

attack and carry the Post of Moucron, and consequently Courtray itself, which was incapable of Defence. That, with regard to the Affair of the 29th, it had been his Intention to attack the Enemy as soon as Six Battalions of Austrian Infantry, which had been sent to him from the Emperor's Army, were arrived; but that the Enemy had been beforehand with him, and began themselves the Attack: That his Troops behaved with much Courage and Resolution, from Eight o'Clock in the Morning, when the Attack begun, till Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; but that, as soon as the Order was given to retreat, from the Intricacy of the Country, they fell into a Confusion, from which it was impossible ever to rally them.

I have not as yet received the Returns of the Loss upon this Occasion, but I fear it is pretty considerable.

The brave Garrison of Menin, under the Command of Major-General Hammerstein, after sustaining the Attack for Four Days, finding no Probability of Succour, gallantly determined to force their Way through the Enemy, which they effected without any great Loss, though continually harassed in their March.

This Garrison consisted of Four Battalions of His Majesty's Hanoverian Troops, and Four Companies of the Loyal Emigrants.

I am sorry that, from some recent Changes in the Distribution of the Troops in Flanders, I have it not in my Power to name the Regiments which have distinguished themselves so much. They retired to Ingelmunster.

The Enemy has not as yet made any Attempt to penetrate into the Country.

*Admiralty-Office, May 6, 1794.*

THE following Returns of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship *Melampus*, Captain Thomas Wells, and *Concorde*, Captain Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. in the Engagement with the French Frigates on the 23d Ult. have been received at this Office since the Publication of the Extraordinary Gazette of the 28th, viz.

*Melampus*.—1 Officer, (Mr. S. R. C. Chamberlain, Master,) 3 Seamen, and 1 Marine, killed; 1 Officer, (Lieutenant John Campbell, of Marines,) 3 Seamen, and 1 Marine, wounded.

*Concorde*.—1 Seaman, killed; 12 Seamen, wounded.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 10th, 1794.

*Whitehall, May 10, 1794.*

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day 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:

SIR,

*Tournay, May 6, 1794.*

SINCE my Arrival here with the Troops on Saturday, nothing particular has happened in this Part.

The Day before Yesterday the Enemy attacked the Post of Rouffelaer, where Colonel Linfinghen was cantoned with one Squadron of the Hanoverian Regiment du Corps, and Two Squadrons of the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons. They were, however, repulsed, with the Loss of Three Pieces of Cannon and 200 Men killed.

Colonel Linfinghen, thinking this Post untenable without Infantry, fell back in the Evening to Thourout, and from thence to Bruges; but having received a Reinforcement, he will again move forwards to Thourout.

I am, &amp;c.

FREDERICK.

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

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF MAY 14th, 1794.

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*Whitehall, May 14, 1794.*

THE Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this Morning 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:

SIR,

*Tournay, May 11, 1794.*

THE Enemy having attacked me Yesterday in different Columns, to the Amount of 30,000 Men, I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that, after a sharp Engagement, which lasted Five Hours, we repulsed them with great Loss, having taken from them 13 Pieces of Cannon, and above 400 Prisoners.

The Attack began at Day-break, when the Enemy attempted to turn my Left Flank, but were driven back by the Aulrian Regiment of Kaunitz, which was posted in a Wood to cover us on that Side.

The Enemy then directed their next Efforts against my Centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy Cannonade, with great Resolution; but



but a favourable Opportunity presenting itself, of attacking them on their Right Flank, which did not seem to be protected, Lieutenant-General Harcourt was detached for that Purpose, with Sixteen Squadrons of British Cavalry and Two of Austrian Hussars. General Harcourt, having succeeded in gaining their Flank, attacked them with so much Resolution and Intrepidity that they immediately began to retreat, in the Course of which they were soon broke, and suffered considerable Loss.

Whilst this was passing in the Corps under my particular Command, that of the Hanoverians, on my Right, was attacked with equal Vigour: This, however, after a severe Contest, terminated to the Advantage of the Hanoverians, who maintained their Post, and repulsed the Enemy with great Loss.

Enclosed I send the Return of the Killed and Wounded.

I have many Thanks to return to Lieutenant-General Harcourt, as well as to Major-Generals Dundas and Sir Robert Lawrie, for the Courage and good Conduct which they shewed upon this Occasion. The Officers and Men of the Troops which they led merit also every Commendation, having well supported the Reputation which they had already acquired by their Conduct on the 26th of last Month.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*Return of Killed and Wounded on the 10th of  
May 1794.*

Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, wounded.

Royal Horse Guards.—2 Rank and File, 4 Horses, killed; 1 Officer, 8 Rank and File, 3 Horses, wounded; 1 Rank and File, 4 Horses, missing.

2d Dragoon Guards.—2 Rank and File, 3 Horses, killed; 1 Horses, wounded; 2 Rank and File, 2 Horses, missing.

3d Dra-

- 3d Dragoon Guards.—3 Horses, killed ; 3 Rank and File, 1 Horse, wounded.
- 6th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, 44 Horses, killed ; 1 Officer, 19 Rank and File, 34 Horses, wounded ; 6 Rank and File, 13 Horses, missing.
- 1st Dragoons.—1 Horse, killed ; 1 Rank and File, 3 Horses, wounded ; 1 Horse, missing.
- 2d Ditto.—6 Rank and File, 7 Horses, killed ; 1 Officer, 2 Serjeants, 9 Rank and File, 11 Horses, wounded ; 2 Rank and File, 5 Horses, missing.
- 6th Ditto.—3 Rank and File, 7 Horses, killed ; 7 Rank and File, 19 Horses, wounded ; 3 Horses, missing.
- 7th Light Dragoons.—6 Horses, killed ; 1 Rank and File, 4 Horses, wounded ; 2 Horses, missing.
- 11th Ditto.—7 Rank and File, 9 Horses, killed ; 3 Rank and File, 8 Horses, wounded.
- 15th Ditto.—4 Horses, killed ; 14 Rank and File, 16 Horses, wounded.
- 16th Ditto.—3 Rank and File, 2 Horses, killed ; 2 Officers, 2 Serjeants, 5 Rank and File, 7 Horses, wounded ; 1 Rank and File, 2 Horses, missing.
- 14th Foot.—1 Rank and File, killed.
- Total.—1 Serjeant, 30 Rank and File, 90 Horses, killed ; 1 Staff Officer, 5 Officers, 4 Serjeants, 73 Rank and File, 108 Horses, wounded ; 12 Rank and File, 32 Horses, missing.

J. H. CRAIG, Adj. Gen.

*Officers wounded.*

Major Clinton, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

Blues.—Cornet Smith.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Bond.

2d Dragoons.—Lieutenant Jones.

6th Light Dragoons.—Captain Hawker and Lieutenant Archer.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*Esq. Esq. Esq.*

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF MAY 16th, 1794.

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*Whitehall, May 16, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, dated St. Lucia, April 4, 1794, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

IN my Dispatch of the 25th Ultimo I had the Happiness to acquaint you of the Surrender of Fort Bourbon (now Fort George), and the Island of Martinico, on that Day ; and that I would not lose Time to embark Troops, Ordnance, &c. to prosecute vigorously such other Objects and Services as His Majesty had been pleased to entrust me with the Execution of.

I have now the Honor to acquaint you with the further Success of His Majesty's Arms, in the Conquest of this fine Island ; the French Garrison, under the Command of General Ricard, in the Works on Morne Fortunée, having marched out and laid down their Arms this Morning, by Nine o'Clock ; at which Time His Royal Highness Prince Edward,

ward, with his Brigade of Grenadiers, and Major-General Dundas, with his Brigade of Light Infantry, marched in and took Possession. On the 30th Ultimo the Brigade of Grenadiers, commanded by His Royal Highness Prince Edward; the Brigade of Light Infantry, by Major-General Dundas; and the 6th, 9th, and 43d Regiments, by Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, with Engineers, &c. under Colonel Durnford, and a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, with some light Ordnance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Paterfon, embarked on board His Majesty's Ships in the Bay of Fort Royal, having left the Transports and heavy Artillery at Martinico; and also left there the 15th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 64th, and 70th Regiments, Artillery, &c. as a Garrison, under Lieutenant-General Prescott, Brigadier-General Whyte, and Colonel Myers; but that Day proving very rainy, hazy, and calm, we did not sail till the 31st, and reached St. Lucia the 1st Instant. Every necessary Matter being previously concerted and arranged with the Admiral, we proceeded, and effected Three different Landings with little Resistance, and no Loss, viz. Major-General Dundas's Division, consisting of the 3d Battalion Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Close, and conducted by Captain Kelly and Lord Garlies, of the Navy, at Ance Du Cap; and the 2d Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, conducted by Commodore Thompson, at Ance Du Choc, who were ordered to join, taking the Enemy's Batteries in reverse, and to occupy a near Position for the Purpose of investing the Works of Morne Fortunée on the Side of Carenage, which was executed with the usual Spirit and Ability of that Major-General, and the Flank Battalions. His Royal Highness Prince Edward's Division, the 1st and 3d Grenadiers, disembarked at Marigot des Ro-seaux, immediately under the Admiral's own Direction, assisted by Captain Hervey, and immediately proceeded

proceeded to co-operate with Major-General Dundas to invest Morne Fortunée. Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, did not disembark till Seven o'Clock the same Evening from the Boyne, and landed at Ance de la Tocque, proceeded to and took the Four Gun Battery of Ciceron, investing Morne Fortunée on that Side, at the same Time covering Cul de Sac, or Barrington-Bay, for our Shipping, which anchored there next Morning, the 2d Instant. The 2d Grenadiers, and Colonel Sir Charles Gordon's Brigade (the 6th, 9th, and 43d Regiments) were kept in Reserve on board Ship. About Seven o'Clock in the Evening of the 2d Instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with Four Light Companies, stormed a Redoubt and Two Batteries, by my Order, close to the Enemy's principal Works on the Morne, killed Two Officers and near Thirty Men, made One Prisoner, and released One British Sailor from Captivity, spiking Six Pieces of Cannon. The Ability and meritorious Conduct of that excellent Officer, Colonel Coote, on this Enterprize are such as do him the highest Honor, and cannot be surpassed, in which he was so well supported by the whole Detachment; particularly by Major Evatt; Captains Buchanan, Crosbie, Welch, J. Grey Aide-du Camp to the Commander in Chief, and Stobin; and by Major of Brigade Visscher, with Lieutenant Drozier, and the Detachment of Royal Artillery, who spiked the Guns.

The exemplary good Conduct of the Brigade of Grenadiers, under the immediate Command of His Royal Highness Prince Edward, and of the Brigade of Light Infantry, under Major-General Dundas, and, indeed, of all the Troops, affords me the highest Satisfaction.

When His Royal Highness Prince Edward had hoisted the British Colours on Morne Fortunée, the Name of it was changed to Fort Charlotte; and the

the entire Conquest of this Island has been effected without the Loss of a Man, although there has been a good Deal of Cannonading from the Enemy's Batteries and Works. I transmit the Colours to be presented to His Majesty. Captain Finch Mason, One of my Aides-de-Camp, will have the Honor of presenting this Dispatch, being an Officer well qualified to give any further Information that you may desire to receive.

I transmit herewith a General Return of Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort of Morne Fortunée; and also a General Return of the Batteries on the Coast of St. Lucia.

St. Lucia, April 4, 1794.

*General Return of the Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort and detached Works of Morne Fortunée.*

Iron Guns.—3 Thirty-six-Pounders. 10 Eighteen-Pounders (1 spiked, 1 dismounted). 5 Twelve-Pounders. 9 Eight-Pounders (1 spiked). 4 Four-Pounders (2 spiked).

Brass Guns.—2 Four-Pounders. 2 Two-Pounders.

Iron Mortar.—1 Twelve-Inch (dismounted).

Brass Mortars.—1 Twelve-Inch (unserviceable). 1 Nine-Inch.

Brass Howitzers.—1 Eight-Inch. 1 Six-Inch.

Perrier.—1 Two-Pounder.

Shells.—20 Twelve-Inch. 100 Nine-Inch. 20 Eight-Inch.

Shot.—About 1080 Thirty-six, Twenty-four, Eighteen, Twelve, Eight, and Four-Pounders.

Powder. 107 large Barrels of 200lb. 29 small Barrels of 100lb.

1554 Parchment Cartridges, filled, of different Calibres. 625 Ditto, empty, of different Calibres.

18,340 Musket-Ball Cartridges.

Muskets.—100 large. 150 ordinary.

J. PATENSON, Lieut. Col. commanding the Artillery, Windward and Leeward Islands.

*General*

*General Return of the Ordnance on the Batteries on the Coast of the Island of St. Lucia, April 4, 1794.*

Gros Islet.—4 Twenty-four-Pounders. 4 Eighteen-Pounders. 2 Four-Pounders. 2 Twelve-Inch Mortars. 6 Howitzers on Swivels.

Battery St. Nicholas.—3 Twelve-Pounders.

Battery Trouillac.—6 Thirty-six-Pounders.

Battery L'Esperance.—1 Twelve Pounder. 1 Six-Pounder.

Battery Fort des Français.—3 Eighteen-Pounders.

Redoubt De Choc.—3 Eighteen-Pounders (spiked).

Vielle, Ville et Vigie, Four Batteries.—3 Nine-Pounders.

Third Battery.—2 Twelve-Inch Mortars.

Battery du Tapion.—3 Eighteen-Pounders.

Battery de la Claire.—2 Eighteen-Pounders. 3 Twelve-Pounders.

Battery de la Bathe.—3 Eighteen-Pounders.

Battery du Morne Fortunée. Vide above Return.

Battery du Ciceron.—4 Twenty-four-Pounders.

Battery Bounetaire.—2 Twelve-Inch Mortars.

Battery Petit.—4 Twelve-Pounders.

Battery Debzin.—5 Twelve-Pounders.

Battery d'Egalité.—1 Twelve-Pounder.

Battery de la Convention.—2 Twenty-four-Pounders. 1 Twelve-Pounder.

Battery de Tricolor.—2 Twelve-Pounders.

Battery le Patriote. } Number of Guns not men-  
Battery de la Loi. } tioned.

Battery de l'Union.—2 Four-Pounders.

Battery la Constitution.—2 Six-Pounders.

Battery du Republicain.—2 Six-Pounders.

Total of each Nature.—6 Thirty-six-Pounders.

10 Twenty-four-Pounders. 18 Eighteen-Pounders. 20 Twelve-Pounders. 3 Nine-Pounders.

5 Six-Pounders. 4 Four-Pounders. 6 Twelve-Inch Mortars. 6 Howitzers on Swivels.

*General Remark.*—The above is taken from the French Officer's Return, who has omitted mentioning the Nature of the Ordnance on several of the Batteries.

There is a Proportion of Shot, Shells, and small Stores of every Kind on the different Batteries, which are not included in this Return.

J. PATENSON, Lieut. Col. commanding  
Royal Artillery.



## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 17th, 1794.

*Whitehall, May 17, 1794.*

A LETTER, dated Tournay, May 13, 1794, 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 :

SINCE my last Letter no Attempt has been made by the Enemy to harass or molest any of my Posts. On Sunday Morning, however, they attacked in great Force General Clairfayt's Corps, which had the Night before crossed the Heule. The Action lasted from One o'Clock in the Afternoon till Eleven o'Clock at Night, when General Clairfayt succeeded in completely driving them back into the Town of Courtrai, but not being able to take Possession of the Place, he retreated first across the Heule, afterwards behind the River Mandel ; but being still very closely pursued by the Enemy, he found himself under the Necessity of continuing his March to Thielt, where he has taken up a Position in order to cover Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend. His Loss, I am sorry to say, has been very considerable.

N

*Admiralty.*

*Admiralty-Office, May 16, 1794.*

CAPTAIN PARKER, late of His Majesty's Ship *Blanche*, arrived this Morning with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, dated Barrington-Bay, (late Grand Cul de Sac,) St. Lucia, April 4, 1794, of which the following is an Extract :

ON the 29th and 30th of March I directed such Troops and Artillery as the General thought necessary for the Reduction of St. Lucia to be embarked on board the Ships of War, and Copper-sheathed Transports, and on the 31st, at Noon, I sailed with the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships under my Command, and the Day following landed the Light Infantry and Grenadiers in the following Order : Major-General Dundas, with a Part of his Corps, embarked on board the *Solebay*, *Winchelsea*, and *London* Transport, about Three o'Clock, at Ance de Becune, a little within Point du Cap, and One Mile and a Quarter distant from Gros Îlet.

This Service was performed with Neatness and Precision under the Direction of Lord Viscount Garlies, Captain Kelly being ill of a Fever. The other Part of Major-General Dundas's Corps embarked on board the *Vengeance*, *Irresistible*, and *Rattlesnake* ; were landed in Choc Bay, by Signal from the *Boyne*, at Five o'Clock ; and the Corps of Grenadiers, under the Command of His Royal Highness Prince Edward, (embarked in the *Santa Margaritta*, *Rose*, and *Woolwich*,) were landed under the judicious Direction of Captain Harvey at Marigot des Roseaux, before Sunlet ; as were the Corps of Light Infantry embarked in the *Boyne* and *Veteran*, under the Command of Colonel Coote, near the Grand Cul de Sac, after the Close of the Day.

In ranging the Coast to these different Points of Debarkation, the Ships were obliged to hug the Shore, and received many Shot in their Hulls, Yards, Sails, and Rigging from the numerous Batteries along the Coast, but happily, though the Ships were so much crowded with Men, not a Drop of Blood was spilt.

The Grenadiers and Light Infantry having carried all the Out-Posts and Batteries the Night before last, with some Loss on the Part of the Enemy, the General and myself thought proper to summons the *Morne Fortunée* to surrender Yesterday Morning, to which an equivocal Answer being returned, a Disposition was made for landing the Battalions of Seamen from the different Ships, and the Terms of Surrender were instantly dispatched, to which the Garrison has acceded, and marched out at Nine o'Clock this Morning, grounding their Arms at a Place appointed for that Purpose.

The same Spirit of Enterprize, which inspired every Breast in the Reduction of Martinique, has shone in full Lustre here.

I am much obliged to Captain Salisbury for serving as a Volunteer on board the *Boyne* upon this Service, whose critical Pilot Knowledge has been very useful.

To Captain Parker, the Bearer of this Dispatch, (who commanded in these Seas with great Reputation previous to my Arrival,) I beg Leave to refer the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for further Particulars.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
of MAY 20th, 1794.

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*Whitehall, May 19, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, dated Pointe-à-Petre, Guadeloupe, April 12, 1794, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

IN my Dispatch of the 4th Instant I had the Honor to acquaint you with the Success of His Majesty's Arms in the Conquest of the Island of St. Lucia.

Having left Colonel Sir Charles Gordon to command in that Island, I re-embarked the same Day, and returned to Martinico the 5th Instant, where we shifted the Troops from the King's Ships back to the Transports, took on board, during the 6th and 7th, the heavy Ordnance and Stores, Provisions, &c. and sailed again in the Morning of the 8th following : The Admiral detaching Captain Rogers with the Quebec, Captain Faulknor with the Blanche, Captain Incedon with the Ceres, and Captain Scott with the Rose, to attack the small Islands

Islands called the Saints, which they executed with infinite Gallantry and good Conduct, having landed Part of their Seamen and Marines, and carried them early in the Morning without Loss. The Boyne, in which I sailed with the Admiral, and the Veteran, anchored off this Place about Noon the 10th Instant, and some more of the Fleet in the Course of that Afternoon; but a fresh Wind and Lee Current prevented most of the Transports from getting in till Yesterday, and some of them until this Day.

Without waiting, however, for the Arrival of all the Troops, I made a Landing at Gosier-Bay, at One o'Clock in the Morning of the 11th Instant, under the Fire of Fort Gosier and Fort Fleur d'Epée, with Part of the 1st and 2d Battalions of Grenadiers, One Company of the 43d Regiment, and 500 Seamen and Marines, detached by the Admiral, under the Command of Captain George Grey, of the Boyne, the Whole under the Conduct and Command of that able and vigilant Officer Colonel Symes, who had infinite Merit in the Execution of it; and the Landing was covered by Lord Garlies, in the Winchelsea, his Lordship having, with infinite Judgment and Intrepidity, placed his Ship so well, and laid it so close to their Batteries, that they could not stand to their Guns, which were soon silenced.

In effecting this essential Service Lord Garlies was slightly wounded; and we did not suffer materially in any other Respect. Some more of the Troops being arrived, and perceiving the Enemy in considerable Force and Number at the strong Situation of Fort Fleur d'Epée, I determined that no Time should be lost in attacking them, and carried those Posts by Storm at Five o'Clock this Morning, under a heavy Fire of Cannon and Musketry, although they were found infinitely strong, and changed the Name of Fort d'Epée to that of Fort Prince of

Wales; our Troops being ordered, which was strictly obeyed, not to fire, but to execute every Thing with the Bayonet, having previously made the following Disposition: The First Division, under the Command of His Royal Highness Prince Edward, consisting of the 1st and 2d Battalions of Grenadiers, and 100 of the Naval Battalion, to attack the Post on Morne Marcot. The Second, commanded by Major-General Dundas, consisting of the 1st and 2d Battalions of Light Infantry, and 100 of the Naval Battalion, to attack the Fort of Fleur d'Epée in the Rear, and to cut off its Communication with Fort Louis and Pointe à Petre. The Third, commanded by Colonel Symes, consisting of the 3d Battalion of Grenadiers, and the 3d Battalion of Light Infantry, and the Remainder of the Naval Battalion, to proceed by the Road on the Sea Side to co-operate with Major-General Dundas. The Detachments of the Naval Battalion, who were of most essential Service in those brilliant Actions, were very ably commanded by Captain Nugent and Captain Faulknor. The Signal given for the Whole to commence the Attack was a Gun from the Boyne, by the Admiral, at Five o'Clock this Morning. The several Divisions having marched earlier, according to the Distance they had to go, to be ready to combine and commence the Attack at the same Instant; and this Service was performed with such Exactitude, superior Ability, Spirit, and good Conduct by the Officers who severally commanded those Divisions, and every Officer and Soldier under them, as do them more Honor than I can find Words to convey an adequate Idea of, or to express the high Sense I entertain of their extraordinary Merit on the Occasion. The Success we have already had puts us in Possession of Grande Terre, and we shall use our utmost Exertions to get in Possession of Basse Terre also with all possible Expedition.

tion, to complete the Conquest of this Island. The Returns of Killed and Wounded, and also a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners taken of the Enemy, are transmitted herewith. The Commanding Officer of Artillery has not brought the Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken, but they shall be transmitted by the next Opportunity.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army commanded by His Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c. &c. Guadaloupe, April 12, 1794.*

1st Battalion of Grenadiers.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry.—2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, and 15 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.

3d Battalion of Ditto.—12 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 21 Rank and File, wounded.

43d Regiment.—1 Serjeant, and 2 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—15 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, and 39 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Captain M'Donald, 21st Regiment; Captain Robins, of the 60th Regiment, doing Duty in the 1st Light Infantry; Lieutenant Erskine, of the 1st Battalion of Royals, doing Duty in the 3d Battalion of Light Infantry; Lieutenant Thong, of the 6th Regiment; Lieutenant Gunthorpe, of the 48th Regiment, doing Duty in the 3d Battalion of Light Infantry.

(Signed) FRA. DUNDAS, Adj. Gen.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners of the Enemy, in the Fort of Fleur d'Epée, Grande Terre, April 13, 1794.*

Killed	-	-	67
Wounded	-	-	55
White Prisoners	-	-	14
Mulattoes Ditto	-	-	18
Blacks	-	-	78
			<hr/>
			232

WM. ALLAN, Dep. Prov. Marshal.

*Admiralty-Office, May 19, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, addressed to Mr. Stephens, (of which the following is a Copy,) was this Day received from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, dated *Porte à Pitre, Guadaloupe*, the 13th of April 1794:

SIR,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I sailed from St. Lucia on the 5th Instant, and anchored with the Squadron, Transports, Ordnance, Storeships, &c. in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, that Evening. On the 8th I proceeded with the Ships as per Margin\*, together with the necessary Transports with Troops, Ordnance, and Hospital-Ships, and Victuallers, for the Reduction of Guadaloupe; and the following Day, Captain Rogers, of the *Quebec*, having under his Command the *Ceres*, *Blanche*, and *Rose*, was detached to take Possession of les Isles

\* *Boyne, Irresistible, Veteran, Winchelsea, Solebay, Quebec, Ceres, Blanche, Rose, Woolwich, Experiment, and Roebuck.*



des Saints, which he effected without any Loss at Three A. M. on the 10th, on which Day I anchored here; and at One o'Clock the next Morning the Grenadiers, from the Woolwich and Experiment, One Company of the 43d Regiment, Fifty Marines, and Forty Seamen, made good their Landing in the Ance de Gohier, under Cover of the Winchelsea. Captain Lord Viscount Garlies acquitted himself with great Address and Spirit on the Occasion, although he received a bad Contusion from the Fire of a Battery against which he placed his Ship in the good old Way, within Half Musket Shot: He was the single Person wounded either of the Army or Navy. At Daybreak of the 12th the Fort of La Fleur d'Epée was carried by Assault, and the greatest Part of the Garrison were put to the Sword: A few brave Seamen were dangerously wounded in this gallant Action. Fort St. Louis, the Town of Point à Pitre, and the new Battery upon Islet à Couchon, were soon afterwards abandoned, and many of the Inhabitants escaped in Boats to Basseterre before the Ceres and Two Gun-Boats could get into the Carenage to prevent them, notwithstanding the Alertness and Precision with which Captain Incedon executed the Orders I sent him by Captain Grey.

The Ardour of the Officer, Soldier, and Seaman surmounts every Difficulty.

The small Number of Troops the General Sir Charles Grey was under the Necessity of leaving to garrison Martinique, induced me to order Commodore Thompson to remain there, with the Vengeance, to co operate with Lieutenant-General Prescottt, in establishing Order and good Government in the Island, for the Preservation of the Conquest, and to execute many other Duties essential for the Weal of His Majesty's Service.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. J. JERVIS.

*An Account of the Killed and Wounded belonging to the Ships of the Squadron under my Command on the 12th of April 1794, at the Storming of Fort La Fleur d'Epée.*

Boyne.—Mr. George Roe Port, Midshipman, and 9 Seamen, wounded.

Blanche.—Mr. Robert Colquhoun, Midshipman, and 2 Seamen, wounded.

Total.—13.

J. JERVIS.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 20th, 1794.**Whitehall, May 20, 1794.*

A LETTER (of which the following is an Extract) from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Tournay, May 16, 1794, was Yesterday received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

WHEN I sent my last Letter the Enemy had succeeded in forcing the Passage of the Sambre, and had consequently obliged General Kaunitz to retreat, and to take up a Position between Roussroy and Binch, in order to cover Mons, in which, the French having attacked him the Day before Yesterday, he had the good Fortune to repulse them completely, and to drive them beyond the Sambre. The Enemy's Loss is computed at Five Thousand Men and Three Pieces of Cannon.

This Success having perfectly secured that Part of the Country, His Imperial Majesty immediately determined to march to my Assistance, and arrived here Yesterday himself, leaving his Brother, the Archduke Charles, to conduct his Army to Orchies.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF MAY 21<sup>st</sup>, 1794.

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*Whitehall, May 21, 1794.*

A LETTER (of which the following is an Extract) from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Basseterre, Guadaloupe, April 22, 1794, was Yesterday received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

SIR,

IN my Dispatch of the 12th Instant, by the Sea Flower, I had the Honor to acquaint you with the Capture of that Part of the Island of Guadaloupe denominated Grand Terre. The 43d Regiment being landed to garrison Fort Prince of Wales (late Fort Fleur d'Épée), the Town of Pointe à Pitre, &c. and the other Troops re-embarked at Twelve o'Clock the 14th, the Quebec, with several other Frigates and some Transports, dropped down opposite to Petit Bourg, with Grenadiers and Light Infantry, commanded by Prince Edward, and began landing at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which Time I joined them, and was received with great Demonstrations of Joy by the French People on Marquis de Bouillie's Estate, and I returned on board

board the Boyne at Ten o'Clock the same Evening.  
 At Daybreak in the Morning of the 15th I went to St. Mary's, where I found Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with the 1st Light Infantry, having got there before Day from Petit Bourg; and the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers joined at Ten o'Clock. The Troops advancing (April the 16th) reached Trou Chien, which the Enemy had abandoned, although very strong, and before dark we halted on the high Ground over Trois Rivierre, from whence we saw the Enemy's Two Redoubts, and their strong Post of Palmiste. I intended to have attacked the Enemy that Night, but the Troops were too much fatigued from the difficult March they had just finished. Major-General Dundas landed at Vieux Habitant at Eleven o'Clock in the Night of the 17th with the 3d Battalion of Grenadiers, and the 2d and 3d Battalions of Light Infantry, with little Opposition, and no Loss, (having sailed from Point à Pitre the 15th preceding,) taking Possession of Morne Magdaline, and destroying Two Batteries: Then detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, with the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, he forced several very difficult Posts of the Enemy during the Night. I made a Disposition for the Attack of the Enemy's Redoubt d'Arbaud, at Grande Ance, and their Battery d'Anet, to be executed during that Night; but at Eight o'Clock in the Evening they evacuated the former, setting Fire to every Thing in and about it; and I ordered the Attack of the latter to proceed, which was well executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Coote and the 1st Light Infantry, who were in Possession of it by Daybreak of the 18th, having killed, wounded, or taken every one of those who were defending it, without any Loss. At Twelve o'Clock on the Night of the 19th I moved forward, with the 1st and 2d Battalions of Grenadiers, and the 1st Light Infantry, from Trois Rivierre and Grande Ance, and took their famous  
 Post

Post of Palmiste, with all their Batteries, at Day-break of the 20th, commanding Fort St. Charles and Basseterre, and communicating with Major-General Dundas's Division on the Morning of the 21st, who had made his Approach by Morne Howel; after which General Collot capitulated, surrendering Guadaloupe and all its Dependencies, comprehending the Islands of Marigalante, Disséada, the Saints, &c. on the same Terms that were allowed to Rochambeau at Martinique, and Ricard at St. Lucia, to march out with the Honors of War, and lay down their Arms, to be sent to France, and not to serve against the British Forces or their Allies during the War. Accordingly, at Eight o'Clock this Morning, the French Garrison of Fort St. Charles marched out, consisting of 55 Regulars of the Regiments of Guadaloupe and the 14th of France, and 818 National Guards and others. Prince Edward, with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, taking Possession, immediately hoisting the British Colours, and changing the Name of it to Fort Matilda. The Terms of Capitulation are transmitted herewith, but the Forts and Batteries are so numerous, and some of them at such Distance, that a Return of the Ordnance, Stores, &c. cannot be obtained in Time for the Sailing of this Vessel, as I am unwilling to detain her so long as would be necessary for that Purpose. From a Return found amongst General Collot's Papers, it appears that the Number of Men able to carry Arms in Guadaloupe is 5877, and the Number of Fire Arms actually delivered out to them is 4044. In former Dispatches I have mentioned that Lieutenant-General Prescott was left to command at Martinico, and Colonel Sir Charles Gordon at St. Lucia; and the Conquest of Guadaloupe and its Dependencies being now also completely accomplished, I have placed Major-General Dundas in the Command of this Island, with a proper Garrison; and His Majesty may place the

the firmest Reliance on the Ability, Experience, and Zeal for the Good of his Service and their Country of those excellent Officers. Although I have not been wanting in my several Dispatches to you, Sir, to bestow just Praise on the Forces I have the Honor to command, yet I conceive it a Duty, which I embrace with infinite Pleasure, to repeat, that, to the Unanimity and extraordinary Exertions of the Navy and Army on this Service, under Fatigues and Difficulties never exceeded, His Majesty and their Country are indebted for the rapid Success which, in so short a Space of Time, has extended the British Empire, by adding to it the valuable Islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, the Saints, Marigalante, and Disséada. Captain Thomas Grey, one of my Aides-de-Camp, will have the Honor to deliver this Dispatch, and can communicate any other Particulars or Information you may desire.

P. S. Since closing this Letter, Returns are received, and transmitted herewith, of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, and of the Batteries and Ordnance taken; but that of the Stores could not be obtained.

**ARTICLES of CAPITULATION** *between their Excellencies Sir Charles Grey, K. B. General and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Troops in the West Indies, &c. &c. &c. and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces, &c. &c. &c. and George Henry Victor Collot, Major-General and Governor of Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Desfrada, and Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

THE Commanders in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces are induced to grant to the long Services of Major-General Collot, and to the great Humanity

Humanity with which he has treated the Prisoners under his Care, the Honor of marching out of Fort St. Charles at the Head of the Garrison, which shall in every Respect be subject to and treated in the same Manner as that of Fort Bourbon, to wit, to lay down their Arms as Prisoners, and not to serve against His Britannic Majesty during the present War, nor against his Allies.

The Post of Houelmont to be immediately withdrawn, and the Troops there to retire into Fort St. Charles. The said Post is to be delivered up to the British Troops exactly in the State in which it is, as well as Fort St. Charles, and all other Military Posts in the Island.

The Garrison of Fort St. Charles to march out of that Fortrefs the 22d of this Month, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning.

The British Troops are to take Possession of the Gates of Fort St. Charles To-night.

Maria Galante, Desirada, and all the Dependencies of this Government, are to be included in the present Capitulation.

Given at Guadalope, April 20, 1794.

Par leurs Excellences,

G. FISHER.  
GEO. PURVIS.

V. COLLOT.  
CHARLES GREY.  
J. JERVIS.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army commanded by His Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. in the Attack and Capture of Fort St. Charles, the Batteries, and Town of Basseterre.*

1st Battalion of Grenadiers.—3 Rank and File, missing.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry.—2 Rank and File, killed; 2 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Ditto.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Bat-



3d Battalion of Light Infantry.—1 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.

Total.—2 Rank and File, killed; 4 Rank and File, wounded; 5 Rank and File, missing.

(Signed) FRA. DUNDAS, Adj. Gen.

*Return of Ordnance found in Fort Matilda and the different Batteries in Basseterre, Guadaloupe, taken the 22d of April 1794.*

*For Defence of the Coast.*

Fort Matilda.—3 Thirty-six-Pounders. 27 Twenty-four-Pounders. 10 Eighteen-Pounders. 9 Twelve-Pounders. 12 Eight-Pounders. 3 Four-Pounders. 6 Twelve-Inch Mortars. 2 Twelve-Inch Brass Mortars.

Battery Pilate.—4 Twelve-Pounders.

St. Nicholas.—6 Twenty-four-Pounders. 2 Twelve-Inch Mortars.

Grisel.—2 Twelve-Inch Mortars.

Les Caimés.—4 Twenty-four-Pounders.

Ravine à Billot.—6 Twenty-four-Pounders.

La Royal.—6 Twenty-four-Pounders. 2 Twelve-Inch Mortars.

Des Trois.—5 Eighteen-Pounders.

St. Dominique.—2 Eighteen-Pounders.

La Madelaine.—3 Eight-Pounders.

St. George.—1 Four-Pounder. 1 Three-Pounder.

*For Defence of the Line on the Right.*

Cholet.—3 Thirty-six-Pounders.

Bologne.—3 Eight-Pounders.

Bouillie.—3 Eighteen-Pounders.

Duchamois.—4 Eighteen-Pounders.

Mouffier.—3 Four-Pounders.

Le Parc.—4 Three-Pounders.

*On the Heights of Palmistère.*

Morne Howell.—3 Eighteen-Pounders.

Croquet.—3 Twenty-four-Pounders. 2 Eighteen-Pounders.

- Marzial.—3 Eighteen-Pounders. 2 Twelve-Pounders.  
 Boudet.—3 Twenty-four-Pounders. 2 Six-Pounders.  
 Parize.—3 Twenty-four-Pounders. 1 Six-Pounder.  
 Langlaize.—3 Eight-Pounders.  
 Walkenar.—2 Six-Pounders. 1 Four-Pounder. 1 One-Pounder.

*For Defence of the Line on the Left.*

- Lagarde.—2 Eight-Pounders.  
 Boucanier.—2 Four-Pounders. 1 Brass Four-Pounder.  
 Howel Mounts.—3 Eighteen-Pounders. 1 Ten-Inch Brass Mortar.

*Dispersed in the Country.*

- 4 Brass Four-Pounders. 4 Brass One-Pounders.  
 Total.—6 Thirty-six-Pounders. 58 Twenty-four-Pounders. 35 Eighteen-Pounders. 15 Twelve-Pounders. 23 Eight-Pounders. 5 Six-Pounders. 10 Four-Pounders. 5 Three-Pounders. 1 One-Pounder. 5 Brass Four-Pounders. 4 Brass One-Pounder. 12 Twelve-Inch Mortars. 2 Brass Twelve-Inch Mortars. 1 Brass Ten-Inch Mortar.

J. PATERSON, Lieut. Col. commanding Royal Artillery, Windward and Leeward Islands.

*Admiralty-Office, May 21, 1794.*

CAPTAIN NUGENT arrived Yesterday with a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, dated Boyne, Basseterre, Guadaloupe, April 23, 1794, addressed to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an Extract :

ON the 14th Instant, the Quebec, Winchelsea, Blanche, Experiment, Woolwich, and Three Gun-Boats, with Two Divisions of the Army, under the Command of Prince Edward and Colonel Symes, in Transports, were ordered to anchor under Illet haut de Fregatte, and the Troops were landed that Night and the following Morning at Petit Bourg. On the same Day, the Irresistible, Veteran, Assurance, Santa Margarita, and Two Gun-Boats, were detached with a Corps under the Command of Major General Dundas, and an Army Hospital-Ship and Victuallers, to the Road of Bailiff, near the Town of Basseterre, and the Day afterwards I followed in the Boyne, accompanied by the Inspector and Bull Dog Sloops, some Army Victuallers, and Two Hospital Ships, and was joined by the Terpsichore and Zebra Sloop, and Two Gun-Boats, off les Isles des Saints, in the Afternoon ; when, perceiving that the Troops had not reached Trois Rivières, I stood off and on between that Anchorage and the Saints during the Night ; and on the Morning of the 17th, being joined by the Winchelsea, and an Ordnance Storeship, I ordered Captain Lord Garlies to take under his Command the abovementioned Sloops of War, Gun-Boats, the Victuallers, Hospital-Ships, and Ordnance Storeships, and to anchor at Trois Rivières, which he performed with his usual Promptitude ; and I then proceeded in the Boyne to the Road of Bailiff, where I anchored before Sunset, and re-

ceived a very satisfactory Report from Captain Henry of the Debarkation and Progress of Major-General Dundas's Corps. Perceiving, as I passed Basseterre, some Movements amongst the Shipping that indicated a Design to escape in the Night, and a few People busy in the Batteries between that Town and the Road of Bailiff, I sent Captain Grey, with a Detachment of Marines, to disable the Guns in the Batteries, and the Boats of the other Ships to intercept any Thing attempting to go out. Soon after Sunset some Incendiaries, who had plundered the Town, set it on Fire, and got off in an armed Schooner. Most of the other Vessels were brought into the Road of Bailiff by the Boats; among them the Guadaloupe Republican Sloop of War.

I have now the greatest Satisfaction in informing you of the entire Reduction of the French Islands in these Seas; the Post of the Palmiste was carried by the Divisions of Prince Edward and Colonel Symes, under the Command of General Sir Charles Grey; and that of Morne Howel, by the Corps of Major-General Dundas, was carried before Day-break on the 20th, when General Collot immediately surrendered Fort Charles upon Terms of Honor to himself and Garrison. Lord Garlies, in the Winchelsea, with Three Flank Companies of the 39th Regiment, will proceed this Evening to Mariage-lante to receive the Submission of that Island, as commanded by General Collot; from thence he will go with a small Detachment to Desirada for the like Purpose.

The unabated Exertions of the Officers and Seamen under my Command will never be surpassed; they kept constant Pace with the Efforts of the Troops, and, thus united, no Difficulty or Danger arrested their Career of Glory for an Instant. From the General and other Officers of the Army, with whom I had frequent Occasions to transact Business,  
I never

I never experienced an unpleasant Item; and I found in Colonel Symes, the Quarter-Master-General, Resources, Zeal, and Ability superior to every Obstacle which presented.

Captain Nugent, who carries this Dispatch, will recite many Parts of the Detail, which, in the various Operations I had to concert, have escaped my Memory. He served with the Naval Battalions at Martinique, St. Lucia, and in this Island, and was present at many of the most important Strokes.

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*Admiralty-Office, May 21, 1794.*

REAR-ADMIRAL KINGSMILL, in his Letter to Mr. Stephens, dated Cork, the 17th Instant, gives an Account of the Arrival of Captain Boyles, of His Majesty's Ship *Swiftsure*, with the French Frigate *l'Atalante*, of 38 Guns and 274 Men, commanded by Monf. Linois, which he captured the 7th Instant, after a Chase of Thirty-nine Hours.

The *Swiftsure* had One Man killed by a random Shot; the Frigate, 10 Men killed and 32 wounded.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF MAY 23d, 1794.

---

*Whitehall, May 23, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Morning 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:

SIR,

*Tournay, May 19, 1794.*

IN my last Letter I mentioned to you His Imperial Majesty's Intention of making a general Attack with his whole Force, in order, by a joint Co-operation with the Troops under the Command of General Clairfayt, to compel the Enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th, at Night, the Army moved forward for this Purpose in Five Columns.

The Two Columns on the Left were intended to force the Passages of the Marque, and, by a vigorous Attack on the Enemy's Posts along the River, to cover the Operations of the Three remaining Columns: These were destined to force the Enemy's Posts by Roubaix, Waterloo, and Moucron, thus to favour General Clairfayt's Passage of the Lys, and

and then, by a Junction with his Corps, to have cut off the Communication between Lisle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the Two Columns on the Left forced the Passage of the Marque so late, and were so much fatigued by the Length of their March, that they were not able to accomplish the Remainder of the proposed Plan, while the Column on the Right, under General Busche, finding the Enemy at Moucron in much greater Numbers than had been expected, was under the Necessity of relinquishing its Attack, and of retreating to its former Position at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-General Otto proceeded with his Column through Leers to Waterloo, from whence, after some Resistance, he drove the Enemy, and pushed on to Turcoing.

My Column consisted of Seven Battalions of British, Five of Austrians, and Two of Hessians, with Six Squadrons of Light Dragoons, and Four of Hussars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the Enemy to evacuate after a short Cannonade, in which I had the Misfortune to lose Major Wright, of the Royal Artillery, a brave and deserving Officer.

Having left the Two Hessian Battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the Enemy in great Strength both of Men and Cannon. The Resistance was proportionably stronger, but equally unavailing, as the Enemy soon found themselves compelled to retire, which they did towards Moucron.

Having at this Time no Intelligence of the Two Columns on my Right and Left, notwithstanding I had made every Effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was resolved to have left my Advanced Guard, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Abercromby, at Roubaix, and, with the Remainder of my Corps to

have taken a Position on the Heights behind Lannoy. The Orders for this Purpose were given, but having acquainted his Imperial Majesty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my Intention, the Necessity of co-operating with General Clairfayt induced His Majesty to direct that I should proceed to the Attack of Mouveaux.

I accordingly directed the Attack to be made by Lieutenant-General Abercromby, with the Four Battalions of Guards. He found the Enemy strongly entrenched, but having cannonaded it for some Time, the good Countenance of the Flank Battalion of Guards, who advanced to storm it with the utmost Order, supported by the First Battalion, and seconded by the 7th and 15th Light Dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill, compelled the Enemy to retire, with the Loss of Three Pieces of Cannon, and of a considerable Number of Men, who were cut down by the Light Dragoons in the Pursuit, which was continued as far as Bouderes.

Upon maturely considering the Nature of our Situation, I directed Lieutenant-General Abercromby to remain at Mouveaux with the Four Battalions of Guards; and having posted Four Austrian Battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the Second Brigade of British Infantry, under the Command of Major-General Fox, to take Post on my Left, on the great Road leading from Lisse to Roubaix. The Cavalry was divided with these several Corps for the Purpose of patrolling, the Nature of the Country not admitting of their being of any other Use. My Advanced Posts communicated with those of General Otto on my Right, who I now found had got Possession of Turcoing.

Early the next Morning, the Enemy attacked the Post of Turcoing in great Force, and I received an Application from Colonel Devay, who commanded there, to make a Diversion in his Favour; for which Purpose I sent Two Battalions of Austrians, giving them



them express Direction, if they should be pressed, to fall back upon me, but, by some Mistake, instead of doing so, they joined Colonel Devay. From this Circumstance an Opening was left on my Right, of which the Enemy availed himself in the Attack upon my Corps, which took place soon after, and by so doing obliged me to employ the only Battalion I had left to secure a Point which was of the utmost Consequence to us.

At this Period a very considerable Column of the Enemy, which we have since learnt amounted to 15,000 Men, appeared advancing from Lisle, whilst another Corps, having forced its Way through General Otto's Position by Waterloo, attacked us on the Rear. The few Troops that remained with me soon gave Way before such superior Numbers, nor was it in my Power, with every Effort I could use, assisted by those of the Officers who were about me, to rally them. At that Moment the advanced Parties of the Column from Lisle shewed themselves also upon the Road between Roubaix and Mouvreaux, and I found it impossible to succeed in the Attempt which I made to join the Brigade of Guards.

Thus circumstanced, I turned my Attention to join General Fox's Brigade; but upon proceeding to Roubaix for that Purpose I found it in the Possession of the Enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every Part of my Corps, nothing remained for me to do but to force my Way to that of General Otto, and to concert Measures with him to free my own Troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few Dragoons of the 16th Regiment, with great Difficulty; but the Project of marching upon Lannoy, to which General Otto had consented, as a Measure which would greatly facilitate the Retreat of my Corps, being given up, upon finding that the Hessians had been obliged to abandon that Place, I found myself  
under.

- under the painful Necessity of continuing with General Otto's Column the Remainder of the Day.

Previous to this I had sent Orders to General Abercromby to retire from Mouveaux to the Heights behind Roubaix, where it was my Intention to have assembled my Corps; and the Coldstream Battalion had been posted to cover the Communication till he effected his Retreat. In consequence of these Directions General Abercromby began his Retreat; and, on his Arrival upon the Heights at Roubaix, finding himself surrounded upon all Sides, without a Possibility of assembling the Corps, he determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidst the repeated Attacks of the Enemy, who poured upon him from all Parts. General Abercromby found Lannoy also in Possession of the Enemy, but he avoided the Town by marching round it under a very heavy Fire, and soon after reached Templeuve.

Major General Fox, after sustaining with great Resolution a very vigorous Attack from the principal Part of the Column which came from Lisle, began his Retreat also, and finding himself cut off from the Brigade of Guards, and Lannoy occupied by the Enemy, he directed his March upon the Village of Leers, at which Place he joined the Column of Lieutenant-General Otto.

I enclose you a Return of our Loss upon this Occasion. I regret that it is so great, but when the Nature of the Action is considered, and that it was conducted in a Country the most favourable to the Views of the Enemy that they could have wished for, while their perfect Knowledge of these Parts enabled them to take every Advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been still more considerable. From the Badness of the Roads, the Loss of the Horses, and the Timidity of the Drivers, the leaving a Part of our Artillery became inevitable.

I am

I am to desire that you will assure His Majesty that the Officers and Men shewed all the Firmness and Resolution on this Occasion that could be expected from them; and it would be an Injustice done to the Rest to distinguish any particular Corps. The Abilities and Coolness with which Lieutenant-General Abercromby and Major-General Fox conducted their different Corps under these trying Circumstances, require, however, that I should particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar Consolation to me that the Column under my Command executed to the full Extent their intended Part of the Operation; and that in the Check which they afterwards sustained, the Conduct of the British Troops has entitled them to the warmest Expressions of Gratitude and Admiration on the Part of His Imperial Majesty.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the  
17th and 18th of May 1794.*

7th Light Dragoons.—4 Horses, killed; 6 Rank and File, 10 Horses, wounded; 15 Rank and File, 32 Horses, missing.

11th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, 1 Horse, killed; 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Rank and File, 2 Horses, wounded.

15th Ditto.—1 Surgeon, 5 Rank and File, 9 Horses, killed; 1 Surgeon's-Mate, 14 Rank and File, 9 Horses, wounded; 2 Rank and File, 18 Horses, missing.

16th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, 2 Horses, killed; 2 Rank and File, 5 Horses, wounded; 5 Rank and File, 3 Horses, missing.

Royal Artillery.—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, 31 Horses, killed; 2 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and

- and File, 6 Horses, wounded; 1 Officer, 1 Drummer, 26 Rank and File, 64 Horses, missing.
- Royal Military Artificer.—5 Rank and File, missing.
- Flank Battalion of Guards.—1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and File, killed; 3 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 54 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 25 Rank and File, missing.
- 1st Regiment of Guards.—5 Rank and File, killed; 7 Rank and File, wounded; 20 Rank and File, missing.
- Coldstream Guards.—1 Drummer, 6 Rank and File, wounded; 9 Rank and File, missing.
- 3d Regiment of Guards.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, wounded; 32 Rank and File, missing.
- 14th Foot.—8 Rank and File, killed; 22 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Officer, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 68 Rank and File, missing.
- 37th Ditto.—2 Serjeants, 11 Rank and File, killed; 2 Officers, 4 Serjeants, 34 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Officers, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 140 Rank and File, missing.
- 53d Ditto.—3 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Officer, 8 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 191 Rank and File, missing.

Total.—1 Surgeon, 4 Serjeants, 53 Rank and File, 47 Horses, killed; 10 Officers, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Surgeon's-Mate, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 185 Rank and File, 32 Horses, wounded; 4 Officers, 17 Serjeants, 9 Drummers, 538 Rank and File, 117 Horses, missing.

*Officers, killed, wounded, and missing.*

Artillery.—Major Wright, wounded, since dead; Lieutenant Boger, wounded; Lieutenant Dowman, missing.

Flank

Flank Battalion of the Guards.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, Lieutenant-Colonel Manners, Captain Drummond, wounded.

14th Foot.—Major Brown, wounded and missing.

37th Ditto.—Lieutenant Murray, Lieutenant Cunningham, wounded; Captain Cook, Lieutenant M<sup>r</sup> Kenzie, missing.

53d Ditto.—Major Scott, Captain Brisbane, Ensign Pierce, wounded; Lieutenant Rynd, missing.

15th Light Dragoons.—Surgeon Bradley, killed; Surgeon's-Mate, wounded.

J. H. CRAIG, Adj. Gen.

N. B. Some of the Men returned missing are hourly coming in.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY*  
*OF MAY 25th, 1794.*

---

*Whitehall, May 25, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received this Afternoon 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 :

SIR, *Tournay, May 23, 1794.*

I HAVE the Satisfaction to acquaint you, for His Majesty's Information, that Yesterday Morning the Enemy, having made an Attack upon the Combined Army under the Command of His Imperial Majesty, were repulsed after a long and obstinate Engagement.

The Attack began at Five o'Clock, but did not appear to be serious till towards Nine, when the whole Force of the Enemy (consisting, according to every Account, of upwards of 100,000 Men) was brought against the Right Wing, with the Intention of forcing, if possible, the Passage of the Scheldt, in order to invest Tournay.

At first they drove in the Out-Posts, and obliged General Busche's Corps, which was posted at Es-

pierres, to fall back upon the Main Army; but upon Succour being sent, General Walmoden, who, though very unwell, had retaken the Command of the Hanoverians, maintained his Position. The Enemy, by constantly bringing up fresh Troops, were enabled to continue the Attack, without Intermission, till Nine o'Clock at Night.

The Troops of the Right Wing being greatly fatigued, it became necessary to support them from my Wing; for which Purpose, besides Seven Austrian Battalions, I detached the Second Brigade of British, under the Command of Major-General Fox. Nothing could exceed the Spirit and Gallantry with which they conducted themselves, particularly in the Storm of the Village of Pontéchin, which they forced with the Bayonet. The Enemy immediately began to retreat, and during the Night withdrew all their Posts, and, according to every Information, have fallen back upon Lisle.

Seven Pieces of Cannon and about 500 Prisoners have fallen into our Hands, and the Enemy's Loss, in Killed and Wounded, is said to amount to little short of 12,000 Men, which is by no Means improbable, as they were exposed to an incessant Fire of Cannon and Musketry for upwards of Twelve Hours.

The Manner in which General Fox conducted the Brigade of British Infantry of the Line merits my warmest Approbation.

Enclosed I send the Returns of the Killed and Wounded of the British.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the 22d of May 1794.*

7th Light Dragoons.—1 Horse, wounded.

Artillery.—1 Serjeant, killed; 2 Rank and File, wounded.

14th Foot.—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, killed;  
1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 28 Rank and File, wounded;  
5 Rank and File, missing.

37th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, killed; 3 Officers,  
5 Serjeants, 24 Rank and File, wounded; 2  
Rank and File, missing.

53d Ditto.—6 Rank and File, killed; 3 Offi-  
cers, 1 Serjeant, 23 Rank and File, wounded;  
12 Rank and File, missing.

Total.—2 Serjeants, 11 Rank and File, killed;  
7 Officers, 7 Serjeants, 77 Rank and File,  
1 Horse, wounded; 10 Rank and File,  
missing.

*Officers wounded.*

14th Regiment.—Major of Brigade Cockran.

37th Regiment.—Captain Spread, Lieutenants Mit-  
chell and M'Lean.

53d Foot.—Lieutenants Rogers and Robertson, and  
Ensign Pearce.

C. CRAUFURD, Dep. Adj. Gen.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 27th, 1794.

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*Whitehall, May 27, 1794.*

A LETTER (of which the following is an Extract) was this Day received by Mr. Secretary Dundas from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, dated Victory, off Bastia, April 25, 1794 :

BASTIA still holds out, although our Batteries have had a powerful Effect. A Surgeon, who came out of the Town, reports the Enemy to have lost a great Number of Men, and that there were then in the Hospital near 300. Our Loss has been inconsiderable, as the enclosed Returns will shew.

*Return of Troops killed and wounded since landing at Pietra Nera.*

Royal Artillery.—3 wounded.

11th Regiment.—1 killed.

25th Ditto.—1 killed.

30th Ditto.—3 wounded.

69th Ditto.—2 wounded.

Marines.—4 wounded.

Total.—2 killed, 12 wounded.

Captain Clark, of the 69th Regiment, wounded, exclusive of the above.

(Signed) WM. A. VILLETES, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Troops before Bastia.

P

*Return*

*Return of killed and wounded Seamen between the  
4th and 25th of April.*

Victory.—1 killed, 1 wounded.

Windfor Castle.—2 wounded.

Fortitude. 1 killed, 1 wounded.

Agamemnon.—5 wounded.

Total.—2 killed, 9 wounded.

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

*Camp, April 25, 1794.*

*Brussels, May 22, 1794.*

A MESSENGER has just brought an Account that General Baron de Beaulieu, having marched into the Duchy of Bouillon on the 18th Instant, defeated a considerable Body of French who covered that Canton; and having killed 1200, taken between 2 and 300 Prisoners, Six Pieces of Cannon, and several Caissons, he took Possession of the Town of Bouillon, and summoned the Citadel to surrender, which was refused.

The Inhabitants having fired upon the Austrians, the Town was given up to be pillaged.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF MAY 28th, 1794.

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*Whiteball, May 28, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, dated Tournay, the 26th of May 1794, was this Day 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 :

SIR,

*Tournay, May 26, 1794.*

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you, that His Imperial Majesty has received this Morning, Intelligence from General Count Kaunitz, that, on the 24th Instant, he attacked the French Army which had passed the Sambre, and had taken a Position with its Left to Rouveroy, and its Right to Fontaine l'Eveque; and that he has completely defeated them, and obliged them to retreat in great Confusion over the River, which he intended to pass with his Army To-day in Pursuit of them.

The Enemy has lost near 50 Pieces of Cannon, and above 5000 Men, 3000 of whom are Prisoners. The Loss of the Austrians has been very inconsiderable, as they in a Manner surprised them.

Accounts were likewise received To-day, that the Enemy has made an Inroad into the Duchy of Luxembourg, with an Army of 40,000 Men, and has taken Possession of Arlon, which has obliged General Beaulieu (who had moved forward with the Troops under his Command, and had taken the Town of Bouillon by Storm) to retire, and to fall back on Marche, in order to cover Namur.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 3d, 1794.**Whitehall, June 3, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, dated Tournai, May 30, 1794, 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 :

AN Officer arrived this Evening from Field-Marshal Mollendorf, with the News that, on the 23d, he completely surpris'd and surrounded the French Camp at Kayfers Lautern, killed above 1000 Men and took 2000 Prisoners, besides Eighteen Pieces of Cannon, and all the Camp Equipage.

*Mayence, May 26, 1794.*

MARECHALL MOLLENDORFF, on the 24th Instant, surpris'd the French in their Entrenchments in the Neighbourhood of Kaiserslautern, and defeated them with great Loss. The Force of the French consisted of about 12,000 Men. They were posted behind the Defiles of Otterbach, Hagelsbach, and the Lauter. The Whole of this Country was covered with Redoubts and Entrenchments; several

Dykes had been cut, and the Bridges were everywhere destroyed; while Three strong Positions were prepared, to facilitate their Retreat in case of Accidents. The Loss of the French amounts to 1000 Killed, more than 2000 Prisoners, 18 Pieces of Cannon, and Two Howitzers. After the Engagement, Marechall Mollendorff established his Head-Quarters at Winnweiler, and the Prince of Hohenlohe Ingelfingen took Possession of Neustadt. The Advanced Posts of the Prussian Army extend as far as Deux Ponts and Carlsberg.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 7<sup>th</sup>, 1794.*Admiralty-Office, June 7, 1794.*

THE following is an Extract of a Letter from William Parker, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Audacious, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Plymouth Sound, on the 3d Instant :

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, that, on the 28th Ult. in the Morning about Eight o'Clock, His Majesty's Fleet, under the Command of the Earl Howe, then in the Latitude 47 Deg. 33 Min. North, Longitude 14 Deg. 10 Min. West, got Sight of that of the Enemy.

The Wind blew strong from the Southward, and the Enemy's Fleet directly to Windward

Every Thing was done by His Majesty's Fleet, per Signals from the Earl Howe (preserving them in Order) to get up with the Enemy, who appeared to be forming in Order of Battle. But, as I apprehend his Lordship considered their Conduct began rather to indicate an Intention of avoiding a general Action, at Fifty-five Minutes after One o'Clock he directed a general Chace.

It was just becoming dark when His Majesty's Ship under my Command arrived up with the Rear

Ship of the Enemy's Line. I immediately commenced a very close Action, which continued near Two Hours without Intermision; never exceeding the Distance of Half a Cable's Length, but generally closer, and several Times in the utmost Difficulty to prevent falling on board, which, as his last Effort to Appearance, at about Ten o'Clock he attempted to effect. At this Time his Mizzenmast was gone by the Board, his lower Yards and Main-top-sail Yard shot away; his Fore-top-sail being full, (though flying out from the Top-sail Yard, the Sheets being shot away,) he fell athwart our Bows, but we separated without being entangled any Time. He then directed his Course before the Wind, and, to Appearance, passed through or close astern of the Ships in the Rear of our Line.

When the Enemy separated from athwart our Bows, the Company of His Majesty's Ship under my Command gave Three Cheers, from the Idea, taken from the People quartered forward, that his Colours were struck. This I cannot myself take upon me to say, though I think it likely, from his Situation obliging him to pass through or near our Line: But certain it is he was completely beaten; his Fire slackened towards the latter Part of the Action, and the last Broadside (the Ships' Sides almost touching each other) he sustained without returning more than the Fire of Two or Three Guns.

His Majesty's Ship under my Command, at the Time we separated, lay with her Topfalls aback, (every Brace, Bowling, most of her standing, and all her Running Rigging shot away,) in an unmanageable State. It was some Time before I could get her to wear, to run to Leeward from the French Line, under Cover of our own Ships, which, by what I could judge by their Lights, were all pretty well up, and tolerably formed.

This



This being effected, I turned all Hands to the repairing our Damages, to get into Readiness (if possible) to resume our Station at Daylight.

The Rear of the French Line had been engaged at a Distance by Rear-Admiral Pasley's Division, and some other Ships that did not fetch so far to Windward, a considerable Time before I arrived up with them; and this very Ship was engaged by one of His Majesty's Ships, at some Distance to Leeward, the Time I did.

The Night being very dark, I could form but little Judgment of the Situation of our Fleet with respect to the French in Point of Distance, other than, not hearing any Firing after our own ceased, I concluded they were scarcely far enough to Windward.

Soon after Daylight the next Morning, to our utmost Chagrin and Astonishment, we discovered Nine Sail of the Enemy's Ships about Three Miles to Windward.

The Audacious then, with her standing Rigging but very indifferently scuppered, her Forefail and Topfails unbent, Main-topfail in the Top in the Act of bending, we put before the Wind, with the Main and Fore-topmast Stayfails only, ill set, from the Stays being shot away; but it being hazy, with Rain, and soon becoming thick, we, for a Time, were covered from their View, and before, as I apprehend, they had formed a Judgment of what we were.

The greatest Exertion was used by every Officer and Man in the Ship to get the other Forefail and Main-topfail bent. The Fore-topmast being so badly wounded, the Fore-topfail was of but little Moment, however the People brought the damaged Sail to the Yard again, though it could not be hoisted; but, before we got the Forefail and Main-topfail set, the Haze cleared off, and we soon discovered ourselves to be chased by Two of the  
Enemy's

Enemy's Ships. At this Period we saw the Ship we had engaged without any Mast standing, and passed her at about a Mile and a Half Distance. The Ships coming up with us very fast, our Situation became very alarming, until we got the Main-top-gallant-sail, Main-topmast, and Top-gallant-studding-sails set, when it was judged we nearly preserved our Distance. However, from the Fore-mast being in a tolerable State of Security, at half-past Nine we were about setting a lower Studding-sail, when Three Sail, that had been discovered to the Eastward some Time before, (*viz.* Two Ships and a Brig,) coming pretty near us, hoisted French Colours.

The State of our Masts did not admit of making Alteration in our Course; they observing our shattered State, and Two Ships in chase of us, stood athwart us boldly within Fire, and Shot were exchanged; the one a large Frigate, and the other Two Corvettes; but, as we had so much Sail out, they fell astern for a considerable Time; at length the Frigate came within Shot of us again, and harassed us, by a distant Cannonade upon the Quarter, upwards of an Hour, but without doing us any material Injury, we only firing some of our After-guns upon each Deck at her. She was observed to make a Signal to the Ships astern, and soon after, *viz.* about half-past Twelve o'Clock, with the Two Corvettes, hauled her Wind, and, by its becoming hazy, the Whole were soon out of Sight.

Having been chased Twenty-four Leagues directly to Leeward, and the crippled State of the Bow-sprit being such as judged impossible to stand if the Ship was hauled to the Wind, I considered the endeavouring to find the Fleet again might put His Majesty's Ship (in her defective State) to too much Risk, and therefore judged it most advantageous for the Service to proceed to Port without Loss of  
Time

Time to refit ; which I hope may meet with their Lordships' Approbation.

I must beg you will be pleased to represent to their Lordships, that the Conduct of the Lieutenants of His Majesty's Ship under my Command during the Action merits all the Praise I can bestow upon them ; as also that of Lieutenant Crofton, of the 69th Regiment, whose Alertness and Activity with his Men at small Arms, in supporting the Seamen armed to defend the Boarding, (which occurred Twice during the Action,) gave me perfect Satisfaction.

The Conduct of my Ship's Company, also that of the Soldiers of the 69th Regiment, exceeded every possible Expectation ; in fact, the Whole of the Officers and Men, in their different Departments, behaved in a most exemplary Manner.

'Tis wonderful, after such an Action, that I have the Happiness to say the whole Number killed and wounded are but Twenty-two : Three were killed on the Spot, One died soon after, and the Life of Two more is despaired of.

The Captain and some of the Officers of a French Corvette, which we took Possession of and burnt a few Mornings before, by the Earl Howe's Order, viewed the Ship we had engaged while passing her in the Morning, and were of opinion she is called *La Revolutionnaire*, formerly the *Bretagne*.

In case their Lordships should have any Enquiries to make further, I have dispatched Lieutenant Joseph Bingham, my senior Lieutenant on board, with the Charge of this Letter, who is a very excellent Officer, and an intelligent young Man, and, I trust, capable of giving every requisite Information.