

as the nearest and most commodious situation to embark the troops, for their proceeding to march and attack the town on the land side, where, as they did not expect to be surprised, the Spaniards were at present entirely open and defenceless. Walthenam, now Cumberland-Harbour, is about twenty-four leagues from St. Jago, and in the dry season of the year which is from October to June, the roads are very good, and even in the rainy season passable without much difficulty.

As Vice-Admiral Vernon was possessed of a good pilot for the harbour, on his arrival he lost no time in making the best use of him, having detached Captain Forrest in the bomb-ketch, one of the fire-ships, a brigantine and sloop tenders, and the bomb tender, who entered the Lagoon going up to the Salinas, with part of this flotilla, that evening. And by day-break, on the 19th of July, Captain Watson was dispatched with all the barges and yawls manned and armed, to help to tow the flotilla as high up as it was navigable for them; and he returned the same night, after having posted the sloop as high as the upper Salinas, and the bomb-ketch and brig tender as high as the lower Salinas, just above which was a bar on entering the fresh water river, on which was not more than nine feet water.

Admiral Vernon summoned a general council of war, which assembled, and was composed of the Vice-Admiral, General Wentworth, Sir Chaloner Ogle, General Blakeney, Colonel Lowther, Colonel Cochran, Captain Mayne, and Captain Cotterell.

At a General Council of War, held on Board his Majesty's Ship the Cumberland, the 20th of July, 1741.

The Council having assembled to consider of the properest methods of proceeding, in execution of the resolution of the Council of War of the 26th of May last, and in compliance with his Majesty's general instructions:

And having laid before them, by Vice-Admiral Vernon, his Majesty's instructions, the information of John Drake, in relation to the practicability of the roads between Walthenam and St. Jago; the information of Henry Cavalier in relation to the situation and strength of the Moro castle, and other batteries for the defence of the harbour of St. Jago, and the practicableness of surprising the Estrella and Catarina, by coming on the back of them:

And having personally examined Captain Watson and Lieutenant Lowther, who had been sent to reconnoitre the approaches to the village of Catarina, as far as they were navigable, and had both reported, that they found every thing exactly to agree with the information of John Drake:

And Captain Renton likewise attended; but the Council thought his opinion by letter sufficient, of the impracticability of attacking the harbour of St. Jago immediately by sea:

And the goodness of Walthenam harbour sufficiently recommending itself, the Council taking the whole maturely into consideration, unanimously resolved: Immediately to set about doing every thing in their

power, to comply with the principal view of his Majesty's instructions, that of possessing themselves of the island of Cuba; and for advancing to attempt to surprise and take the batteries above the Moro castle, if the approaches to them were found practicable for the forces to get up to the village of Catarina with the utmost expedition, and at all events to secure that, and a communication with the Walthenam harbour, as a foundation to acquire a footing in the island of Cuba, and waiting for further succours to enable them to complete the reduction of it.

And resolved, That the General be desired to acquaint the respective governors of the northern colonies with their resolution to establish themselves on Cuba, and wait for his Majesty's further instructions, and desire them to send what recruits they could raise; and to assure the inhabitants of their respective colonies that were willing to endeavour to settle themselves in Cuba, that they should be sure to meet with all possible encouragement.

Unanimously resolving, to do all jointly in their power to secure a footing in this island, till they received his Majesty's further instructions.

The landing of the troops was effected with the greatest celerity; and General Wentworth pitched on the first place for halting the forces on the side of the river, about three leagues from the mouth of the harbour. On the 25th, the General sent out a detachment of 100 of the American troops, and 100 negroes, with a guide, under Major Dunster, to reconnoitre the country; who meeting with an advanced party of the Spaniards, of fifty men, under Captain Don Pedro Guarro, the Spaniards precipitately fled before the detachment without exchanging a shot, leaving them eleven horses, some of their ammunition, and a good deal of jerked beef: and though the Spaniards had another party of twenty-five men lurking in ambuscade, they never attempted to surprise the English, who continuing their reconnoitre, on the 26th arrived at Guantanamo, a house and savanna belonging to Don Pedro Guarro, about fifteen leagues from St. Jago, where they discerned another house, about two miles and a half from Guantanamo, over a fine savanna called Cano Vaco, where Major Dunster ordered fifty soldiers, staying himself at the first house with the rest of the forces. On the 28th in the morning, Major Dunster set out for the village of Elleguava, leaving fifty soldiers to take care of the house, and took the other fifty from Cano Vaco, which made in all 150 men: they marched over a pretty steep hill, and disagreeable stony road, entering the village without resistance about four o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants having all abandoned it. The village stands on a high bank, the river running half way round it, abounding with plenty of every thing but bread-kind, the plantations not being ripe. Major Dunster being cautious of a surprise by a superior force, at so great a distance from the camp, without advancing any further, continued making little excursions after the horses, cattle, and hogs, to the 2d of August, when he returned to Guantanamo with his detachment, where he found Colonel Cochran; and Lieutenant-Colonel

Colonel Whitford, with 250 soldiers, and 100 negroes, who, though they had now 500 men, and the Spaniards no parties considerable enough to oppose them, without marching any further, ordered the whole party to return to the camp, where they arrived on the 4th, having in their march had one man killed by an ambushing party of Spaniards, who had also three men killed on their part at the same time.

As the security of the army and all the transports, depended upon the squadron being in a condition to defend the harbour from any surprise on them, which was to be dreaded, the Spaniards having so strong a force so near them as the Havannah, Vice-Admiral Vernon, therefore, took the safest and most prudent precautions for their security, by forming the best dispositions with his six largest ships of the line, to defend the entrance of Cumberland harbour, having dispatched the other part of the squadron to block up the harbour of St. Jago, and to watch the motions of the Spanish Admiral at the Havannah; and as he had procured such proper intelligence for the land forces to regulate their march to St. Jago, and knowing any dilatory proceedings would be attended with the same fatal consequences the army had suffered at Carthage, he grew impatient for a detachment of the army, pursuant to the resolution of the council of war, to advance, and attempt to surprise the batteries of Estrella and Catarina, which being, as mentioned in the information of the guide, easily practicable, the Vice-Admiral strongly recommended to the Generals, promising that either himself or Sir Chaloner Ogle would be off the mouth of the harbour of St. Jago, to second the attempts of the army in the best manner it was possible to do. But instead of finding a compliance with his friendly admonitions to the General, tending only to promote the success of the royal service, the Vice-Admiral was greatly surprised to find, by letter from the General of the 5th, that he was diffident of being able to proceed further, and that it was impossible for any number of men to subsist many days in the part of which they were then in possession; and that he intended calling a council of war to come to a final resolution.

The Vice-Admiral immediately communicated this letter to Sir Chaloner Ogle, which gave them both a very sensible mortification to find the expedition on the point of being abandoned, when there was the greatest probability of crowning it with a glorious termination. The country was entirely deserted, except an inconsiderable body of Spaniards that lay lurking up and down, without either the power or inclination to face the English: and the flying of the women and children to St. Jago must increase their scarcity of provisions, and add to their terror and confusion, which was so great, that the Governor and principal inhabitants were constantly in the utmost dread from an attack over land; and so much were they persuaded of this, that the Governor and grandees would not trust themselves to sleep in the towns and forts, but repaired every night into the woods to sleep in security. So that if the General had improved on this consternation among the Spaniards, and ordered a chosen de-

tachment of 1000 men, with 1000 negroes, to have gone with them for carrying a week's provisions, and attacked the upper batteries of the Estrella, and Santa Catarina, which they might have done in three days, he would thereby soon have determined the fate of St. Jago; for such a general confusion having prepossessed the Spaniards, they must have easily succeeded; which was afterwards supported by the intelligence procured from all the Spanish intercepted letters.

Had this design been executed, as the Vice-Admiral would have been at hand to have pushed into the harbour, the town of St. Jago and all the rest would have fallen of course; especially as the Spaniards had but little ammunition of any sort, and the town being open, would have been under the command of the guns of the squadron. But by an unhappy fatality this opportunity was neglected; and the General having assembled a council of war on the 9th, it was resolved, "That they could not march any body of their troops further into the country, without exposing them to certain ruin; and that they were firmly of opinion, that their advancing with the army to St. Jago, in their present circumstances, was impracticable." The principal part of these objections were founded on the difficulty of marching the army to St. Jago, without cannon, which was what the officers of the squadron never conceived to be necessary, as they had always advised a sudden attack on the batteries by a select number of the choicest troops.

On the 13th a general council of war assembled, at which were present both the officers of the navy and army; when the officers of the army declared, "They thought it impracticable to advance further into the country;" a circumstance extremely disagreeable to the naval officers, and quite contrary to their opinions: but as their instructions gave no authority to the naval officers to deliberate off the regulations of the army by land, Vice-Admiral and Sir Chaloner Ogle, after suggesting their opinions to the land officers, and leaving with them copies of all the evidence they had procured, exhorted them to do the utmost in their power for the honour and service of the British nation, and separated without thinking any new resolutions necessary to be formed.

The different sentiments of the officers in the sea and land service, gave Vice-Admiral Vernon the deepest concern; and under great regret for having so little done, where nothing had appeared to oppose the progress of so large a force as had been landed, and then lay quiet in their camp, he determined to go and personally view the entrance into the harbour of St. Jago: he sailed up there in the Orford, together with the Montague, on the 4th of September, and carefully reconnoitring the harbour of St. Jago, found it to be all an iron shore, and no anchorage off it; and that it was not a safe harbour even for a friendly ship to frequent; for they must run in close to the shore, to windward, off the mouth of the harbour, and must drive down close under the Moro castle, drop anchor there, and then warp in. Had the scheme for attacking the town by sea been practicable in any light, the Vice-Admiral, vexed with a conduct that seemed

seemed to him unaccountable in the General, would have been as resolute as any man; but as he must encounter so many difficulties, he could not resolve to throw his Majesty's Squadron away against the rocks, without the least appearance of success.

The General was determined to return for Europe, and urged for a reason, that his forces were so diminished by sickness that they could no longer maintain their footing. Upon which the re-imbarkation of the troops was effected on the 20th of November, without having a single shot fired at either the army or transports. But the naval officers resolved to proceed to meet a reinforcement of 2000 landmen daily expected from England, after seeing the transports dispatched under proper convoys, the Vice-Admiral having before dispatched part of the squadron to cruise for, and give him notice of their arrival.

The flotilla and transports having fallen down the river, to which the Vice-Admiral had given the name of Augusta, in honour of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, proceeded to sea on the 28th; and the Vice-Admiral, on the 6th of December, put to sea with his remaining squadron, consisting of eight ships of the line, a fireship, an hospital-ship, and two tenders, and proceeded to cruise off Hispaniola, in expectation of meeting the reinforcement from England.

By these unhappy dissensions between the naval and land officers, was this important enterprize abandoned, with a more shameful aspect on the part of the army, than their late fatal repulse before Carthagea; a too signal instance how the most promising attempts are easily frustrated, by dividing the command between land and sea officers; which, on expeditions in this part of the globe, must frequently be prevented by dissension in opinions. Nor did this undertaking prove materially detrimental to the Spaniards: though activity was preserved in the navy; and the Worcester, during the encampment of the troops, took a Spanish man of war of 24 guns, and 220 men, the Defiance took a register-ship of 350 tons, 12 guns, and 50 men, laden with provisions for Carthagea: and the Shoreham took another register-ship, with 70,000 pieces of eight on board.

JAGERSDORF. See NORKITON.

JAMAICA, ISLAND OF, IN THE WEST-INDIES, TAKEN IN 1655. As the expedition which reduced this island, was intended chiefly against St. Domingo, we think proper to insert here, the attempt made upon that island.

In the summer of the year 1654, the Protector ordered two great fleets to be provided, one of which was to be commanded by Admiral Blake, and the other by Vice-Admiral Penn. Neither of these had any knowledge of what the other was to attempt; so far from it, they knew not perfectly what themselves were to perform. Their orders were to be opened at sea; and they had no further lights given them, than were absolutely requisite for making the necessary preparations.

The fleet under Vice-Admiral Penn took on board a considerable body of land forces, commanded by General Venables, whose instructions were as follow:

"Whereas we have, by our commission, constituted and appointed you Commander in Chief of the land army and troops raised, and to be raised, as well in England as in the parts of America, for the ends and purposes in the said commission. You shall therefore,

I. Immediately upon the receipt of these instructions, repair, with the forces aforesaid, unto Portsmouth, where we have appointed the fleet designed for the aforesaid service, under the command of General William Penn, to take you, with the said army and land forces on board, and to transport you unto the parts aforesaid.

II. Whereas some additional forces, as the service shall require, are to be raised in the island of Barbadoes, and other of the English islands and plantations, you shall, upon your arrival there, and upon consideration with the commissioners appointed to attend this service, or any two of them, (wherein also, if you think fit, you may advise with some of the most experienced men in those parts, concerning the present design, and the nature thereof) to use your best endeavours, by such means and measures as you, with the advice of the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall judge most convenient and expeditious, to levy and raise such numbers of soldiers, as shall be found necessary for the better carrying on of this design; the said soldiers to be either taken with you, upon your first attempt, or to follow you, as shall be, by the advice aforesaid, agreed and directed. And we have thought fit to leave unto your discretion, by the advice aforesaid, what numbers of men shall be raised, as also the manner and means of doing thereof; because you may not, at that distance, be tied up by any instructions, which may not suit with, and be agreeable to such accidents as may happen and fall out upon that place; but may be at liberty to proceed upon the design, either without any addition of forces, in the islands and plantations aforesaid, or with a less or greater addition, as you shall find the nature of the service to require. And you have also power and authority, from time to time, by your warrant, to cause such other supplies of men to be levied, in any of the said islands, for the aforesaid service, as you, with the advice aforesaid, shall find necessary.

III. The design in general, is to gain an interest in that part of the West-Indies in the possession of the Spaniards; for the effecting whereof we shall not tie you up to a method by any particular instructions, but only communicate what hath been under our consideration. Two or three ways have been thought of to that purpose.

The first is to land on some of the islands, and particularly Hispaniola, and St. John's island, one or both; but the first, if that hath no considerable place in the south part thereof, but the city of St. Domingo, and that not being considerably fortified, may probably be possessed without much difficulty, which being done and fortified, that whole island will be brought under obedience. The chief place of St. John's island is Puerto Rico: and the gaining of these islands, or either of them, will, as we conceive, amongst many others, have these advantages.

i. Many

(1.) Many English will come thither from other parts, and so those parts become magazines of men and provisions, for carrying on the design upon the main land.

2. They will be sure retreats upon all occasions.

3. They lie much to windward of the rest of the King of Spain's dominions, and being in the hands of the Spaniards, will enable him to supply any part which is distressed on the Main; and being in our hands, will be of the same use to us.

4. From thence you may possibly, after your landing there, send forces for taking of the Havannah, on the island of Cuba, which is the back door of the West Indies, and will obstruct the passing of the Spaniards' Plate fleet into Europe; and the taking of the Havannah is so considerable, that we have had thoughts of beginning the first attempt upon that fort, and the island of Cuba, and do still judge it worthy of consideration.

Second. Another way we have had consideration of, is for the present to leave the islands, and to make the first attempt upon the main land, in one or more places, between the river Oronoque and Porto Bello, aiming therein chiefly at Chathagena, which we would make the seat of the intended design, securing some places by the way thereto, that the Spaniards might not be to the windward of us upon the main land; wherein, if you have success, you will probably,

1. Be masters of all the Spanish treasure, which comes from Peru by the way of Parana, in the south sea, to Porto Bello, or Nombre de Dios, in the north sea.

2. You will have houses ready built, a country ready planted, and most of the people Indians, who will submit to you, there being but few Spaniards there, as is informed.

3. You will be able to put the country round about under contribution, for the maintenance of the army, and therewith, by the spoil and otherwise, probably make a great present return of profit to the Commonwealth.

Third. There is another consideration, and that is mixed, relating both to the islands, and also to the main land, which is, to make the first attempt upon St. Domingo, or Puerto Rico, one or both, and having secured them, to go immediately to Carthagena, leaving that which is to the windward of it to a farther opportunity, after you have secured and settled that city, with what does relate thereto, if God doth please to give that place into your hands.

These are the things which have been in debate here, and having let you know them, we leave it to you, and the commissioners appointed, to be weighed upon the place; that after due consideration had among yourselves, and such others as you shall think fit to advise with, who have a particular knowledge of those parts, you may take such resolutions concerning the making the attempts, in the managing and carrying on the whole design, as to you, and the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall seem most effectual, either by the ways aforesaid, or such others as shall be judged more reasonable. And for the better enabling you to

execute such resolutions as shall be taken in the premises, you are hereby authorized and required, to use your best endeavours, wherein General Penn, Commander in Chief of the fleet, is by us required to join with and assist you, with the fleet and sea forces, as often as there shall be occasion, to land your men upon any of the territories, dominions, and places belonging unto, or in the possession of the Spaniards in America; and to surprise their forts, take and beat down their castles and places of strength, and to pursue, kill, and destroy, by all means whatsoever, all those who shall oppose or resist you therein; and also to seize upon all ships and vessels which you find in any of their harbours, and also upon all such goods as you shall find upon the land.

IV. Such resolutions as shall be taken by you, and the other commissioners, concerning the way and manner of making your first attempt, and what you do design thereupon, you shall certify unto us by express, and as many other ways as you can, to the end we may know whither to send unto you upon all occasions which may fall out.

V. In case it shall please God to give you success, such places as you shall take, and shall judge fit to keep, you shall keep for the use of us, and this Commonwealth; and shall also cause such goods and prizes as may be taken, to be delivered into the hands of the said commissioners, that so they may be brought to a just and true account, for the public advantage.

VI. You have hereby power, with the advice of the said commissioners, or any two of them, to place garrisons in any such places as shall be taken in, and to appoint fit governors thereof, and to give them commissions under your hand and seal accordingly, and to slight the said garrisons, and remove the said governors, as you, by the advice aforesaid, shall think necessary, and for our service.

VII. You have hereby power and authority, by the advice aforesaid, to give reasonable conditions to such persons as will submit to our government, and willingly come under our obedience; and also to treat and conclude, for the surrendering any fort, castle, or place into our hands; having, in all your transactions, care of preserving the interest of this Commonwealth. And you are to use your best endeavours, as far as it is practicable, that no dangerous persons be suffered to abide long in any place possessed by you, unless they be in custody; and such as shall be taken as prisoners, you shall use your best endeavours, either by sending them into Europe, or otherwise, as you shall find most expedient, that they may not be again serviceable to the enemy in those parts.

VIII. You shall have power, by the advice aforesaid, to raise such forces as shall be judged necessary, in any of the parts which you shall gain the possession of, as aforesaid, and to appoint officers and commanders over them, and to arm, lead, conduct, and dispose of them for the purpose aforesaid.

IX. You shall give unto us as frequent accounts as may be of all your proceedings, that so you may receive

ceive our further directions thereupon, as shall be necessary.

X. Whereas all particulars cannot be foreseen, nor positive instructions for such emergencies so beforehand given, but most things must be left to your prudent and discreet management, as occurrences may arise upon the place, or from time to time fall out: you are, therefore, upon all such accidents relating to your charge, to use your best circumspection, and by advice, either by the said commissioners, or your council of war, as occasion may be, to order and dispose of the forces under your command, as may be most advantageous for the public, and for obtaining the ends for which these forces were raised; making it your especial care, in discharge of that great trust committed to you, that the Commonwealth may receive no detriment.

By the circumstances of these instructions, it is manifest they were drawn up by persons who had a perfect knowledge of the country. Burnet says, "It was reported that Thomas Gage, who had been a priest, and was come from the West-Indies, engaged Oliver in this design, by giving him an account of the weakness as well as riches of the Spaniards in those parts." This intimation the Bishop had probably from Whitlock, who says the same thing; but the Bishop adds, "By this he reckoned he would be supplied with such a treasure, that his government would be established before he should need to have any recourse to a parliament for money. Spain would never admit of a peace with England between the tropics; so he was in a state of war with them as to those parts, even before he declared war in Europe. He therefore equipped this fleet, which he thought was of force sufficient to have seized Hispaniola and Cuba; and Gage had assured him, that success in that expedition would make all the rest fall into his hands." But it was full four months before the fleet was permitted to sail.

Under Admiral Penn were Vice-Admiral Goodson and Rear-Admiral Blagge. The squadron under their command consisted of about thirty men of war, ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth to take in the land forces. But when the time came, complaints were made to Venables of disorders and discontents among the people, and more particularly about the badness of the provisions. This being by this means made known to General Desborow, he by very harsh expressions signified his discontent thereat, and particularly charged Venables with a design of frustrating the intended expedition, by being the author of reports which were false. Penn, on the other hand, endeavoured to justify himself, and to shew that he intended no otherwise than for the public good: and there was a shrewd suspicion that Desborow's dissatisfaction herein, arose from his being concerned with those who had the management of victualling the navy.

Before he came to Portsmouth many of the troops were embarked, and the rest slipping off with the utmost haste, so that he had no opportunity of viewing much less of exercising them on shore, and thereby informing himself of their condition, with respect to their abilities, or otherwise. And though he was pro-

vised that the storeships with arms and other necessities, should join him at Spithead, he was at last told, that no delay must be made in staying for them, but that he might expect their coming to him at Barbadoes.

He was likewise assured, that he should carry out ten months provisions for 10,000 men; but the most part thereof was sent back to London to be shipped off there, under pretence that there was not sufficient room for them in the ships at Portsmouth; though the officers of the fleet found passage in them for no inconsiderable quantities of goods, which they designed to traffic with when they arrived at the islands.

The forces being embarked, and the wind presenting fair, the Squadron sailed from Portsmouth the 24th of December, and arrived at Barbadoes the 30th of January, 1655. Soon after General Venables wrote to the Protector, the Lord President of the Council, Laurence, the Lord Lambert, and several others, to let them know in what a miserable condition the army was, and how destitute they were not only of provisions, but of arms and other necessities proper for carrying on the intended design; inasmuch that they were constrained to make the hardest shifts to supply themselves with the small quantities either of one or the other, that could be had in those parts.

The first thing that was done after the fleet's arrival at Barbadoes, was the seizing such Dutch ships and vessels as were found there, being eighteen in number, which, in defiance of the late Act of Navigation, had presumed to trade in those parts; and General Penn appointed a nephew of his to take an account of their cargoes, and all things belonging to them, without admitting any check on him, as General Venables desired and insisted on, that so no embezzlement might be made.

At Barbadoes, Venables thought it necessary to hold a council of war of the land officers, to consider of the state of the army; and it was there resolved to make the following proposals to Penn among several others, viz.

I. That as the officers of the army had resolved not to desert the fleet, he, with his officers would reciprocally resolve not to leave the army, at least not till such time as their expected supplies arrived from England.

II. That it should be proposed to the commissioners, that a fitting quantity of shipping might be taken up for transporting the forces.

III. That they might not proceed on service with less than twenty tons of ball, and that they might likewise be furnished from the fleet with 200 fire arms, 600 pikes, besides pistols, carbines, and 200 half pikes.

To this Venables received no satisfactory answer from Penn; and the stores not arriving from England, he again desired to know from him what arms, shot, match, and other necessities he could furnish from the fleet; General Desborow having assured him, when in England, that the commissioners had power to dispose of what might be on board the ships to the necessary use of the army; but to this Penn returned him an an-

fewer than fifteen shot a man, and a few tons of match, was all he could spare; to these he at length prevailed with him to add a few half and quarter pikes, which gave occasion to one of the commissioners to let fall some words as if he doubted they were betrayed.

Besides all these disappointments, and the badness of the provisions sent from England, yet even of that the soldiers were put to short allowance, while the seamen were at whole, which occasioned no little discontent, and rendered them very sickly and weak. And as the commissioners were empowered and required to dispose of all prizes and booty taken, towards defraying the charge of the expedition, and only a fortnight's pay was offered to the officers and soldiers, in lieu of whatever booty should be taken at St. Domingo (whither they were first designed from Barbadoes) it very much increased the dissatisfaction of the army; for most of the officers when they set out on this expedition, were in hopes of bettering their fortunes very considerably.

At length General Venables prevailed with the officers and men to accept of six weeks pay instead of their plunder; and thereupon himself and Penn issued out orders to restrain all persons from pillaging without license, or from concealing any thing on pain of death, and forfeiture of their pay; but although the officers were willing to submit to this, yet the commissioners refused to sign to it; inasmuch that the soldiers publicly declared they would return to England, and never more strike a stroke where there were commissioners who should have power to controul the army.

The fleet being now in a readiness to sail, General Venables with some of the officers of the army, proposed that they might proceed directly into the harbour of St. Domingo; but (for what reason it doth not appear, unless it was for want of experienced pilots) that was refused, and a resolution taken to land the troops at the river Hine, that so they might endeavour to force the fort and trench.

They sailed from Barbadoes the 31st of March, and the 13th of April the fleet made the land of Hispaniola, and discovered the town of St. Domingo, upon which a council of war was held.

At that council it was resolved among the land officers:

"That the regiments should cast lots which of them should go on shore first.

That two or three regiments should be landed at once.

That six seconds to each regiment should be appointed.

That the ships wherein the regiments were, should keep near each other for their more regular landing.

And it was farther determined, that if the surge of the sea ran high, and that the enemy were prepared to defend the fort and trench, the army should be landed behind the second point to leeward, and that when on shore, one regiment should be ordered to march eastward of the city, provided Admiral Penn would engage to furnish the army with all necessaries."

Lots having been cast, pursuant to the resolution

there taken, it fell to Colonel Buller's regiment to land first; and there was one Cox, who had lived in those parts many years, was to have been their guide; but he had been sent on some errand by Penn, so that he was at this time absent; and Vice-Admiral Goodson declaring that he neither had orders to go into Hine river, nor pilots to conduct the ships into it, the army was constrained to land at the West Point, (which Venables protested against) and by that means were exposed to a tedious march of forty miles, through a thick woody country and deep sand, without any guide; inasmuch that both horse and men, by the fatigue and extremity of heat, fell down with thirst, and were miserably afflicted with the flux, by their eating of oranges, and other green fruit, having no water to moisten their mouths with, so that many of them died, and the rest were so faint and fatigued, that they were not in a condition to resist, much less to attack the enemy.

After four days march, the army came to the place where they might have at first been landed; but by that time the enemy had summoned in the whole country to their assistance, and even now many of the soldiers had no more than one day's provisions of the three that had been promised them from the ships.

Colonel Buller being sent with his regiment to a particular station near Hine river, and ordered not to stir from thence till the rest of the army had joined him, he was so far from complying with those commands from the General, that he marched away under the guidance of Cox, who was now arrived from the fleet; inasmuch that for want of the said guide, the General mistaking the way, marched ten or twenty miles about; and Buller having suffered his men to straggle, they fell into, and suffered much by ambuscades laid by the enemy.

The hardships the forces had undergone for want of provisions, and their being denied what plunder they might happen to take at St. Domingo, so exasperated them, that the seamen first, who had been set on shore, and soon after those of the land, were in a general mutiny. However, in this condition they forced the river Hine, with a resolution to march to the harbour, that so they might be furnished with provisions and ammunition from the ships; but they were altogether strangers to the way, neither had they any water to drink.

At length Colonel Buller, and Cox the guide, joined them, and promised to conduct them to a place where they might be supplied with water; but some of the Colonel's men having rambled about for pillage, encouraged the enemy to lay ambuscades for them in their march, who, falling upon the forlorn, routed them, and killed several officers. They were, however, soon after driven back with loss, and pursued within cannon-shot of the town; not but that when the action was over, many men as well as horses perished with thirst.

A council of war being called, to consider the condition of the army, it was found that many of the men had eat nothing for four days together, unless it were some fruit they gathered in the woods, and that they were

were without water, the Spaniards having stopped up all their wells within several miles of the town; neither knew they the country, nor how to get at their ships, for Cox their guide was slain in the late skirmish. However, after mature consideration, it was resolved to march to the harbour in the best manner they could; and at length arriving there, they staid three or four days to furnish themselves with provisions and other necessaries, and then advanced with a mortar piece, in order to reduce the fort; but the enemy having laid an ambuscade, they charged the van (which was to have been led by Adjutant-General Jackson) very vigorously, and were answered in like manner; whereas Jackson's party running away, and the passage through the woods being very narrow, they fell upon the General's own regiment, who to no purpose endeavoured to stop them with their pikes, for they first disordered that regiment, and soon after Major-General Haynes's. In the mean time the enemy followed very eagerly, and giving no quarter, the Major-General and best of the officers, who preferred death to flight, fell in the action.

At length the General's own regiment making head against them, as also that of the seamen, commanded by Vice-Admiral Goodson, they with their swords forced the runaways into the woods, rather choosing to kill them than they should disorder the rest, which the enemy perceiving, they retreated, and our men kept their ground, though the shot from the fort killed many of them.

The troops, nevertheless, were so very weak and disheartened, that not any of them could be brought to play the mortar against the fort; and though the General was reduced to a very low condition by reason of the flux, he caused himself to be led from place to place to encourage them, but fainting at last, was forced to leave the care to Major-General Fortescue, who soon found that he could prevail no more than the General himself.

It was resolved soon after at a council of war, that since the enemy had guarded every pass, and that the army was under very great necessities for want of water, they should march to a place where they had been informed a supply of that and other necessaries had been put on shore for them from the ships; but in that march the soldiers accompanied them no farther than till they found them in danger, and then left them; inasmuch that the commissioners owned, by a letter they wrote to the Governor of Barbadoes, that had not the enemy been as fearful as our men were, they might in a few days have destroyed the whole army; and withal they let him know, that those who had occasioned the greatest disorder were those of Barbadoes and St. Christopher's, inasmuch that the commissioners, who were Penn, Winslow, and Buller, had resolved to leave the place, and try what could be done against the island of Jamaica.

The army was accordingly in a little time embarked, but the sick and wounded men were left on the bare decks for forty-eight hours, without either meat or drink, or dressing, inasmuch that worms bred in their sores; and even while they were on shore, the provi-

sions sent to them were not watered, but carried with salt, notwithstanding they had not water sufficient to quench their thirst; nay, after their misfortunes on shore, Venables averred, that Penn gave Rear-Admiral Blagge orders not to furnish them with any more provisions of what kind soever, so that they eat up all the dogs, asses, and horses, in the camp, and some of them such things as were in themselves poisonous, of which about forty died. Before the forces were embarked, Adjutant-General Jackson was tried at a court-martial, and not only sentenced to be cashiered, and his sword broken over his head, but to do the duty of a swabber in keeping clean the hospital-ship, a punishment suitable to his notorious cowardice.

The fleet and troops arriving at Jamaica the 3d of May, General Venables, who was resolved to prevent the same fate they met with at Hispaniola, issued orders, that, where it should be found any man attempted to run away, the next man to him should put him to death, or that if he failed so to do, he should be liable to be tried for his life.

The troops being landed, marched directly to St. Jago, the capital of the island, which the Generals had resolved to storm immediately.

The Spaniards had received no information of the defeat of the English at Hispaniola, and were in no condition to oppose an army of 10,000 men (for so many they still were) so they made use of policy more than arms to save themselves and their effects; and when General Venables advanced near the city they desired to capitulate; which being granted, they spun out the treaty as long as they could, that they might in the mean time send away their treasures into the woods. To amuse the English they furnished the army with fresh provisions, and presented Mrs. Venables with some of the choicest fruits and delicacies of the island, which had a good effect on her husband, and put him in a good humour till the Spaniards had done their business; otherwise his patience might have been worn out before all their best moveables were safe in the mountains and coverts up the country; to which they fled themselves, and left the English a naked town to possess, where they found fine houses without inhabitants or goods, which was a terrible disappointment to an army who expected plunder, and had been balked already.

They removed all they had, their wives and children, to the woods and fortresses, from whence they sallied out in parties and surprized the English, of whom they cut off several bands before they could tell how to come at them. They came down upon Venables' men in the night, and attacked them when they were in no manner of expectation of an enemy; and for want of the knowledge of the country could not pursue them.

At last the Spaniards grew weary of their hard quarters in the mountains, which did not at all agree with their riotous way of living at St. Jago. And despairing to be able to dislodge the English, who began also to find them out in their lurking places, they retired to Cuba, leaving the Mulattoes and Negroes in the woods to harass the enemy, and keep possession of the island till they should return.

The Viceroy of Mexico commanded them to return to Jamaica, and ordered the government of Cuba not to let them stay there, sending them word that he would supply them with men and ammunition to recover what they had lost. Accordingly they came back, and scattered themselves up and down in single families, that they might be able to subsist the better, and prevent being discovered by the English. But this miserable course of life killed several of them, and there came no more than 500 soldiers to their assistance, who also refused to join with them when they saw the weak condition they were in, and retreated to the north of the island, fortifying themselves in a place called St. Chereras, waiting for a reinforcement.

In the mean time the English possessed themselves of all the south and south-east parts of the island. A regiment was seated about Port Morant to plant and settle there, and others in other places, over whom Colonel D'Oyley was left governor, with between 2000 and 3000 men, land forces, and about twenty men of war, commanded by Vice-Admiral Goodson.

Soon after the following articles were agreed on, viz.

I. That all forts, arms, ammunition, and necessities for war, and all kind of shipping in any of the harbours in the island, with their furniture, &c. as also all goods, merchandizes, &c. should be delivered up to General Venables, or whom he should appoint, for the use of the Protector and the Commonwealth.

II. That all and every of the inhabitants of the island (except some that were particularly named) should have their lives granted; and as those who inclined to stay had leave so to do, so it was agreed to transport the others to New Spain, or some of the dominions belonging to the King of Spain in America, together with their apparel, books, and papers, they providing themselves with victuals and necessities.

III. That all commissioned officers, and none others, should be permitted to wear their rapiers and poignards.

IV. All artificers, and meaner sorts of people, were permitted to remain on the island, and to enjoy their goods, provided they conformed themselves to the laws which should be established.

Thus was the island of Jamaica reduced, which the crown of England has ever since been possessed of; though several descents have been made, particularly in 1692 by the French, who made great havoc there, and enriched themselves exceedingly at our expence. It was again attempted in 1694 by M. Ducasse, the French governor of St. Domingo, who sailing in June with three men of war, and twenty-three transports, having on board 1500 men, arrived on the 24th, and made a descent on Port Morant, which he found abandoned; marching from thence up the country, he plundered, burnt, and destroyed to a very great value; but they soon found the large schemes of conquest which they had formed to themselves, were altogether impracticable, and that the only thing they had to do, was to return with what they had plundered, for the people of Jamaica when they found their property in

danger, assembled ready for a vigorous defence, and behaved themselves so well in a hot engagement with the French, that it contributed not a little to make their enemies give up all thoughts of prosecuting their project.

February 8, 1794. The Antelope sailed from Port Royal in November. On the first of December, on the coast of Cuba, not far from Cumberland-Harbour, she fell in with two schooners, apparently of some force; the master bore up for Jamaica; the Atalanta, one of the privateers, out-sailed her consort, left her, and continued the chase all day, and till about four P. M. when the wind failing, she rowed up with the packet, and having exchanged several shots, sheered off again. During the night she frequently bore down, and shot were fired on both sides. At five on Monday morning, it being calm, she rowed up and grappled the Antelope on the starboard side, pouring in a broadside, and made an attempt to board, which was repulsed with great slaughter; by this broadside, unfortunately, the master, Curtis, who commanded, fell, as did the ship's steward and a French gentleman, aid-de-camp to Monsieur Loppenos, a passenger, and the first mate was shot through the body; the command then devolved on the boatswain, for the second mate had died of the fever after their sailing from Port Royal, who, with the few brave men left, assisted by the passengers, repulsed repeated attempts to board, during a considerable time the vessels were along-side. The boatswain at last observing that they had cut their grapplings, and were attempting to sheer off, ran aloft himself, and lashed the privateer's square-sail-yard to the Antelope's fore shrouds, and immediately pouring in a few volleys of small arms, which did great execution, the survivors of the schooner's crew called for quarter, which was immediately granted them. The prize was taken possession of, and carried into Annota Bay about eleven next morning.

The Antelope sailed from Portugal with twenty-seven hands, but had lost four before the action by the fever, and had two unfit for duty, so that reckoning four dead, two ill, and the doctor, who must necessarily go to his quarters in the cock-pit, they entered the engagement, with only twenty men, besides the passengers.

The Atalanta was fitted out at Charlestown, mounted eight three-pounders, and carried fifty-six men.

Mr. Rodam, formerly in the navy, a passenger, signalized himself.

Return of the killed and wounded.

Atalanta.—Killed during the action, 30.—Since dead, 3.—First and second captain wounded desperately, the first captain since dead, 2.—Wounded, but living, 14.—Total, 49.

Antelope.—Curtis the master killed, 1.—Ship's steward killed, 1.—Wounded, since dead, 1.—Wounded, first mate, Mitchell, 1.—Wounded, 2.—Total, 6.

The House of Representatives at Jamaica acted very nobly; they voted 500 guineas as a reward, 200 to be paid

paid to Curtis's widow, 100 to Mitchell, the first mate, 100 to the boatwain, and 100 among the rest of the crew.

PROCLAMATION.

Head-Quarters, Vaughan's Field,
Jamaica, August 13, 1795.

Whereas the Maroon Negroes of Trelawney town have for many months past shewn a very rebellious disposition towards his Majesty's Government, which induced me to take such steps as appeared best adapted to reduce them to a proper subordination and obedience: and whereas several circumstances have of late concurred; shewing them to be actuated by the worst of intentions, such as their attacking and killing his Majesty's troops, and setting fire to and destroying their towns, previous to the expiration of the term allowed them for surrendering to his Majesty's mercy; emissaries from them being found in different parts of the country, under the most suspicious appearances, and various others; conceiving it essentially requisite that every possible means should be applied for the speedy removal of so troublesome an internal enemy, I have determined to send out parties of persons accustomed to travel in the mountainous parts of the island, assisted by armed persons of colour, and negroes, to discover and destroy their haunts and retreats; for the better encouragement of whom, as well as the rest of the forces employed in this service, I have resolved to grant the following rewards, viz.

For every such Maroon Negro, capable of bearing arms, as shall be brought in a prisoner to me, or any commander of his Majesty's forces, the sum of 20l.

For every Maroon Negro-woman, or young child, who shall be taken and so brought in, the sum of 10l. And as it is highly probable that such Maroon Negro, capable of bearing arms, may make resistance and be slain, I hereby promise the like reward to the party or parties, upon sufficient proof then had, as if such Maroon had been brought in alive.

And whereas one particular Maroon Negro-man, named James Palmer, and one other named Leonard Parkinson, have behaved in a manner singularly atrocious, I hereby further offer an additional reward of 80l. amounting in the whole to 100l. in like manner for apprehending or killing the said James Palmer; and an additional reward of 30l. amounting in the whole to 50l. for apprehending or killing the said Leonard Parkinson.

BALCARRAS, Maj. Gen.

By his Honour's command,

J. ALSTON, Sec.

Head-Quarters, Vaughan's Field,
August 15, 1795.

The Lieutenant-Governor has the honour to inform the forces of Jamaica of the success attending the expedition against the Trelawney Maroons in rebellion. The commander in chief having obtained the most correct information of every road, tract and path, leading to Maroon town, conceived the idea of blockading them in their own country, and gave the necessary orders to the regulars and militia, who obeyed

them with an accuracy and precision that would have done honour to any troops.

On the morning of the 9th inst. every man had arrived at his destined spot. From the 9th to the 11th, the Maroons were employed in reconnoitring our posts; and in the evening of the last mentioned day they set fire to their towns: they were astonished to find every pass occupied, and endeavoured to force their way in several places, but were obliged to retreat.

On the 12th inst. in the morning, our outposts were attacked, and particularly the post of the Brown Light Company of St. James's; this was defended with the greatest spirit, though with the loss of one man killed and four wounded; one negro killed and two wounded. The object of the Maroons has evidently been to force their way into Hanover and Westmoreland. In every attempt they have been frustrated, and the rebels have lost in killed, taken, and wounded, upwards of fifty, which is more than one third of their number capable of bearing arms.

On the afternoon of the 12th, orders were given to Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, in the following words:

Sir, Vaughan's Field, August 12, 1795.

It is my orders, that the instant you receive this letter, which I suppose you will get at half past two o'clock, or three o'clock, that you move on to the New Maroon town. On arriving there, you will wheel immediately to the right, and take possession of their provision-ground, by which you take them in the rear, and we have them in your front.

(Signed) BALCARRAS, Major-General.

In obedience to my orders, Colonel Sanford moved, and in conformity to his instructions, seized on the New Maroon town, without any loss or obstruction. This manoeuvre was attended with every desirable success; but instead of wheeling to the right towards the provision-grounds, in strict conformity to his orders, his own ardour, and that of his troops, induced him to step beyond his limits, and he pushed to get possession of the Old Town: unfortunately he fell into an ambuscade, which proved fatal to him and about fourteen of his regiment, together with some valuable lives of gentlemen in the Trelawney militia. (Colonel Jarvis, Gallimore, George Waterhouse, lieutenant of horse militia, Job Dale, esq. Dr. Begg, Mr. McGibbon, and several overseers).

Had Colonel Sanford remained at the post he was commanded to occupy, the Maroons, in all probability, would have been in our possession, prisoners of war.

Soldiers will know, by this fatal lesson, the indispensable necessity of adhering to the orders given to them; an over ardour is often prejudicial to the accomplishment of any military operations. The loss is of no further consequence than that of so many gallant men.

Our expedition has already been attended with more success than could be expected. The object was to check the Maroons from throwing this country into a state of insurrection; this has been accomplished. The Maroons

Maroons were lately formidable, as a force commanding the lives and properties of this country; their numbers being now reduced, and their town laid in ashes, they are to be considered in no other light than as a nest of robbers, who may try to disturb the quiet of the country, but cannot overturn either the constitution or the safety of this island.

The posts will be immediately resumed, and put in the same state they were in before Colonel Sanford's attack.

BALCARRAS, Major-General.

September 22. The internal war with the Maroons of Trelawney town has created many opinions, which probably may be circulated in England to the disadvantage of this island: we are gaining, by slow degrees, our wished-for point, that is, to do away the Maroons altogether. We have lost, I may say, rather through a degree of contempt for our enemy, more than any circumstance besides, many of our troops and militia of Trelawney and St. James's; and I doubt not but in a short time they must come in or be killed. They offered to come in on certain conditions; but the Governor would not promise them any of their requests, except that of mercy, excluding four or five of the ringleaders. The terms of the Governor not coinciding with their wishes, they consequently renewed the war. Many of them are killed, and they are now in such a situation that it is impossible for them to escape.

The Maroons of the other towns say, those towns in St. George's and St. Mary's are gone over very peaceably; the Maroons of St. Elizabeth's Accompong town are aiding the troops in destroying the Trelawney Maroons. We are in every other instance quite peaceable; not the least degree of dissatisfaction appears among the negroes, and I do not doubt, in a short time, but the credit of this country will be extended and advanced by the destruction of those rascals, who have had this affair in contemplation, from appearances, more than eighteen months; however they could not have revealed their intentions at a more fortunate time for us. The troops destined for St. Domingo came down to Jamaica, and most of them are now here, so that we are under no apprehensions of any thing amiss. The Governor went off to town last week on purpose to call the assembly for about ten days; and will immediately return, on their breaking up the session, to increase the movements against the Maroons. The Governor appears to be a man of most determined resolution; when he has properly considered any matter thoroughly.

Letters, of which the following are Copies, were received from the Earl of Balcarras.

Jamaica, November 7, 1798.

On the 31st of October I received a dispatch from the Bay of Honduras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow informs me, that the settlers had been attacked by a flotilla, consisting of thirty-one vessels, having on board 2000 land troops

and 500 seamen: Arthur O'Neil, governor-general of Yucatan, and a field-marshal in the service of Spain, commanded in person. I have great satisfaction in transmitting the letter of the lieutenant-colonel, by which your Grace will be informed, that this armament has been repulsed, and the expedition entirely frustrated.

The lieutenant-colonel speaks in the handsomest manner of the conduct of Captain Moss, of his Majesty's ship Merlin, and of the wonderful exertions of the settlers and their negro slaves, who manned the gun-boats.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, and of the settlers, in putting the port of Honduras Bay into a respectable state of defence, as well as the gallant manner in which it was maintained, gives me entire satisfaction, and it is with pleasure that I report their services to your Grace.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BALCARRAS.

MY LORD, Honduras, September 23, 1798.

On the 3d of September the enemy endeavoured to force a passage over Montego-Key-Shoal with five vessels two of which carried heavy metal, but was repulsed: he renewed his attempt on the following day; but our little squadron being now reinforced by six gun boats, beat them off with great ease, and the five vessels returned to the main body of the fleet, then at anchor about two leagues to the northward. This movement gave our people an opportunity of drawing and destroying all the beacons and stakes which the enemy had placed in this narrow and crooked channel, and without the use of which nothing but vessels of a very easy draught of water can pass. On the 5th, the same vessels accompanied by two others, and a number of launches, endeavoured to get over this shoal by another passage, but were repulsed, apparently with loss. On this, as well as on the two preceding days, the Spaniards expended an immense quantity of ammunition to no manner of purpose; while our people fired comparatively little, but with a steadiness which surpassed my most sanguine hopes.

Captain Moss, in his Majesty's ship Merlin, left his anchorage at Belize on the evening of the 5th, and arrived at St. George's Key about noon on the 6th of September. The Spaniards having found a passage through the Leeward Channels impracticable, had got under weigh on the morning of that day with their whole fleet, seemingly with a view of forcing a passage through the windward, a landshore passage to the eastward of Long-Key; but on seeing Merlin beating into the harbour of St. George's-Key, and that our fleet was reinforced by the armed vessels No. 2 and 3, and a large gun-boat, they returned to their former anchorage between Long-Key and Key-Chappel.

I was now of opinion that the enemy would alter his mode of attack, and endeavour to make a landing on the main land to the northward of our posts at the Haul-over. Under this idea, I began to prepare small vessels and gun-boats, in which I meant to embark with

with 2000 men, including detachments of his Majesty's 63d and 6th West India regiments, and of the royal artillery, with one howitzer and two field-pieces, six-pounders: with this force it was my intention to block up the Channel between the Main and the western point of Hicks's Keys, and to obstruct as much as possible a landing in that quarter; or if foiled in both of these objects, to throw the whole strength into the works at the Haul-over, and to defend that post to the last extremity; while a body of experienced bush-men, all good shots, and under orders for that purpose, should hang on the flanks and rear of the enemy.

On the morning of Monday the 10th of September, fourteen of the largest vessels of the Spanish fleet weighed anchor, and at nine o'clock brought to about a mile and a half distant from our fleet. Captain Moss was then of opinion that they meant to delay their attack till the following day; but nine of them got under weigh about noon: these carried each two twenty-four-pounders in the bow, and two eighteen-pounders in the stern; one schooner carried twenty-two, and all the rest from eight to fourteen guns in their waist; and every one of them besides being crowded with men, towed a large launch full of soldiers. The other five vessels, with several large launches all full of men, remained at this last anchorage at the distance of a mile and a half.

Our fleet was drawn up with his Majesty's ship *Merlin* in the centre, and directly abreast of the Channel; the sloops with heavy guns, and the gun-boats in some advance to the northward, were on her eastern and western flanks.

The enemy came down in a very handsome manner, and with a good countenance, in a line abreast, using both sails and oars. About half after two o'clock, Captain Moss made the signal to engage, which was obeyed with a cool and determined firmness, that, to use his own expression to me on the occasion, would have done credit to veterans. The action lasted about two hours and a half, when the Spaniard began to fall into confusion, and soon afterwards cut their cables, and sailed and rowed off, assisted by a great number of launches, which took them in tow.

Captain Moss, on seeing them retreat, made the signal for our vessels to chase; but night coming on, and rendering a pursuit too hazardous in a narrow Channel and difficult navigation, they were soon after recalled.

At half after three in the afternoon, I received a letter from Captain Moss, stating that the enemy was preparing to attack him, and requiring all the assistance which I could give. I immediately ordered as many men to embark and proceed to his assistance, as small crafts to carry them could be procured. The alacrity shewn on this occasion was great indeed; but as a requisition of this nature was by no means expected, the necessary arrangements had not been made for so speedily embarking the troops, and of consequence some irregularity ensued; for the cannonade being distinctly heard, and a certainty of an engagement having taken place, it became impossible to restrain the eagerness of the Colonial troops, who possessing Canoes,

Dories, and Pit-pans, without thought or retrospect to those left behind, hastened with impetuosity to join their companions, and share their danger: hence arose difficulty and disappointment to the regular troops, who being under arms, and anxious to proceed with all expedition, suffered delay from want of the necessary boats and craft to embark in.

As soon as I saw seventeen craft of different descriptions, having on board two hundred men, set off with orders to rally round the *Merlin*, I immediately joined them in hopes of assisting Captain Moss and harassing the enemy; that although we were only two hours in getting on board the *Merlin*, a distance of three leagues and a half, in the wind's eye, we were too late to have any share in the action. But I am of opinion, that the sight of so many craft full of men coming up with velocity, hastened the retreat of the enemy, and that their appearance on the following day, as well as the junction of two armed ships, the *Juba* and *Columba*, which I had ordered round St. George's-Key on the 9th, induced the fleet to prepare for returning to their respective ports. The Spaniards remained under the Key-Chappel until the 15th; on the morning of which they made various movements, and in the course of the day some of them anchored under Key-Caulker. On the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that they had stolen off; eight of their largest vessels got out to sea, and stood to the northward; the remainder, being twenty-three in number, shaped their course for Baccalar.

We have every reason to believe that the enemy suffered much in the action of the 10th, as well in killed and wounded, as in the hulls and rigging of the vessels engaged; and I am happy to inform your Lordship that we had not a single man hurt, and that no injury was done to any of our vessels deserving of notice.

It would be unjust, my Lord, to mention the names of any officers, either of the military or militia, on account of any particular service performed by them; for the conduct of all being such as to merit my best thanks, no particular distinction can be made.

It is also unnecessary to say any thing respecting Captain Moss; his penetration in discovering, and activity in defeating, the views of the enemy; his coolness and steady conduct in action, point him out as an officer of very great merit. He first suggested to me the very great use which might be made of gun-boats against the enemy, and gave me much assistance by the artificers belonging to his ship in fitting them out. I am happy to say, that the most cordial co-operation has always existed between us. On the 13th inst, I sent out two scout canoes well manned, with orders to pass the Spanish fleet in the night; and, proceeding to the northward, to board the first small vessel they could fall in with. On the 16th they captured a small packet-boat with five hands, when taking out the prisoners, letters, &c. and destroying the boat, they returned here on the 17th. At day-light of that day the canoes were entangled with the retreating Spanish fleet near Savanna-quay, and escaped with difficulty.

The expedition was commanded by Arthur O'Neil, a field-marshal in the armies of Spain, and captain-general of the province of Yutican. The Campeachy fleet was commanded by Captain Bocco Negra: two thousand soldiers were embarked and distributed in proportion to the dimension of the vessels, on board of the fleet, which consisted of

The vessels which made the attack, in number 9
Reserve of equal force - - - - - 5

A very large sloop of equal force, and six schooners not so large, but armed in the same manner as those which came down to the attack, and drawing too much water, remained with the transports and victuallers - - - - - 7

Transports, victuallers, &c. all carrying bow and side guns of different calibres - - - - - 11

Total - - - - - 32

And navigated by five hundred seamen, principally from the Havannah and Campeachy.

I am, &c.

THO. BARROW,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

To the Earl of BALCARRAS.

(True Copy) " BALCARRAS.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. dated Port-Royal Harbour, the 6th Nov. 1798.

You will be pleased to acquaint the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have received dispatches from Captain Moles, of his Majesty's sloop Merlin, dated Honduras, 27th September; a copy of which, describing the defeat of the Spanish flotilla, is herewith inclosed.

Merlip, St. George's Key, Sept. 27, 1798.

My letters, by the Swift schooner, which sailed from Honduras express on the 21st of last August, have informed you of the enemy's force intended for the reduction of this settlement, and their situation at that time; since which our look-out canoes have watched them so closely, that all their movements were known to me as they happened. On the 4th of this month they were visible from our mast heads at Belize, and look-out reported to me thirty-one sail of all descriptions, but their exact force by no means certain. The next day six of their heaviest vessels attempted to force their passage over Montego-Key Shoals, by putting their provisions and stores into other vessels; had they effected this, it would have secured them all a passage over Shoal-Water, where I could by no means act. I ordered three of our armed vessels to annoy them in their endeavours, which succeeded so far as to occasion their removal at dark, and a small channel they had marked by driving down stakes, was also taken up by our canoes. I now clearly saw that their next effort would be to get possession of St. George's Key, from which place (only nine miles from Belize) they might go down through the different channels leading to it, and continue to harass the inhabitants, and destroy the town at their leisure, and drive me from my anchorage there; this determined me to gain the Key before them; if possible; I therefore left Belize on the evening

of the 5th, and secured this place, at the instant twelve of their heaviest vessels were attempting the same; they hauled their wind, and returned to Long Key, on my hauling my wind towards them. They continued working and anchoring among the shoals until the 11th, at the distance of three or four miles; when having made their arrangements, at one P. M. nine sail of sloops and schooners, carrying from twelve to twenty guns, including two twenty-four, and two eighteen pounders, each had in prow and stern, with a large launch a stern of each, full of men, bore down through the channel leading to us in a very handsome cool manner; five smaller vessels lay to windward out of gunshot, full of troops, and the remainder of their squadron at Long-Key-Spit, to wait the event, each of which carried small prow guns, with swivels fore and aft. At half past one P. M. seeing their intention to board the two sloops, and that they meant to come no nearer, but had anchored, I made the signal to engage, which began and continued near two hours; they then cut their cables, and rowed and towed off by signal in great confusion over the shoals. I had placed the Merlin as near the edge of them as possible, and nothing that I had was equal to follow them unsupported by the Merlin. At dark they had regained their other vessels, and continued in sight till the 15th at night, when they moved off with a light southerly wind: some are gone to Baccalar, and some prisoners taken report, others to Campeche. I am happy to add, that the service was performed without a man killed on our side. The enemy, I think, must have suffered much from the great number of men on board, and the precipitate manner they made their retreat. This armament was commanded by General O'Neil, governor of the province; troops and sailors included, about 2500 men; and so certain were the Spaniards of success, that the letters found in a canoe taken, were actually directed to Belize and St. George's-Key.

The behaviour of the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship gave me great pleasure, and had we had deep water to follow them in, I think many of them would have fallen into our hands. The spirit of the negro slaves that manned our small crafts was wonderful, and the good management of the different commanders does them great credit.

Our force, besides the Merlin, as follows:

Two sloops, with 1 eighteen-pounder and 25 men.

One sloop, with 1 short nine-pounder and 25 men.

Two schooners, with 6 four-pounders and 25 men each.

Seven gun flats, with 1 nine-pounder and 16 men each.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. R. Moss.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. dated Port-Royal Harbour, Nov. 4, 1799.

I have a peculiar satisfaction in communicating to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's late ship Hermione is again restored to his navy, by as daring and gallant an enterprize as is to be found in our naval annals, under the command of Captain Hamilton himself, with the boats of the Surprise only.

Captain

Captain Hamilton's own letter, with the reports accompanying it, (copies of which are inclosed) will sufficiently explain to their Lordships the detail of this service, and the bravery with which the attack was supported, and leaves me only one observation to make on the very gallant action which adds infinite honour to Captain Hamilton as an officer, for his conception of the service he was about to undertake. This was, Sir, his disposition for the attack; which was, that a number of chosen men, to the amount of fifty, with himself, should board, and the remainder in the boats to cut the cables, and take the ship in tow. From this manoeuvre he had formed the idea, that while he was disputing for the possession of the ship, she was approaching the *Surprize*, who was laying close into the harbour, and in case of being beat out of the *Hermione*, he would have an opportunity of taking up the contest upon more favourable terms.

To the steady execution of these orders was owing the success of this bold and daring undertaking, which must ever have rank among the foremost of the many gallant actions executed by our navy this war.

I find the *Hermione* has had a thorough repair, and is in complete order; I have therefore ordered her to be surveyed and valued, and shall commission her as soon as the reports are made to me from the officers of the yard, by the name of the *Retaliation*.

H. PARKER.

Surprize, Port-Royal Harbour,
Jamaica, Nov. 1, 1799.

The honour of my country, and the glory of the British navy, were strong inducements for me to make an attempt to cut out, by the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, his Majesty's late ship *Hermione*, from the harbour of Porto Cavallo, where there are about two hundred pieces of cannon mounted on the batteries.

Having well observed her situation on the 22d and 23d ultimo, and the evening of the 24th being favourable, I turned the hands up to acquaint the officers and ship's company of my intentions to lead them to the attack, which was handsomely returned with three cheers, and that they would all follow to a man; this greatly increased my hopes, and I had little doubt of succeeding: the boats, containing one hundred men, including officers, at half past twelve on the morning of the 25th, (after having beat the launch of the ship, which carried a twenty-four pounder, and twenty men, and receiving several guns and small arms from the frigate,) boarded; the fore-castle was taken possession of without much resistance; the quarter-deck disputed the point a quarter of an hour, where a dreadful carnage took place; the main-deck held out much longer, and with equal slaughter; nor was it before both cables were cut, sail made on the ship, and boats a-head to tow, that the main-deck could be called ours; they last of all retreated to the 'tween decks, and continued firing till their ammunition was expended; then, and not until then, did they cry for quarter. At two o'clock the *Hermione* was completely ours, being out of gunshot from the fort, which had for some time kept up a

tolerable good fire. From the captain, Don Romond de Chalas, I am informed she was nearly ready for sea, mounting forty-four guns, with a ship's company of three hundred and twenty-one officers and sailors, fifty-six soldiers, and fifteen artillery-men on board.

Every officer and man on this expedition behaved with an uncommon degree of valour and exertion; but I consider it particularly my duty to mention the very gallant conduct, as well as the aid and assistance at a particular crisis I received from Mr. John M'Mullen, surgeon and volunteer, and Mr. Maxwell, gunner, even after the latter was dangerously wounded.

As the frigate was the particular object of your order of the 17th September, I have thought proper to return into port with her. Enclosed I transmit you a list of killed and wounded.

E. HAMILTON.

A list of the killed and wounded on board the Spanish ship *Hermione*, (late his Majesty's ship *Hermione*) when captured by the boats of his Majesty's ship *Surprize*, in Porto Cavallo, October 25, 1799, and general statement of the complement on board.

Prisoners landed at Porto Cavallo the same day, out of which there were ninety-seven wounded, mostly dangerous	228
Escaped in the launch, which was rowing guard round the ship, with a twenty-four pounder	20
Remain prisoners on board	3
On shore on leave: one lieutenant, one captain of troops, four pilots, and one midshipman	7
Swam on shore from the ship	15
Killed	11
Total	392

E. HAMILTON.

JAMES-TOWN, ACTION NEAR, IN 1781. Situated on James-River, in the province of Virginia, North America. Earl Cornwallis, after passing James-River, at Westover, moved to Hanover court-house, and crossed the South-Anna, the Marquis de la Fayette keeping about twenty miles distance from him. From this place his Lordship detached Lieutenant-Colonels Tarleton and Simcoe, the former of which took some members of the assembly at Charlotte Ville, and destroyed there and on his return 1000 stand of good arms, some clothing, and other stores, and between 400 and 500 barrels of powder, without opposition.

Baron Steuben, who commanded about 500 twelve-months-men and militia, retired with great precipitation from the Point of Fork before Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, who, after using every exertion to attack his rear-guard, destroyed there and in the places adjacent, about 3500 stand of arms then under repair, some salt, harness, &c. and about 150 barrels of gunpowder.

His Lordship then moved by Richmond, and arrived at Williamsburg on the 25th of June; having, in addition to the articles already mentioned, destroyed on this expedition, in different places, above 2000 hogheads of

of tobacco, a great number of iron guns, ten brass French twenty-four-pounders, and brought off four brass thirteen-inch mortars, five brass eight-inch howitzers, four long brass nine-pounders, all French, and a considerable quantity of shot and shells.

On the 26th, as Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe was returning with his corps, and the jagers, from the destruction of some boats and stores on the Chikahominy, he was attacked by a much superior force of the enemy, who were repulsed with considerable loss, and three officers and twenty-eight privates taken prisoners.

His Lordship, having an intention to cross James-River, marched on the 4th instant to a camp near James-Town, and made his arrangements accordingly. On the 6th, information was brought him about noon of the approach of the enemy, and about four in the afternoon a large body attacked his out-posts; but concluding the enemy would not bring a considerable force within his reach, unless they supposed nothing was left but a rear-guard, his Lordship took every means to convince them of his weakness, which had the desired effect, for about sun-set a body of troops, with artillery, began to form in front of his camp; he then put the troops under arms, and ordered the army to advance in two lines.

The attack was begun by the first line with great spirit, there being nothing but militia opposed to the light-infantry; the action was soon over on the right, but Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas's brigade, consisting of the 43d, 76th, and 80th regiments, which formed the left wing, meeting the Pennsylvania line and detachment of the Marquis de La Fayette's Continentals, with two six-pounders, a smart action ensued for some minutes, when the enemy gave way, and abandoned their cannon. The cavalry were ready to pursue, but the darkness of the evening prevented his Lordship making use of them.

His Lordship commends the spirit and good behaviour of the officers and soldiers of the whole army; but the 76th and 80th regiments, on whom the brunt of the action fell, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves particularly.

And his Lordship says Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas's conduct and gallantry deserve the highest praise. The force of the enemy in the field was about 2000 Continentals and militia, and their loss he believes between 200 and 300, and that half an hour more day-light would probably have given him the greatest part of the corps.

JENIMALE, GULF OF, in the Black Sea. On the 19th of July, 1790, the Russian fleet entered this place, and at ten o'clock discovered the Turkish fleet bearing down upon them. It consisted of eighteen ships of the line, a number of frigates, bomb-ketches, zebecks, brigantines, saiques, and kirlangetsch, amounting to thirty-six sail, besides many small armed vessels.

The Russians formed in line of battle. The Turks endeavoured to break their line:

The Russian van defended itself vigorously, and put the Turks into great disorder. The captain Pacha returned frequently to the attack, each time reinforced by fresh ships of the line, and vessels mounted with

heavy artillery. The sails of the Turkish admiral's ship were so much cut and torn, that she was ungovernable. Many Turkish vessels lost their flags. That of the vice-admiral was taken out of the water by a Russian shallop. The Turkish admiral's ship was twice on fire, but was extinguished: a kirlangetsch sunk with all its crew, and the Turks fired with case-shot upon the Russian shallops who were endeavouring to save them.

The Russian vice-admiral again formed his line, and the Turks endeavoured to avoid his fire by going large.

The Russians pursued, but could not come up with them. At day-break the following day, the Russians saw no enemy, and the fleet anchored in the Bay of Theodosia.

The action lasted from noon till five o'clock at night. The Russians had twenty-seven killed, and sixty-four wounded, but the loss of the Turks was not known.

JERSEY, ATTEMPT UPON. A small island in the English Channel, fifteen miles west of the coast of Normandy, and eighty south of Portland in Dorsetshire. An attempt was made on this place by Henry II. of France, in the reign of Edward VI. of England, in time of profound peace, about the year 1548.

They made a descent upon this island with a strong squadron of men of war, and 2000 land forces. The English having notice of this attempt, and knowing that the island was but indifferently provided, sent thither a small squadron, under the command of Commodore Winter, who, as he himself expressed, was determined to give them their winter's firing, which he effectually performed. He had 800 men on board a few transports; and on his arrival found the ports blocked up, and therefore was under a necessity of either desisting from his enterprize, or attacking the French, notwithstanding their superiority. But he bravely chose the latter, and executed this design with such courage and conduct, that having killed 1000 men, he obliged them to embark the rest on board some light vessels, abandoning their ships of force, which he set on fire. This defeat so nettled that nation, that it is said, they strictly forbade the speaking of its particulars under pain of death.

JERSEY TAKEN in 1651. This island holding out for Charles II. during the civil wars, and its privateers committing so many depredations on the English merchantmen, it occasioned the Parliament to send a fleet of eighty-eight vessels, with 4000 men on board, commanded by General Haynes, to make a descent on the island. The wind being favourable, they landed and took possession of every place but Elizabeth Castle, which Sir George Carteret, with 300 men, kept for the King; but hearing his affairs were totally ruined, he capitulated.

In 1779, early in the morning of the 1st of May, five large French vessels, with a number of boats, attempted to land at St. Owen's Bay on this island; but a forced march of the 78th regiment, and the militia of the island, with some pieces of artillery, obliged them to desist from their enterprize. The maritime force intended to cover this expedition was destroyed a few days after in Concallo Bay. See that article.

JERSEY,

JERSEY, DESCENT ON, IN 1781. For an account of which transaction, see the following letter from a gentleman of that island.

The French landed about two in the morning on Saturday the 7th instant, at a place called Banc du Violet, about four miles from town, not the intended place of debarkation, as it was amongst rocks, but the French were driven thither by the tide. Four or five of the transports were lost among the rocks, as was a French privateer that, with some other armed vessels, were to cover the landing. The French on landing, which was effected between two posts, surprised the guards therein, and immediately pushed for the town, and took post in the Market Place, secured all the avenues to it, and detached a party to the Governor's house, which they surrounded, but who being a few minutes before acquainted by Captain Clem. Hemerey, of the town artillery, of the French being landed, had just time to dispatch him with the intelligence to Grenville Bay to the 83d regiment, and another messenger to La Hogue to the 95th regiment, and in a few minutes after was taken prisoner, and instantly conducted to the French General, the Baron Roloncourt, at the court-house in the Market-Place, who demanded of him to sign articles of capitulation, offering to grant honourable terms to the troops and islanders on surrendering up the island and castles, otherwise if it was not instantly done, that his orders were to burn the town and shipping, and put every inhabitant to the sword, which Major Corbet refused, and urged that being a prisoner he could not sign articles of capitulation, as the then commanding officer could not be bound by any thing he should sign. Word being brought that troops were assembling and forming on the heights, the General repeated his threats of setting fire to the town, unless he signed such articles of capitulation as he required, which he did to save the town, well knowing they could not be of any force; that the General then insisted on his going with a strong party to demand the surrender of Elizabeth Castle, by virtue of the capitulation, but which, on being produced to the garrison, was rejected by the commanding officer in the castle, and Captain Mulcaster, the engineer, who had retired there on the first alarm; and the party advancing to summon the castle to surrender, the garrison fired on them, and wounded several of the men, and one officer, who had his leg shot off; the party retreated to the town, and the General then insisted on Major Corbet going with two of the French officers with the capitulation to Major Pierfon, and the troops that were already formed on the heights close to the town, but which were rejected with scorn by the brave Major Pierfon, Captain Lumfdale of the Highlanders, Colonel Pipon of the militia, and by the united voice of every officer of the regulars and militia, who sent them back, and Major Corbet with them, who was on his parole, with a message to the French General, that they would begin the attack on him in twenty minutes, which actually took place on all sides at the same time; and the French General insisted, as the army would not agree to the capitulation, that Major Corbet should go with him and share the risk of the action, and accordingly led him in the midst

of the fire; but in a few minutes the French General received a shot in the mouth, which took off his chin, and at the same time receiving other wounds, he was led back by Major Corbet to the court-house, at which time Major Corbet received two shot through his hat. A few minutes after the return of General Baron Roloncourt to the court-house he died. By this time the French, unable to resist the ardour of the regulars and militia, gave way; and the next in the command of the French army immediately desired Major Corbet to re-assume his command, and he would with his troops surrender prisoners of war. Major Corbet thereupon, with the utmost difficulty, assisted by the British officers, put a stop to the further firing.

Many of the French officers had already thrown down their arms, and fled into the country. In the mean time, Captain Campbell, with a part of the 83d regiment, from Grenville Bay, joined by Colonel Mcfervy with the East regiment of militia, and Captain Clement Hemerey with some of the island artillery, attacked a party of the enemy at La Roque, being part of a second debarkation, many of whom they killed, others fled into the country, and the rest surrendered prisoners. Many other boats full of troops, that were attempting to land, after sustaining the fire of the artillery, made good their retreat to some armed ships and vessels that were sent to cover the landing. Several parties were sent out in search of the stragglers, many of whom were hourly brought in, and no doubt the whole would be made prisoners in a day or two. The brave Major Pierfon was killed in the moment of victory, after the French had given way, and many had surrendered. About fifty of the regulars were killed, and about twenty of the militia, and several wounded, amongst whom is Thomas Lempriere, Esq. aid-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, youngest son of Charles Lempriere, Esq. Lieutenant-Bailiff of the island. No other persons of note are mentioned. Of the French no return of the killed or wounded was given; but the number of the prisoners were about 600 or 700. Much praise is due to all the troops, regulars, and islanders, for their immediate exertions, courage, and intrepidity; and with the much lamented Major Pierfon, many others are mentioned as having greatly exerted themselves.

By the papers found on the French General and others, it appears that a large body of troops were destined for this expedition, to proceed as soon as a landing was secured, and that the plan was to keep possession of the island. In consequence of some letters found on Baron Roloncourt, a person of the island, whose name was therein mentioned, has been taken into custody. The regulars and islanders were in high spirits, and well prepared to give a good reception to any farther debarkation the French may venture to attempt. No damage whatever has been done to the town or shipping.

This expedition was under the direction of the Prince de Nassau, who was placed at the head of 14,000 troops for the purpose of subjugating this island and Guernsey. Had his efforts been attended with success, it was the intention of the French court to have made

him a grant (if Jerſey; in which caſe the inhabitants of the iſland were to have been removed to Languedoc, and the iſland repopled from the Continent. Chimerical as this may ſeem, it was the reſolution of the cabinet of Verſailles.

JERUSALEM TAKEN. In 1096 began the firſt Cruſade, undertaken for the recovery of the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens. This great affair is ſo well known, that there is no occaſion to deſcend to particulars. It will be ſufficient to remind the reader, that Peter the Hermit firſt ſet this project on foot, that Pope Urban II. preached it himſelf at the council of Clermont; and that numberleſs perſons of all nations and ranks in Europe zealouſly embarked in it. The badge of thoſe that engaged in it was a red croſs wrought on their habit, and worn on their right ſhoulder, from whence they were called the Croiſees, or the croſſed; and the expedition the Cruſade. Their motto was, *It is God's will*. The principal leaders of the Croiſees were Hugh Magnus, brother to Philip I. King of France; Godfrey of Boulogne; Raimund of Thoulouſe, Count of St. Giles; Robert, Earl of Flanders; Baldwin, Earl of Hainault; Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum; Tancred his nephew, and Robert, Duke of Normandy, headed by Adhemar, Biſhop of Pui in France. Robert, Duke of Normandy, burned with a deſire of diſtinguiſhing himſelf in this undertaking, but had not money to defray the neceſſary expences, therefore applied to his brother William Rufus, King of England, for aſſiſtance, and mortgaged Normandy to him for 4000 marks of ſilver, which William gladly complied with in order to get Normandy into his poſſeſſion, which he accompliſhed in September 1096. The Croiſees were ſo expeditious and ſucceſſful, that Jeruſalem was taken by ſtorm in 1099, when 40,000 Saracens were put to the ſword. When they came to elect a king, Duke Robert of Normandy had the majority of votes, but he relinquished the dignity in favour of Godfrey of Boulogne.

JERUSALEM, ATTEMPT UPON. The capital city of Judea, or Paleſtine, in Aſiatic Turkey, thirty miles eaſt of the Levant. The orders for the Cruſade roſe to an exceſſive height in the reign of Richard I. of England, in 1182. After the news of the taking of Jeruſalem by the Turks, all degrees of people, as it were, combined in one opinion to reſcue it out of the hands of the Infidels; nothing but vengeance was breathed againſt the enemies of Chriſt; and though the Jews were not concerned in the late revolution in the Eaſt, their not being Chriſtians was ſufficient to render them odious; at ſuch a juncture they would doubtleſs have found themſelves expoſed to worſe perſecutions, if the preparations for the Cruſade, or ſolemn league againſt the Turks, had not at length turned the fury of the people againſt the Saracens.

This zeal, eſpecially in England and France, ran ſo high, that the number of Croiſees was prodigious; every one gloried in inſtiſting himſelf under the banner of Chriſt, and the church became truly militant here upon earth; ſubſcriptions became immeſe towards advancing ſums of money for that great and mighty expedition. Among the reſt, Richard I. was inflamed, even

to a degree of ſuperſtition in his preparations; he had bound himſelf by a vow in the lifetime of his father, and renewed his engagements in the late interview between him and Philip, to which purpoſe the latter ſent to Richard in November, Routron, Earl of Perche, who on this occaſion not only addreſſed himſelf to the King, but alſo to the earls and barons of England; whereupon the King aſſembled a parliament at London or Weſtmiſter to conſider of this affair.

There was no need to uſe ſolicitations on this account, for whether glory or zeal were the more powerful motives, he was far more eager than any other, and therefore contrived ways and means to enrich his coffers for carrying on theſe formidable preparations. The late King Henry II. his father, had left in his coffers above 100,000 marks, though Brumpton ſays 900,000 pounds, beſides jewels, &c. He ſold almoſt all the crown lands, and raiſed prodigious ſums by theſe unwarrantable alienations, at which the people highly murmured; nay, ſome people took the liberty to repreſent to the King the ill conſequences thereof; but he ſtopped their mouths with this odd reply, "I would ſell London itſelf, if I could meet with a chapman to purchaſe it." He borrowed and extorted money, nay, obtained diſpenſations from the Pope, which he ſold to thoſe who repented of their entering the Cruſade, who were a conſiderable number.

The pulpits reſounded with the great merits of ſerving in the Holy War, and were zealouſly labouring to procure ſoldiers. It is ſaid that his and Philip's army conſiſted of 100,000 perſons. He joined Philip at Vezelai, took Meſſina, became maſter of Cyprus, bound Iſaac the King thereof in ſilver fetters, for his cruelties to the Engliſh, and received the homage of Luſignan, late King of Jeruſalem, who came to implore his aſſiſtance and protection. As we have deſignedly, and we imagine neceſſarily, given a previous but brief extract of this mighty buſineſs, we ſhall give a ſuccinct account of the affairs of Jeruſalem, about the time of this expedition.

All the conqueſts made by the Chriſtians in Aſia were erected into one kingdom, of which Godfrey of Boulogne was the firſt king. The kingdom conſiſted of Paleſtine and Syria, taken from the Saracens, and at length came into the hands of Guy of Luſignan, who ſeized it during the minority of young Baldwin V. to obtain which he was ſuſpected of poiſoning the young King, but he was at length himſelf elected by Saladine, Sultan of Egypt, whoſe aſſiſtance he had ſought to protect him in the poſſeſſion of the crown againſt the deſigns of the Earl of Tripoli: Saladine gladly embraced ſo fair an opportunity of recovering a country, from whence his predeceſſors had been expelled above ninety years; ſo that under colour of aſſiſting Guy of Luſignan, King of Jeruſalem, he entered Paleſtine with a formidable army in the year 1171, and having taken many places, he pretended to act only for the King, but at length he threw off the maſk, and plainly ſhewed that his deſigns were to drive the Chriſtians out of Paleſtine.

In vain did Guy, now too ſenſible of his error, ſhut himſelf up in his capital; as Jeruſalem was but ill provided,

provided, it was not possible for it to hold out a month, or himself to avoid falling into the hands of Saladin; on which he was at first obliged to deliver up Acre to the Sultan of Egypt, to obtain his own liberty, and afterwards by force, Jerusalem also became the prey of his mighty competitor.

For the recovery then of this lost kingdom, the Kings of England and France, Richard and Philip, had undertaken the present expedition before us, with numerous armies of all nations, but chiefly of English and French. The Croisades first besieged Acre, a strong city, the ancient Ptolemais, which after a two years siege, surrendered to Richard and Philip. But Philip abandoning Richard, and calling off the French army, through some misunderstanding between the two Kings, Richard conducted the affairs himself, and after many and bloody engagements between him and the Sultan of Egypt, he obtained a complete victory over Saladin in 1192, which opened his way into Palestine, where he successively took Acre, Joppa, and Caesarea, which Saladin had dismantled, and which Richard soon repaired, and erected magazines to supply his further intentions.

During King Richard's stay at Joppa, we must not omit a memorable anecdote, which as much redounds to the confessed intrepidity of Richard, as it does to the fidelity of William d'Espreaux or Perle, one of his attendants; the adventure is thus related.

One day being tired with hunting he lay down under a tree to sleep, with only six persons about him; he was roused by the sudden approach of a party of Saracen horse, who appeared near the place where he slept; as they were not many in number, he had no manner of apprehension from them, but instead of flying, mounted his horse, and with his small retinue rode to pursue them, which they perceiving, feigned to fly before him, and by that means drew him into an ambuscade, wherein he found himself surrounded by a squadron of horse. He defended himself a long time with wonderful bravery, without any thoughts of retreating, notwithstanding the unequal number of his foes; at length four of his attendants being killed, he was upon the point of being slain or taken, when this William d'Espreaux cried out in the Saracen language, "I am the King of England;" at which words they who were attacking Richard left him, to seize or kill d'Espreaux, whom they imagined to be the King. This device gave Richard time to ride off with full speed, whilst the Saracens content with their success, conducted their prisoner to Saladin. D'Espreaux had the prudence not to discover himself till he was brought before the Sultan, to whom he ingeniously confessed that he had done this to save his master. Saladin commended his fidelity, and did him great honours. But as he was sensible that Richard would never suffer one who had done him so signal a service to remain long a captive, he set his ransom so high, that he obtained ten Emirs, or Saracen Princes in exchange for that faithful servant.

It appears of the utmost consequence to have repaired the maritime cities, as it was the sole reason which detained Richard so long in Joppa; for which, never-

theless, several have accused him of not immediately improving his victory after the defeat of Saladin. However, having effected this point, he began his march towards Jerusalem. In his way he had the good fortune to meet with the Babylon caravan, which was then on its way to Jerusalem, with an immense quantity of rich merchandize, and provisions of all kinds. The caravan was guarded by 10,000 horse, who finding themselves near the Christian army, were immediately for retreating; but Richard taking with him 5000 chosen horsemen only, fell upon them with great fury, put them to flight, and became master of the caravan. He took in this action 3000 loaded camels, and 4000 horses and mules, with an inestimable booty, which he ordered to be distributed among his soldiers. After this successful adventure, continuing his march to Jerusalem, he came to a hill, from whence he had the pleasure of surveying that famous city, the taking of which he had so much in contemplation; but the country around appeared so destitute of forage, that he found himself under the necessity of deferring the siege till spring.

This delay, which appeared indeed indispensable, furnished his enemies with a pretence to desert him. The Duke of Austria led the way, and the Duke of Burgundy followed his example; not being able to bear the thoughts of any longer contributing to the glory of a Prince whom he considered as the King of France's rival; though some writers give a better reason, and urge, that Saladin had considerably bribed them both.

The French troops accordingly embarked for Europe: so that the retreat or desertion of the Germans and French—the Marquis of Montferrat's refusal to join with the Italians, in a conquest to which he laid claim, but was designed for another—the apparent want of forage—the displeasing news of Richard's affairs in England during his absence—his apprehensions that Philip would invade his dominions—the decrease of his troops, as well by sickness as battles, all together conspiring against him, were sufficient to justify his declining the siege, and of clapping up a truce on any terms with the Sultan of Egypt, without regarding the vain declarations of those, who confidently blamed him for deserting the cause when within view of Jerusalem. It is easy to see, that with the few troops that remained, after the desertion of King Philip, the Duke of Austria, the Duke of Burgundy, with Montferrat, and their numerous followers, it was not possible for him to accomplish an enterprize of so difficult and arduous a nature, as was then the siege of that city.

During the winter, Saladin had time to lay in stores of all sorts, and the garrison was little inferior to the Christian army. Saladin therefore having notice of Richard's design to retire from before Jerusalem, thought it was his interest to hasten the departure of so formidable an enemy, by offering him a three years truce.

All the principal officers of the Christian army joyfully embraced this offer; a plain argument that they did not condemn Richard's conduct; and their approbation manifestly justified his measures.

The truce was concluded on the following conditions :

That the city of Ascalon should be again dismantled, and not fortified again by either party during the truce. That Joppa or Jaffa, with Acre or Ptolemais, should remain in the hands of the Christians, with the rest of the cities of which they were then possessed in Palestine. That the Christians should have liberty to go in pilgrimage to Jerusalem, without charge, and with free commerce throughout Saladine's dominions.

The treaty being thus concluded, Richard sent Saladine word, that he might depend upon seeing him again in a short time, to try once more the recovery of the Holy Land ; to which message the Sultan, with a politeness not favouring the barbarian, replied ; " That if it should be his fate to lose that part of his dominions, he had rather it should be to the King of England, than to any other monarch in the world." A testimony of the great esteem and veneration of the Sultan, for the personal merit and military virtue of his royal competitor in glory, as it was an indication of the lower degree of esteem, if not contempt, in which he held the other Christian Princes.

Thus ended the famous Crusade, or attempt upon Jerusalem, for we cannot properly call it a siege, which had drained England and France, with the other allies, both of men and money. It proved of very little advantage to the Christians of the east, while it ruined those of Europe, by the prodigious sums thereon expended ; nor was that the worst ; it became the occasion of destructive wars between England and France, which had their rise and origin from this memorable period.

Richard, on abandoning Jerusalem, apprehending that Saladine would break the truce, assembled the principal officers in order to elect a general capable of commanding the troops designed to be left in Palestine. The election fell on the Marquis of Montferrat, to Richard's great surprise, who had openly declared against him ; however, he gave his consent, and sacrificed his private resentment to the public good : but shortly after, the Marquis was stabbed by two villains in the streets of Tyre, whom he had entertained in his service, as they were pretended converts to the Christian religion. These villains had been employed by the *old man of the mountain*, the appellation given to the head, or chief of a sort of people inhabiting about Antioch, called Cheshins, who were a sect of precise Mahometans dwelling in six cities of Syria, to the number of about 40,000. These Cheshins (from whom, perhaps, we have the word assassin), were devoted and ready to stab any prince pointed out by the *old man of the mountain*. As the authors of the murder were at first unknown, Richard was suspected ; but the Marquis himself, though disgusted at Richard, just as he died acquitted him publicly of the calumny and charge, by ordering his wife to deliver the city of Tyre, of which he was possessed, into the hands of the King of England, who arrived in safety at Sandwich, on the 20th of March, 1194.

INGLEFIELD, BATTLE NEAR. The Danes hav-

ing ravaged the north of England in 871, proceeded to Inglefield in Berkshire, where they were opposed by Ethelred, accompanied by Alfred his brother, in which battle the English got the victory.

INNISKILLING, SIEGE OF. A small, and formerly a strong town, in the north of Ireland, and province of Ulster, and county of Fermanagh. When King James landed in Ireland in 1689, his affairs had certainly a very promising aspect on that side : there were but two places in the north which held out against him, Londonderry and Inniskilling : of these he determined to make himself master, and might easily have done it, had he been well advised ; but as Bishop Burnet observes, there was a kind of fatality in all his councils.

The Inniskillingers determined to defend the Protestant cause ; and hearing that the Protestants of Londonderry had denied entrance to Lord Antrim's regiment, they also resolved not to admit any Irish garrison ; and having raised a regiment of twelve companies, they gave the command of it to Gustavus Hamilton, a person of conduct and resolution, choosing him at the same time Governor of the town.

Thus being in some posture of defence, they proclaimed King William and Queen Mary on the 11th of March. But the Lord Gilmoy declaring for King James some time after his arrival at Dublin, summoned the Governor of Inniskilling to surrender the town to him for King James, with a promise from the King to grant them better terms than they could ever expect for the future. A council being called, it was unanimously agreed to stand firm to their former resolutions, of defending the Protestant religion, and consequently of maintaining King William's titles, the defenders thereof. Whereupon the Lord Gilmoy attacked the fort of Crom, in the neighbourhood of Inniskilling, which had beforehand been relieved, by throwing 200 men into the castle, who bravely forced him to raise the siege, and to retire to Betturbel.

INNISKILLING, EXCURSION NEAR. On the 24th of April ensuing, a detachment from the garrison, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, made an excursion into the enemy's country, took and demolished the castle at Aher, and returned home with a considerable booty.

INNISKILLING, ENGAGEMENT NEAR. On the 30th of July, the day before Londonderry was relieved, 2000 Inniskillingers, headed by Colonel Barry, fought and routed 6000 Irish, and took their commander, Macarty, (commonly called Lord Mountcastle), prisoner, with several officers. The Inniskillingers, it is remarkable, purchased this victory with the loss of only 20 men killed, and 50 wounded.

INNISKILLING, EXCURSIONS FROM. On the 27th of September, of the same year, though the Duke of Schomberg remained in his camp with the gros of his army, he did not restrain the Inniskillingers from making several successful excursions ; nor had he reason to repent the liberty he allowed them ; for on the 27th of September, the same year, the Inniskillingers, under the above Colonel Lloyd, routed a body of 5000 Irish, that were marching towards Sligo, of whom they killed 700, took

700, took O'Kelly, their commander, and forty other officers, besides a great body of cattle, with a small loss on their side.

The Duke was so well pleased with this action, that having ordered all the Inniskilling horse and foot in his camp to be drawn out, he rode along the line with his hat off, and caused the Dutch guards, and the Inniskilling foot, to make three running fires, which were answered by the Inniskilling horse, and by the cannon upon the works, as also from the ships that lay at the mouth of the river, as an honourable mark of his approbation.

JOHN'S, (ST.) A strong fort in Richlieu river, in the province of Canada, and which was taken by the Americans in 1775, on their march to attack Quebec. This fort was retaken by General Burgoyne in 1777.

JOHN'S, (ST.) The capital of Newfoundland, taken in 1709. The Sieur de Saintovide, the French King's Lieutenant at Placentia, took this fort by escalade; in which action the Governor was wounded and made prisoner, as were the soldiers of the garrison, consisting of about 100 men, on the 1st of January: and the next day, the fort at the mouth of the harbour, built on a rock, and extremely well fortified, surrendered also, and the garrison, consisting of sixty men, were made prisoners of war. This affair must have been attended with very bad consequences for the present; but as we shall see, these were not only remedied in the succeeding year, but the French settlements, in their turn, were in a manner totally destroyed.

For as this misfortune greatly affected our merchants, it also created great disquiet to the ministry, and put them under a kind of necessity of providing against any new clamours, which they were sensible would be set up, in case the French were not effectually rooted out of a place which so nearly affected our merchants, and upon which their commerce with Spain, Portugal, and Italy, so much depended. In order, therefore, to provide in the best manner possible for so important an undertaking, they made choice of two officers of great worth and experience, one to command the squadron, the other the land forces which were to be put on board it. The former of these was Captain George Martin, and the latter Colonel Francis Nicholson, who was sent to Boston in New-England, in order to provide every thing necessary for the expedition, and to draw together such forces as could be spared from that colony, so as that they might be able to embark as soon as the squadron should arrive. This squadron consisted of the Dragon, a fifty gun ship, commanded by Captain George Martin; the Falmouth of fifty guns, by Captain Walter Ryddel; the Lowestoff of thirty-two guns, by Captain George Gordon; the Feverham of thirty-six guns, by Captain Robert Paston; and the Star bombketch, by Captain Thomas Rochfort; to which was afterwards added the Chester of fifty guns, commanded by Captain Thomas Matthews.

Captain Martin arriving in New-England, found all things properly adjusted for the execution of this enterprize against the French settlements without delay; in consequence of which, he proceeded from Nan-

tasket Road the 18th of September, with the Dragon, Falmouth, Lowestoff, Feverham, and Star bomb-vessel, the Provence galley, two hospital-ships, thirty-one transports, and 2000 land forces; having sent the Chester before, to endeavour to intercept any supplies which the enemy might attempt to send to Port-Royal; and on the 24th in the afternoon, he anchored at the entrance of the harbour. A council of war was called, and pursuant to what was agreed, the small crafts and boats were got ready to receive the men, and put them on shore.

Things being in this situation, on the 25th of September, about six in the morning, Colonel Vetch, and Colonel Reading, with fifty men each, together with Mr. Forbes the engineer, went on shore to view the ground for landing the troops; and soon after Colonel Nicholson himself, with a body of men, actually landed, the enemy firing at the boats in which they were, from their cannon and mortars, but with no great success. Colonel Vetch, with 500 on the north side, so lined the shore, as that he protected the landing of the cannon, ammunition, and stores; and the mortar being fixed on board the bomb-vessel, she driving up with the tide of flood within cannon-shot of the fort both that day and the next, bombarded the enemy therein, which did in a great measure induce them to capitulate sooner than otherwise they would have done: not but that they were very much galled in the attempts made on them, and the warm fire from the artillery on shore; but the 28th, 29th, and 30th, the bomb-vessel was not able to throw any shells, by reason of hard gales of wind. At a council of war, held on the 1st of October, two letters which were received from Monsieur Subercase, directed to Colonel Nicholson, were taken into consideration, together with the answers which he had made thereunto; and the preliminaries being agreed on, the Governor marching out of the fort with the garrison, our troops took possession of it soon after, with drums beating, and colours flying; where hoisting the union flag, they, in honour of her Majesty, called the place Annapolis-Royal; and a sufficient number of men being left therein, the ships and troops proceeded to New-England, as soon as all things necessary were settled; from whence Captain Martin departed not long after, in order to prosecute the expedition, and put in execution the remaining part of his instructions, and prepare for his returning again to England.

These were not all the misfortunes that befel the French in this part of the world; for our men of war and privateers took this year near fifty of their ships. The Portland and the Valeur took, in their passage to Newfoundland, two very rich prizes, value 30,000l. But not long after the Valeur was surprised in harbour, and taken by the French. And in the month of August, Captain John Aldred in the Rochester, Captain Humphry Pudner in the Severn, and Captain George Purvis in the Portland, visited all the French harbours on the north side of Newfoundland, and in a manner totally destroyed them.

JOHN'S, (ST.) TAKEN IN 1762. The French hearing of the weak state of this place, equipped a small

armament

armament at Brest, and sent it under the command of M. de Ternat, and the Count de Hauffonville, to take it. They arrived on the 24th of June in the Bay of Bulls, and finding the island in a state agreeable to their information, they soon took possession of all the forts, with the Grammont sloop of war, and several merchantmen which lay in the harbour of St. John's, and then set about repairing the fortifications of the fort, with an intent of holding the island. As soon as the news reached Great Britain, a sufficient force was fitted to retake the island: but which was rendered unnecessary by the vigilance of Sir Jeffery Amherst and Lord Colville. For an account of the expedition sent to retake this place, see the following letter from Colonel Amherst, commander of the land forces, to the secretary of state.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
Sept. 20, 1762.

My Lord,

According to the orders I received from Sir Jeffery Amherst at New-York, of which your Lordship will have been informed, I proceeded from New-York to Halifax with the transports, to take up there the troops destined for the expedition. I got into the harbour the 26th of August, and finding Lord Colville failed, determined to embark his troops there and at Louisbourg as expeditiously as possible, and proceed after his Lordship. The men of war being failed, who were to have taken part of the troops on board, I was obliged to take up shipping to the amount of 400 tons. I had every thing embarked ready to sail the 26th, but contrary winds kept us in the harbour till the 1st of September, when we got out, and arrived at Louisbourg on the 5th. The next day the troops were embarked, and we sailed out of the harbour the 7th in the morning. I had the good fortune to join Lord Colville's fleet on the 11th, a few leagues to the southward of St. John's; and by the intelligence his Lordship had received, I was obliged to change my resolution of landing the troops at Kitty-Vitty, a narrow entrance close to the harbour of St. John's, the enemy having entirely stopped up the passage by sinking shallops in the channel. From the best information I could get, it appeared that Torbay, about three leagues to the northward of St. John's, was the only place to land the troops at within that distance. Lord Colville sent the Syren man of war into Torbay with the transports; and it was late at night on the 12th, before they all came to an anchor. Captain Douglas, of his Majesty's ship Syren, went with me to view the bay, and we found a very good beach to land on. It blew hard in the night, and one of the transports, with the provincial light infantry corps on board, was driven out to sea. I landed the troops early the next morning, at the bottom of the bay, from whence a path led to St. John's: a party of the enemy fired some shots at the boats as they rowed in. The light infantry of the regulars landed first, gave the enemy one fire, and drove them towards St. John's. The battalions landed, and we marched on. The path for four miles very narrow, through a thick wood, and over very bad ground. Captain M'Donnell's light infantry corps in front came up with some of the party we drove from the landing place: they had concealed

themselves in the wood, fired upon us, and wounded three men. A part of Captain M'Donnell's corps rushed in upon them, took three prisoners, and drove the rest off. The country opened afterwards, and we marched to the left of Kitty-Vitty. It was necessary to take possession of this pass to open a communication for the landing of artillery and stores, it being impracticable to get them up the way we came. As soon as our right was close to Kitty-Vitty river, the enemy fired upon us from a hill on the opposite side. I sent a party up a rock which commanded the passage over, and under cover of their fire, the light infantry companies of the Royal and Montgomery's, supported by the grenadiers of the Royal, passed, drove the enemy up the hill, and pursued them on that side towards St. John's; when I perceived a body of the enemy coming to their support, and immediately ordered Major Sutherland, with the remainder of the first battalion, upon which they thought proper to retreat, and we had just time before dark to take post. Captain Mackenzie, who commanded Montgomery's light infantry, was badly wounded. We took ten prisoners. The troops lay this night on their arms. The next morning, the 14th, we opened the channel where the enemy had sunk the shallops. They had a breast-work which commanded the entrance, and a battery not quite finished. Lieutenant-Colonel Tullikin, who had met with an accident by a fall, and was left on board, joined me this day: and Captain Ferguson, who commanded the artillery, brought round some light artillery and stores from Torbay, in the shallops. The enemy had possession of two very high and steep hills, one in the front of our advanced posts, and the other near to St. John's, which two hills appeared to command the whole ground from Kitty-Vitty to St. John's. It was necessary that we should proceed on this side, to secure at the same time effectually the landing at the Kitty-Vitty; from the first hill the enemy fired upon our posts. On the 15th, just before day-break, I ordered Captain M'Donnell's corps of light infantry, and provincial light infantry, supported by our advanced posts, to march to surprise the enemy on this hill. Captain M'Donnell's passed their sentinels and advanced guards, and was first discovered by their main body on the hill, as he came climbing up the rocks near the summit, which he gained, receiving the enemy's fire. He threw in his fire, and the enemy gave way. Captain M'Donnell was wounded; Lieutenant Schuyler of his company killed, and three or four men, and eighteen wounded. The enemy had three companies of grenadiers, and two piquets at this post, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Belcombe, second in command, who was wounded; a captain of grenadiers wounded and taken prisoner; his lieutenant killed, several men killed and wounded, and thirteen taken prisoners. The enemy had one mortar here, with which they threw some shells at us in the night; a six-pounder not mounted, and two wall-pieces. This hill, with one adjoining, commands the harbour. The 16th we advanced to the hill nearer St. John's, which the enemy had quitted. Twenty-nine shallops came in to-day with artillery and stores, provision, and camp equipage, from

from Torbay, which we unloaded. I moved the remainder of the troops forward, leaving a post to guard the pass of Kitty-Vitty, on the other side. Last night the enemy's fleet got out of the harbour. This night we lay on our arms. The 17th a mortar battery was completed, and a battery begun for four twenty-four-pounders, and two twelve-pounders: about 500 yards from the fort, made the road from the landing for the artillery; and at night opened the mortar battery, with one eight inch mortar, seven cohorns, and six royals. The enemy fired pretty briskly from the fort, and also threw some shells. The 18th in the morning, I received a letter from Count D'Haussonville, when the attack discontinued, and we agreed to the terms of capitulation.

JOHN'S, (ST). Island of in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America; and which submitted to the British forces soon after they had reduced Cape Breton.

JOHN'S FORT, (ST.) or according to the Spanish, St. Juan's, situated on a river of the same name near Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Gulf of Mexico, North America. Against this place, an expedition was equipped from Jamaica in 1780, for an account of which, see the following letter from Captain Polson to John Dalrymple, Esq. Governor of Jamaica.

St. John's Fort, April 30, 1780.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that this castle surrendered to his Majesty's arms yesterday at five o'clock P. M. The terms of capitulation I now inclose, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

I have also the honour of sending your Excellency, by Lieutenant Thomas Mounsey, the colours of the fort and of the regiment, as well as returns of the cannon and stores taken in it.

When I came to Cape Gracias a Dios, there were not any Indians to be seen: some villains there had taken the pains to persuade them that the English army came to enslave and send them to Jamaica: it was therefore some time before any of them ventured to come in. I took the opportunity of sending some small presents by one of their people, who had ventured down to watch our motions. He being acquainted with Mr. Campbell, was undeceived by him, and brought to me, which had the desired effect, as most of the tribes came in very soon after.

Your Excellency's letters of March 17, I received the 20th of the same month, as I entered the river St. John. I shall ever retain the most grateful sense of the sentiments you was therein pleased to express for me; and I am sorry that the delays I met at the Cape, and other places between that and the harbour of St. John, from the want of craft, and the backwardness of the Indians in coming out, prevented my operations keeping pace with your Excellency's expectations. It was the 3d of March before any Black River crafts arrived, and those were the only ones then provided. It is true, the Indian Governor promised me a great many, but when I came to his country there was not one ready; and we got them at last with a great deal of difficulty.

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The superintendant was entirely deceived by the Indians in the number of the craft and men, and still more so in point of time.

Captain Nelson, then of the Hinchinbrooke, came up with thirty-four seamen, one serjeant, and twelve marines. I want words to express the obligations I owe that gentleman: he was the first on every service, whether by day or by night. There was scarcely a gun fired, but was pointed by him or Lieutenant Despard, chief engineer, who has exerted himself on every occasion. I am persuaded if our shot had held out, we should have had the fort a week sooner. As Captain Nelson goes to Jamaica, he can inform you of every delay and point of service, as well as I could, for he knows my very thoughts.

The bearer, Lieutenant Mounsey, can inform your Excellency of many things that may escape my memory. He is a very good officer, and commanded the party I sent to reconnoitre the look-out, and began the attack of it, in concert with Captain Despard and Captain Nelson, who with his seamen volunteered that duty. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

IPSWICH, BATTLE AT IN 466. The Britons having been reconciled after a civil war of eight years, occasioned a junction of the Saxons to oppose them. In the first engagement Hengist lost one of his principal officers named Wipped, who was buried near the field of battle now called Ipswich in Suffolk, where the Saxons were the conquerors. In this war, Arthur, at fourteen years of age, first made his appearance in the army of Ambrosius.

IPSWICH PLUNDERED. The Danes landed here in 991, when they plundered the place, and the country round it.

IRELAND, invaded in December 1796. The following narrative and affidavit made by Captain Warren, of the brig Mary, of Bristol, has been transmitted officially from Ireland; and it tends very much to elucidate several circumstances respecting the late expedition from Brest.

AFFIDAVIT.

Captain Warren, master of the brig Mary, of Bristol, from Lisbon, bound to Bristol, was taken off Scilly by the frigate Cocarde Nationale on the 20th of December 1796, at nine o'clock in the morning, which was then in company with La Fraternite, national frigate, on board of which latter were the Admiral and Commander in Chief of the troops. The Nestor of seventy-four guns, and the Romaine frigate, were also in company. Understood from the officers that they consisted of fifty-two sail: seventeen of the line, sixteen frigates, and the rest corvettes, luggers and storeships. One of their seventy-four's was lost coming out of Brest, with 1600 men on board, sixty of whom only were saved. They had on board the fleet 26,000 troops, including 5000 dismounted cavalry: 75,000 stand of arms, 100 pieces of field-artillery, with a proportionate quantity of ordnance stores. When they left Brest the 15th of December, there were four three-deckers, and five or six two-deckers fit for service, with 60,000 men ready for embarkation, for which, had they

effected their landing here, they meant to return; that they had also intended to invade England from Cherbourg and the neighbouring ports. Says that the Tourville, one of their fleet, of eighty guns, before they made Bantry Bay, run down a frigate, and all perished, being 600 men. Previous to their getting under weigh they dismantled the Sourville frigate, scuttled her, and left her to sink. They also burned the Sisters, of Liverpool, Captain Thomas Parker, and after having put the English prisoners, twenty in all, on shore, stood down for sea about three o'clock to join part of their fleet at the mouth of the Bay. Captain Warren thinks they have only fourteen days provision on board, and that they are in a very disabled state. When they left Brest, they were in three divisions: one stood to the southward, another to the northward, and the third to the westward, to meet at Cape Clear, the place of rendezvous.

Sworn before me this 2d day of January, 1797,

(Signed)

W. WARREN.
R. WHITE.

Substance of the verbal information collected from Captain Warren. That he understands French, by which he came to the knowledge of matters which otherwise he would not have known; was informed that two delegates had arrived at Brest from Ireland to hasten the expedition; that they expected to be supplied with horses in this country, having 5000 dismounted cavalry on board with accoutrements. The frigate he was captured by, was the Nationale Cockarde, Captain Daughier, commander. There were one English and an Irishman on board; one Irish Colonel L—, the other Englishman an armourer, and from London. There were about 300 English and Irish on board the fleet. They seemed so certain of success, they made no secret of the expedition to him. Being asked why they did not land in Bantry Bay, answered, they had not force sufficient, and the landing was to have been conducted under the Admiral, who was not then with them.

The Sisters, of Liverpool, captured by them, was bound from Liverpool to Lisbon, laden with woollen cloth, valued at 18,000l. The third Admiral was on board the frigate that was run down. The troops appeared to be well fitted out; had their cloaths on, but had new ones on board to put on.

January 3, 1797.

By dispatches received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, it appears that a part of the French fleet, consisting of eight two-deckers, and nine other vessels of different classes, had anchored in Bantry Bay on the 24th of December, and had remained there, without any attempt to land, till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their station. The wind, at the time of their sailing, blowing hard at S. S. E.

By dispatches received, dated the 3d and 4th January 1797, it appears that a part of the French fleet had returned to Bantry Bay, and, that a further part had been seen off the mouth of the Shannon; but that both divisions had quitted their stations, and put to sea, on

the evening of the 2d instant, without attempting a landing.

From their first appearance, every exertion was made by General Dalrymple, the commanding officer of the district; and a considerable force was collected to repel the enemy.

The accounts further state, that the yeomanry and volunteer corps displayed the utmost zeal and alacrity in undertaking the guards in those places from whence the regular troops were withdrawn; and the universal readiness shewn by all descriptions of people to forward the preparations for defence, left no doubt of the event, in case the enemy had ventured to make a descent. In particular, the spirit, activity and exertions of Richard White, Esq. of Seafield Park, deserve the most honourable mention.

An officer and seven men were driven on shore in a boat belonging to one of the French ships, and were immediately made prisoners. This gentleman was conveyed to Dublin, and, upon examination, states that the fleet, upon its leaving Brest, consisted in all of about fifty sail, having an army of 25,000 men on board, commanded by General Hoche, and that it was destined for the attack of Ireland.

A dispatch was received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Colpoys, dated the 26th ult. off Brest. That dispatch states, that the British Admiral had received certain advices of the French fleet having been dispersed in a gale of wind; and on the morning of the day on which he wrote, upon a fog clearing away, he perceived six sail of the enemy's line standing right towards his fleet. The Frenchmen unfortunately perceived their danger time enough to effect their escape into Brest. The Admiral likewise states the loss of the French line of battle ship, of seventy-four guns, the *Seduisant*. She had no less than 1800 seamen and troops on board, upwards of 1000 of whom perished.

The following is a Copy of the Proclamation of General Hoche to the French Army destined to produce a Revolution in Ireland.

Republicans,

Proud of having led you to conquest on various occasions, I have obtained from the Government the permission to conduct you to new successes. To command you is to be sure of victory.

Jealous of giving liberty to a people worthy of it, and ripe for a revolution, the Directory sent us to Ireland in order to facilitate the revolution which excellent Republicans have just undertaken there. It will be a proud thing for us, who have conquered the satellites of kings armed against the Republic, to break the fetters of a friendly nation and to assist them in recovering their rights usurped by the odious English Government.

You will never forget, brave and faithful companions, that the people to whom we are going are the friends of your country, and that we ought to treat them as such, and not as a conquered country.

On arriving in Ireland you will find hospitality and fraternity; soon will thousands of her inhabitants swell our phalanxes. Let us take care never to treat any of them

then as enemies. They as well as ourselves, have to revenge themselves upon the perfidious English; the latter are the only persons upon whom we have to inflict a silent vengeance. Believe that the Irishmen do not sigh less than you after the moment in which we shall go in concert to London, to recall to the recollection of Pitt and his minions, what they have done against our liberty.

From friendship, from duty, and from honour for the French name, you will respect the persons and property of the country where we are going. If, by constant efforts, I provide for your wants, believe that, jealous of preserving the reputation of the army which I have the honour to command, I shall punish severely whoever shall depart from what he owes to his country. Laurels and glory shall be the lot of the Republican soldier; death shall be the price of violation and pillage. You know me enough to believe, that for the first time I will not forfeit my word,—I have given you warning, and recollect it.

(Signed)

General L. HOCHÉ.

The following is the most circumstantial and accurate list of the French fleet which sailed from Brest.

Van division, or second squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Bouvet.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Le Nestor	- 74	Lennox, Chief of Division
Le Capard	- 74	Dulay, Captain
Le Droits de l'Hom.	74	La Croix, Chief of Division
La Tourville	- 74	Henry, Captain
L'Eole	- 74	Nalm, Captain
L'Ecclaire	- 74	Vice Admiral Richery
		Clement Laroniere, Captain

FRIGATES.

La Cocarde	- 40	Daugier, Chief of Division
La Bravoure	- 40	Faure, Captain
L'Immortalite	- 40	Simon, Captain
La Bellone	- 40	Dupuis de Bourg, Captain

CORVETTES.

La Mutine	- 18	Pommer Bertrand, Captain
Le Renard	- 16	Denis, Lieutenant

Centre, or first squadron, commanded by Admiral Morard de Galles.

L'Indomptable	- 80	Bedout, Chief of Division
Le Fougueux	- 74	Maistrat, Chief of Division
Le Mucius	- 74	Querangel, Chief of Division
Le Redoutable	- 74	Moncouffu, Chief of Division
Le Patriote	- 74	La Fargue, Captain
La Revolution	- 74	Dumanou Lepelly, Captain

FRIGATES.

La Coquille	- 40	Courrege, Captain
La Fraternite	- 40	Fustel, Cadet Captain
La Romaine	- 40	Chambon, Captain
La Serene	- 40	Berrenger, Captain
La Tortue	- 40	Magendie, Captain

CORVETTES.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
L'Atalante	- 20	Dondelin, Lieutenant
Le Voltigeur	- 16	Perrin, Ensign

Rear, or third division, commanded by Vice Admiral Naill.

Le Seduisant	- 74	Dufosse, Captain
Le Pluton	- 74	Le Brun, Captain
La Constitution	- 74	L'Heritier, Chief of Division
Le Trajan	- 74	Le Ray, Chief of Division
Le Wategnies	- 74	Thevenard, jun. Ch. of Div.
Le Scævola, cut down		Obet, Chief of Division

FRIGATES.

L'Impatiente	- 40	Desean, Captain
La Resolue	- 40	Montelen, Captain
La Surveillante	- 40	Jos. Bernard, Captain
La Charente	- 40	Bruilhac, Captain

CORVETTES.

L'Affronteur	- 16	Catelin, Lieutenant
Le Vautour	- 16	N —

Armed en flute, laden with provisions and ammunition.

La Suffrein, captured by the Jason, retaken by the Tortue, and captured again by the Dædalus and sunk. —Le Nicomede, La Justine, taken. La Ville de L'Orient, taken by the Druid. —L'Allegre, taken by the Spitfire. —L'Experiment.

Privateers attending the fleet.

La Patriote. —Lazare Hoche.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, dated on board the Polyphemus, January 13, 1797.

Please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Druid arrived at Kinsale, detached from the Unicorn and Doris, with a large French ship, armed en flute, captured by them, named La Ville de L'Orient, having on board 400 of the enemy's hussars, completely equipped, besides some mortars, cannon, muskets, powder, cloathing, &c. being one of the ships on the expedition against this country; and that the Unicorn and Doris were left following up the intelligence they had received, for the further annoyance of the enemy.

The following particulars of the expedition, collected from the officers of the Ville de L'Orient.

On the 14th of December the fleet sailed, consisting of eighteen sail of the line, fourteen frigates, six large transports, and some small vessels; had 25,000 troops, with six weeks' provisions for the troops, and two months' for the seamen, on board. The signal having been made for going out through the passage Du Raz, La Fraternite frigate, with Admiral de Galles and General Hoche on board, and a few other ships, got out, but the greater part of the fleet went out through Des Flotes.

A gale of wind coming on, the divisions could not join, and the Admiral had only the Nestor of seventy-four guns, with him: the Nestor having lost her main-

main-top-mast also parted with La Fraternité. She had on board fifteen millions of livres in gold to pay the troops.

The fleet made Ireland in three days, but having mistaken the Durseys for the Mizen-Head, could not make Bantry-Bay until the 24th, and then only part had anchored, when the gale came on and forced them to cut their cables in great confusion. L'Indemprable, of eighty guns, ran foul of Le Resolue, and dismasted her, with Admiral Neilly on board. L'Indemprable sprung her bowsprit. The division with which La Ville de L'Orient entered the Bay, had not gained anchorage with the first division, it consisted of four seventy-four's, three frigates, two corvettes, and two powder vessels, with 5000 troops.

A council of war was held, the troops were decidedly for landing, by the advice of some Irishmen with them; but none of them having seen La Fraternité, on board of which Admiral de Galles and General Hoche were, since leaving Brest, they resolved to put to sea. The Ville de L'Orient sailed on the 4th of January from Bantry, and was in search of the squadron when captured.

The fleet was well equipped in every particular, and the transports chosen as fast sailers: sixty more transports with troops on board were ready to follow the expedition when a landing was made good.

The following is an account of the officers, men, and cargo, on board La Ville de L'Orient (a seventy-four cut down, and armed en flute), one captain, one lieutenant, four officers and ninety-four seamen, and one lieutenant de Vaisseau; one colonel, four captains, fifteen officers; 380 hussars; two ten-inch mortars, two eight-pound guns, 19,000 shells, 1000 muskets, 16,000 cartridge boxes filled with ball cartridges, 380 barrels of flour, twenty-six pipes of brandy, ten bales of cloathing, 600 saddles, five boxes of shoes, and artillery carriages. The Fraternité frigate, not being able, on account of the fog and the impetuosity of the wind, to join the armament on the morning of departure, set sail for Bantry-Bay; where the rendezvous was. Arrived there, she sustained a sharp chase from several vessels; but having escaped the danger, she arrived at the entrance of the Bay. During the time which the chase and the contrariety of the wind had occupied, the squadron had entered the Bay, cast anchor, and set sail. However, the Revolution, a seventy-four gun ship, was off the coast, and related this event to General Morard de Galles, who then, seeing no possibility of reassembling the fleet, set sail for Brest.

He then fell in with an English division, and received a second chase, not less alarming than the first. He decided to sail to the southward, still, however, accompanied by the Revolution. They both met the cut down ship Scævola, who was upon the point of sinking, and they took from her the crew and troops on board, after which they contrived to sink her. They at last came up with the Tortue, with her two prizes, and, finally arrived at Rochelle. On their route, they retook the Suffrein, which the English had captured some days before.

The Droits de l'Homme was driven on the rocks.

She had on board 1200 men, of whom 1030 escaped, the surplus were either killed or drowned. In the number of these last were several English women, (Lacroffe had made some prizes) and the wounded who were swallowed up in a chaloupe.

After the French fleet quitted Bantry-Bay, on the 27th, one of the frigates belonging to that fleet, L'Impatiente, of forty-four guns, having 400 seamen and 250 troops on board, struck upon a rock a few leagues from Crookhaven, and was wrecked, and only the pilot and five men were saved.

On the 28th, three ships, whether part of the same that had left the Bay on the preceding day, or three others of the French fleet, anchored in the Bay: they consisted of two line of battle ships and a frigate, and were supposed to be disabled.

One of the French ships armée en flute foundered in sight of a Bristol ship, which, from the sea running so high, could give no assistance; and the Captain of a West Indian states, that he saw a line of battle ship go down, and that out of the whole crew he was able to save only five.

By dispatches received, dated the 6th inst. it appears, that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had received accounts from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, stating, that on the 5th inst. his Majesty's ship the Polyphemus, Captain Lumsdaine, had captured and brought into the cove of Cork, La Tortue, a French frigate of forty-four guns, 625 men, including troops; and that she had also captured a large transport full of troops, which being extremely leaky, and night coming on, with heavy gales of wind, Captain Lumsdaine had been prevented from taking possession of, but which, from many signals of distress afterwards made by her, and his inability to render any assistance, he had every reason to apprehend must have sunk during the night.

It further appears from the accounts of the prisoners on board La Tortue, that La Scævola, another large French frigate, had recently foundered at sea, with all her crew.

Extract of a Letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Duke of Portland, dated Dublin Castle, January 10, 1797.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace, that since the information transmitted to Mr. Greville that the French had entirely left Bantry-Bay, there has been no re-appearance of them upon the coasts; so that I trust, from the violence of the tempest, and from their ships being ill found and ill victualled, their expedition is for the present frustrated.

Upon reviewing what has passed during this expedition of the enemy, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the best spirit was manifested by his Majesty's regular and militia forces; and I have every reason to believe, that if a landing had taken place they would have displayed the utmost fidelity. When the flank companies of the Antrim regiment were formed, the whole regiment turned out, to a man, with expressions of the greatest eagerness, to march: and the Downshire regiment to a man declared they would stand and fall by their officers.

A New Map of IRELAND.

J. Cary sculp.



u Bay W. from London. 20

At the time the army was ordered to march, the weather was extremely severe; I therefore ordered them a proportion of spirits upon their route, and directed an allowance of fourpence a day to their wives until their return. During their march the utmost attention was paid them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed; so that in many places the meat provided by the commissaries was not consumed. The roads, which in parts had been rendered impassable by the snow, were cleared by the peasantry. The poor people often shared their potatoes with them, and dressed their meat without demanding payment; of which there was a very particular instance in the town of Banagher, where no gentleman or principal farmer resides to set the example. At Carlow a considerable subscription was made for the troops as they passed; and at Limerick and Cork every exertion was used to facilitate the carriage of artillery and baggage, by premiums to the carmen; and in the town of Galway, which for a short time was left with a very inadequate garrison, the zeal and ardor of the inhabitants and yeomanry was peculiarly manifested, and in a manner to give me the utmost satisfaction. In short, the general good disposition of the people through the South and West was so prevalent, that had the enemy landed, their hope of assistance from the inhabitants would have been totally disappointed.

From the armed yeomanry Government derived the most honourable assistance. Noblemen and gentlemen of the first property vied in exerting themselves at the head of their corps. Much of the express and escort duty was performed by them. In Cork, Limerick and Galway, they took the duty of the garrison. Lord Shannon informs me, that men of three and four thousand pounds a year were employed in escorting baggage and carrying expresses. Mr. John Latouche, who was a private in his son's corps, rode twenty-five miles in one of the severest nights, with an express, it being his turn for duty. The merchants of Dublin, many of them of the first eminence, marched sixteen Irish miles with a convoy of arms to the north, whither it was conducted by reliefs of yeomanry. The appearance in this metropolis has been highly meritorious. The corps have been formed of the most respectable barristers, attorneys, merchants, gentlemen, and citizens, and their number is so considerable, and their zeal in mounting guards so useful, that I was enabled greatly to reduce the garrison with perfect safety to the town. The numbers of yeomanry, fully appointed and disciplined in Dublin exceed two thousand. Above four hundred of whom are horse. The whole number of corps approved by Government, amount to four hundred and forty, exclusive of the Dublin corps. The gross number is nearly twenty-five thousand. There are also ninety-one offers of service under consideration, and one hundred and twenty-five proposals have been declined; and, in reply to a circular letter written to the commandants of the respective corps, their answers almost universally contained a general offer of service in any part of the kingdom.

Many prominent examples of individual loyalty and

spirit have appeared. An useful impression was made upon the minds of the lower Catholics by a judicious address from Dr. Moylan, the titular bishop of Cork. I cannot but take notice of the exertions of Lord Kenmare, who spared no expence in giving assistance to the commanding officer in his neighbourhood, and who took into his own demesne a great quantity of cattle which had been driven from the coast. Nor could any thing exceed the ardor of the Earl of Ormond, who, when his regiment of militia was retained as part of the garrison of Dublin, solicited with so much zeal a command in the flank companies, that I thought it a measure due to his Majesty's service to encourage his Lordship's request.

CAMDEN.

IRELAND, REBELLION THERE, excited by the French in 1798, of which the following are the principal occurrences transmitted by authority.

We have now, with the most poignant sorrow, to state, that the standard of Rebellion was openly reared in that unhappy kingdom, the accounts from whence are truly dreadful and afflicting to every lover of his country and of peace. It is manifest that the plan of revolt had been long and deeply laid; that the emissaries of anarchy were numerous and widely extended; and that Gallic principles had made a rapid and an alarming progress. Nothing but the most vigorous and decisive measures on the part of Government, could frustrate the designs of an implacable enemy, stifle the spirit of insurrection, and restore the blessings of tranquillity to the unfortunate but deluded people of Ireland.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, were received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by the Duke of Portland.

My LORD, Dublin Castle, May 24, 1798.

The intelligence contained in my last dispatches must have prepared your Grace to hear of some attempts being made by the rebels, to carry their traitorous designs into execution before every possibility of success was destroyed by the vigorous measures which have lately been pursued.

For some days, orders had been issued by the leaders of the United Irishmen, directing their partizans to be ready at a moment's notice, as the measures of Government made it necessary for them to act immediately. Yesterday information was received, that it was probable the city and the adjoining districts would rise in the evening; subsequent information confirmed this intelligence. In consequence of which, notice was sent to the general officers in the neighbourhood, and Dublin was put in a state of preparation. The measures taken in the metropolis prevented any movement whatsoever; but I am concerned to acquaint your Grace, that acts of open rebellion were committed in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. About half past two o'clock this morning, there was a regular attack made by a rebel force upon the town of Naas, where Lord Gosford commanded, with part of the Armagh militia, and detachments of the 4th dra-

goon.

goon guards and ancient British. The rebels consisted of about a thousand men, armed with muskets and pikes, and they made their attack with regularity, but were soon repulsed by the Armagh militia, and then charged and pursued by the 4th dragoon guards and ancient British, and I understand their loss amounted to near 200. Two officers and a few privates have been lost of his Majesty's forces. It gives me pain to relate, that a small detachment at the town of Prosperous has been surprised, and a detachment at the village of Clare cut their way to Naas, with some loss. There was also an attack on a small party of the 9th dragoons near Kilcullen, which suffered, but in the course of the day, General Dundas was enabled to come up with a considerable body of the rebels near the hills of Kilcullen, where they were entirely routed with the loss of two hundred men. There were also several bodies collected last night in different parts near Dublin, which were attacked by the Rathfarnham cavalry, and by a detachment of the 5th dragoons, and dispersed with some loss, and some prisoners and horses were taken. A rebel party, however, assembled at the borders of the county of Dublin, near Dunhoyne, and overpowered some constables, and afterwards took the baggage of two companies, guarded by a small party of the Reay-fencibles, coming to town, and have, during the course of this day, committed many outrages; several of them, however, have been killed, but the body remains undispersed. The city is tranquil, and I have no doubt will remain so this evening, and I trust that to-morrow we shall entirely disperse that body of the insurgents which has not been entirely routed to-day.

I must add, that the mail coach going to the north was attacked, within a few miles of Dublin, by a select body, well armed; the passengers were taken, and the coach burned. The Galway mail coach was also attacked in the town of Lucan, but the rebel party was driven off before its destruction was effected.

In consequence of this desperate conduct of the rebellious, I issued a proclamation, with the advice of the Privy Council.

I shall in a future dispatch detail the particular services which have been performed, but at present I am not furnished with regular reports, except from Lord Gosford, who appears to have acted with great firmness and decision.

CAMDEN.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viscount Gosford, Colonel of the Armagh Militia, and Major Wardle, of the Ancient British Light Dragoons, to Lieutenant-General Lake, dated Naas, Thursday morning, 8 o'clock, 24th May, 1798.

This morning, about half past two o'clock, a dragoon from an out-post came in and informed Major Wardle, of the Ancient British, that a very considerable armed body were approaching rapidly upon the town. The whole garrison were instantly under arms, and took up their positions according to a plan previously formed, in case of such an event happening. They made the attack upon our troops, posted near the

gaol, with great violence, but were repulsed. They then made a general attack in almost every direction, as they had got possession of almost every avenue into the town. They continued to engage the troops for near three quarters of an hour, when they gave way, and fled on all sides. The cavalry immediately took advantage of their confusion, charged in almost every direction, and killed a great number of them. A great quantity of arms and pikes were taken, and within this half hour, many hundreds more were brought in, found in pits near the town, together with three men, with green cockades, all of whom were hanged in the public street. We took another prisoner, whom we have spared, in consequence of his having given us information that will enable us to pursue these rebels; and from this man we learn that they were above a thousand strong: they were commanded, as this man informs us, by Michael Reynolds, who was well mounted, and dressed in yeoman uniform, but unfortunately made his escape: his horse we have got.

When we are able to collect further particulars, you shall be made acquainted with them. About thirty rebels were killed in the streets; in the fields, above an hundred.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Dundas, to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Naas, May 25, 1798.

Dublin Castle, May 25, 1798,
half past three, P. M.

In addition to the account sent you yesterday, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that about two P. M. yesterday, I marched out again to attack the rebels, who had assembled in great force on the north-side of the Liffey, and were advancing towards Kilcullen bridge: they occupied the hills on the left of the road leading to Dublin, the road itself, and the fields highly inclosed on the right. The attack began between three and four; was made with gallantry; the infantry forcing the enemy on the road, and driving them from the hills on the left; the cavalry with equal success, cutting off their retreat. The affair ended soon after four. The slaughter was considerable for such an action: one hundred and thirty lay dead. No prisoners.

I have the further satisfaction of stating to your Lordship, that his Majesty's troops did not suffer in either killed or wounded. The rebels left great quantities of all kinds of arms behind them, and fled in all directions.

Captain La Touche's corps of yeomanry distinguished themselves in a high style.

Dublin Castle, May 26, 1798.
ten o'clock, A. M.

I have stated to your Grace, that a party of rebels to the amount of several hundreds were attacked by a detachment of the Antrim militia, a small party of cavalry, and Captain Stratford's yeomanry, and that being driven into the town of Baltinglass, they lost about one hundred and fifty men.

This morning an account has been received from Major Hardy, that yesterday a body of between three and

and four thousand had collected near Dunlavin, when they were entirely defeated, with the loss of three hundred men, by Lieutenant Gardener, at the head of a detachment of the Antrim militia, and Captain Hardy's and Captain Hume's yeomanry.

Lieutenant-General Craig left Dublin yesterday, in hopes of meeting the body of the rebels which had collected near Dunboyne, and parties were sent in different directions to surround them. They however, fled in the night, on hearing the approach of the troops. The general, however, came up with a party, consisting of about five hundred, some of whom were put to the sword.

CAMDEN.

P. S. The city of Dublin has been perfectly tranquil owing to the precautions which have been taken; and it is impossible to describe, in terms sufficiently strong, the indefatigable, zeal, patience, and spirit of the yeomanry corps. Too much praise cannot be given to his Majesty's regular and militia forces; and the latter have had opportunities of evincing their steadiness, discipline and bravery, which must give the highest satisfaction to his Majesty, and inspire the best grounded confidence in their exertions, should they have a more formidable enemy to contend with.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. James McGhee, Vicar of Clonmore, County Carlow, dated Hackels-town, three o'clock, P.M. May 25.

Dublin Castle, May 26th, 1798, Ten, A. M.

In consequence of an information received this morning, that a large body of rebels were marching to attack this town, Lieutenant Gardiner, with the men under his command, and a party of yeomanry commanded by Captain Hardy, went out to meet them. Having reconnoitred their force, which amounted to between 3000 and 4000, they took post on the hill under the church, and when the rebels came tolerably near, the officers and men made a feint, and retreated into the barracks.

The rebels seeing this, came on with a great shout, imagining the day to be their own. In a few minutes Captain Hume came up with about thirty of his troop, and instantly charged them, on which the rebels retreated. A general pursuit took place; and so complete was the rout, that about 200 of the miscreants soon lay dead on the field of battle.

To say that the Antrim regiment behaved well is not any thing new; but the yeomen under Captain Hardy's command behaved astonishingly; nor can I sufficiently commend the conduct of Captain Hume and his corps; for though his right arm was in a sling, owing to a very severe fall from his horse, which prevented his using his sword, he headed his men with gallantry, and went on with a spirit and bravery that surprised every one, considering his situation.

As to Lieutenant Gardiner, his conduct and steadiness throughout the whole affair is far beyond my praise; but I am sorry to inform you, that a severe blow of a stone he received on his breast from a villain, whose life he had just saved, prevents his writing to you him-

self. He is, however, walking about, and having been let blood, is much better: the villain was shot dead on the spot.

Every one of the Antrims was vying with each other who should do his duty best; and I have very great pleasure in telling you, that not a man (Mr. Gardiner excepted, and one soldier, who received a contusion in his arm) was in the least injured.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Macaulay, of the Antrim Militia, to Major Hardy, commanding in the county of Wicklow, dated Baltinglass, May 24, 1798.

Between twelve and one o'clock the Insurgents appeared in the neighbourhood to the amount of at least 400 or 500. Thirty of the Antrim militia, under my command, and Cornet Love, with twenty of the 9th dragoons, were sent to attack them; at the instant that we were advancing upon them, in the town of Stratford upon Slaney, Captain Stratford appeared at the other end of the town, with part of his corps: we attacked the rebels on both sides, and completely routed them, having between 100 and 200 killed, besides many wounded, who made their escape.

There are several of our men wounded, and one of the 9th dragoons very severely.

A dispatch was received from the Lord Lieutenant, Dublin Castle, May 27, 1798.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the body of rebels who for some days had been in considerable force to the northward of Dublin, were defeated with great loss on their part; by a party of Reay fencibles, and the neighbouring yeomanry corps, on the hill of Taragh.

Five companies of the Reay fencibles, under the command of Captain Scobie, had halted yesterday at Dunshaughlin, on their march to Dublin; and hearing that the Rebels were in great force, and had taken a station on Taragh hill, Captain Scobie detached three of the companies under the command of Captain McLean, with one field-piece, to the spot; who, being accompanied by Lord Fingal and his troop of yeomanry, Captain Preston's and the Lower Kells yeomanry cavalry, and Captain Molloy's company of yeomanry infantry, attacked the rebels; who, after some resistance, fled in all directions. Three hundred and fifty were found dead in the field among whom was their commanding officer, in his uniform; many more were killed and wounded. Some horses were taken, and great quantities of arms. The loss on the part of the King's troops, was nine rank and file killed, and sixteen wounded.

CAMDEN.

A Dispatch received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, May 28, 1798,
half past four o'clock, P. M.

Intelligence has been received that the insurrection is spreading southward, and it has broke out in great force in the county of Wexford; and I have to inform you, with infinite concern, that the rebels in that quar-

ter have assembled in such force, that they have cut off a party of 100 men of the north Cork militia, who were sent to meet them. Colonel Foote, who has returned to Wexford, states the numbers of the rebels to be at least 4000, and a great number of them mounted. Measures are taken to march against this body, and I hope they will be met and defeated.

I have received accounts from Colonel Campbell, at Athy, between whom and General Dundas the communication has been stopped, that he has had partial engagements with the rebels; and at Monastereven and Carlow they have been defeated, and 400 killed at the latter place, and fifty at the former. He also informs General Lake, that his men are in high spirits.

CAMDEN.

Dublin, May 26.

Early on Thursday morning, about 400 rebels, commanded by Messrs. Ledwich and Keogh, marched from the neighbourhood of Rathfarnham, along the foot of the mountain, toward Belcart and Glondalkin; in their progress they were attacked by thirty-five of the 5th dragoons, under the command of Lord Roden, who volunteered that duty. After some resistance, the rebels were beaten, a number were killed and wounded: Keogh, desperately wounded, was taken prisoner, and Ledwich has since been found and brought to the castle. Keogh and Ledwich have been tried by a court martial and hanged this day. They were both members of the Rathfarnham cavalry. The court sat yesterday in a committee-room of the House of Commons. General Eustace presided. It was composed of the Earls of Roden and Westmeath, Lord Glentworth, and several other officers of high rank. The evidence were some prisoners that were taken of the rebels, one of whom was a driver of their ammunition cart. There was no denial on the part of the prisoners of their being with the insurgents; for they attested they were forced to join them, or lose their lives, and that they attempted at a convenient time to escape from them, in doing which, Wade said he received a stab in his sword-belt from one that had a pike, which given in another part would have killed him.

The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation, directing all persons who have registered arms, to send an account to the town clerks of the quantities they have in their possession, and ammunition, and requiring all the inhabitants of the city to publish upon their doors the names of the persons that reside within their houses.

A Dispatch received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin-Castle, May 29, 1798.

I have only time to inform you, that I learn from General Dundas, that the rebels in the Curragh of Kildare have laid down their arms, and delivered up a number of their leaders.

By a dispatch I have this instant received, I have the further pleasure of acquainting you, that Sir James Duff, who, with infinite alacrity and address, has opened the communication with Limerick (that with Cork being already open) had arrived at Kildare whilst

the rebels had possession of it, completely routed them, and taken the place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CAMDEN.

P. S. The south is entirely quiet, and the rebels in the neighbourhood of Dublin are submitting and delivering up their arms.

Official Report from Major-General Sir James Duff, dated Monastereven, May 29, 1798.

I marched from Limerick on Sunday morning, with sixty dragoons, the Dublin militia, with their field-pieces, and two curriole-guns, to open the communication with Dublin, which I judged of the utmost importance to government. By means of cars for the infantry I reached this place in forty-eight hours. I am now, at seven o'clock this morning, (Monday) marching to surround the town of Kildare, the head-quarters of the rebels, with seven pieces of artillery, 140 dragoons, and 350 infantry. I have left the whole country behind me perfectly quiet, and well protected by means of the troops and yeomanry corps. I am sufficiently strong.—You may depend on my prudence and success. My guns are well manned, and the troops in high spirits. The cruelties that have been committed on some of the officers and men have exasperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations I will endeavour to inform you.

JAMES DUFF.

Tuesday, two o'clock, P. M. Kildare.

P. S. We found the rebels retiring from the town, on our arrival, armed. We followed them with the dragoons. I sent on some of the yeomen to tell them, on laying down their arms, they should not be hurt. Unfortunately, some of them fired on the troops. From that moment they were attacked on all sides. Nothing could stop the rage of the troops. I believe from 200 to 300 of the rebels were killed. We have three men killed, and several wounded.

JAMES DUFF.

Extract of a Letter from Waterford, dated May 29, 1798.

Since I wrote, an express is come to Lord Beftive, Colonel of the Meath militia. The artillery from Dublin, and all the force at the other side, or rather this side, have attacked the insurgents, 1500 of whom lie dead at Ballitore (which is twenty-eight miles S.W. of Dublin) in the high Dublin road. All the militia and yeomanry have been up, in and near Wexford, for five nights.

Henry Alcock, Esq. our member, is come in from the neighbourhood of Eniscorthy, in his coach and four—they were going to murder him: but they gave him a pass at last, and he shewed it to several parties.

Forty officers, and about eighty or 100 veterans, rank and file, of the 13th regiment, are now marching, with sixty rounds a man, to their assistance from hence. God send them success. Two hundred men under Colonel Colville went yesterday with two cannon.

June

June 1. Government having received information that a large body of the insurgents had encamped on Black-moor hill, a body of troops, both infantry and cavalry, with a train of field-pieces, commanded by Lord Blancy, were detached there, and arrived close to the rebel camp on Wednesday evening. The insurgents, on the approach of the military, formed in two regular columns on a rising ground; and such was the advantage of the position they had taken, that it was not judged prudent to attack them before a plan could be laid for hemming them in on all sides about break of day; however, the body of their forces were perceived in motion, and in an hour after the ground was completely cleared, the rebels having retreated to a more mountainous part of the country.

From the counties of Kildare, Meath, &c. not a word has transpired to-day. The town of Wexford, I am sorry to inform you (if we may credit the general report of the day) has fallen into the hands of the rebels.

June 2.—The rebel camp on Black-moor hill was taken possession of, and the miscreants by whom it was occupied, driven to the top of the Black mountain, where they were wholly destitute of any kind of provisions. The reconnoitring part of the army which had been sent against them, did not amount to 100 men, and they were upwards of 1000, notwithstanding which, on the approach of the military they fled with the utmost precipitation, leaving about seven of their horde dead in the pursuit, and one taken prisoner, who was conducted to Dublin by two cavalry yeomen, and lodged in the castle.

All the accounts from Carlow, of the mad attempt made by the rebels upon that garrison, agree in stating their loss to have exceeded 400 men killed, besides great numbers wounded. Deceived by the retreat of the sentinels, and certain of victory, they had crowded into the narrow parts of Tullow-street, to the number of 1000 men, when the garrison fell upon them. After a single discharge the rebels attempted to fly, but no passage was left open: a troop of dragoons already in their rear had possession of every avenue to the street, and a dreadful fire of musquetry kept up in front, soon devoted the wretched victims to despair and death. A few were so happy as to escape by forcing a passage through the houses, but many of them were overtaken and hanged the following day; and such strict search is making after the remainder, that it is thought not one of the persons concerned in the attempt can escape the hand of justice.

Dublin Castle, June 2, 1798.

Accounts were received from Major-General Eustace, at New Ross, stating, that Major-General Fawcett having marched with a company of the Meath regiment from Duncannon fort, this small force was surrounded by a very large body between Taghmon and Wexford, and defeated. General Fawcett effected his retreat to Duncannon fort.

Accounts were also received, that the rebels were in possession of Wexford; but that a large force was marching to dislodge them.

Vol. I.

A Dispatch received from the Lord Lieutenant.

Dublin Castle, June 2, 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that a dispatch was this day received by Lieutenant-General Lake, from Colonel L'Estrange, of the King's county militia, which states, that the town of Newtown Barry had been attacked yesterday morning by a considerable body of rebels from Vinegar-Hill. They surrounded the town in such a manner, that Colonel L'Estrange at first retreated, in order to collect his force: he then attacked the rebels, drove them through the town with great slaughter, and pursued them several miles, until night obliged him to return. About 500 of the rebels were killed.

Colonel L'Estrange's detachment consisted of 230 of the King's county militia, seventeen dragoons, and about 100 yeomen. Colonel L'Estrange speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops, and gives much praise to Major Marlay, who volunteered on the occasion.

I have accounts from Mr. Cornwall, that a piquet-guard of his yeomen surprised, in the night, a party of rebels endeavouring to enter the county of Carlow, and completely defeated them.

CAMDEN.

A Dispatch from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, June 8, 1798.

I am to acquaint you, that early this morning Lieutenant-General Lake received an express from Major-General Johnson, dated the 5th instant, at New Ross. The Major-General states, that the rebels had, on that morning, attacked his position at New Ross, with a very numerous force, and with great impetuosity; but that, after a contest of several hours, they were completely repulsed. The loss of the rebels was prodigiously great. An iron gun on a ship-carriage was taken, and late in the evening they retreated entirely to Carrick Byrne, leaving several iron ship-guns, not mounted.

General Johnson states, that too much praise cannot be given to the forces under his command; and that to Major-General Eustace, and indeed to every individual, he was in the highest degree indebted for their spirited exertions.

The Major-General sincerely regrets the loss of that brave officer, Lord Mountjoy, who fell early in the contest. A return of killed and wounded of his Majesty's forces has not been received, but it appears not to have been considerable.

CAMDEN.

Dispatches received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, June 9, 1798.

It is with the utmost concern I acquaint you, an insurrection has broken out in the county of Antrim; and in order to give you the fullest information in power, I inclose to you an extract of a letter received this morning by Lord Castlereagh from Major-General Nugent. I am in great hope, from the numbers and

spirit of the loyal in that part of the country, the insurgents may be quickly checked.

CAMDEN.

Belfast, June 8, 1798.

I have the honour to report to you, that in consequence of information, which I received early yesterday morning, of an intended insurrection in the county of Antrim, having, for its first object, the seizure of the magistrates, who were to assemble that day in the town of Antrim, I apprehended several persons in Belfast. I did not receive the intelligence early enough to prevent the insurgents from taking possession of Antrim, and I am not therefore acquainted with their first proceedings there, but I prevented many magistrates from leaving Belfast; and many others, being officers of yeomanry, on permanent duty, did not attend the meeting. I ordered the 64th regiment, and light-battalion, and 100 of the 22d light dragoons, under Colonel Clavering, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley, with two five inch and a half howitzers, and two curriele six-pounders, to proceed with the utmost dispatch through Lisburn to Antrim. I also ordered from the garrison 250 of the Monaghan militia, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, and fifty of the 22d dragoons, together with the Belfast yeomanry cavalry, with Major Smith, to proceed under the command of Colonel Durham, with two curriele six-pounders, through Carrmonee and Temple-Patrick, to Antrim, to co-operate with the other detachment. The dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley having made the attack upon the town, without waiting for the light battalion, were fired upon from the windows of the houses, and were consequently obliged to retreat, with the loss of, I am sorry to add, three officers of that excellent regiment, killed and wounded, and the two curriele six-pounders. Colonel Clavering, on his arrival near Antrim, finding the rebels pouring into that town in great force, very judiciously took post on a hill on the Lisburn side, and reported his situation to Maj. General Goldie. In the mean time, Colonel Durham, with his whole detachment, proceeded to within half a mile of Antrim; and after a cannonade of half an hour, drove the insurgents completely out of the town, and retook the two curriele guns, together with one brass six-pounder, very badly mounted, of which, it seems, the rebels had two, supposed to have been smuggled out of Belfast. The Colonel then proceeded without the loss of a man, through the town (which, for obvious reasons, suffered much), to Shane's castle and Randolphtown, in which direction the principal part of the rebels fled. He remains there still for orders from me. Lord O'Neil, I am sorry to say, is dangerously wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, of the Tay fencibles, reports to me, from Carrickfergus, that Lieutenant Small, with a detachment of twenty men of that corps, in the barrack at Larne, defended themselves most gallantly against the attack of a numerous body, and maintained their post with the loss of two killed and three wounded, including the Lieutenant. I have ordered them into the head-quarters at Carrickfergus. The Glenarm yeomanry (sixty strong) being also threatened by an attack, in the course of the day took possession of

Glenarm castle. Brigadier-General Knox, having heard of a party of the Toome yeomanry being made prisoners by the insurgents, sent to me very early this morning to offer to march by Toome bridge into the county of Antrim; which I have desired him to do, in order to liberate Colonel Durham's detachment, and enable them to cross the country on their return to Belfast.

Although the insurrection has been pretty general in the country, I do not find they had much success; but I have not received as yet any reports from Ballycastle, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Portglenore, and other places in the northern parts, in which yeomanry are stationed. As my information led to a general rising in the county of Down, I have been obliged to call in all the small detachments of the York fencibles to Newtown Ardes. Colonel Stapleton has every thing in readiness to move at a moment's warning. The yeomanry are all on permanent duty throughout the counties of Down and Antrim; and I have distributed arms to 140 loyal men in Belfast, who will be attached to the Monaghan and Fifeshire regiments, and thereby become very useful.

I cannot close this letter without expressing to you, my entire approbation of the conduct of the troops of all descriptions in this part of the northern district. Their zeal and attention to their duties cannot be surpassed. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley is badly wounded in the leg; Cornet Dunn is killed; and Lieutenant Murphy slightly wounded; all of the 22d dragoons. I understand, but not officially, that some yeomanry from Lord Hertford's estate (I believe the Derriaghys) were with the dragoons when they made the unsuccessful attack on Antrim, and they retired to Antrim castle, where they were relieved by Colonel Durham.

G. NUGENT, Major-General.

Dublin Castle, June 9.

I inclose herewith to you further particulars respecting the action at New Ross, which have been received in a letter from Major-General Johnson to Lieutenant-General Lake, of which I transmit you an extract, with two returns annexed.

CAMDEN.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Johnson, to Lieutenant-General Lake, dated at Ross, June 7, 1798.

I send you a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops engaged on the 5th instant. Their numbers you will, I trust, find not great, when you take into consideration the numbers they were opposed to.

I likewise send a return of the ordnance, ammunition and standards, taken from the rebels. In my former letter I was prevented by a pressure of business doing justice to the merits of several officers to whom I am highly indebted for their extraordinary exertions.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops engaged at Ross on the 5th of June.

1 colonel, 1 cornet, 1 quarter-master, 4 serjeants, 3 drummers, and 81 rank and file, killed. Also 54 horses.

horses.—1 captain, 57 rank and file, and 5 horses, wounded.—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 72 rank and file, and 4 horses, missing.

Names of officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Colonel Lord Mountjoy, county of Dublin militia, killed.—Cornet Ladwell, 5th dragoons, killed.—Captain Sinclair, Donegal militia, wounded.—Captain Warburton and Lieutenant Flint, Queen's county militia, missing.—Lieutenant Harford, Kilkenny militia, missing.—Lieutenant Blake and Lieutenant Buller, of the 89th, attached to the light battalion, missing.—Quarter-master Hay, of the Mid-Lothian fencibles, killed.

H. JOHNSON, Major-General.

Return of ordnance stores, &c. taken from the rebels in the action of the 5th of June, 1798.

5½ inch howitzer, on ship carriage; 1 iron four-pounder, on ship carriage; 14 fwivels; 1 iron three-pounder; 1 iron two-pounder. Total, 18 guns.—14 shot of different sizes; an immensity of pikes, which were broken as soon as taken; also muskets, likewise destroyed; a variety of standards and colours.

H. JOHNSON, Major-Gen.

Dispatches received from the Lord Lieutenant.

Dublin Castle, June 10.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that yesterday evening a large body of the Wexford rebels were driven back with great loss, from their attack upon Major-General Needham's post at Arklow. The inclosed extract from the Major-General's letter to Lieutenant-General Lake, will furnish you with the details of this important advantage.

CAMDEN.

Arklow, June 10, 1798, half past five, A. M.

About three o'clock, P. M. yesterday, the rebel army presented itself at my out-post in very great numbers. They approached from Coolgrexny road, and along the Sand hills on the shore, in two immense columns, while the whole of the intermediate space embracing my entire front, was crowded by a rabble, armed with pikes and fire-arms, and bearing down on me without any regular order. The position I had chosen was a very strong one in front of the barrack. As soon as the enemy approached within a short distance, we opened a heavy fire of grape, which did as much execution as from the nature of the ground and the strong fences of which they possessed themselves, could have been expected. This continued incessantly from six until half past eight o'clock, when the enemy desisted from their attack, and fled in disorder on every side. The numbers killed have not been ascertained. Our loss is inconsiderable, and no officer is wounded. A principal leader is among the slain.

Colonel Sir W. W. Wynne, with some of the 4th dragoon guards and 5th dragoons, and part of his own regiment, and the yeomanry, charged the rebels most gallantly, and routed a strong column of them attempt-

ing to gain the town by the beach. Colonel Maxwell offered his services to burn some houses in his front near the end of the action, and effected it most handsomely and without loss. Colonel Skerrot, of the Durham fencibles, on whom the brunt of the action fell, acted in the most spirited and determined manner, as did also Colonel O'Hara, who commanded the Antrim, and covered the road on my right.

F. NEEDHAM.

Dublin Castle, June 10.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that a letter has been this day received by Lieutenant-General Lake from Major-General Nugent, at Belfast, dated the 9th instant, stating, that the rebels in the county of Antrim were dispersed in all directions, except at Toome, whither Brigadier-General Knox and Lieutenant-Colonel Clavering were proceeding; and that many of them had laid down their arms. Major-General Nugent also states, that Mr. McCleverty had returned from Donegor-hill, whither he had been carried prisoner by a body of 2000 rebels. Whilst they were in this station, they disagreed, and quarrelled amongst themselves, and, from his influence and persuasion, above 1500 left the camp, broke and destroyed their arms, and declared that they would never again carry an offensive weapon against his Majesty or his loyal subjects. Many more dispersed, and the commander of them was left with fifty men only.

CAMDEN.

Belfast, June 10.

Every thing here is dreadful beyond expression. Yesterday a general rising of those unhappy people, the insurgents, took place in the county of Down. Many engagements have been fought at different places between them and the military, in which the latter have in general been defeated, though vast numbers of the rebels have been slain.

The York fencibles have suffered prodigiously: both their Colonel and Lieut.-Col. are severely wounded, and many other officers killed; and the light company entirely cut to pieces.

At Newtownards, the yeomen and cavalry of that place, and of Comber, suffered most severely.—Many are killed, and Captain Haughton is dangerously wounded.

Dispatches received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, June 11, 1798.

I am concerned to acquaint you, that the accounts received from Major-General Nugent this morning, are not so favourable as from the details which were yesterday received I had reason to hope. A body of rebels having assembled near Saintfield, they were attacked by a detachment under Colonel Stapleton, who at first suffered some loss; but he afterwards put the rebels to flight.—Being ordered to proceed to Newtown Ardes, Colonel Stapleton found the rebels in possession of the town, upon which General Nugent ordered him to retire until his force could be augmented.

There is no official account as to the body of the rebels which were to be attacked by Brigadier-General Knox, at Toome bridge.

CAMDEN.

Dublin Castle, June 12, 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that accounts have been this day received from Major-General Nugent, who is at Belfast, which state, that the information he had received of a large body of rebels having intrenched themselves near Toome bridge was unfounded. One arch of the bridge had been broken down by an inconsiderable party, which had been dispersed; the bridge has been since rendered passable.

Colonel Clavering has reported from Antrim to Major-General Nugent, that the disaffected in the neighbourhood of that town had expressed a desire to submit, and to return to their duty. At Ballymena, 150 muskets and 800 pikes had been given up to the magistrates. Many arms, 500 pikes, and a brass field-piece, have been surrendered to Major Seddon.

Major-General Nugent expresses his warmest acknowledgments to the regulars, militia, and yeomanry forces under his command, for their alertness, zeal, and spirit.

Other advices state, that Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, having marched from Blaris with a part of the Argyll fencibles, thirty cavalry, and some yeomanry, arrived at Ballinahinch as the rebels were beginning to collect. He relieved some yeomen who were in their possession, and the rebels fled into Lord Moira's wood, whither they were pursued, about forty of them killed, and the remainder dispersed.

By a letter received this morning from Major-General Sir Charles Asgill, it appears, that he had attacked, with 300 men, a rebel camp at the Roar, near Ross, which he completely dispersed; fifty men were killed, and their leader.

CAMDEN.

Dublin Castle, June 14.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that intelligence arrived this day, from Major-General Nugent, stating that he had marched against a large body of rebels, who were posted at Saintfield. They retired on his approach to a strong position on the Saintfield side of Ballynahinch, and there made a shew of resistance, and endeavoured to turn his left flank; but Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart arriving from Down with a pretty considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and yeomanry, they soon desisted, and retired to a very strong position behind Ballynahinch.

General Nugent attacked them next morning at three o'clock, having occupied two hills on the left and right of the town, to prevent the rebels from having any other choice than the mountains in their rear for their retreat: he sent Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to post himself with part of the Argyll fencibles, and some yeomanry, as well as a detachment of the 22d light dragoons, in a situation from which he could enfilade the rebel line; whilst Colonel Leslie, with part

of the Monaghan militia, some cavalry, and yeoman infantry, should make an attack upon their front. Having two howitzers, and six six-pounders, with the two detachments, the Major-General was enabled to annoy them very much, from different parts of his position.

The rebels attacked, impetuously, Colonel Leslie's detachment, and even jumped into the road from the Earl of Moira's demesne, to endeavour to take one of his guns, but they were repulsed with slaughter. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart's detachment was attacked by them with the same activity, but he repulsed them also, and the fire from his howitzer and six-pounder soon obliged them to fly in all directions. Their force was, on the evening of the 12th, near 5000; but as many persons are pressed into their service, and almost entirely unarmed, the General does not suppose that on the morning of the engagement their numbers were so considerable.

About 400 of the rebels were killed in the attack and retreat, and the remainder were dispersed all over the country. Parts of the town of Saintfield and Ballinahinch were burnt. Major-General Nugent states, that both officers and men deserve praise for their alacrity and zeal on this, as well as on all occasions; but he particularly expresses his obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart for his advice and assistance throughout the business, and to Colonel Leslie for his readiness to volunteer the duty at all times. The yeomanry behaved with extreme readiness and bravery. Three or four green colours were taken, and one six-pounder, not mounted, but which the rebels fired very often, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Their chief was Munro, a shopkeeper of Lisburn.

The Portaferry yeomanry, on the 11th inst. under the command of Captain Matthews, made a most gallant defence against a large body of the rebels, who attacked the town of Portaferry; the yeomanry having taken possession of the market-house, from which post they repulsed the rebels, who left behind them above forty dead, many more were carried off. Captain Hopkins, of a revenue cruiser, brought his guns to bear on the town, and was of great service in defending it.

Advices from Major-General Sir Charles Asgill, dated from Kilkenny, the 13th inst. state, that on the evening of the 12th, having heard that a large body of the rebels had marched from the county of Wexford against Borris, under the command of Mr. Baginall Harvey, and were burning the town, he proceeded to its relief with 400 men, but the rebels had fled before he could arrive. They had attacked Mr. Kavenagh's house in which were twenty-nine men of the Donegal militia, who, notwithstanding the incessant fire kept up on them for some hours, defended themselves in the most gallant manner, and killed several of the rebels. Nothing could surpass the determined bravery of those few men. The rebels effected their escape into the county of Wexford.

A letter, received by Lieutenant-General Lake from Major-General Johnson, dated the 13th inst. at New Ross, states, that having received information that

that the rebels had fitted out several boats and other craft, for the purpose of effecting their escape, he had sent Lieutenant Hill, with such armed vessels as could be spared from Feathard, where they were collected, with orders to destroy the whole; which Lieutenant Hill effected with his usual spirit, and without loss. Thirteen large sailing hookers and a great many boats were burnt.

CAMDEN.

Dublin Castle, June 21, 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that Brigadier-General Dunn has reported, from Monastereven, that on the 19th inst. he had sent a strong patrol, under the command of Captain Pack, of the 5th dragoon guards, towards Prosperous from Rathangan; and that Captain Pack having fallen in with a hundred of the rebels, well mounted and appointed, he instantly attacked and defeated them, taking eight horses, and killing from twenty to thirty men. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the fifth dragoons, having been detached to Prosperous on the evening of the 19th inst. found a body of rebels posted on a hill on the left of the town, which fled into the neighbouring bog on his approach. His advanced guard having been fired upon as he approached, from the town, he brought two curriole guns to bear upon it, and set fire to part of the town. Much cattle was left behind by the rebels, which they had pinned up near the mess-room of the barracks, together with many pikes and drums. Eight of the rebels were killed. Yesterday morning a detachment from Mount Kennedy, under command of Lieutenant M'Lann, of the Reay fencibles, and Lieutenant Gore, of the Mount-Kennedy cavalry, attacked a body of near three hundred rebels, near Ballinarrush. The fire commenced from the rebels, who were posted behind a bridge on the top of a commanding hill. After an engagement of about twenty minutes, they gave way in every quarter, leaving twenty dead behind them. It appears by letters from Cork, that an engagement has taken place between a detachment of the Caithness fencibles, assisted by a party of the Westmeath militia, and a considerable body of rebels. The latter were defeated with the loss of above one hundred men. His Majesty's troops appear to have suffered but little in the action. The north remains quiet.

CORNWALLIS.

A Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Endymion, dated off Wexford, the 22d of June, 1798.

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, when cruising at the entrance of St. George's Channel with the squadron under my command, I received information on the 19th, that the King's troops were to commence their attack on the rebels at Wexford on the 20th or 21st. I immediately proceeded off that harbour with the Endymion, Phoenix, Glenmore, Melampus, Unicorn, and five cutters which I had collected. Lieutenant Carpenter, sen. lieutenant of the

Endymion, was immediately dispatched in command of the cutters and ship's launches, manned and armed with carronades in their prows to blockade the inward part of the entrance of the harbour, and to prevent the escape of the rebel armed vessels, and others, of which they were in possession, to the amount of forty or fifty sail. On the 21st I was joined by the Chapman and Weazle sloops, which, being of light draught of water, anchored much nearer in than the frigates could venture, and thereby gave more effectual protection to the cutters and launches destined to attack the harbour and fort at the entrance of it, which fired on them. On the arrival of Captain Keen, of the Chapman, I directed him to conduct the operations of the cutters and launches, and endeavour to possess himself of the harbour and fort, the tide being so low, and the wind blowing out, that neither of the sloops could get in. The launches proceeded to attack the fort, of which they soon possessed themselves, upwards of 200 of the rebels precipitately retreating from it, leaving behind them their colours flying and three six-pounders. The launches then immediately proceeded up the harbour; and, upon their arrival at the town, had the happiness to find the King's troops were just marching into it, they having entirely defeated the rebels in two separate attacks on the 20th and 21st, and who are now flying in all directions. Two of their generals, Hay and Roche, taken prisoners. As the object of the squadron remaining at anchor here is now fully accomplished, it is my intention to get to sea to-morrow, if possible; and I am happy to be informed, since the reduction of Wexford, that the appearance of his Majesty's ships and vessels off the harbour, and the measures pursued by them, has been attended with the happiest consequences, and greatly contributed to check the further progress of the horrible massacres that have been committed in the town of Wexford, disgraceful to humanity. There being a number of boats and small vessels along the coast, belonging to the rebels, which I conceived would be employed in facilitating the escape of the fugitives, I have ordered the boats of the squadron in, and destroyed about 100 of them; in some, pikes were found concealed. The public service has greatly benefited by the judicious arrangements of Captain Keen and Lieutenant Carpenter, and by the zeal and activity manifested by them and the officers and people employed in the different ships, boats, and launches under their command, and otherwise.

A Dispatch, received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, June 22, 1798.

I have the satisfaction of transmitting to you, an extract of a letter received this morning by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, from Lieutenant-General Lake, dated Enniscorthy, the 21st inst. and a letter dated the same day at Borris, from Major-General Sir Charles Asgill, which contain details of the advantages obtained by his Majesty's forces against the rebels in the county of Wexford. Private accounts mention that Lieutenant-General Lake had his horse shot under him. I also inclose to your Grace the copy of a letter from

from Sir Hugh O'Reilly, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Westmeath regiment of militia, which contains a report of an action against a body of insurgents, near Cloghnakilty, and which I shortly mentioned to your Grace in my dispatch of yesterday.

CORNWALLIS.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Lake, to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Enniscorthy, June 21.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the Lord Lieutenant's information, that the rebel camp upon Vinegar-Hill was attacked this morning, at seven o'clock, and carried in about an hour and a half. The relative importance of this very strong position with our operations against Wexford, made it necessary to combine our attacks so as to insure success. A column, under Major-Generals Johnson and Eustace, was drawn from Ross, and began the attack upon the town of Enniscorthy, situate upon the right bank of the Staney, close under Vinegar-hill, upon the right, and rather in the rear of it. Lieutenant-General Dundas commanded the centre column, supported by a column upon the right under Major-Generals Sir J. Duff and Loftus; a fourth column, upon the left, was commanded by the Honourable Major-General Needham. To the determined spirit with which these columns were conducted, and the great gallantry of the troops, we are indebted for the short resistance of the rebels, who maintained their ground obstinately for the time above-mentioned; but on perceiving the danger of being surrounded they fled with great precipitation. Their loss is not yet ascertained, but it must be very considerable. The loss on our part is not great, the particulars of which I shall report as soon as possible. In the mean time, I am sorry to say, that Lieutenant Sandys, of the Longford regiment, is killed; and that Colonel King, of the Sligo, was wounded in gallantly leading his regiment. Lord Blayney and Colonel Vesey, of the county of Dublin regiment, are also wounded, but, I am happy to add, that the wounds of these three officers are very slight. I cannot too highly express my obligation, particularly to Lieutenant-General Dundas, and the general officers, on this occasion, for the abilities and ardour so strongly manifested by them; nor to the officers of every rank, and the private men, for a prompt, brave, and effectual execution of their orders. To Colonel Campbell, with his light battalion, I am much indebted for their very spirited attack; and great praise is due to the Earl of Antrim and Lord Roden, for their gallant charge with their regiments at the moment the cavalry was wanted to complete the success of the day. It is with great gratitude I also beg leave to mention the able assistance I received from Major-Generals Hewitt and Craddock, and from Colonel Handfield, on this, as I do on all occasions; and should be extremely wanting to myself, as well as to Lord Glentworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Blyth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mead (who did me the honour to volunteer their service, and accompany me from Dublin), were I to omit expressing the high sense I entertain of their active and

useful aid to me this morning. I also beg leave to mention in the same warm terms, my aid-de-camp, Captain Nicholson. To the rapid and well directed fire of the royal artillery, and the gallantry of their officers and men, for which they have ever been distinguished, I consider myself this day highly indebted; and I am happy in expressing my obligations to Captain Bloomfield, commanding the British, and Captain Crawford, commanding the Irish royal artillery, with the officers and men under their command.

G. LAKE.

P. S. I have just learned that Lieutenant-Colonel Cole is slightly wounded. Inclosed is a return of the ordnance taken on Vinegar-hill, in which are included three taken from us on the 4th of June.

Return of ordnance, as taken from the rebels on Vinegar-Hill, June 21, 1798.

Three six pounders, brals; one three pounder, seven one-pounders, one $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzer, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzer; total 13.

Rounds of ammunition.—Seventeen six-pounders, thirty one-pounders, eleven $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers.

N. B. A cart with a vast variety of balls of different diameters, had been thrown down the hills after the action, and immense quantities of lead and leaden balls delivered over to the Dunbarton fencibles.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, R. I. A.

Borris, June 21.

Having received intelligence that many of the rebels, who probably had escaped from their camps in Wexford, had collected near Blackstairs Mountains, and were prevented from proceeding farther, owing to the posts which I occupied, by Lieutenant-General Lake's orders, on the Barrow, I marched yesterday morning from hence with two hundred and fifty men, in two divisions, by different routes, to attack them. I found them scattered through the country in considerable numbers; upwards of an hundred were killed, the remainder dispersed, and several arms and pikes were taken. Lord Loftus, of the Wexford militia, commanded one party under my orders; Honourable Colonel Howard, of the Wicklow, the other. The troops, behaved, as usual, in the most gallant manner.

CHARLES ASGILL, Major-General.

Bandon, June 20.

I have the honour to inform you, that a party of the Westmeath regiment, consisting of two hundred and twenty men, rank and file, with two six-pounders, under my command, was yesterday attacked on our march from Cloghnakilty to Bandon, near a village called Ballynascarty, by the rebels, who took up the best position on the whole march. The attack was made from a height on the left of our column of march, with very great rapidity, and without the least previous notice, by between three and four hundred men, as nearly as I can judge, armed mostly with pikes,

pikes, and very few with fire-arms. We had hardly time to form, but very soon repulsed them with considerable loss, when they retreated precipitately, but not in great confusion: and when they regained the height, I could perceive that they were joined by a considerable force. I, with the greatest difficulty and risk to the officers, restrained the men, halted and formed the greater part of them, when I saw that the enemy were filing off a high bank, with an intent to take possession of our guns. A detachment of an hundred men of the Caithness legion, under the command of Major Innes, was on its march to replace us at Cloghnakilty; hearing our fire, pressed forward, and very critically fired upon them, whilst we were forming, and made them fly in every direction with great precipitation. At the same moment a very considerable force shewed itself on the heights in our rear. A vast number of pikes appeared, and some with hats upon them, and other signals, I suppose to collect their forces. I ordered the guns to prepare for action, and very fortunately brought them to bear upon the enemy with good effect, as they dispersed in a short time, and must have left a considerable number of dead. Some were killed in attempting to carry away the dead bodies. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy; but a dragoon, who came this morning from Cloghnakilty to Bandon, reports that their loss is one hundred and thirty. I feel most highly gratified by the conduct and spirit of the officers and men of the Westmeath regiment, and had only to complain of the too great ardour of the latter, which it was almost impossible to restrain. I cannot give too much praise to Major Innes, Captain Innes, and all the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Caithness legion, for their cool, steady conduct, and the very effectual support I received from them. Our loss was one serjeant and one private.

H. O'REILLY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Westmeath Regiment.

A Dispatch, received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, June 24, 1798.

I have the honour to transmit to you, a dispatch received by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, from Lieutenant-General Lake, dated Wexford, the 22d inst. together with a letter from Brigadier-General Moore, containing an account of his important successes. I also inclose a copy of the proposals made by the rebels in the town of Wexford, to Lieutenant-General Lake, and his answer.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Wexford, June 22, 1798.

Yesterday afternoon I had the honour to dispatch a letter to you, from Enniscorthy, with the transactions of the day, for the Lord Lieutenant's information; and the inclosed copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Moore to Major-General Johnson, will account for my having entered this place without opposition. General Moore, with his usual enterprize and activity, pushed on to this town, and entered it so opportunely,

as to prevent it from being laid in ashes, and the massacre of the remaining prisoners, which the rebels declared their resolution of carrying into effect the next day; and there can be little doubt it would have taken place, for the day before they murdered above seventy prisoners, and threw their bodies over the bridge. I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the subscriber of insolent proposals, Mr. Keugh, and one of their principal leaders, Mr. Roche, with a few others, are in my hands without negociation. The rebels are reported to be in some force within five miles of this place; it is supposed for the purpose of submission, to which the event of yesterday may strengthen their inclination. I have reason to think that there are a number so disposed, and, that I shall be able to secure some more of their leaders; but should I be disappointed in my expectations, and find they collect in any force, I shall lose no time in attacking them.

G. LAKE.

P. S. From enquiry, the numbers killed yesterday were very great indeed.

To General Johnson.

Camp above Wexford, June 22.

Agreeable to your order I took post on the evening of the 10th near Fook's Mill, in the park of Mr. Sutton. Next day I sent a strong detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, to patrol towards Tintern and Clormines, with a view to scour the country and communicate with the troops you directed me to join from Duncannon. The Lieutenant-Colonel found the country deserted, and got no tidings of the troops. I waited for them until three o'clock in the afternoon; despairing of their arrival, I began my march to Taghman. We had not marched above half a mile when a considerable body of the rebels was perceived marching towards us. I sent my advanced guard, consisting of the two rifle companies of the sixtieth regiment, to skirmish with them, whilst a howitzer and a six-pounder were advanced to a cross-road above Goff's bridge, and some companies of light infantry formed on each side of them, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson. The rebels attempted to attack them; but were instantly repulsed and driven beyond the bridge. A large body were perceived at the same time moving towards my left. Major Aylmer, and afterwards Major Daniel, with five companies of light infantry and a six-pounder, were detached against them. The 60th regiment finding no farther opposition in front, had of themselves inclined to their left, to engage the body which was attempting to turn us. The action here was for a short time, pretty sharp. The rebels were in great numbers, and armed with both muskets and pikes; they were however, forced to give way, and driven, though they repeatedly attempted to form, behind the ditches. They at last dispersed, flying towards Enniscorthy and Wexford. Their killed could not be ascertained, as they lay scattered in the fields over a considerable extent, but they seemed to be numerous. The troops behaved with great spirit; the artillery and Hompesch's cavalry were active,

and seemed only to regret that the country did not admit of their rendering more effectual service. Major Daniel is the only officer whose wound is bad; it is through the knee, but not dangerous. The business, which began between three and four, was not over till near eight. It was then too late to proceed to Taghmon. I took post for the night on the ground where the action had commenced. As the rebels gave way, I was informed of the approach of the 2d and 29th regiments under Lord Dalhousie. In the morning of the 21st we were proceeding to Taghmon, where I was met by an officer of the North Cork from Wexford with the inclosed letters. I gave of course no answer to the proposals made by the inhabitants of Wexford, but I thought it my duty immediately to proceed here and to take post above the town, by which means I have perhaps saved the town from fire, as well as the lives of many loyal subjects who were prisoners in the hands of the rebels. The rebels fled, upon my approach, over the bridge of Wexford, and towards the barony of Forth. I shall wait here your further orders. Lord Kingborough has informed me of different engagements he had entered into with respect to the inhabitants. I have declined entering upon the subject, but have referred his Lordship to you or General Lake. I received your penciled note during the action of the 20th; it was impossible for me then to detach the troops you asked for, but I hear you have perfectly succeeded at Enniscorthy with those you had. Mr. Roche, who commands the rebels, is encamped, about five miles off. He has sent to Lord Kingborough to surrender upon terms. Your presence, speedily, is upon every account extremely necessary.

JOHN MOORE.

P. S. It is difficult to judge of the numbers of the rebels, they appear in such crowds and so little order. Information states those we beat to have been between five and six thousand.

June 21, 1798.

Proposals of the rebels.—That Captain M'Manus shall proceed from Wexford towards Oulart, accompanied by Mr. E. Hay, appointed by the inhabitants of all religious persuasions, to inform the officers commanding the King's troops that they are ready to deliver up the town of Wexford without opposition, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, provided that their persons and properties are guaranteed by the commanding officer, and that they will use every influence in their power to induce the people of the country at large to return to their allegiance also. These terms we hope Captain M'Manus will be able to procure.

Signed, by order of the Inhabitants of the town of Wexford.

MATTHEW KEUGH.

Enniscorthy, June 22, 1798.

Answer.—Lieutenant-General Lake cannot attend to any terms offered by rebels in arms against their sovereign. While they continue so, he must use the

force entrusted to him with the utmost energy for their destruction. To the deluded multitude he promises pardon, on their delivering into his hands their leaders, surrendering their arms, and returning with sincerity to their allegiance.

G. LAKE.

To the Inhabitants of Wexford.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Dublin Castle, June 22.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Pearce, of the City of Cork Militia, to Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, commanding at Rathcool, dated Hazelhatch, the 20th of June, 1798.

Having this day sent a serjeant and four men to escort a prisoner to Salins, at Ponsonby bridge they fell in with a number of rebels. The serjeant immediately retired, and sent off an orderly with the account. I instantly dispatched a serjeant and eight men to his assistance, and being joined on the spot by three of the yeomanry, an engagement took place, in which twenty-five of the rebels were killed. One of the serjeants received a slight wound on the hand from a pike.

ELIAS PEARCE.

Lieutenant City of Cork Militia.

N. B. They put the rebels totally to the rout.

Waterford, June 22.—The following letter has been found in the rebel camp, at Lackin Hill.

Copy of a Letter from Nicholas Grey, Secretary to Citizen Roche, commanding the Camp at Lackin Hill, before Ross, June 16, 1798.

Dear Citizen,

We shall, at all times, be anxious to comply with your wishes. We have before us a message from Citizen Hughes, expressing a wish to have all the men in Forth and Bargo in your camp. Taking that demand in its full extent, we cannot comply with it; there are many reasons against it, for instance, the protection of the coast, provisions, &c. We have, however, now issued orders, desiring all unmarried men to repair to camp immediately. We did so before, but they were not fully obeyed; at the present time, particular obedience will be enforced; and we trust you will shortly find at your camp a number of fresh young fellows, as well appointed and provided as our best efforts can accomplish; and we trust you will find in them the means of gratifying your wishes on the subject. We wish you every success in our glorious cause. Health and fraternity.

By order of the Council,

Council Chamber, Wexford.

NICHOLAS GREY, Secretary.

N. B. The appearance of armed vessels off our coast, will enforce the necessity of keeping the married men at home, until a fresh occasion calls upon them.

The following proclamation was issued from the rebel head-quarters on the 9th of this month. In making it public, we feel that we publish an honourable testimony

testimony of the loyalty of those gentlemen who appear to have been so obnoxious to traitors.

ERIN GO BRAH. June 9, 1798.

Proclamation of the people of the county of Wexford.—Whereas, it stands manifestly notorious, that James Boyd, Hawtry White, Hunter Gowan, and Archibald Hamilton Jacob, late magistrates of this county, have committed the most horrid acts of cruelty, violence, and oppression, against our peaceable and well-affected countrymen.—Now we the people, associated and united for the purpose of procuring our just rights, and being determined to protect the persons and properties of those of all religious persuasions who have not oppressed us, and are willing with heart and hand to join our glorious cause, as well as to shew our marked disapprobation and horror of the crimes of the above delinquents, do call upon our countrymen at large to use every exertion in their power to apprehend the bodies of the aforesaid James Boyd, Hawtry White, Hunter Gowan, and Archibald Hamilton Jacob, and to secure and convey them to the gaol of Wexford, to be brought before the tribunal of the people.

God save the People!

Done at Wexford, this 9th day of June, 1798.

B. B. HARVEY, Commander in Chief.
EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.

A Dispatch received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, June 25, 1798.

I have the honour of inclosing to you the copy of a letter received this day by Lord Castlereagh, from Major-General Sir Charles Asgill, and a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, by the attack on Vinegar-Hill, and the town of Enniscorthy.

CORNWALLIS.

Kilkenny, June 24, 1798, nine o'clock, P. M.

I have the honour to inform you, that early on the morning of the 23d instant I received information that the rebels, amounting to several thousands, had escaped from the county of Wexford, and formed a camp at Kellymont, and were proceeding to Gore's Bridge. I instantly assembled all the force I could collect, and marched towards them. I did not arrive in time to prevent their defeating the detachment at that place, and taking twenty-four men of the Wexford militia prisoners. They marched off rapidly towards Leighlin; the troops from thence, consisting of a small party of the ninth dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Higgins, Lieutenant-Colonel Rochfort's, and Captain Cornwall's yeomanry, killed sixty of them. Night coming on, I could not pursue them any further. By the position they took up near Sharkill, I conceived their intentions were to form a junction with the colliers at Castlecomer. As soon as the troops were able to move, I marched with 900 men to attack them, and was sorry to find they had burned the whole town, and forced the soldiers who were in it to retire before my arrival. Having cleared the town with the guns, and attacked them in all sides, about 400 were killed, the

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remainder fled. They were commanded by a priest called Murphy, and their numbers are said to amount to 5000. Our loss was inconsiderable. My force consisted of the Wexford and Wicklow militia, under the command of Lord Loftus, and the Honourable Colonel Howard. The dragoons were commanded by Major Donaldson, of the 9th dragoons, and Major Bernard of the Romney fencibles, with several yeoman corps from this country and Carlow, who, as well as the other troops, are intitled to my warmest praise for their bravery and alertness on this and every occasion.

C. ASGILL, Maj. Gen.

Dispatches received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Kilkenny, June 26, 1798.

Fearing the consequence that might result from allowing the rebels who fled from Wexford to remain any length of time in this country, I preferred attacking them with the troops I already had, to waiting till a reinforcement arrived. My force amounted to 1700 men. The rebels consisted of about 5000. I attacked them this morning at six o'clock in their position at Kilconnel-Hill, near Gore's Bridge, and soon defeated them. Their chief, called Murphy, a priest, and upwards of 1000 men, were killed; 10 pieces of cannon, 2 swivels, their colours, and quantities of ammunition, arms, cattle, &c. were taken; and I have the pleasure to add, that some soldiers, who were made prisoners the day before, and doomed to suffer death, were fortunately released by our troops. Our loss consisted of only seven men killed and wounded. The remainder of the rebels were pursued into the county of Wexford, where they dispersed in different directions. I feel particularly obliged to Major Matthews, of the Downshire militia, who, at a short notice, and with great alacrity, marched with 400 men of his regiment, and Captain Poole's, and the yeomanry corps of Maryborough, under the command of Captain Gore, to co-operate with me. Lord Loftus, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ram, of the Wexford militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, and Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, of the Wicklow; Major Donaldson, of the 9th dragoons, who commanded the cavalry, as well as all the officers and privates, are entitled to my thanks for their spirited exertions; nor can I withhold the praise which is so justly due to all the yeomanry corps employed on this occasion. And I also beg leave to mention my aid-de-camp, Captain Ogle, and Lieutenant Higgins, of the 9th dragoons, who has acted as my Brigade-Major.

C. ASGILL, Maj. Gen.

Kilkenny, June 27.

I have the honour to send you inclosed a return of the killed and wounded in the action with the rebels at Kilconnel-Hill, on the 26th of June, and a return of the ordnance, ammunition, &c. taken on that day. I have the pleasure to assure you, that every thing they possessed has fallen into our hands; and, from subsequent accounts, the loss they sustained was much greater than I had the honour of stating to you in my former dispatch. I have no doubt but this victory will restore

the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow to peace and tranquillity.

C. ASGILL, Maj. Gen.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops engaged at Kilconnel-Hill, on the 26th inst. under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Asgill.

Mount Leinster Yeoman Infantry.—One lieutenant killed. 5th dragoons, one horse missing.—9th dragoons, 1 serjeant wounded, 1 horse killed.—Hompefch's hussars, 1 rank and file wounded.—Maryborough Yeoman cavalry, 1 rank and file wounded, 4 horses killed. Total, 1 lieutenant, 1 corporal, killed; 1 serjeant and 3 rank and file wounded; 5 horses killed, and 1 missing.

Of the officers, Lieutenant Stones, of the Mount Leinster Yeoman Infantry, killed.

Return of ordnance, colours, and ammunition taken.

One pair of colours, 5 4-pounders, 5 one-pounders, 5 swivels, a few guns, and a number of pikes, which were destroyed as soon as taken. A number of shot of different sizes, with a quantity of lead and moulds.

Return of stores taken.—Black cattle, 170; sheep, 100; horses, 700. Total, 970. Also a vast quantity of bedding, blanketing, and wearing apparel.

J. LEWIS HIGGINS,

Lieut. 9th dragoons, Acting Brigade-Major.

Accounts have been received from Lieutenant Gardiner, of the Antrim militia, that early on Monday the 25th instant, a body of rebels, consisting of several thousands, marched from the mountains of Wicklow, to attack Hacketstown. On seeing them approach, Lieutenant Gardiner, with the troops under his command, viz. Upper-Talbotstown, twenty-four Shebagh cavalry, fifty of the Antrim regiment, forty-six Hacketstown, and thirty Coolattin Yeomanry Infantry, took post on the most advantageous ground near the town, to endeavour to prevent the rebels from gaining possession of it; but after a few rounds, the rebels filed off in every direction, with an intent to surround and cut him off.—Lieutenant Gardiner then retreated with the infantry to line the walls and windows of the barracks. A contest continued in the midst of flames (for the rebels set fire to the town) for nine hours, when they were obliged to retreat. Lieutenant Gardiner states, that the rebels suffered greatly, and that thirty cart-loads of their killed and wounded were carried off by them in their retreat, and many of their dead were found in the streets and ditches. Lieutenant Gardiner acknowledges, in the warmest terms, the gallant conduct of the officers and men, and gives particular praise to Lieutenant James Rowan, of the Antrim regiment; Captain Hume, of the Upper-Talbotstown cavalry; Captain and Lieutenant Chamley, of the Coolattin infantry; Lieutenants Saul and Thomas, of the Hacketstown corps; and Lieutenants Braddell and Taylor, of the Shebagh cavalry; and Serjeant Nixon, of the Antrim regiment. Lieutenant Gardiner severely regrets the loss of a good officer, Capt. Hardy, of the Hacketstown yeoman infantry, who fell early in the action.

Return of killed and wounded in the defence of Hacketstown, June 25, 1798.

Upper-Talbotstown cavalry; 4 killed, 1 wounded.—Antrim detachment; 1 serjeant and 4 privates wounded.—Hacketstown infantry; 4 killed, 6 wounded.—Coolattin infantry; 8 wounded.—Supplementary; 2 wounded. Total, 10 killed, 20 wounded.

Dublin Castle, July 6.

Letters have been this day received from Major Generals Needham and Sir James Duff, dated at Gorey the 5th instant, which state, that they had marched from their different positions on the night of the 4th, in order to surprize a large body of rebels posted at the White heaps. The rebels having moved early in the morning of the 5th from their post, were met by Sir James Duff's column, at the Wicklow Gap, and, after a few cannon shot, they retreated. Sir James Duff pursued—General Needham's column was at too great a distance from his infantry to assist, but his cavalry joined in the pursuit, which continued for twelve miles, when they were stopped on some rising grounds. Here the regiments under Sir James Duff coming up, viz. the 80th, the Louth, and the Leitrim, with their curcle guns, the rebels were put to flight with very considerable slaughter, and dispersed in all directions. Major-General Needham praises the good conduct of his aid-de-camp, Captain Moore. Sir James Duff speaks in the highest terms of the zeal and spirited good conduct of the officers and men under his command, and ascribes his success to the exertions of the commanding officers of the different corps, and Lieutenant Hemmings of the artillery. The loss of Sir James Duff's column was six men killed, sixteen wounded, and six horses killed.

It appears from other letters, that on Sunday last a patrol of cavalry, under the command of Colonel Puleston, was attacked on their march by a body of rebels from behind hedges contiguous to the road, and suffered some loss in men and horses.

Major Ormsby, of the city of Limerick militia, has reported from Edenderay, that on the 30th past, he had attacked a body of about 300 rebels, with 60 infantry, and some yeoman cavalry, and entirely dispersed them, killing 100. The action took place at Fox's hill, six miles from Edenderry. Major Ormsby returns his thanks to Captain Wakely, Lieutenants Houghton, Tyrrel, and Barlow, and to Lieutenant Rogers, of the Northumberland fencibles. His detachment experienced only the loss of two horses.

A Dispatch received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, July 15, 1798.

I have to acquaint you, that it being reported that the mountains of Wicklow were a receptacle for bodies of rebel fugitives, I directed Lieutenant-General Lake to move different columns in various directions to clear that part of the country. He returned this day to Dublin, and reports that he had not been able to discover any body whatever in any part of that district.

On

On Monday last the rebels which had been in the mountains passed over to the Bog of Allen. On Wednesday they attacked, with a body of about 1500, the town of Clon, where they were repulsed with the loss of 60 men by Colonel Blake, who marched from Mullinger, and attacked them with about fifty infantry and as many yeoman cavalry. This body of rebels, after their defeat, proceeded towards Kilcock, and were pursued till night by a detachment under Brigadier-General Meyrick. The rebel army advanced to Dunboyne, and on Friday moved to Garristown-Hill, whither I ordered Major-General Myers with a detachment of the Royal Buckinghamshire militia, and yeomanry from the garrison of Dublin, to pursue them. The rebels, however, went off for the Boyne, and passed it; but were checked near Stackallen, by cavalry detached from two columns commanded by Major-General Wemys and Brigadier-General Meyrick, who had assembled on the road to Slane. I have also to transmit to you a copy of a letter received from Major-General Wemys giving an account of the action.

I have the further satisfaction to acquaint you, that last night Captain Gordon of the Dumfries fencibles, with a detachment of infantry and cavalry, fell in with the rebels which had returned across the Boyne near Garristown, killed 20 of them and took 200 horses.

CORNWALLIS.

Letter from Major-General Wemys, dated Drogheda, July 15, 1798.

Having received information from different quarters, on Friday, that a large body of rebels had assembled about Garristown, and were marching towards this town, I went out with what force I thought it prudent to take from the garrison here to Duleek, where I arrived at ten o'clock at night (the 13th), and got information that the rebels were strongly posted upon a hill three miles off to the right. Not knowing the country, I remained in Duleek till one o'clock. When I marched to the hill, I found the rebels had left it on our coming into Duleek the evening before, and halted at a village near it. I followed them to the village. They had left it five hours before, and were gone towards Slane. I thought it probable, from a note I had received from General Meyrick, that he was to march from Taragh-hill to attack the rebels at Garristown, that I should hear of him at the Black-Lion, and went on about half a mile, when I saw General Meyrick's division coming into the Black-Lion. We immediately proceeded by two roads towards Slane, as we were informed they were posted above Lord Boyne's house. When we came there, they had left it about three hours, and had passed the Boyne above Slane. Finding that we did not come up with them, General Meyrick sent on Lieutenant-Colonel Ord with the Durham cavalry to overtake them, and keep them in check; which he did about four or five miles from us on the north side of the Boyne road to Ardee, and sent back for a reinforcement of cavalry.

I ordered Colonel Maxwell, with the Dumfries, with General Meyrick to move on, and they found the rebels very strongly posted behind a defile between two

bogs, the pass only allowing them to pass by fours. The cavalry drove in their advanced post and charged with great spirit; but from the position of the enemy, Colonel Maxwell thought it better to wait till the infantry came up, which they did, with the Sutherland Highlanders in a very short time, and advanced with my battalion guns. Whenever the rebels perceived us, I saw them get into confusion, and they immediately broke in all directions. I then ordered the cavalry and yeomanry to attack, and I followed with the infantry to support them. The rebels got into the bogs, and the cavalry advanced, killed all they met with, and surrounded the bog to the height on the opposite side. The Highlanders got into the bog and killed all that were in it. Those who got out on the opposite side were met by the cavalry. We took a great quantity of pikes, pistols, swords, muskets, &c. and two standards.

General Meyrick got one prisoner, who gave him some very useful information, and promised more. The troops behaved with courage, and bore the fatigue with resolution. Some of the rebels got round the hill on our right, and returned to Slane, crossed the Boyne and went towards Garristown, where General Myers fell in with them and killed the greatest part.

W. WEMYS, Maj. Gen.

Dublin, August 24.

An express arrived at the Castle about three o'clock with an account that the French had made good a landing in the bay of Kilala, that about 600 of them were actually on shore there; but from what ships or vessels the men were landed seems to be unknown, as every person I have heard speak upon the subject differs in his account, some saying three, others five, six, and eight frigates; report also states that the Bishop of Kilala, and his family, are in the hands of the French; it is said they were taken by surprise. The Bishop's house is within half a mile of the sea. I have just seen several Gentlemen who say all the information they could get at the Castle was, that accounts had arrived there, stating, that about 600 Frenchmen had landed in Kilala Bay, where there were no more than about thirty regulars and as many yeomanry to oppose them.

Extracts of Letters from Major-General Trench to the Lord Lieutenant, dated Camp, near Killala, the 24th and 26th inst.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that previous to my leaving Castlebar, on Saturday the 22d instant, I had ordered Lord Postarlington, with the regiment under his command, forty of the 24th light dragoons, Captain O'Hara's, Captain Wynne's, and Captain Crofton's corps of yeomanry, to meet me at Ballina, at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, from Sligo. I also ordered the Armagh militia, consisting of above 300 men, under Major Acheson, to proceed from Foxford, and co-operate with me at the same hour. I marched with the Roxburgh light dragoons, 300 of the Downshire, the Kerry regiment, the Prince of Wales's fencibles, and two curriole guns, with the Yrawley cavalry,

by the Barhague road, and ordered Colonel Frazer, with 300 of his regiment, to march from Newport, where I had detached him on Friday, in order, if possible, to cut off the retreat of the rebels. The forces under Lord Portarlington had been frequently attacked on their march; and Major Acheson was attacked by a large body of rebels at Foxford. On every occasion they have been dispersed with slaughter.

On my arrival at Ballina, I found that the town had been evacuated by the rebels, and was occupied by the forces under Lord Portarlington. I immediately marched, without halting, for this place. At about two miles from the town our advanced guard was fired upon by that of the rebels. Finding that Ballina was in our possession, and hearing that the rebels had retreated to Kilala, I ordered the Kerry regiment of militia, with the detachment of the 24th light dragoons, the Tyrawley, and Captain Wynne's corps of yeoman cavalry, to proceed by a forced march to Kilala by Rappa, which they performed with zeal and dispatch, as they entered the town at one end as our advanced guard entered it on the other, and maintained a quick and well-directed fire on the rebels, who fled in all directions.

The officers and men under my command behaved with zeal, spirit, and activity; and I feel myself much indebted to their exertions. I derived much advantage from fifty men of the Downshire regiment of militia, trained by Major Matthews as sharpshooters, and who, under his command, with a party of the Roxburgh light dragoons, formed my advanced guard. To Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, who, with forty of the Roxburgh, charged through the town, I feel much indebted. I must also beg leave to mention, in a particular manner, the assistance which I derived from Mr. Ormsby of Gortnoraby, who, by his accurate knowledge of the country through which I passed, and its inhabitants, was of the greatest service. I also owe much to Mr. Orme, of Abbytown, and several other gentlemen in the neighbourhood of the disturbed country. Upon entering the town of Kilala, I proceeded to the palace of the Bishop, who I much feared had suffered from the rage of the rebels, but was happy to find him and his family in safety; but preserved from their violence only by the authority which Charost, the French Commandant of the town, possessed over them, but which was beginning rapidly to decline before we arrived, inasmuch that he was obliged to arm himself, and the other four French officers, with a number of carbines, which he delivered up loaded in his room: the Bishop, his family and servants, were armed in the like manner by him, and served out with ammunition, in order to protect them from the threatened violence of the rebels. At the palace, the head-quarters of the Commandant, I found 270 barrels of powder.

September 26.

Having heard late on the night of the 24th instant, that the rebels were assembling in great numbers at a place called the Lacken, I marched yesterday morning in that direction; they fled and dispersed on our ap-

proach, but, by the activity of the men, several were overtaken, between fifty and sixty were killed, all in arms, and five taken prisoners. Amongst the killed were several in French uniforms. I did not return here till nine o'clock last night. The men bore a fatiguing march of fourteen hours with zeal and spirit. Bellew and Burke were hanged yesterday, by the sentence of a general court-martial. Five men came in and surrendered their arms this morning, under the proclamation; I trust that their example will be followed by many others.

P. S. In our different actions with the rebels, they lost between 500 and 600 men. We lost but one man, and a few wounded, the list of whom I inclose.

List of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's troops at Kilala, the 23d instant.

Roxburgh light dragoons, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 horse, missing.—Armagh militia, 3 rank and file, wounded; Kerry militia, killed, 1; 1 rank and file, wounded.—Downshire militia, 1 rank and file, wounded. Total, 1 killed, 15 rank and file, wounded.

J. TRENCH, Major of Brigade.

Dublin, Sept. 28.

Dublin, August 29.—The Galway coach, coming into town on Saturday, was stopped by a party of rebels at the nineteen-mile house, in the county of Westmeath, and the dispatches for government taken from the guard, which, when read by the people, they shouted, and bade him "drive to the devil, since the French had landed."

It now appears, that the rebel leader, Holt, is making some progress in the county of Wicklow, particularly since he had learned that the French had effected a landing. On Friday last he had an action with a party of the yeomanry, in which six of the latter were killed, amongst whom were two brothers, named Tate; and yesterday morning another engagement took place near Coolgrany, in which eleven of the yeomen fell. Mr. King, a very active magistrate of the county, was taken prisoner, as were also several other gentlemen.

The guards at the different bridges leading to Dublin are doubled, and no one permitted to pass backward or forward after the hour of nine at night: strong bodies of horse patrol the several roads leading to the city, and the old regime is completely adopted with increased vigilance and caution.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Dublin.

Dublin Castle, August 29.

In the absence of my Lord Lieutenant, I beg leave to acquaint you, that early on the 27th instant the French attacked Lieutenant-General Lake in a position he had taken at Castlebar, before his forces were collected, and compelled him to retire. The Lieutenant-General reports that his loss of men is not considerable, but

but that he was obliged to leave behind him six pieces of cannon. It appears, by a letter I have received this day from my Lord Lieutenant, that the French have advanced upon Tuam. His Excellency was assembling forces at Athlone.

CASTLEREAGH.

September 1.

Major Smith, of the military, one night this week, seized a committee of incendiaries, in close council, at Robertstown, and lodged them in prison.

On Thursday, nearly the whole of the troops that had been stationed at Lishaunstown camp, marched into this city, where, we understand, they are to remain.

The check received by General Lake is attributed to a stratagem: a few of the peasantry had, from fear or choice joined the enemy's forces; their cloaths were made use of to disguise the advanced guard of the French, who thus surprised the General's out-posts, having been conducted by those who joined them through an unfrequented path over the mountains of Ballinagee to the west of Lough Conn, while the pass at Foxford, to the eastward, was occupied by Sir Thomas Chapman, after his retreat from Ballina.

Notwithstanding the unprepared state of General Lake's forces, and his inferiority in number, the event would not have been so unlucky had it not been for the superior force of artillery with which the French were provided; they had sixteen field-pieces, our troops but six. The Kilkenny regiment behaved with great gallantry, and lost a most valuable officer in Major Alcock, who was killed on the first assault.

An unusual activity prevailed this day, and the whole of last night, among our military bodies, from an apprehension entertained of a rising in this city, information of such an intention having been received at the castle; but we are satisfied the alarm was wholly unfounded, and no such attempt in contemplation.

On his march to Athlone, the attention and kindness extended by the Marquis Cornwallis to the troops under his command, completely won their hearts; like a true foldier, he sought no comfort or refreshment for himself while one of his men remained unsupplied, and even then shewed himself content with the coarsest fare and the meanest accommodation. Inspired by the example of their veteran leader, the troops made rapid marches, and arrived in the highest spirits at Athlone on Tuesday last.

September 3.

The march of the troops from the camp at Vinegarhill, and from the town of Wexford, on their way to Athlone, to join his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, spread such consternation in that town, for fear of a renewal of those sanguinary horrors to which so many loyal victims were sacrificed, that twenty-seven families quitted that town on Thursday and Friday last.

Among the yeoman prisoners captured by the enemy at Castlebar, Lord Kilconnel has to number a son, a brother, and a nephew. Those gentlemen were gallantly performing their duty to their King and country when they were made prisoners.

Dublin Castle, September 5, 1798,
ten o'clock, P. M.

Advices have been received this evening from the head-quarters of the Lord Lieutenant, near Holy-mount which state that the enemy, on the approach of his Excellency's army, had retreated early yesterday morning from Castlebar towards Foxford.—His Excellency was taking every measure to observe their motions, and bring them to action.

A Dispatch received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

St. John's Town, County of Longford,
September 8, 1798.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the French troops which landed in this country have surrendered at discretion, after sustaining for some time an attack from the column under General Lake. The rebels who had joined them were dispersed, and a great proportion of them killed or taken. I cannot at present ascertain the numbers either of the French rebels, but I believe that both were inconsiderable.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing General Lake since the action, and can therefore at present give your Grace no further particulars, than that no officer was killed or materially wounded.

A Dispatch received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Camp, near St. John's Town,
September 8, 1798.

When I wrote to you on the 5th, I had every reason to believe, from the enemy's movement to Drumhain, that it was their intention to march to the north; and it was natural to suppose that they might hope that a French force would get into some of the bays in that part of the country, without a succour of which kind, every point of direction for their march seemed equally desperate.

I received, however, very early in the morning of the 7th, accounts from Lieutenant-General Lake, that they had turned to their right to Drumhain, and that he had reason to believe that it was their intention to go to Boyle, or Carrick-on-Shannon; in consequence of which I hastened the march of the troops under my immediate command, in order to arrive before the enemy at Carrick, and directed Major-General Moore, who was at Tubercurry, to be prepared, in the event of the enemy's movement to Boyle.

On my arrival at Carrick, I found that the enemy had passed the Shannon at Ballintra, where they attempted to destroy the bridge; but Lieutenant-General Lake followed them so closely, that they were not able to effect it.

Under these circumstances I felt pretty confident, that one more march would bring this disagreeable warfare to a conclusion; and having obtained satisfactory information that the enemy had halted for the night at Cloone, I moved with the troops at Carrick, at ten o'clock on the night of the 7th, to Mahill, and directed Lieutenant-General Lake to proceed at the same time to Cloone, which is about three miles from Mahill; by which

which I should be able either to join with Lieutenant-General Lake in the attack of the enemy, if they should remain at Cloone, or to intercept their retreat, if they should (as it was most probable) retire on the approach of our army.

On my arrival at Mahill soon after day-break, I found that the enemy had begun to move towards Granard; I therefore proceeded with all possible expedition to this place, through which I was assured, on account of a broken bridge, that the enemy must pass in their way to Granard, and directed Lieutenant-General Lake to attack the enemy's rear, and impede their march as much as possible, without bringing the whole of his corps into action. Lieut.-Gen. Lake performed this service with his usual attention and ability; and the inclosed letter, which I have just received from him, will explain the circumstances which produced the immediate surrender of the enemy's army.

The copy of my orders, which I inclose, will shew how much reason I have to be satisfied with the exertions of the troops; and I request that you will be pleased to inform his Majesty, that I have received the greatest assistance from the General and Staff officers who have served with the army.

CORNWALLIS.

P. S. I am sorry to find that the wounds of Lieutenant Stephens, of the carabineers, are more dangerous than they have been reported.

Letter from Lieutenant-General Lake to the Lord-Lieutenant, dated Camp, near Ballinamuck, September 8, 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that finding upon my arrival at Ballaghy, that the French army had passed that place from Castlebar, I immediately followed them to watch their motions. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, who commanded my advanced corps, composed of detachments of Hompelch's, and the 1st fencible cavalry, by great vigilance and activity, hung so close upon their rear, that they could not escape from me, although they drove the country, and carried with them all the horses.

After four days and nights most severe marching, my column, consisting of the carabineers, detachments of the 23d light dragoons, the 1st fencible light dragoons, and the Roxburgh fencible dragoons, under the command of Colonel Sir Thomas Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Earl of Roden, and Captain Kerr, the 3d battalion of light infantry, the Armagh, and part of the Kerry militia, the Reay, Northampton, and Prince of Wales's fencible regiments of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, of the 64th regiment, Lord Viscount Gosford, Earl of Glandore, Major Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel Bulkeley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Macartney, arrived at Cloone about seven o'clock this morning, where having received directions to follow the enemy on the same line, whilst his Excellency moved by the lower road to intercept them, I advanced, having previously detached the Monaghan light company, mounted behind dragoons, to harass their rear.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, on coming up with the French rear-guard, summoned them to surrender; but as they did not attend to his summons, he attacked them, upon which upwards of 200 French infantry threw down their arms, under the idea that the rest of the corps would do the same thing; Captain Packenham, Lieutenant-General of ordnance, and Major-General Craddock, rode up to them. The enemy, however, instantly commenced a fire of cannon and musquetry, which wounded General Craddock, upon which I ordered up the 3d battalion of light infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, and commenced the attack upon the enemy's position.

The action lasted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French surrendered at discretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions, suffered severely.

The conduct of the cavalry was highly conspicuous. The third light battalion, and part of the Armagh militia (the only infantry that were engaged) behaved most gallantly, and deserve my warmest praise. Lieutenant-Colonel Innes's spirit and judgment contributed much to our success.

To Brigadier-General Taylor I have to return my most sincere thanks, for his great exertions and assistance, particularly on this day; also to Lord Roden, Sir Thomas Chapman, Major Kerr, and Captain Ferguson, whose example contributed much to animate the troops. I ought not to omit mentioning Lieut. Col. Maxwell, Major Packenham, and Capt. Kerr, whose conduct was equally meritorious; and I feel infinitely thankful to all the commanding officers of corps, who, during so fatiguing a march, encouraged their men to bear it with unremitting perseverance.

To Captain Packenham, Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton (who came to me with orders from Lord Cornwallis) and Major-General Craddock (who joined me in the morning), I am highly indebted for their spirited support; the latter, though early wounded, would not retire from the field during the action.

I acknowledge with gratitude the zeal and activity displayed on all occasions by Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, Major Hardy, Assistant Quarter-Master General, Captains Taylor and Eustace, of the Engineers, Captain Nicholson, and my other aides-de-camp.

I cannot conclude my letter without expressing how much our success is to be attributed to the spirit and activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, and I beg leave to recommend him as a most deserving officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head-quarters, near St. John's Town,
September 9.

Lord Cornwallis cannot too much applaud the zeal and spirit which has been manifested by the army from the commencement of the operations against the invading enemy, until the surrender of the French forces.

The perseverance with which the soldiers supported the

the extraordinary marches which were necessary to stop the progress of the very active enemy, does them the greatest credit; and Lord Cornwallis heartily congratulates them on the happy issue of their meritorious exertions.

The corps of yeomanry, in the whole country through which the army has passed, have rendered the greatest services, and are peculiarly entitled to the acknowledgements of the Lord Lieutenant, from their not having tarnished that courage and loyalty which they displayed in the cause of their king and country, by any acts of wanton cruelty towards their deluded fellow-subjects.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the King's forces, at the battle of Ballinamuck, September 8, 1798.

Officers killed, 0; wounded 1.—Privates ditto, 3; wounded, 12; missing, 3.—Horses ditto, 11; wounded, 1; missing, 8.

Ordnance, arms, and ammunition taken.

Three light French four-pounders.—Five Ditto, ammunition waggons, nearly full of made-up ammunition.—One Ditto tumbril, 700 stand of arms, with belts and pouches, with a great number of pikes.

Officer wounded, Lieutenant Stephens of the caribineers.

Return of the French army taken prisoners at the battle of Ballinamuck, September 8, 1798.

General and other officers, 0; Non-commissioned officers and foldiers, 746; Horses about 100.

N. B. Ninety-six rebels taken; three of them called general officers, by the names of Roach, Blake, and Teeling.

. The enemy, in their retreat before the troops under my command, were compelled to abandon nine pieces of cannon, which they had taken in the former actions with his Majesty's forces.

G. LAKE, Lieutenant-General.

List of the French forces taken at the battle of Ballinamuck, September 8, 1798.

Sous officers, 96; grenadiers, 78; fusiliers, 440; carabiniers, 33; chasseurs, 60; cannoniers, 41.—Total, 743; officers, 96; 844.

Certifié par le Chef de Brigade

P. ABOUIN.

It now appears, from the accounts given by the French officers, that the French force was 1080 men, 3000 stand of arms, and three pieces only of cannon; and that they had orders to effect a landing at the first place they could make. They say that they have distributed the arms among the peasantry, who in general, as fast as they had received them, took French leave of their French allies.

An idea of the rapidity with which the French moved and were pursued, by General Lake, through Connemara, may be had from the following rough estimate

of their marches from Castlebar:—Wednesday, September 5, to Colloony, thirty-five miles; Thursday, September 6, to Manor Hamilton, eighteen miles; Friday, September 7, to Ballintra, twenty miles; Saturday, September 8, to Ballinamuck, fourteen miles; total, eighty-seven Irish miles, or about 110 English miles in four days.

The French troops are described as very badly clothed, and their uniform a coarse white jacket, leaden buttons, with La Republique Francaise inscribed on them, and helmets resembling in fashion those of our yeomanry, but of very bad workmanship and materials. Their officers were very splendidly habited.

Dublin Castle, September 8, 1798.

Advices have been received this evening from headquarters, at Carrick-on-Shannon, by which it appears that the enemy had passed through Manor Hamilton, and crossed the Shannon at Ballintra. They threw away eight guns and two tumbrils in their march, and many of the inhabitants who had joined, were deserting them. General Lake was following them with his corps. His Excellency was marching upon Mahill.

A body of insurgents having collected near Granard, on Wednesday last, several yeoman corps in the neighbourhood, and from the county of Cavan, commanded by Captain Cottingham, collected with celerity, and entirely defeated the insurgents at the town of Granard, killing about 150, and dispersing the remainder. The yeomanry experienced no loss.

On the same evening Lord Longford, at the head of a body of yeomanry, assisted by a detachment of the King's troops, attacked a body of rebels at Wilton's hospital, and put them to flight, with much slaughter.

Dublin Castle, September 9, 1798.

Advices have been received this morning from St. John's town, the headquarters of the Lord Lieutenant, which bring the pleasing and satisfactory intelligence, that Lieutenant-General Lake, having come up with the enemy yesterday morning, entirely defeated them. The French surrendered at discretion. The rebels who had joined them were dispersed, and a great proportion killed or taken. Lord Roden's dragoons, the third battalion of light infantry, and the Armagh regiment, were principally engaged, and distinguished themselves very much.

The Lord Lieutenant's column had advanced with such rapidity from Carrick-on-Shannon to St. John's town, as to have been enabled to stop the further progress of the enemy, had they not surrendered to Lieutenant-General Lake.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Lord Cornwallis's Army.

Camp at St. John's Town, County of Longford, September 9, 1798.

You will have been anxious for news from me. My fatigue and my time oblige me to be short. We rendezvoused at Athlone on the 20th ult. and were brigaded as follows:

The

The advanced guard. Major-General Moore.—1st Irish militia and light infantry, 650; 2d ditto, 700; 100th regiment, 680; Royal Bucks' King's own militia, 400; Warwick, 380; grenadiers and light infantry.

Major-General Hutchinson.—Downshire militia, 670; Armagh militia, 320; Antrim militia, 640.

Major-General Hunter.—2d, or Queen's, 590; 29th regiment, 560; Louth militia, 470.

Major-General Campbell.—Sutherland fencibles, 900; Suffolk ditto, 470; Reay ditto, 400.

With Lord Roden's cavalry, and detachments from the 5th dragoon guards and Hompesch's hussars, the Roxburgh fencibles, and detachments from the Royal English and Royal Irish artillery, making together near 9000 men.

With these we marched from Athlone on the 30th of August, and had reached Hollymount on the 4th of September, when we received information that the French and rebels had quitted Castlebar, and had pushed for Sligo. General Lake then left us with the Reay fencibles and Armagh militia to join a brigade under Major-General Taylor at Boyle, with whom he pursued the French to Collooney, near Sligo; and we marched to Ballyhaunes, on the road towards Carrick-on-Shannon, to secure the passes of that river.

Next day General Moore left us with his brigade, to support General Lake, but he left with us the flank companies of the Royal Bucks and Warwick, who were attached to Major-General Hunter's brigade. We encamped that night, after a very heavy march, at French-Park; and the next day we pushed on to Carrick-on-Shannon. We here received the surprising intelligence that the French and rebels, after having been attacked most gallantly by the Limerick militia at Collooney, had taken their guns, and had pushed on to Manor-Hamilton, in their way to Enniskillen, to penetrate into the north. Lake was in their rear, and Major-General Nugent had a considerable force to defend the passes of Lough Erne, which they did not dare to attack. They therefore doubled back by the west of Lough Allen, and crossed the Shannon at Ballintra bridge, after a march of thirty-two Irish miles, assisted by horses, near four hours before. Lord Cornwallis had brought us up to Carrick-on-Shannon, seven miles below it. We came to our ground on the 7th at four o'clock, and soon afterwards General Lake, who had followed them closely with Lord Roden's fencibles, the third battalion of Irish militia light infantry, the Armagh and Kerry militias, arrived at Leitrim, within three miles of us. Though we had marched so far, Lord Cornwallis moved us at eleven at night, as it was now evident that the enemy meant to have a race with us for Dublin; and by eight o'clock in the morning the flank companies of General Hunter's brigade, viz. the 2d, 29th, Royal Bucks, and Warwick, came up, after twenty-six Irish miles (which are thirty-two English miles), with the enemy, who had halted at Cloones, on the road to Granard.

In the darkness of a very stormy night, the Royal Artillery, the Downshire, Suffolk, and Sutherland regiments had, by the fault of their guides, missed

their road, and did not join us till nine. Lord Cornwallis did not think it prudent to attack only with General Hunter's brigade, and the enemy had moved off.

As soon as the rest of our columns had joined, we followed, and at eleven in the morning on the 8th, had the pleasure of seeing them brought to action by Lieutenant-General Lake, whose cavalry had checked them in the most gallant manner, till he could attack them with the 3d Irish light infantry, the Armagh and Kerry militias, and the Reay fencibles. Nothing could be more animated than the conduct of these regiments under the eye and command of the gallant hero of Lincelles, and at noon the enemy's line gave way. The French called for quarter, and were spared, but a few of them, with many of the rebels, having been driven on the left of Lord Cornwallis's line, which was occupied by the light companies of the Royal Bucks, were checked by them, and could not escape from the pursuit of the cavalry, who pressed close upon them. By half past twelve the firing ceased, and we found our labours well repaid by the capture of every Frenchman left alive, near 900, and of sixty rebels out of 2000, amongst whom I am sorry to say we took fourteen of our Longford militia, who deserted to them at Castlebar. Their cannon, stores, arms, in short, every thing has fallen into our hands.

Nothing could exceed the zeal or the exertions of the regiments under this incredible fatigue. The 2d and 29th had come from the county of Wexford, the Reay and Armagh, and the 1st and 2d Irish light infantry from Wicklow, the Royal Bucks and Warwick from Dublin, and the Sutherland from Drogheda, all from the eastern or opposite coast. Of the rebels, who at one time were upwards of 5000, not one remains in arms; their three generals taken or killed, and the number slaughtered is very considerable.

Immediate steps are ordered for the punishment of the guilty; and thus ends the long-meditated project of French Invasion, which has only tended to shew the little dependence which the French and Irish Directors can mutually repose in each other's promises. The French are outrageous in their complaints of the Irish, whom they execrate for having deceived them, and our unfortunate countrymen have had sufficient experience of the blessings of French fraternity, which they will long remember, having now fed at free cost near 1400 of their hungry allies for eighteen days, exclusive of a rabble of 5000 men, whom their French brethren call "les plus grand scelerats qui ont jamais existé," and who have paid with their lives (at least the greatest part of them) for the treason of our Irish and of your English patriots, who have led them to their ruin, escaping themselves from the punishment they deserve.

September 10.—We are here all joy, not merely because we have taken the French, and dispirited the villains who took their part, but also because the French have been beaten on Irish ground, by number much less than they had in their ranks, and the men who beat them were (so it happened) all Irishmen consisting of militia, and of a fencible regiment of cavalry

valry, commanded by Lord Roden, who was in England when the French landed. His Lordship returned, and in person acted at the head of his regiment. A handsome affair as to him occurred: his spirit carried him too far forward, and he was at the outlet taken prisoner. His men saw him passing to the rear of the French army; they charged, broke through, and brought him out to fight again.

We have got a very fine field of artillery: the French had eight pieces of cannon more than they thought they could manage with advantage, and before the battle they threw the eight into the Shannon. It is believed in Dublin, that the French meant, before they were overtaken, to make a run for Dublin, through Longford and Westmeath; when our rebels, who had notice of their route, rose to join them; but Lord Cornwallis was prepared for them at all points, and had his own army, and another besides, for them to pass through, before they could complete their enterprise.

I hear a great example has been made of the rebels who joined, and rose to favour them: they were not many, and the French complain, with reason, that they were most cruelly abused, in the assurances they had of support.

Now, since our native troops are really engaged, and found to be brave and true, we are easy as to the safety of Ireland. Our countrymen are now in earnest, and have discovered, that the grenadiers of France, the heroes of Italy, are not braver nor so strong as themselves. The number of disloyal men in Dublin has been most knavishly exaggerated.

The French left behind them at Castlebar every document which was necessary to shew the nature of their hostility, and the fruits which the Irish might expect to reap from their invasion. Scarce in possession of even a footing on Irish ground, they assumed all the controul of a conqueror. Among other archives of the provincial government which the French had erected for the province of Connaught, the following curious paper was found by Colonel Craufurd at Castlebar.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY.—ARMY OF IRELAND.

Head-Quarters, Castlebar, (14th Fructidor)

August 31, the 6th year of the French

Republic, one and indivisible.

General Humbert, commander in chief of the army of Ireland, being desirous to organize, with the least possible delay, an administrative power for the province of Connaught, decrees as follows.

I. The government of the province of Connaught shall reside at Castlebar until further orders.

II. The government shall be composed of twelve members, who shall be named by the commander in chief of the French army.

III. Citizen John Moore is named president of the government and province of Connaught. He is specially charged with the nomination and power of assembling the members of the government.

IV. The government shall immediately occupy itself with organizing the militia of the province of

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Connaught, and providing subsistence for the French and Irish armies.

V. There shall be organized eight regiments of infantry, consisting of 1200 men each, and four regiments of cavalry, consisting of 600 men each.

VI. The government will declare all those rebels and traitors to their country, who, after receiving arms and cloathing, shall not rejoin the army within twenty-four hours.

VII. All individuals, from the age of sixteen years to that of forty, inclusively, are required, in the name of the Irish Republic, to repair instantly to the French camp, in order to march in a mass against the common enemy, the tyrants of Ireland, the English, whose destruction can alone ensure the independence and happiness of ancient Hibernia.

The General, Commanding in Chief,

(Signed)

HUMBERT.

The French army is said to have, at their landing amounted to 1080 men, who by various accidents have been reduced to 800. The General, Humbert, had distributed amongst the rebels arms and cloathing for 3000 men, but had never been able to collect more than 1500 of them for service. In short, they find themselves baffled, disappointed, and betrayed. Inasmuch that they had begun to quarrel amongst themselves; some veteran grenadiers from the army of Italy having loudly remonstrated with their general, as having inveigled them to utter destruction.

September 20.—On the morning of Sunday last, the 16th inst. the French national brig Anacreon, having on board General Rey and James Napper Tandy, chef de brigade, appeared off the little town and island of Rutland, on the north-west coast of the county of Donegal, a place so utterly unnoticed, except for its convenience to the herring fishery, as not to be defended by a single foldier. About eight o'clock the crew of the brig landed; they were for the most part Irishmen, and anxiously solicited information concerning the French army landed at Killala; nothing could equal their dejection when they were told not only that the whole French force had been destroyed or captured, but that they had been joined by comparatively very few of their Irish rebel friends. Tandy was particularly dejected. The Anacreon was laden with many stands of arms to supply those who should join the French army; but such was the caution or the terror of the country people, that as soon as the French appeared they retired to the mountains. General Tandy endeavoured but with little success, to persuade the fishermen of Rutland, that he and his friends came to deliver them from their oppressors. The General then issued two manifestoes, in order to convey his meaning more explicitly to the inhabitants of Rutland; these manifestoes, written and printed at Paris, had little or no effect. Having made no more considerable progress in the course of Sunday than the seizure of some sheep and swine, which the French found in Rutland, Generals Rey, Tandy, and Blackwell, and sundry other generals who accompanied them, re-embarked

on board the *Anacreon*, out of which not one musket had been landed, and stood away to the north-east.

Dublin, September 24.

On Saturday last a very severe engagement took place, about a mile beyond Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, between a large body of rebels, commanded by Holt himself, and the King's troops and district yeomanry. The rebels at first affected to retreat, and were warmly pursued by Mr. Hume's cavalry, headed by himself, and several other corps. Their retreat, however, appeared to be but a feint, for no sooner had the cavalry got into a situation which almost precluded them from acting, than the rebels instantly formed, and another large body of rebels, who had been concealed, attacked the pursuers; a desperate conflict now ensued, numbers fell, and, in the event, the rebels were successful. Mr. Hume's cavalry suffered very severely; many of them were taken prisoner, amongst whom, unfortunately, was Mr. Hume himself, who is member for the county. Holt's banditti are spread over the whole county, under separate commands, through which they spread terror and desolation; they are in general all armed with firelocks, bayonets, &c. and seem to have a good store of ammunition.

September 25.—In consequence of the unavoidable retreat of Mr. Gowan and his corps from Aughrim, in the county of Wicklow, we understand that General Eustace and a small party proceeded on Friday last from Arklow to reconnoitre the country; the General had reached to a considerable distance without meeting any persons but a few mowers, who seemed peaceably occupied in their trade, and in a conversation with him, produced their protections; when advancing farther he fell in with a large and formidable party of armed rebels, to which his own party was by no means proportioned, and he found it necessary, after a few shots, to retreat: as he was retreating, to his infinite astonishment, he and his men were way-laid by the very mowers with whom he had conversed, and who now taking up muskets from the swarth on which they worked, fired a volley at him, from which, by great good fortune, he and his men received no injury.

Extract of a Letter from Rutland, October 10, Eight o'Clock, P. M.

An engagement took place this day, N. E. of Artán. Two gentlemen of this island were witnesses to it, and declare that the French were completely defeated: they saw several of them strike; one frigate in particular excited their admiration, she fought four different French ships. The French kept up a running fight, firing their stern chasers at great distances. There were two or three and twenty ships engaged, nearly ship to ship. An account by a gentleman arrived from Sligo says, that Commodore Home commanded the British fleet; that a French seventy-four and a frigate had struck, and that there were sixteen ships engaged, one was on fire.

The Dublin papers of the 15th contain the following articles:

A letter, we are informed, has been received by a gentleman high in office, which brings advice of an action off Tory island between the ships, as it is supposed, which lately left Brest, and a detachment, as conjectured, under Sir John Borlase Warren. The distance of the scene of action from the place whence the writer viewed the contest, did not admit of his being so particular as in such an event we might wish, but with a glass he perceived a victor's flag at the main-top, gallant mast head of two large vessels, and we think we may fairly anticipate a speedy narrative of our success over an enemy in that latitude.

It was yesterday reported, on the authority of a letter to a nobleman high in office, from a kinsman of the first respectability at Ards, in the county of Donegal, that on Thursday last two hostile fleets had engaged in view of the coast, between Horn-head and Tory island, two ships of war had struck their flags, and two others were dismasted, notwithstanding which, the fight was obstinately continued by the remainder; and that the whole of the ships engaged consisted of sixteen sail, mostly of the line.

It is the general opinion that the above-mentioned squadrons were that under the command of Sir George Home, rear-admiral of the blue, consisting of three ships of the line and four frigates, and the division which failed last month from Brest, under Admiral de Galles, with one sail of the line and eight frigates.

A Dispatch from Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Captain of his Majesty's ship Canada.
Canada, Lough Swilley, Ireland,
October 16, 1798.

In pursuance of the orders and instructions I received by the *Kangaroo*, I proceeded with the ships *Canada*, *Robust*, *Foudroyant*, and *Magnanime*, off Archill-Head, and on the 10th inst. I was joined by his Majesty's ships *Melampus* and *Doris*, the latter of whom I directed to look out for the enemy off Tory island, and the *Rosses*; in the evening of the same day, the *Amelia* appeared in the Offing, when Captain Herbert informed me he had parted with the *Ethalion*, *Anson*, and *Sylph*, who, with great attention, had continued to observe the French squadron since their sailing on the 1st ult. In the morning of the 11th, however, the two ships also fell in with us, and at noon the enemy were discovered in the N. W. quarter, consisting of one ship of eighty guns, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig. I immediately made the signal for a general chase, and to form in succession, as each ship arrived up with the enemy, who from their great distance to windward, and a hollow sea, it was impossible to come up with before the 12th.

The chase was continued in very bad and boisterous weather all day of the 11th, and the following night, when, at half past five A. M. they were seen at a little distance to windward, the line of battle ship having lost her main-top-mast.

The enemy bore down and formed their line in close order upon the starboard tack, and from the length of the chase, and our ships being spread, it was impossible

ble to close with them before seven A. M. when I made the Robust's signal to lead, which was obeyed with much alacrity, and the rest of the ships to form in succession in the rear of the van.

The action commenced at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, A. M. the Rosses bearing S. S. W. five leagues; and at eleven, the Hoche, after a gallant defence, struck; and the frigates made sail from us; the signal to pursue the enemy was made immediately, and in five hours afterwards three of the frigates hauled down their colours also: but they, as well as the Hoche, were obstinately defended, all of them being heavy frigates, and, as well as the ship of the line, entirely new, full of troops and stores, with every necessary for the establishment of their views and plans in Ireland.

I am happy to say, that the efforts and conduct of every officer and man in the squadron seemed to have been actuated by the same spirit, zeal, and unanimity in their king and country's cause; and I feel myself under great obligations to them, as well as to the officers and men of this ship, for their exertions upon this occasion, which will, I hope, recommend them to their Lordship's favour.

I left Captain Thornbrough after the action, with the Magnanime, Ethalion, and Amelia, with their prizes, and am sorry to find he is not arrived, but trust they will soon make their appearance.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN WARREN.

P. S. The ships with us in the action were, the Canada, Robust, Foudroyant, Magnanime, Ethalion, Melampus, and Amelia.

The Anson joined us in the latter part of the action, having lost her mizen-mast in chase the day before.

A Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Canada, Plymouth-Dock, the 18th of November, 1798.

I have been waiting with great anxiety the arrival of the Robust and La Hoche at this port, to enable me to make a return of the killed and wounded in the different ships under my orders upon the 12th October last; but, as I understand those ships may be still further detained by repairs at Lough Swilly, I send the inclosed, which it was impossible for me to obtain before the present moment, as the whole squadron was separated in chase of the flying enemy, and have successively arrived at this port; it was impracticable, therefore, to communicate the particulars to their Lordships sooner, or to state the very gallant conduct of Captains Thornbrough and De Courcy, in the Robust and Magnanime, who, from their position in the van on that day, were enabled to close with the enemy early in the action, and were zealously and bravely seconded by every other ship of the squadron, as well as by the intrepidity displayed by the Anson in the evening, in obeying my signal to harass the enemy, and in bearing off the frigates.

For further particulars I refer their Lordships to the

letters they may have received from Captains Countess and Moore, of the Ethalion and Melampus.

I am happy in reflecting that so many advantages to his Majesty's arms have been purchased with so incon siderable a loss in the ships of the Squadron.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN WARREN.

A return of the killed and wounded on board the squadron of his Majesty's ships under the orders of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. in the action with a squadron of French ships, on the 12th of October, 1798.

Canada, 1 seaman wounded; since dead.—Foudroyant, 9 seamen wounded.—Robust, no return. But I understand the first lieutenant, Mr. M. Coby, lost an arm, and one marine officer was killed.—Magnanime, 7 seamen wounded.—Ethalion, 1 seaman killed, 4 seamen wounded.—Melampus, 1 seaman wounded.—Amelia, no return.—Anson, 2 seamen killed, 2 petty officers, 8 seamen, 3 marines wounded.—Total, 3 seamen killed; 2 petty officers, 30 seamen, 3 marines wounded.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

A list of the squadron of the French Republic in the engagement on the 12th of October, 1798, on the coast of Ireland, with a squadron of his Majesty's ships under the orders of Captain Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B.

La Hoche, 84 guns, (no return), Commodore Bonapart; Monsieur Hardi, Commandeur in Chief of the army, Monsieur Simon, Adjutant-General. Taken by Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron.—La Coquille, 40 guns, 580 men, Captain Deperon. Taken by ditto.—L'Ambuscade, 36 guns, 559 men, Captain Clement la Konfieur. Taken by ditto.—La Resolue, 36 guns, 510 men, Captain Berjeat. Taken by ditto.—La Bellone, 40 guns, 210 men, 340 troops, Captain Jacob. Taken by ditto.—L'Immortalite, 40 guns, 580 men, Captain Le Grand, General of brigade, Monsieur Menage. Taken by the Filgard.—La Romaine, 40 guns, Captain Berguine. Escaped.—La Boire, 44 guns, (no return), Captain Second. Taken by the Anson.—Le Simielante, 36 guns, Captain La Costume. Escaped.—La Biche, 8 guns, schooner. Escaped.

Killed and wounded on board the French ships.

La Coquille, 18 killed, 31 wounded.—L'Ambuscade, 15 killed, 26 wounded.—La Resolue, 15 killed, 16 wounded.—La Bellone, 20 killed, 45 wounded.—Total, 68 killed, 118 wounded.

JOHN WARREN.
Evan Nepean, Esq. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Durham.

Anson, in Plymouth Sound,
October 27.

From the disabled state of his Majesty's ship under my command in the action of the 13th instant, and the

wind remaining to the S. W. I was unavoidably separated from the Squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. and drove considerably to the N. W. of Ireland.

I have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that on the 18th at day-light in the morning, I discovered a large ship to leeward, fortunately for me, with the loss of her fore and main top-masts, (the Anson being by no means in a situation to chase) her mizen-mast gone, main-yard, and main-cross-trees; the bowsprit and fore-yard shot through in several places.

I immediately bore up, and got alongside of her; after an action of one hour and a quarter, most gallantly disputed, which does the highest honour to Citizen Joseph Andrien Segone, her commander, she struck; proved to be La Loire, one of the largest and finest frigates belonging to the Republic, presented by the city of Nantz, quite new, and never before at sea, pierced for fifty guns, mounting forty-six, (eighteen pounders) having on board 664 men (troops included) among whom are a number of artillery, and *etat-major* three regiments. La Loire had forty-eight men killed, and seventy-five wounded; was one of the four frigates which the Anson engaged on the 15th, and was making her escape from the coast.

Having fallen in, the night before the action, with his Majesty's brig Kangaroo, I ordered Captain Brace, from the Anson's disabled state, to continue in company, and am much indebted to him for the services he has rendered me in taking possession of La Loire.

Herewith I send a list of the killed and wounded.

Alexander Duncan, quartermaster; Matthew Birch, seaman, killed.—M. W. Abell, first lieutenant of marines; Mr. William Robilliard, Mr. Francis R. Payer, midshipmen; Henry Wilson, James Davis, John Adams, John Houston, William Shaw, Peter Willman, William Thomas (second), Patrick Kelly, seamen; James Cummings, Robert Dillon, marines, wounded.

Inclosed is a list of the stores, &c. found on board La Loire, Republican frigate.

Cloathing complete for 3000 men; 1020 muskets in cases; 200 sabres; 360 pouches; 25 cases of musket ball cartridges; 1 brass field piece, with a great quantity of ammunition of different kinds; intrenching tools, &c.

I have the honour, &c.

H. DUKHAM,

By a return of the arms lately seized and surrendered in Ireland, it appears that we have obtained:

Guns, 48,109; bayonets, 4,453; pistols, 1,756; swords, 4,183; blunderbusses, 248; musket-barrels, 119; sword-blades, 106; ordnance swivels, 22; pikes, 70,630.—Total, 129,636.

It appears from the letters of the Generals, that many arms have been seized or surrendered, which are not included in the above returns; in many places they have remained in the possession of the yeomanry.

ISAIRA, a part of Turkey in Europe. On the 24th of November, 1795, the Russians attempted an enter-

prize against this place; and, notwithstanding the rapidity of the torrent, approached the fortress.

The Turkish fire commenced at seven o'clock, and was well sustained; the Russians, nevertheless, advanced in good order, and did not return the fire till they were within a small distance of the Turkish guns.

The Russians gained a complete victory, and took possession of the town.

As this town was the magazine of the Turkish army, it may be judged, that a great quantity of provisions and ammunition were found by the conquerors.

Besides the artillery of the vessels, they took thirty-three pieces of brass ordnance, and a mortar of 480 pounds, which was on the ramparts; and eight flags, among which was that of the Seraskier.

ITALY. See GENOA, &c.—*Dispatches received from Lord William Bentinck.*

North of Italy, Montenaux,

October 26, 1799.

A report was this morning received by General Melas from General Karaczai (who commands a corps of 6000 men near Novi, to observe the chief débouché from Genoa), stating that he had been attacked by very superior numbers of the enemy, and, after a very severe engagement, had been obliged to retire with considerable loss to Alessandria, where he had taken up a position behind the Bormida. General Kray marched this morning with a considerable reinforcement, and I hope will arrive time enough to prevent the enemy from making any further progress. A resolution has been taken on the part of the Commander in Chief immediately to embody the Piedmontese army; these troops are to be placed in every respect upon their ancient footing; they are to take the oath of fidelity to the king of Sardinia only; and are in no manner whatever to be made subject to Austrian discipline. The Piedmontese troops that are employed have behaved upon all occasions in the most gallant and honourable manner. Vast numbers of deserters come in daily, who all describe the distress of the enemy for want of provisions, to be extreme.

W. BENTINCK.

Centalo, November 6, 1799.

In my last letter I acquainted you, that in consequence of information having been received that a large detachment of the enemy was coming from the side of Savoy, the army made a movement to its right. The French have taken Pignerol and Susa, and having advanced to Saluzzo, threatening our communication with Turin, General Melas thought it necessary to march still farther to his right; and a camp was chosen between Bra and Fossano. These operations, when connected with the system of defence only, upon which this army had been so long acting, deceived the French into a belief that the Austrians were in full retreat. The evacuation of Mondovi, which was determined upon for the purpose of adding a very considerable force to the army, confirmed still more this opinion. Elated with these hopes they advanced on all points, and on the 31 took possession of Savigliano.

On



ITALY
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES

Italian Miles
50 100 200

16 Degrees of Longitude 18 East from London

On the 4th the enemy marched in three columns to attack the Austrian army. The first column marched from Savigliano by Marene, the second by Genola, and the third marched to the attack of Fossano, which had been put in a state of defence, and was occupied by a considerable garrison. It happened that the Austrian army moved on with the same intent, at the same time, and in the same number of columns, and upon the same roads. Lieutenant-General Ott commanded the right column, Lieutenant-General Elsnitz the centre, and Major-General Gottesheim the left. The two armies met at Marene and Genola. It was not till after a very severe engagement that General Ott obliged the enemy to fall back from Marene; a part retired to Genola, and a part to Savigliano. General Ott pursued the enemy to the latter place, where he took three cannon, and above one thousand prisoners. The column of General Elsnitz, that was destined for the attack of Genola, met with a much more formidable resistance. The action lasted for several hours, and it was not till the arrival of the column of General Ott from Savigliano upon the rear of the French, that victory declared in favour of the Austrians. The two columns immediately proceeded in pursuit of the enemy, General Ott by Villa Fallette, General Elsnitz by Valdigi. The army halted at night at Centalo. The column of General Gottesheim repulsed the French from Fossano to Murazzo. It will appear surprising, that, while our army was at Centalo, a division of the French army remained between Murazzo and Ronchi, with the Stura in their rear, over which there was no bridge.

Early in the morning of the 5th, the army marched in two columns to Ronchi and Murazzo. The enemy, surprized, made no resistance, and two hundred prisoners were taken without any loss. It appears that the French army was completely defeated, and that this division was left there without orders. The Austrians have made in the two days above three thousand prisoners. The army being extremely fatigued, remained at Ronchi; but this morning, General Melas having determined to follow up his success with the greatest vigour, the army marched in two columns, one upon the intrenched camp of the Madonna del Almo, and the other upon Casaglia; the enemy retreated every where upon our approach; it is reported that the French are retiring over the mountains.

It is impossible to do justice to the valor and perseverance of the Austrian army. The operations of the army, prior and subsequent to this affair, when considered in a military point of view, entitle the Commander in Chief to the admiration of the whole world.

Accounts were received yesterday from General Kray, that he had attacked the enemy near Alessandria, and had obliged them to retire to Pozzolo Formigoi, with the loss of 1000 prisoners.

W. BENTINCK.

Head-quarters, Murazzo, November 14.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state, that it is the determination of the Commander in Chief, to undertake immediately the siege of Coni, and push it on with all possible vigour. This resolution has been

adopted in consequence of the events which have taken place since the battle of the 4th, and which prove the defeat of the enemy on that day to have been most complete. The prisoners taken on the 4th and 5th, amount to 4,300, which number is much greater than was at first supposed. The Austrians lost 2000 in killed and wounded. On the 11th the division of General Ott attacked that part of the enemy which remained at Borgo Saint Dalmazzo, and drove them as far as Robillante. On the same day Major-General Somariva pursued the French in the valley of the Stura as far as De Monte, of which he took possession, and made 100 prisoners. Major-General Gottesheim also obliged the French to evacuate the villages of La Chiusa, Boves, and Poveragna. General Championet had assembled his whole force at Mondovi, and upon the mountains behind the river Ellero, as far as Monasterlo. As long as he occupied this position, it was impossible to undertake the siege of Coni. General Melas therefore gave orders that a general attack should be made on the 13th. A letter from Championet to Saint Cyr had been intercepted, which shewed that the latter was not able to pursue the advantage which he had gained over General Kray in the last action, which I had the honour of stating to your Lordship. For this reason the division of General Mitrowki, which had marched as far as Cherasco for the purpose of reinforcing General Kray, was ordered to return to the camp of the Trinita on the 12th, and to form the left of the attack on the town of Mondovi. The remainder of the army marched in two columns. The one by La Chiusa, upon Monasterlo, the other by Villa Nova, upon the centre of the enemy's line. From the difficulties of the roads the attacks were not made till very late, and the enemy, without making much resistance, abandoned all his positions. The people of Mondovi opened the gates of the lower town to the Austrians. The French army retired to Vico, and evacuated the citadel of Mondovi in the night. General Championet is retreating towards Ormaia, and Major-General Bellegarde is sent with a considerable corps in his pursuit. The Austrian army marches this day to Beinette, and will to-morrow take up the necessary positions to cover the siege. I never yet have seen inveteracy and detestation of the French so general, and carried to such lengths as it is here; the whole people are armed, and, headed by a priest, performed the most wonderful exploits. In the beginning of the campaign they took both Ceva and Mondovi from the French; and in the action of yesterday, a body of 15,000 prevented a very strong column of the enemy from marching by a particular road; the country being mountainous is peculiarly favourable to their irregular mode of fighting. The siege will begin in the course of ten days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

The following account of the farther military operations in Italy, was received from the General of Cavalry, Melas, dated head-quarters, Murazzo, November 14.

Soon after the important battle of Genola, on the 4th.

4th, the enemy divided their remaining troops into two principal columns; the one, composed of Grenier's division, encamped near Borgo St. Dalmazo, behind Coai; the other, consisting of the divisions of Victor and Lemoine, took up a position around Mondovi. The pursuit of the enemy being continued on the 8th and 9th, the division of Grenier was expelled from its camp, and driven so far, that it was forced to fly as far as the valley of Vermagna, Limon, and Vernata. The enemy's force having been thus separated, and the co-operation of the two divisions being rendered impossible, we resolved to attack the strongest of the two divisions, near Mondovi, and by wresting from them that position, to prevent the possibility of its joining the division of Grenier for a considerable time.

The enemy's position was on the ridge of mountains from Vasco towards Monastero; the chapel of St. Lorenzo, on the highest of these mountains, was the centre of the enemy's very advantageous position, to cover which they likewise occupied several groups of mountains in front, which rendered the access extremely difficult, and which the party making the attack would be under the necessity of taking, before any impression could be made on the position of Mondovi, to the farther security of which, the enemy had stationed a corps of 3000 men on the heights of St. Anna.

Under these circumstances, the two divisions of Lichtenstein and Mitrowsky, who were ordered to make the attack on the 12th, had advanced so far on the 12th, that the division of Lichtenstein was drawn up at Beinette, and that of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Mitrowsky, near Maglian di Spora and Coca; the former was to attack the position of Monastero, the latter that of St. Anna.

Field-Marshal Prince Lichtenstein divided his troops into two columns, one of which was led by General Gottesheim, along Villa Nuova, against Vasco; the other by General Bellegarde, along Chiusa, against Monastero; both columns filed off at the same time for their respective destinations, ascended the surrounding heights, penetrated into the valley, and climbed up the mountains where the enemy had their principal position, in spite of an incessant well-directed musquetry-fire from the enemy.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Lichtenstein, whose indefatigable exertions animated every individual of his corps, led the 2d battalion of Huff to the highest precipice of St. Lorenzo, which, though it seemed almost impracticable, he gained on horseback. The enemy, confounded by the intrepidity of our brave troops, quitted their position, and fled towards Vico and the road of Pamparato. The nature of the ground not permitting our cavalry to pursue the enemy, we were obliged to confine ourselves to annoying the enemy, as much as possible, by a well-regulated fire from some pieces of artillery, which had been conveyed up the steep mountains with the utmost difficulty, and the enemy were forced to quit the position which they attempted to take, upon an eminence in front: our troops entered almost inaccessible paths, to pursue the enemy from one precipice to another, and even under the cannon of Mondovi.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Mitrowsky succeeded in driving the enemy behind Mount Ellero, entered the suburbs of Mondovi, Breon, and Carasson, and, notwithstanding the most vigorous fire being kept up by the enemy, his posts penetrated as far as the gate of the Upper Town.—The enemy made several attempts, by fire from small arms, as well as by throwing bombs and grenades, to force our troops to quit the suburbs of Breon, but the intrepidity of our infantry bade defiance to all their efforts, and maintained their posts.

Night terminated the combat; and tranquillity being restored, the enemy had an opportunity to think of their retreat; but, as the common outlets were occupied by our posts of observation, they determined, about eight in the evening, to spring a mine, and through the breach made by it they retreated precipitately towards the road of Vico and Pamparato, leaving behind five pieces of cannon. Part of them retreated on the road of Garesio, part by way of Legagno, and, according to all appearance, the enemy will withdraw to Sasorina and Finale. General Bellegarde is in close pursuit of the enemy, and will draw up his troops on the Tanaro, to force the remainder of the division of Grenier, near Limon, to retreat across Mount Tenda; for which purpose, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott and General Gottesheim, will attack them at the same time near Limon.

Excepting a chief of brigade, and 100 men of the enemy being made prisoners, the loss on both sides, in this expedition, was very inconsiderable.

Field-marshal Lieutenant Ott, who was charged with expelling the French division of Grenier from the position near Borgo St. Dalmazo, has also completely succeeded. The following is the account received from the General of Cavalry, Melas, concerning this expedition:

Captain Madrowsky, of the regiment of Stuart, who had been detached as early as the 9th, with four companies of that regiment, and a squadron of Karaczay, to observe the enemy's division of 1500 men at De Monte, when the Field-Marshal Lieutenant crossed the Stura to expel the enemy from Borgo St. Dalmazo, was also ordered to make a demonstration against De Monte, and, if possible, an attack. This enterprize succeeded so completely, that the enemy were driven from De Monte at two in the afternoon, and our troops maintained that important position.

At the same time Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott detached eight companies of Stuart against Rocca Sparnera, to repair the bridge destroyed there by the enemy, and to cover his flank. To support this manœuvre, Lieutenant-Colonel Weber, with the 3d battalion of Stuart, was ordered with the artillery of reserve, to proceed to the heights near Vignola which command the Stura.

As soon as the bridge was repaired, the Field-marshal Lieutenant crossed the Stura with his division, the infantry of which was led by General Count Auerberg, the cavalry by General Count Nobili, and the advanced guard by Lieutenant-Colonel Provancheres. Immediately on the arrival of the troops at the opposite shore, they were drawn up, and the column which was to make the attack advanced against Borgo St. Dalmazo;

the column which was to cover the road towards Coni was drawn up on the high road.

The enemy retreated, defending every inch of ground, and took a position before Borgo St. Dalmazo; but as the battalion of Perch grenadiers manœuvred against their left, and a heavy cannonade commenced, they fled hastily through Borgo St. Dalmazo, and a battalion was ordered for their pursuit through that town, while a division of Karaczay marched round it, commanded by the Field-Marshal Lieutenant against their right flank. Thus closely pressed, the enemy fled to their last position at Raccavione, when the Field-Marshal Lieutenant opened a cannonade upon them from all his artillery, ordering at the same a battalion of Hohenfeld grenadiers to advance against their right wing, as far as the Gessa, some light troops fording the water at the same time to attack the enemy. Two battalions of Gorfchen grenadiers were ordered to cross the bridge of the Gessa, and attack the enemy's left flank. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant observing that the enemy began to give way, ordered both battalions to advance and make a serious attack. The enemy were turned, that strong and very advantageous post was carried, and they were pursued as far as Robilante.

Upon this the Field-Marshal Lieutenant took post before Roccavione; they encamped between the bridge of the Gessa and Borgo St. Dalmazo. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very considerable. We also took upwards of ninety prisoners and some baggage waggons. Our loss consists in eight killed, and seventy-three wounded and missing. Amongst the wounded are a captain and lieutenant.

General Melas farther reports, under the date of the 16th, that the expedition against Limon, under General Auerberg, had been crowned with the happiest success; the enemy were repulsed from Limon and pursued as far as the Col di Tenda.

General Sommariva ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Ettigfen to make an attack upon the barricades, from which he drove the enemy. The Lieutenant-Colonel afterwards took post at Argentera, from whence he sent a strong patrol upon the French territory.

General Count Bellegarde is also still in pursuit of the enemy; on the 15th he was already at Bagnasco, from whence he followed the enemy as far as the Riviera.

An extraordinary supplement to the collector's gazette at Vienna, dated November 15, contains the following intelligence from Italy:

Captain d'Albeck, who arrived here to-day as courier, has brought information from the General of Cavalry, Melas, who commands our army in Italy, that he had received intelligence of the enemy's intention to make a general attack upon our army, and that their movements entirely agreed with that intelligence, they having attacked, as early as the 2d instant in the morning, the advanced post of General Sommariva, and repulsed it as far as Genola. Towards the evening, the enemy passed the Pessio, where they also repulsed our advanced posts, and took possession of Carro.

The Imperial army was stationed near Trinita, and could easily perceive, from the manœuvres of the enemy,

that it was their plan to surround our right wing, and cut off our communication with Turin. The General of Cavalry determined, therefore, to throw his whole force upon that right wing, in order to turn the left wing of the enemy, and to decoy them by retreating, and taking a position between Fossano and Marene. In the night from the 2d to the 3d, the Imperial army marched from the camp of Trinita, and drew up between Fossano and Marene. Mondovi was evacuated, its garrison thrown into Cherasco, and thus the whole of the right bank of the Stura quitted.

The enemy took possession of Mondovi, and entered Bonne with 4000 men. On the 3d, the enemy advanced into the suburbs of Fossano, and at two in the afternoon took possession of Savigliano; upon which the division of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott was immediately sent forwards against Marene. On the following day, the 4th instant, a general attack was made upon the enemy; Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott led a column from Marene, and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Mitrowsky another column from St. Lorenzo, both to Savigliano; a third was led by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Elsnitz, from Fossano to Genola. The brigade of Major-General Gottelheim, with the garrison of Fossano, was ordered to make two attacks on Murazzo and Madalena, that Field-Marshal Lieutenants Ott and Mitrowsky might gain time to take Savigliano, and thence advance on the enemy's left flank.

The centre of the French army was assembled at Valdiggio, on which account Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott was ordered, after the taking of Savigliano, to send a small column to Genola, but to march his whole force to Valdignuses, and from thence to attack the enemy's position at Valdiggio, in the left flank. General Gottelheim was ordered to employ the enemy; and, should this attack succeed, to operate upon their flank, by way of Madalena. On the morning of the 4th, as Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott was advancing from Marene against Savigliano, he met the French column which was to take Marene: the action became warm, and the columns attempted to turn one another; but the skill of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott, and the bravery of his troops, forced the enemy at length to give way; their retreat was, however, effected in complete order, continually defending themselves, so that Savigliano was not taken before ten o'clock. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Mitrowsky proceeded on his way from Saint Lorenzo, at first undiscovered, almost as far as Savigliano; the enemy, finding themselves thus surrounded, determined entirely to retreat to Genola, when 300 of them were cut off and made prisoners. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Elsnitz, and Major-General Gottelheim, met with obstinate resistance from Fossano; our troops were twice repulsed, but renewed the attack with extraordinary courage and perseverance; but, notwithstanding all this, the action might, perhaps, have remained undecided in that quarter, had not the right wing, on account of the taking of Savigliano, advanced farther. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott, in consequence of his instructions, marched by way of Valdignasco to Valdiggio, and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Mitrowsky from Savigliano

lano to Genola. The enemy, seeing themselves thus attacked by Field-Marshal's Lieutenants Ott, and Elsnitz, and General Gottesheim, at the same time, were obliged to quit the place; and the two Field-Marshal Lieuts. were now able to attack Valdiggio with united forces. Meanwhile the two first united columns remained about an hour at Genola, that Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott might gain time to advance by Valdignasco, his way being longer. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the attack took place upon Valdiggio, and the enemy, seeing themselves surrounded on all sides, retreated towards Centalo. Thither our army followed them closely; and they rallied once more in a favourable position, but were immediately attacked and defeated.

In these different attacks, one of which followed the other, we took 1300 prisoners. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott sent a small column to Villa Falet, partly to cover our right flank, partly to cut off the enemy's retreat to that place, the greatest part of whom, however, withdrew to Coni. Night put a stop to the action, and the whole army, a few detachments excepted, was assembled near Centalo, where it remained during the night. General Gottesheim, with his weak corps, had not succeeded in driving the enemy beyond Murazzo; they stopt in that place during the night, and General Gottesheim could only oppose them to keep them in check. While the army was advancing against Centalo, a cannonade was heard in its rear, which was supposed to proceed from a column of the enemy, of about 3000 men, who might have been ordered to join the French army near Savigliano, from the valley of Suza: this supposition was afterwards confirmed. In consequence, Major-General Sommariva was ordered immediately to turn back, to join a battalion and two squadrons which had been left there to repel that division of the enemy, and thus to secure our rear. Meanwhile the army continued its manœuvres, and General Sommariva completely succeeded in executing his orders; he attacked the enemy, who had already advanced from Savigliano to Marenne, with great courage, put them to flight, and made 400 prisoners.

The dispositions made for the following day were, that as the enemy still maintained themselves against General Gottesheim, near Murazzo, and deserver informing us that the enemy had a camp near Ronchi, Ott's division should attack the latter place, and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Mitrowsky remain at Centalo, to cover the march of that division, and in case the enemy should intend to attack us, to keep them off. This manœuvre was also made with a view immediately to cross the Stura near Montenara and Casaleto, to defeat the enemy posted on that side. The attacks upon Ronchi and Murazzo completely succeeded: at Ronchi, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott made prisoners upwards of 600 men; the remainder escaped, favoured by the neighbourhood of Coni. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Elsnitz, forced the enemy to lay down their arms at Murazzo; they could not escape to Coni, perceiving, from Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott's fire, that their retreat thither was cut off. A part of them fled into the valley of the Stura, with an intention of crossing

that river, in which some succeeded, but the greater part were carried off by the current, and met their death in the water; the remainder, deterred by that dreadful example, were not inclined to imitate it, but laid down their arms on the banks of the Stura. During the two days, we made prisoners an Adjutant-General, nearly 70 Staff and superior officers, and about 4000 men, and took four pieces of cannon. The whole loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, must amount to between 4000 or 5000 men. Our loss is estimated at about 1500 or 1600 men, among whom we have to lament General Adorian, who was killed by a bullet on the field of battle.

According to accounts received on the 5th, the defeat of the enemy being greater than it had been suspected on the preceding day, and the French not appearing inclined to make a stand any where, with their former resoluteness, General Melas was induced to alter his plan, and to pursue them in all the vallies which they occupied, and thus entirely to disperse them. This was accordingly done, on the left banks of the Stura, by General Gottesheim; in the valley of Maira, by General Lattermann, in the valley of Granna, by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott; and in the valley of the Stura and around Coni, by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Elsnitz. Measures have been taken at the same time, that, should the enemy have sufficient courage to rally any where, the army may immediately join again. General Melas, after bestowing the highest encomiums on the skill and courage of the officers, and of the army in general, adds, that the great loss of the French in killed and wounded, was particularly owing to the repeated vigorous charges of our cavalry, and to the dreadful effects of our grape-shot fire.

On a review of the campaign in Italy, in 1799, it will be found that there were fought sixteen battles, and 120 engagements; that there were taken by the Allies, nineteen strong places, 4301 pieces of cannon, fourteen howitzers, thirty-eight mortars, 129 waggons of ammunition, 80,756 musquets, 500,000 cartridges, and upwards of 13,000 quintals of powder.

The enemy had 176,400 killed and wounded, and lost 78,401 prisoners. They had one General in Chief killed, and another wounded; and amongst the prisoners, we reckon eighteen Generals of division, and several other of inferior rank.

The loss sustained by the French armies, during the campaign of 1799, have been estimated by a French officer, who witnessed most of the engagements. This estimate only includes those men that were actually slain in battle:

In the first attacks between Massena and Aufsenberg, in the Grisons, 1799,	4000
In the three first attacks near Feldkirch, which were repulsed by General Horze,	1500
In the first attacks between the advanced posts of the Archduke Charles and General Jourdan,	2000
In the fourth attack of General Massena on Feldkirch,	3000
In the battle of Stockach,	11,000
In	

In the engagements in Engadin, until the engagements of General Lecourbe, - - -	1000
In the affair of the valley of Munster, between Generals Desol e and Loison and the Imperial General Laudon, - - -	1500
In the various operations in Upper and Lower Engadin, - - -	2500
In the two battles on the Adige, between Generals Scherer and Kray, - - -	8000
In the battle of Magnan, and the retreat of Minicio, - - -	10,000
In the battles below Cremona and Pizzighetone, - - -	1000
In the passage of the Adda, at the battles of Terzo and Cassano, between Generals Suwarrow and Moreau, - - -	9000
In the various affairs between the advanced posts in the Valteline, and in the Italian Bailiwicks, - - -	3000
At the taking of Tortona, and in the skirmishes of the advanced posts of General Moreau, - - -	1200
In the battles of Alessandria, the first at Valenza, the second near Torre di Garafolo, - - -	5000
At the taking of Brescia, and in the siege of Peschiera, the citadel of Milan, Pizzighetone, Ferrara, Turin, and Tortona, - - -	1200
At the taking of Pontremoli, in the affairs between Generals Ott, Klenau, and Hohenzollern, and in those between the divisions of the French before Tuscany and Bologna, - - -	1000
In the two battles before Modena, between Generals Macdonald, Ott, and Hohenzollern, - - -	2000
In the three-fold battle of Sanguiglione, before Piacenza, between Generals Macdonald, Suwarrow, and Melas, - - -	18,000
At the raising the blockade of Tortona, by General Moreau, - - -	2000
In the various battles on the retreat of General Macdonald, - - -	1000
At the sieges of Alessandria, Mantua, and Fort Urbano, - - -	5000
In the first attack of the Lucienstiege, by Generals Hotze and Jellachich, - - -	2000
In the second attack of ditto, and in the Grisons, - - -	4000
During the passage of the Rhine, and near Winterthur, - - -	1500
In the affair near Frauenfeld, at the junction of the Archduke's armies, - - -	2000
In the battles of St. Gothard, between Generals Bellegarde and Lecourbe, - - -	2000
In the attacks and defence of the entrenchments near Zurich, - - -	8000
In different skirmishes between the advanced posts of Generals Lecourbe and Jellachich, - - -	1000
In various attacks on the right borders of the Rhine, and in the taking and evacuating Aussenburg on the Lower Rhine, - - -	2000

Thus have the French lost, in killed alone, 116,400 men, exclusive of the Neapolitan war, and their losses

by sickness and the secret expeditions of the enraged Italians.—The wounded and crippled may be estimated at the same number.

The French having made such rapid progress into Italy, Lombardy, and the Piedmontese, we shall give their account, after their own republican manner, from the commencement of the campaign, May 28, 1800, in a letter from their Generals, &c.

The Commander in Chief of the Army of Reserve to the Chief Consul.

Head-quarters, Chiavasso, May 2.

The army has only within these few days entered into the operations of the campaign, and already it has distinguished itself by traits of courage and self-devotion, which history will be proud to record.

On our arrival at the foot of St. Bernard, the first obstacle to be surmounted was the transporting of our artillery over that mountain. The perspective of a road several leagues in length, and only eighteen inches broad, hewn through a ridge of rocks; mountains of snow, which threatened to tumble down upon our heads; abysses, where, if you stumble, you are sure of being swallowed up—all these terrific appearances did not in the least dispirit our soldiers; they displayed the most eager emulation to have the honour of dragging the cannon. In this conflict of ardour and self-devotion, several detachments of Loison's division, and the 19th and 24th light brigades, the 4th and 5th of the line, have particularly distinguished themselves. After enduring fatigues, which no words can adequately describe—after exerting the most incredible exertions, the artillery at length arrived on the other side of Mont St. Bernard; there the recompence promised in reward of the exertions made by the troops was offered them; but they refused it.

On the 16th of May, the advanced guard, which on the preceding evening had passed the mountains, marched against the enemy, whom they came up with at the bridge of Aosta, attacked, and drove them from the advantageous position which they occupied. The Commandant of the city of Aosta was mortally wounded in that affair.

BATTLE OF CHATILLON.

May 18.—The advanced guard continued its march, in order to take possession of the heights of Chatillon, defended by a battalion of Banates, with four pieces of cannon. While a number of our columns were employed in turning the heights, the column of the centre attacked the enemy in front. They were discomfited, and put to flight, and pursued by 100 men of the 12th brigade of hussars, who took three pieces of cannon, and made 300 prisoners.—Here the greatest obstacles and new glory awaited the army before the castle of Bard. The enemy flattered themselves that this castle would stop the French from penetrating into the plains of Italy. In this they were warranted by the opinion of engineers, and the experience of ages. In less than three days, a road was made on the heights of A'bard, to turn the fort. Its steepness was such, that a cavalier, when leading his horse,

horse, was obliged to catch at the point of the rocks to prevent his being precipitated. It was by this path, that, on the 6th Prairial, Bonaparte and Berthier crossed the mountain of Albard. From the summit of this mountain was discovered near Donnaz, the famous rock which Hannibal split to open a passage for his army. Two thousand years were necessary to make the passage of Albard excite the same degree of admiration; and one day, no doubt, at the side of the glorious inscription which the Carthaginian hero so well merited, posterity will engrave these words:—"Here passed the French artillery and cavalry."

The enemy occupied the heights which command the village. One of our columns turned them by climbing up very sharp rocks, and forced them to shut themselves up within the walls. I gave orders for attacking the town. The miners and the grenadiers let down the draw-bridge, broke in the gates, and the town was immediately taken. Three companies of grenadiers took up their quarters in it. The fortress was blockaded as close as the distance of a musket-shot.

On the 5th Prairial (May 25) I ordered General Loisson to hem in the fortress still closer, to break down all the batteries, in order to facilitate the passage of our artillery. The grenadiers of the 28th, undertook the task with the utmost intrepidity. The Chief of Brigade, Dufour, an officer of distinguished bravery, was wounded in an attempt to pull down the draw-bridge.

The enemy seemed to have considered the fortress of Bard as an insurmountable barrier, constructed to shut up the entrance into Piedmont, at the very spot where the two mountains which form the valley of Aosta, approximate to each other, so as to leave between them a space of only twenty-five toises. 1500 men, who had orders to prepare a road over the mountain of Albard, pushed on their work with great activity. Where the declivity was too steep and rapid, steps were constructed; and where the pathway, becoming still more narrow, as it terminated both to the right and the left in a precipice, walls were raised to prevent the troops from falling over; where the rocks were separated by deep chasms, bridges were thrown across to unite them; and over a mountain which for ages has been looked upon as inaccessible even to infantry, the French cavalry succeeded in passing.

A still more extraordinary exertion struck the enemy with astonishment. While the road across Mount Albard was preparing without interruption, some of the soldiers carried on their backs two four-pounders over the Col de la Coul, and after having climbed with them several horrid rocks, which took them thirty hours to pass over, they at length succeeded in erecting them on a battery, on the heights which command the fortress.

We were now masters of the town of Bard; but the road that lay below the fort was very much exposed to a continual fire of musquetry and artillery, which intercepted every means of communication. The advanced guard was already in sight of the enemy, but it was not provided with cannon. The delay that would have been occasioned by passing the cannon over Mount Albard, presented considerable inconveniences; some

brave soldiers were therefore ordered to drag them during the night through the town, under the fire of the fort, an order which they executed with enthusiasm.

So much courage and constancy were duly crowned with success. All the cannon were successively forwarded, and notwithstanding the shower of balls which the enemy rained down upon us, we had but very few wounded.

General Marmont, who commanded the artillery, displayed his activity at every point, and his zeal considerably contributed to the success of this operation, which was as important as it was difficult.

TAKING OF IVREA.

May 24.—General Lannes had orders to proceed with the advanced guard to St. Martin, and from thence to Ivrea. In the latter place the enemy had a considerable force. Our troops surrounded it, and rushed into the town. The accessible points were scaled; the enemy abandoned the town and the citadel. We made 500 prisoners, and took fifteen pieces of cannon.

General Watrin, who commanded a division of the advanced guard, and Adjutant-General Hullin, gave on that occasion great proofs of talent and of courage. General Muller has also distinguished himself; we had only to regret the loss of twenty men killed and wounded. Citizen Ferrat, Chief of the 22d demi-brigade, is among the dead.

The advanced guard, supported by General Boudet's division, took a position beyond Ivrea. The enemy, inspired by the arrival of re-inforcements which came to them from Turin, and from different parts of Piedmont, stopped short in their retreat, and took a position on the heights of Romano, behind the Chiufella, the passage of which they guarded with 5000 infantry, 4000 horse, and several pieces of cannon.

BATTLE OF THE CHIUSELLA.

May 26.—General Lannes, to whom I had given orders to drive the enemy from the position of Romano, soon arrived near the borders of the Chiufella, following the road to Turin.

The 6th light brigade began the attack on three points. The centre boldly advanced a *pas de charge* against the bridge. Two battalions threw themselves into the river amidst a shower of balls and grape shot.—The enemy were no longer able to make head against such an ardent and impetuous attack.—Their first line of infantry was soon completely routed; their second, composed of the regiments of Kinsky and of Banates, seemed desirous to charge the 6th light brigade, which they for a moment succeeded in checking; but the 22d brigade, which had drawn into a deep column by orders of General Gency, sprung upon the enemy, whom they overpowered and compelled to retreat. They were vigorously pursued in their flight by the 6th and 22d light battalions, and by the 12th regiment of hussars, and the 2d of chassieurs.—The line of the enemy's cavalry, composed of 4000 men, attacked at the same time. The 40th and 22d demi-brigades sustained the charge

charge with firmness, advancing with pointed bayonets. Never did a corps of infantry display more calmness and courage. Three successive charges were repulsed. General Palfy, who commanded the enemy's cavalry, was killed, together with six other Austrian officers.

The enemy lost more than 500 men and 300 horses. The regiment of Latour was almost entirely destroyed. We made 60 prisoners. We had 200 men wounded, and 50 killed. Among the former are Citizens Larret, chief of battalion, and Dumont, also chief of battalion of the 22d of the line.

While the advanced guard, commanded by General Lannes, was advancing towards the Po and Chiavasso, the division commanded by General Turreau, attacked the enemy at Suza. He first attacked the post of Gravieres, the heights of which were furnished with cannon, and strengthened by intrenchments. The Adjutant-General Liebaud, who commanded the advanced guard, marched with 800 men of the 28th light brigade, and 150 of the 15th brigade, in order to make a brisk attack upon all the works. This attack was supported by General Turreau, with three companies of carabinieri, four of grenadiers, one howitzer, and an eight-pounder. The action was obstinate, and victory remained a long time doubtful.

General Turreau had now under him only the 26th demi-brigade, which was ordered to attack the enemy, together with 100 miners, who arrived at the very moment the action began.

Suchet, Lieutenant-General, to General Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic.

Head-quarters at Tende,
June 3.

My General,

It is incumbent on me to give you full details of the brilliant affairs of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of June. The 6th division, after having carried the four formidable redoubts of the camp of Mille-Fourches, has followed up its success, and made more than 400 prisoners; it has advanced to Saorgio and Fonton, and has in this manner cut off the communication with the troops who defend Brois.

The 7th division at the same time advanced to Rans, and received orders to march by the Col de Sabion upon the Col de Tende; the bad weather impeded the execution of this movement.

The attack of Brois has completely succeeded; Solignac arrived at Bevolet at the same time that Brunet chased the enemy before him by the great road, and that Maname by Pinna drove back the troops that endeavoured to save themselves by Ventimiglia. This operation was so well combined, that the troops arrived within two minutes of each other, and by that means surrounded the whole of the rear guard, 550 strong, who wished to escape; these three officers are entitled to praise.

We pursued to Briglio, where we also made a great number of prisoners, took seven pieces of cannon, and three howitzers. Elsnitz and Gorup saved themselves with precipitation by the bye road which leads to Forconi, abandoning their baggage.

While Bellegarde and Ulm retreated by Airole, I

made the troops rest for two hours; and taking advantage of the route which the enemy had suffered, I ordered the intrenched position of the enemy at Forconi to be attacked, at the same time that we marched to Tende. Jablanowski attacked it in front, Brunet turned it on the left, 2,500 defended it, but the moment of victory had arrived. The enemy could no longer resist, and left us 600 prisoners. I marched to Pigna, while I caused an attack to be made on three points on the Col de Tende. I expect every moment the result.

We continue to make prisoners; the corps of the army of Elsnitz is entirely routed; a soldier to-day made fifty prisoners, without difficulty. Since my last dispatch we have taken from the enemy more than 2,400 men, eleven pieces of cannon, the Col de Brois, the intrenched position of Forconi, the celebrated redoubts of the camp of Fourches; finally, the Col de Tende. I this moment received the account.

The enemy, who has retreated and fortified himself in the Riviere, did not foresee my movements; he supposed I would have rather marched to Ventimiglia, while I collected all my forces on my left, cutting him at the extremity, and next day at his centre. I have left Clausel to engage the attention of the Generals of the enemy with 1000 men. I run some risk, but I am emboldened by victory, and at all events I occupy the *tete de pont*.

Clausel to-day will drive the enemy from Ventimiglia, will surround the little fort which they have taken; he will be seconded by a column which marches by Olivetta and Bogerra.

Garnier, who, according to your orders goes to command in the Maritime Alps, will remain charged with the blockade, the preservation of the *tete de pont*, and of the Col de Tende, which I shall garrison.

I hope to-morrow to arrive at the Pieve with my advanced guard.

An English vessel escorts Clausel along the coast.

Among the officers taken on the different days, are Colonel Borma, and the Baron de Molk, commanding a corps of miners.

Since the 8th (28th of May) my General, the number of our prisoners has amounted to 5000 men, fifteen pieces of cannon, much baggage, warlike stores, and provisions, and the entire possession of the Department of the Maritime Alps.

At this moment General Rochembeau gives me an account that the brigade of Brunet has made 200 prisoners at Dolce-Aqua, and a battalion of the 15th an equal number at Olivetta.

With difficulty four regiments, fled by the Col di Tende, throwing away their arms and caskets. The Generals Elsnitz, Bellegarde, Ulm, Saint Julien, Vigintini, Marini, Lattermann, and Kossenvich, have been forced to retreat to the Riviere of Genoa. I have reason to expect a battle; we shall exert our efforts to gain it, and join you triumphant.—Respect and entire devotion.

(Signed) SUCHET.

Milan, June 7.

General Loison, after having passed the Adda at Lodi, took possession of Crema, passed the Oglio in the affair.

affair of the 5th, and took possession of Orsinovi, a place between Brescia and the Po, which is regularly fortified with bastions and a counterescarp.

After having pursued the enemy upon the grand road of Brescia, General Loison made a counter-march, and moved towards Cremona, to make himself master of the numerous magazines the enemy have in that place, then to pass the Po, and join the corps of General Murat at Placenza.

On the 5th, General Murat moved to Placenza. The enemy defended the *tete du pont* with a great quantity of artillery. At eleven at night General Murat occupied the *tete du pont*, and made prisoners a piquet of 100 men, who remained there to protect the passage.

We are masters of all the bridges on the Po, except two or three bridges of boats on the side of Placenza, which the enemy had time to cut away.

On the 6th, at four in the morning, General Lannes made a cannonade on different parts of the Po, and attracted the forces of the enemy to them. During this he passed the River at the village of Belgioia, and instantly occupied the celebrated position of Stradella, and thus the only road of communication which the enemy had was intercepted.

However, the enemy perceiving the importance of the position of Stradella, united their different posts, and attacked General Lannes with the greatest impetuosity. The 28th demi-brigade is covered with glory; the enemy was routed; they left behind them 200 killed, 300 prisoners, as many wounded, and some cannon, and retreated to Placenza. The corps of General Victor, the cavalry of General Monnier and General Gardanne are passing the Po at this moment. The French army will be united in a great measure in the business of to-morrow, at the position of Stradella. Melas has no resource now but a battle; he has no retreat but one of the fortresses of Tortona, or Alessandria. General Murat passed the Po this morning at Nocetto.

The citadel of Milan has a garrison of 1500 men, partly Piedmontese, and partly of the legion of Rohan, which is shut up there. The garrison of Pizzighetone consists of only 1000 men, among whom are many individuals of the legions of Rohan and Buffi. We have good reason to hope that these two places will be ours without a siege. Peschiera is very badly armed. They are making the greatest haste to provision Mantua, which, we are assured, is very badly supplied at present.

General Moncey is just arrived at Milan with the advanced guard of his division.

Milan, June 8.

General Loison has moved from Orsinovi towards Brescia. General Laudon, who was in that city, had just time to save himself: he was the only one who escaped. The Cisalpine legion, commanded by General Lechi, took possession of the flotilla which the enemy had upon the Lago Maggiore, passed the Adda at Lecco, inclined towards Bergamo, made fifty prisoners, and took four pieces of cannon.

General Murat having united five or six bridges of boats upon the Po, passed it at Nocetto, made himself

master of Placenza by main force, and made a great number of prisoners. At break of day on the 8th, a body presented themselves to enter the castle of Placenza, it was surrounded, and the whole made prisoners. General Murat found at Placenza all the magazines of the army. He has intercepted a courier from Melas with extremely interesting dispatches, and has made more than 2000 prisoners.

The dispatches of General Melas to the court of Vienna announce, that at the very moment when the order to raise the blockade reached General Ott, General Massena sent a flag of truce to capitulate. It appears by the letter of General Melas, that Genoa is given up, but the army are not prisoners of war.

General Elsnitz, who has evacuated Nice, has not been able to effectuate his retreat by the Col di Tenda. General Suchet having driven him from the Col Brans, he gained the sources of the Tanaro, and was at Ormea on the evening of the 6th. By the intercepted letters of Melas it appears that Alessandria is badly provisioned. The rapidity with which the army has passed the Sesia, the Tefin, and the Po, has astonished the Italians, and even our enemies. The combats of Chiavella, the Tefin, Stradella, and Placenza, persuade them that it is neither an army of recruits, nor an army of pleasure. The position of General Melas is extraordinary. That of the French army on the Po is excellent, occupying Stradella and the Tescin. There are persons who believe that if the first events are not favourable, General Melas will take refuge in Genoa.

The General of Division, and Chief of the Staff Desfossé, to the Minister of War.

Head-quarters at Memmingen, June 8.

In my letter of the 4th June I had the honour of giving you an account of the movements of the army up to the 1st.

On the 2d the army still retained the same positions.

On the 3d the enemy pushed some strong reconnoitering parties to the left of the Iller, and a brisk cannonade took place.

The General in Chief gave orders to Lieutenant-General Lecourbe, who had extended his right to Landsberg and Augsburg, to turn more to his left, in order to approach the army. He assembled a large body of troops on the Vertach, holding Landsberg and Augsburg with detachments.

On the 4th the army retained the same positions. General Grenier, to whom the General in Chief has given provisionally the rank of Lieutenant-General, replaced Lieutenant-General St. Cyr, who has been obliged to go to the mineral wells for the recovery of his health, in the command of his corps. General Richepanse took the command of the division posted on the left of the Iller.

In the night between the 4th and 5th, the General in Chief learned from the reports of spies that the enemy had collected a large force on this side of the Danube, between Illersberg and Weisenhorn, and that a part of that force had passed to the left bank of the Iller. He communicated this information to General Richepanse; ordered General Grenier to support him by the bridge

of Kilmentz, and General Lecourbe to take a position between Guntz and the Kamlack, on the road to Babenhäusen, in such a manner as to cover the roads from Burgau and Augsburg, and consequently to occupy Mindelheim.

The corps of reserve served as a support on the left, and General Delmas possessing the Guntz, at Babenhäusen, marched to support the corps of General Grenier, while the general of division, Decaen, fell back from Oberhausen upon Babenhäusen.

On the 5th our army extended, as I have informed you, from the Iller to the Lech, with a corps on the left of the Iller. General Moreau presuming from the movements of the enemy that they were still inclined to risk a battle, gave orders to Lecourbe to take a point of support for his left, and to concentrate himself between the Guntz and the Kamlack.

This movement was made by General Lecourbe, when General Kray attacked, with about 40,000 men, the corps on the left of the Iller commanded by Richepanse.

This general followed exactly the instructions of the general in chief, which was to withdraw on his left, to support himself strongly on the right, and only to combat slightly with superior forces until he should be reinforced. At the commencement of the attack his division was cut in three parts, merely by the march of the enemy, who advanced in five columns. All the intrepidity of our troops was necessary to enable them to resist a force so disproportionate to theirs.

While this division was engaged on the centre, the brigade on the right, commanded by General Sahuc, was briskly attacked in its positions, which were defended only by the 8th demi-brigade, the 1st regiment of chasseurs, and the 7th of cavalry. The general in chief then ordered Grenier, whose corps was posted from Illereicheim to Oberhott, to send assistance to Sahuc. General Ney therefore debouched by the bridge of Kilmentz, and joining the troops of General Sahuc, drove the enemy to Dichtenheim.

We had scarcely entered this village, when a strong column advanced, with eight pieces of cannon, on Kirberg, in which there were two battalions of the 76th, forming a part of General Ney's brigade, but they could not maintain themselves. It was absolutely necessary to repulse the enemy who were in the front of the bridge of Kilmentz; Lieutenant-General Grenier therefore ordered General Ney to make a counter-march, and to attack Kirberg.

This general marched thither with the brigade of General Brunet, and displayed the vigour which characterizes him. A battalion of the 48th, which formed the head of the column, ascended the flat-topped hill with their arms in their hands, and did not return a single shot to a brisk fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy. This impetuous attack, supported by the 8th regiment of chasseurs, and the 54th demi-brigade, overpowered the enemy, who, pent up in a road, through a wood scarcely passable, left in our hands on this point about 1200 prisoners, their artillery and their caissons.

General Richepanse, who had still obstinately defended the positions of Gutzzenzell and Beuren with two battalions of the 7th, one of the 48th, the 5th hussars, 10th cavalry, and part of the 13th dragoons, now resumed the offensive. He charged the Austrians, and on his side made about 7 or 8000 prisoners, among whom was Lieutenant-General Count Spork, whom some hussars took at the distance of only thirty paces from his column.

The result of this day's operations, in which only two French divisions have fought and repulsed the whole Austrian army, is about 2000 prisoners, and eight pieces of cannon, with their waggons, &c. During the night, the enemy retreated to the Danube with so much precipitation, that they have cut down several bridges they had formed on that river.

In a more detailed account I shall inform you, Citizen Minister, of the names of the brave men who have on this occasion particularly distinguished themselves.

DESOLLE

Bulletin of the Army of the Reserve.

Milan, June 9.

General Duhesne has occupied Cremona; he found there considerable magazines. An extraordinary courier from Mantua to Turin is intercepted, he has informed us of the state of the artillery and military hospitals.

General Suchet was to unite with that part of the army which was in Genoa on the side of Albenga. He will then find himself at the head of a considerable number of troops.

The continual rains are a considerable fatigue to the army. The Po has much increased. This retards our operations a little.

Letter of General Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, to the Two Consuls.

Milan, June 9.

You will see, Citizen Consuls, by the letters of General Melas, which are annexed to my preceding letter, that General Ott received orders to raise the blockade of Genoa on the very day that General Massena, urged by the total want of provisions, demanded a capitulation. It appears that General Massena has 10,000 combatants, and General Suchet nearly as many. If these two corps have united, as I think they have, between Oneglia and Savona, they will be able to enter Piedmont by the Tanaro immediately, and be very useful, at a time when the enemy will be obliged to leave some troops in Genoa.

The greatest part of the army is at this moment at Stradella. We have a bridge at Placenza. Orsinovi, Brescia, and Cremona, are ours.

You will find subjoined different bulletins, and many letters, which have been intercepted, and which it will, perhaps, be useful to publish. I salute you,

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

The

The General in Chief of the Army of Reserve, to the First Consul.

Head-quarters at Pavia, June 9.

Since my last report the army has obtained new successes, the details of which I hasten to communicate to you.

On the 3d of June, the corps, commanded by General Duhesme proceeded to Lodi, occupied as an Austrian post, which retired on our approach.

On the 4th, Boudet's division, reunited to the cavalry under the orders of General Murat, proceeded to the head of the bridge of Plaisance, whilst the division of Loison marched on to Crema, Orsinova, and Brescia. Five hundred men had been detached from that division, to be directed by General Boussier to Pizzighitone. General Loison arrived the 6th at Loggato, where he was apprised that the Austrian General Laudon wished to raise the people of Brescia against the French. He marched instantly to that town, which he took; and General Laudon was only saved in his flight by the courage of his escort, which was destroyed. We found in the place thirty millions of powder, and several magazines. We made sixty prisoners.

On the 6th, General Murat possessed the head of the bridge of Plaisance, defended by 3 or 600 men and twenty pieces of cannon. But the enemy having cut from the coast of the town some bridges of boats, and defended the passage with eighteen pieces of cannon, he sought another passage. The General procured some barks, that served him to carry over the 9th and the 59th, and with these forces he attacked Plaisance, which he took on the 7th. He found considerable magazines, and made 600 prisoners. A party of the enemy's cavalry had just time to fly into the fort, which is encumbered by being the refuge of the administrations, &c. of the Austrian army.

Scarcely had General Murat taken the position of Placenza when the great guard was attacked on the side of Parma, by a corps of about a thousand men, that formed the garrison of the citadel. They were met by General Boudet, at the head of the two battalions of the 59th, and preceded by the grenadiers under Major-General Dalton. The enemy was immediately charged with the bayonet and destroyed. The hussars of the 11th made all those prisoners who escaped from death. We have taken the two pieces of cannon, the waggons, and colours belonging to the corps. Among the prisoners we find twenty-nine officers and a major. General Murat greatly praises the conduct of General Boudet and Adjutant-General Dalton. He is occupied in re-establishing the bridge of Placenza.

I have ordered General Lannes to proceed on the Po, and to endeavour to effect a passage opposite Stradella. The enemy had destroyed all the floating bridges; but General Lannes found means to assemble some vessels, in which the 28th of the line commenced the passage of the Po on the 6th, at three in the morning. One part of the 40th also crossed the river. The corps of troops under General Mainoni had taken the position of the banks and marshes behind St. Cipriano. At three

in the evening the regiments of Reiski and Cravates, amounting to 2000 men, supported by some pieces of cannon, attacked with impetuosity the troops which had landed, that consisted of about 1500 men. Already the enemy had commenced to make way in our centre, when the order to charge was beat. The combat was obstinate, but the enemy was put to the route. They left on the field of battle more than 300 killed and wounded, and we made 200 prisoners, and took two artillery waggons. We cannot praise too much the intrepidity displayed in this instance by the 28th and 40th demi-brigades, and General Mainoni who commanded them.

The 19th, at three in the morning, the division having passed with its artillery, the brave 28th proceeded to Bronni, where they charged with audacity the infantry and cavalry of the enemy. We made 200 prisoners in that action. The Citizen Manegre, aide-de-camp of General Watrin, was wounded in the head. This distinguished officer had already received a wound in the affair of Chiufella.

General Lecchi had received orders to proceed to Lecco on the 7th; he found the passage defended by the enemy with artillery and gun-boats: he determined to transport his vessels on waggons, to pass the Adda and enter the lake; he sent over a column of 300 men, which turned the enemy, whilst another corps cannonaded the gun-boats that defended the passage of Lecco. The enemy being turned, determined to fly, and we captured four pieces of cannon, two gun-boats, and magazines of ammunition, and made twenty prisoners.

The Cisalpine legion had some men killed, and twelve wounded. The captain of the chasseurs of Trolli, that commanded the passage of the Adda, the Chief of Squadron Lecchi, Captain Brunetti, and Lieutenant Annadea, have particularly distinguished themselves.

ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

Alexander Berthier, General in Chief of the Army, to the First Consul.

Head-quarters at Bronni, June 9.

I have the honour to inform you, that having learned that General Ott had left Genoa with thirty battalions, and that he was arrived yesterday at Voghera, I ordered General Lannes to quit the position of Bronni, to attack the enemy at that point where he should meet him, and General Victor to support him with his corps.

General Watrin met the first posts of the enemy at San Vilelto; the principal force of the enemy occupied Casteggio, and the heights on the right, having much artillery in their positions, presenting a force of about 15,000 men. The 28th demi-brigade, the 6th, 22d, and 40th, having repulsed the enemy's advanced guard, attacked his line in front, for the purpose of turning his right; the enemy obstinately maintained his positions; never was there a more animated fire kept up; the corps mutually charged each other repeatedly; a battalion of the 40th who gave way, gave some advantage to the enemy; then General Victor made

made the division of Chamberlac advance; the 24th attacked the left of the enemy; the 43d, where General Victor was, turned the heights of the left, while the 96th pierced his centre, which it overthrew, and decided the victory. The village of Casteggio was taken and retaken several times, as well as many other positions. The brave 12th regiment of hussars, who contended alone against the cavalry of the enemy, has performed wonders. The enemy was pursued to near Voghera.

The result of this day gave us 6000 prisoners and five pieces of cannon, with their caissons. The enemy had more than 3000 men killed or wounded: we have had about 500, among whom are the chief of the 22d light demi-brigade, and my aid-de-camp Laborde slightly wounded on the head.

I will let you know the names of the brave men who have particularly distinguished themselves. All the corps merit praise.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Stradella, June 10.

June 9, the First Consul left Milan to go to Pavia; he remained there above an hour, mounted his horse, and crossed the Po to rejoin the advanced guard, which was already engaged with the enemy.

General Ott had arrived from Genoa at Voghera, by three forced marches, with a body of 15,000 men, which blockaded that place; he had been reinforced by a corps of 4 or 5000, which had been appointed by General Melas to defend the Po. The advanced guard of this army and that of the French met about noon. The enemy occupied the heights before Casteggio; the battle continued all day with the greatest obstinacy.

General Victor directed the division of Chamberlac in the most fortunate manner.

The 96th, by a charge of the bayonet, decided the success of the battle, which till then was doubtful. The enemy left behind 3000 killed or wounded, 6000 prisoners, and five pieces of cannon: the route was complete: the 12th hussars covered themselves with glory; we had 600 killed or wounded.

It appears that General Melas has evacuated Turin, and concentrated all his forces at Alessandria. The enemy was pursued beyond Montebello.

General Watrin displayed talents and enthusiasm, which gave animation to the troops.

The battle of Montebello has carried dismay and dejection among the partisans of Austria; they see that the events that have recently taken place, leave them no longer the hope of preserving Italy, but only of the retreat of the Austrian army.

Alexander Berthier, General in Chief of the Army of Reserve, to the First Consul, giving an Account of the Battle of Casteggio, or Montebello.

June 12, 1800.

I had apprized you that the Austrian General Ott had passed the Scivia with the troops, which formed the blockade of Genoa, and had arrived at Voghera.

I directed General Lannes to leave Bronzi on the morning of the 9th, and attack the enemy wherever he met him; and I ordered General Chamberlac to follow his motions, and that Generals Monnier and Gardanne instantly cross the Po with their divisions. At this time we had not beyond this river more than the corps of General Lannes and Victor, 3000 horses, and some pieces of artillery; but I was sensible of the importance of executing your orders, and attacking instantly the enemy, fatigued with a difficult march.

The advanced guard of General Lannes met the Austrian advanced posts at Sainte Guiletta, and repulsed them to Rivatta, which the enemy occupied in great force, with many cannon. Two battalions of the 6th light infantry marched on the right to turn the enemy's artillery, whilst the 3d battalion, and the 40th demi-brigade seized the heights of Casteggio, in order to turn that town. The right of the enemy endeavoured to flank this corps; General Watrin perceived it, and instantly detached a battalion of the 22d, with orders to gain the heights. Superior forces pressed this battalion on both flanks, and compelled it to fall back; but the 40th of the line, which marched on its left, soon destroyed the advantages which the enemy had gained. At this instant the 28th arrived: General Watrin, uniting it with the 22d and 40th, turned Casteggio, and succeeded to drive away the enemy. Whilst this movement was executing, General Lannes seized the town by the high road, and General Gency engaged the enemy, who held with obstinacy the position on the left.

The advanced guard fought for four hours: the ground was disputed inch by inch; and these important positions were alternately taken and retaken: never was a combat more obstinate.

The reserve, commanded by General Victor, received orders to support the advanced guard; the 24th, and a battalion of 500 men, commanded by Citizen Delpech, marched upon the right, whilst General Herbin, with three companies of carabineers, charged with vigour the enemy's left. The 23d and 96th, commanded by General Rivaud, moved on in their turn, and marched au pas de charge. The 24th turned the enemy, and made a great number of prisoners. The 96th charged the centre with impetuosity on the great road, and succeeded to break through them in the midst of a shower of grape-shot. Immediately many parts of the enemy's line began to fall back. Generals Victor and Lannes took advantage of this moment, and gave orders to all the corps to charge at once. The enemy yielded at all points: disorder and dismay pervaded all their ranks, the defeat was complete; he was followed in his flight as far as Voghera.

This battle continued from eleven o'clock in the morning to eight at night. The Conscripts rivalled the valour of the veteran soldiers. The 12th regiment of hussars performed prodigies of valour; they charged alternately the enemy's infantry. The consular artillery rendered the greatest services: always preceding the infantry, they fired with the precision and correctness which characterize the champions of valour.

We made in this battle more than 5000 prisoners, killed or wounded more than 2000, and took six pieces of cannon with their caissons. The Austrian General Orelli was wounded.

The enemy had 15,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. The field of battle, and the road from Casteggio to Montebello, were covered with the slain.

COMBAT OF MARENGO.

General Ott, defeated at Montebello, and despairing to open a passage by Stradella, fell back on Tortona, where he passed the Scrivia. He pitched his camp at St. Julian, placing a corps of observation at Castel Nuovo on the Scrivia. This was his position when, on the 12th, we advanced towards the banks of that river. He instantly made a retrograde movement, and passed the Bormida, leaving a rear-guard between Spinetta and Marengo. On the 13th, the army passed the Scrivia. The divisions of Chambarlac and Gardanne, under the orders of General Victor, marched upon Marengo, and General Murat followed in the same direction with the cavalry. Here the enemy maintained a very obstinate engagement; but being broken on all sides, they retreated with precipitation by the bridge of the Bormida, opposite to Alessandria. About 100 prisoners were taken on this occasion.

BATTLE OF MARENGO.

The same field of battle became the next day the theatre of one of the greatest military events that can give lustre to the French arms. M. Metas, seeing his line of communication cut off, and fearing to be attacked in front by General Berthier, whilst General Massena marched on his rear to inclose him between the Po, the Tenaro, and the two armies, resolved to try the fate of a general battle, to open for himself a passage to Placenza.

The junction of all his forces took place on the 13th of June at Alessandria, and on the 14th he passed the Bormida by two bridges, one of which had been constructed during the night.

The division of Gardanne, and the division of Chambarlac, composed of the brigades of Generals Rivaud and Herbin, under the command of General Victor, were placed in the evening in front of Marengo. The General's corps, composed of the brigade of Mainoni and of the division of Watrin, which also included the brigades of Generals Malpeur and Geney, proceeded to the right. The cavalry, under the orders of Lieutenant General Murat, and composed of the brigades of Generals Rivaud, Champeux, and Kellerman, were placed on the wings and in the intervals. In this order the battle commenced.

The enemy, on entering the vast plain which separates Alessandria from Tortona, manœuvred so as to flank our two wings, and he had in his centre three divisions destined to make an effort on the village of Marengo. An artillery, composed of more than 100 pieces of cannon, covered his front. His superiority, in numbers of all descriptions of troops, was considerable. He had, however, made no progress, after six hours fighting,

The most violent fire was kept up on the whole line, and the boldest charges of cavalry were often renewed; but our right being menaced by a corps which extended to the side of Castel-Ceriolo, we had abandoned Marengo, and took a position in the rear of that village; this movement was necessary to cover us; the fire was not a moment interrupted.

The division of Monier, which was encamped at Garofola, then arrived on the field of battle; the 9th light and the 70th demi-brigade, under the orders of Generals Carra, St. Cyr, and Schilt, had marched on the right, and retaken a part of the ground which we had left. The foot and horse guards of the Consuls contributed greatly to sustain the combat on this side.

Meanwhile the enemy, bringing forward the forces that he held in reserve, and emboldened by his great superiority in artillery, continually endeavoured to pass our right. He renewed at the same time his efforts in the centre, where he had placed three deep columns, on whose success he rested his hope of penetrating to St. Julian.

It was now five o'clock in the evening. All the Generals, eager to share in the danger, ran up and down the ranks, recalling the ardour of the troops. Nothing could more powerfully animate them than the presence of the First Consul, braving all chances, and opposing his destiny to the temporary confidence of the enemy: this was the decisive moment.

The division of Boudet, composed of the brigades of General Musnier and Guenau, and making part of the corps commanded by General Desaix, was directed to the Ponte-Curone on Rivalta; but having received an order to join the army, it had arrived at that moment by a rapid march in front of St. Julian. General Desaix instantly formed his dispositions, with that ability which has gained him so much celebrity, and he instantly attacked the enemy, who was then on the heights of Cassina-Grossa. The combat was revived with fresh heat. The 9th light and the Consular grenadiers performed prodigies of valour. All the troops forgot the fatigues and the losses of the day; they fought with a vigour which seemed to increase as it continued. The victory could not remain long uncertain. General Kellerman, at the head of the 8th regiment of dragoons, and the 2d and 20th cavalry, charged with impetuosity six battalions of grenadiers that were advancing towards the Cassina; he surrounded them and made them lay down their arms. This brilliant success was the signal for a general attack; the enemy gave way at all points; but he was still inclined to dispute the ground which had cost him so many sacrifices: at last he reorganized his defeat, and began a full retreat. We pursued the fugitives beyond Marengo on the banks of the Bormida, but night would not permit us to follow them longer.

The battle lasted thirteen hours. There are few instances in which boldness and talents have more evidently decided the day.

The enemy lost about 12,000 men, whereof 6000 were prisoners, 4000 wounded, and 2000 killed; eight standards of colours, twenty pieces of cannon, and warlike stores: they had 400 officers of all ranks, and eight

eight generals killed or wounded. Generals Had-
dick and Bellegarde are of this number. General
Zach, chief of the staff, was taken prisoner.

The army of the Republic sustained an irreparable
loss in General Desaix; his campaigns on the Rhine
and in Egypt render any eulogy superfluous. His body
was sent to Milan, where it will be embalmed. Ge-
neral Rivaud, of the infantry, Mainoni, Malher, and
Champeaux, were wounded. The general in chief,
Berthier, had his arm struck lightly by a ball. His
aid-de-camps, Dutallis and Laborde, had their horses
killed under them by his side. The brother of Gene-
ral Watrin, a staff officer, was killed. I shall send
you the state of the loss of each corps when I receive
the returns.

On the 15th, General Melas, to save the remains
of his army, engaged to evacuate all the forts he held
as far as the Oglio. I shall send in another letter the
details of that evacuation. I have been charged with
fixing the periods with General Melas. This extraor-
dinary event renders the battle of Marengo the most
brilliant of all those that have consecrated to the glory
of the French name.

The heroism of the generals, the valour of the chiefs
of corps and private officers, and the intrepidity of the
troops, merit all praise of the nation, which never
was greater than on that day.

(Counterigned)

DUPONT.
CARNOT.

Head-quarters, Torri di Garafola,
(29 Prairial), June 18.

I have transmitted a copy to you of the convention
which was agreed to on the 26th Prairial, between the
generals in chief of the respective armies.

In consequence of the arrangements which I was or-
dered to settle with M. de Melas, the first Austrian
column sets out this day for Mantua: the second will
set out on the first Messidor, and the third will begin
their march on the 5th Messidor.

The citadel of Tortona has just surrendered to us;
that of Alessandria, of Milan, of Turin, of Pizzighi-
tone, of Arona, and of Placenza, are to be delivered
up to us on the 1st Messidor.

The fortresses of Coni, Ceva, Genoa, and Savona,
will be given into our hands on the 4th Messidor.
Fort Urbino will be surrendered on the 6th Messidor.
Scravilla was delivered up yesterday.

(Signed) DUPONT.
(Counterigned) CARNOT, Minister at War.

*Convention between the Generals in Chief of the French
and Imperial Armies in Italy, with the Alterations
which have been made in it.*

I. There shall be an armistice and suspension of hos-
tilities, between the French and Imperial armies in
Italy, till an answer shall be received from the court
of Vienna.

II. The Imperial army shall occupy all the country
between the Mincio, Fosca-Mestre, and the Po; that
is to say, the country including Mantua, Peschiera,

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Borgo-Forte, and those to the left bank of the Po: on
the right bank, the town and citadel of Ferrara.

III. The Imperial army shall in like manner occu-
py Tuscany and Ancona.

IV. The French army shall occupy the countries
comprehended between the Chiusa, the Oglio, and
the Po.

V. The country between the Chiusa and the Mincio
shall not be occupied by either army. The Imperial
army may procure provisions from the part of this
country which forms a part of the Duchy of Mantua.
The French army may procure provisions from the
territory which forms a part of the province of Bres-
cia.

VI. The citadels of Tortona, Alessandria, Milan,
Turin, Pizzighitone, Arona, and Placenza, shall be
delivered up to the French army between the 16th and
20th of June.

VII. The citadels of Coni, Ceva, Savona, and the
city of Genoa, shall be surrendered to the French ar-
my between the 16th and 24th.

VIII. Fort Urbino shall be restored on the 26th of
June.

IX. The artillery of the fortresses shall be classed in
the following manner: 1st, All the artillery of Aus-
trian calibre and from Austrian foundries, shall be-
long to the French army. 2d, Those of Italian, Pied-
montese, and French calibre and foundries, shall be-
long to the French army. 3d, The provisions shall be
divided, one shall be at the disposal of the Commis-
saire-Ordonnateur of the French army, and the other
half at that of the Commissaire-Ordonnateur of the
Austrian army.

X. The garrisons shall march out with military ho-
nours, and shall repair, with their arms and baggage,
by the shortest road to Mantua.

XI. The Austrian army shall direct its march to
Mantua in three columns by Placenza: the first be-
tween the 16th and 20th; the second between the 20th
and 24th; and the third between the 24th and 26th of
June.

XII. Messieurs St. Julien de Schevertnick of the
artillery, Brun of the engineers, Telsiege commissary
of provisions, and the Citizens Dejeau, counsellor of
state, and Dureau, inspector of reviews: the Adj-
utant-General Leopold Habenzette, and the chief of
brigade of artillery, Mosset, are appointed commis-
saries for providing for the execution of the present con-
vention, in the formation of inventories, procuring
provisions and carriages, and for every other necessary
object.

XIII. No individual shall be ill-treated on account
of having rendered any services to the Austrian army,
or for his political opinions. The Austrian command-
er shall release every individual who shall have been
arrested in the Galapine Republic for his political op-
inions, and who may be found in the fortresses under
his command.

XIV. Whatever may be the answer of the court of
Vienna, neither of the two armies can renew the at-
tack without giving ten days notice.

XV. During

XV: During the suspension of arms, neither army shall send detachments into Germany.

Alessandria, 26 Prairial, eighth year of the French Republic, (June 15).

(Signed)

ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

MELAS, General of Cavalry.

DUPONT, Chief of the Staff.

A true copy,

The Convention between Generals Melas and Berthier was carried into effect. On the 18th of June the French entered Tortona, and on the 20th the citadels of Milan, Turin, and Alessandria were surrendered to them. Great quantities of warlike stores and ammunition were found in all those places.

General Melas set out from Alessandria on the 18th, and slept at Voghera, with the first column of his army, composed of 10,000 men, and the officers of his staff. He stopped the next day at Stradella, and from thence he proceeded to Placentia, on the day following. He next advanced to Mantua, by the way of Parma.

The second column marched on the 19th; the third, consisting of cavalry, on the 21st. They follow the same route.

The equipage of the Austrian army was conveyed upon more than 4000 carriages.

The French army took possession on the 12th of June of the fortresses of Tortona, in which they found a great quantity of powder and 120 pieces of cannon.

The French entered Alessandria at the same time, in which place they took 200 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of powder.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Turin, June 26, 1800.

The army of reserve and that of Italy form no longer but one and the same army, under the name of the army of Italy. General Masséna is commander in chief of the whole.

General Berthier has arrived at Turin, to organize the government of Piedmont.

General Suchet took possession of all the fortifications of Genoa on the 24th. The whole of the artillery we left there remained together with some pieces belonging to the Austrians.

The Chief Consul arrived to-day. He alighted at the citadel, which he inspected, and having surveyed it immediately departed. We found immense magazines. In one alone there are more than 8000 pair of blankets for the hospitals. The citadel of Turin is superb, it contains more than 300 pieces of cannon.

The Official Journal published the following gascopading account of the artillery taken by the Army of Reserve. They amount to 1685 pieces of cannon, 592,254 balls, 52,780 bombs, 11,649 howitzer shells, 5,017,178 infantry cartridges, 270,000 pounds of powder, 517,250 pounds of lead, and 36,767 muskets.

JULIERS, September 23, 1794. The Austrians under General Clairfait having been beaten on the 18th and 20th of September in the woods of Aix-la-

Chapelle, they retired to the banks of the Roer, and put themselves under the guns of the fortresses of Juliers, lining the river with redoubts and formidable entrenchments; their plan was to prevent the passage of this river, and to preserve their communication with Maestricht; but General Jourdan broke through and defeated all their designs. On the 2d of October the Austrians were attacked and completely beaten: at five o'clock in the morning, all the columns were put in motion, and in less than two hours their camp was forced, the redoubts carried, and the troops pursued even to the glacis of the place. The fire from the ramparts saved them from utter ruin. The bridges being broken down, and the pontoons burnt, the French were obliged to stop, and to pass the night in constructing new bridges. The next day, an unlucky fog prevented all fight of the Austrians until eight o'clock in the morning, when they were discovered flying with the utmost speed. Six regiments of cavalry were directed to pursue them, and they overtook their baggage. Several shells thrown into Juliers made them surrender at discretion. The Austrians in this flight lost from 4 to 5000 men, and from 7 to 800 prisoners.

IVRY, SIEGE OF. A place of strength in Normandy. In 1423, during the minority of Henry VI. the Duke of Bedford was declared Protector of England, and regent of France, resolving to secure that kingdom for Henry VI. which his father had nearly reduced. However, the young Dauphin, who succeeded Charles V. of France, had caused himself to be proclaimed King of France. During these contests, the Duke of Bedford having reduced several castles in the Isle of France, and receiving intelligence that Girant (one of the officers of Charles VI. of France, with whom we were at this time at war,) had surprised Ivry, a strong hold on the frontiers of Normandy, he immediately marched to retake it, before the French had time to put it in a proper state of defence. The siege was undertaken in the beginning of July, and Girant capitulated to surrender, if not relieved by the 15th of August. Charles being informed of this agreement, resolved to succour the place, though at the hazard of a battle; and immediately assembled an army in Le Maine, consisting of 20,000 men, Scotch, French, and Italians. The command naturally belonged to the Earl of Buchan, as Constable of France, but he yielded that honour to his father-in-law, the Earl of Douglas, whom Charles had constituted his lieutenant-general for the whole kingdom. All the nobility who adhered to Charles joined the army on this occasion, in order to signalize their courage. On the 12th of August they marched by the walls of Vernueil, which surrendered at the first summons, supposing that the English army was defeated, and the siege of Ivry raised, according to the report of the messenger. The Earl of Salisbury being apprised of the Earl of Douglas's march, made all possible speed to reinforce the Regent, which he did with 1000 men at arms, and 2000 archers, by which the English army was increased to 13,000 men, an overmatch at that time, for the like number of any troops.

troops in Europe. Ivry was surrendered, according to the articles of the capitulation, on the day limited.

KAISERSLAUTERN.—*A Dispatch, dated May 30, 1794, was received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

An officer arrived this evening from Field-Marshal Mollendorff, with the news, that on the 23d he completely surprised and surrounded the French camp at Kaiserslautern; killed above 1000 men, and took 2000 prisoners, besides eighteen pieces of cannon, and all the camp equipage.

May 26.—Marshal Mollendorff, on the 24th instant, surrounded the French in their intrenchments in the neighbourhood of Kaiserslautern and defeated them with great loss. The force of the French consisted of about 12,000 men. They were posted behind the defiles of Otterbach, Hagelsbach, and the Lanter. The whole of this country was covered with redoubts and intrenchments; several dykes had been cut, and the bridges were every where destroyed; while three strong positions were prepared to facilitate their retreat in case of accidents. The loss of the French amounts to 1000 killed, more than 2000 prisoners, eighteen pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. After the engagement Marshal Mollendorff established his head quarters at Winnweiler, and the Prince of Hohenlohe Ingelfingen took possession of Neustadt. The advanced posts of the Prussian army extend as far as Deux Ponts and Carlberg.

The expedition undertaken on the 20th instant by the Hereditary Prince Hohenlohe against Lautern, was perfectly successful. The column which he himself commanded drove the French from the posts of Fischbach and Hochspeyer. The latter was attacked on the one side by the imperial regiment of Karaczay, in front by the regiment of Veczay, and 500 of the cavalry of Wolfrath, and on the other side by the Prussian General de Wolfrath, who turned it with seven squadrons of his own regiment, the battalion of Martini, and a corps of Servians. On this occasion the French sustained a considerable loss; and in an endeavour to re-establish themselves at Kaiserslautern, General de Blucher attacked them in front, while Prince Hohenlohe himself took them in the rear. The regiments of Wolfrath and Katt, together with a part of that of Blucher, fell on the enemy with their sabres, and cut in pieces three regiments. To the left the regiments of Waldeck and Schmettau attacked the French infantry, a battalion of which was all either killed or made prisoners. We reckon the loss of the French in killed, in this affair, amounts to 2000, and the number of prisoners taken from them is as great. The artillery they had near Hochspeyer was carried off in time, but in the other parts they lost several guns and ammunition wagons. The loss of the Allies was not proportionally great; Lieutenant-Colonel de Forstenberg, General Hohenlohe's aid-de-camp, was dangerously wounded.

After the post of Kaiserslautern had been carried on the 20th, the French army retreated to the heights near Meissenheim. The number of prisoners brought in

amounts to eighty officers, 2000 subalterns and soldiers, besides thirteen officers and 600 soldiers sent in by General de Wolfrath. Several colours were also taken. The French army is said to have been composed of twenty-one battalions, with a body of cavalry under the command of General Meunier. The General, who was second in command, is said to have been killed; another of their generals is missing.

The attack which the French made upon the Prussians in the neighbourhood of Kaiserslautern was perhaps the most desperate and bloody of the whole campaign. They followed it up from the 11th of the month, until Sunday the 17th; from which time, till the Wednesday following, the Prussians had not a moment's respite either night or day. The numbers of the French increased to 180,000 at least; and in their latter attack, they rushed up to the Prussian cannon with as much indifference as if they had not been loaded, carrying the whole at the point of the bayonet, killing or wounding every artillery officer except one; and almost completely annihilating the Prussian army.

General Pichegru in 1795, made several attempts to oblige the Austrians to abandon the post of Kaiserslautern, and on the 20th instant he attacked it with very superior numbers; but, after an action of several hours, he was completely repulsed, with the loss of near 2000 men, and several cannon. The Austrians had, on this occasion, twenty-nine officers, and between 6 and 700 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

The enemy sometimes make demonstrations from Dusseldorf, but the Austrian corps stationed upon the Sieg rivulet, keeps them completely in check on that side.

Part of Marshal Wurmser's army and the Prince of Conde's corps defend the right bank of the Rhine from Phillipsbourg to Basle.

KEHL, SIEGE OF. An important fort in Germany, upon the east side of the Rhine, over against Strasburgh. This place was taken in 1703 by Marshal Villars, who lay with an army of 30,000 men at Strasburgh, and had received orders to join the Elector of Bavaria. The fort was defended by a numerous garrison, but ill provided with ammunition or provision, consequently unable to hold out; so that on the 9th of March, when the French General was preparing for a general storm, the Sieur Enberg, the Governor, who held that place for the Emperor, desired to capitulate, and the place was immediately surrendered upon honourable conditions. In pursuance of the articles, the garrison consisting of 2500 men were conducted to Phillipsburg.

During the present war between the French and the Allies, it has been much contended for.

We have extracted from General Moreau's dispatches to the Directory the following particulars relative to the capture of fort Kehl:

June 24, 1796

All the intrenchments of the place were carried at the point of the bayonet without any firing; the enemy

had only time to make a discharge of grape shot from each of the pieces of cannon that defended the isles, and those who might have saved themselves were pursued with such vigour, that they had not the time to destroy the little bridges that served them as points of communication. We have got possession of them all.

The attack of the intrenchments of Kehl offered much greater obstacles. We could only make it with our infantry; it was necessary to open upon the enemy in a very considerable plain, defended by their cavalry. We could not oppose our own cavalry to theirs, for it was impossible to embark them; the artillery that followed the first embarkation was equally useless, for it could not be conveyed over the isles; but the intrepidity of our troops supplied the want of means. We made use of the artillery that we took, and it was sufficient to take artillery-men with us, who were soon in a condition to act upon the enemy.

The 2,600 men embarked were not sufficient to resist the reiterated attacks of the enemy, whose camp of Wilstette put them in a condition to make them, and the very vigorous fire from all the intrenchments which it was necessary to carry; the flying bridge, which, on ordinary occasions might have acted in a very short period of time, could not be got ready in less than five or six hours, the excessive rapidity of the Rhine rendering the anchorage and manœuvring so difficult that we run the risk, for want of prompt and speedy succours, of losing the fruit of our enterprise. It was necessary for an instant to deprive those, who had passed, of all means of retreat, in order to save them. I gave orders for the return of all the boats that had carried the first division of troops, in order to send the necessary succours; this manœuvre was made with sufficient speed, and we were in a condition to begin with success the attack of Kehl.

The first redoubt on the plain was defended by five mortars and 300 men. The attack and carrying it were completed in the same instant. At nine in the morning, the enemy were entirely driven from Kehl, and our troops pursued in the Offenbourg road, and took from them three pieces of cannon, and many prisoners. Thus far Moreau.

The Austrians attacked the fortress of Kehl September 16, 1796, without success, but on the 17th about four o'clock in the morning, the Austrians attacked the French works at Kehl, which were entered by two battalions of the Archduke Ferdinand, who charged the enemy with the bayonet, and about seven o'clock they were masters of the works and the fort. Twelve hundred French were made prisoners, and 800 killed; among them the French General Scherle. All their cannon, baggage, and ammunition became the booty of the Austrians; but as the latter neglected to destroy the bridge upon the Rhine, to prevent the enemy from receiving assistance, and as a part of the soldiers were occupied in sharing the plunder, the French about noon received a reinforcement of 3000 men, and retook the fort, under cover of a numerous artillery, discharged from the other side of the Rhine.

The Austrians lost about 400 in killed and wounded,

the rest retreated to Bischoffsheim, General Petrasch's head quarters.

A number of Austrians, wounded and prisoners, were carried into Strasbourg. Six thousand national guards marched from thence to Landau, to garrison that place, the troops that pre-occupied it having joined General Marbot.

November 4. Moreau's head-quarters were at Schiltengen. General Desaix upon the island of the Rhine. Kehl engrosses all the public attention. The bridge head there presents the appearance of a most formidable fortress, being provided with mines, &c. The bridge over the Rhine and the bridge of boats was secured from all attacks by land or water, and the fort defended by 20,000 men, and eighty pieces of cannon. The French demolished the village of Kehl; the same has partly been done by the Austrians, by those of Cork and Neumuhl. A direct communication was opened between the army of the Sambre and Meuse and that of the Rhine.

November 22. A letter from General Moreau, says, the garrison of Kehl made this morning a vigorous sortie to reconnoitre the line of circumvallation of the enemy.

General Desaix was charged with the attack of the right—General Decaen was in the centre, and General Sice on the left.

The whole line of the Austrians was forced, without a shot being fired; the enemy abandoned all their artillery, which was instantly spiked. Could we have anticipated a success so complete, and had artillery horses ready, we might have taken twenty pieces of cannon. With the horses which we could spare from our own, we could only bring on ten pieces. We made from six to seven hundred prisoners, amongst whom are twenty officers, including a colonel and a major. Such was the result of this sally.

The good conduct of the troops upon this occasion ought to persuade the enemy, that if he is decided to attack Kehl, he will not carry it so easily as he may have been led to believe.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

From Mannheim the following account was received from an Austrian officer in the army of the Allies, which shews what little reliance can be placed on republican accounts.

On the 21st instant the Austrians opened their trenches without disturbance; but early on the following morning, the French made a sally with thirty-six battalions, led by General Moreau himself, not on the trenches, but the lines of circumvallation towards Sinsheim. They stormed the redoubts and works with the utmost fury, and forced the Austrians to abandon them. But soon after the Archduke brought up a reinforcement of several battalions, and the French were repulsed with great loss. Whole ranks fell before the grape-shot of the Austrians, and the next day the dead bodies were seen lying in heaps of twenty or more on each other. The loss of the Austrians likewise is not inconsiderable, and many brave officers have been killed or wounded. General Latour had his

his horse shot under him, not far from the Archduke Charles. Adjutant Kellinger is dead, and three of his ordnance officers wounded. Count Giulay is wounded for the third time this campaign, but not dangerously. The Archduke Charles never shewed himself more collected than in this affair. Nothing could exceed the rage and enmity with which both sides fought, and many were killed with the butt end of the musquet. On the 23d, every thing was again quiet, and the trenches far advanced.

A letter from Colonel Craufurd, dated November 23, says, in the night from the 21st to the 22d, the trenches were opened before Kehl, on the right bank of the Kinzig. The first parallel of this attack, with its communications, proceeding from the right and left flank of the right wing of the line of contravallation, were so far completed during the night, that before day-break the men were tolerably covered. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt the work, nor had he yet fired a single shot upon the trenches; but early yesterday morning (the 22d) he made a sudden attack upon the left wing of the side of contravallation, and, after an action, than which nothing could possibly be more severe, was driven back into his works with very great loss.

The enemy having, in the course of the night from the 21st to 22d, brought over a large body of troops from Strasbourg, formed his columns of attack close behind the chain of his advanced posts, with so much silence that they were not perceived. Just before the break of day, (which however was rendered extremely obscure by a very thick mist, that lasted the greater part of the forenoon), these columns began to advance.

The instant the Austrian videttes and centries gave their fire, which was the only notice of the approaching attack, the enemy's infantry rushed on with the utmost impetuosity, without firing a shot, and in an instant they were masters of two redoubts of the left of the first line. The village of Sundheim was attacked in the same manner; and with equal success; after which, coming in the rear of the curtain that connects the village with the first redoubt to its left, the enemy immediately carried that work, one face of which was not quite finished. Upon this large bodies of their infantry rushed through the openings in the curtains on the whole front of this wing; and, whilst part advanced against the second line, the others endeavoured to make themselves masters of the remaining redoubts of the first; but these, though perfectly left to themselves, for a considerable time, entirely surrounded, cut off from every assistance, and attacked with fury by the enemy, who frequently got into the ditches and attempted to climb the parapet, were defended in a manner that reflects the highest honour on the officers and troops that were in them. The loss in all these redoubts was considerable, and in one the artillery drivers were at last obliged to fire the guns, but all the attacks were repulsed.

The enemy's right column, after occupying the two works which they had carried, pushed on, between the dykes to attack the left of the second line; but Prince Frederick of Orange (whose gallant and judicious con-

duct cannot sufficiently be praised), having rallied his brigade, placed a part of his infantry behind the dyke, which connects the third redoubt from the left of the first line with the work which is on the left of the second; and in this situation he resisted the most severe attack that can be imagined upon his front, whilst those bodies of the enemy's infantry, which had pierced between the redoubts of the first line, were actually in his rear, he not only maintained his post, but completely checked the enemy's progress on this flank.

A great part of the troops of the left wing had been working in the trenches on the right of the Kinzig. General Latour, who commanded the army of the siege, formed three of these battalions which happened to be just returning from work, and retook the village of Sundheim, which he maintained, though the enemy made great efforts to dislodge him. Lieutenant-General Staader (who commands the left wing) drove back the enemy, who had advanced against the right of the second line of it, and retook the redoubt on the left of Sundheim: and the Prince of Orange, advancing between the two dykes, defeated the column with which he had been so severely engaged, and recovered the redoubts it had carried. The enemy then retired into his intrenched camp.

The loss of the Austrians amounted to forty officers and about 1300 men killed, wounded, and missing, which, considering that not more than half the left wing was engaged, is certainly considerable; but that of the French must have been much greater. The ground round the works was in some parts covered with their dead bodies, and I am very much within bounds in stating their loss at 2000 men. During the time the French were in possession of the redoubts on the left, they found means to carry off five pieces of cannon. The others were all retaken.

It is impossible to attempt to do justice to the conduct of the Archduke; he animated the troops in retaking Sundheim, directed the attacks on the work that had been lost to the left of it, and, under the heaviest fire, gave his orders with the greatest coolness, and the most perfect military knowledge.

Lieutenant Proby, of his Majesty's 9th regiment of foot, (attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd's mission) was wounded by a musket shot; but I feel great satisfaction in being able to add that the wound is of a very slight nature, and will have no other consequence whatever than that of a very short confinement.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

December 6. A letter says the Austrians made themselves masters of the island called the Grand Tete de Kehl, as also of a Fleche. By the occupying these posts they are able to harass the rear of the enemy's intrenched camp. The taking of the above-mentioned place cost the French a great number of men, the principal part of whom were drowned; the enemy communicated by means of a sort of flying bridge; the Austrian artillery has destroyed it, and a boat has fallen into our hands. To day the cannonade is more violent against Kehl than it was last night; twenty-five fresh

fresh pieces of cannon have been placed in the batteries; there are now seventy-five pieces of artillery which play upon it incessantly.

The French accounts of December 24, 1796, says, the day before yesterday, at the close of the evening, we were attacked on all points. A hideous noise in the vicinity of Arnheim preceded the attack, with a view to attract our troops to that quarter, while the enemy launched a barge on our right, loaded with combustibles, bombs, and shells, with matches lighted. No one flinched; all remained at their posts.

The enemy met with a warm reception, and were repulsed with great loss. Our bargemen seized the fireship, cut off the match, brought it to shore, and unloaded it. Meanwhile a shower of bombs assailed our principal bridge, which we thought expedient to withdraw in the middle of the night.

A second attack was made after midnight, and a third at six in the morning. The fire was more tremendous than ever. The assaults were reiterated without obtaining any advantage, and the loss of the enemy was still more considerable. Some estimate their loss at 1500, and others at 3000 men: it cannot be accurately known: the ground is strewn with dead bodies, and Prince Charles is of course obliged to postpone his promised dinner in Kehl with the Prince of Conde.

December 29. Night and day the cannon is playing before Kehl, and the windows and houses in our suburbs are shaken by the explosion. The enemy continue their approaches, and their works advance. This is the thirty-sixth day that the trenches have been opened, and the loss already sustained is prodigious for so inconsiderable a place.

Swivel guns have been sent to Kehl; they are laboriously at work with fascines, &c. and a vigorous attack is every moment expected, not only from the report of the deserters, who announce it for the 31st, but from the progress of the works.

The Austrian troops get more and more discouraged, as well from the fatigues of war and rigour of the season, as from the scarcity of provisions, being reduced to a small ration of potatoes. Their bread has failed for nine or ten days. Sixty deserters have come over in twenty-four hours, most of them Hungarians, whose first cry is bread.

The great bridge is uncovered, and endeavours made to prevent it from being destroyed by the howitzers of the enemy.

A letter from the camp near Kehl, dated the 12th, gives us the following accounts of the attack on the 14th of January, 1797.

Yesterday evening 600 infantry of Oliver Wallis's regiment, with several officers, under the orders of the brave Colonel Hayd, were commanded to attack the post-house of Kehl; the attack began at half past nine in the morning; our troops took the post from the French, and occupied it, but Colonel Hayd was mortally wounded by a musquet-ball.

A battalion of Bohemian grenadiers were advanced to support Wallis's detachment, because the French

had marched three battalions against the latter. The Lieutenant-Colonel of that detachment was also mortally wounded in going out of the trenches. Captain Englehard, as senior, immediately took the command of the troops, and attacked the post-house afresh: however, towards midnight, they were forced to desist. There were two other attacks. The enemy were receiving fresh reinforcements; but at last Captain Englehard succeeded in maintaining himself at the post-house, and the works which were begun were continued. At ten o'clock this morning that officer returned to the camp: his royal highness gave him the praise he deserved for his bravery in maintaining himself against an enemy far more numerous. Our loss on that occasion consists of four officers wounded, and 300 soldiers killed and wounded. That of the enemy is far greater. Colonel Hayd is much regretted; the shot he received struck him just below the heart.

At the left wing of the army three battalions of the Archduke's regiment at the same time made an attack upon the French intrenched camp. We also experienced some loss in that action; Captain Reiser, General Starrai's adjutant, was killed by the side of his general. The works go on with great activity; the third parallel is already open.

On the 13th another bloody affair happened before Kehl, without proving decisive. The Austrians wanted to force the French intrenchments on the right wing, but did not gain their end. The French who made a sortie, were repulsed by the bayonet, and both parties suffered considerable loss.

Kehl was evacuated on the 21st with as much dispatch as possible. Upon opening the gates of the city, an infinite number of citizens of all ranks and ages retired to the fort. The roads were covered with carriages, and every one was anxious to render all possible assistance to the French, by carrying away, before the fatal hour of four o'clock P. M. every thing which belonged to, or could be any way serviceable to them.

It appeared that the enemy, on the 8th and 9th, had determined to drive us back by a superior force, and had taken a little island, and had raised a battery upon Ehrlenhof, by which means they took us in flank, and so well commanded our bridge of boats, that on the morning of the 9th we were obliged to capitulate, and propose the surrender of Kehl.

Scarce was the suspension of arms known, when the Austrians and French mutually embraced, and drank brandy together.

About four o'clock, General Latour took possession of the fort; a column of picked troops, preceded by the Hungarian grenadiers, and supported by the cavalry, entered it, accompanied with a grand band of music, all in the best order. Meanwhile we evacuated it by the other part, and filed off to the left.

Capitulation of the fortress of Kehl proposed by the general of division, Desaix, commander in chief of the fort to General Latour, commanding the Austrian troops.

Art. I. The French troops shall evacuate Kehl to-day and to-morrow.—Ans. Granted.

II. They

II. They will give up possession to the Austrian troops to-morrow 21 Nivose (January 10, at four P. M. precisely.—Ans. The Austrian troops shall to-morrow, the 10th of January, take possession of the fort of Kehl, and of every thing which the troops shall have left there.

III. From that moment all hostilities shall cease on both sides, and the Austrian troops shall take possession of the redoubt and the burying-place, and shall place their advanced posts at the nearest barrier.—Ans. The redoubt, burying-place, and barrier leading to the fort, shall be immediately given up.

IV. The French troops shall occupy the other side of the barrier till to-morrow four P. M.—Ans. Granted.

V. On each side shall be given up an officer of the *etat-major* as an hostage, who shall remain until the present capitulation shall be executed. They shall then be exchanged.—Ans. Granted. They shall be exchanged as soon as the Austrian troops take possession of the fort.

At three quarters past three P. M. the remainder of the troops had filed off. Every thing was carried off, even the pallisades, and the Austrian balls. The bridge of boats was carried to the left bank, and there is no longer any communication with the other side.

• KENTON. See EDGE-HILL.

KEMPTERLAND, BATTLE AT. This battle was fought about 1630, in the contests between the States of Holland and the Spaniards. General Stackenburg at the head of thirty-two troops of horse, attacked a body of veteran troops lately come from Italy to this place, in which he entirely routed them, killing 700 on the spot; and very few had escaped if the detachments sent had joined him in time.

KENILWORTH, SIEGE OF. During the troubles of Henry III. in 1286, between him and his barons, the castle of Kenilworth was become so formidable on account of the many outrages committed in the neighbouring country, that the King determined to invest the castle. The Governor had insolently cut off the head of one of the heralds sent to him to summon the place, which so incensed the King, that he went in person to conduct this siege, imagining his presence would strike terror into the besieged. It was on the 25th of June he began the siege, but they defended themselves so bravely, that after a six month's siege there appeared little hopes of reducing it; nay, so intent was the King to punish the Governor that he put off the siege of Ely, whither many of the malcontents had retired. This vigorous resistance of the garrison of Kenilworth made the King turn the siege into a blockade. Meantime the King continued in the town, of which he was master, hoping that famine would compel the garrison to surrender; but his expectations were vain, for they, though closely blocked up, and forced to eat their horses, relying on the aid of Simon de Montford, the Earl of Leicester's son, most obstinately held out. Meantime the King called a parliament in the town of Kenilworth, to consider of means to reduce the rebels of Ely, either by composition or by force; but neither of these had effect; for Henry

Hastings and William de Pattishull, confiding in the strength of the place, would listen to no terms of accommodation; and though offered their estates, they still continued to maintain it with uncommon resolution: the garrison consisted of 1700 men, composed of those whose estates had been forfeited, and therefore would not depend on the King's promises; for these troubles in a great measure arose from the King's confiscating the estates of the rebels, and bestowing them on his favourites; and the parliament assembled at Kenilworth, met with a design to mitigate the ordinance enacted on this subject; it was accordingly decreed by a new law, called the *Dilem de Kenilworth*, that all forfeited estates should be restored to their original owners, after a certain deduction for his Majesty's use, according to the nature of the delinquency or trespass of the proprietor. As for Henry de Hastings, for his cruelty to the herald he was fined in a sum equal to the revenue of his estate for seven years; and the Earl of Derby who had twice rebelled, was condemned to imprisonment for the same term, if he would choose to throw himself on the King's clemency. This decree was published in Coventry, and in the hearing of the garrison of Kenilworth, on whom, however, it produced no effect; they continued to defend the place, until their provisions beginning to fail, the soldiers growing sickly, and their hopes from Simon de Montford more precarious, they stipulated to surrender within the term of forty days, on condition of saving their lives, limbs, horses, and armour, if not relieved within that term. The King accepting the proposal, hostages were delivered; and at the expiration of the time, the garrison marched out like so many spectres withered, and exhausted with confinement and famine; their long confinement and sickness occasioned such a stench, that the King's soldiers were almost suffocated when they took possession of the castle, which was committed to Edmund the King's younger son.

KENWITH, ACTION AT. A castle formerly in Devonshire. Ubba, the chief of the Danish commanders, in 876 had ravaged the country of Wales without opposition, and in his return invested the castle of Kenwith, whither Odum, Earl of that country had retired with a small body of troops at the approach of the Danes. This gallant nobleman finding himself unable to sustain a siege, and knowing there was no safety in surrendering to such a cruel and perfidious enemy, represented to his little band, that they had nothing to depend upon but their own personal valour, and proposed to cut their way with their swords through the besiegers. His followers readily embraced the proposal, and they sallied out, with Odum at their head, upon the Danes, who despised the English, yet notwithstanding their vast disparity, entirely routed them, confident as they were, with a very great slaughter, and slew Ubba, taking at the same time their famous standard, which exhibited the picture of a raven, the needle-work of Ubba's sisters, and which the Danes revered as a hallowed ensign.

KEYSERSWAERT, SIEGE OF. A little though strong town on the north banks of the Rhine, about

two leagues below Dusseldorf, at this time belonging to the Elector of Cologne. The French had possessed themselves of this place for Cardinal Furstemburg in 1688; but the Elector of Brandenburg retook it in 1689, and delivered it to the Elector of Cologne, who received a French garrison into it in 1701. It is an oblong of one street only, defended on the land side by three bastions and four ravelins, and towards the Rhine by two bastions. The extremity, or point of an island below the place, may either be of advantage or prejudice, according to the application of it: this island below Keyserwaert was first possessed by the French, and fortified; but afterwards taken by the Prussians. As the Rhine is there very broad and deep, Count Tallard found it easy in the night-time, by means of boats, to throw as many fresh men, and as great a quantity of provisions into the town as he thought fit, which the besiegers were not able to prevent. On the other hand, the King of Prussia, who was in the Wesel, furnished the besiegers with all they wanted from thence.

The Confederates had reduced Keyserwaert to a heap of rubbish, and had battered the outworks with forty-eight large cannon and thirty mortars. The trenches had been opened on the 18th of April, 1702, and the care of the siege committed to the Prince of Nassau Saarbrug, who was the Emperor's Marechal-de-camp, under whom the Dutch served as auxiliaries to the Emperor, the States not having declared war against France. Another army of the Dutch was formed under the Earl of Athlone, and lay in the duchy of Clèves to cover the siege; and a third, commanded by General Cohorn, broke into Flanders, forced and demolished the lines between the forts of St. Donat and Isabella, which the enemy had been many months raising with infinite labour and expence, and laid the greater part of the Châtelanie of Bruges under contribution to that end; but on the approach of the Marquis de Bedmar, and the Count de la Motte, with the French troops under their command, they being superior in number, Cohorn was forced to retire under the walls of Sluys; but to prevent the enemy's taking fort Donat, he first laid the country under water, and forced the Spaniards to retire towards Ghent.

On the 20th of April, the besiegers did great execution with their bombs, but the enemy made a vigorous sally with a design to ruin the works of the besiegers; the Dutch repulsed them with great bravery, but were forced to quit their post. On the 21st and 22d, the enemy made two sallies more, in the latter of which they were pursued to the counterescarp with great loss, and their Commander taken. On the 23d, 1200 Prussians attacked the island on the Rhine, in which 200 French troops had been posted, and had built several works and fortifications, with two batteries; upon the approach of the Prussians they fired very briskly, but the French being pushed by the Prince of Anhalt Deshay, who commanded, the soldiers mentioned down their arms and surrendered, so that the island became useless. The Commander in Chief of the French party here was so mortified, that he

shot himself, and all the officers in attempting to escape in boats were all killed, except one captain and a lieutenant.

The next day, the 24th, the besiegers carried their trenches within 200 paces of the town, fired from four batteries incessantly, and made a considerable breach in the rampart, so that they intended to make an attack upon the counterescarp; for which purpose a great number of fascines and woolpacks were prepared, it being thought that by those proceedings the town would soon surrender; but in this the Allies were mistaken, who proposed at first to become masters of the town in three weeks, but it held out near two months, and had like to have proved a bad beginning of a new war; for Count Tallard having posted himself with his flying camp on the other side of the Rhine, fired from thence with so good effect, that the besiegers, notwithstanding their intrenchments, were very much galled, and had the mortification also to see the besieged succoured from that camp with troops, ammunition, and all necessary refreshments, which, with the excessive rains that swelled the Rhine, occasioned the siege to go on slowly.

The besiegers still continuing to cannonade the town, battered the fortifications with forty-eight large cannon and thirty mortars, when on the 9th of June, they resolved to make a general attack on the counterescarp and ravelin, which they executed with unparalleled bravery; the conflict was obstinate and bloody; at length the besieged gave ground, leaving the besiegers masters of both the ravelin and the counterescarp; upon which the Allies immediately lodged themselves. Among the officers of distinction, the Prince of Nassau Saarbrug did wonders, and the Earl of Huntington, a volunteer, who fought most desperately, was wounded. This advantage, however, cost the Confederates very dear, for they had above 2500 killed or wounded in the action; but it likewise so much weakened the garrison, that they were forced to capitulate the 15th of June on honourable terms, and marched out the 17th. Keyserwaert was immediately razed to the ground according to agreement.

The French writers, with their usual gascónade, intimate the loss of the Allies to be 7000 or 8000 men upon the taking the counterescarp. Count Tallard finding that he could no longer be of service to the besieged, joined the grand army, under the command of the Duke of Burgundy.

KILIA-NOVA, in Bessarabia, Tartary. This place was surrendered to the Empress of Russia, on the 29th of October, 1799. The breach was effected by a tremendous battery of 150 large cannon. General Gudovitch, who commanded after General Muhler was wounded, upon seeing himself master of the entrenchments, and the breach effected, summoned the fort to surrender. The garrison instantly abandoned the place, and the Russians immediately took possession.

KILKENNY. See IRELAND.

KILLALAH-BAY. See IRELAND.

KILLIKRANKIE, BATTLE AT. A strong pass in Scotland. Viscount Dundee, a Scottish lord in the interest

interest of King James, being in 1689 in the greatest distress for want of succours from Ireland, had marched to the castle of Blair, which was threatened with a siege by General Mackay. When Dundee reached this fortress, he received intelligence that Mackay with a considerable force had entered the pass of Killcrankie; he immediately resolved to give them battle, and advanced against them. The Highlanders having received and returned the fire of the English, fell in among them with their broad swords, and with such impetuosity that they broke the foot in seven or eight minutes; the dragoons fled at the first charge in the utmost consternation. Dundee's horse, not exceeding 100, broke through Mackay's own regiment; the Earl of Dumbarton at the head of a few volunteers made himself master of the artillery; 1200 of Mackay's forces were killed on the spot, 500 taken prisoners, and the rest fled with great precipitation until rallied by Mackay. The victory on Dundee's side was decisive and complete, though he himself lost his life in the battle.

KINBURN, situated on the Black Sea. On the 24th of September 1787, the Turkish fleet sailed to this place from Oczakow, and made a vigorous cannonade against it, where several houses were damaged, and during the bombardment five men were killed, and ten wounded; the Turks sustained no inconsiderable damage, both in killed and wounded, one of the ships took fire, and perished with all her crew.

On the 25th at midnight the Turks landed 700 men, at the distance of eight wersts from this place, but were repulsed by the Cossacks and the infantry under General Beck. The following night they returned to the attack, but were again repulsed.

The Ottomans having detached two frigates and four galleys to Desua, the commander of that place failed in a galley to disperse them, if possible, and maintained an engagement with so unequal a force for the space of two hours, and during the engagement a great number of the Turks were killed, and not one on board the galley was killed or wounded, except the commander, who had one of his ears shot away.

On the 26th of June 1788, the Turkish fleet appeared off the entrance of the Boristhenes, consisting of fifty-seven ships of the line. The Turkish fortress Oczakow, stands on the western side of the river, and this fortress is nearly opposite to the eastern shore.

The Prince of Nassau, with Vice-Admiral Paul Jones, lay at anchor under the guns of Kinburn, waiting for the Turks, who seemed disposed to attack them. The sea ran very high, and the wind was strong on the Russian shore. The old Turkish admiral under these disadvantages, had the madness to enter the mouth of the river. The Russian commander suffered him to take this step without molestation, but no sooner were the Turks completely embayed, than the Prince of Nassau, and his colleagues began to move.

The firing on both sides at the first onset was tremendous; but the largest of the Turkish ships presently ran on shore, particularly the Turkish admiral, and vice-admiral.

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The Russian squadron then grappled with them; the conflict was dreadful, the batteries on the shore as well as the ships all joined in the fight.

The Turks defended themselves with astonishing resolution, but very few of them could gain the Black Sea; some ran for shelter under the guns of Oczakow, the admiral, and vice-admiral's ships, and three others, were blown up, many of the small ships were driven on shore.

KING'S-BRIDGE, a bridge that joins the island on which the city of New York stands, to the province of New York, in North America. A skirmish took place here in 1782, between 200 Yagers and thirty horse, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pruefschenck, and the advanced corps of the rebel army of 800 foot, and 500 horse.

In the evening of the 2d of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Emmerich marched with 100 men, drawn from the regiments of the line, to Philips's house; the next morning a number of waggons, under an escort of 200 foot and thirty mounted Yagers were to be sent to the same place for some hay; but about ten o'clock the same evening intelligence was received of General Washington's army having been at Singing in the afternoon of the 2d inst. It was therefore resolved to leave the waggons within the lines, and send the detachment to recall Colonel Emmerich. Lieutenant-Colonel de Pruefschenck, with the following officers under his command, viz. Captain Kenricks, Captain de Wangenheim, Lieutenant Schaefer, Lieutenant de Deimar, and Lieutenant de Balholm, left the camp at day-break; and having left King's-bridge would not pass a series of defiles before he had reconnoitred Fort Independence; he therefore ordered his advanced guard, under Lieutenant Schaefer, and another party of a serjeant and ten men, to examine the fort and its environs: it being not yet quite day, these parties did not perceive the enemy drawn up in a line of battle till they were within ten yards of them; they received the enemy's fire, returned it, and fell back to a proper distance, Lieutenant-Colonel de Pruefschenck, immediately, and with great resolution and presence of mind, endeavoured to gain the height in the rear of the fort; and though he received the enemy's whole fire, succeeded so far as to take possession of the ruins of a house which was formerly fortified by Colonel Emmerich; from whence he attacked the rebels in their advantageous position, intending to dislodge them; but observing a battalion with flying colours in the fort, finding their superiority in number, being furiously attacked with the bayonet, and at the same time seeing no possibility of gaining any ground to his advantage, resolved to fall back under the cannon in Charles's redoubt, but the rebels pressing so hard upon him and his infantry, on account of the narrow passage, began to lose ground, and being apprehensive of sustaining some loss in repassing the defile in such a situation, to avoid this he ordered his cavalry, under Lieutenant Flics, to charge the advancing enemy. This had the expected effect, the rebels stopped, the Yagers formed again, and recommencing the attack with redoubled vigour, obliged the rebels to quit the fort.

fort, and drove them from the heights as far as De-veaux's house, then took possession of the ground the rebels had quitted. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel de Wurmb arrived with the rest of the Yager corps from King's-bridge, and took possession of the rising ground between the bridge and fort Independence, reconnoitred the enemy's new position, extending from Miles-Square-Road, over the height to William's-Bridge, with a thick wood in their rear, plainly indicating a design to conceal their real strength: and as repeated intelligence was received that three hundred French horse covered the enemy's left at William's-Bridge, Colonel de Wurmb acted with precaution, and did not think proper to risk another attack; but Lieutenant-Colonel Emmerich retreating over Spiten Devil, and being cut off by the rebel position, two hundred men being at this time from the regiments of the line, and the refugees from Morrisania having joined, it was absolutely necessary to force the rebels from their ground, to give Colonel Emmerich an opportunity of joining by way of Cortlandt's house, still in possession of the rebels. The Yagers moved forward and took possession of Cortlandt's Bridge, the refugees and the advanced parties of the Yagers engaged the rebel advanced posts and drove them to their main body, who immediately filed off to the left and retreated to William's Bridge; the passage being now open, Colonel Emmerich was desired to leave Spiten Devil, and to join, which he did, and informed General de Losberg that he drew two hundred rebels into his ambuscade at Philips's house, of which he killed three, and took nine; that the rebel army was moving in two columns, one of which was already seen on Valentine's Hill advancing towards Cortlandt's Bridge. The troops were now ordered to fall back to their former position, leaving one hundred Yagers at Fort Independence, and observed all the motions of General Washington's army, who himself reconnoitred Spiten Devil at three o'clock in the afternoon. At four o'clock the troops moved into the lines and to their encampment.

The loss of the Yagers is three men killed, one officer, one serjeant, twenty-six men wounded, and five missing.

That of the rebels is very considerable; intelligence was received that they embarked 101 men at Singing and sent them up the North River, besides a great many who died of their wounds before they reached that place, and one officer and seventeen men who were left on the field, with seventeen stand of arms.

KING'S-MOUNTAIN, ACTION OF, IN 1781. A place so called on the western confines of North-Carolina, North America. See the following letters by both parties.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl Cornwallis to General Clinton, dated Camp, at Wynnborough, December 3, 1780.

I had the honour to inform your Excellency that Major Ferguson had taken infinite pains with some of the militia of Ninety-Six. He obtained my permission to make an incursion into Tryon-county, whilst

the sickness of my army prevented my moving. As he had only militia and the small remains of his own corps, without baggage or artillery, and as he promised to come back if he heard of any superior force, I thought he could do no harm, and might help to keep alive the spirits of our friends in North Carolina, which might be damped by the slowness of our motions: the event proved unfortunate without any fault of Major Ferguson's. A numerous and unexpected enemy came from the mountains, and as they had good horses their movements were rapid: Major Ferguson was tempted to stay near the mountains longer than he intended, in hopes of cutting off Colonel Clarke on his return from Georgia. He was not aware that the enemy was so near him; and in endeavouring to execute my orders of passing the Catawba, and joining me at Charlotte Town, he was attacked by a very superior force, and totally defeated on King's Mountain.

The following letters were published at Philadelphia the 25th of October, by order of Congress.

To the Honourable Mr. Sumner.

Camp at Rocky-River,

October 16, 1780.

SIR,

I have the pleasure of handing you very agreeable intelligence from the west. Ferguson, the great partizan, has miscarried. This we are assured from Mr. Tate, Brigadier-Major to Sumpter's late command. The particulars from that gentleman stand thus: The Colonels Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby, Sever, Williams, Brandon, and Lacey, formed a conjunctive body near Gilbert-Town, consisting of 3000 men; from this body were selected 1600 good horse, who immediately went in pursuit of Colonel Ferguson, who was making his way to Charlotte; our people overtook them, well posted, on King's-Mountain, and on the evening of the 7th, at four o'clock, began the attack which continued forty-seven minutes. Colonel Ferguson fell in the action, besides 150 men; 810 were made prisoners, including the British; 150 of the prisoners are wounded; 1500 stand of arms fell into our hands. Colonel Ferguson had about 1400 men; our people surrounded them. We lost ten men, among whom is Major Chronelle, of Lincoln county; Colonel Williams is mortally wounded; the number of our wounded cannot be ascertained. This blow will certainly affect the British army considerably. The Brigadier-Major who gave us this was in the action.

The above is true; the blow is great; I give you joy on the occasion.

(Signed)

W. DAVIDSON.

KINGSTON, BATTLE AT. The county town of Surry, situated on the Thames, twelve miles west from London. During the troubles between King Charles and the Cavaliers, the Earl of Holland, now one of the King's adherents, in 1647, together with the Duke of Buckingham and others, resolved to take the field in favour of his Majesty. The Earl had indeed often

Copy right Letter from Captain Machride, of His Majesty's Ship Bienfaisant, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Sea, August 13, 1780.

SIR,

I wrote to you, for the information of their Lordships, on my arrival at Cork the intelligence I had received, and the steps I intended to take in consequence. The Charon arrived on the 11th instant. I sailed with the convoy next day, having the Charon, Licorne, and Hussar in company. As many of the convoy still remained, I ordered the Licorne and Hussar to keep off the harbour's mouth to haften them, whilst the Bienfaisant and Charon lay to with those that were out. At day-light we had drove down as far as the Old Head of Kinsale, when I observed a large sail in the south-east in chase of some of the convoy; he was soon chased in turn, the Charon in company; the other two frigates were out of sight off Cork. About half past seven we came up with her. It is something singular, that the action on both sides began with the musquetry; he hoisted British colours, and kept his fire; I determined to do the same; as we ranged within pistol-shot, some conversation passed between us. In this mode we got so far forward on his bow, that neither his bow nor our quarter-guns would bear. Being certain what the ship was, I then ordered the small arms on the poop to begin; she returned it, and hoisted her proper colours. It was some little time before I could regulate my sail, and place my ship; they had determined to board us, and acted so as to favour their design. It was a daring though unsuccessful attempt. After an hour and ten minutes smart action, her rigging and sails cut to pieces, twenty-one men killed, and thirty-five men wounded, she struck, and proved to be the Comte d'Artois of sixty-four guns, upwards of 644 men, a private ship of war, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, a Lieutenant de Vaisseaux, who was slightly wounded in the action. His brothers, the one a colonel, the other colonel-en-second in the Irish legion of that name, are on board; likewise a Lieutenant Perry of the Monarch; and the people who were taken on board the Margaritta prize. The Bienfaisant had three killed, and twenty-two wounded; furniture cut of course; but the masts and yards not materially injured. There was one man slightly wounded in the Charon. I brought to to refit; and the convoy of ninety-nine sail proceeded on with a very fresh and fair wind.

KIRCH DENCKERN, OR FELLINGHAUSEN, BATTLE OF, 1761. This village is situated in the Palatinate of the Upper Rhine, Germany; and for an account of the battle here fought, see the following letter from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

Hohenover, July 17, 1761.

Since the army occupied the camp of Hohenover, that of the enemy encamped at Soest, under the command of Prince Soubise, seemed to have been wholly employed in reconnoitring our position, which was a very advantageous one, on account of the woods and defiles which it was necessary to pass in order to come up with us. There was not a day in which our posts

were not disturbed. His Serene Highness was informed on the 13th, in the evening, that Soubise's army had made a motion forwards; in consequence of which he ordered the baggage away, and the army to hold itself in readiness to be put under arms on the first signal. On the 14th, in the morning, the enemy's new camp was discovered, the right of which stretched towards the convent of Baradeis and Soest, the left reaching to the heights of Rhune; and all having appeared quiet there, the baggage was ordered back.

His Serene Highness, however, thought proper to make a movement with his army, the intention of which was to reinforce the right wing. The Hereditary Prince was at the extremity of it, which extended as far as the village of Buderich, which was guarded by a detachment. The body of the army occupied the heights of Wambeln, and the Prince of Anhalt the ground between Illingen and Hohenover. Lord Granby kept his position on the heights of Kirch Denckern, and Lieutenant-General Wutgenau, who was encamped upon the heath of Untrup, marched by his right to approach the village of Kirch Denckern. The avenues and posts on the little river Aast, and the Sultzback, were guarded by the piquets of the army.

This was our position when his Serene Highness was informed on the 15th, about six in the evening, that Soubise's army had struck their tents, and were marching on their right. Almost at the same instant, he heard that the enemy had dislodged the advanced posts of Lord Granby, and that they were advancing in a strong body towards his camp.

These informations determined him to make the following dispositions; he ordered Lord Granby to maintain his ground to the last extremity; Lieutenant-General Wutgenau was ordered to march to the left to block up the high road from Leipstadt to Ham, and to act in concert with Lord Granby, whose right was to be supported by the Prince of Anhalt, who joined it with his left, his own right reaching to the Aast above Kirch Denckern; Lieutenant-General Conway replaced the Prince of Anhalt between Illingen and Hohenover. The Hereditary Prince ordered Lieutenant-General Bose to march with part of his troops to occupy the heights of Wambeln, and left Count Kilmanlegge on the side of Buderich. The greatest part of the artillery was distributed by Count Schaumbourg Lippe on the front of the left.

M. de Sporken, who was encamped at Hertzfeld, was ordered to send six battalions and six squadrons over the Lippe, which were to support M. de Wutgenau; and he was to dispose and act with the rest in the manner which he should think most proper.

These dispositions being made, his Serene Highness came to Lord Granby's camp, which was attacked very briskly. His Lordship had taken his measures so well, that he sustained the efforts of the enemy till the arrival of M. Wutgenau, who coming upon his left, and having taken the enemy in flank, they could not withstand these united efforts, and were driven back into the woods, after a fire of artillery and small arms, which continued till late in the night. M. de Wutgenau kept the ground he had just gained; he extended

changed sides, but now formed a design to restore him to liberty. At this juncture Pontefract had been taken by surprise by the Royalists; Scarborough had revolted from the Parliament; the Scottish army was ready to march under the Duke of Hamilton: there were several parties in Kent and Essex in favour of that unfortunate Monarch; Cromwell was employed in the siege of Pembroke castle; Fairfax was engaged in the blockade of Colchester, while not above two regiments remained in London, and the Presbyterian party had regained its influence in Parliament; in this so favourable an aspect for the King's affairs, which the Earl of Holland resolved to improve, he set out from London publicly attended by about 100 horse, being joined at Kingston upon Thames by the Duke of Buckingham, his brother, Lord Francis Villiers, and the Earl of Peterborough, with some forces; these sent a letter to the Mayor and Common Council of the city, declaring their intentions of joining the troops of Surry, Suffex, and Middlesex, in order to deliver the King, and restore the tranquillity of the nation, desiring the assistance of London. But the magistrates of London having very little confidence in the Earl or his party, sent the letter to the Parliament, by whom the three noblemen were declared traitors to their country. The same day their horse was attacked by Colonel Lewely, who routed them in the neighbourhood of Kingston, where Lord Francis Villiers was slain in the engagement; but in the night the leaders abandoned the place, and retired with about 400 men to St. Alban's.

KINSALE, SIEGE OF. A fortified town in Ireland, in the province of Cork, within ten miles of the city of Cork, on the mouth of the river Bandon, and near the sea. In the year 1690, after the Earl of Marlborough had reduced the city of Cork, he resolved to pursue this great stroke, and immediately sent away a detachment of horse and dragoons, under the command of Brigadier Villiers, to summon the town and forts of Kinsale. His Lordship set out himself from Cork the first of October, arrived the same day at Five-Mile Bridge, and on the next day before the town, which the Irish on his approach had set fire to, retiring into the Old Fort; he then formed his camp the same evening, and gave directions to make the approaches towards the New Fort, while Major-General Tettau was ordered to attack the Old; he found both these forts to be much stronger than the plans had represented them to be, and it was reported that the Earl himself was heard to say, that if he had known their strength, he would never have undertaken the expedition in a season so far advanced. Being, however, now on the spot, this did not discourage his enterprise, and he resolved to push it on with vigour. General Tettau having passed the river with the troops appointed for that purpose in the boats, the next morning he made a feint, according to his instructions, of storming the Old Fort in the weakest place, where most of the besieged were got together in readiness to receive him. In the mean time, another detachment made a bold assault in a different place, where they

were least expected, and by that means they became masters of a bastion. During this attack several barrels of powder accidentally taking fire blew up near forty of the Irish; upon which the rest retired into an old castle in the middle of the fort, and immediately after submitted to be made prisoners of war, having lost in the assault 200 men out of 450.

The Earl of Marlborough on his side resolved to improve that advantage, and the weather being now very bad, provisions scarce, and the men growing sickly, he instantly sent to summon the New Fort, by much the stronger of the two; but the Governor, Sir Edward Scot, insolently answered, "That it would be time enough to talk of that a month hence." Upon this the trenches were opened on the 5th of October, and by the 9th were advanced as far as the counter-scarp; but the badness of the weather prevented a cannon from coming up till the 14th; a considerable breach and a false attack being made, every thing was prepared for the storm; but the enemy thought fit to prevent it by beating a parley; on the 15th hostages were exchanged, and the articles being agreed on, were signed about midnight. The middle bastion to be delivered up next morning, and the garrison, consisting of about 1100 men, to march out the next day with arms and baggage, and to be conducted to Limerick.

The Earl found in the fort a very considerable magazine, with plenty of all sorts of provisions and liquors; and thus this strong place was taken in less than a fortnight. The happy consequences which attended this success were, that by taking this port and that of Cork, of which the former is the key, an effectual stop was put to the bringing any supplies from France, at least on the southern coasts; and the Irish were confined to the province of Ulster, where they found more difficulty to subsist than in any other part of Ireland, that province being less fertile.

The Irish who never attempted to raise the siege, yet drew their forces together, and had in order to divert it, set that part of the country, the best built and inhabited, all round in a flame; but there appeared another very good effect from this design, for on the first news of these intentions, and of the English troops landing to execute them, Count Lauzun, fearful of being blocked up in Galway, also weary of the service, and desirous of getting out of it, withdrew himself from the south-west parts of Ireland, together with the Duke of Tyrconiel, M. Bordelan, and the miserable remains of his French troops; leaving the command of the Irish to the Duke of Berwick; which afterwards devolved on St. Ruth, who was killed by a cannon-ball at the battle of Aghrim.

This town was taken by Cromwell in 1649, while he commanded the Parliament's forces, and Prince Rupert forcing his way out of the harbour through Blake's fleet, which shut up the port by sea, had three of his ships sunk, and narrowly escaped being taken.

KINSALE, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1780. The particulars see the following letter.

his right to Haus-Vellinghausen, and turned his left towards the high road of Ham, the defence of which place was his chief object. We learnt from the prisoners that Marechal Broglie had decamped at break of day with his whole army from Erweite, in order to give us battle, in conjunction with that of Prince Soubise. His Serene Highness judging that the strongest efforts would be made on our left, ordered General Howard to bring up the brigade of foot commanded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, and that of cavalry by Major-General Lord Pembroke. Colonel Glevendorff was sent with two battalions to Kirch Denckern, to barricade and fortify that village; who, in case of necessity, was to be supported by Lieutenant-General Howard. The enemy was in possession of some posts opposite to our piquets, and the patrols were skirmishing all night.

The battle began afresh the next morning at three; and the enemy redoubled their efforts against M. Wutgenau's corps, who sustained them with the greatest firmness. The fire from the artillery and small arms continued five hours without the enemy's gaining one inch of ground. It was near nine when word was brought to his Serene Highness, that the enemy seemed to design placing some batteries upon an eminence opposite to Lord Granby's camp, which we had not been able to inclose within our lines. His Highness perceiving the necessity of preventing the enemy from seizing this eminence, from whence they might have very much galled us, and being informed of the arrival of the detachment under General Sporken, resolved to make advantage of the irresolution which appeared in the motions of the enemy, and ordered the troops which were nearest at hand to advance.

This movement was decisive, and had all the success that could be desired. Our troops having advanced with the greatest intrepidity, soon obliged the enemy to give way, and to retreat with precipitation, having abandoned their dead and wounded, and several pieces of cannon, some of which are sixteen-pounders. Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers took the regiment of Rougé, formerly Belfunce, consisting of four battalions, with its cannon and colours. We have besides made a great many prisoners, but have not yet had time to make out a list of them.

The victorious troops followed the enemy as far as Haltrup; and the nature of the ground not having allowed the cavalry's acting, his Serene Highness was then obliged to content himself with detaching some light troops in pursuit of them.

A brisk cannonade was still continued on the side where the Hereditary Prince commanded; but upon the news of the defeat on their right, they were probably induced to give over their attacks in that part too. They had made several unsuccessful ones upon the village of Sheidingen, which was occupied by 200 men, under the command of Major Limbourg, supported by some battalions sent by the Hereditary Prince. The day ended with a general retreat of the enemy.

Other accounts mention, that the loss of French in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was

about 5000 men; and that nine pieces of cannon and six pair of colours were taken.

KISTELT, ACTION OF. See VAL.

KITTENING. An Indian town, about twenty-five miles above Fort du Quene, on the Ohio, destroyed in 1756. This place being the settlement of the Indians called the Ohio Morians, and who had massacred above 1000 inhabitants of the western parts of Philadelphia in cold blood, Colonel Armstrong with a body of 280 Provincials marched from Fort Shirley on the Juniata river, a route of above 140 miles through woods, in order to surprise it. Early on the morning of the 5th day of their march, he arrived near the town undiscovered, while the Indian warriors were regaling themselves at a dance, and halting about 100 paces below the town, on the bank of the river, he prepared his men, and began the attack as soon as it was daylight.

Captain Jacobs, the Chief of the Indians, gave the war-whoop, and defended his house bravely, firing through loop-holes in the logs. The Colonel offered them quarter, but they fearful of our sincerity to pardon the many and inhuman murders they had been guilty of, upon the innocent and defenceless British subjects, most of them refused to submit prisoners of war. Therefore Colonel Armstrong ordered their houses to be set on fire; which was immediately, and with great activity done by the officers and soldiers. By this piece of obstinacy many of them were suffocated and burnt; others were shot in their attempt to reach the river, and Captain Jacobs, his squaw, and boy, called the King's Son, were shot as they were getting out of a window, and were scalped.

These Indians had a large quantity of arms loaded in their houses, and also gun powder. The loaded guns went off in a quick succession as the fire reached them; and the gunpowder, which was stowed in every house, completed their destruction, by blowing up the houses, and all those who had secreted themselves in them.

Eleven English prisoners were happily released from captivity, or a violent death; who informed the Colonel, that on the day the action happened, two battos of Frenchmen, with a large party of Delawares and some French Indians, were expected to join Captain Jacobs, in order to proceed on an expedition to reduce Fort Shirley, and that an advanced party of twenty-four warriors had been detached the preceding evening to reconnoitre the country. This was soon after confirmed by Lieutenant Hogg, who upon the report of the scouts, that there were not above four Indians found a fire on the road, about six miles from Kittenning, was ordered to halt the night before with twelve men, and to endeavour to surprise them, and to bring them up to the main body; but upon his approach he found them to be the twenty-four warriors above mentioned, and on being attacked they defended themselves with great bravery; killing three men, mortally wounding the Lieutenant, and putting the other nine to flight; however, on their reaching the main body, the Colonel sent a party to bring in the Lieutenant and

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and the slain, in order to prevent their being scalp-
 ed.

KNOCCQUE, SURPRISE OF. A strong important fort, at the junction of the canals of Ypres and Furnes above Dixmude.

While the French lay before Bouchain, the Allies on the 4th of October, 1714, surprised Fort Knoecque in the following manner:

Brigadier Caris, Commander of Ostend, having received certain intelligence that the garrison of Knoecque was very weak, resolved to attempt the surprizing it; to effect which, he detached 180 men under the command of Captain de Rue, a famous partisan and adventurer, who having found means to hide themselves in three little houses near the Governor's garden, standing between four draw-bridges, concealed themselves there all night. In the morning at the opening of the gates, some of the detachment advanced on a sudden, and made themselves masters of the bridge next to the fort, having killed the guard.

De Rue divided his men into four bodies, and with one of them seized a gate, while the other two divisions ran to the other two gates, the fourth drawing up near the Cazeras, to prevent the garrison from drawing together; which disposition succeeded so well, that with the loss of only two men killed, and one wounded, that important fort was taken. The French Governor hearing the noise, leaped out of bed, and looking out of a window, cried out, "Quarter!" and was made prisoner of war, with the garrison, consisting of three French companies, and one of Swiss, most of whom were sick.

De Rue having secured that fort, sent a party of his men to seize all the provisions in the neighbouring villages, and to bring them to the fort, before the gar-

rison of Ypres could be informed of the loss of it; he dispatched also an express with an account of this success to Brigadier Caris, who detached forty men to reinforce him; which precautions were very necessary, as the loss of that post occasioned the motion of a great body of troops on each side towards the Lys, as if the French designed to retake it; but finding the fort so well and so seasonably provided, they entirely laid aside the project of attacking it.

KOSTOFF TAKEN IN 1771. It is situated in Crim Tartary, in European Turkey, and near Precop. Prince Dolgorucki after taking Precop, detached Major-General Brown with a detachment to make himself master of this fortress, but the Turkish garrison did not wait his arrival, and demolishing the fortifications, embarked on board some vessels which were there, in order to pass into their own country, so that General Brown got possession without striking a stroke.

KYDWELLY, BATTLE AT, IN 458. The Saxons having settled in Kent, and defeated the Britons under Vortimer, whose strength could not repel them, induced the Britons to fly for assistance to Aldroen, King of Armorica, who received the fugitives, and granted them the aid of 10,000 men, under the command of an experienced General, called Ambrosius, who arrived with his army at Totness. Vortimer considered Ambrosius as an intruder; and instead of uniting to assist in the expulsion of the Saxons, each prepared to destroy the other. The mutual animosity was so violent that they soon came to blows, each preferring his private to the public interest. The first battle was fought near Catgwaloph, now Kydwelly in Carmarthenshire; and this civil war lasted till 465, to the great weakening of the Britons, whilst the Saxons greatly strengthened themselves.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



stars see the