

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 10th, 1794.

Whitehall, June 10, 1794.

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, was received on Sunday last 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, June 6, 1794.

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you, that, on the 3d Instant, the Combined Army, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, attacked the Enemy, who was posted at Fontaine l'Eveque, in order to cover a Part of their Forces, which was besieging Charleroi, and compelled them to raise the Siege, and return across the Sambre, where they now remain.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,

Esq. Esq. Esq.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, June 10, 1794.

THE Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received on Sunday last from Admiral Lord Hood, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

SIR, *Victory, off Bastia, May 24, 1794.*

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, that the Town and Citadel of Bastia, with the several Posts upon the Heights, surrendered to the Arms of His Majesty on the 22d. On the 19th I received a Message, that the Garrison was desirous of capitulating upon honorable Terms; in consequence of which I sent the enclosed Note on Shore. This brought on board the Victory Three Officers, who informed me that Gentili, the Commandant, would assemble the Officers of the several Corps, and of the Municipality, if a Truce took place, which I agreed to a little before Sunset. The next Day I received a Note from Gentili, which I also enclose, and sent Captain Young on Shore on the Morning of the 21st, who soon returned to the Victory with Two Officers, and Two of the Administrative Bodies, which, with Vice-Admiral Goodall, Captain Young, Captain Inglefield, and my Secretary, Mr. M'Arthur, settled the Articles of Capitulation, which were signed the following Morning, when His Majesty's Troops took Possession of all the Posts above the Town, the Troops in each retiring to the Citadel, from whence they marched to the Mole-Head, where they grounded their Arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the Articles of Capitulation, which I hope His Majesty will approve.

I am unable to give due Praise to the unremitting Zeal, Exertion, and judicious Conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Villettes, who had the Honor of commanding His Majesty's Troops; never was either
more

more conspicuous. Major Brereton, and every Officer and Soldier under the Lieutenant Colonel's Orders, are justly entitled to my warmest Acknowledgments; their persevering Ardour and Desire to distinguish themselves cannot be too highly spoken of, and which it will be my Pride to remember to the latest Period of my Life.

Captain Nelson, of His Majesty's Ship *Agamemnon*, who had the Command and Directions of the Seamen, in landing the Guns, Mortars, and Stores; and Captain Hunt, who commanded at the Batteries, very ably assisted by Captain Buller and Captain Serocold, and the Lieutenants Gore, Hotham, Stiles, Andrews, and Brisbane, have an equal Claim to my Gratitude, as the Seamen under their Management worked the Guns with great Judgment and Alacrity. Never was an higher Spirit, or greater Perseverance, exhibited; and I am happy to say, that no other Contention was at any Time known, than who should be most forward and indefatigable for promoting His Majesty's Service; for, although the Difficulties they had to struggle with were many and various, the perfect Harmony and good Humour that universally prevailed throughout the Siege, overcame them all.

I cannot but express in the strongest Terms the meritorious Conduct of Captain Duncan and Lieutenant Alexander Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant De Butts, of the Royal Engineers; but my Obligation is particularly great to Captain Duncan, as more Zeal, Ability, and Judgment was never shewn by any Officer than were displayed by him; and I take the Liberty of mentioning him as an Officer highly entitled to His Majesty's Notice.

I feel myself very much indebted for the Vigilance and Attention of Captain Wolseley, of the *Imperieuse*, and of Captain Hallowell, who became a Volunteer wherever he could be useful, after being superseded in the Command of the *Courageux* by

Captain Waldegrave. The former kept a diligent Watch upon the Island of Capraia, where the Enemy have Magazines of Provisions and Stores, and the latter did the same by guarding the Harbour's Mouth of Bastia with Gun-Boats and Launches well armed, the Whole of every Night, whilst the smaller Boats were very judiciously placed in the Intervals between, and rather without the Ships, (which were moored in a Crescent just out of Reach of the Enemy's Guns,) by Captain Young, of the Fortitude, the Centre Ship, on board of which every Boat assembled at Sunset for Orders; and the Cheerfulness with which the Officers and Men performed this nightly Duty is very much to be admired, and afforded me the most heartfelt Satisfaction and Pleasure.

The very great and effectual Assistance I received from Vice-Admiral Goodall, Captain Inglefield, and Captain Knight, as well as from every Captain and Officer of His Majesty's Ships under my Command, have a just Claim to my most particular Thanks, not only in carrying into Execution my Orders afloat, but in attending to and supplying the Wants of the little Army on Shore: It is to the very cordial and decided Support *alone* I had the Honor to receive from the Whole, that the innumerable Difficulties we had to contend with were so happily surmounted.

Major Smith and Ensign Vigoureux, of the 25th Regiment, and Captain Radsdale and Lieutenant St. George, of the 11th, not embarking with their respective Regiments, having civil Employments on Shore, it is to their Honor I mention, that they relinquished those Employments, and joined their Corps, soon after the Troops were landed.

It is very much my Duty to inform you, that I am extremely obliged to General Petrecono, Mr. Frediani, and all the Officers of the Corsicans, serving with the Army, for their great Zeal, Ardour,
and

and Attention in forwarding the Reduction of Bastia by every Means in their Power, who were of infinite Service by preserving good Order in the Troops.

I transmit an Account of the Loss on the Part of His Majesty in Killed and Wounded, which, I am happy to say, is inconsiderable ; but the Enemy suffered much, their Hospitals being full.

At the Commencement of the Siege the Number of the Enemy bearing Arms was 3000.

By the first Ship that sails for England I shall have the Honor of sending, to be laid at His Majesty's Feet, the several Stand of Colours taken at Bastia.

Captain Hunt, who was on Shore in the Command of the Batteries from the Hour the Troops landed to the Surrender of the Town, will be the Bearer of this Dispatch, and can give any further Information you may wish to know respecting the Siege.

I have the Honor, &c. HOOD.
Right Honorable Henry Dundas.

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Victory,
off Bastia, May 19, 1794.*

IN Consideration of the very gallant Defence the Garrison of Bastia has made, and from the Principles of Humanity, which ever govern British Officers, I am disposed to give you Terms ; and if you will send on board Two or Three Officers, properly authorized to treat, I trust a Capitulation will be soon settled, as honorable to the Inhabitants as can in any Reason be expected.

(Signed) HOOD.
*To the Commandant of the Garrison, and
Mayor of the Town, of Bastia.*

TRANSLATION.

Bastia, the 2d Prereal, 2d Tear of the French Republick, One and Indivisible.

The General of Division, Commander in Chief of the Army of the French Republic in Corsica, to Admiral Hood, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of the King of Great Britain, before Bastia.

MY LORD,

IN consequence of the Proposal which you did me the Honor of making in your Dispatch of the 18th May (Old Style), I have the Honor of sending to you Two Adjutant-Generals of the Army, and Two Members of the Administrative Corps of this Town, who are commissioned to present to you the Plan of a Capitulation between the Garrison and Inhabitants of Bastia, and you, my Lord, in the Name of the King of Great Britain.

These Four Commissioners, who equally possess my Confidence, and that of the Garrison and of the Citizens, have Instructions to arrange with you the Settlement of all Matters relative to this Capitulation. I hope that you will be satisfied, and that they will enable you to fulfil the Views you have signified to me, of putting an End to the unavoidable Consequences of the Calamities of War. Captain Young has had a long Conference with me: I was of Opinion that a reciprocal Understanding might co-operate in the Success of the Negotiation which occupied our Attention, and I have requested him to acquaint you with my ingenuous and loyal Intentions.

Greeting or Health,

(Signed) GENTILI, Commander in Chief.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION of the Garrison and Town of Bastia, in Corsica.

ON the 21st Day of May 1794, by Order of the Right Honorable Lord Hood, Admiral of the

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Blue,

Blue, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the Mediterranean, Vice-Admiral Goodall; Captain Young, of the Fortitude; Captain J. N. Inglefield, Adjutant-General to the Fleet; and John M^rArthur, Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, met on board the Victory to receive Proposals of Capitulation for Bastia from Messieurs Etienne Monty, President of the Department of Corsica; John Baptiste Galeazzini, Mayor of Bastia; Charles Francis Emanuel Couthaud; and John Baptiste Francheschi, Adjutant-Generals of the French Army; the following Articles were proposed, discussed, and modified as follows; viz.

Art. I. THE Garrison shall march out with all the Honors of War, together with all those attached to the Army.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. The Garrison shall embark as soon as possible after signing these Articles at the Great Mole of the Port, preceded by the Field Artillery, with Arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Matches lighted at both Ends, Colours flying. To be transported immediately to the Port of the Mountain (Toulon), and no where else.

Answer.—In Consideration of the gallant Defence made, the Garrison shall march to the Mole-Head preceded by Two Field-Pieces, with their Arms, Baggage, &c. and shall lay down their Arms at the Place appointed for their Embarkation; they shall, as soon as possible, be transported to the Port of the Mountain (Toulon).

Art. III. All Ammunition, Artillery, Military Stores, and every Thing which composes and makes a Part of the Army, both by Sea and Land, shall also be transported to the Port of the Mountain.

Answer.—Refused.

Art.

Art. IV. The Corvette La Flèche shall be fitted out as a Transport to carry the Garrison and Citizens who wish to follow it, together with the Pink La Marie Victoire; and that loaded with Ship Timber, which are now at the Disposal of the Administrator of the Marine, shall be employed for this Transport; but this not being sufficient, the necessary Number shall be furnished by the Admiral, Four of which shall not be visited. The above-mentioned Corvette and Pink, loaded with Timber, shall be kept by the Republic.

Answer.—The Troops of the Garrison, and Citizens, who wish to depart, shall be conveyed to Toulon, the Port of the Mountain, by Vessels appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The French Corvette La Flèche, and all Vessels in the Harbour, must be delivered up to His Britannic Majesty's Officers. Such Fishing-Boats as are necessary to the Subsistence of the Inhabitants, proving their Property, shall remain in their Possession.

The Rest of this Article is inadmissible.

Art. V. The Sick, who are not able to bear the Voyage, shall remain in the Hospitals which they occupy at present, at the Expence of the Republic, by Officers of Health, who shall be appointed under the Superintendance of a Commissary of War; and, when they are able to support the Voyage, Vessels shall be furnished to transport them by the English Commander.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. The Members of the Constituent Bodies, and all Persons attached to the Service of the Republic, of any Denomination whatever, or Pensioners, shall participate in this Capitulation with the Military, and shall enjoy the same Conditions.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VII. All Papers concerning public Accounts, those of the Artillery, Engineers, Marine, Military Tribunal, Military Chest, both of this Place, and of all others, shall be transported to France; the same shall be done with all Papers and Plans of the Country, as well of the old as new Administration, as the Civil and Military, and those belonging to the Communities.

Answer.—Granted; except such as are necessary for the Security of Property; the Archives, and other public Papers and Plans of the Island, shall remain, but Copies of them shall be allowed to be taken.

Art. VIII. The Inhabitants of both Sexes, which are now in the Town, or that have taken Refuge there, shall have their Lives, their Honor, and their Property saved and guaranteed, with Liberty to retire when and whither they please with their Families and Servants, Furniture, Effects, and Merchandize; and the Power of disposing of whatever Effects they may choose to leave behind, or to receive their Rents by Agents.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IX. No Troops nor armed Men, except those of the British Government, shall on any Account be brought into the Town.

Answer.—The British Government will take Care that no armed Men shall be brought into the Town in any Manner that may give the Inhabitants any Cause of Uneasiness or Apprehension.

Art. X. The Community in general, nor any Individual in particular, shall be subjected to any Tax or Contribution whatever on account of the Events which have preceded or accompanied the Siege.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XI. No Person shall be troubled on account of his Religion or political Opinions, nor for any

any Thing he may have said before or during the Siege.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XII. The Inhabitants shall not be subject to have Soldiers billeted in their Houses; they shall not be forced to any Military Service or Work.

Answer.—Soldiers shall never be billeted on the Inhabitants, except in Cases of absolute Necessity.

Art. XIII. The present Money of the Republic, particularly Assignats, shall continue to pass current.

Answer.—The French Money and Assignats shall be allowed to pass; but no Person shall be compelled to take them.

Art. XIV. The National Domains, sold agreeable to the existing Laws, shall be kept by the Purchasers; the Leases of National Property not sold, which have been granted till this Time, shall remain in Force.

Answer.—We do not feel ourselves authorized to decide on this Article; it must be left to the Decision of His Britannic Majesty, the Purchasers enjoying the Possession of the National Domains till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known: And all Leases granted before the Arrival of the British Fleet at St. Fiorenzo shall remain in Force.

Art. XV. The Community shall be maintained in the Possession of the Moveables and Immoveables belonging to it; the same shall be done with the Town Hospital.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVI. Deferters shall not be demanded on one Side or the other.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVII. The Prisoners that have been taken during the Siege shall be set at Liberty, and shall be allowed to retire to Bastia, or to France; those

which have been taken since the Beginning of the War, and have been given up to the Corsicans, shall be joined to those who were taken at Fornelli, to be exchanged when an Opportunity offers.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVIII. Necessary Passports shall be furnished to Two Feluccas, to go immediately after signing of this Capitulation, one to Calvi, and the other to the Port of the Mountain, to carry the Dispatches of the General of Division Gentili.

Answer.—Granted, with regard to Toulon (Port of the Mountain). Refused, with regard to Calvi.

Art. XIX. If any Difficulty should arise respecting the Terms or Conditions of the Capitulation, they shall be in all Cases interpreted in Favour of the Garrison, the Inhabitants of Bastia, and the Refugees.

Answer.—If any Difficulty shall at any Time arise in the Interpretation of this Capitulation, it shall be decided with the strictest Justice to both Parties.

Art. XX. The British Government shall be the only Guarantee of the present Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. All the Out-Posts and Forts, and the Gate of the Citadel, shall be put in Possession of His Britannic Majesty's Troops at Twelve o'Clock To-morrow: The Troops in the Forts and Out-Posts are to retire to the Citadel, from whence they are to march at Ten o'Clock the next Morning to the Place appointed for each Corps by the Commissioners who have managed the present Capitulation; and they are to lay down their Arms at the Place of their Embarkation. Commissaries of Artillery and Stores will remain in the Citadel to take Inventories of all the Artillery, Ammunition, and Stores; and

and proper Officers are to be appointed to shew the Mines, Magazines, and Stores of every Description.

Art. II. The Town of Bastia, the Citadel, and all the Forts, Out-Works, and Posts, and every Thing contained in them, that is not the private Property of the Garrison or Inhabitants, together with the Ships of War, and all Vessels lying in the Port, shall be delivered up to His Britannic Majesty in their present State, without any Deterioration of the Batteries, Artillery, Mines, Magazines of Ammunition, Provisions, or any Sort of Stores.

(Signed) S. GOODALL.

WM. YOUNG.

J. N. INGLEFIELD.

JNO. M'ARTHUR.

Approved by me,

HOOD.

ETIENNE MONTY, Prefidt. du Département.

J. B. FRANCHESCHI, Adj. Gen.

C. F. E. COUTHAUD, Adj. Gen.

GALEAZZINI, Mayor of Bastia.

Approuvé par moi,

GENTILI.

Return of Killed, Wounded, Missing, and dead of their Wounds, of the Troops encamped before Bastia, from the 4th of April to the 21st of May 1794.

Artillery — 4 Rank and File, wounded.

11th Regiment. — 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

25th Ditto. — 1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Rank and File, wounded.

30th Ditto. — 1 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, dead of his Wounds; 1 Rank and File, missing.

69th Ditto. — 1 Captain, 3 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, dead of his Wounds.

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Marines.

Marines.—3 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, dead of his Wounds.

Chasseurs.—1 Rank and File, killed; 3 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, dead of his Wounds; 5 Rank and File, missing.

Total.—3 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File, dead of their Wounds; 6 Rank and File, missing.

Captain Rudsdale, of 11th Regiment, wounded.

Captain Clarke, of 69th Regiment, wounded.

WM. BATTLE, Acting B. Major.

Killed and Wounded Seamen between the 11th of April and the 19th of May 1794.

Victory.—1 killed and 1 wounded.

Windfor Castle.—2 killed, 4 wounded, and 1 missing.

Fortitude.—1 killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing.

Agamemnon.—3 killed and 7 wounded.

Total.—7 killed, 13 wounded, and 2 missing.

Lieutenant Tupper, of the Victory, killed.

Lieutenant George Andrews, of the Agamemnon, wounded.

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

Hood.

Admiralty-Office, June 9, 1794.

Extract of a Letter from Francis Laforey, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Carysfort, of Twenty-eight Guns, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Plymouth-Sound, the 7th Instant.

ON the 29th of last Month, being in Latitude 46 Deg. 38 Min. North, Longitude 9 Deg. 40 Min. West, His Majesty's Ship fell in with, and, after an Action of an Hour and Fifteen Minutes, captured a French Frigate, (late His Majesty's

jeſty's Ship the Caſtor,) commanded by Monſ. L'Huillier, mounting 32 Guns, and manned with 200 Men.

She had parted Company from the French Squadron on the 24th, in Chafe of a Dutch Brig, which ſhe had in Tow when we firſt diſcovered her, and which, upon our coming up, was enabled to effect her Eſcape.

I have the Satisfaction of reporting to their Lordſhips the uniform good Conduct of the Officers and Crew of His Maſteſty's Ship I have the Honor to command; and I feel myſelf indebted to Lieutenants Worſely and Sayer for the ſpirited Example they ſet to a new Ship's Company.

Herewith I tranſmit a Return of the Loſs ſuſtained by His Maſteſty's Ship in Killed and Wounded, with as accurate a one as we have been able to obtain of that of the Enemy.

Carysfort.—1 Seaman, killed; 5 Seamen, 1 Marine, wounded.

Le Caſtor.—16 Seamen, killed; 9 Seamen, wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
of JUNE 11th, 1794.

Admiralty Office, June 10, 1794.

SIR ROGER CURTIS, First Captain to the Admiral Earl Howe, arrived this Evening with a Dispatch from his Lordship to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a Copy :

*Queen Charlotte at Sea, June 2, 1794,
Ushant E. Half N. 140 Leagues.*

SIR,

THINKING it may not be necessary to make a more particular Report of my Proceedings with the Fleet, for the present Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I confine my Communications chiefly, in this Dispatch, to the Occurrences when in Presence of the Enemy Yesterday.

Finding, on my Return off of Brest on the 19th past, that the French Fleet had a few Days before put to Sea; and receiving on the same Evening Advices from Rear-Admiral Montagu, I deemed it requisite to endeavour to form a Junction with the Rear Admiral as soon as possible, and proceeded immediately for the Station on which he meant to wait for the Return of the Venus.

But

But having gained very credible Intelligence on the 21st of the same Month, whereby I had Reason to suppose the French Fleet was then but a few Leagues farther to the Westward, the Course before steered was altered accordingly.

On the Morning of the 28th the Enemy were discovered far to Windward, and partial Actions were engaged with them that Evening and the next Day.

The Weather Gauge having been obtained in the Progress of the last-mentioned Day, and the Fleet being in a Situation for bringing the Enemy to close Action the 1st Instant, the Ships bore up together for that Purpose between Seven and Eight o'Clock in the Morning.

The French, their Force consisting of Twenty-six Ships of the Line, opposed to His Majesty's Fleet of Twenty-five, (the Audacious having parted Company with the Sternmost Ship of the Enemy's Line, captured in the Night of the 28th,) waited for the Action, and sustained the Attack with their customary Resolution.

In less than an Hour after the close Action commenced in the Centre, the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by most of the Ships of his Van in Condition to carry Sail after him, leaving with us about Ten or Twelve of his crippled or totally dismasted Ships, exclusive of One sunk in the Engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then lost her Fore-topmast, and the Main-topmast fell over the Side very soon after.

The greater Number of the other Ships of the British Fleet were at this Time so much disabled, or widely separated, and under such Circumstances, with respect to those Ships of the Enemy in a State for Action, and with which the Firing was still continued, that Two or Three even of their dismantled Ships, attempting to get away under a Spritsail singly,

singly, or smaller Sail raised on the Stump of the Foremast, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our Possession, One of which however sunk before the adequate Assistance could be given to her Crew; but many were saved.

The Brunswick having lost her Mizenmast in the Action, and drifted to Leeward of the French retreating Ships, was obliged to put away large to the Northward from them. Not seeing her chased by the Enemy in that Predicament, I flatter myself she may arrive in Safety at Plymouth. All the other Twenty-four Ships of His Majesty's Fleet re-assembled later in the Day; and I am preparing to return with them as soon as the captured Ships of the Enemy are secured, for Spithead.

The material Injury to His Majesty's Ships, I understand, is confined principally to their Masts and Yards, which I conclude will be speedily replaced.

I have not been yet able to collect regular Accounts of the Killed and Wounded in the different Ships. Captain Montagu is the only Officer of his Rank who fell in the Action. The Numbers of both Descriptions I hope will prove small, the Nature of the Service considered; but I have the Concern of being to add on the same Subject, that Admiral Graves has received a Wound in the Arm, and that Rear-Admirals Bowyer and Pasley, and Captain Hutt, of the Queen, have each had a Leg taken off; they are, however, (I have the Satisfaction to hear,) in a favourable State under those Misfortunes. In the captured Ships the Numbers of Killed and Wounded appear to be very considerable.

Though I shall have, on the Subject of these different Actions with the Enemy, distinguished Examples hereafter to report, I presume the determined Bravery of the several Ranks of Officers and the Ships' Companies employed under my Authority, will have been already sufficiently denoted by
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the Effect of their spirited Exertions ; and, I trust, I shall be excused for postponing the more detailed Narrative of the other Transactions of the Fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future Opportunity, more especially as my First Captain, Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this Dispatch, will be able to give the farther Information the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may at this Time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheless, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his Counsels as well as Conduct in every Branch of my official Duties : And I have similar Assistance, in the late Occurrences, to acknowledge of my Second Captain, Sir Andrew Douglas.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. HOWE.

P. S. The Names and Force of the captured French Ships with the Fleet is transmitted herewith.

List of French Ships captured on the 1st Day of June
1794.

La Juste,	-	-	80 Guns.
San's Pareille,	-	-	80
L'America,	-	-	74
L'Achille,	-	-	74
Northumberland,	-	-	74
L'Impetueux,	-	-	74
Vengeur,	-	-	74 sunk almost

immediately upon being taken Possession of.

N. B. The Ship stated to have been captured on the Evening of the 28th of last Month, is said, by the Prisoners, to be the Revolutionaire of 120 Guns.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY OF JUNE 11th, 1794.

Admiralty-Office, June 14, 1794.

A LETTER was received Yesterday Evening from Admiral Earl Howe to Mr. Stephens, dated that Day, off of Dunnofe, in the Isle of Wight, giving an Account of his safe Arrival with the Six captured French Ships of the Line, mentioned in his former Letter of the 2d Instant, and with a great Part of His Majesty's Fleet under his Command, having sent the Remainder into Plymouth-Sound. The following are the Returns of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships in the Actions with the French Fleet on the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1st Instant; and also of the Numbers Killed and Wounded on board the French Ships captured and sunk on the last-mentioned Day.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded on board His
Majesty's Ships.*

Cæsar.—18 Seamen, &c. killed; 37 Seamen, &c. wounded.—Total 55.

Bellerophon.—3 Seamen, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, killed; 26 Seamen, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, wounded.—Total 31.

Leviathan.—10 Seamen, &c. killed; 32 Seamen, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, wounded.—Total 43.

Sovereign.—11 Seamen, &c. 3 Marines or Soldiers, killed; 39 Seamen, &c. 5 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 58.

Marlborough.—24 Seamen, &c. 5 Marines or Soldiers, killed; 76 Seamen, &c. 14 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 119.

Defence.—14 Seamen, &c. 4 Marines or Soldiers, killed; 29 Seamen, &c. 10 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 57.

Impregnable.—7 Seamen, &c. killed; 24 Seamen, &c. wounded.—Total 31.

Tremendous.—2 Seamen, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, killed; 6 Seamen, &c. 2 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 11.

Barfleur.—8 Seamen, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, killed; 22 Seamen, &c. 3 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 34.

* Culloden.

Invincible.—9 Seamen, &c. 5 Marines or Soldiers, killed; 21 Seamen, &c. 10 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 45.

Gibraltar.—1 Seaman, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, killed; 12 Seamen, &c. wounded.—Total 14.

The Charlotte.—13 Seamen, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, killed; 24 Seamen, &c. 5 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 43.

† Brunswick, parted Company on the 1st of June.
Valiant.

* By a separate Return it appears, that she had Two Men killed; and Mr. Tristram Whitter, the Third Lieutenant, and Four Men, wounded.

† The Return, since she came to Spithead, is as follows, viz.
Seamen.—1 Master's-Mate, 1 Midshipman, 30 Seamen, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Midshipman, 91 Seamen, wounded.—Total 126.

Names of Officers and Petty Officers killed and wounded.

Mr. Thomas Dalton, Master's-Mate, killed.

Mr. James Lucas, Midshipman, killed.

* Captain John Hervey, wounded.

Lieutenant Rowland Bevan, wounded.

Mr. — Hurdie, Midshipman, wounded.

Valiant.—1 Seaman, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, killed; 5 Seamen, &c. 4 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 11.

Queen.—30 Seamen, &c. 6 Marines or Soldiers, killed; 57 Seamen, &c. 10 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 103.

Orion.—5 Seamen, &c. killed; 20 Seamen, &c. 4 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 29.

Ramillies.—2 Seamen, &c. killed; 7 Seamen, &c. wounded.—Total 9.

Alfred.—6 Seamen, &c. 2 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 8.

Ruffel.—7 Seamen, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, killed; 24 Seamen, &c. 2 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 34.

Royal George.—18 Seamen, &c. 2 Marines or Soldiers, killed; 63 Seamen, &c. 9 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 92.

Montagu.—4 Seamen, &c. killed; 13 Seamen, &c. wounded.—Total 17.

Majestic.—3 Seamen, &c. killed; 4 Seamen, &c. 1 Marine or Soldier, wounded.—Total 8.

Glory.—13 Seamen, &c. killed; 31 Seamen, &c. 8 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—Total 52.

Thunderer, none killed or wounded.

* Audacious, parted Company in the Night of the 28th of May.

Grand Total.—203 Seamen, &c. 32 Marines or Soldiers, killed; 578 Seamen, &c. 91 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.—904.

Soldiers (29th Regiment).—1 Captain, 11 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, killed; 1 Ensign, 19 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, wounded.—Total 32.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Alexander Saunders, killed.

Ensign Harcourt Vernon, wounded.

* The Return of Killed and Wounded has already been published in the Gazette of the 7th Instant.

*Names of the Officers killed and wounded on board
His Majesty's Ships.*

Killed.

Royal Sovereign.—Mr. William Ivey, Midshipman.
Marlborough.—Mr. Abraham Nelham, Midshipman.

Defence.—Mr. William Webster, Master; Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Boatswain.

Impregnable.—Mr. David Caird, Master.

Tremendous.—Mr. Francis Rois, First Lieutenant.

The Charlotte.—Mr. R. Rawlence, Seventh Lieutenant; Mr. John Neville, Lieutenant Queen's Regiment.

Queen.—Mr. William Mitchell, Master.

Royal George.—Mr. George Heigham, Eighth Lieutenant; Mr. John Hughes, Midshipman.

Montagu.—James Montagu, Esq. Captain.

Glory.—Mr. George Metcalfe, Master; Mr. David Greig, Midshipman.

Wounded, and unable to come to Quarters.

Bellerophon.—Thomas Pasley, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White; ——— Smith, Captain of Marines; Mr. Chapman, Boatswain.

Leviathan.—Mr. Glen, Midshipman.

Royal Sovereign.—Thomas Graves, Esq. Admiral of the Blue; Mr. C. Money, Captain of Marines; Mr. S. Mitchell, Lieutenant of Marines.

Marlborough.—Honorable G. Berkeley, Captain; Mr. A. Ruddack, Second Lieutenant; Mr. M. Seymour, Fifth Lieutenant; Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Shorland, Mr. Linthorne, Mr. Clarges, Midshipmen; Mr. M. Pardoe, Master's-Mate.

Defence.—Mr. J. Elliott, Master's-Mate; Mr. Boycott, Ensign Queen's Regiment.

Impregnable.—Mr. W. Buller, Lieutenant; Mr. Patterillo, Boatswain.

Barfleur.—George Bowyer, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White; Mr. W. Prowse, Sixth Lieutenant; Mr. Fogo, Mr. Clemons, Midshipmen.

Queen Charlotte.—Mr. J. Holland, Midshipman.

Queen.—John Hutt, Esq. Captain; Mr. Dawes, Second Lieutenant, since dead; Mr. Lawrie, Sixth Lieutenant; Mr. G. Crimes, Acting Lieutenant; Mr. Kinnier, Midshipman.

Russell.—Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kelly, Midshipmen; Mr. Douglas, Boatswain.

Royal George.—Mr. J. Ireland, Second Lieutenant; Mr. J. Balmbrough, Master; Mr. Boys, Mr. Pearce, Midshipmen.

Montagu.—Honorable Mr. Bennett, Mr. T. Moore, Midshipmen.

The Second Captain, Sir Andrew Douglas, of the Queen Charlotte, was wounded, but resumed his Station on Deck during the further Continuance of the Action on the 1st Instant.

HOWE.

An Account of the Numbers killed and wounded on board the French Ships captured and sunk on the 1st of June 1794.

Le Juste.—100 killed, 145 wounded.

Sans Pareil.—260 killed, 120 wounded.

L'Amérique.—134 killed, 110 wounded.

L'Achilles.—36 killed, 30 wounded.

Northumberland.—60 killed, 100 wounded.

L'Impetueux.—100 killed, 75 wounded.

Total. 690 killed, 580 wounded.

Le Vengeur, 320 sunk.

Le Jacobin, sunk in Action, not a Man saved.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 17th, 1794.

Whitehall, June 17, 1794.

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, was last Night received from Major-General Alexander Stewart by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

SIR,

Ostend, June 15, 1794.

I THINK it my Duty to inform you, that Lieutenant-Colonel Pitcairn, with the 8th Light Dragoons, and the 38th and 55th Regiments of Foot, joined this Garrison Yesterday Morning.

Major-General De Hammerstein, under whose Command they were, had failed in an Attack he made the Day before on a very superior Force of the Enemy at Ghits. After the Action he retreated to Thorout, and, in the Night, falling back himself with the Hanoverians to Bruges, he ordered the British Troops to Ostend.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pitcairn speaks very favourably of the Conduct of these Regiments. Subjoined is a List of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

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

ALEX. STEWART, Major-General,
commanding at Ostend.

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

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the
British Troops, on the 13th of June 1794, at Ghiz.*

38th Regiment.—1 Private, killed ; 1 Serjeant, 2
Rank and File, wounded ; 4 Privates, missing.

55th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 4 Privates, killed ; 2 Of-
ficers, 2 Serjeants, 29 Privates, wounded ; 9 Pri-
vates, missing.

Total.—1 Serjeant, 5 Privates, killed ; 2 Offi-
cers, 3 Serjeants, 31 Privates, wounded ; 13
Privates, missing.

Officers wounded.

Captain James Lumsdain and Lieutenant Wild.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF JUNE 20th, 1794.

Whitehall, June 20, 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, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

SIR,

Tournay, June 17, 1794.

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction that I have the Pleasure to inform you, that an Officer is arrived this Evening from the Hereditary Prince of Orange with the Account that he Yesterday attacked and defeated the French Army, which had again passed the Sambre, and taken up a Position near Josselies, in order to cover the Siege of Charleroi, before which they had already begun to open Trenches.

The Enemy's Loss is computed at above Seven Thousand Men, as well as Twenty-two Pieces of Cannon, Thirty-five Ammunition Waggon, and a considerable Number of Horses and Baggage. They retreated in the greatest Confusion across the Sambre.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,

Esq. Esq. Esq.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
of JUNE 21st, 1794.

Admiralty-Office, June 21, 1794.

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, from the Admiral Earl Howe to Mr. Stephens, supplementary to his Lordship's Letter of the 2d Instant, published in the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 11th, was received late last Night:

IN the Extract of the Journal herewith enclosed, the Proceedings of the Fleet are stated from the Time of leaving St. Helens, on the 2d of last Month, to that of the first Discovery of the French Fleet on the 28th of the same. For the farther Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have now, therefore, to relate the subsequent Transactions not already communicated in my Dispatch of the 2d Instant, to be delivered by my First Captain, Sir Roger Curtis.

Early in the Morning of the 28th the Enemy were discovered by the advanced Frigates, far distant on the Weather Bow; the Wind then fresh from the S. by W. with a very rough Sea.

They came down for some Time in a loose Order, seemingly unapprized that they had the British Fleet
in

in View. After hauling to the Wind when they came nearer, they were some Hours before they could completely form in regular Order of Battle upon the Starboard Tack ; the British Fleet continuing as before in the Order of Sailing.

The Time required for the Enemy to perfect their Disposition, had facilitated the nearer Approach of His Majesty's Fleet to them, and for the separately appointed and detached Part of it, commanded by Rear-Admiral Pasley, to be placed more advantageously for making an Impression on their Rear.

The Signals denoting that Intention being made, the Rear-Admiral, near upon the Close of Day, led his Division on with peculiar Firmness, and attacked a Three-decked Ship (the Revolutionaire), the Sternmost in the Enemy's Line.

Making known soon after that he had a Topmast disabled, Assistance was directed to be given to him in that Situation. The quick Approach of Night only allowed me to observe, that Lord Hugh Seymour (Conway), in the Leviathan, with equal good Judgment and determined Courage, pushed up alongside of the Three-decked French Ship, and was supported, as it appeared, by Captain Parker, of the Audacious, in the most spirited Manner.

The Darkness which now prevailed did not admit of my making any more accurate Observations on the Conduct of those Ships, and others concerned in the same Service ; but I have since learnt that the Leviathan stretched on farther a-head, for bringing the Second Ship from the Enemy's Rear to Action as soon as her former Station could be occupied by a succeeding British Ship ; also that the Three-decked Ship in the Enemy's Rear as aforesaid, being unsustained by their other Ships, struck to the Audacious, and that they parted Company together soon after.

The Two opponent Fleets continued on the Starboard Tack in a parallel Direction, the Enemy still to Windward, the Remainder of the Night. The British Fleet appearing in the Morning of the 29th, when in Order of Battle, to be far enough advanced for the Ships in the Van to make some farther Impression on the Enemy's Rear, was tacked in Succession with that Intent.

The Enemy wore hereupon from Van to Rear, and continued edging down in Line a-head to engage the Van of the British Fleet; when arrived at such Distance as to be just able to reach our most advanced Ships, their headmost Ships, as they came successively into the Wake of their respective Seconds a-head, opened with that distant Fire upon the headmost Ships of the British Van. The Signal for passing through their Line, made when the Fleet tacked before, was then renewed.

It could not be for some Time seen, through the Fire from the Two Fleets in the Van, to what Extent that Signal was complied with. But as the Smoke at Intervals dispersed, it was observed that the Cæsar, the leading Ship of the British Van, after being about on the Starboard Tack, and come abreast of the Queen Charlotte, had not kept to the Wind; and that the appointed Movement would consequently be liable to fail of the purposed Effect.

The Queen Charlotte was therefore immediately tacked; and, followed by the Bellerophon, her Second a stern, (and soon after joined by the Leviathan,) passed through in Action between the Fifth and Sixth Ships in the Rear of the Enemy's Line. She was put about again on the Larboard Tack forthwith, after the Enemy, in Preparation for renewing the Action with the Advantage of that weathermost Situation.

The rest of the British Fleet being at this Time passing to Leeward, and without the sternmost Ships,

Ships, mostly of the French Line, the Enemy wore again to the Eastward in Succession for succouring the disabled Ships of their Rear; which Intention, by reason of the then disunited State of the Fleet, and having no more than the Two crippled Ships, the Bellerophon and Leviathan, at that Time near me, I was unable to obstruct.

The Enemy having succeeded in that Operation wore round again, after some distant cannonading of the nearest British Ships, occasionally returned, and stood away in Order of Battle on the Larboard Tack, followed by the British Fleet in the same Order, (but with the Weather Gauge retained,) as soon as the Ships coming forward to close with the Queen Charlotte were suitably arranged.

The Fleets remained separated some few Miles, in View at Times on the Intermission of a thick Fog, which lasted most Part of the Two next Days.

The Commander of a Fleet, their Lordships know, is unavoidably so confined in his View of the Occurrences in Time of Battle, as to be little capable of rendering personal Testimony to the meritorious Service of Officers who have profited, in a greater Extent, by the Opportunities to distinguish themselves on such Occasions.

To discharge this Part of my public Duty, Reports were called for from the Flag-Officers of the Fleet for supplying the Defects of my Observance, under the limited Circumstances abovementioned. Those Officers, therefore, who have such particular Claim to my Attention, are, the Admirals Graves and Sir Alexander Hood; the Rear Admirals Bowyer, Gardner, and Pasley; the Captains Lord Hugh Seymour, Pakenham, Berkeley, Gambier, John Harvey, Payne, Parker, Henry Harvey, Pringle, Duckworth, and Elphinstone. Special Notice is also due of the Captains Nicholls, of the Sovereign, and Hope, of the Bellerophon, who became charged with,

with, and well-conducted those Ships when the wounded Flag-Officers, under whom they respectively served therein, were no longer able to remain at their Posts; and the Lieutenants Monckton, of the Marlborough, and Donnelly, of the Montagu, in similar Situations. These Selections, however, should not be construed to the Disadvantage of other Commanders, who may have been equally deserving of the Approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, although I am not enabled to make a particular Statement of their Merits.

To the Reports from the Flag-Officers are added those required from the several Captains of the Fleet; whereby their Lordships will become more particularly acquainted with the meritorious Services of the several Commanders, and animated Intrepidity of their subordinate Officers and Ships' Companies; to which the Defeat of the Enemy, with every Advantage of Situation and Circumstance in their Favour, is truly to be ascribed. To the like Purport I beg my Testimony in Behalf of the Officers and Company of every Description in the Queen Charlotte, may be accepted.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 28th, 1794.

Whitehall, June 28, 1794.

A LETTER, 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,

Renaix, June 24, 1794.

COLONEL CRAIG had set out upon his Journey to England ; but, unfortunately, upon his Arrival at Oudenarde, he found that the Enemy had obliged General Clairfayt to retire in some Confusion to Ghent ; and that the Communication between that Place and Oudenarde, unless by a great Detour, was entirely cut off. Thinking that it was necessary I should have this Information as soon as possible, he returned in the Night.

This Movement of the Enemy, by forcing General Clairfayt to retire, and bringing them nearer to the Banks of the Scheldt, rendered the Position before Tournay, which, since the Departure of the Prince Cobourg, had always been hazardous, no longer tenable ; and I therefore quitted it this Day, leaving only a Garrison in the Town, and marched with all the British, and Part of the Hessian Troops,

to

to this Place, in order to be in Readiness to support Oudenarde, which was menaced, and actually summoned this Day.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

P. S. Enclosed I send Copy of the Articles of Capitulation of the Garrison of Ypres.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

[TRANSLATION.]

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *proposed by Major-General Salis, Commandant of Ypres, to General Moreau, Commander of the Besieging Army before Ypres.*

GENERAL SALIS will deliver up to the General of Division, Moreau, the Town of Ypres, on the following Conditions :

Art. I. The Garrison shall march out with the Honors of War, as well as all its Military Attendants.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. The Garrison shall be allowed to carry with it all the Ammunition, Pieces of Artillery, and every Thing appertaining to the Army.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. III. The Garrison shall march out of the Town as soon as possible, and on the Day to be agreed upon before the signing of the Capitulation, through the Gate of Dixmude or of Menin, in order to go to such Place as General Salis shall judge proper, with its Arms and Baggage, Horses, Drums, Matches lighted, Colours flying, and all the Cannon that it can carry away.

Answer.—The Honors of War shall be granted to the Garrison in Testimony of the brave Defence it has made : It shall depart by the Gate of Menin Twenty-four Hours after the signing of the Capitulation ;

ulation; shall lay down its Arms and Colours, after having passed the Glacis; and shall be sent Prisoners of War to such Part of the Republic as shall be assigned to it.

Art. IV. The other Pieces of Artillery shall be brought away in Eight Days after the Departure of the Garrison, as well as the Ammunition and Military Appurtenances.

Answer.—Decided by the Third Article. The Garrison alone shall retain its personal Effects, and the Officers their Arms, Horses excepted, which are to belong to the Republic, but the Value of which shall be reimbursed to them, according to the Estimate which shall be made. Horses and proper Carriages shall be provided, gratis, to transport them to their Destination.

Art. V. Four covered Waggon, that is to say, which shall not be examined, shall be provided.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. VI. The convalescent Soldiers, the sick Officers, and the proper Carriages to convey them, shall be also provided by the Besiegers.

Answer.—The Sick of the Garrison shall be treated as the French, and shall become Prisoners of War on their Recovery.

Art. VII. With respect to such Sick as shall not be able to bear a Carriage, they shall remain here in the Hospitals, to be taken Care of at the Expence of the respective Troops, under the Superintendance of an Officer or Commissary; and, as soon as the Sick shall be in a State to be conveyed away, Carriages shall be provided for them.

Answer.—Decided by the Answer of the Sixth Article.

Art. VIII. The Commissaries, and every Person attached to the Imperial Service under any Description whatsoever, shall be included in the Capitulation

tion of the Troops, and shall enjoy the same Conditions.

Answer.—The Commissaries, and every Person attached to the Imperial Service, but not in a Military Capacity, shall depart from the Town, after having delivered to the Commissaries of the Republic the several Departments of Administration with which they are entrusted, and shall retire wherever they shall think proper, after being inspected by the Commandant of the Place, and having produced their Commissions.

Art. IX. Commissaries shall be appointed on both Sides to specify the Articles belonging to the Emperor, as well as all the Documents relating to the Artillery, the Fortifications, and Military Archives, as well of this Town as of every other Place belonging to the Emperor: The same shall be observed with respect to the Papers of all the Civil and Military Branches.

Answer.—Decided by the Third Article: Every Thing to belong to the Republic. Responsible Officers shall be allowed to carry away, after an Examination, such Papers as may be necessary to them in settling their Accounts.

Art. X. The Inhabitants of both Sexes, now in the Town, or who have taken Refuge therein, the Public Officers, and all other Persons, shall have their Honor, their Lives, and Properties preserved.

Answer.—Granted; the French Emigrants excepted.

Art. XI. No Person shall be molested for their Opinions, whatever they may have been, nor for what they shall have said or done lawfully, before and during the Siege.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XII. To such of the Inhabitants as shall choose to retire elsewhere with their Effects, Passports shall be granted to travel in Safety.

Answer.

Answer.—Granted, after the Examination of their Effects by the Commissaries of the Republic.

Art. XIII. The Debts contracted by the Garrison and Military, before and during the Siege, by all the Constituted Authorities, as well those liquidated as those to be liquidated, shall be held lawful and fairly contracted.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XIV. A Post shall be granted and named to be delivered to the Besiegers as soon as the Capitulation shall be signed and delivered to each contracting Party, under Condition that no Person of the Besiegers shall have Permission to come to the Posts which the present Garrison still occupies, as also that no Person of the Besiegers shall come into the Town as long as the said Garrison shall remain there, except the Officers and Commissaries having Charge of the Arsenal, Provisions, &c. in order to prevent any Misunderstanding between the different Troops.

Answer.—As soon as the Capitulation shall be accepted and signed, the Besiegers shall take Possession of the Gate of Bailleul; but no Person belonging to the Besieging Army, except the Commissaries mentioned in this Article, shall be allowed to enter the Town.

Art. XV. The Treasurers and Quarter-Masters of the Regiments, attached to no other Department, and not bearing Arms, shall not be considered as Military; they shall be permitted to return to the Head-Quarters at which their respective Regiments were stationed in Peace, to arrange their Accounts, their Presence with their Regiments not being requisite for any other Services.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVI. The Hostages deputed on each Side shall remain where they are until the Articles of the present Capitulation shall be completely executed.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVII. Should any Difficulty occur in the Terms and Conditions of the Capitulation, as the Two Contracting Parties act with good Faith, the Terms shall be construed in the most favourable Sense.

Answer.—Granted: If any Additional Articles shall become necessary, they shall be made in Favour of the Besieged.

If any unimportant Point should be omitted in these Articles, it shall be settled on each Side without Difficulty.

Answer.—Decided by the above Article.

Done at Ypres, the 17th of June 1794.

(Signed) SALIS, Major-General.

MOREAU, General of Division, commanding the Besieging Army.

I accept the Conditions as they are agreed to by the General of Division Moreau. At Ypres, the 17th of June 1794.

(Signed) SALIS, Major-General.

[TRANSLATION.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to the Capitulation of the 29th Praireal (17th June).

Art. I. PERMISSION is requested from the General of Division Moreau, that a Copy of the Capitulation which has been signed may be sent to the Austrian Commander in Chief, and another, by the Hessians, to their Commanding Officer.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. Are the Horses of the General and Staff Officers included among those that are to be left behind at the estimated Price?

Answer.—The General Officers having desired to keep Two Horses each, their Request shall be complied with; all the others shall be valued and paid

paid for according to the Terms of the Capitulation.

Art. III. Whether these Horses are to be given up here or elsewhere, that Measures may be taken accordingly?

Answer.—Decided by the preceding Article.

Art. IV. As the Officers, when deprived of their Horses, will be obliged to dismiss their Servants, and as several Soldiers' Wives may wish to return Home, it is requested that the necessary Passports may be granted to them.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. V. As the Officers of the Battalions of Callemberg and Schroder threw themselves into the Town without their Baggage or Horses, they are desirous to procure their Baggage, and request Permission to send some Persons furnished with Passports to bring it; and that these Persons on their Return may be protected by a small French Escort, and that Carriages may be furnished gratis for this Service.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. Whether the Garrison is to march out To-morrow, and where it is to apply for the necessary Horses and Carriages for its Removal?

Answer.—Eighty-two Waggons shall be furnished to the Garrison for the Removal of its Effects.

Art. VII. At what Hour is the Garrison to begin its March? What Route is it to take?

Answer.—The Hessians shall march out at Five o'Clock in the Morning by the Gate of Bailleul, and shall arrive in the Evening at Cassel, and the next Day at St. Omer, where they will receive a further Route. The Remainder of the Garrison shall march out at Eight o'Clock by the Gate of Menin, and shall arrive in the Evening at Lille, where it will receive a further Route.

Art. VIII. As each Officer, by the Military Regulations, is allowed to have One Servant, who belongs to some Company, the Officers are desirous to keep these Servants with them, although they are included in the Muster of Prisoners.

Answer.—Granted: These Servants, when an Exchange takes place, to be reckoned as Prisoners.

Art. IX. The General Officers request Permission to keep their Adjutants with them.

Answer.—Granted.

Done at Ypres, the 18th of June 1794.

(Signed) SALIS, Major-General.

MOREAU, General of Division, commanding the Besieging Army.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF JUNE 30th, 1794.

Whitehall, June 30, 1794.

BY a Letter received from the Marquis of Hertford, dated Nivelles, the 26th Instant, it appears, that, after an unsuccessful Attack made by the Prince of Cobourg on the whole Chain of French Posts at Gosselies, Fleurus, &c. the Austrians were obliged to retire with considerable Loss, and the Enemy remained in Possession of the Field of Battle. The Prince of Cobourg was retreating to a strong Position near Hal.

An Account had just been received at Nivelles, that Charleroi had fallen into the Hands of the Enemy.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 1st, 1794.

Whitehall, July 1, 1794.

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, has been 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,

Renaix, June 28, 1794.

HAVING received Intelligence on Tuesday Night that the Enemy had moved forward in great Force upon General Clairfayt's Position, and that they had detached a Corps to attack Oudenarde, I found it absolutely necessary, for the Defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this Place, as from hence I could, with greater Facility, support that Place, and move upon any Point at which they might attempt to force a Passage.

The Enemy obliged General Clairfayt to abandon his Position at Deynse, and fall back upon Ghent on Wednesday, where they again attacked him the next Day, but were fortunately repulsed.

This Retreat of General Clairfayt rendered it impossible for General Walmoden to support himself with so small a Body of Troops as he had under his Command

Command at Bruges. He therefore found it necessary to abandon that Place on Thursday, and to fall back to Landmarck, and join General Clairfayt's Right Flank.

The Consequences of these last Movements, though necessary, are exceedingly unpleasant, as all immediate Communication with Ostend is cut off.

Yesterday the Enemy made another Attempt upon Oudenarde. which they cannonaded the whole Day, and even carried in the Afternoon the Fauxbourg; but were driven out again in the Night, and have now retreated to a small Distance.

Yesterday Evening I received the disagreeable Intelligence of the Prince of Cobourg's having failed in his Attack upon the French Army at Gosselies and Fleurus, as well as of the Surrender of Charleroi.

Enclosed I send a Translation of the Account which I have received from the Prince of Cobourg.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Report of the Action of the 26th of June 1794, near Fleurus.

Marbais, June 26, 1794.

ALTHOUGH there was great Reason to suspect that Charleroi was already in the Hands of the Enemy, yet, as no certain Intelligence could possibly be procured, the Attack, which had been determined upon for its Relief, became necessary, to prevent the Fate of so important a Place as Charleroi being left to Chance.

In consequence, the Army marched on the 25th in Five Columns; and, early on the Morning of the 26th, attacked the Enemy's entrenched Position between Lambusart, Espinies, and Gosselies.

The Attack, which was executed with great Resolution, was every where successful; and the Enemy's advanced Corps, although protected by strong Redoubts, were driven back. In the Even-

ing the Left Wing arrived at the principal Heights on this Side the Sambre.

The Ground here forms a gentle Declivity, which the Enemy had fortified by a very extensive Line of Redoubts, in which they had brought an immense Number of Cannon. Notwithstanding these Obstacles, the Left Wing attempted to force the Enemy's Position with fixed Bayonets. But the Surrender of Charleroi, which took place on the Evening of the 25th, having enabled the Enemy to reinforce themselves with the Besieging Army, and thus to bring the greatest Part of their Force against our Left Wing, this Advantage, added to those of their Situation, and of the Quantity of heavy Artillery, enabled them to repulse our Attack. The Troops, nevertheless, formed again under the Fire of the Enemy's Guns, and would have renewed the Attack with the same Resolution, had not the Certainty of the Fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the Reports of Prisoners, and by several other Circumstances, determined our General Officers not to expose their brave Troops any further. They halted to remove the Wounded, and to give the Infantry Time to rest, and then begun the Retreat, which was effected with the greatest Order, as far as Marbais, where the Army passes this Night, and will march to Nivelles Tomorrow, to cover the Country as far as is possible, and to protect Namur.

Our Loss is not very considerable, and may perhaps amount to 1500 Men. No Cannon have been lost, but a Howitzer and One Colour have been taken from the Enemy.

Whiteball, July 1, 1794.

BY a Letter received from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Moira, dated the 29th of last Month, it appears, that his Lordship, and the Troops under his

his Command, had arrived at Malle, Four Miles from Bruges, on the great Causeway to Ghent. It also appears, by a Letter from Colonel Vyse, dated at Ostend on the same Day, that he was then embarking the 8th, 33d, and 44th Regiments, and the Rest of the Troops, Artillery, and Stores, intending to evacuate that Place.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 15th, 1794.

Whitehall, July 15, 1794.

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

SIR, *Head-Quarters, Corthyke, July 10, 1794.*
 SINCE writing my last Letter; I received a Report from Lord Moira, that, on the Morning of the 6th, the Enemy made an Attack upon the Out-Posts at Alost; the Picquets being driven in, they penetrated into the Town; but, upon his Lordship advancing with a Reinforcement, the Enemy retreated in Confusion. Enclosed I send the Return of the Killed and Wounded.

Lord Moira speaks highly of the Conduct and Spirit of the Officers and Men who were engaged upon this Occasion; and particularly of Lieutenant-Colonels Doyle and Vandeleur, who were both wounded.

The Troops under my Command quitted their Camp at Sempst on the 8th, at Night, and arrived the next Morning at this Position.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
Sec. Sec. Sec.

Return

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Corps
under the Command of Lieutenant-General the Earl
of Moira at Alost, July 6, 1794.*

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—1 Officer, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Officer, 2 Quarter-Masters, 9 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Officer, 4 Rank and File, missing.

14th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Rank and File, wounded.

27th Regiment of Foot.—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, wounded.

42d Ditto.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

54th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Rank and File, missing.

57th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, missing.

59th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

87th Ditto.—1 Officer, 1 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—1 Officer, 3 Rank and File, killed; 2 Officers, 2 Serjeants, 2 Quarter-Masters, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Officer, 8 Rank and File, missing.

Horses.—1 killed, 2 wounded, 7 missing.

Total 10.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Adjutant Graham, of 8th Light Dragoons, killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeleur wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Doyle wounded.

Lieutenant Kytson wounded and missing.

J. H. CRAIGG, Adj. General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
of JULY 17th, 1794.

Whitehall, July 16, 1794.

THIS Morning Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke arrived from Port-au-Prince in the Island of St. Domingo, with a Dispatch from Brigadier-General Whyte to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, of which the following is a Copy :

SIR, *Port-au-Prince, June 8, 1794.*

IN the Letter which I had the Honor of writing to you from the Mole, by the last Packet, I acquainted you of the very critical Situation in which I had found this Country, and of the numberless Detachments that were obliged to march for the Defence of the different Posts; that the neighbouring Parishes of Bombarde, &c. to the Mole, had deserted our Cause; and that, with the small Body of Troops within the Garrison, though strong to a Degree in the Sea Front, was totally defenceless to the Land. Having obviated this Defect, by a Chain of Redoubts and Flèches, which defended each other, and seeing that Two Frigates, with a Garrison sufficient for the Security of the Mole, was all that was wanted there, I determined
on

on bold and decided Measures to save the Country; and, with the Concurrence of Commodore Ford and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, who had commanded here with so much Credit, I resolved to attack Port-au-Prince, the Residence of the Commissioners, and the Capital of this Side of the Island, and proceeded with the Three Regiments, viz. the 22d, 23d, and 41st, (except their Flank Companies, which had been left at Martinique,) in their Transports, with a Detachment from the Flank Companies of the Regiments here, in all 1465 Rank and File fit for Duty, escorted by One Seventy-four, Two Sixty-four, One Fifty, Three Frigates, and Three Sloops, I left the Mole for that Purpose. The Commodore was unfortunately seized with a Fever soon after our Sailing. We picked up what small Craft we could along Shore, and arrived in the Bay of Port-au-Prince on the 31st of May, where, seeing the Situation favourable to our Plan of Attack, (which was on both Flanks and Centre at the same Time, as near as Circumstances would admit,) the Militia Cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move from their Quarters, and to advance on the Bizotton Road, where the Right Attack was to be made; the L'Arcahaye Cavalry by the Left, to the Salines, where the Enemy was posted, and entrenched with Cannon. This Disposition having been made, I ordered Major Spencer, with 300 British and some of the Colonial Troops, to land within One Mile of Fort Bizotton, covered by Two Sloops of War. As soon as the Two Line-of-Battle Ships and a Frigate, ordered against this, had silenced the Fire, which they effected in Four Hours, the Troops landed, and advanced, through a different Road, towards the Fort with little Opposition. On their Arrival within a small Distance of the Spot, a violent Thunder Storm took place, and, taking Advantage of the lucky Minute afforded to them by so favourable a Circumstance,

the

the advanced Troops rushed forward with their Bayonets, and carried the Place by Assault. Unfortunately we lost a gallant young Man, Captain Wallace, of the 22d; and Captain Daniel, of the 41st, was wounded.

This great Point being carried, I repaired (with Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, whom I ordered to take the Command of the Centre) to the opposite Side of the Bay; and, having landed Major Handfield with 200 British Troops, to support the Attack on the Post of Salines, (the Frigates scouring the Beach and enfilading the Entrenchments,) he attacked and carried the Post without Loss, and, continuing his March, the next Day he turned the Batteries which defended the Landings near to and on the Left of Port-au-Prince. The Enemy being thus hemmed in on all Sides, excepting in the Rear, and perceiving Numbers moving out, by a Road called the Charbonier, we determined on a general Assault, and the Fleet and Army advanced; when the Enemy, perceiving our Motions, struck their Flags, and abandoned the Place, having previously spiked their Cannon on the Land Defences; and the Two Commissioners from France, Pulverele and Santhonax, with the Black General Monbrune (who was wounded with a Bayonet at Bizotton), escaped, and I have not since been able to learn any certain Accounts of them; but being informed that a Body of the Enemy had assembled near to this Place, with Nine Pieces of Cannon, I gave Orders to attack them, which was accordingly done; they were soon dispersed, with the Loss of their Guns. Another Party, at the Croix de Bouquet, on the further Side of the Plain, and bordering on the Spanish Territories, was also dispersed. The Inhabitants of this Part of the Island insisting on the British Colours being erected, it was accordingly done.

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The Importance of this Conquest to Great Britain you, Sir, must know: There is more Sugar now nearly ready to cut than in all Jamaica.

I was sent here with discretionary Orders by Sir Charles Grey, and desired to communicate with Major-General Williamson. The Orders of the Fleet were to assemble at Tiburoone Bay, and, if no Orders had arrived from Jamaica, they were to proceed there; but comparing the different Reports received from the Mole, as well as what I saw of their Danger at Tiburoone, I called upon the Commanding Officer of the Fleet, and requested he would immediately sail for the Mole: From the Reasons I stated to him, he most readily acquiesced, and we were welcomed on our Arrival there by all as their Deliverers. I hope, Sir my Conduct may meet with my Sovereign's Approbation.

Allow me, Sir, to express how sensible I am of the Zeal and Activity which the Navy and Army have shewn on this interesting Occasion, and how uniform their Unanimity has been on every Occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke will have the Honor to deliver this Dispatch, and there is none can give more real Information of this Country; he has commanded here with infinite Merit, and acquitted himself on many arduous and trying Occasions in a Manner which has contributed to the Good of the King's Service, and to his own Honour. He has done the Duty of Quarter-Master-General during the Expedition, and for Colonial Reasons I gave him the Rank of Colonel. I have also given to Major Spencer the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, meaning to appoint him Deputy Quarter-Master-General. He is an Officer of great Merit, and has distinguished himself on many Occasions; but as it belongs not to me to give Rank, I hope their Merits may be considered by His Majesty.

Enclosed

Enclosed are Statements of the Killed and Wounded, and of the Stores taken belonging to the several Departments, &c.

Having taken this Place on His Majesty's Birth-Day, I honoured the Fort with the Name of George; the Port remains as before.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JOHN WHYTE, Brig. Gen. commanding St. Domingo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox is just arrived with Eight Flank Companies from Martinique.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British and Colonial Troops at the Attack of Fort Bizzotton, June 4, 1794.

22d Regiment.—1 Captain, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.

41st Ditto.—4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, wounded.

Colonial.—2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—1 Captain, 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Wallace, 22d Regiment, killed.

Captain Daniel, 41st Ditto, wounded.

J. GRANT, Deputy Adjutant-General.

John Whyte, Brigadier-General, commanding St. Domingo.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken at Port-au-Prince, in the Arsenal, and in the different Forts and Batteries, and Forts in the Vicinity of the City, on the 4th of June 1794.

Nature of Ordnance.

Brass.—4 Twenty-four-Pounders. 1 Twelve Pounder. 1 Eight-Pounder. 4 Four-Pounders.

Iron.

Iron.—2 Thirty-six-Pounders. 23 Twenty-four-Pounders. 17 Eighteen-Pounders. 6 Twelve-Pounders. 27 Eight-Pounders. 24 Four-Pounders. 8 Three-Pounders. 3 Two-Pounders.

Brass Mortars and Howitzers.—2 Thirteen-Inch Mortars. 2 Eight-Inch Howitzers.

Iron Ditto.—6 Thirteen-Inch Mortars. 1 Four-Inch two-fifths Howitzer.

Total.—131 Pieces of Ordnance.

Shells.—625 Thirteen-Inch. 276 Eight-Inch.

Round Shot.—3217 Thirty-six-Pounders. 6185 Twenty-four-Pounders. 5223 Eighteen-Pounders. 1776 Twelve-Pounders. 9937 Eight-Pounders. 2380 Four-Pounders. 200 Three-Pounders. 548 Two-Pounders. 3560 Lead Two-Pounders.

Double-Headed Shot.—191 Thirty-six-Pounders. 872 Twenty-four-Pounders. 1183 Eighteen-Pounders. 1620 Twelve-Pounders. 820 Eight-Pounders.

8000 Langridge-Shot, in Bags of different Natures.

Cafe Shot, fixed.—325 Eight-Pounders. 1957 Four-Pounders. 2549 Two-Pounders. 500 One-Pounder.

105,800 lbs. Weight of Corned Powder in Barrels and Cannon-Cartridges.

140,000 Musket and Carbine Cartridges.

90,000 Musket Flints.

Travelling Carriages.—3 Twenty-four-Pounders. 23 Eight-Pounders. 6 Four-Pounders. 4 Two-Pounders.

Garrison Carriages.—6 Thirty-six-Pounders. 37 Twenty-four-Pounders. 19 Eighteen-Pounders. 2 Twelve-Pounders. 6 Eight-Pounders. 19 Four-Pounders. 22 Three-Pounders.

11 Covered Waggon for Ammunition.

6 Carts for carrying Stores.

2 Devil Carriages.

5418 lbs. Weight of Slow Match.

217 Dozens of Portfires.

- 4594 Tubes.
- 2180 Fuzees for Shells.
- 514 Spunges of different Natures.
- 490 Ladles of different Natures.
- 236 Wadhooks of different Natures.
- 656 Handspikes.

N. B. A very large Proportion of Laboratory and other Ordnance Stores for Service of the above-mentioned Ordnance ; but no Returns being found, and from Information received of Ammunition, &c. concealed in different Parts of the Town, the Quantity of each Species cannot be ascertained till Time will allow for a regular Survey being made.

W. P. SMITH, Captain, commanding
the Royal Artillery.

W. M'KERRAS, Captain, commanding
Royal Engineers.

Intrenching and other Tools found in the Arsenal.

- 4776 lbs. Nails.
- 36 Adzes.
- 81 Carpenters Adzes.
- 3618 Hoes.
- 369 Shovels.
- 1396 Spades.
- 656 Pickaxes.
- 1396 Axes (assorted).
- 1 Dozen Latches and Catches.
- 558 Holdfasts.
- 34 Mason's Hammers.
- 83 Sledge Hammers.
- 2 Clod Hammers.
- 48 Miner's Hammers.
- 2 Bill Hooks.
- 7700 Hinges, Hooks, and Locks.
- 49 Saws (assorted).
- 213 Iron Crows.
- 444 Iron Bolts.
- 4 Iron Wrenches.
- 320 Augers (assorted).

- 15 Bench-Hooks.
- 314 Grinding-Stones.
- 80 Gouges.
- 5 Blacksmith's Beats.
- 126 Iron Bars (assorted).
- 87 Mortice Chizzels (assorted).
- 1 Box Fountain Lids.
- 230 Miner's Tools.
- 700 Stock Locks.
- A large Quantity of Steel.
- 4 Grinding Irons.
- 2 Trunks of Locks and Keys.
- 1 small Trunk of Padlocks.
- 1 Box of Cutler's Tools.
- 12 Parcels of Wire.
- 2 Boxes of Varnish.
- 20 Carpenter's Planes.
- 4 Casks of Screws and Nuts.
- 24 Casks of Coals.
- 2000 Shingles.
- 1612 Polished Marble Flags.
- 11 Brass One-Foot Rules.
- 1 Winch.
- 20 Pitchforks.
- 18 Carpenter's Files.
- 20 Compasses (assorted).
- 8 Cooper's Spoke Shaves.
- 3 Scrapers.
- 1 Turning-Lathe and Tools complete.
- 2 large Ladders.
- 6 Door Hooks.
- A considerable Quantity of old Iron.
- A considerable Quantity of Lumber, not to be ascertained at present.
- A large Quantity of Water-Pipes.

W. P. SMITH, Captain Royal Artillery.

W. M'KERRAS, Captain, commanding Royal Engineers.

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PRO.

PROCLAMATION of His Excellency Brigadier-General Whyte, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces in St. Domingo.

THE Commissioners and their Agents, in order to carry into Execution those perfidious Designs which have proved so fatal to the Lives, the Laws, the Liberty, and the Happiness of this once flourishing Colony, have every where calumniated the British Government.

General Whyte, who has the Honor to represent His Britannic Majesty, assures the Inhabitants of Port-au-Prince and its Vicinity, that the Object of His Majesty, and of his Government, is to restore Peace among every Class of Inhabitants.

Those Parts of the Colony, which have already placed themselves under His Majesty's Protection, can bear a faithful Testimony that there is Nothing oppressive in the Behaviour and Laws of the English.

A considerable Part of the People of St. Domingo has been seduced from its Duty; these Persons are hereby invited to return to their Occupations, to lay down their Arms, and to forget every Cause of Resentment.

The English Government demands, and will obtain by Force if necessary, that peaceful Obedience which is due to its mild and just Laws.

The Mulattoes will find in the General and the Government every Disposition to favour their Interests; they are considered by the English, who are and will continue to be, their Friends.

The Negroes, who have been so long the Dupes of the vile Artifices of the Commissioners, will soon be convinced that the English disdain Falshood and Deceit.

Let them, relying with Confidence on the Generosity of the British People, return to their Masters, lay down their Arms, and enjoy the Advantages of a Life devoted to Industry; their present Sufferings

will

will soon be relieved, and the Laws will protect them against Cruelty and Oppression.

The Forces which are now in this Colony to support the Happiness of the Inhabitants, and the Glory of the English Nation, are but a Part, even a *small Part*, of the Army destined for its Service; it being His Majesty's Resolution to punish in a Manner as certain as severe, those who will not accept the Offers of this and of the preceding Proclamations.

All Persons who shall repair to Port au-Prince, and to the English General, within the Delay of Eight Days from the Date of this Proclamation, except those who have been guilty of Murder, or of taking a Part in Insurrections, will be received and pardoned; but all those who are taken in Arms after the abovementioned Period will be put to Death as Traitors.

Done at Port-au-Prince, the 8th of June 1794:

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE, Brigadier-General, Commandant.

Admiralty-Office, July 16, 1794.

A LETTER from Rear-Admiral Ford to Mr. Stephens, dated in Port-au-Prince Road, the 9th of last Month, of which the following is an Extract, was received at this Office last Night by Captain Rowley, of His Majesty's Ship *Penelope*:

IN my Letter of the 22d Ultimo, per *Cumberland* Packet, I acquainted you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Brigadier General Whyte, with the 22d, 23d, and 41st Regiments (Flank Companies excepted), had arrived at the Mole with the *Irresistible*, *Belliqueux*, and *Fly Sloop*; and that, notwithstanding the Difficulties we had to surmount, (the rainy Season being set in, the Ships and Troops sickly, &c.) it

was the Intention of the General and myself to proceed immediately against Port-au-Prince, and every Exertion was used accordingly. It was thought expedient for the Ships of War and Transports to rendezvous in L'Arcahayé-Road, on the North Shore of Port-au-Prince, where they arrived on the 25th, in order to collect and prepare the small Craft and Boats necessary to land the Troops, and to get the Colonial Troops, both on the Side of Leogane and L'Arcahayé, in Readiness to co-operate with the Army; which being completed by the 30th, the Squadron sailed at Noon on that Day, and I proceeded in the Europa, with the Irresistible, Belliqueux, Sceptre, and Fly Sloop, with a Detachment of the British and Colonial Troops, of the advanced Post of Bissoton, on the South Side; while Captain Hills, with the Hermione, Iphigenia, Swan, and Marie Antoinette Schooner, went on, with the Transports, and the grand Body of the Troops, to Point Saline, where they anchored the same Evening. The whole Force being thus collected, and the Operations ready to commence, a Flag of Truce was sent on the following Morning to demand the Surrender of the Place; but, on approaching the Harbour, the Officer charged with the Dispatch was informed that no Flag of Truce would be admitted, and the Letter was, consequently, returned unopened.

As the General concurred with me in Opinion that the Possession of Fort Bissoton was an Object of the first Consideration, the Belliqueux and Sceptre were ordered to attack the Sea Front; the Penelope, at the same Time, to anchor close to the Shore, to flank a Ravine to the Eastward on the Back of the Fort, while a Party of Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, of the 13th Regiment, were to be landed just out of Gun-Shot to the Westward, in order to act on the Moment, according to the Exigency of Service:

And

And at half past Eleven o'Clock A. M. on the 1st Instant, the Sea Breeze setting in, Captains Brine and Dacres, the Commanders of the Two first mentioned Ships, weighed, per Signal, and placed themselves with the utmost Precision against the Fort, and immediately commenced a very brisk and well-directed Fire against it, and the *Penciope* in the same Manner, upon the Ravine. The *Europa* and *Irresistible* also weighed and kept under Sail to throw in a Broadside when Opportunity required, as well as to keep off a Body of the Enemy's Horse, and some Brigands, who appeared disposed to annoy the Landing of the Troops. At Five o'Clock the Detachment was wholly disembarked, under the Direction of Captain Affleck, of the Fly Sloop; and although the Fort returned the Fire of the Ships but slowly after they were placed, and sometimes appeared quite silenced, yet the Colours were still flying, and a Shot now and then fired till Six o'Clock, P. M. when a most tremendous Thunder-Storm and Deluge of Rain put an End to all Firing; and, about half an Hour past Eight o'Clock, the Fort was stormed and carried by Captain Daniel, of the 41st Regiment, with Sixty Men, who was soon after joined by Lieutenant Colonel Spencer and his Detachment; and in the Morning the British Colours were hoisted.

On the Evening of the 2d, a Party of Two Hundred British, under the Command of Colonel Hampfield, were landed at Point Saline; and early next Morning the *Hermione* and *Iphigenia* were under Sail, firing on an advanced Post of the Enemy named Bernadon, in order to divert their Attention from Colonel Hampfield's Detachment, while he effected a Junction with a Body of Colonial Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel La Pointe, as well as to prepare for the Landing of the Grand Body of the Troops, with which the General intended to disembark, and possess himself of the

Heights above Fort Robin, and, after securing the advanced Posts of Fossé and Dimanche, to attack that Fort, while the Ships were to engage the Sea Batteries ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer was to make a Diversion from Biffoton, assisted by a Body of Colonial Cavalry : But the Weather proving bad in the Evening, the Troops on the North Side could not be disembarked, though the Enemy shewed every Appearance of Fear and Confusion ; and, during the Night, I received Information by some Deserters from the Town to the Europa, that the Commissaries, with the principal Part of their Force, had made their Escape towards Aux Cayes before they were surrounded by our Troops, by which Means the Town and Shipping were saved, as they had fitted several Merchant Ships with Combuustibles, moored expressly for the Purpose of setting Fire to the Whole.

As soon as the Sea-Breeze set in on the 4th Instant the Ships of War got under Sail, and hoisted the British Colours on the Sea Batteries, while the General landed at the North Part of the Town, and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer marched in on the South at the same Time, and took Possession of the principal Posts without much Opposition or Loss ; upon which I ordered a Royal Salute to be fired in Honor of the Day ; and of the important Advantage gained over the Enemy : And I have the most heartfelt Satisfaction in assuring their Lordships, that a cordial and distinguished Zeal prevailed between the Army and Navy ; and that the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines under my Command, conducted themselves in a Manner truly spirited, active, and commendable, and deserving the Name of True Britons.

Enclosed are Returns of the Loss sustained by His Majesty's Ships, and of the Ships found in the Harbour upon Possession being taken.

Return

*Return of the Loss sustained by His Majesty's Ships in
the Attack of Port-au-Prince.*

Belliqueux.—10 Seamen and Marines, wounded.

Hermione.—5 Seamen, killed; 6 Seamen, wounded.

*Return of Ships and Vessels found in the Harbour of
Port-au-Prince, the 4th Day of June 1794.*

Ship La Clementine, 550 Tons, laden with Sugar
and Coffee.

Ship La Sufette, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar,
Coffee, Cotton, and Indigo.

Ship La Lydia, 250 Tons, laden with Sugar and
Indigo.

Ship La Fidèle, 500 Tons, laden with Sugar and
Indigo.

Ship L'Ocean, 340 Tons, laden with Sugar and
Coffee.

Brig La Manon, 260 Tons, laden with Sugar and
Coffee.

Ship La Momus, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar and
Coffee.

Ship L'Aimable Petite Sufette, 270 Tons, laden
with Sugar and Coffee.

Ship Le Calimir, 400 Tons, laden with Sugar and
Coffee.

Brig Le Charles Honoré, 280 Tons, laden with
Sugar and Coffee.

Ship Le Courier, 500 Tons, laden with Sugar and
Coffee.

Brig La Margaretta, 200 Tons, laden with Indigo,
Sugar, and Coffee.

Ship Le Bon Accord, 350 Tons, laden with Sugar
and Coffee.

Brig, Name unknown, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar
and Coffee.

Brig, Name unknown, 150 Tons, laden with Sugar
and Coffee.

Brig, Name unknown, 200 Tons, laden with Sugar
and Coffee.