

talions of Seamen under the Command of Captain Lewis Robertson, of the Veteran, and Captain Charles Sawyer, of the Vanguard, were attached to the Army. These Two Ships, with the Solebay and Winchelsea, were ordered up to l'Ance à Canot, between this Road and St. Ann's, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Thompson, that Bay being judged a more safe Place to debark at (both on Account of the Surf, and the Face of the Country which surrounds it) than the Bay of Gosier, and the Event justified the Measure; for, by the able Conduct of the Rear-Admiral, the Captains and Officers under his Command, the whole Corps was landed early on the Morning of the 19th without the Loss of a Man, and took Post at Gosier the same Evening, where the Solebay, Winchelsea, and Assurance were placed to furnish Water and other Supplies to the Camp. The Redbridge returned from St. Christopher's with the Two Companies of the 2<sup>d</sup>; and on the 26th, having received Intelligence that a French Frigate, with Three Traasports, had been seen off François in Grande Terre, I detached the Solebay and Winchelsea in quest of them; and if the Intelligence should prove unfounded, to cruize off Port Louis, and endeavour to intercept a Partizan of the Name of Paschall, who, I had Reason to believe, was fitting out Vessels at St. Bartholomew to bring over a Number of desperate Brigands, who had fled from this Island on our taking Possession of it. On the same Day a Schooner, I had sent up to Martinique, arrived with Two Companies of Grenadiers from Marin-Bay, and was followed the next Day by a Third Company in a small Sloop. From the Day of Debarkation the Boats of the Squadron were constantly employed in landing Artillery and Stores, and supplying the Troops with Provisions and Water during the Day, and rowing Guard at Night. Three more Gun-Boats had arrived from Martinique, and

were

were incessantly employed in battering the Forts at Pointe à Pitre, and the Fort of La Fleur d'Épée. The unsuccessful Attempt on the Town on the 2d Instant will be described by the General. I have only to observe, that every possible Exertion was made by the Army and Navy that the debilitated State of the Officers and Men would admit of. It is but Justice to them to declare, that they were quite exhausted by the unparalleled Services of Fatigue and Fire they had gone through for such a Length of Time, in the worst Climate. Upon the 3d, the General having communicated to me the Propriety of withdrawing the Artillery, Stores, and Troops from Grande Terre, and reinforcing the Posts in Basse Terre. Dispositions were immediately made, and, on the Night of the 5th, the Embarkation was completed, without the Loss of a Man, under the Direction of Rear Admiral Thompson. The Fate of Captain Lewis Robertson, who had distinguished himself highly, fills my Mind with the deepest Regret: He had long been a Child of Misfortune, although he possessed Talents to merit every Success and Prosperity; and, as I am informed, he has left a Widow and infant Family unprovided for, I beg Leave to recommend them to the Protection and good Offices of their Lordships to obtain a suitable Provision, which will be a great Encouragement to Officers in similar Circumstances to emulate so great an Example.

Enclosed is an Account of the Killed and Wounded in the Naval Battalion since their Landing on Grand Terre.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.*

Boyne.—1 Seaman, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 12 Seamen, wounded; 6 Seamen, missing.

Vanguard.—1 Seaman, wounded.

Veteran.—1 Captain, 1 Seaman, killed; 9 Seamen, wounded; 7 Seamen, missing.

Vengeance.—2 Seamen, killed; 2 Seamen, wounded; 3 Seamen, missing.

Affurance.—2 Marines, killed; 1 Lieutenant of Marines, 3 Marines, wounded.

Total.—7 killed, 29 wounded, 16 missing.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

Lieutenant Isaac Wooley, of the Boyne, wounded.

Captain Lewis Robertson, of the Veteran, killed.

First Lieutenant of Marines, John Mercer, of the Affurance, wounded.

J. JERVIS.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF SEPTEMBER 2d, 1794.

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*Whitehall, September 1, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was last Night received from Lieutenant-General the Honorable Charles Stuart by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

SIR,

*Calvi, August 10, 1794.*

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform you, that the Town of Calvi surrendered to His Majesty's Forces on the 10th Instant, after a Siege of Fifty-one Days.

As I perfectly agreed with Lord Hood in Opinion that the utmost Dispatch was necessary, in order to enable the Troops selected for the Siege of Calvi to begin their Operations before the Commencement of the unhealthy Season, every Effort was used to forward the necessary Preparations; and so effectual were the Exertions of the different Departments, that, in the Course of a very few Days, the Regiments embarked at Bastia; and Captain Nelson, of His Majesty's Ship *Agamemnon*, consented, in Lord Hood's Absence, to proceed to Port Agra, where a Landing was effected on

the 19th of June; and, in the Course of the same Day the Army encamped in a strong Position upon the Serra del Capuccine, a Ridge of Mountains, Three Miles distant from the Town of Calvi.

From many of the Out-Posts, and particularly from those the friendly Corsicans were ordered to occupy, I could distinctly discover that the Town of Calvi was strong in Point of Situation, well fortified and amply supplied with heavy Artillery; the exterior Defences, on which the Enemy had bestowed a considerable Labour, consisted in the Bomb-proof Stone Star Fort Mozello, mounting Ten Pieces of Ordnance, with a Battery of Six Guns on its Right, flanked by a small Entrenchment. In the Rear of this Line (which covered the Town to the Westward) on a Rocky Hill to the East, was placed a Battery of Three Guns. Considerably advanced on the Plain to the South-West, the Fort Mollinochesco, on a steep Rock, commanded the Communication between Calvi and the Province of Balagni, supported by Two Frigates moored in the Bay, for the Purpose of raking the intermediate Country: But the principal Difficulties in approaching the Enemy's Works, did not so much arise from the Strength of the Defences, as from the Height of the Mountains and rugged rocky Surface of the Country it was necessary to penetrate; and so considerable were these Obstacles against the usual Mode of Attack, that it was judged expedient to adopt rapid and forward Movements, instead of regular Approaches. In conformity to this Plan of Proceeding, the Seamen and Soldiers were laboriously employed in making Roads, dragging Guns to the Tops of the Mountains, and collecting Military Stores for the Purpose of erecting Two Mortar and Four separate Gun Batteries on the same Night. One of these was intended against the Mollinochesco; the Second to be constructed on Rocks to cover the principal One of Six Guns, which,

which, by a sudden March, and the Exertions of the whole Army, was to be erected within Seven Hundred and Fifty Yards of the Mozello.

From some Mistake, the Battery proposed against the Mollinochesco was built and opened Two Days before the appointed Time, and considerably damaged that Fort. Observing, however, that it was the Determination of the Enemy to repair, and not to evacuate it, the Royal Irish Regiment was ordered on the Evening of the 6th of July to move towards their Left, exposing the Men to the Fire of their Artillery. This Diversion was seconded at Sun-set, and during the greater Part of the Night, by a feigned Attack of the Corsicans, which so effectually deceived the Enemy, that they withdrew a considerable Picket from the Spot where the principal Battery was to be constructed, in order to support the Mollinochesco, and directing the Whole of their Fire to that Point, enabled the Troops to complete their Work. This important Position established, the Enemy was compelled to evacuate the Mollinochesco, and to withdraw the Shipping under the Protection of the Town. A very heavy Fire immediately commenced on both Sides, and continued, with little Intermision, until the 18th of that Month, when, observing that their Batteries were considerably damaged, and a Breach appearing practicable on the West Side of the Mozello, a Disposition was made for a general Attack upon the Out-Works, under Cover of Two Batteries ordered to be erected that Night, which, from their Position, would, in the Event of a Check, appear the principal Object of the Movement.

From the Zeal of Lieutenant Colonel Wauchope, and the great Exertions of the 50th Regiment, the Battery which he undertook to construct within Three Hundred Yards of the Mozello was completed an Hour before Daybreak without Discovery: A Signal-Gun was then fired from it for the  
Troops

Troops to advance. Lieutenant Newhouse, of the Royal Artillery, with Two Field Pieces, covered the Approach; and the Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and 2d Battalion of the Royals, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the 51st Regiment, and Major Breton, of the 30th Regiment, proceeded with a cool, steady Confidence, and unloaded Arms, towards the Enemy, forced their Way through a smart Fire of Musketry, and, regardless of live Shells flung into the Breach, or the additional Defence of Pikes, stormed the Mozello; while Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyss, with the Royal Irish Regiment, and Two Pieces of Cannon, under the Direction of Lieutenant Lemoine, of the Royal Artillery, equally regardless of Opposition, carried the Enemy's Battery on the Left, and forced their Trenches without firing a Shot.

The Possession of these very important Posts, which the Troops maintained under the heaviest Fire of Shells, Shot, and Grape, induced me to offer to consider such Terms as the Garrison of Calvi might be inclined to propose; but receiving an unfavourable Answer, the Navy and Army once more united their Efforts, and, in Nine Days, Batteries of Thirteen Guns, Four Mortars, and Three Howitzers were completed within Six Hundred Yards of the Town, and opened with so well-directed a Fire, that the Enemy were unable to remain at their Guns; and in Eighteen Hours sent Proposals, which terminated in a Capitulation, and the Expulsion of the French from Corsica.

It is with sincere Regret that I have to mention the Loss of Captain Serocold, of the Navy, who was killed by a Cannon Shot when actively employed on the Batteries. The Assistance and Co-operation of Captain Nelson, the Activity of Captain Hallowell, and the Exertions of the Navy, have greatly contributed to the Success of these Movements.

The

The Spirit, Zeal, and Willingness with which this Army has undergone the greatest Labour and Fatigue in the most oppressive Weather, is hardly to be described; and such has been the determined Animation of both Officers and Men, that the smallest Murmur has never been heard, unless Illness deprived them from making their Services useful to their Country.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore for his Assistance upon every Occasion; and it is only a Tribute due to his Worth to mention, that he has distinguished himself upon this Expedition for his Bravery, Conduct, and Military Talent.

It is with the utmost Confidence I presume to recommend to His Majesty my Aide-du-Camp, Captain Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, whose Activity, Zeal, and Ability, in his own and the Engineer Department, merits the highest Commendation and Advancement.

Captain Stephens, the Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery, have distinguished themselves with their usual Ability in the Management of the Batteries, and their Attention to the different Branches of that Line.

Sir James Erskine and Major Oakes have been essentially useful in their different Departments; and permit me to assure you, that a Cordiality subsists throughout the Army, which promises the most signal Success on any future Undertaking.

I have the Happiness to inform you that Captains Macdonald and Mackenzie, and the other wounded Officers and Soldiers, are in a fair Way of Recovery.

Captain Stewart, an Officer of great Merit, and my Aide-du-Camp, will have the Honor of delivering this Dispatch.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. STUART, Lieut. Gen.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*



ARTICLES *of* CAPITULATION *of* the Garrison *of* Calvi, *in* Corsica.

I. THE Garrison, and all Persons attached to it in a Military Capacity, shall march out of the Town with all the Honors of War.

Answer.—The Garrison, and all Persons attached to it in a Military Capacity, shall march out of Calvi with all the Honors of War, and shall deposit their Arms, Colours, and Cannons at a Place that shall be pointed out to them for this Purpose; but, in Consideration of their gallant Defence, they shall be allowed to preserve their Swords.

II. The Garrison shall embark on the 10th of August at the Quay of the Lower Town, preceded by its Field Train, Arms, and Baggage, Drums beating, Matches lighted, Colours flying, and shall be conveyed to the Port of the Mountain, and to no other Place.

Answer.—The Garrison shall embark on the 10th of August, and be conveyed to Toulon in Transports which shall be provided for this Service.

III. The Frigates La Melpomene and La Mignonne shall be employed to convey the Garrison, and such of the Inhabitants as are disposed to accompany it; the Remainder of the Shipping necessary for this Service shall be provided by the English.

Answer.—Refused.

IV. An Inventory shall be taken of all the Artillery and Ammunition; Officers shall be named on both Sides to inspect the Magazines and Stores, and every Thing which belongs to the French Republic; all which shall be delivered up to the Commissary of His Britannic Majesty in their present State; an attested Copy of the Inventory to be kept by each Party.

Answer.—Granted.

V. The

V. The National Commissioner, the Municipal Officers, and all Persons in the Service of the Republic, as well as the Corsican Refugees, shall be included in the present Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted.

VI. The Inhabitants of Calvi, and the Corsican Refugees of both Sexes, shall be protected in their Lives, their Honor, and their Property; shall be at Liberty to embark for France immediately with the Garrison, or to retire to such other Places as they may think proper with their Effects, and shall retain the Power to dispose of their real Estates, or to manage them by their Agents.

Answer.—Granted.

VII. The Refugees who may be desirous of returning, or of sending their Families into the interior of the Island, shall be at Liberty so to do; and the British Government shall cause their Property to be restored to them, and shall protect them against all Persecution on account of any religious or political Opinions which they may have manifested prior to this Capitulation.

Answer.—This Article must be referred to His Britannic Majesty, being of a Nature not immediately connected with the Authority of the General.

VIII. All Papers which concern the Responsibility of the Paymasters of the Army, of the Artillery, of the Engineers, of the Navy, or of any other Branch of Administration, shall be removed to France.

Answer.—Granted.

IX. The Sick shall be conveyed to France as soon as possible; and those who may be unable to bear the Voyage shall remain in the Hospital of the Lower Town, under the Care of such Persons as shall be left for this Purpose, and at the Expence  
of

of the Republic; and shall also be sent to France as soon as they are in a Condition to be removed.

Answer.—Granted.

X. The Municipality of Calvi shall preserve all its Possessions, and shall be at Liberty to dispose of them, in Conformity to the established Regulations.

Answer.—Granted.

XI. Neither the Municipality or any Individual shall be called upon to pay any Tax or Contribution on Account of any Events which have preceded or accompanied the Siege, or on Account of their religious or political Opinions; and no one shall be molested in the Exercise of his religious Duties.

Answer.—Granted.

XII. The Inhabitants shall not be liable to have the Soldiers billeted upon them, nor be subject to any Military Duty.

Answer.—Granted for the present, and for the future, except in Cases of urgent Necessity.

XIII. The Purchasers of National Lands, or those who hold them on Lease, shall continue in the Possession of them.

Answer.—Reserved for the Consideration of His Majesty for the Reasons stated in the Answer to the VIIth Article.

XIV. The Inscription upon the Gates of the Citadel, "Civitas Calvi semper fidelis," shall remain, as an honorable Testimony of the Conduct, the Character, and the Virtues of the Inhabitants of Calvi.

Answer.—Granted.

XV. The Deserters shall not be delivered up on either Side.

Answer.—As there are no Deserters from the British Army, this Article is unnecessary.

XVI. The Prisoners taken by the Ships of His Britannic Majesty since the Blockade of Calvi, those

those taken at Mosello, the Sailors taken in the Brig employed to convoy the Sick to France, the Sailors and the Passengers taken near Galcria in a Vessel bound to France, and who are now detained, Part on board the Frigates, and Part in the Castle of Corté, and the Sailors and Gunners who have been taken coming from France, shall be liberated, and allowed either to remain at Calvi, or to return to France, as they shall think proper.

Answer.—Refused.

XVII. Passports shall be granted to enable Two Gondolas to go to France, one to the Port of the Mountain, and the other to Nice, with Dispatches from the General.

Answer.—Granted, provided these Gondolas do not sail before the 6th of August.

XVIII. In order that the Tranquillity of the Garrison, and of the Inhabitants, may not be interrupted, the English General shall not permit the Corsicans from the interior of the Country, or the Emigrants from the Town, to enter Calvi or the Lower Town until all the Garrison shall have sailed for France.

Answer.—Granted.

XIX. The Inhabitants of Calvi shall retain their Arms, and shall be protected by the Forces of His Britannic Majesty.

Answer.—The Inhabitants shall not be allowed to retain their Arms, but His Majesty's Forces shall afford them all necessary Protection.

XX. The Officers and Crews of the Frigates, Brigs, and Gun-Boats shall be entitled to the same Terms of Capitulation as the Garrison.

Answer.—Granted.

XXI. The British Government to be the sole Guarantee of the present Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted.

(Signed) CHARLES STUART, Lieut. Gen.  
CASABIANCA, Gen. of Division.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops employed in the Expedition against Calvi, under the Command of Lieutenant-General the Honorable Charles Stuart, the 10th of August 1794.*

*Previous to the Attack of Fort Mofello.*

Royal Artillery and Additional Gunners.—2 Rank and File, killed; 6 Rank and File, wounded.

Grenadiers (Reserve).—1 Rank and File, wounded.

Light Infantry (Reserve).—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Battalion Royals (Reserve).—2 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Regiment of Ireland.—1 Rank and File, killed.

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

51st.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.

Senibaldi (Corfican Battalion).—1 Field-Officer, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.

Gearupietri (Corfican Battalion).—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

Seamen.—1 Captain, 5 Rank and File, killed; 6 Rank and File, wounded.

*At the Attack of Fort Mofello, and on the Morning of the 18th of July.*

French Artillery.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

Grenadiers (Reserve).—5 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field-Officer, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, wounded.

Light Infantry (Reserve).—1 Captain, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Battalion Royals (Reserve).—1 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Regiment of Ireland.—4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

50th.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

51st.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Louis.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

*From the 19th of July to the 10th of August.*

Royal Artillery and Additional Gunners.—1 Rank and File, killed.

Grenadiers (Reserve).—1 Subaltern, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, wounded.

Royal Regiment of Ireland.—1 Subaltern, wounded.

51st.—1 Subaltern, killed.

Seamen.—1 Subaltern, killed.

Total.—1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 25 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field-Officer, 3 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 49 Rank and File, wounded.

*Rank and Names of Officers killed.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Senibaldi, Corsican Battalion.

Captain Serocold, Royal Navy.

Mr. Bankes, Midshipman, Royal Navy.

Lieutenant William Byron, Royal Regiment of Ireland.

Ensign Boggis, 51st Regiment.

*Rank and Names of Officers wounded.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, 51st Regiment.

Captain Col. Macdonald, Royal.

Captain Mackenzie, Ditto.

Lieutenant Donald Macdonald, Ditto.

Lieutenant Johnston, Royal Regiment of Ireland.

Lieutenant Livingston, 30th Regiment.

Captain John Paoli, Corsican Battalion.

Lieutenant Francisco Mattei, Ditto.

J. ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, Adj. Gen.

*Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Garrison of Calvi, and in the following detached Works, August 10, 1794.*

Brass Guns.—1 Thirty-six-Pounder at Calvi. 8.

Twenty-four-Pounders at Calvi. 7 Sixteen-Pound-

- ders at Calvi. 2 Sixteen-Pounders at Marat-Battery. 7 Twelve-Pounders at Calvi. 1 Eight-Pounder at Calvi. 12 Four-Pounders, Field-Pieces, at Calvi. 1 Four-Pounder at Fort Mozello. 3 One-Pounders at Calvi.
- Iron Guns.—17 Eighteen-Pounders at Calvi. 2 Eighteen-Pounders at Molino Acefco. 1 Eighteen-Pounder at Fort Mozello. 5 Eighteen-Pounders at Six-Gun Battery. 1 Eighteen-Pounder at Marat Battery. 1 Nine-Pounder at Fort Mozello. 24 Eight-Pounders at Calvi. 7 Eight-Pounders at Mozello.
- Brass Mortars.—7 Twelve-Inch at Calvi. 3 Fifteen-Inch at Calvi.
- Brass Howitzers.—1 Six-Inch at Calvi. 3 Six-Inch, Carronade, at Calvi.
- Gun Carriages.—1 Thirty-six-Pounder at Calvi. 23 Twenty-four-Pounders at Calvi. 18 Eighteen-Pounders at Calvi. 1 Eighteen-Pounder at Fort Mozello. 7 Sixteen-Pounders at Calvi. 12 Twelve-Pounders at Calvi. 1 Nine-Pounder at Fort Mozello. 5 Eight-Pounders at Calvi. 7 Eight-Pounders at Fort Mozello.
- Travelling Carriages.—1 Six Inch Howitzer at Calvi. 14 Four-Pounders at Calvi. 1 Four-Pounder at Fort Mozello. 3 One-Pounders at Calvi.
- Mortar Beds.—3 Fifteen-Inch at Calvi. 9 Twelve-Inch at Calvi.
- 1 Sling Cart at Calvi.
- 1 Truck-Cart at Calvi.
- Shot.—790 Thirty-six-Pounders at Calvi. 2000 Twenty-four-Pounders at Calvi. 350 Eighteen-Pounders at Calvi. 303 Eighteen-Pounders at Fort Mozello. 20 Eighteen-Pounders at Six-Gun Battery. 800 Sixteen-Pounders at Calvi. 2400 Twelve-Pounders at Calvi. 650 Eight-Pounders at Calvi. 60 Eight-Pounders, Grape, at Fort Mozello. 4420 Four-Pounders at Calvi. 2340 One-Pounders at Calvi.

Shells.—2600 Twelve-Inch at Calvi. 35 Twelve-Inch at Fort Mozello. 16 Six-Inch at Calvi.  
 Case Shot.—786 Four-Pounders at Calvi. 100 One Pounders at Calvi.  
 1280 Hand Grenades, fixed, at Calvi.  
 Powder in Barrels.—7100 lbs. at Calvi. 100 lbs. at Fort Mozello.  
 Powder in Cartridges.—5070 lbs. at Calvi. 408 lbs. at Fort Mozello.  
 3720 lbs. of Lead in Musket Balls at Calvi.  
 27,190 lbs. of Lead in Pigs at Calvi.  
 Musket-Ball Cartridges.—140,200 at Calvi. 4262 at Fort Mozello.  
 28,864 Musket Flints at Calvi.  
 23,100 Pistol Flints at Calvi.  
 1225 Muskets at Calvi.  
 390 lbs. of Sulphur at Calvi.  
 705 lbs. of Saltpetre at Calvi.  
 1085 lbs. of Pitch at Calvi.  
 610 Port Fires at Calvi.  
 5700 Tubes at Calvi.  
 Fuzes.—374 Twelve-Inch at Calvi. 34 Six-Inch at Calvi.  
 1 Stand of Colours at Calvi.

(Signed) E. STEPHENS, Captain, Commanding Officer of Artillery.

*Return of Ships and Vessels taken in the Harbour of Calvi. August 10, 1794.*

La Melpomene,	- -	40 Guns.
La Mignonne,	- -	28
Brig Auguste,	- -	4
Brig Providence,	- -	4
Ca-Ira Gun-Boat,	- -	3

(Signed) E. STEPHENS, Captain, commanding Royal Artillery.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 2d,  
1794.

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*Admiralty-Office, September 1, 1794.*

LETTERS from the Right Honorable Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are Extracts, were last Night received at this Office :

[DUPLICATE.]

*Victory, Martello-Bay, August 5, 1794.*

MY Letter of the 15th of June would inform you, that, having forced the French Ships on the 11th, which sailed from Toulon on the 5th, to seek their Safety within the Shoals in the Bay of Gourjean, and under the Protection of the Batteries of the Islands of St. Honora and St. Margareta, and on Cape Garoupe; that I had left Vice-Admiral Hotham to watch them; and that I was returning to Corsica to join Lieutenant-General Stuart for the Reduction of Calvi, which I have the Honor to acquaint you is now, I believe, on the Point of surrendering to the Arms of His Majesty.

Upon my Junction with Vice Admiral Hotham off this Port on the 9th, I detached Captain Nelson,

son, in the *Agamemnon*, to *Bastia*, with Orders to embark the Troops, and proceed with them to *Martello-Bay*, where *Lieutenant-General Stuart* embarked on the 15th; and expressing a Wish to proceed to the Attack of *Calvi* immediately, *Captain Nelson* complied with it, and on the 19th all the Troops were landed, under the Direction of *Captain Cooke*, in a small Cove about Three Miles from *Calvi*.

I anchored in *Martello Bay* on the 19th; and so soon as I had embarked the Ordnance and other Stores the General had desired, which the boisterous Weather for some Days prevented, and had forced the *Agamemnon* and several of the Transports from their Anchors; but His Majesty's smaller Ships, and the Rest of the Transports, which were close under the Land, and had not Room to get under Sail, very fortunately rode the Gale out without an Accident to either, the Wind not blowing Home to the Shore with so much Violence.

On the 26th I sailed, having previously sent *Captain Hollowell* and *Captain Serocold*, (who were eager Volunteers for the Service, as were also the *Lieutenants Ferriers* and *Morgan*,) with as many able Seamen as the *Victory* could then spare, to assist in dragging up the Ordnance and serving the Batteries.

The Journal I herewith transmit from *Captain Nelson*, who had the Command of the Seamen, will shew the daily Occurrences of the Siege, and whose unremitting Zeal and Exertion I cannot sufficiently express, or of that of *Captain Hollowell*, who took it by Turns to command in the Advanced Battery Twenty-four Hours at a Time; and I flatter myself they, as well as the other Officers and Seamen, will have full Justice done them by the General; it is therefore unnecessary for me to say more upon the Subject: But I have to lament, and which I do most sincerely, the Loss of a very

able and valuable Officer, Captain Serocold; who was killed by a Grape Shot whilst getting the last Gun in its Place, soon after the Enemy had discovered our Battery. The King has not a more meritorious young Captain in His Majesty's Navy: He commanded the Floating Battery, which was burnt by red-hot Shot before Bastia, and afterwards served with infinite Reputation at the Batteries on Shore. Independent of my Regard and Esteem for him, I feel his Loss to be a public one.

Much Credit is due to the Captains Wolfeley, Hood, Sir Charles Hamilton, Sir Harry Burrard, Cunningham, Macnamara, and Robinson, for their Vigilance in keeping Succours out, by a steady Perseverance in preserving their respective Stations under manifest Difficulties; and I ought not to omit to mention my Tribute of Praise to Mr. Gibson, commanding the Fox Hired Cutter, of whom all the Captains speak in the handsomest Manner for his Diligence and punctual Obedience to Orders. For near Two Months they did not receive at Calvi any Intelligence from the Continent, until the Night of the 29th, when Four Boats got in, the Port not being then so well and closely guarded, having been obliged to send off Three Frigates to Naples and other Places for Stores, which the General pressed for, and the Night's being dark.

On the 27th I arrived off Calvi, and have kept close off the Port ever since, in order to receive the Wants of the Army every Morning, having stationed a Frigate at Anchor off Cape Revalata, and another off Point D'España. I have landed from this Ship Seven of her Lower-Deck Guns; and, from Time to Time, all Requisitions, for various other Stores as well as for Men, the General has made, have been complied with, under great Inconvenience, that the Operations of the Army should not stand still.

On the 29th of last Month I had the Honor of a Visit from General Stuart, who brought Letters that had passed between him and the Commandant of the French Troops relative to a Truce for Twenty-five Days, which appearing to be inadmissible, in the Afternoon of the 30th of July our Batteries were opened; and on the Morning of the 1st Instant the White Flag was displayed on the Citadel under the National one, and the Firing ceased.

*Victory, off Calvi, August 9, 1794.*

I HEREWITH have the Honor to transmit, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Duplicates of my Dispatches of the 5th, from Martello-Bay.

I sailed on the 7th, and got off here the next Morning; and herewith transmit a Copy of Captain Nelson's Journal from the 28th of last Month to the 8th of the present one; also the Copy of a Letter I have received from him, highly creditable to Lieutenant Harrison, a Transport Agent, as well as to Mr. William Harrington, Master of the Willington, and the Transport's Men, who were all anxiously eager either to serve on Shore or on board His Majesty's Ships.

I have ordered Captain Wolfeley to take Possession of the Melpomene and Mignonne Frigates; the former is one of the finest ever built in France, carries Forty Guns, the other only Thirty-two; and I have received an Account from the Consul at Zante, that His Majesty's Frigates which I sent into the Levant, under the Command of Captain Montgomery, have taken the Sibelle, Twin Sister to the Melpomene.

Captain Cunningham, who has cruized with infinite Diligence, Zeal, and Perseverance under many Difficulties for Three Months past off Calvi, is charged with my Dispatches, is competent to give any Information their Lordships may wish to have;

and I beg to recommend him as an Officer of great Merit, and highly deserving any Favour that can be shewn him.

*Victory, off Calvi, August 10, 1794.*

HAVING received from Lieutenant-General Stuart the Articles of Capitulation \* he made with Cafabianca, the Commandant of the French Troops at Calvi, I have the Honor herewith to transmit a Copy thereof.

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*Extrall of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Flora, to Mr. Stephens, dated Falmouth, August 29, 1794.*

I BEG you will inform their Lordships that I put to Sea with His Majesty's Squadron under my Command on the 7th Instant; and on the 14th, in the Evening, stood to the Northward to obtain Information of a French Squadron of Frigates that were supposed to be cruising to the Westward and Northward of Scilly; but, not having seen them, I stretched over towards the Penmarks; and on the 23d, at Four A. M. I discovered One of the Enemy's Frigates; made the Signal for a general Chase, and continued the Pursuit until Four P. M. when His Majesty's Ship Diamond, in Company with the Artois, Santa Margaritta, and Diana, engaged and run her on Shore near the Penmark Rocks, where they left her on Beam Ends, disabled and irrecoverably lost. I understand, from the Report from the several Officers, that she was La Felicité, of Forty Guns, upon a Cruize, and had left Brest Six Days.

Having seen Two Ship Corvettes to Windward of Point De Ras, I gave Chase, in Company with His Majesty's Ship Arctusa, when the Enemy stood into the Bay D'Hodierne, and anchored off the Gamelle Rocks: Perceiving my Intention of

\* See Lieutenant-General Stuart's Dispatches, page 348. closing

closing with them, they got under Weigh, and run aground under Cover of Three Batteries. The Two Ships continued engaging till a Quarter after Six P. M. when the Corvette's Masts went by the Board, and the Crews got on Shore.

I immediately ordered our Boats manned and armed, with Directions to put themselves under Sir Edward Pellew's Orders, and to set the Enemy's Ships on Fire, or otherwise destroy them; which Service was fully performed. he having represented to me that there were from Twenty to Thirty Killed and Wounded in the Alert, and a greater Number in L'Espion; and that it was impossible to remove the Wounded to the Two Frigates, as many of them must have suffered in so doing: For the Sake of Humanity I judged it proper to let them remain, as the Enemy's Vessels were bilged and scuttled, the Rocks appearing through their Bottoms; and it being impossible to get them off, it would have occasioned much Delay; being then only Nine Leagues from Brest, I therefore brought away Fifty-two Prisoners, and stood to Sea.

I have great Pleasure in saying, that the Destruction of the French Vessels was obtained with very trifling Loss, as will be seen in the Margin\*, and that every Effort was made by the Officers and Men in the different Ships in the Execution of their Duty, which was performed with the utmost Alacrity, and will, I trust, meet with their Lordships' Approbation.

I beg Leave to add, that the Squadron on the 27th Instant recaptured the Queen of London, from Jamaica; also the Mary, a Brig from New Orleans, bound to London, laden with Furs, Indigo, &c. &c.

\* Diamond, 5 wounded.

Santa Margaritta, 1 wounded.

*A List of French Ships of War destroyed by the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. on the 23d of August 1794.*

Le Felicité, of Forty Guns, Eighteen-Pounders, and Three Hundred and Fifty Men.

L'Espion, of Eighteen Guns, Nine-Pounders, and Two Hundred Men.

Alert, of Eighteen Guns, Nine-Pounders, and Two Hundred Men.

The Two last Ships were formerly in our Service.

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*Horse-Guards, September 2, 1794.*

**B**Y a Dispatch, which has been received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from the Right Honorable Lord Mulgrave, dated Flushing, August 29, 1794, it appears, that the Garrison of Sluys surrendered to the Enemy on the 26th of that Month. The Terms of the Capitulation have not hitherto been received.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

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

---

*Horse Guards, September 21, 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, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

*Head-Quarters, at Grave,*

SIR,

*September 17, 1794.*

IN my last Letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant I acquainted you, for His Majesty's Information, with a Report, which I had just received, of the Enemy's having made a Movement towards Oosterwyck. It appeared, however, by the Account of the next Day, that this Corps had fallen back in the Night. The same Accounts, confirmed by the Reports of Deserters, assured us, that a very considerable Detachment, amounting to 15,000 Men, had been made towards Maestricht.

On Sunday Afternoon a sudden Attack, in which it appeared that the Enemy were in great Force, was made upon all my Posts of the Right; and that of Boxtel, which was the most advanced, was forced,  
with



with considerable Loss to the Hesse Darmstadt Troops, who occupied it.

As the Line of my Out-Posts upon the Dommel could not be maintained while the Enemy were in Possession of Boxtel, it appeared necessary to regain it; at the same Time the Degree of Resistance which the Enemy would make, would serve to ascertain whether this Attack was supported by their Army, with a View to a general Attack, or was merely an Affair of Out-Posts.

I therefore ordered Lieutenant-General Abercromby to march with the Reserve during the Night, with Directions to reconnoitre the Post at Daylight, and to act as he should judge best, from what he should discover of the Force of the Enemy.

Lieutenant-General Abercromby, having advanced as directed, found the Enemy in such Strength as left little Room to doubt of the Proximity of their Army, and he accordingly retired, but in such good Order as prevented the Enemy from making any Impression, although they followed him for some Distance.

About this Time I received private Information, upon which I could rely, and which was confirmed by the Observation of my Patroles, and the Reports of Deserters, that the Enemy had been reinforced by the Corps which had hitherto been acting in West Flanders, as well as by a Column of the Army which had been employed before Valenciennes and Condé. The same Information assured me also, that the Column which had been marching towards Maestricht, had suddenly returned towards us.

From these Accounts, and what I knew of the previous Strength of the Enemy, it appeared that the actual Force now advancing against me, and whose Object could only be an Attack upon my Army, could scarcely be less than 80,000 Men.

The

The Hazard of an Action with such a very great Disparity of Numbers, could not but become a Matter of the most serious Consideration; and, after the most mature Deliberation, I did not think myself at Liberty to risk, in so unequal a Contest, His Majesty's Troops, or those of His Allies serving with them. I had the utmost Reliance on their Courage and Discipline, and I had no Doubt but that these would have enabled me to resist the first Efforts of the Enemy; but it could scarcely be expected that even by the utmost Exertion of these Qualities they would be able to withstand the reiterated Attacks, which the vast Superiority of the Enemy would enable them to make, and which we know, from Experience, is a general Principle upon which they act.

Actuated by these Reasons, and the further Information which I received about Noon, that the Enemy were marching considerable Columns towards my Left, in which Part my Position was most vulnerable, I determined on retreating across the Meuse. The Army accordingly marched at Three o'Clock, and without any Loss whatever, took up a Position, which had been previously reconnoitered, about Three Miles in Front of this Place, from which they crossed the River Yesterday Morning.

The Loss in the Attack upon the Out-Posts has fallen chiefly upon the Hesse Darmstadt Troops, with some of the foreign Troops newly raised for His Majesty's Service. I have not as yet, however, received the Returns.

Enclosed I send that of the British.

I am, &c. (Signed) FREDERICK.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the 15th of September 1794.*

King's Dragoon Guards.—1 Rank and File, wounded

- 8th Light Dragoons.—1 Rank and File, missing.
- 14th Ditto.—2 Rank and File, wounded.
- 12th Foot.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Officer, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 44 Rank and File, missing.
- 33d Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, missing.
- 44th Ditto.—4 Rank and File, missing.
- Grenadiers of the Guards.—2 Serjeants, 5 Rank and File, wounded.
- Light Infantry of the Guards.—2 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Regiment of Guards.—5 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Officer, 14 Rank and File, missing.
- Total.—6 Rank and File, killed; 2 Serjeants, 12 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Officers, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 64 Rank and File, missing.

Captain Britlow, of the 1st Guards, taken Prisoner.

Lieutenant Eustace, of the 12th Foot, missing.

Captain Rutherford, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant-Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, taken Prisoner.

The Light Cavalry being on the Advanced Posts, their Return has not yet been received, but their Loss is very inconsiderable.

The 89th Regiment was engaged, and lost several Men. Their Return has not yet been received.

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG, Adj. Gen.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE* of OCTOBER 18th, 1794.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe,  
to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Navyhall, August  
30, 1794.*

I TAKE an Opportunity of sending this Dispatch by Means of Mr. Hammond, to whom I lose no Time in giving Information of the important Event, that Mr. Wayne, with the Army of the United States, penetrated to the Fort at the Miamis, which he summoned to surrender; and upon Major Campbell's Refusal, at present, appears to have retreated.

It is impossible to express the Sense I entertain of Major Campbell's most wise, firm, and temperate Conduct in his very peculiar and difficult Situation: Such Notice as the Military Part of it highly deserves, I presume will be offered to you by Lord Dorchester, who must be fully competent to judge of its Merit; but I should do Injustice to myself did I not state to you, Sir, my humble and earnest Hope that the Conduct of this Gentleman, which in Substance may have prevented the greatest Miseries to the Province under my Government, and who, in his Manner and Language, has, in a very trying Situation, most nobly supported the National Character, will recommend him to your Attention, and be found worthy of His Majesty's Approbation.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
of OCTOBER 27th, 1794.

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*Whitehall, October 26, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, 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, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

*Head-Quarters, Nimeguen,  
October 20, 1794.*

SIR,

YESTERDAY Morning the Enemy attacked the Whole of the Advanced Posts of my Right Wing, in very great Force, particularly that of Drutin, which was defended by the 37th Regiment, and that of Appelthern, where the Prince of Rohan's Light Battalion was posted. Nothing could exceed the Gallantry with which the Whole of the Troops on the Advanced Posts (particularly those Two Corps) behaved; but at last the Post on the Left of the 37th Regiment, which was occupied by a Detachment of Rohan Hussars, having been forced, Major Hope, who commanded the 37th, and who distinguished himself exceedingly, was obliged to retreat upon the Dyke along the Waal, which he continued for some Time, without being  
much

much annoyed by the Enemy. Unfortunately, however, a strong Body of the Enemy's Hussars being mistaken for the Corps of Rohan, the Regiment allowed them to come upon them unmolested, when the Hussars immediately attacked, and the Narrowness of the Dyke, which, on every other Occasion, must have afforded a Security to the Infantry, in this Instance acted against them, as they were driven off it by the Enemy's Charge, and, I am sorry to say, have suffered very considerably.

As they were upon the Advanced Posts, I have not as yet received an exact Return of their Loss; but I understand that Captains Baird, Hendley, and Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell, Thompson, Colquhoun, and Murray, with the Quarter-Master Mr. Duxall, were made Prisoners; of which Number Captain Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell and Colquhoun, are wounded. All the Prisoners who were taken agreed in the Intelligence, that the Enemy had brought over 30,000 Men; and at the same Time I received the Report that a very considerable Body of them, having passed the Meuse between Ruremonde and Venlo, were advancing upon my Left Flank, and had already taken Possession of Cleves.

Under these Circumstances, (never having intended to risk an Action in my present Position, which I only kept in order to preserve a Communication with Graves, and to cover the Reparations which were intended to have been made to the Fortifications of this Place,) I determined to pass the Waal, and to take up the different Cantonments, which were already marked out for the Defence of the River, leaving General Walmoden, with a Corps, to cover the Town.

Part of the Troops began their March Yesterday Evening, and the Remainder this Morning, without any Molestation from the Enemy.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Wadman, of the Light Infantry of the 37th Regiment, who was upon Picquet, and had distinguished himself by his Intrepidity and Prudence, is also dangerously wounded, and was brought in the Evening to this Town.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*  
*Es. Es. Es.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 28th, 1794.

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Admiralty-Office, October 27, 1794.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Arethusa, to Mr. Stephens, dated off the Start, the 24th Instant.*

S I R,

I BEG you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that I sailed with the Ships under my Command, as per Margin\*, agreeable to their Orders, on Sunday Morning the 19th, from Cawsand Bay; and the Wind having given me the Opportunity, on the following Evening I shaped a Course for Ushant, with the Hope of falling in with any Ships which might leave the Port of Brest on the Commencement of the Easterly Wind; the Success of this Intention affords me the Pleasure of begging you to acquaint my Lords Commissioners, that, at Daybreak in the Morning of the 21st, Ushant bearing East about Eight or Ten Leagues, we had the good Fortune to fall in with the French National Frigate La Revolutionnaire, to which the Whole of the Squadron gave Chace. The Advantage of being to Windward permitted our cutting.

\* Arethusa, Artois, Diamond, and Galatea.



her off from the Land; and the superior Sailing of the Artois afforded to Captain Nagle the happy Opportunity of distinguishing himself by a well-conducted Action of Forty Minutes, when La Revolutionnaire struck her Colours to His Majesty's Ship Artois, which she was induced to do by the near Approach of the Rest of the Squadron; and perceiving the Diamond in the Act of taking a Position under her Stern to take her, the Ship's Company refused to defend her any longer. She had scarcely surrendered when the Breakers of the Saints were discovered a-head, although very hazy Weather.

The distressed and crippled State of the Enemy allows me the Opportunity of saying, that her Resistance could have been of no Avail, had the Artois been alone; and if an Officer of nearly the same Standing may be permitted, without Presumption, to offer his Sentiments on the Conduct of another, I should not confine myself in my Expressions of Approbation on the Behaviour of Captain Nagle; and I have much Pleasure in adding, that he speaks in the highest Terms of the Gallantry and good Conduct of his Officers and Ship's Company, lamenting, as we all do, the Loss of a very gallant and worthy Officer, in Lieutenant Craigy, of the Marines, who, with Two Men killed, and Five wounded, are the Sufferers on this Occasion.

La Revolutionnaire is a remarkable fine new Frigate, most completely fitted, and of large Dimensions, being One Hundred and Fifty-nine Feet long and Forty-one Feet Seven Inches wide, built at Havre de Grace, and never before at Sea. She sailed Eight Days since on her Way to Brest, and was commanded by Citizen Thevenard, mounting Forty-four Guns \*, Twenty-eight on her Main

\* \* 28 Eighteen-Pounders, 12 Nine-Pounders, and 4 Forty-two-Pounders.

Deck, and Sixteen on her Quarter-Deck and Fore-castle, and manned with Three Hundred and Seventy Men, Eight of whom were killed, and Five wounded; among the latter is her Captain, slightly.

Lieutenant Pellew, who will have the Honor to deliver this Letter to their Lordships, will be able to give any farther Information required; and will inform their Lordships of my Intention of going to Falmouth to land the Prisoners, who have the Small-Pox among them.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

E. PELLEW.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 8th,  
1794.

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*Horse-Guards, November 8, 1794.*

BY Dispatches this Morning received from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Arnheim, the 28th of October, and 1st and 4th of November 1794, it appears, that the Enemy, on the 27th Ult. made an Attack on the British Out-Posts in Front of Nimeguen, which were driven in; a new Position was, in consequence, taken up opposite to the Left of the Town, against which a heavy Fire has since been kept up by the French, who, the same Evening, attacked the Out-Posts of Fort St. André, which fell back to the Fort. Lieutenant-General Abercrombie and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Clarke were slightly wounded in the Skirmish, and Captain Picton, of the 12th Regiment, was also wounded in a Sally made from Nimeguen on the Morning of the 28th. On the 1st of November the Enemy broke Ground, but it does not appear that they have since made any considerable Progress in the Siege. The same Dispatches mention that Venlo surrendered on the 28th. The Garrison is allowed to march out with the Honors of War, and Ten Pieces of Cannon; and

is not restrained from serving again. Coblenz has been in the Possession of the French since the 21st Ult.

*Horse-Guards, November 8, 1794.*

BY a Dilpatch, which has been received from Major-General Williamson, dated Jamaica, the 1st of September 1794, it appears, that the Persons to whom the Defence of the Post of Petite Riviere, in the Island of St. Domingo, had been entrusted by General La Vaux, Commander in Chief of the Troops of the Convention in that Island, made an Offer to Lieutenant-Colonel Brisbane, commanding His Majesty's Forces at St. Marc, to place the Post of the Petite Riviere, with the Parish of that Name, and the adjacent Plain of Artinobite, under His Majesty's Authority. This Offer was accepted by Lieutenant-Colonel Brisbane, and a Capitulation to this Effect was signed on the 19th of August 1794. The Terms of this Capitulation, and the Means by which it was effectuated, were concerted with M. De Villanuova, commanding the Forces of His Catholic Majesty in that Part of the Island, who appears on this Occasion, and in the Execution of some Military Operations which had previously taken place, to have co-operated in the most cordial and friendly Manner with His Majesty's Forces.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 15th,  
1794.

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*Horse-Guards, November 15, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, 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 at Arnheim,  
November 7, 1794.*

ON Tuesday Afternoon, as the Enemy had began to construct their Batteries, Count Walmoden made a Sortie, with a Party of the Troops in Nimeguen, consisting of the 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63d, and 78th Regiments of British Infantry, under the Command of Major-General De Burgh, and Two Battalions of Dutch, supported by the 7th and 15th British Light Dragoons, the Hanoverian Horse Guards, One Squadron of the 2d Regiment of Hanoverian Horse, One Squadron of the 5th Regiment of Hanoverian Dragoons, One Squadron of the 10th Hanoverian Light Dragoons, and the Legion de Damas, in the Dutch Service.

This Sortie had every Success which could be expected from it. The Troops advanced to the  
Enemy's

Enemy's Trenches under a very severe Fire, and jumped into them without returning a Shot.

The Loss of the Enemy was almost entirely by the Bayonet, and amounted to above 500 Men; that of the British and Hanoverians will be seen by the enclosed Return.

I am persuaded that the Gallantry of the Troops upon this Occasion will merit His Majesty's Approbation.

Count Walmoden speaks in the highest Terms of the Conduct of Major-General De Burgh, whose Wound, I am happy to find, is very slight.

This Sortie had the Effect of checking the Enemy's Operations till Yesterday Morning, when they opened Two Batteries upon the Bridge and One upon the Town. The Effect of the former, which very easily sunk one of the Boats, determined me to withdraw every Thing from the Troops posted in the Town, beyond what is barely necessary for its Defence; and Lieutenant Popham of the Navy, having repaired the Damage done to the Bridge, all the Artillery of the Reserve, with the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian Battalions, marched out last Night without any Inconvenience, leaving Picquets, under the Command of Major-General De Burgh, to the Amount of 2500 Men; which, with the Dutch Forces, has been judged sufficient to maintain the Place till the Certainty of the Austrian Movements can be determined.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Sortie from Nimeguen, under the Command of the Honorable Major-General De Burgh, on the 4th of November 1794.*

15th Light Dragoons.—1 Rank and File, 5 Horses, killed; 5 Rank and File 14 Horses wounded.

8th Foot.—2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 9 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Ditto, missing.

27th Foot.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern,  
10 Rank and File, wounded.

28th Ditto.—5 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Ser-  
jeant, 1 Rank and File, missing.

55th Ditto.—2 Captains, 1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and  
File, wounded; 3 Rank and File, missing.

63d Ditto.—3 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 63 Rank  
and File, wounded; 7 Ditto, missing.

78th Ditto.—8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field  
Officer, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 7 Serjeants, 46  
Rank and File, wounded; 7 Ditto, missing.

Total.—12 Rank and File, 5 Horses, killed;  
1 Field Officer, 5 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 10  
Serjeants, 149 Rank and File, 14 Horses,  
wounded; 1 Serjeant, 19 Rank and File,  
missing.

J. H. CRAIG, Adjutant-General.

*Officers wounded.*

8th Foot.—Captain Bland.

27th Foot.—Lieutenant Baker.

55th Foot.—Captains Bruce and Quin.

63d Foot.—Lieutenants Wemyss, Barclay, and Rut-  
ledge.

78th Foot.—Major Malcolm, Captains M'Kenzie  
and H. Munro, Lieutenant Bayley, and Ensign  
Cameron.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of the German  
Troops, in the Sortie from Nimeguen, on the 4th of  
November 1794.*

Hanoverian Horse Guards.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant,  
2 Rank and File, killed; 11 Horses, wounded.

Count Oynhäufen's Dragoons.—1 Rank and File,  
6 Horses, wounded.

Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons.—1 Subaltern,  
2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, 5  
Horses, wounded.

Regiment of Stockhausen.—1 Rank and File, killed;  
2 Ditto, wounded.

Total.—1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 5  
Rank and File, killed; 4 Rank and File, 22  
Horses, wounded.

J. H. CRAIG, M. G. Adj. Gen.

*Officers killed and wounded.*

Horse Guards.—Captain Count Oynhausen, killed.

Prince of Wales's.—Lieutenant Niemeyer, killed.

Horse Guards.—Captains De Maydel and De  
Schenk, wounded.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 22d,  
1794.

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*Horse-Guards, November 22, 1794.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, dated Arnheim, the 11th of November 1794, 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 :

THE Evacuation of Nimeguen took place on Friday Night. His Majesty's Troops retired without any Loss ; which would also have been the Case with the Dutch, but for an unfortunate chance Shot, which carried away the Top of the Mast of the Flying Bridge, to which the Hawser was made fast, consequently the Bridge swung round, and they were taken Prisoners, to the Amount of about Four Hundred. The Bridge of Boats was entirely burnt, and the Flying Bridge, of which they got Possession by the above Accident, has been since destroyed by our Fire.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 13<sup>th</sup>,  
1794.

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*Horse-Guards, December 13, 1794.*

BY Dispatches received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Martinique the 16<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 24<sup>th</sup> of October, it appears, that the Enemy from Point à Pitre, in the Island of Guadaloupe, made a Landing at Goyave and Lamentin on the same Island, on the 27<sup>th</sup> of September, and proceeded to attack the Camp of Berville, under the Command of Brigadier-General Graham, who defended this Position with the utmost Gallantry and Spirit until the 6<sup>th</sup> of October, when, finding his Provisions nearly exhausted, and that he was cut off from all Communication with the Shipping, and without Hopes of Relief, he was obliged to surrender, his Force being reduced to One Hundred and Twenty-five Rank and File fit for Duty.

By this unfortunate Event the Whole of the Island of Guadaloupe, except Fort Mauda, where Lieutenant-General Precott commands, fell into the Hands of the Enemy.

The following are the Terms of Capitulation granted by the Enemy to Brigadier-General Graham.

ARTI-

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION for the Post  
of Berville and its Dependencies.

Art. I. THAT, in Consideration of the gallant Defence the Garrison has made, they shall be allowed the Honors of War.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. That the Inhabitants of the Island now co-operating with the Army; whether White or Free People of Colour, being British Subjects, having taken the Oaths of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered and treated as such.

Answer.—Not admissible: But a Covered Boat shall be allowed to the General, which shall be held sacred.

Art. III. That the Troops, and such of the Inhabitants as do not wish to become Subjects of the French Republic, shall be sent to Great Britain as soon as Transports can be provided for that Purpose.

Answer.—The Troops shall be sent to England as soon as Transports are ready: But as to the Inhabitants, it is answered in Article II.

Art. IV. That the Baggage of the Officers and Inhabitants in Camp shall be allowed to them.

Answer.—The Troops shall be allowed their Baggage.

Art. V. That the Sick and Wounded who cannot be sent on board Transports shall be allowed British Surgeons to attend them.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. VI. That the Ordnance and Stores of every Denomination shall be given up in their present State.

Answer.—Agreed to.

- Art. VII. If any Difficulties in settling the above shall happen hereafter, they shall be amicably adjusted by the respective Commanders.

Answer.—Admitted.

(Signed) COLIN GRAHAM, Brig. Gen.  
VICTOR HUGUES.

*Berville, October 6, 1794.*

THE British Forces, which were taken at Berville-Camp, consist of the Flank Companies from Ireland, and the 39th, 43d, and 65th Regiments. Their Loss in the different Actions between the 27th of September and 6th of October, as nearly as could be ascertained, amounts to Two Officers killed, Five wounded; Twenty-five Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, killed; and Fifty-one Ditto, wounded.

*Officers killed.*

Major Forbes.

Lieutenant Cochran, of the 39th.

*Officers wounded.*

Captain Hutton, of the Artillery.

Captain Cameron, of the 43d.

Lieutenant Keating, of the 33d.

Ensign Paris, of the 65th.

Quarter-Master Clements, of the 39th.

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*Horse-Guards, December 13, 1794.*

BY Dispatches received from Lieutenant-Colonel James Grant, Commanding Officer at Cape Nicolas Mole, in the Island of St. Domingo, dated the 21st of October, it appears, that the Town and Post of Leogane, in the same Island, had fallen into the Hands of the Forces of the Convention, aided by a numerous Corps of revolted Negroes.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 20th,  
1794.

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*Horse-Guards, December 20, 1794.*

THE following Report has been received from General Walmoden by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by His Royal Highness to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

*Head-Quarters, Arnheim, December 11, 1794.*

THE Movements of the Enemy, and the Works carried on at Nimeguen and several other Points of their Line, appeared to indicate an Attack; when the March of a strong Column Yesterday, from the Environs of Emerick to Nimeguen, left me little Doubt that they had some immediate Enterprize in View.

At Six o'Clock this Morning about Eighty Boats of various Sizes, with Troops on board, came down a Branch of the Waal, and were carried by the Stream to our Side of the River, near the Post of Gent, where, favoured by a thick Fog, they effected a Landing, and made a vigorous Attack on our Battery there, which returned their Fire, but could not be defended against their Numbers, covered

covered by a very heavy Fire of Shot and Shells, from the strong Batteries they had erected on the other Side the River.

Major Thiele, with the Regiment of Stockhausen, a Battalion of that of Saxe Gotha, and the Pickets which he had called in, made an Attempt to recover the Battery, but he was repulsed in this Attack.

In the mean Time the General of Infantry, Busche, arrived, and led these Troops to a second Attack, without being able to drive away the Enemy: But, on receiving a Reinforcement, consisting of the 1st and 3d Battalions of Grenadiers, he ordered a third Attack to be made with the Bayonet: It was executed without firing a single Shot; and the Enemy, having previously spiked some Guns in the Battery, and set Fire to a few Houses, fled with great Precipitation to their Boats.

General Busche, on his Return from this successful Attack, was struck in his Arm and Chest by a Ball from an Eight-Pounder, which proved fatal in a very few Minutes.

His Loss is very much to be regretted. Major Bachmeister, of the Regiment of Saxe Gotha, a very deserving Officer, fell also in the Action.

No exact Return has been received of our Loss; that of the Enemy is not known, as they carried off with them their Wounded, and even some of their Dead.

The Attack appears to have been made on several Posts of our Line, particularly Fort St. André, Douvert, Panderon, and the Isle of Byland.

Lieutenant-General Werneck reports, that at Byland some of their Boats were sunk by the Fire of the Batteries in attempting the Passage of the River, and that the greatest Part of the Troops on board were drowned.

(Signed) WALMODEN.

BY a Letter from Lieutenant-General Harcourt to His Royal Highness, of the same Date, it appears that the Enemy were repulsed at Fort St. André by the Dutch Troops, and that they had not succeeded in forcing any One of the Points against which their Attacks were directed.

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