRACT.**

Europeans.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 3  
Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 30 Rank and  
File, killed ; 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 46 Rank  
and File, wounded ; 1 Rank and File, missing.

Total.—88.

Natives.—1 Jemedar, 2 Drummers and Fifers, 53  
Rank and File, killed ; 2 Jemedars, 1 Havildar,  
94 Rank and File, wounded ; 5 Rank and File,  
missing.

Total.—159.

(Signed) **B. CLOSE, Adjutant-General  
of the Army.**

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 11th,  
1794.

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*Whitehall, February 11, 1794.*

ON Sunday the 9th Instant the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, received Dispatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, dated the 15th of December 1793, containing Intelligence that Major Grant, Commandant at Cape Nichola Mole, had accepted the Surrender of the Parishes of St. Marc and Genaives, in St. Domingo, to His Majesty, upon the same Terms and Conditions which have been granted to Cape Nichola Mole and the Quarter of Jeremie; and that the British Flag was, in consequence, flying on all the Forts and Batteries in the abovementioned Parishes.

*Admiralty-Office, February 11, 1794.*

ON Sunday the 9th Instant a Letter was received from Commodore Ford, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships at Jamaica, addressed to Mr. Stephens, dated the 7th of December 1793, of which the following is an Extract, with Copy of the Letter to which it refers :

I REQUEST you will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, since my Letter of the 24th of November last, by the Antelope Packet, nothing material has happened to the Squadron under my Command, except the Capture of the Inconstant French Frigate by the Penelope and Iphigenia, the Particulars whereof are stated in Captain Rowley's Letter to me herein-enclosed, and to which I shall add, (in Justice to the commendable Zeal, Activity, and Enterprize of those Officers on all Occasions, the high Condition and Discipline of their Ships,) that, in my Opinion, either of them alone would have accomplished what fell to their united Efforts.

*Penelope, Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica,*

SIR, *November 30, 1793.*

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that I sailed from Mole St. Nicholas on the 20th Instant, having received Intelligence that the Inconstant Frigate was expected to leave Port au Prince to convoy a large armed Merchantman. On the Day following I fell in with His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia, Captain Sinclair, to whom I gave Orders to keep Company, and was proceeding to Port au Prince, when I was informed from Leoganne that the Inconstant had sailed with Two small Vessels for Petit Trou, but was daily expected back.

I immediately made sail with Intention of trying to take or destroy her in the Harbour; but on the Night of the 25th we had the good Fortune to fall  
in

in with her, and, after exchanging a few Broad-sides, she struck her Colours to the Frigates.

The Penelope had One Man killed and Seven wounded; amongst the latter is Mr John Allen, Midshipman. The Inconstant, had Six killed, amongst whom was the First Lieutenant; and the Captain and Twenty wounded, Three of whom are since dead.

From the gallant Behaviour of Lieutenant Malcolm, the Officers, and Ship's Company, I have every Reason to flatter myself, that had either of His Majesty's Frigates been single they would have been equally fortunate in capturing her.

I beg Leave to add, that Captain Sinclair's very favourable Report of the Conduct of his Officers and Ship's Company is such as does them the greatest Honor.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

B. S. ROWLEY.

*John Ford, Esq; Commodore, and Com-  
mander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 22d,  
1794.

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*Admiralty-Office, February 18, 1794.*

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, from the Right Honorable Lord Hood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean, was this Day received at this Office:

SIR, *Victory, Hieries-Bay, Jan. 22, 1794.*

I HEREWITH have the Honor to transmit you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Narrative of the fortunate Preservation of His Majesty's Ship Juno, owing to the great Prefence of Mind and zealous Exertion of Captain Hood, his Officers and Ship's Company.

I am, Sir, &c.

HOOD.

*Philip Stephens, Esq.*

*Juno, in Hieries-Bay, 13th  
January 1794.*

MY LORD,

I BEG Leave to enclose your Lordship a Narrative of the fortunate Escape of His Majesty's Ship Juno, under my Command, from the Port of Toulon, after having run ashore in the Inner Harbour on the Night of the 11th Instant.

The

The firm, steady, and quiet Manner my Orders were carried into Execution by Lieutenant Turner, supported by the able Assistance of Lieutenants Mason and Webby in their respective Stations; the Attention of Mr. Kidd, the Master, to the Steerage, &c. with the very good Conduct of every Officer and Man, were the Means of the Ship's Preservation from the Enemy, and for which I must request Permission to give them my strongest Recommendation.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

SAM. HOOD.

*To the Right Honorable Lord Hood, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

*Juno, Hieries-Bay, January 13, 1794.*

ON the 3d Instant I left the Island of Malta, having on board 150 Supernumeraries, 46 of whom are the Officers and private Marines of His Majesty's Ship Romney, the Remainder Maltese, intended for the Fleet. On the Night of the 7th passed the S. W. Point of Sardinia, and steered a Course for Toulon. On the 9th, about Eleven A. M. made Cape Sicie, but found a Current had set us some Leagues to the Westward of our Expectation: Hauled our Wind; but it blowing hard from the Eastward, with a strong Lee Current, we could but just fetch to the Westward of the above Cape. The Wind and Current continuing we could not, till the Evening of the 11th, get as far to Windward as Cape Sepet: Having that Evening, a little before Ten o'Clock, found the Ship would be able to fetch into Toulon if I wished it, I did not like to wait till Morning, as we had been thrown to Leeward, and having so many Men on board, I thought it my indispensable Duty to get in as fast as possible. At Ten I ordered the Hands to be turned up to bring the Ship to Anchor, being then abreast of Cape Sepet, entering the Outer Harbour.

Harbour. Not having a Pilot on board, or any Person acquainted with the Port, I placed Two Midshipmen to look out with Night Glasses for the Fleet; but not discovering any Ships until we got near the Entrance of the Inner Harbour, I supposed they had moored up there in the Eastern Gale; at the same Time seeing One Vessel, with several other Lights, which I imagined to be the Fleet, I entered the Inner Harbour under the Topsails only; but finding I could not weather a Brig, which lay a little Way above the Point called the Grand Tour, I ordered the Forefall and Driver to be set, to be ready to tack when we were the other Side the Brig. Soon after the Brig hailed us, but I could not make out in what Language: I supposed they wanted to know what Ship it was, I told them it was an English Frigate called the Juno. They answered Viva; and after asking in English and French for some Time, what Brig she was, and where the British Admiral lay, they appeared not to understand me, but called out, as we passed under their Stern, Luff, which made me suppose there was Shoal Water near: The Helm was instantly put a-lee, but we found the Ship was on Shore before she got Head to Wind. There being very little Wind, and perfectly smooth, I ordered the Sails to be clewed up and handed: At this Time a Boat went from the Brig towards the Town. Before the People were all off the Yards, we found the Ship went astern very fast by a Flaw of Wind that came down the Harbour: We hoisted the Driver and Mizzen Stay-sail, keeping the Sheets to Windward to give her Stern-Way as long as possible, that she might get further from the Shoal. The Instant she lost her Way we let go the best Bower Anchor, when she tended Head to Wind, the after Part of the Keel was aground, and we could not move the Rudder. I ordered the Launch and Cutter to be hoisted out, and to put the Ketch Anchor

Anchor, with Two Hawfers in them, to warp the Ship further off. By the Time the Boats were out a Boat came alongside, after having been hailed, and we thought answered as if an Officer had been in her; the People were all anxious to get out of her, Two of which appeared to be the Officers: One of them said he came to inform me it was the Regulation of the Port, and the Commanding Officer's Orders, that I must go into another Branch of the Harbour to perform Ten Days Quarantine. I kept asking him where Lord Hood's Ship lay; but his not giving me any satisfactory Answer, and One of the Midshipmen having, at the same Instant, said "They were National Cockades," I looked at one of their Hats more stedfastly, and, by the Moonlight, clearly distinguished the Three Colours. Perceiving they were suspected, and on my questioning them again about Lord Hood, one of them replied, "Soyez tranquille, les Anglois sont de braves Gens, nous les traitons bien; l'Admiral Anglois est forti il y a quelque Temps." It may be more easily conceived than any Words can express what I felt at the Moment. The Circumstance of our Situation, of course, was known throughout the Ship in an Instant; and saying we were all Prisoners, the Officers soon got near me to know our Situation. At the same Time a Flaw of Wind coming down the Harbour, Lieutenant Webly, the Third Lieutenant of the Ship, said to me, "I believe, Sir, we shall be able to fetch out if we can get her under Sail." I immediately perceived we should have a Chance of saving the Ship; at least, if we did not, we ought not to lose His Majesty's Ship without some Contention. I ordered every Person to their respective Stations, and the Frenchmen to be sent below. They perceiving some Bustle, Two or Three of them began to draw their Sabres; on which I ordered some of the Marines to take the Half Pikes and force them below, which

was soon done : I then ordered all the Maltese between Decks that we might not have Confusion with too many Men. I believe, in an Instant, such a Change in People was never seen ; every Officer and Man was at his Duty ; and I do believe, within Three Minutes, every Sail in the Ship was set, and the Yards braced ready for casting. The steady and active Assistance of Lieutenant Turner and all the Officers prevented any Confusion from arising in our critical Situation. As soon as the Cable was tort I ordered it to be cut, and had the good Fortune to see the Ship start from the Shore ; the Head Sails were filled : A favourable Flaw of Wind coming at the same Time got good Way on her, and we had then every Prospect of getting out, if the Forts did not disable us. To prevent our being retarded by the Boats I ordered them to be cut adrift, as also the French Boat. The Moment the Brig saw us begin to loose Sails, we could plainly perceive she was getting her Guns ready, and we also saw Lights on all the Batteries. When we had shot far enough for the Brig's Guns to bear on us, which was not more than Three Ship's Lengths, she began to fire, also a Fort a little on the Star-board Bow, and soon after all of them, on both Sides, as they could bring their Guns to bear. As soon as the Sails were well brimmed I beat to Quarters to get our Guns ready, but not with an Intention of firing till we were sure of getting out. When we got abreast of the Center Part of the Land of Cape Sepet, I was afraid we should have been obliged to make a Tack ; but as we drew near the Shore, and were ready, she came up Two Points, and just weathered the Cape. As we passed very close along that Shore, the Batteries kept up as brisk a Fire as the Wetness of the Weather would admit. When I could afford to keep the Ship a little from the Wind, I ordered some Guns to be fired at a Battery that had just opened abreast of us, which

which quieted them a little. We then stopped firing till we could keep her away, with the Wind abaft the Beam, when, for a few Minutes, we kept up a very brisk Fire on the last Battery we had to pass, and which I believe must otherwise have done us great Damage. At Half past Twelve, being out of Reach of their Shot, the Firing ceased. Fortunately we had no Person hurt. Some Shot passed through the Sails, Part of the standing and running Rigging shot away, and Two French Thirty-six-Pound Shot, that struck the Hull, was all the Damage we received.

SAM. HOOD.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 11th, 1794.**Whitehall, March 11, 1794.*

IT appears, by Dispatches which were received Yesterday by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and Lieutenant-General David Dundas, dated St. Fiorenzo, in the Island of Corfica, the 21st and 22d of February 1794, that the Tower and Garrison of Mortella surrendered on the 10th of that Month; that the strong Redoubt and Batteries of the Convention were taken by Storm on the 17th, after a severe Cannonading of Two Days; that, the same Night, the Enemy abandoned the Tower of Forneli, and Two considerable Sea Batteries dependent upon it; that, on the 19th, they retreated from St. Fiorenzo to Bastia; that, previous to their Retreat, one of their Frigates was sunk, and another burnt in the Gulph; and that the Town, Forts, and Port were taken Possession of the same Day by His Majesty's Land and Sea Forces.

The Loss of the British consists of Thirteen killed and Thirty-nine wounded, besides Six Sailors of the Fortitude killed and Fifty-six wounded, from the Fire of the Fort of Mortella.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 15th, 1794.

*Whitehall, March 11, 1794.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, were Yesterday received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and Lieutenant-General David Dundas :

*SIR, Victory, St. Fiorenzo, Feb. 22, 1794.*

HAVING received repeated Information how much the French were straitened for Provisions in Corsica, I had, for a considerable Time past, kept Ships constantly cruising between Cape Corse and Calvi; and, after my leaving the Road of Toulon, I judged it more necessary to prevent Succours being thrown in as much as possible, my Mind being impressed with the Importance the Island must be of to the French, in the State the Ships and Arsenal of Toulon were, and that it was very much so to Great Britain, as it contained several Ports, and that of St. Fiorenzo a very good one, for the Reception of His Majesty's Fleet in this Part of the Mediterranean. I therefore determined to make an Attempt to drive the French out of it so soon as I

could get a sufficient Supply of Provisions and Wine, being in daily Expectation of the former from Gibraltar, and the latter from Port Mahon and Alicant; and in the mean Time I signified to General Dundas my Intention of sending Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Major Koehler to Corsica, and requested he would give them proper Instructions for informing themselves of General Paoli's real Situation and that of the French; and after they had been there a Week, I received, in the Afternoon of the 23d of last Month, a very encouraging Report, and at the same Time certain Information that the French had actually embarked at Nice 8000 Troops, which were, at all Risk, to push for the Island, under Convoy of Two Frigates, a Corvette, Zebeck, and other Armed Vessels. That same Evening I detached Three more Frigates to the senior Officer the more effectually to line the Coast, and to guard Bastia also; at the same Time I ordered the Ardent and a Sloop off Villa Franca, and, in case he found the French Frigates there, Captain Sutton was directed to call to him the Diadem and other Cruizers from before Genoa, and cruize from Villa Franca to Antibes; but if he found the French Frigates sailed, he was to proceed and join me off St. Fiorenzo, as I intended to put to Sea the next Morning. I could not, however, get away until the Afternoon for Want of Wind. At Four o'Clock I weighed Anchor, accompanied by 60 Sail of Ships and Vessels, including Army Viſtuallers, Horse Transports, and others, having 1800 unfortunate Toulonese on board, and the Victory and Princess Royal had 400 more. I gave the Convoy in Charge of the Gorgon, with Three Gun-Boats to bring up the Rear. Just at Sun-set next Evening I was within Three Miles of Isle Rouſſa, where Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was waiting, but having no Frigate or Cutter with me I was unable to send for him; but observing the Juno at some little

little Distance, I made her Captain's Signal, and directed him to stand in and fetch the Colonel off in the Night, which he fortunately effected. Towards Daylight it blew very strong, and before Ten o'Clock quite a Storm, which made it prudent for me to bear up for Porto Ferrara, which I had a fair Prospect of getting to before Night; but in the Afternoon, when we were within Five Leagues of Elba, the Weather was so extremely thick, that the Pilot declined the Charge of the Ship; consequently I was driven to Leeward of the Island, where I passed Three very disagreeable Nights, having had Two Main Topmasts blown to Rags, and the Topmast-Yard rendered totally unserviceable. However we got safe to Porto Ferrara on the 29th; and having got all the Ships set to Rights, and sent for Bread and Wine from Leghorn, I put to Sea again on the 6th Instant: Commodore Linzee, with most of the Transports, got out the Evening before. On the 7th the Commodore, having the Direction of disembarking the Troops at the Time and in the Manner Lieutenant-General Dundas should desire, anchored in a Bay to the Westward of Mortella Point, with the several Ships and Transports under his Command. The Troops were mostly landed that Evening, and Possession taken of a Height which overlooks the Tower of Mortella. The next Day the General and Commodore being of Opinion that it was adviseable to attack the Tower from the Bay, the Fortitude and Juno were ordered against it, without making the least Impression by a continued Cannonade of Two Hours and a Half; and the former Ship being very much damaged by red-hot Shot, both hauled off. The Walls of the Tower were of a prodigious Thickness, and the Parapet, where there were Two Eighteen-Pounders, was lined with Bass-Junk Five Feet from the Walls, and filled up with Sand; and although it was cannonaded from the Height for

Two Days, within 150 Yards, and appeared in a very shattered State, the Enemy still held out; but a few hot Shot setting Fire to the Basins made them call for Quarter. The Number of Men in the Tower were Thirty-three; only Two were wounded, and those mortally.

On the 11th I was again forced from the Gulph by a strong westerly Gale, and took Shelter under Cape Corse; and upon the Wind abating it fell at once calm, which prevented my Return off St. Fiorenzo until the Morning of the 17th. At Nine that Evening the Enemy's Works were stormed and taken, with inconsiderable Loss on the Part of His Majesty, but the French suffered much; and on the 19th, in the Evening, the empty Town of Fiorenzo was taken Possession of, the Whole of the Garrison having gone off towards Bastia in the Two preceding Days. I herewith transmit you the Copy of a Letter from Commodore Linzee to me, and one from Captain Young to him, with the State of His Majesty's Ship Fortitude under his Command, and an Account of the Killed and Wounded.

The cool and intrepid Conduct of Captain Young cannot be too much admired, or that of Captain Woodley, of the Alcide, who, from having a correct Knowledge of the Bay, nobly offered his Service to place the Fortitude, which he did with the greatest Judgment; and the handsome Testimony Captain Young bears of it makes it unnecessary for me to say a Word in his Praise; but I felt it very much my Duty to write Commodore Linzee the Letter I also herewith transmit a Copy of, as well as Copies of Letters the Commodore and I have been honored with from Lieutenant-General Dundas, which will shew that Exertions were not wanting in the Officers and Seamen of His Majesty's Navy.

I should be wanting in Gratitude as well as Justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Major Koehler

Koehler was I to omit acquainting you how much I feel myself indebted for their very great Zeal and Exertion in informing themselves of the State of the Country in the Neighbourhood of Fornelli, and cannot help attributing much to both for our Success. With respect to their Conduct in the Field I leave Lieutenant-General Dundas to speak of it; but I understand it has been highly meritorious, as has that of the Whole of the Troops. Captain Woodley will be the Bearer of this Letter, to whom I beg to refer you for such Particulars as you wish to be informed of, as he is perfectly well acquainted with every Transaction from the Landing of the Troops to this Hour.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

HOOD.

*The Right Honorable Henry Dundas.*

*Alaide, in the Bay to the Westward of*

MY LORD, *Mortella, Feb. 9, 1794.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that it being the Opinion of Lieutenant-General Dundas, as well as my own, that an Attack both by Sea and Land should be made as speedily as possible on the Tower of Mortella, in order to secure the Anchorage in that Bay for His Majesty's Ships, and to have easy Communication with the Troops on Shore, I immediately directed His Majesty's Ships Fortitude and Juno for that Service. The Land Wind in the Morning was too faint for them to weigh; at One o'Clock P. M. the Sea Breeze came in, and they immediately got under Sail, and both Ships, with the Assistance of Captain Woodley, who, with great Zeal and Activity, voluntarily undertook to assist Captain Young in placing the Ships against the Tower, he having a very good Knowledge of the Bay, and which he executed with great Skill and Judgment, when a very severe and well-directed Fire was kept up by both Ships for Two Hours and a Half. Captain Young,

whole

whose cool, steady, and gallant Conduct was very conspicuous, deserves the highest Encomiums, as by his Exertion the Flames, which at several Times broke out by the red-hot Shot lodged in the Ship's Side, were extinguished, which would otherwise have inevitably destroyed her: His Officers and Ship's Company have their Share of Merit on the Occasion.

Captain Hood of the Juno, who fortunately received no Damage, did every Thing that his Situation could admit of, and conducted himself like an experienced and good Officer.

I herewith transmit, for your Lordship's Information, Captain Young's Report of the Damages sustained on board the Fortitude; also the Report of the Carpenters who have been ordered to survey her.

I have the Honor, &c.

ROBERT LINZEE.

*Right Honorable Lord Hood.*

S I R,

*Fortitude, February 9, 1794.*

IN Obedience to your Orders, I went Yesterday in His Majesty's Ship Fortitude, which I command, against the Tower of Mortella, where I remained Two Hours and a Half; when finding that neither the Fire of the Fortitude nor that of the Juno (who was extremely well placed to batter the Tower) had made any material Impression, and the Mainmast of the Ship being much wounded, many of the Shrowds cut away, Three of the Lower Deck Guns dismounted, several hot Shot in the Hull, and a great many Men blown up by the Explosion of Powder from a Powder-Box that was struck by a hot Shot, and being so near the Tower and the Rocks that if the Wind should die away it would be difficult, and if it should change so as to blow on Shore it might be impossible, to get away, I thought it prudent to haul off. Soon after I had  
done

done so the Ship was perceived to be on Fire from the Main Deck to the upper Part of the Quick-Work on the Quarter Deck, occasioned by a hot Shot that had lodged in the Side; but after cutting out the Shot, and opening the Side in different Places, the Fire was extinguished without having done any material Damage.

I had infinite Pleasure in observing during the Whole of the Action the most cool intrepid Courage in all the Officers and Men of the Fortitude; and I am particularly pleased to have this Opportunity of doing them Justice, by saying, that I do not think any Men could do their Duty better; and I have only to regret, with them, that their Exertions were not attended with better Success.

And if Captain Woodley will allow me, I shall be happy also in having this Opportunity of thanking him for the very great Assistance I received in placing the Ship, from his Knowledge of the Place, and from the Coolness and Clearness with which he gave his Directions, as well as for the Advantages I reaped from his Skill and Presence of Mind during the Whole of the Action.

I enclose a Report of the State of the Ship, and of the Killed and Wounded; and am, Sir, &c.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

*Commodore Robert Linzee.*

*Report of the State of His Majesty's Ship Fortitude,  
February 9, 1794.*

TWO Eighteen-Pound Shot through the Centre of the Mainmast, and Nine Main Shrouds shot away. One of the Lower-Deck Port Timbers cut through, and all the Cell of the Port carried away; One of the Quarter-Deck Ports cut down to the Deck; the Heel of the Fore-top-gallant-Mast, Fore-top-Mast, Cap and Cross Trees shot away; the spare Main-top Mast and Jib-Boom shot; some Shot in the Hull, but none under Water; a great  
Part

Part of the running Rigging and Blocks shot away ;  
and most of the Topmast Backstays, and Three  
Lower-Deck Guns, disabled.

*Report of the Killed and Wounded.*

Killed, - - - 6

Wounded, - - - 56

Of whom 8 are very dangerously wounded.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

SIR, *Victory, off St. Fiorenzo, Feb. 9, 1794.*

I HAVE received your Letter of this Day's  
Date, accompanied by one from Captain Young to  
you, with an Account of the Fortitude's Defects,  
and of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack of  
Mortello-Tower Yesterday.

I desire you will express to Captain Young, and,  
through him, to his Officers and Ship's Company,  
the very high Satisfaction their cool and intrepid  
Conduct has given me, and request they will accept  
my warmest Thanks. You will be pleased also to  
make my grateful Acknowledgements to Captain  
Woodley for placing the Fortitude with so much  
Judgment, as well as for the very able Assistance he  
gave to Captain Young : And I cannot omit to  
desire you will signify to Captain Hood how much  
I was delighted to see the Juno so judiciously  
stationed ; and I was no less so in observing the  
Ships withdrawn in so Officer-like a Manner, for  
one would not have imagined that either had re-  
ceived the smallest Damage, which must clearly  
manifest the strictest Attention of the Officers and  
Men to the Orders of their Captains.

The General has made a further Demand for  
Sand Bags ; you will therefore direct the respective  
Captains with you to have as many made as they  
can out of any unserviceable Sails they may have on  
board, and also supply any Planks they can spare  
for Platforms.

I am, &c. HOOD.

*Commodore Linzee.*

MY LORD, *Mortella-Bay, Feb. 8, 1794.*

I NOW have the Honor to inform you, that, after establishing Batteries on the rocky Mountains that overlook the Enemy's Posts at Fornelli; and after a severe Cannonading for Two Days, which dismounted Guns, and greatly damaged his Works, we last Night, just at the Rising of the Moon, made a combined Attack under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore. Our Loss was moderate; that of the Enemy considerable. We were completely successful; gained all the Heights and Posts of Fornelli, and have thereby secured the undisturbed Possession of Mortella-Bay, and of this Side of the Gulph of Fiorenzo.

Without the wonderful Efforts of the Officers and Men of Commodore Linzee's Squadron we had no reasonable Prospect of Success; and my best Acknowledgements are due to Captain Dickson, Captain Cook, Captain Young, Captain Wolfeley, Captain Hood, and Captain Woodley, and to all other Officers and Sailors who acted under them, and whose Zeal, Ability, and Exertions I shall always with Gratitude recollect and acknowledge.

I am, &c. DAVID DUNDAS.

*Right Honorable Lord Hood,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

DEAR SIR, *Mortello-Bay, Feb. 18, 1794.*

I BEG Leave to congratulate you on the Success with which our united Efforts were crowned last Night in the Attack on the Enemy's advanced and principal Work, and on the subsequent Evacuation of the Posts of Fornelli, and the Retreat of the Enemy to Fiorenzo, which perfectly secures to us the undisturbed Possession of Mortello-Bay.

Accept my warmest Acknowledgements for the effectual and unlimited Aid you have on every Occasion given us. Without the wonderful Efforts of the Officers and Men under your Command we had

no reasonable Prospect of Success; and I am to beg, through you, to offer my best Thanks to Captain Dickson, Captain Cook, Captain Young, Captain Wolfeley, Captain Hood, and Captain Woodley, and to all the Officers and Sailors who acted under them, and whose Zeal, Ability, and Exertion I shall always, with Surprise and Gratitude, recollect and acknowledge.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

DAVID DUNDAS.

*Commodore Linzee.*

SIR, *St. Fiorenzo, February 21, 1794.*

I HAD the Honor of informing you from Porto Ferrara, on the 4th Instant, of our Intention to sail for the Gulph of St. Fiorenzo in Corfica. The dislodging of the French from Bastia, St. Fiorenzo, and Calvi, the Three principal Posts they held in Corfica, and the attaining of so secure a Harbour as St. Fiorenzo for our own Fleet, appeared so important an Object, that, although our Military Force was but small, deficient in many of the most essential Points of Equipment, and the Season of the Year was far from encouraging, I was induced to acquiesce in any Attempt that should appear to promise the most distant Hopes of Success. Two intelligent and experienced Officers were sent to confer with General Paoli, to examine local Situations, and to report on the Whole of Circumstances, which they did favourably; the Fleet therefore sailed from the Bay of Hieres (where we had lain since the 19th of December) on the 24th of January, and proceeded towards St. Fiorenzo; but the following Day a very violent Gale of Wind (which lasted for Three Days) dispersed and endangered the Fleet, and obliged us, with great Difficulty, to gain Porto Ferrara in the River Elba, where we remained some Days making Preparation.

On

On the 5th of February we again failed ; but as the Three-Decked Ships were not so well qualified for these narrow Seas and dangerous Coasts at this Season of the Year, Commodore Linzee, with Three Ships of the Line and Two Frigates, was detached with the Troops in Transports ; and on the 7th, in the Morning, we anchored in an open and exposed Bay adjoining to that of Mortella, which we wished to occupy, as it affords the best Anchorage in the Gulph of Fiorenzo. The same Evening the Troops were landed, consisting of the 2d Battalion of the Royals, 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51st, and 69th Regiments, amounting to about 1400 Men bearing Arms.

As the Enemy, beside the Town of Fiorenzo, possessed several Heights and Points, in order to command the Anchorage of the West Side of the Gulph it was necessary to dislodge them before the Squadron could anchor in Security ; and these Points in Succession, on entering the Gulph, were the Tower of Mortella, the Redoubt and Batteries of the Convention, and the Tower of Fornelli, with Two considerable Sea-Batteries dependent upon it.

Expecting little Opposition from Mortella-Tower, and trusting from Intelligence that we could approach near enough to that of Fornelli to attack it with light Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Moore was detached on the 8th with the Royal and 51st Regiments, a small Howitzer, and a Six-Pounder to effect this Purpose ; but after a March of Seven or Eight Miles, through a rocky, desert, and mountainous Country, destitute of Roads, and where the Artillery was carried by a Detachment of Sailors, under Captain Cook, he arrived on the Heights immediately above Fornelli, and then found that the Distance was too great to hope for any Effect from his small Guns. The same Day we began from a commanding Height, within 150 Yards, to  
batter

batter the Tower of Mortella ; but it was not till the 10th, after the Attack made by the Fortitude and Juno, and after establishing an Eighteen-Pounder, Two Nine-Pounders, and a Carronade against it, that we were enabled to reduce it, and take an Officer and Thirty two Men Prisoners.

During this Time, having been enabled to examine the Mountains that skirted the Western Part of the Gulph, and which overlooked the Enemy's Posts, (particularly the principal one, the Redoubt of the Convention, which originally was, and by us was expected to be found, an open Battery, but which, by indefatigable Labour, they had now converted into a close Work, mounted with Twenty-one Pieces of heavy Ordnance, and which, from intercepted Letters, they considered as the Key of the Whole, and of great Strength,) it appeared, that if heavy Cannon could be established on Points where the Enemy had deemed it impossible to place them, that their Works might be ruined, and then attacked to Advantage.

This Operation the Officers of the Navy cheerfully undertook ; and, by the most surprising Exertions of Science and Labour from the 12th to the 16th, placed Four Eighteen-Pounders, a large Howitzer, and a Ten-Inch Mortar in Battery, on Ground elevated at least 700 Feet above the Sea, and where every Difficulty of Ascent and Surface had opposed the Undertaking.

On the 16th, in the Morning, we opened with Two Batteries of Three Pieces of Artillery each. One of these, at the Distance of 1000 Yards, enfiladed the Redoubt of the Convention, and the other, at the Distance of 800 Yards, took it in Reverse. The Redoubt itself was of a long narrow Form, occupying the Summit of a detached Height, and about 250 Feet above the Sea.

Our Fire was heavy and unremitting during the 16th and 17th ; and, notwithstanding the Gallantry

of the Enemy, both in serving their Guns and in repairing their Works, their Fire was nearly overpowered. On the Evening of the 17th a Fifth Eighteen-Pounder was brought up by the Seamen, and a Sixth was also placed on an advanced Point near the Shore, to prevent the Two French Frigates in the Bay from placing themselves in a Situation to enfilade our proposed Attack.

On the 17th, Measures having been concerted, the 2d Battalion of the Royals, 25th, 50th, and 51st Regiments, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, were destined for the Attempt, while the 11th, 30th, and 69th remained in Reserve. The Troops marched in Three Columns, and having nearly equal Distances to go over, moved at the same Hour (half-past Eight o'Clock) in order to arrive at the Enemy's Works a little after the Rising of the Moon. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, on the Right, with the 2d Battalion of the Royals, commanded by Captain M'Kenzie, and the 51st Regiment, came down on the advanced Point of the Redoubt; Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope, with the 50th, advanced towards its Centre; and Captain Stewart, with the 25th, keeping close to the Sea-Shore, was directed to enter on the Left and most commanding Part of the Work.

Notwithstanding the Whole of the Ground over which the Troops marched was rocky, rough, and covered with thick Myrtle-Bushes, they approached the Redoubt without the Enemy being certain of their Progress, and, under a very heavy Fire, they arrived nearly at the same Time at their Points, rushed into their Works, prevented more than Two or Three Discharges of Cannon being given, and, with their Bayonets, drove the Enemy down the steep Hill which formed the Rear of the Work.

The judicious Fire kept up from our Batteries by Captain Wilkes and Lieutenant Duncan jun. of the Royal Artillery, till the very Moment of the

Attack, facilitated much the Approach of the Troops; and a false Attack made by the Corsicans on Lieutenant-Colonel Moore's Right served also to engage and distract the Attention of the Enemy, who were not aware of the Extent of their Danger.

The Loss of the Enemy on the 16th and 17th amount to upwards of 100 Men killed and wounded, and 10 Officers (amongst whom was the Commandant) and 60 Men made Prisoners, out of 550 Men that occupied the Work.

The Conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the several Commanding Officers, and of all the Officers and Soldiers under his Orders, was firm and judicious, and merits every Commendation.

The Enemy being now reduced to their last Posts on the Height of Fornelli, at about 400 Yards Distance, from which we were separated by a strong and deep Ravine, fearing that their Retreat would be cut off, abandoned them about Midnight, crossed over to Fiorenzo, hauled off their Frigates, and left us in Possession of the Tower and Batteries of Fornelli, against which we otherwise must have placed Cannon, and, in a Delay of Two or Three Days, probably have lost a Number of Men.

On the 18th the Squadron anchored in perfect Security in Mortella-Bay.

On the 19th, after taking Measures for the March of the Troops to the other Side of the Town, to cut off the Enemy's Communication with Bastia, a Summons was sent to Fiorenzo to surrender. In the Afternoon a negative Answer was received; but, during the Day, strong Symptoms of a speedy Evacuation were perceived.

One of the Frigates having been sunk by our Shot, the other was set on Fire about Four in the Afternoon, when a Boat came off to announce that the Enemy had quitted the Town. It was immediately taken possession of.

On the 20th, by a Party sent out, we found that the Enemy had evacuated several strong Posts with Cannon, which kept up their Communication with Bastia, towards which Place they have retired as far as the Tower of Tichime, on a very high Mountain, half Way to that Place, under which the Road passes, and where they have Cannon.

In this Manner are we now Masters of the Forts and Gulph of Fiorenzo, which is the most important Station in Corsica, divides the French Posts, affords a safe Harbour for a numerous Fleet, and, from its commanding Situation, with respect to the Coast of France and Italy, is at this Moment of peculiar Importance. The Weather during the whole Time has been most remarkably propitious; had it been otherwise we could not have accomplished our Undertaking.

The Perseverance, Spirit, and Gallantry of the Officers and Men of every Denomination merit the highest Praise. Unprovided as we are with many necessary Articles of Preparation, the Service, at this Season of the Year, has been severe, but undergone with the greatest Cheerfulness and Goodwill. To Sir James S. Erskine, and all the Officers of the Staff, I am much indebted.

On this Occasion Success has crowned the joint Endeavours of the British Arms. From the Navy we have received the most effectual and essential Assistance; their Exertions have been wonderful and unparalleled. Commodore Linzee afforded us every Support; and to the Captains Dickson, Young, Wolseley, Hood, Woodley, and Cook, and to the Officers and Men who so zealously acted under their Command, we feel every Sense of their efficacious Aid.

In the Course of the Service we have derived essential Assistance from the Corsicans assembled near us by General Paoli, to the Number of about 1200.

They have occupied Advanced Posts, and covered our Flanks.

I have the Honor to enclose Returns of the Killed and Wounded ; (the Loss has fallen chiefly on the brave Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Royal and 51st Regiment, who were the first that entered the Enemy's Works ;) and also Returns of the Ordnance and Stores taken in the Town and several Out-Posts.

This Letter will be delivered by Captain Hislop, Deputy Adjutant-General, an Officer from whom I have received the most essential Assistance, and whom I humbly beg Leave to recommend as peculiarly deserving of any Mark of the Royal Favour which His Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer upon him.

I have the Honor to remain, &c.

D. DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*  
*&c. &c. &c.*

*Return of Ordnance, &c. found in the Tower of Mortella, taken on the 10th of February 1794.*

Iron.—2 Eighteen-Pounders, with Carriages on Windlass Rollers, mounted on Traversing Platforms.—1 Carriage rendered unserviceable by the Cannonade from the 8th to the 10th.

1 Six-Pounder.

Shot.—141 Eighteen-Pounders,  
 45 Six-Pounders.

Filled Cartridges of Powder.—135 Eighteen-Pounders.

40 Six-Pounders.

1 Furnace for heating Shot.

*Abstract of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores found in the Convention Redoubt, and Redoubt and Tower of Fornelli, carried by Assault in the Night of the 17th of February 1794.*

Iron.—6 Twenty-four-Pounders, with Carriages on Windlafs Rollers, mounted on Traversing Platforms.—1 Gun and 2 Carriages rendered unserviceable by Shot and Shells from the Batteries.

8 Eighteen-Pounders, on Ship Carriages.—2 Guns and 3 Carriages unserviceable from Ditto.

5 Twelve-Pounders, on Ditto.—1 Carriage unserviceable from Ditto.

2 Six-Pounders, on Ditto.

2 Four-Pounders, on Ditto.

Brass.—1 Ten-Pounder, long.—Gun and Carriage rendered unserviceable by Shot and Shells from the Batteries.

4 Four-Pounders, Field-Pieces, on Travelling Carriages.—2 Guns and 2 Carriages unserviceable from Ditto.

5 One-Pounders.—1 Gun and 1 Carriage unserviceable from Ditto.

4 Six-Inch Carronade Howitzers.—1 Howitzer and Carriage unserviceable from Ditto.

1 Twelve-Inch Mortar, à la Gomer, on an Iron Bed.

3 Twelve-Inch Mortars of an old Construction, on Wooden Beds.—2 Mortars, with their Beds, unserviceable from Ditto.

Round Shot.—455 Twenty-four-Pounders.

334 Eighteen-Pounders.

667 Twelve-Pounders.

452 Ten-Pounders.

105 Six-Pounders.

157 Four-Pounders.

30 One-Pounders.

Double-Headed Shot.—105 Eighteen-Pounders.

Grape Shot.—129 Eighteen-Pounders.

Grape Shot.—92 Twelve-Pounders.

42 Six-Pounders.

Case Shot.—209 Four-Pounders.

54 Six-Inch Carronade-Howitzers.

Shells.—2 Twelve-Inch, fixed.

62 Twelve Inch, empty.

6 Eighteen-Pounders fixed Ammunition in Boxes.

20 Musket-Ball Cartridges, in Boxes.

2 Furnaces for heating Shot. One in the Redoubt of the Convention, the other in the Redoubt beneath the Tower of Fornelli.

1033 Cartridges of different Natures, filled with Powder.

14 Barrels of Powder.

*Abstract of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores taken in the Town of San Fiorenzo, the 19th of February 1794.*

Iron.—7 Twenty-four-Pounders, with Carriages, on Windlafs Rollers, and mounted on Traversing Platforms.

2 Eighteen-Pounders, on Ship Carriages.

6 Twelve-Pounders, on Ditto.

2 Six-Pounders, on Ditto.

Brass.—2 Thirty-two-Pounders, with Carriages, mounted on Traversing Platforms.

1 Twelve-Pounder, long.

2 Eight-Pounders, Field-Pieces.

2 Four-Pounders, Ditto.

5 One-Pounders.

2 Twelve-Inch Mortars, à la Gomer, on Iron Beds.

1 Twelve-Inch Mortar, of an old Construction.

Round Shot.—310 Thirty-two-Pounders.

4411 Twenty-four-Pounders.

202 Eighteen-Pounders.

1742 Twelve-Pounders.

1005 Eight-Pounders.

267 Six-Pounders.

2140 Four-Pounders.

63 One-Pounders.

1005 One-Pound Leaden-Balls.

Shells.—31 Twelve-Inch, fixed..

360 Twelve-Inch, empty.

Unfixed Ammunition in Boxes.—7 Twelve-Pounders, Case.

25 Four-Pounders, Ditto.

5 One-Pounders, Ditto.

6 One-Pounders, Grape.

Fixed Ammunition, in Boxes. —14 Eighteen-Pounders, Case.

6 Twelve-Pounders, Ditto.

8 Twelve-Pounders, Grape.

9 Four-Pounders, Case.

21 Boxes Ball Cartridges.

2 Barrels of Ditto.

10 Boxes Musket-Balls.

3 Furnaces for heating Shot.

1252 Cartridges of different Natures, filled with Powder.

A small Magazine containing a Quantity of Powder, found, on Inspection, to be mixed with Lime.

89 Barrels of Powder in another Magazine.

W. COLLIER, Captain, commanding  
the Royal Artillery.

*San Fiorenzo, February 21, 1794.*

*Return of French Prisoners taken and put on board  
His Majesty's Ships of War, between the 10th and  
18th of February 1794.*

At Mortella Tower.—1 Ensign, 2 Non-Commissioned Officers, 28 Privates, and 4 Seamen.

At the Convention Redoubt.—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 55 Privates, and 2 Seamen.

*Officers' Names.*

Lieutenant-Colonels Taviel and Villautrois, of the Artillery.

Captains Desportes and Reals, of the 26th Regiment.

Captains Rumidon and Delage, of the 52d Ditto.

Lieutenant Chavarin, of the Artillery.

Lieutenants Piraldy and Deal, of the 26th Regiment.

Lieutenant Jacque Dijour.

Ensign Thomas Le Tellier.

JA. ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, Adjutant-General.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British Troops in the different Attacks upon the French Posts near San Fiorenzo, from the 7th to the 18th of February 1794.*

Royal Artificers.—1 Rank and File, killed.

Royal Artillery.—3 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Battalion of Royals.—5 Rank and File, killed ;  
1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 16 Rank and File, wounded.

11th Regiment.—1 Rank and File, killed.

25th Ditto.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

30th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Serjeant,  
2 Rank and File, wounded.

50th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, killed ; 5 Rank and File, wounded.

51st Ditto.—4 Rank and File, killed ; 8 Rank and File, wounded.

*Officer's Name.*

Lieutenant Alexander M'Donell, of the 2d Battalion of Royals, wounded.

JA. ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, Adjutant General.

*Whitehall, March 15, 1794.*

BY Dispatches received on Thursday last by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from Lieutenant-Governor Williamson, dated Jamaica, the 19th of January last, and from Major Grant, of the same Date, from Mole St. Nicolas, in the Island of St. Domingo, it appears, that the united Parishes of Leogane, and the Parishes of Arcachaye and Jean de Rabel, in that Island, have surrendered to His Majesty upon the same Terms which had been granted to Jeremie, Cape St. Nicholas, and St. Marc; and that Mirebalais, near Port-au-Prince, had solicited Leave to hoist the British Flag, which had been complied with.

The following are the Lists of Ordnance, Stores, and Ammunition found in St. Marc and Jean de Rabel, transmitted by Major Grant.

*General State of the Ordnance and Ammunition in the different Forts of the Town of St. Marc, transmitted by M. de Chadirac, Commanding Officer of Artillery, to the Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces in the said Town, viz.*

Iron Ordnance.—14 Eighteen-Pounders.

2 Twelve-Pounders.

2 Eight-Pounders.

4 Four-Pounders.

Brass Ordnance.—1 Four-Pounder.

4 Two-Pounders.

Balls.—80 Twenty-four-Pounders.

1114 Eighteen-Pounders.

250 Twelve-Pounders.

400 Eight-Pounders.

194 Four-Pounders.

2300 Thirty-six-Pounders, too large for our Cannon.

78 Chain

78 Chain Shot.

463 Bombs.

2 Mortars and their Beds.

Powder.—147 lbs. in filled Paper Cartridges.

924 lbs. in the Magazine at the Forts.

8175 lbs. in the Powder-Magazine.

65 Rockets.

19 Bundles of Cartridges.

145 C<sup>as</sup>es of Langridge Shot.

Certified according to the exact State of the different Forts. St. Marc, December 20, 1793.

DE CHADIRAC, Com. Officer of  
Artillery.

MONTFAYON, Engineer.

*State of the Ordnance and Ammunition of the Parish of  
Jean Rabel, the 20th of December 1793.*

Twenty-four Pounders	- -	3	
Twelve-Pounders	- -	4	
Filled Paper Cartridges	-	30	Quintals.
Barrels of Powder	- -	3	
Langridge Shot, 4 Pounders		100	
Ditto	2 Ditto	150	
Ditto	12 Ditto	50	
Balls	2 Ditto	200	
Ditto	12 Ditto	50	
Musket Cartridges	-	4000	
Eight-Pounders	- -	1	
Four-Pounders	- -	1	
Two-Pounders	- -	1	
Small Iron Two or Three Pounders	- - -	3	

Certified by us, Major of Artillery, commanding  
at Jean Rabel, February 22, 1793.

(Signed) DENUX.

*Admiralty.*

*Admiralty-Office, March 15, 1794.*

THE following is an Extract of a Letter received on Thursday last, from Commodore Ford, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephens, dated Mole St. Nicholas, the 22d of January 1794 :

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Parishes of Jean Rabel, St. Marc, Arcahayé, and Boucassin, on the North, and Leogane on the South Side of the Bight, are in our Possession, by Capitulation, and the British Flag flying therein; and, as our Post at Boucassin is within Twelve or Fourteen Miles of Port-au-Prince, I proceeded, without Loss of Time, with the Squadron under my Command, to the Neighbourhood thereof, in order to give Countenance and Protection according to the Exigency of the Case; and finding, on my Arrival there, that the Spaniards had taken Possession of Borgne, Gonahives, Petite Rivierre and Verrette, I proceeded off Port-au-Prince, in order to induce a Capitulation to the King my Master, and accordingly sent Captain Rowley, of the *Penelope*, on the 2d Instant, with a Flag of Truce, to the Civil Commissary Santhonax, offering the same Capitulation which the Inhabitants of St. Marc had voluntarily accepted, but which he refused in toto. As I found that Intreaty had no Effect, I determined to establish a Blockade, which has continued ever since, and not a Vessel of any Description entered.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 18th, 1794.

*Whitehall, March 16, 1794.*

THE following are Extracts of a Letter from Major-General Williamson to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of one inclosed therein from Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, received this Day :

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Adam Williamson to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, dated King's House, Jamaica, February 9, 1794.*

I HAVE the Honor to send herewith an Extract of a Letter from Colonel Whitelocke, with the Particulars of the Capture of Cape Tiburon. The Business was spirited and well done.

This Post is of the utmost Importance, it secures the Passage, and, with Cape Nichola Mole, commands that fine extensive Bay.

It has also drove the Brigands as far back as Aux Cayes, which leaves the Parishes of the Grand Ance in the most perfect Security.

The Trade between this Island and St. Domingue is already prodigious ; and the Quantity of Produce brought here will, I hope, on its Arriyal in Great Britain, add considerably to the Revenue.

*Extract*

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelock, of the 13th Regiment, commanding at Jeremie, to Major-General Williamson, dated Europa, off Tiburon, February 3, 1794.*

THE Commodore and his Squadron called at Jeremie on the Morning of the 31st Ultimo, the Troops were immediately embarked, and the whole sailed in the Evening.

We did not arrive off Tiburon till the Evening of the 2d, when the Three Frigates anchored near to the Shore, in the Ance du Mitau.

The Enemy were strong, and seemed to wait our Landing, but after a few Broadfides from the Ships the Beach appeared to be clear, and just before dark I ordered the Flank Companies to land, and take Possession of a House about 150 Paces from the Beach, and well situated for Defence, and to protect the Landing of the whole.

Major Spencer commanded the Flank Companies, and was not annoyed till the Moment the Boats grounded, when the Brigands appeared in Line on the Beach, and fired on the Troops, who, by the Major's Orders, were on Shore in an Instant, charged, and in a Minute routed the Enemy and surrounded the Post.

I landed at Daylight with the 13th and 20th, the Marines, and British Legion, and found that the Brigands had evacuated all the Posts, and escaped towards Aux Cayes, by the Mountain Road, without burning or destroying Property of any Description.

The Numbers of the Enemy were about 650 Black, and 200 Mulattoes and Whites, very strongly posted; about 150 more surrendered themselves, and remain. I understand 50 of them were killed and wounded.

I have only to add on this Subject, that the Conduct of Major Spencer was highly honorable to him;

him ; and he was handsomely supported by the Officers and Men of the Flank Companies.

I have left Lieutenant Baskerfield to command, with 50 Men of the 13th, the Colonial Troops, and Jean Kino's Corps from Irois.

The Post of Irois being no longer necessary, I have directed it to be dismantled.

The Enemy are now shut out of our Possessions, there being no Post of Consequence within Sixty Miles of Tiburon.

*Return of Killed and Wounded at the Attack of Tiburon, February 3, 1794.*

13th Regiment.—2 Privates, killed ; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Volunteer, and 2 Privates, wounded.  
20th Ditto.—1 Serjeant and 4 Privates, wounded.  
49th Light Infantry.—1 Private, killed ; 1 Private, wounded.

Total.—3 Privates, killed ; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Volunteer, 1 Serjeant, and 7 Privates, wounded.

N. B. Honorable Captain Colvill, of the 13th Regiment, wounded slightly in the Leg ; Lieutenant Dana, of the 13th Light Infantry, wounded in the Hand, but not dangerously ; Volunteer Dolphina dangerously wounded.

*Return of Ordnance taken at Cape Tiburon, February 3, 1794.*

18 Eighteen-Pounders.  
4 Six or Eight-Pounders.  
1 Field-Piece, Four-Pounder.  
2 Field-Pieces, Three-Pounders.

The Magazine complete with every Description of Ammunition.

A. WILLIAMSON.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 5th, 1794.**Whitehall, April 4, 1794.*

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, was Yesterday received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated St. Amand, the 1st of April 1794:

ON Saturday Morning the Enemy attacked the Advanced Posts of the Prince of Cobourg's Army near Cateau, in considerable Force. At first they obliged the Austrians to retire, and to abandon Three Villages in their Front, but, upon the Battalions, appointed for the Support of the Out Posts, moving forwards, the Enemy were beat back with the Loss of upwards of 500 Men killed, and 60 Prisoners, with 5 Pieces of Cannon. The Loss of the Austrians in Killed and Wounded amounted to about 120 Men. Since this every Thing has been quiet.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 12th, 1794.**Whitehall, April 12, 1794.*

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, was Yesterday received from His Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated St. Amand, April 8, 1794:

I HAVE received this Morning a Report from Count Walmoden, that the Enemy, having succeeded in surprizing the Hessian Posts at Tenbrenil, between Werwick and Ypres, got behind the Hanoverian Pickets, and cut them off. Succour, however, having arrived from Menin, the Enemy was driven back, and forced to re-cross the Lys, and to destroy the Bridge which they had made. Our Loss was One Man killed, One Officer and Seven Men wounded, and Three Officers and One Hundred and Forty-three Men taken Prisoners.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
of APRIL 17th, 1794.

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*Whitehall, April 16, 1794.*

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated from Martinico the 16th of March 1794:

SIR, *Camp before Fort Bourbon, Island of  
Martinico, March 16, 1794.*

IN my Dispatch of the 2d Ultimo I had the Honor to acquaint you, that the Force destined for the Expedition was then embarked in Carlisle Bay, at Barbadoes; and having sailed very early in the Morning of the 3d, I have now the Satisfaction to add, that we are in Possession of the whole Island of Martinico, excepting Forts Bourbon and Royal, which I hold completely and closely besieged; the latter being, however, entirely in our Power to destroy at Pleasure.

Having made Dispositions for Three separate Landings, distant from each other, not only for the Purpose of dividing the Enemy's Force and Attention,

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tion, but to alarm him in every Quarter at the same Time, I have the Pleasure to say they all succeeded, viz. at La Trinité, by a Division under Major-General Dundas and Commodore Thompson, on the 5th and 6th of February; at Caise de Navire, to Leeward, by another under Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, assisted by Colonel Myers, and Captain Rogers of the Navy, on the 8th following; and near Trois Rivières, St. Luce, Cul de Sac Marin, where Lieutenant-General Prescott and I were. All these Services were executed with great Spirit and Ability by the Officers who severally commanded, and were well supported by the Troops.

Major-General Dundas immediately advanced, with Colonel Campbell, of the 9th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, of the 70th, and the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, and carried Morne Le Brun, under a heavy Fire of Musketry, on the 6th; and instantly detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, with the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, and Major Evatt, with Three Companies of Light Infantry, to attack Trinité Fort, the Enemy fled, and our Troops got Possession of it, with the Cannon, Stores, &c. During the same Night Bellegarde, the popular Leader of the Mulattoes and Blacks, evacuated the Fort bearing his Name, and, leaving his Artillery, &c. set Fire to the Town of Trinité, great Part of which was, however, saved by the Activity of Captain Salisbury and the Seamen. Proceeding to the Gros Morne, he gained that Post by Twelve o'Clock at Night of the 7th, Major Skerrett being left to command at Trinité Fort. Pushing forward again he seized Morne Bruneau at Noon of the 9th, the Enemy retreating at his Approach; and, detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, with Three Companies of Grenadiers, he took Possession of Fort Matilde, which covered a good Landing within Two Miles of his Left. The 10th, following, he detached Colonel Campbell, with

with Five Companies of Light Infantry, who seized Colon during the Night. Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock being reinforced the same Evening, at the Post of Matilde, with the 33d Company of Grenadiers, was, however, attacked, and sustained some Loss during that Night, (among whom was Captain Mackewen, of the 38th Grenadiers, an Officer of much Merit,) by Bellegarde and a considerable Number of the Enemy; but, on being charged with Bayonets by the Grenadiers of the 9th Regiment, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, they were totally repulsed. Colonel Campbell being reinforced at Colon on the 11th by Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, and Four Companies of Light Infantry, he took Possession of the strong Post of Lemaitre, leaving the 65th Regiment at Colon, which was Three Times attacked during that Night, and repulsed the Enemy with great Spirit.

That Part of the Army which had landed with me near Trois Rivières the 6th of February, proceeded the same Evening to Rivière Salée, getting the Troops under Cover in the Village of that Name at Seven o'Clock the same Evening, having detached Brigadier-General Whyte, on this Day's March, with the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Close, and Two Amuzettes, to force the Batteries of Cape Solomon and Bourges, in order to get Possession of Pigeon Island, as our Shipping could not go into the Harbour of Port Royal, which was even dangerous for Boats in supplying the Army at Salée with Provisions, till that might be accomplished. The following Day, the 7th of February, he took Two small Pieces of Cannon, loaded, at a Village in the Bay of D'Arlet, 150 Mulattoes having fled at his Approach; and marching to the Attack of the Two Batteries abovementioned, they surrendered at Discretion, not having the Means to escape. In the mean Time I had received Intelligence of the Enemy's landing

Troops, and taking Post on Morne Pied, to cut off the Communication between Brigadier-General Whyte and Head Quarters at Salée, and ordered the 70th Regiment, with Two Howitzers, to march the same Night and dislodge them, which was executed with great Spirit, and the Post taken Possession of early in the Morning of the 9th, under the good Conduct of the Adjutant-General Colonel Dundas, the 70th Regiment being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, and the Enemy completely defeated at the first Charge. Brigadier-General Whyte being reinforced with a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, some Ordnance, Mortars, &c. Colonel Symes and Two Companies of the 15th Regiment, 200 Seamen armed with Pikes and Pistols from the Admiral, ascended the Heights on the 9th, and aided by the unequalled Exertions of the Seamen under Lieutenants Rogers and Rutherford, got Possession of Mount Mathurine, which commands Pigeon Island, at the Distance of about 400 Yards, where he erected Batteries, assisted by the Zeal and Activity of Colonel Symes. The Two  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Inch Howitzers, brought by the 70th Regiment from Head-Quarters, being now placed on the Battery, so as to take the Island in Reverse, under the Direction of Captain de Rouffigne, of the Royal Artillery, whose Conduct was conspicuously meritorious; and Colonel Durnford, Chief Engineer, having also joined with a Company of Artificers, the Batteries were completed during the Night of the 10th, and opened in the Morning of the 11th, under the Conduct of an excellent Officer, Captain Manley, who kept up so incessant and well-directed a Fire, as to force the Garrison to strike their Colours, and surrender at Discretion, in little more than Two Hours, Fifteen being killed and Twenty-five wounded, and having consisted of Two Hundred and Three when our Batteries opened. The highest Encomiums are due to all the Officers, Soldiers,

diers, and Seamen of this Division, particularly to Brigadier-General Whyte and Colonel Symes, whose good Conduct and Exertions could not be excelled.

The 15th Regiment, led by Major Lyon, and commanded by Captain Paumier, surprised several Hundred of the Enemy very strongly posted on the Heights of Le Grand Bouclain, the 12th following, killing several, and taking all their Arms, Ammunition, Cattle, &c.

I have mentioned before that Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, assisted by Colonel Myers and Captain Rogers, of the Navy, had landed to Leeward, on the Side of Caise de Navire, on the 8th. The Enemy being Master of the Great Road and the Heights above it, he made a Movement towards the Mountains, and turning them unperceived with Part of his Force, gained the most commanding Point in that Part of the Country by Daybreak of the 9th. Colonel Myers, descending the Heights, took Possession of La Chapelle, and a Post established by the Enemy above it, and returning to the Column, it proceeded through the most difficult Ground to the Heights of Berne, above Ancé La Haye, the Enemy abandoning the Batteries of Cayman, and setting Fire to the Village, keeping a constant Fire on him from the Battery of St. Catherine's. He then took a Position which gave him an easy Communication with the Transports, when, on the 12th, he observed the Battery and Works at St. Catherine's, and the Posts which guarded the First Ravines, were abandoned by the Enemy, of which he took Possession, while Colonel Myers, with Five Companies of Grenadiers, and the 43d Regiment, crossed Four Ravines higher up, seizing all the Batteries that defended them; which Movement was completely successful, the Enemy flying on every Side, and our Troops were soon in Possession of the Five Batteries between Caise de Navire and Fort Royal. He then proceeded and occupied the Posts of

Gentilly, La Cofte, and L'Archet. The good Abilities and Conduct of Colonel Sir Charles Gordon and Colonel Myers are eminently manifested throughout this difficult Service, and all the Troops of that Division have performed their Duty most meritoriously.

As the Bay and Harbour of Port Royal had been completely open to our Shipping by the Capture of Pigeon Island, I moved forward with the Troops from Riviere Salée to the Post of Bruneau, and joined Lieutenant-General Prescott the 14th; and having previously concerted the Attack of the Town of St. Pierre with Major-General Dundas, he marched the same Evening on that Enterprize, with the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, the 33d and 40th Light Companies, and the 65th Regiment, to Gros Morne, from whence he detached Colonel Campbell, through the Woods by Bois le Buc, with the Two Light Companies and 65th Regiment, to reach Montigné on the Morning of the 16th, proceeding himself towards the Heights of Capot and Calebasse: They were evacuated by the Enemy, and, from the latter, he saw Colonel Campbell at Post au Pin, Half a Mile short of Montigné, attacked in great Force, and under a heavy Fire from 5 or 600 of the Enemy strongly posted; the Major-General pushed forward his Advanced Guard, consisting of 63 Men, under Command of the Hon. Captain Ramsay of the Queen's, who, gaining the Summit by extraordinary Exertions, fired on the Enemy, who were engaged with Colonel Campbell, and silenced their Fire; and, when joined by the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, the Detachment of the Queen's took Possession of Montigné, where it was reinforced with Two Companies of Grenadiers, taking Post himself on Morne Rouge; and then visiting Colonel Campbell's Column, found he had been attacked at Half-past Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and the Enemy being

being within Twenty Yards of the 40th Light Company, had charged them with Bayonets at the Head of it, when he was killed; and in him His Majesty's Service loses a most excellent Officer and a valuable Man, justly lamented by the whole Army and Navy. Major-General Dundas now observed large Bodies of the Enemy moving towards his Front at Morne Rouge, and forming under a small Redoubt, near that Post, he therefore hastened back, and was instantly attacked by 5 or 600 Men, which lasted about Twenty Minutes, when the Fire ceased, and the Enemy abandoned the Redoubt in Front during the Night, leaving Two Field Pieces, &c. At Daybreak the 17th these Two Columns advanced, the Right to Le Jeune, the Left to the Colonial Redoubt, and on the March he received a Letter from the Commandant of St. Pierre, to which he returned an Answer by a Flag, but the Commandant was not to be found: In the mean Time Colonel Symes had landed and was already in the Town, who, agreeable to the Plan I had originally concerted for the Co-operation with Major-General Dundas, had embarked with Three Light Companies, and Major Maitland, with a Detachment of the 58th Regiment, to land North of the Town; Five Companies of the 1st Battalion Grenadiers, and Five Companies of the 3d Battalion of Light Infantry, under Colonel Myers, having also marched from Camp La Cotte for the same Purpose of co-operating with Major-General Dundas; which General's Ability, good Conduct and Activity, first in penetrating through so difficult a Country from La Trinité to Bruneau, and afterwards to the Capture of St. Pierre, do him the highest Honor, and merit His Majesty's Notice in an eminent Degree.

As Fort Bourbon, where Rochambeau commands, could not be closely invested, without the Possession of these Heights of Sourriere, and this Post was

still occupied by Bellegarde, with a considerable Number of Mulattoes and Blacks, I had fixed One o'Clock in the Morning of the 19th of February to force him with the Bayonet from my Camp at Bruneau; but at Noon the preceding Day (February 18th) a most fortunate Event anticipated my Wishes and his Ruin. Bellegarde, with Part of his Troops, descending the Heights, attacked my Left, towards the Landing-Place, in a very daring and spirited Manner; to which Part Lieutenant-General Prescott led a Reinforcement, with great Judgment and in good Time, checking and charging the Enemy. Availing myself of this favourable Moment, when Bellegarde's Camp was weakened, I ordered from my Right, the 3d Battalion of Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Buckeridge, and supported by the 1st and 2d Battalions of Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonels Coote and Blundell, who attacked his Camp upon the Left, in such a superior Style of Spirit and Impetuosity, as to prove irresistible; and I got Possession of it and his Cannon, with inconsiderable Loss; which might have proved very different if my Attack had not taken place till One o'Clock the next Morning, as was previously concerted, and if it had been properly defended by him, being there in such Force with Cannon and Numbers, and the Situation so eminently strong and difficult. My Admiration of the Gallantry of those Corps who performed this Service, and the Officers who commanded them, is inexpressible, and their Conduct is above Praise; nor did I ever feel more highly satisfied with the Success of any Enterprize in which I have been concerned.

Immediately after forcing Bellegarde, and getting Possession of this Post of Sourriere, on the 18th of February, I held Fort Bourbon besieged; but making a new Road, getting up Cannon, Mortars, &c. and making Batteries, took up the Time till the

7th Instant, when the Batteries of my first Parallel opened.

On the Night of the 28th Ult. Bellegarde, the great and popular Leader of the Mulattoes and Blacks, with his Second, Pelocque, and 300 of their Followers finding their Situation too perilous outside of their Forts, and exposed to our Attacks, surrendered; the Two former being sent to Boston, on Condition of never carrying Arms against His Majesty's Forces; and their Followers, as Prisoners of War, are sent on board His Majesty's Ships.

Major-General Prince Edward joined this Army the 4th Instant, and commands at Camp La Coste, with great Spirit and Activity.

I have erected the Batteries of my Second Parallel, at the Distance of 4 and 500 Yards, which I expect will be completed and ready to open by the 20th Instant, although the late Rains retard our Progress, and are unusual at this Time of the Year.

It is just Five Weeks since the last Division of this Army landed, under Colonel Sir Charles Gordon; and I hope it will appear to His Majesty there is no Reason to be dissatisfied with the Progress we have made in that short Space of Time, with inconsiderable Loss.

The Spirit, Unanimity, and Perseverance of the Navy and Army never were more conspicuous, nor has more cordial Co-operation ever been manifested between His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces. In a Word, the General and all the Field Officers, as well as all the Commanding Officers of Corps, have set such an Example of Zeal, Activity, and Animation on this Service, which has been so laudably imitated by all the Officers and Soldiers of this little Army, that they merit the greatest Praise.

Admiral Sir John Jervis's professional Knowledge never shone with more Lustre, or ever was exceeded; nor can I sufficiently extol the Promptness with which he has aided the Land Forces on every Occasion,

casion, and his unremitting Exertions to promote the Honor of His Majesty's Arms and the Interest of his Country; in which he has been so eminently supported by the Abilities and Exertions of all the Officers and Seamen under his Command; to whose Services I am indebted for having the Siege in such Forwardness, having brought the Cannon and Mortars, &c. for several Miles, to these Heights, although it appeared almost impossible.

The Arrival of the Roebuck Hospital Ship, with Medicines, &c. for the Sick, is a seasonable Supply; a Number of whom are comfortably accommodated at St. Pierre's, in an excellent Hospital.

The Peggy Transport being also arrived from Lisbon, with the Light Companies of the 44th and 55th Regiments, without any Sick, and in the highest Order, is a fortunate Reinforcement, although a small one, and the Sick left at Barbadoes are recovering.

The Troops are in high Spirits, and generally in good Health.

Enclosed are Returns of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the Time of landing in Martinico to this Date. A Return of Ordnance and Stores taken is also enclosed.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

Head-Quarters, Camp at Sourierre, before  
Fort Bourbon, Martinico.

*General Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates killed, wounded, and missing in the Army under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. from the 6th of February to the 15th of March 1794.*

Royal Artillery.—10 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, and 17 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal

Royal Engineers and Artificers.—1 Rank and File, killed ; 3 Rank and File, wounded.

Light Dragoons.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Battalion of Grenadiers.—5 Rank and File, killed ; Volunteer Collis and 12 Rank and File, wounded ; 2 Rank and File, missing.

2d Battalion Ditto.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, and 8 Rank and File, killed ; 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, and 21 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Battalion Ditto.—1 Serjeant and 16 Rank and File, killed ; 2 Lieutenants and 38 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry.—1 Serjeant and 4 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, and 17 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Battalion Ditto.—1 Serjeant and 7 Rank and File, killed ; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 21 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Battalion Ditto.—7 Rank and File, killed ; 21 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Brigade, 15th Regiment.—1 Serjeant and 2 Rank and File, killed ; 4 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, 39th Regiment.—1 Rank and File, killed ; 4 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, 43d Regiment.—3 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Rank and File, missing.

2d Brigade, 65th Regiment.—2 Rank and File, killed ; 11 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Brigade, 6th Regiment.—1 Serjeant, killed ; 1 Serjeant and 1 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, 9th Regiment.—1 Colonel, killed ; 1 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, 70th Regiment.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—71 Killed ; 193 Wounded ; 3 Missing.

FRA. DUNDAS, Adjutant-General.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

- 9th Regiment.—Colonel Campbell, killed.  
 38th Ditto.—Captain Mackewen, killed.  
 Royal Artillery.—Captain Hope, wounded.  
 Captain Whitworth, wounded.  
 Lieutenant Thornhill, wounded.  
 33d Regiment.—Lieutenant Keating, wounded.  
 44th Ditto.—Lieutenant Holland, wounded.  
 43d Ditto.—Lieutenant Graham, wounded.  
 60th Ditto.—Lieutenant Schneider, wounded.  
 9th Ditto.—Lieutenant Stopford, wounded.  
 8th Ditto.—Ensign Toole, wounded.  
 1st Battalion Grenadiers.—Volunteer Collis, wounded.  
 2d Battalion Ditto.—Volunteer Latouche, wounded.  
 1st Light Infantry.—Volunteer Davis, wounded.

*General Return of Ordnance and Stores taken in the  
 Island of Martinico, between the 5th of February  
 and 16th of March 1794, on the Expedition under  
 the Command of Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c.*

*Pigeon Island.*

- Thirty-six-Pounders.—10 Guns. 1000 Round Shot.  
 Twenty-four-Pounders.—6 Guns. 100 Case or Grape Shot.  
 Six-Pounders.—1 Gun. 300 Round Shot.  
 Four-Pounders.—4 Guns. 250 Round Shot.  
 Howitzer.—1 Five-Inch.  
 Mortars.—4 Twelve-Inch.  
 Shells.—1050 Twelve-Inch. 80 Five-Inch.  
 7 Swivels.  
 167 Muskets or Carbines.  
 10 Swords or Cutlasses.  
 Powder.—156 Barrels, 200 lb. each.  
 Thirty-six-Pounder Cartridges.—377 filled. 400 empty.  
 3 Barrels of Reed Tubes.  
 2000 Twelve-Inch Fuzes.

- 2000 lbs. of Straw Match.
- 120 Rockets.
- 300 Portfires.
- 16 Barrels of Musket Balls.
- 4 Wooden Quadrants.
- 1 Portfire Mould.
- 30 Quires of Cartridge Paper.
- 6 Tin Funnels.
- 3 Pendulums.
- 2 Rocket Formers.
- 10 Copper Shot Gaugers.
- 13 Thirty-six-Pounder Copper Ladles.
- 4 Six-Pounder Ditto.
- 6 Four-Pounder Ditto.
- 13 Powder-Horns.
- 15 Thirty-six-Pounder Wadhooks.
- 14 Thirty-six-Pounder Spunges.
- 3 Iron Crows.
- 1 Gyn.
- 2 Furnaces for heating Shot.
- 5 Pincers for hot Shot.
- 1 Twelve-Inch Mortar-Bed.
- 13 Cartouches of Leather.
- 24 Boxes for carrying Five-Inch Shells.
- 2 Sheepskins.
- 4 Mallets.
- 66 Handspikes.
- 20 Prickers.
- 18 Cases for Grenades.
- 6 Can-Hooks for Shells.
- 147 Cartouch-Boxes, slung.
- 3 Ammunition-Boxes.

*Fort Belle Garde.*

- Twenty-four-Pounders.—2 Guns. 70 Round Shot.
- 54 Case or Grape Shot.
- Twelve-Pounders.—2 Guns. 10 Round Shot.
- Six-Pounders.—1 Brass and 1 Iron Gun.
- Four-Pounders.—1 Brass and 4 Iron Guns. 402
- Round Shot. 71 Case or Grape Shot.