

The Monmouth of 64 guns taking the Poudroyant a French Man of War of 84 guns in the Mediterranean on the 28th of Feb. 1756.

to be invincible. The *Monmouth* of sixty-four guns, and 510 men, lower deck twenty-four pounders, upper deck twelves, and quarter deck sixes. The *Foudroyant* of eighty guns, (thirty brads) and 880 men; lower deck forty-two pounders, upper deck twenty-two pounders, and quarter deck twenty-four pounders: the true state of both ships. Being ordered to chase by the Admiral, we came so near the *Foudroyant* about five o'clock, as for her to fire her stern chases, the frigate which was in her company, making all the sail she could to get away. Before the action began on our side, we went to prayers, and after I had finished, Captain Gardiner addressed the crew in a short but pathetic speech. She still continuing to fire her stern chases, we fired our bow chases; and about half past seven being pretty near, we gave her a dose from our lower deck, of as many as we could bring to bear. At half past eight, we engaged broadside and broadside, being within half musquet-shot of each other. Between nine and ten, the brave Captain Gardiner fell of a mortal wound in his forehead. The command then devolved on the first lieutenant, Mr. Carkett, who continued the action with spirit and resolution, as did all the officers; neither did man or boy forsake his station. Thus we continued engaging without intermission; and at half past twelve, our mizen-mast went away just above the quarter-deck, and our main-top was on fire for the third time. This we extinguished with all expedition; but it did not cause us in the least to slacken our fire. About five minutes after, away went the enemy's mizen-mast, and soon after their main-mast, close by the board. She then ceased firing, and we concluded she had struck, and should have hoisted a boat out to take possession of her, but we could not, all our running rigging being shot away. About one in the morning, March the 18th, the *Swiftsure*, Captain Stanhope, came under our stern; the enemy seeing this, fired two guns forward, which induced the *Swiftsure* to pour a broadside into her, though it was visible we had made her safe before. The enemy then called for quarter. This was a species of French policy, that they might say they were attacked by two ships at once. But Captain Stanhope owns that the work was done before he came up. The *Swiftsure* took our prize in tow: and at eight in the morning, seeing the *Hampton-Court* coming up, we wore and stood for her. At one she took us in tow, and we fell to work in getting our rigging in some order. We had thirty men killed, and eighty-one wounded. The killed and wounded on board the *Foudroyant*, by the most authentic accounts, were 190. When the Marquis de Quéne saw by day light how small a ship had beat his thunderer, he leaned his head upon his arm, and the tears fell.

The success of the day ended not here: for the *Revenge*, Captain Storr, took the *Orpheus* of sixty-four guns, assisted by the *Berwick*. Captain Storr was shot through the arm, but kept the deck after he had it dressed. The *Monarque* and *Montague* chased the *Oriflamme* of fifty guns, and ran her ashore under the castle of Aiglos; and had it not been for violating the neutrality with Spain, they would have destroyed her. The *Pleiade* escaped by out-sailing our ships.

Lieutenant Carkett has been complimented by the Admiral with the command of his prize, as a reward for his gallantry. She is the finest ship I ever saw in my life; but in the hands of the British, will never be taken by a small sixty-four again."

*CAPE CLEAR. See CLARE.

CAPE FINISTERRE.—The following Dispatch was received from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.

SIR, Royal George, at Sea, June 24, 1795.

It is with sincere satisfaction I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, that his Majesty's squadron under my command attacked the enemy's fleet, consisting of twelve sail of the line, attended with eleven frigates and some smaller cruisers, on the 23d instant, close in with Port l'Orient. The ships which struck are the *Alexander*, *Le Formidable*, and *Le Tigre*, which were with difficulty detained. If the enemy had not been protected and sheltered by the land, I have every reason to believe that a much greater number, if not all the line of battle ships, would have been taken or destroyed.

In detailing the particulars of this service, I am to state, that, at the dawn of day on the 22d instant, the *Nymph* and *Astrea*, being the look-out frigates a-head, made the signal for the enemy's fleet. I soon perceived that there was no intention to meet me in battle; consequently I made the signal for four of the best sailing ships, the *Sans Pareil*, *Orion*, *Russel*, and *Colossus*, and soon afterwards for the whole fleet to chase, which continued all that day, and during the night, with very little wind.

Early in the morning of the 23d instant the head-moost ships, the *Irresistible*, *Orion*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Russel*, *Colossus*, and *Sans Pareil*, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before six o'clock the action began, and continued till near nine o'clock. When the ships struck, the British squadron was near to some batteries, and in the face of a strong naval port, which will manifest to the public the zeal, intrepidity, and skill of the admirals, captains, and all other officers, seamen, and soldiers employed upon this service; and they are fully entitled to my warmest acknowledgments.

I beg also to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner, of Captain Donett's conduct, serving under my flag, for his manly spirit, and for the assistance I received from his active and attentive mind. I feel likewise great satisfaction in doing justice to the meritorious conduct of all the officers of every class, as well as to the bravery of the seamen and soldiers in the *Royal George*, upon this event, and upon former occasions.

I judged it necessary, upon the information I had received of the force of the enemy, to put the *Robust*, *Thunderer*, and *Standard* into my line of battle; but their distance from my squadron, and under the circumstance of little wind, they could not join me till after the action was over.

I shall proceed upon my station as soon as I have ordered a distribution of the prisoners, and made other necessary

necessary arrangements for the squadron. It is my intention to keep at sea, in order to fulfil every part of my instructions.

I have judged it necessary to send Captain Domett with my dispatches, who will give their lordships such further particulars as shall have occurred to him on the victory we have gained.

You will herewith receive a list of the killed and wounded, with the ships they belonged to, and the commanders names.

N. B. I am happy to find, by the report made to me, that Captain Grindall's wounds are not dangerous.

Note. Captain Domett reports that the remainder of the enemy's fleet made their escape into L'Orient.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Taylor, to the Secretary of State, October 12, 1795.

Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I left Gibraltar Bay the 24th of September, taking the first spurt of an easterly wind after my letter written their lordships of the 21st of the same month, when the wind was westerly.

In coming through the Gut in the night, his Majesty's ships Argo and Juno, with some of the ships, parted company, and, I conclude, by steering more to the northward than myself with the other men of war and body of the convoy, it being near dusk in the evening before many got out of Gibraltar Bay, though the Fortitude was under weigh with the much greater part by ten A. M.; but, on the whole, their separation has turned out a most fortunate circumstance; for, with great regret, I am to inform their lordships, that on the 7th instant, Cape St. Vincent, by account, bearing S. 83. E. 48 leagues, the wind N. by W. standing on the larboard tack, I discovered nine sail of the enemy's ships, six of the line, two of which I judged to be of eighty guns, and three large frigates, who directly gave chase to his Majesty's ships under my command and convoy, under a press of sail. I made every possible disposition for the better security of the convoy by divers signals, and which, had many of them been punctually obeyed, a much greater number would have escaped. I then formed the line, with the Bedford, Censeur, and Fortitude, determined, if possible, to give them battle, and save as many of the convoy as I possibly could.

Just as the ships under my command had formed, the Censeur rolled away her fore-topmast; by which, having only a frigate's main-mast, she was rendered useless. The van line of battle ship of the enemy then but long gun-shot off, and the rest coming fast up, I judged it proper, with the general opinion of my officers, coinciding with that of Captain Montgomery of the Bedford, to bear up, keeping very near together for our mutual support, and cutting down every part of the stern for the chase guns. I ordered the Lutine frigate directly to take the Censeur in tow, but, from the very heavy fire from the enemy's van ship, it could not be effected.

Captain Gore, who commanded her, though in the

disabled state his ship was in, not half manned, and but very little powder, made the most gallant defence; but being overpowered at last, by two sail more of the enemy's line coming up, I had the mortification to see him strike his colours about half past two o'clock.

The Bedford and Fortitude kept up their mutual fire from their stern chases from all the decks; and about one hour afterwards the enemy hauled their wind on different tacks, to fire on the convoy as they came up with them. The three frigates from the first employed themselves on that service.

When I first made the enemy's force to be of such magnitude as to leave no hopes of saving the convoy, I dispersed them by signal, and I believe many escaped; at least fifteen sail I am sure did. For further particulars I must refer their Lordships to Captain Turner, the bearer of these dispatches, whom, with Captain Hagget, of the Lutine, I must beg leave to recommend to their Lordships as very deserving officers.

Had the enemy come to close action with the Bedford and myself, I am well assured every effort would have been used by Captain Montgomery, his officers and ships company, and more fully so from the handsome support he gave me while the firing continued, for his Majesty's service and our mutual advantage.

My officers and ship's company behaved with that coolness that generally attends British seamen in such cases, and I am sure would have fought the ship to the last moment, had the enemy come up. I flatter myself every thing was done, first to save the convoy, and afterwards his Majesty's ships; and I hope and trust my conduct in this unfortunate business will meet his Majesty's and their Lordships approbation.

I am, &c.

T. TAYLOR.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

The Constantine, a ship belonging to the Mediterranean fleet, arrived. A letter from the Captain of her to his owners had the following information.

Previously to leaving the Straights, the Mediterranean fleet amounted to sixty-nine sail; thirty of them, and two frigates, parted convoy with the fleet after they had left the Straights. The French squadron came up with the remainder seventy leagues S. by W. off Cape St. Vincent's.

The Censeur was taken, and the Bedford and Fortitude were carrying all the sail they could to escape, but one French ship had come up, and was engaging them, and other French ships of the line were coming up to assist.

The Captain of the Constantine expresses his fears that most of the convoy would be taken. The Constantine was a great way a-head when the French ships were first descried.

The fleet of merchantmen was under the convoy of the following ships:

The Bedford of 74 guns, Censeur 74, Fortitude 74, Argo 74, Juno 32, Lutine 42, and Tyfishone 12.

They fell in on the 7th instant, twenty-five leagues from Cape St. Vincent with a French squadron. The British Admiral, as soon as this squadron was descried, made the signal for wearing and standing from it, but the French ships carrying a press of sail soon

came

came up, and commenced an action. The French frigates were dispatched after the merchantmen to prevent their escape.

The above intelligence was brought to Portsmouth by the *Justina*, one of the Mediterranean fleet, a very fast sailer.

The French squadron is the squadron that failed some time ago from Toulon under the command of Citoyen Richery on a secret expedition, and which consisted of the following force:

La Victoire of 90 guns, *Du Barcas* 80, *La Revolution* 74, *Berwick* 74 (taken from the English), *Jupiter* 74, *Dubaurne* 74, *Nereid* 50, *Tartuffe* 46, and several other frigates.

This squadron, after passing the Gut of Gibraltar, went into Cadiz, where it remained till intelligence had been received of the sailing of the Mediterranean convoy from Gibraltar.

General Morfe and several ladies, who were on board the *Bedford*, on their passage home, previous to the commencement of the action, were put on board the *Justina*, and are safe arrived.

A circumstance in favour of our ships of war escaping, is the weather having become squally, and night approaching. It must, however, be observed, that our ships were very indifferently manned.

CAPE GRACIOS A DIOS. See GRACIOS A DIOS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Extract of a letter from an Officer in Admiral Elphinstone's Squadron, Symond's Bay, July 2, 1795.*

We sailed from St. Helen's on the 4th of April, and were favoured with a brisk gale, which brought us to anchor in Santa Cruz Road on the 14th, where we were detained until the 17th, taking in water, wine, and refreshments.

In the morning of the 9th of June, we made the land a little to the northward of the Cape, and stood in till within a very few leagues of Table Bay; no vessel came out to us, and seeing none in the Bay, we steered to the S.S.W. intending to double the Cape in the morning; hove to at midnight.

At day-light on the 10th, discovered three sail of the line and a sloop, which proved to be the *America*, *Stately*, *Ruby*, and *Echo*, who had just reached the station, though Captain Blanket had sailed from Spithead eighteen days before us. We continued warping into False Bay the whole of the 11th; and in the afternoon of the 12th, nearly beat up to the mouth of Symond's Bay. About four o'clock a boat, with a Dutch naval officer, came on board; but from some mistakes in the signals, we were supposed to be enemies.

Two officers went on shore in the Dutch boat with dispatches to Mr. Brandt, the president, and the next day he returned at noon, when we observed a body of troops, consisting of 400 men, march into the town, as we supposed, from the country, in consequence of alarm-guns. We found here riding the *Medern-Blyhe*, Dutch frigate of 36 guns, two Indiamen from Europe, and a vessel which supplies the place with timber. The troops now marched out of the town, and the admiral going on shore was saluted with fourteen guns. We

were now supplied plentifully with fresh beef, mutton, vegetables, and fruit, and measures were taken for the relief of the sick, for many were down in the scurvy. The sick list of the *Victorious* amounted to more than 100 soon after she left Teneriffe, and on her arrival here was augmented to 150 and more—other ships were more fortunate.

On Thursday the 18th, the *Sphinx*, with the *Echo*, and one of the Dutch ships, sailed hence. Negotiations were now going on, and messengers passing daily from the squadron to the Cape, and from the Cape to the squadron. On the 20th, Mr. President Brandt dined on board the *Monarch* with the admiral, and was saluted with nine guns.

The Mynheers now began to smell a rat, and were jealous of our designs. Two officers on the Bengal establishment, who were there for the recovery of health, were precipitately ordered away.

On the 22d, the *Medern-Blyhe* sailed from Batavia, as well as the frigate. The frigate being in the service of the Stadtholder, we could not detain. They were however permitted to depart.

During this night, the troops in the town were ordered to the Cape, and so were the inhabitants, to join the militia. Every thing appeared in consternation and confusion. We observed a small camp formed on one of the eastern points of the bay, and which is in fact the pass from the town to the Cape called Musselburgh, and which they were now assiduously endeavouring to fortify. Two field pieces were brought thither, and the people were removing their effects, doubtless determined that we should not take possession of the Cape for the Prince of Orange without a struggle, and against whom a very strong interest prevailed.

On the 24th of May, the General Green schooner, from Philadelphia, arrived with flour, and sailed the next day for Mauritius. On the 25th a Dutch ship arrived from Batavia. On the 26th of June, arrived the *Orpheus* fugar ship with dispatches from Governor Brooke, by which we learnt that we might soon expect 500 men from St. Helena; to which add the 2d battalion of the 78th regiment with us, which consists of 500 more, and then with seamen and marines, we mustered a considerable force; but all not thought sufficient to commence the operations of a siege! for they called in all the militia from the distant settlements, stopped our supply of provisions, and seem determined to resist and defend.

P. S.—July 7.

Things began to wear a serious aspect. The inhabitants in general left the town. On the 28th the admiral sent an order to the three Dutch ships not to leave the Bay; and on the same day arrived two Americans, one from Amsterdam, which sailed the 13th of March, called the *Columbia*, with dispatches, which were seized, examined, and afterwards forwarded to the Governor. The other ship was from Boston, bound to Mauritius, but both were detained. The Governor, however, sent a message, that if they were not permitted to sail, they would fire on us from the fort, which had not any effect on our conduct.

The *Stately* and *Arrogant* had taken their stations, and

and a Captain and Lieutenant dispatched to reconnoitre their camp. It appears that they had six field pieces, and about 4 or 500 men, at the pass, which might give us some trouble, though nothing further could be done with effect till the arrival of reinforcements from England.

We had hitherto very fine weather, and our sick recovering fast. Adieu.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Vice-Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. dated Symond's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, August 18, 1795.

The Dutch were intrenched in a strong position at Muyzenburg, and well furnished with cannon, having a steep mountain on their right, and the sea on the left, difficult of approach on account of shallow water, with high surf on the shore, but which the absolute necessity of the post rendered it requisite that we should possess, and made it obvious to Major-General Craig and myself, that it ought to be attempted.

For this service I secretly prepared a gun-boat, and armed the launches of the fleet with heavy cannonades, landed two battalions of seamen, about 1000, under the command of Captains Hardy, of the Echo, and Spranger, of the Rattlesnake, and sent ships frequently around the Bay, to prevent suspicion of an attack, when any favourable opportunity might offer.

On the 7th instant a light breeze sprung up from the north-west, and at twelve o'clock the pre-concerted signal was made; when Major-General Craig, with his accustomed readiness and activity, instantly put the forces on shore in motion, and, at the same moment, Commodore Blanket, equally zealous, in the America, with the Stately, Echo, and Rattlesnake, got under weigh, whilst the gun-boat and armed launches preceded the march of the troops about 500 yards, to prevent their being interrupted.

About one o'clock the ships, being abreast of an advanced post of two guns, fired a few shot, which induced those in charge to depart; and on approaching a second post of one gun and a royal mortar, or howitzer, the effect was the same. On proceeding off the camp the confusion was instantly manifest, although the distance from the ships was greater than could have been wished, but the shallowness prevented a nearer approach.

The Echo led, commanded by Lieutenant Tod, of the Monarch, and anchored in two and a half fathoms, followed by the America, which anchored in four and a half, then the Stately and Rattlesnake, anchoring nearer, in proportion to their lesser draughts of water, off the enemy's works, which began to fire, and the fire was returned by the sloops; but an increase of wind prevented the large ships from acting until they had carried out heavy anchors. This duty was performed by the Commanders with great coolness, much to their own honour and their country's credit.

In a few minutes after the fire opened, which obliged the Dutch to abandon their camp with the utmost precipitation, taking with them only two field-pieces, and at four o'clock the Major-General took possession of it, after a fatiguing march over heavy sandy ground. To

him I beg leave to refer for the particulars of what was taken therein, as the sea ran so high, that no person from the ships or gun-boats could venture to land.

I must beg leave to add, that it is universally agreed the Echo's fire was superiorly directed and ably kept up; and particular acknowledgments are also due to the officers and men for the general zeal and activity which appeared in every countenance, of which I was enabled to judge with more precision, as the Commodore obligingly permitted me to accompany him, and to visit the other ships employed under his direction upon this service.

The America had two men killed and four wounded, and one gun disabled, being struck by a shot; the Stately, one man wounded. Some shot passed through the ships, but did not materially injure them.

I am fearful the Major-General will not be able to write by this conveyance, a Genoese ship, which intends touching at St. Helena, as he is now at Muyzenburg.

I have inclosed a list of the Dutch ships detained in this Bay.

List of the Dutch Ships detained in Symond's Bay, August 18, 1795.

The ship Williamstadt en Boetzlar, Captain St. Kooter, 978 tons, arrived May 10, 1795, from the Texel. Landed her cargo here.

De Yonge Bonifacius, Captain Jan Nicholas Croese, 488 tons, arrived June 24, from Batavia, laden.

Gertruyda, Captain M. de Vries, 660 tons, arrived May 9, from Amsterdam. Landed her cargo here.

Het Vertrouwen, Captain Hilbrand van Wyen, 890 tons, arrived August 14, from Batavia, laden.

Louisa and Anthony, Captain Kersjin Hilbrand, 640 tons, arrived August 14, from Batavia, laden.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Ship Warren Hastings, lying in False Bay, Cape of Good Hope, to his Brother, a Merchant of this City, dated September 19, 1795.

The land force not being sufficient, we were obliged to send all the seamen from the men of war; and twenty from each India ship, volunteered in the danger.

The night (September 15) we joined the army in camp, we lay on our arms till three o'clock, when the signal was given to cross the river and engage the enemy on the opposite shore: this long-wished-for signal was no sooner given than our little army, warm with their native ardour, and fired with a spirit of loyalty, proceeded forward with order and alacrity, and gained the opposite shore without losing a man. It is very strange, that while we were crossing the river, the enemy never fired a shot at us; had they but half the spirits of us jolly tars, who formed the van, they certainly might have destroyed half of our little army. We marched twelve miles over land before the enemy thought proper to give us battle; but finding us resolutely bent for Cape town, they formed on the heights before the town of Constantia; here again we were exposed to destruction—for, besides their vast superiority in numbers, viz.

9000 to

9000 to 5000, we were necessitated to march in the valley directly under them. You may, perhaps, think that such great odds were sufficient to daunt even British hearts, and baffle veteran experience; but the seamen, with one voice, as if animated with one soul, giving three cheers, rushed forward under a heavy fire of the enemy, who had ten cannon briskly playing on us. The peculiar blessing of British tars did not forsake us with a change of element; after two hours smart work, we gained a part of the hills, and the rest of our force coming up, I thought the enemy would renew the fight, as they drew out in order of battle; but two of their magazines of powder blowing up, put them into such disorder, that on our approach they sent a flag of truce, and capitulated."

Castle of the Cape of Good Hope,

September 21, 1795.

SIR,

The Dutch Governor having not only rejected, in the most peremptory terms, the proposals which had been made to him, that the settlement should place itself under the protection of Great Britain, but having also acted in a manner demonstrative of such hostile dispositions towards us, as to justify the suspicion which was conveyed to us, of its being his intention to set fire to Symond's town, from which all the inhabitants had been obliged to retire by his order, the admiral and myself concurred in thinking it expedient to prevent the execution of his purpose, by landing ourselves, and taking possession of the place, which I accordingly did on the 14th of July, with the part of the 78th regiment under my command, and the marines of the squadron, the latter amounting to about 350 men, and the former to 450.

Very few days elapsed before our patrols were fired upon by the burgher militia and Hottentots, who occupied the hills round us, while our people were restrained by the directions which they had received not to commit any act of hostility towards the Dutch troops. Hostilities being, however, thus commenced, and as the time approached when we might reasonably expect the arrival of the troops and stores which had been requested of the Governor of St. Helena, it appeared to me to be an object of consequence to dispossess the Dutch forces of the post which they occupied at the important pass of Muisenburgh; as by it we might perhaps open a more ready communication with the country, at the same time that we should, by doing so, convince the inhabitants of the reality of our intentions, of which we knew they entertained doubts. I accordingly proposed it to Sir George Elphinstone, who immediately agreed to it with that readiness which has so strongly attended all the instances of assistance which I have received from him. Sir George having landed a detachment of seamen, which was formed into two battalions, we were only delayed by the want of a proper wind, which would not permit the movement to take place till the morning of the 7th of August, when Sir George having made the signal that it would serve, the America and Stately, with the Echo and Rattlesnake, got under weigh about twelve o'clock, and I marched at the same time with the 78th

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and marines, together with the seamen, being in all about 1600 men.

The post of Muisenburgh being extremely strong to the front, and covered by a numerous field artillery, against which I had not one gun to oppose, our principal reliance was upon the fire from the ships; which, being properly disposed of at the different stations assigned them by Commodore Blanket, produced every effect which could be expected from it. The enemy were driven from two twenty-four-pounders, which were directed towards the sea, and abandoned the post before it was possible for us to arrive near enough to profit by the circumstance so completely as we were in hopes of doing, as they carried off all their artillery, except the two heavy guns above-mentioned, and one brass six-pounder, with two eight-inch howitzers.

The enemy having, however, taken post on an advantageous ridge of rocky heights, very strong, and difficult of access, a little beyond the camp, the advanced guard, under the command of Major Moneypenny, of the 78th, supported by the battalion of that regiment, attacked and drove them from thence with great spirit; although, in addition to the strength of the ground, the enemy were further protected by cannon from the opposite side of the Lagoon, which covers the post of Muisenburgh towards the Cape town. In this affair, which terminated only with the day, the activity and spirit of the light company of the 78th, under the command of Captain Campbell, were conspicuously displayed. Captain Scott, of the 78th, was the only officer wounded on the occasion.

The next morning, the enemy having drawn out their whole force from the Cape town with eight field-pieces, advanced to attack us; but finding us too strongly posted, and being themselves fired upon from the pieces they had left behind the preceding day, which had been drilled and brought forward by the exertions of a company of pikemen under Lieutenant Coffin, of the Rattlesnake, they thought it more prudent to desist from the attempt; and retired, after some skirmishing, attended with little loss on our side, and only remarkable for the steadiness displayed by the 1st battalion of seamen, commanded by Captain Hardy, of the Echo; who, having crossed the water with the marines, received the enemy's fire without returning a shot, and manœuvred with a regularity that would not have discredited veteran troops. The marines, under Major Hill, displayed an equal degree of steady resolution on the occasion.

On the 9th the Arniston arrived from St. Helena with such assistance as Governor Brooke had been able to afford us. It consisted of 352 rank and file, with some field artillery, and a very limited proportion of ammunition: they were directed to proceed immediately to camp, and the boats of the fleet were unremittingly employed in forwarding stores and provisions to us; a work in which, from the peculiar difficulty of our situation, and the insufficiency of our means, our progress was very slow, and frequently so much interrupted by unfavourable weather, that we could hardly get a-head of our consumption.

While this necessary business was going on, our future operations

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ations became the object of my most earnest consideration. On the one hand, as the enemy appeared ferocious, and disposed to an obstinate defence, for the which they had had ample time to make the best preparations, I could not but be sensible that the force under my command was, in point of numbers, inadequate to attempt of reducing them; and I had little to rely to counterbalance the disparity, but the spirit of the individuals belonging to it. I possessed no cattle or carriages for the transport of ammunition or provisions, and communication of twelve miles was to be kept up to be furnished with either, at least till I could open a water communication with the ships that the admiral might send to the Bay, for which the season was still very unfavourable. On the other hand, though these difficulties were sufficiently discouraging, yet the arrival of General Clarke was uncertain, and the state of our provisions such as to render the possibility of our stay, till it could happen, very doubtful.

Under these circumstances, I determined on an attempt by night on the most considerable of the enemy's posts, in the hopes that a severe execution among the other militia might intimidate them, and produce circumstances to our advantage. It took place on the 1st of last month; but unfortunately, notwithstanding my attention on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel McKenzie, who commanded, it failed, from the intricacy of the roads and the timidity and ignorance of the troops; while it served only to produce among the enemy a degree of vigilance, which soon convinced me of the impracticability of any further attempt by way of life.

In the morning of the 1st of September, the enemy, having lined the mountains above us with Hottentots and Burgher militia, commenced a fire of musquetry on our camp; which, from the total want of effect had attended a former attempt of the same nature, little attended to; till, unfortunately, the picket in reserve, being too much occupied with covering themselves from it, neglected their front, from whence the enemy poured in considerable numbers, and forced us in with some loss. Captain Brown, with the grenadiers, advancing, however, to their support, the enemy were immediately driven down the hill, and the ground of the pickets re-occupied. In this affair Major Money Penny, of the 78th, was severely wounded, and we suffered a great loss in being deprived of the assistance of an officer of distinguished zeal and activity in the command of the reserve, with which he had been charged since our march from Symond's Bay. Captain Dentaffé, of the St. Helena troops, was wounded.

At a conference with Sir George Elphinstone, on the 2nd of September, it was agreed to wait six days longer, in the possibility of the arrival of General Clarke; but as if he did not appear by that time, I should then decide, and, under every disadvantage of numbers and position, try the fortune of an attack; which, however doubtful, we deemed it our duty to make, before the failure of our provisions put us under an absolute necessity of seeking a supply elsewhere.

In the morning of the 3d, however, the enemy, en-

couraged by the little success which had attended our attempt on the 1st, meditated a general attack on our camp, which in all probability would have been decisive of the fate of the colony; they advanced in the night with all the strength they could muster, and with a train of not less than eighteen field pieces. Some movements, which had been observed the preceding evening, had given me a suspicion of their intention, and we were perfectly prepared to receive them. They were on their march, and considerable bodies began to make their appearance within our view, when at that critical moment the signal for a fleet fire disconcerted them, and the appearance of fourteen sail of large vessels, which came in sight immediately after, induced them to relinquish their enterprise, and retire to their former posts.

General Clarke came to an anchor in Symond's Bay the next morning; and for the subsequent events, which have been attended with the capture of this important colony, I do myself the honour to refer you to his account; trusting that his Majesty and our country will do me, and the troops and seamen under my command, the justice to believe, that it has not been owing to any want of zeal, or of a cheerful determination to encounter every hazard in the necessary discharge of our duty, that the same event did not take place during the period in which we were left to ourselves. Under the circumstances of our situation I did not think the attempt justifiable, unless compelled to it from necessity; but we were at the same time fully resolved not to retire, in any event, without making the attempt, which, whether successful or not, would at least have been a proof of our zeal for his Majesty's service.

It is impossible for me to close this report, Sir, without making my acknowledgments to Lieutenant-Colonel McKenzie, of the 78th, Major Hill of the marines, and the Captains Hardy and Spranger of the Echo and Rattlesnake sloops, who commanded the two battalions of seamen. Animated by the exertions of these officers, the troops and seamen have undergone great fatigue and hardships with a cheerful resignation, and have encountered a more numerous enemy with an active spirit, which entitles them to the most favourable report from me to his Majesty. Lieutenant Campbell, of the Echo, who commanded a company of seamen, which I formed into a light company, merits also that I should notice his indefatigable zeal, and the ability with which he conducted the service in which his company was constantly employed. To this, Sir, I have only to add, that my sense of the obligation I am under to Sir George Elphinstone is such, as I should not do justice to in an attempt to express it; his advice, his assistance, and cordial co-operation on every occasion, have never been wanting, and entitle him to my warmest gratitude.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. CRAIG, Major-General.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed and wounded during the period of my command.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

[Then follows a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops and seamen under the command of Major-General Craig, between the 7th of August and the

the 3d of September, 1795; amounting in the whole to 3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.]

Names of the officers wounded. Major Moneypenny, of the 78th regiment; Captain Hercules Scott, of ditto; Captain Dentaffe, of St. Helena corps; Mr. Hardy, Midshipman, R. N.

General Clarke's Letter.

SIR,

Cape Town, Sept. 23, 1795.

My letter from St. Salvador, by the Chatham brig, will have acquainted you of our leaving that place: and I have now the honour to inform you that all the India Company's ships, having troops on board, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d, and entered Symond's Bay on the 4th instant where I found the admiral in possession of the harbour, and Major-General Craig at Muisenburgh, a post of importance, about six miles on the road to this place, with a corps composed of seamen and marines from the fleet, six companies of the 78th regiment that came in it, and a detachment of the East-India Company's troops from St. Helena, amounting in all to about 1900 men, and the enemy, who had peremptorily rejected all negociation, in a state of active hostility against us.

Under these circumstances it became necessary to endeavour to effect the execution of our orders without loss of time; I therefore, in conjunction with, and aided by the admiral, disembarked the regiments, artillery, and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced post as fast as possible, where, through his ardent zeal for the public service and indefatigable exertions, as much provision was collected as we hoped might enable us to sit down before the town, and go on till we could communicate with our ships in Table-Bay, or draw some assistance from the country behind us: and having made the best arrangement we could for transporting our provisions, guns, stores, ammunition, and necessary articles of every kind, by the only means in our power, mens' labour, we marched on the 14th from Muisenburgh, leaving a sufficient detachment for the protection of our camp and stores at that place. The enemy could see all our motions, and the country through which we were to pass for several miles being very favourable to the sort of warfare that it was their business to pursue (many of them being on horseback, and armed with guns that kill at a great distance) I had reason to think we might be greatly harassed, and suffer much on our route.

Our loss, however, from the precautions taken, and the shyness of the enemy, fortunately proved less than might have been expected, having only one seaman killed and seventeen soldiers wounded in our progress to the post of Wynberg, where the enemy were in force, with nine pieces of cannon, and had determined, as we were told, to make serious resistance. But having formed the army from columns of march into two lines, and made a detachment from my right and left to attack both their flanks, while I advanced with the main body and artillery (which, much to the credit of Major Yorke, was extremely well conducted and served)

against their centre, they found themselves so pressed by us, and at the same time alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blanket with three ships the admiral had detached into Table-Bay to cause a diversion on that side, of which they were very jealous, that they retired with the loss of a few men from our cannon, before we could gain the top of the hill; from whence we followed them close for two miles, but dark coming on, and great part of the troops being much fatigued by the burthens they carried, and the harassment they met with through very swampy ground in the course of the day, I determined to halt for the night in the position I found myself, which proved favourable for the purpose, with the intention of prosecuting my march at day-light next morning.

In this situation an officer arrived with a flag and letter from Governor Sluysken, asking a cessation of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange and offer proposals for surrendering the town; but I did not think it prudent to grant more than twenty-four, in which time every thing was settled agreeable to the articles of capitulation that I have the honour to inclose, whereby the regular troops that formed the garrison became prisoners of war, and his Majesty is put into the full possession of the town and colony, which I hope will prove acceptable to him, and justify the commendation and report that I think it my duty to make of the meritorious services of all the officers, soldiers, seamen, and marines that have been employed in this arduous service. The difficulties and hardships that great part of them have experienced are extreme, and the perseverance and cheerfulness with which they were encountered do them the highest credit, and, I am persuaded, will recommend them all in the strongest manner to his Majesty's favour.

The general character of Sir George Elphinstone, and his ardent desire to serve his country, are too well known to receive additional lustre from any thing I could say upon that subject; but I should do injustice to my own feelings if I did not express the obligations I am under for the ready co-operation and assistance that he afforded upon every occasion, which so eminently contributed to the successful issue of our joint endeavours.

The arrangements made by Major-General Craig previous to my arrival, and the active services he rendered afterwards, claim my thanks, and furnish the best proof of his having conducted his Majesty's service in a manner honourable to himself, and beneficial to his country.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Murdo, deputy quarter-master general to the expedition under my orders, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He is well qualified to give you every information that his short residence here will admit; and I take the liberty, Sir, of recommending this old and most valuable officer to your good offices, and his Majesty's favour. I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and regard, Sir, your most obedient and most faithful humble servant,

ALURED CLARKE.

P. S. The quantity of ordnance, ammunition, naval and

and other stores that we found here is very considerable; but as there is not time to have it examined, and proper inventories made before the departure of the ship which conveys these dispatches, we must defer sending such documents as may be thought necessary upon this subject till another opportunity.

The regular troops made prisoners of war amount to about 1000, 600 of which are of the Regiment of Gordon, and the rest principally of the corps of artillery. Enclosed is a return of the killed and wounded on the 14th inst.

ALURED CLARKE.

Articles of capitulation.—Proposed by the Honourable Commissary and Council of Regency of the Cape of Good Hope to General Alured Clarke, commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops, and to Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. commanding the ships of war of his said Majesty.

Article I. The castle and the town shall be surrendered to the troops of his Britannic Majesty.—Answer. The capitulation being signed, the castle and the town must be surrendered to a detachment of his Britannic Majesty's troops at eleven o'clock this day.

Art. II. The military shall march out with the honours of war, and shall then lay down their arms and become prisoners of war; but the officers shall retain their swords.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. III. Such officers as shall be desirous of leaving the colony, shall have permission to do so, they giving their parole of honour that they will not serve against Great Britain during the present war; and there shall be no impediment to their going home in neutral ships, if they choose it, at their own expence.—Ans. Agreed; and in the mean time they shall remain prisoners on their parole at the Cape Town.

Art. IV. Such officers as choose to remain here, without service, shall have leave so to do.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. V. All property belonging to the Dutch East India Company shall be faithfully delivered up without reservation, and proper inventories furnished to such officers as shall be appointed to receive it; but all private property of every sort, whether belonging to the Company's civil, naval, or military servants, to the burghers and inhabitants, to churches, orphans, or public institutions, shall remain free and untouched.—Ans. Agreed, in its fullest latitude.

Art. VI. Servants of the Company, out of pay, or in the service of the burghers, desirous of remaining in the colony, shall be permitted to do so.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. VII. The inhabitants of the colony shall preserve the prerogatives which they at present enjoy. Public worship, as at present in use, shall also be maintained without alteration.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty shall continue the paper money in its present value, to prevent the total ruin of the inhabitants.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. IX. No new taxes shall be introduced, but the present ones shall be modified as much as possi-

ble, in consideration of the decay of the colony.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. X. The Commissary, as Governor, being prisoner of war, shall, after having delivered up what belongs to the Company, be at liberty to depart from hence on his parole of honour, and may, if he chooses it, take his passage on board a neutral ship.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. XI. He shall also be permitted to carry along with him, or to realize, all his private property of every sort, giving his word of honour as to its being really such.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. XII. He shall likewise have permission, after having faithfully delivered up all papers, plans, &c. belonging to this Government, to retain all papers belonging to himself and which may appear necessary to him for the vindication of his conduct during the time of his ministry, in the same manner as he might have done, had he been discharged by his sovereign.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. XIII. No persons whatever, whether servants of the Company, seamen, military, burghers, or others belonging to the colony, shall be pressed into his Britannic Majesty's service, or engaged but by their own free will and consent.—Ans. Agreed.

(Signed) ALURED CLARKE, General.
GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE,
Vice-Admiral.

Additional Article.—It having been represented to us, that the utmost confusion must ensue in the colony, and that it would, in all probability, be attended with the entire ruin of it, if the paper money now circulating in it were deprived of that security which can alone give any effect to the eighth article, we therefore content, that the lands and houses, the property of the Dutch East India Company in this settlement, shall continue the security of that part of the money which is not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by its having been lent to them. This is to be, however, without prejudice to the Government of Great Britain having the use of the buildings, &c. for public purposes. And we will further represent to His Majesty's Government the infinite importance of this subject to the future prosperity of the colony, and request that they will take it into consideration, in order to make such arrangements as may appear proper for its further security, if necessary, or for its final liquidation, if practicable.

(Signed) ALURED CLARKE, General.
GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE,
Vice-Admiral.

Copy of Translation.

JOHN JACKSON.

Total return of the killed and wounded of the troops and seamen under the command of General Alured Clarke, on the 14th of September, 1795.—One rank and file killed; one serjeant, sixteen rank and file wounded.

WALTER CLIFFE, Deputy Adjutant-General.
Total return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the

retroops and seamen under the command of Major-General Craig, between the 7th of August and the 3d of September, 1795.—Three rank and file killed; one major, two captains, one subaltern, one drummer, thirty-two rank and file wounded; five rank and file missing.

Names of the officers wounded.—Major Money Penny, of the 78th regiment. Captain Hercules Scott, of ditto. Captain Dentaffe, of St. Helena corps. Mr. Hardy, Midshipman, R. N.

J. H. CRAIG, Major-General.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. dated Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, September 23, 1795.

I have the honour to inform you that on the 3d inst. the India ships from St. Salvador arrived in False Bay; his Majesty's ship Sphynx, which failed with them, having met with an accident, was obliged to return to the former place for repair.

On the 4th General Clarke came into the harbour, and on a conference with him it was determined to land the troops without a moment's loss of time; but, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the troops and seamen, it was the 14th before provisions, guns, ammunition, &c. could be collected to enable the General to move forward from the camp at Muysenberg.

On the morning of that day the army marched, each man carrying four days provision, and the volunteer seamen from the India ships dragging the cannon through a deep sand; the country being difficult to proceed on, they were considerably galled by the enemy during a fatiguing march performed in hot weather.

At Wyneberg the bulk of the Dutch made a stand, but were soon dislodged by his Majesty's forces; and nearly at the same moment Commodore Blanket, whom I had previously detached for the express purpose of alarming the enemy, and giving them a diversion on the Cape Town side, appeared off Camps Bay with the America, Echo, Rattlesnake, and Bombay Castle India ship, and performed that service in the completest manner. At eleven P. M. the commissary Sluyfsen sent in a flag of truce to demand a cessation of arms for 48 hours; and on the following morning the colony was surrendered to his Majesty.

I cannot conclude this letter without acknowledging the consolation I have derived from the friendly assistance and advice of Major-General Craig during a tedious sojournment before this place, under many distressing circumstances; and it is a real pleasure to add, that, with him, and also since the arrival of General Clarke, the same sentiments seem to have actuated the minds of the officers to whom his Majesty has been pleased to entrust the conduct of the expedition.

I beg leave to notice the eminent services of Captains Hardy and Spranger; the conduct of the officers, and of the sea and marine corps, is also truly praise-worthy, and will be acceptable to his Majesty: the readiness with which the seamen of the India ships, under the command of Captain Acland, of the Brunswick, offered their service, gave me the highest satisfaction; indeed all ranks of men bore this long service, during bad wea-

ther, with the utmost cheerfulness, though often unavoidably ill fed, and attended with great fatigue.

My anxiety to dispatch the Orpheus, and the short time since our obtaining possession, will, I hope, plead my excuse for not transmitting, by this opportunity, a return of the naval stores taken, which I understand are considerable; but the variety of other circumstances at present occupying my mind, have hitherto prevented my attending to that point.

Admiralty-Office, November 25, 1795. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. dated on board his Majesty's ship Monarch, in Table-Bay, September 23, 1795.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th inst. the colony and castle of the Cape of Good Hope surrendered by capitulation to the British arms, in consequence of which I proceeded in the Monarch to this Bay, whither I had previously despatched Commodore Blanket in the America, with the two sloops and an India ship, for the purpose of raising an alarm on the Cape Town side, in which he succeeded admirably.

This event has given me great satisfaction; not only from the fortunate termination, but also from the relief it affords to the officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet under my command, after a laborious service for a length of time, wherein they were continually fatigued, and often unavoidably ill fed. They merit my warmest thanks, to which the volunteer seamen from the East-India Company's ships are also entitled, for their readiness in undertaking to draw the cannon, and the cheerfulness with which they performed that duty; and I must more particularly beg leave to notice the eminent services of Captains Hardy and Spranger, which, however, are more fully described in a letter from Major-General Craig to me, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, together with a list of promotions, wherein you will perceive I have given the command of the Princess to Captain Hardy, whose acknowledged merit will, I trust, justify my election, and recommend him to their Lordships' confirmation. This ship is one of those found in Symond's Bay, called by the Dutch Wilhemstadt and Boetzlaar, of 1000 tons burthen, mounting twenty-six guns, and most completely found, with copper in the hold sufficient to sheath her.

The ship Castor and Star armed brig, lately belonging to the Dutch East India Company, were found at anchor in this Bay; the latter being fit for his Majesty's service, and much wanted, I have also presumed to commission.

The English were formerly in the possession of the Cape of Good Hope, but they abandoned it for St. Helena, as a more convenient place of settlement. It has been found, however, that from the increase of the East India trade, the latter does not produce sufficient provisions for the purpose of victualling or refreshing the outward and homeward-bound fleets.

The following letters received, contain details highly interesting of the origin and progress of the Caffree war, in which we have been, and in which it is apprehended we are engaged.

Cape Town; September 15, 1799.—The imposition of certain taxes deemed by the boors, or Dutch peasants, particularly to militate against them, occasioned, after remonstrances equally rude and ineffectual, an application from them to the neighbouring Caffres, who by bribes of brass buttons, pieces of iron, &c. they incited not only to withhold the customary supply of oxen, &c. but even to war upon the English. It being found expedient vigorously to contend with this hostility, General Vandeleur last February left the head-quarters with eighty dragoons, and the flank companies of the 81st foot, and during a march of 600 miles, drove without resistance the rebels before him. At Gravelant they halted, and Congo, the Caffree chief, sent to General Vandeleur proposing that they should meet the next day for the purpose of adjusting all differences. The General accordingly went to the place appointed, attended by fifty dragoons, but the Caffres, intimidated by the strength of the escort, would not approach, and the General after some ineffectual endeavours to communicate with them, and apprehensive of treachery, charged, and drove them over a branch of the Boshmans river.

Early the following morning, the 1st of May, he was informed that Captain Bingham, of the 81st, was attacked in great force; the General hastened to his support, and Captain Bingham having, with great ability, drawn them from unequal ground into a plain, General Vandeleur under a shower of poisoned darts, charged them with great gallantry, when seventy-five of the enemy were killed; our loss consisting only of three killed and one wounded; the savages retreating over Fish River.

This action was scarce over when news was received that Lieutenant Chamney, of the 81st, who, fifteen miles distant, defended a post, which contained 1500 oxen, was attacked by a vast body of Dutch boors and Caffres. The General immediately detached a strong party to his support, and shortly after followed, when he found the post abandoned, and was informed by a drummer and two soldiers, who had escaped, that Lieutenant Chamney had fallen, covered with wounds, and that all the rest of the party had been cut to pieces. The following morning the General overtook, attacked and pursued the enemy over Boshmans and to Fish River, which they crossed, leaving the oxen with us. Here General Vandeleur received an embassy from Congo, declaring that the Dutch boors had stimulated to the war, and offering to give them up, and cease hostility, if our wounded Caffree prisoners were surrendered. The proposition was acceded to, and on the exchange, we received twenty of the principal boor offenders, with whom the General marched to Agoa Bay, where he embarked, and on the 13th of June, arrived at Symond's town.

General Vandeleur, with twenty dragoons, &c. set off from hence for the Cape, but on the second day, at the mouth of the Camtrefe River, receiving intelli-

gence that the Governor was advancing, he conceiving from the appearance of the country he had passed, that it was quite deserted, sent his escort forward, and with his Brigade Major, a gentleman of the staff, and an orderly, set off on his return to the camp. They however on the way were attacked by a large body of Caffres from a wood, who killed the orderly and wounded Mr. Hollings in the shoulder and hand, when that gentleman, the General, and Major of Brigade, escaped only by the fleetness of their horses, as the Caffres never give quarter.

CAPE HENRY. See HENRY CAPE.

CAPE ST. VINCENT, ON THE COAST OF SPAIN. October 16, 1795. A messenger arrived at the Admiralty with intelligence of the most disagreeable nature relative to our homeward-bound Mediterranean fleet, which appears to have been intercepted about sixty leagues N. W. from Cape St. Vincent's, by the French Squadron under Admiral Richery, which sailed from Toulon for that purpose; as he wrote to the Convention on the 10th of September, "he would sail according to orders the first fair wind, notwithstanding the English fleet being in sight of Toulon, and was ready to forfeit his head if he did not pass it unperceived."

He accordingly sailed from Toulon on the 17th ult. and passed Barcelona on the 23d: it is most probable that he waited in a Spanish port till he had intelligence of the sailing of our fleet from Gibraltar on the 24th, under convoy of the Bedford, Fortitude, Censeur, Argo, Juno, Mutine, and Tyfishone. The Argo, Juno, and about thirty sail of merchantmen parted company on the 26th; and on the 7th of October, the remainder of the convoy, consisting of about sixty sail, was attacked by the fleet of the enemy; the first intelligence of which was brought by the Justina, Captain Rock, arrived at Portsmouth; and the purport thereof will be found under that date. The Constantine, another of the merchantmen belonging to the fleet, is since arrived at Torbay; and the following letter from on board that ship, dated October 15, contains many additional particulars.

If you have not already heard the very unpleasant news of the capture of most of the Mediterranean fleet, on the 7th inst. sixty leagues west by south off Cape St. Vincent's, by nine French men of war, I now inform you of it: ten sail of ships escaped in my direction, and am fearful few others got off: the Censeur must be taken, as she was disabled, and surrounded by the enemy.

The other men of war, the Fortitude and Bedford, Mutine cutter, and Tyfishone fire-ship, I hope will get off: the two former were in action when I last saw them (but only one French ship of the line was up with them), crowding and running away with all their sails set to the south-south-east, wind west.

The new Euphrates, Gooch, and myself, were together: the Lady Valetort, I believe, is among the fugitives; the Princess Royal, Brown, and Diligent, Penfon, I think escaped. The fleet consisted of sixty-nine sail altogether.

The first night in coming out of the Straits, we lost about thirty of the fleet, with the Argo and Juno frigates,

gates, and never saw them after: the Greyhound, Saterus, and Kent, are among the latter. The day after we came out, a brig turned back to Gibraltar on fire. I think if the masts of the Bedford and Fortitude stood, they would get off, the night favouring them: at 4 P. M. I saw them safe: and one of them had lost her main top gallant mast, and the Frenchman had lost his also.

The rest of the French fleet were employed in taking the merchantmen, and the Censeur, who had lost her top gallant masts in the first of the action. Our Commodore was very careful of us.

The above convoy is one of the most considerable that ever failed for this country; it is estimated on the Royal Exchange at 3,000,000. sterling. The Bedford alone had 160,000. in specie on board.—Trusting to the superior nautical skill of our officers, and the bad seamanship usually exhibited by the French, together with the very material circumstance, that no one ship was known to be taken when the ships that arrived left the fleet, we may hope that the disaster will prove less, than in the first moment of alarm was represented, though there can be little doubt but much mischief must be done. The weather was become squally, and night was approaching; but these favourable circumstances were in part counterbalanced by our ships being indifferently manned.

The following are the ships that failed from Toulon, and are those that fell in with all the Mediterranean convoy:

La Victoire, 90 guns, Du Barras, 80, La Revolution, 74, Berwick (taken from the English) 74, Jupiter, 74, Dubaurne, 74, Nereid, 50, Tartuffe, 46, and several other frigates.

This squadron, after passing the Gut of Gibraltar, went into Cadiz, where it remained till intelligence had been received of the failing of the Mediterranean convoy from Gibraltar.

Previously to the engagement with the British, this squadron was reinforced by the Rochfort detachment that had taken many ships off the mouth of the Tagus, and thus the line of battle ships were increased to nine.

CAPE ST. VINCENT. If a daring spirit of enterprise ever manifested itself in any character, it surely never shone more conspicuous than in the unparalleled attack made by Admiral Sir John Jervis on the Spanish fleet, on the 14th of February, 1797. What is, however, if possible, still more worthy admiration, is the judicious close of that glorious action, which evinces the gallant admiral's judgment to be equal to his valour. For had the signal to bring-to been delayed even five minutes longer, our trophies must, at best, have remained, not only very insecure, but possibly, with the Captain man of war might have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as from the situation of both the fleets, our ships could not have formed without abandoning the prizes, and running to leeward, the enemy at this time having, at least, eighteen or nineteen ships that had not suffered in the slightest degree by the action. At this period, the Captain was lying a perfect wreck, on board the San Nicolas and San Josef, Spanish ships; and many of our other ships were so shattered in their masts and rigging, as to be wholly ungovernable.

The following are instances of the singular interposition of Divine Providence in our favour, regarding the late action.

Extract from an Officer's Journal of Sir John Jervis's Squadron.

February 1. The Culloden parted company in chase.—February 4. An American vessel came into the squadron, consisting then of only nine sail of the line, which intelligence he afterwards communicated to the Spanish admiral.—February 6. Rear-admiral Parker joined the squadron with five sail of the line.—February 9. The Culloden and a cutter joined the squadron.—February 13. Commodore Nelson joined the squadron.—February 14. A fog, concealing the British force, enabled fifteen ships of the line to attack the Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty-seven, among which were seven three-deckers. The result was two first rates, an eighty, and a seventy-four gun Spanish ship being captured, and La Santissima Trinidad of 130 guns, being so disabled, that she was obliged to be towed off for Cadiz in the night. She was in so deplorable a state, that should she arrive in Spain, there is little chance of her appearing at sea again during the present war.—February 16. The squadron was forced into Lagos Bay to secure our prizes, and repair the damages we had sustained in the action. A few days after we experienced the tail of a gale of wind. Had this blown home, every ship and man must have perished, as from the badness of the ground, most of the ships drove or cut their cables. The Victory, Irresistible, and Salvador del Mundo, parted their cables.

On the 23d, failed without accident, and arrived at Lisbon on the 28th after passing near Cape St. Vincent's, which station the Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty-two sail of the line, had quitted the evening before.

Robert Calder, Esq. first captain to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. arrived with dispatches from him to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are copies.

Victory, in Lagos Bay,

SIR,

Feb. 16, 1797.

The hopes of falling in with the Spanish fleet, expressed in my letter to you of the 13th instant, were confirmed that night, by our distinctly hearing the report of their signal guns, and by intelligence received from Captain Foote, of his Majesty's ship the Niger, who had, with equal judgment and perseverance, kept company with them for several days, on my prescribed rendezvous (which, from the strong south-east winds, I had never been able to reach) and that they were not more than the distance of three or four leagues from us. I anxiously awaited the dawn of day, when, being on the starboard tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing east by north eight leagues, I had the satisfaction of seeing a number of ships extending from south-west to south, the wind then at west and by south. At forty-nine minutes past ten, the weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made the signal that the ships seen were of the line, twenty-five in number. His Majesty's squadron under my command, consisting of fifteen ships of the line.

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line, happily formed, in the most compact order of sailing, in two lines. By carrying a puffs of sail, I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect, and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be lost; and, confident in the skill, valour, and discipline, of the officers and men I had the happiness to command, and judging that the honour of his Majesty's arms, and the circumstances of the war in these seas required a considerable degree of enterprize, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular system; and passing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and thereby separated one-third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their re-union till the evening; and by the very great exertions of the ships which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the ships Salvador del Mundo, 112 guns; San Josef, 112; San Nicolas, 80; San Ysidro, 74, were captured, and the action ceased about five o'clock in the evening.

I inclose the most correct list I have been able to obtain of the Spanish fleet opposed to me, amounting to twenty-seven sail of the line. The moment the prizes, and his Majesty's ships the Captain and Culloden are in a state to put to sea, I shall avail myself of the first favourable wind to proceed off Cape St. Vincent, in my way to Lisbon.

Captain Calder, whose able assistance has greatly contributed to the public service during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly describe to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the movements of the squadron on the 14th, and the present state of it.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. JERVIS.

The following is given as a correct List of the Spanish Line-of-Battle on the 14th of February, copied from a List found on board the San Ysidro after she struck:

VAN SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Guns.
1 Bahama	74	6 San Domingo	74
2 Pelayo	74	7 Conquistador	74
3 San Pablo	74	8 San Juan Nepomuceno	74
4 Neptuno	84	9 San Genaro	74
5 Concepcion	112		

FRIGATES

Brigida	34	Perla	34
Calilda	34	Mercedes	34

CENTRE SQUADRON.

10 Mexicano	112	15 San Nicolas (taken)	84
11 Terrible	74	16 San Ysidro (taken)	74
12 Oriente	74	17 Salvador del Mundo (taken)	112
13 Soberano	74	18 San Ildefonso	74
14 Santissima Trinidad	136		

FRIGATES.

Paz	34	Santa Teresa	34
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Dorotea	34	Vigilante (Brig)	12
Guadalupe	34		

REAR SQUADRON.

19 Conde de Regla	112	24 Gloriofo	74
20 San Firmin	74	25 Atlante	74
21 Firme	74	26 San Francisco de Paula	74
22 Principe de Asturias	112	27 San Josef (taken)	112
23 San Antonio	74		

FRIGATES.

Matilda	34	Atocha	34
Diana	34	Ceres	34

Total of guns on board the Spanish line 2308. The total number of guns in the British line was 1232, leaving a difference in favour of the Spaniards of no less than 1076 guns.

The Culloden expended in the action 170 barrels of powder; the Captain, 146; the Blenheim, 180; and the other ships in proportion.

Sir John Jarvis had an accurate account of the force and course of the Spanish fleet three days before he fell in with them. He called all the captains of his fleet on board, and communicated to them in person his plan of attack, and gave them their orders, the consequence of which was, that he had not occasion, during the whole of the action, to make above three or four signals, a circumstance that contributed to perplex the enemy very much.

As stated in the brave admiral's official letter, after he came near the enemy, he passed through part of their fleet, in two close lines, the ships composing the off-line, or starboard, firing through intervals between the larboard-line. When the British fleet had passed about half the Spanish fleet, the former tacked, and forming in a line a-head, stood through the enemy's fleet, cutting off from the others about one third of it. Our van-ships having re-tacked, closed with the enemy's ships; thus cut off, while some of our fleet wore after the other part of the Spanish fleet. The action now became warm, and soon fortunately decisive. Towards evening the Irresistible and Diadem were so closely engaged with the enemy, that the admiral was obliged frequently to repeat the signal to call them off.

The Captain, Commodore Nelson's ship, was found, at the close of the action, lying between the San Josef and San Nicolas, and aboard of both at the same time. It required a good deal of skill and exertion to get them disentangled.

On the 15th, the master of a Portuguese vessel informed Sir John Jarvis, that he had that day passed a very large Spanish ship wholly dismasted and disabled (supposed to be the Santissima Trinidad) and a frigate with British colours was sailing round her. This was supposed to be the Mahonesa, on her way from Gibraltar to Lisbon. The admiral, as soon as he reached Lagos Bay, dispatched three frigates, the Minerva, the Inconstant, the Niger, and the Raven sloop, in quest of this disabled ship, with orders, if they did not find her

her in the place described, to return to him immediately. The best grounded hopes were entertained of the frigates having fallen in with this ship, as they had not returned to Lagos Bay when Sir R. Calder sailed, which was not till the morning of the 19th.

The wind after the action was unfavourable for the Spaniards reaching Cadiz. They had been in sight of Lagos Bay for three days after the action, but seemed so panic struck, that they shewed no disposition to renew it. They had afterwards stood to the southward. There is reason to believe it was Sir John Jervis's intention immediately to put to sea in quest of them again.

On the arrival of our fleet in Lagos Bay, 3200 prisoners were landed from the four prizes, not including the wounded, nor upwards of 400 young men that were kept to attend on the sick and wounded.

The above 3200 prisoners were liberally furnished with four days' provisions by the British Admiral, and permitted to go by land to Cadiz, a distance of only two days' journey, a receipt having been taken for them from the Spanish Consul at Lagos.

The Portuguese opened the churches for the reception of the sick and wounded Spaniards, and they were attended by our surgeons, as well as also by some of their own from Spain.

The British wounded were paid every mark of attention that gratitude could dictate on the part of the Portuguese.

Commodore Nelson had joined Sir John Jervis's fleet only two days before the action took place. He had come from the Mediterranean in the *Minerva*.

Commodore Nelson behaved with most unexampled enterprize in the late action. His pendant was flying on board the Captain of 74 guns.—He ordered the commander of that ship to lay him on board the *Salvador del Mundo*. This order was instantly obeyed, and the gallant Commodore at the head of the boarders was the first to enter the enemy's ship, which he almost immediately carried. When we consider the vast disparity of force between the British and Spanish fleets, the conduct of every officer and man in the former must have been greatly noble, and we do not believe that the annals of the British navy, much as they teem with instances of heroism, can furnish a parallel to such an action.

The Spanish force was at least double that of the British. The number of guns in the Spanish line was 2292, while in the British it was only 1232. The disproportion of men we apprehend to have been infinitely greater.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's Ship Orion, commanded by Sir James Saumarez, dated Lagos Bay, the 17th of February.

Early on Tuesday morning, of the 14th, the weather being rather hazy, and light winds, the frigates on the look-out made the signal for discovering the enemy, and soon after we discovered several ships to leeward, and the body of the fleet to windward. We were then on the starboard-tack, standing to the southward; the signal was made to different ships to chase, and shortly after for the fleet to form a line of battle as most convenient.

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The enemy at this time were bearing down to join their ships to leeward, but we came upon them so fast, that they could not effect the junction. Our headmost ships were the *Culloden*, *Prince George*, *Orion*, *Blenheim*, and *Colossus*, with the *Victory*, and the rest coming up, it was effectually prevented; they then hauled the wind on the larboard-tack, and our admiral made the signal for the fleet to tack; our sternmost ships then became the headmost; Commodore Nelson, who had joined from *Elba* the day before, and shifted his pendant to the Captain, the leading ship, distinguished himself most eminently. The *Culloden*, *Blenheim*, *Prince George*, and the *Orion*, were the next that came up, and were very warmly engaged for nearly three hours with the body of the enemy's fleet, who had not the time or address to form in any order; but it is only doing them justice to say, they defended themselves very bravely. We (in the *Orion*) were for above an hour opposed to a three-decker, the *Salvador del Mundo*, which finally struck to our ship; we lowered the boat from the stern, and Mr. Luce, our first Lieutenant, was ordered to take possession of her, still making sail for the other ships, following Admiral Parker in the *Prince George*; the *Excellent*, which had passed us to windward, had made a line of battle ship strike a short time before this; she was the *St. Ysidro*.—Several ships of the enemy were extremely shattered in their masts and sails; but keeping up a warm fire on our ships, the Captain laid one of them, the *San Nicolas*, an 84. on board, and hauled down her colours.—A three-decker, the *St. Josef*, wishing, I believe, to rescue the ship, got on board of her, and gave Commodore Nelson an opportunity of also hauling down her colours; his bravery, on this occasion, is above all praise. The *Namur* and other ships had, by this time joined the van, and engaged as they came up. We stood for a three-decker, which, after engaging for some time, struck her colours. She first had shewn a white flag, which seemed to indicate a truce; but not being satisfactory, we continued firing till she hoisted an English flag over the Spanish flag, upon which we ceased firing. At this time the enemy's ships (many of which had not been in the action) had come up, and were forming to windward. The admiral made the signal to wear and come to the wind on the starboard-tack, wishing to keep his squadron collected near the prizes, as well as the Captain, that was much disabled, besides the *Colossus*, which ship, very unfortunately, lost her fore-yard early in the action.

This necessary manœuvre lost us the additional triumph of having the *Santissima Trinidad* to grace the Saints already in our possession; and we experienced the regret of seeing her again resume the Spanish colours.

The *San Josef* Spanish man-of-war is one of the most wonderful ships that ever was constructed; her breadth of beam exceeding that of the *Victory's* three feet; nevertheless, she worked under her jury-masts as quick and as handily as a frigate. In point of sailing she was considered as the crack-ship in the Spanish navy. All the prizes made on this memorable day, are remarkably fine ships, and have lately undergone thorough repairs. Upon the whole, so valuable and extraordinary

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inary a capture is not to be met with in our naval annals.

In the late action off Cape St. Vincent's, the Spanish fleet had numberless frigates, whilst, on our side, we had so few, that the Bon Citoyen, a sloop of 18 guns, was left with the charge of Le Salvador del Mundo.

The Salvador del Mundo is likewise a fine new ship, and greatly exceeds the Victory in all dimensions. She was reckoned the fastest sailer in the Spanish fleet.

It appears, by accounts received at Lagos Bay, from an officer on board the Santissima Trinidad, that she had upwards of 500 men killed and wounded in the action; and such was her distress when the frigates under Captain Berkeley fell in with her, that she did all in her power to induce them to take possession of her. The English Jack over the Spanish colours was no feint, but a real indication of her surrender.

A few Remarks relative to the Proceedings of his Majesty's Ship Captain, on board which Ship Commodore Nelson's Pendant was flying on the 14th of February, 1797.

At one P. M. the Captain having passed the sternmost of the enemy's ships which formed their van, and part of their centre, consisting of seventeen sail of the line, they on the starboard, the English on the larboard tack, the admiral made the signal to tack in succession, but Commodore Nelson perceiving the Spanish ships all to bear up before the wind, or nearly so, evidently with an intention of forming their line, going large (joining their separated division, at that time engaged with some of our centre ships, or flying from us) ordered the ship to be wore, and passing between the Diadem and Excellent, at a quarter past one o'clock, was engaged with the headmost, and of course leewardmost of the Spanish division; the ships known were the Santissima Trinidad, of 126; San Josef, 112; Salvador del Mundo, 112; San Nicolas, 80; another first rate, and a seventy-four, names not known.

We were immediately joined, and most nobly supported by the Culloden, Captain Troubridge. The Spanish fleet, not wishing, it is supposed, to have a decisive battle, hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, which brought the ships aforementioned to be the leewardmost and sternmost ships in their fleet. For near an hour did the Culloden and Captain support this apparently, although not really, unequal contest, when the Blenheim, passing between us and the enemy, gave us a respite, and sickened the Dons.

At this time, the Salvador del Mundo and San Ysidro dropped astern, and were fired into in a masterly stile by the Excellent, Captain Collingwood, who compelled the San Ysidro to hoist English colours; and, it was thought the large ship Salvador del Mundo had also struck; but Captain Collingwood, disdaining the parade of taking possession of beaten enemies, most gallantly pushed up, with every sail set, to save his old friend and messmate, who was, to appearance, in a critical state; the Blenheim being a-head, and the Culloden crippled and a-stern, the Excellent ranged up within ten feet of the San Nicolas, giving a most tremendous fire; the San Nicolas luffing up, the San Josef fell

on board her, and the Excellent passing on for the Santissima Trinidad, the Captain resumed her station abreast of them, and close alongside.

At this time, the Captain having lost her foremast, not a sail, shroud, nor rope left, her wheel shot away and incapable of further service in the line, or in chase, the Commodore directed Captain Miller to put the helm a-starboard, and calling for the boarders, ordered them to board. The soldiers of the 69th regiment, with an alacrity which will ever do them credit, and Lieutenant Pearson of the same regiment, were amongst the foremost on this service.

The first man who jumped into the enemy's mizen chains was Captain Berry, late Commodore Nelson's first Lieutenant (Captain Miller, was in the very act of going, but Commodore Nelson ordered him to remain;) he was supported from the spritfail-yard, which hooked in the mizen rigging of the enemy.

A soldier of the 69th regiment having broke the upper quarter-gallery window, jumped in, followed by the Commodore and others as fast as possible. We found the cabin-door fastened, and some Spanish officers fired their pistols, but having broke open the door, the soldiers fired, and the Spanish brigadier (commanding with a distinguishing pendant) fell, as retreating to the quarter-deck, on the larboard-side, near the wheel. Having pushed on the quarter-deck, the Commodore found Captain Berry in possession of the poop, and the Spanish ensign hauled down. He passed with his people, and Lieutenant Pearson, on the larboard gangway, to the forecabin, where he met two or three Spanish officers prisoners to the seamen, and they delivered him their swords.

At this moment, a fire of pistols or musquetry opened from the admiral's stern-gallery of the San Josef. The Commodore directed the soldiers to fire into her stern, and calling to Captain Miller, ordered him to send more men into the San Nicolas, and directed the people to board the first-rate, which was done in an instant. Captain Berry assisting Commodore Nelson in the main-chains. At this moment a Spanish officer looked over the quarter-deck rail, and said, they had surrendered; from receiving this most welcome intelligence, it was not long before the Commodore was on the quarter-deck, when the Spanish captain, with a bow, presented him with his sword, and said the admiral was dying of his wounds below; being asked on his honour, if the ship was surrendered, he declared she was, on which the Commodore gave him his hand, and desired him to call to his officers and ship's company to tell them of it, which he did; and on the quarter-deck of a Spanish first-rate, did Commodore Nelson, extravagant as it may seem, receive the swords of vanquished Spaniards, which, as he received, he gave to William Furney, one of his bargemen, who put them with the greatest sang froid under his arm. The Commodore was surrounded by Captain Berry, Lieutenant Pearson, of the 69th regiment, John Sykes, John Thomson, Francis Cook, all old Agamemmons, and several other brave men, seamen, and soldiers.—Thus fell their ships.

N. B. In boarding the San Nicolas, we lost about seven killed and nine wounded; and about twenty Spaniards.

Spaniards lost their lives by a foolish resistance. None were, I believe, lost in boarding the San Josef.

Don Francisco Wyn Skeyton, Rear-Admiral, died of his wounds on board the San Josef.

Don Enrique M'Donell was killed on board the San Nicolas, when boarded by the captain.

At the conclusion of the sea-fight off Cape St. Vincent's, on the 14th of February, the Spanish Admiral, with no small air of triumph, observed, that although he had the misfortune to lose four of his ships, two of which were first rates, yet it was a matter of no trifling consolation to him, to reflect, how many of the English ships must have been sunk, as there were only fifteen remaining.

Extract of an Official Dispatch of Don Joseph de Cordova, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Spanish Fleet, to Don Juan de Langara, the Spanish Minister of Marine; relative to the Action between the British and Spanish Fleets, off Cape St. Vincent's, on the 14th of February 1797.

From the Madrid Gazette.

Cadiz, March 2. As soon as the English fleet was discovered, I ordered the squadron under my command to form itself into a line of battle; but the ships El Principe, La Regala, and L'Oriente, remained so much to the leeward, as to be unable to join the line, without running the risk of being cut off by the enemy, who made up towards us in good order, and crowding sail as much as possible. I stationed them in the rear of the line, except the L'Oriente, which remained to the leeward of the enemy.

The firing began at three quarters after ten o'clock A. M. between the first ship of the line belonging to the enemy, and that ship of our rear which preceded La Santa Trinidad; so that the centre and the van took no part in the action.

At this period I made signal to the van to tack about, to make up to the enemy; but most of the ships not being able to hear my orders, I considered the loss of El Principe, La Regala, and the rest of the rear-guard, as certain.

In another movement, which I ordered to double, and bring into action, the combat with the centre and the advanced guard, the Santa Trinidad came a-stern, within musquet-shot of the enemy's line, and sustained the whole of their fire.

When the headmost ship of the English had passed through our rear, they tacked about; five or six other ships did the same, doubled us, and presented themselves on the other tack, keeping up a most vigorous fire. Having foreseen this manœuvre from the beginning of the action, I gave orders to the headmost ships to wear to leeward of the enemy's rear-guard; and had this been practicable, the enemy would have been between two fires.

The English, after the last manœuvre, directed all their efforts against La Santa Trinidad, that remained to the leeward; but El Salvador del Mundo, El San Josef, El Soverano, and El San Nicolas, having by my orders fallen back to the rear, the signal was given at two o'clock, P. M. to bear up, crowd sail, and at-

tack in all points. La Santissima Trinidad, El San Josef, El Mexicano, El San Nicolas, and El San Ysidro, alone held out the combat with the whole fleet of the enemy; being at last dismasted and shattered, they were forced some to strike, the rest to cease fighting.

La Santissima Trinidad was all the evening raked by a three-decker and three seventy-four's: though she had 200 men killed or wounded, and all her rigging destroyed, they still fought during a whole hour, when the San Pablo, Pelayo, La Regla, and El Principe, having come to her assistance, the English retreated, carrying along with them El San Josef, El Salvador del Mundo, El San Ysidro, and San Nicolas, which had struck to them.

I gave orders to remain in the same order of battle all night long, and to repair the damage which each ship had sustained.

Ten of the ships were absolutely unable to come into action; I did not therefore think it proper to pursue the enemy; who, at three o'clock, P. M. were still east south east of us; and I ordered the fleet under my command to steer south east, to double Cape St. Vincent's.

CAPE TIBERON. See TIBERON.

CARANSIBES, was formerly a fine and considerable city, in the Barut of Temeswaer, and circle on this side the Theifs in Upper Hungary.

On the 21st of September 1788, the Grand Vizier attacked the Austrians about two leagues from this place, and after an obstinate struggle, forced them to a precipitate retreat, and pursued them for three hours, with great slaughter, taking several pieces of artillery, with arms, accoutrements, and baggage, which the flying army had abandoned.

CARDIGAN, BATTLE NEAR, IN 1136. This town is situated in Wales; and during the early part of King Stephen's reign, the Welch entering England, obliged the King to send an army to the relief of the borderers; both armies meeting near Cardigan, the English were totally defeated, leaving two Barons, (Robert Fitz-Roger, and Pain Fitz-John) and above 3000 men dead on the field. It is said the English soldiers were so much frightened, as to suffer themselves to be taken by women: and the bridge breaking down as they crossed the Teme, such a vast number was drowned, as to choke the passage of the river.

CARICALL, TAKEN IN 1760. A fortress which belonged to the French in the East Indies, and situated on the coast of Coromandel. Colonel Coote resolving to dispossess the French of all their other settlements before he went against Pondicherry, sent Major Monson with a detachment to reduce this place, in which was a garrison of 206 Europeans, and 200 seapoys. The Major being assisted by the fleet under Admiral Cornish, invested the place on all sides the 3d of April, and on the 5th his batteries breached one of the bastions, and dismounted several of the cannon. The next day the Major hearing that 120 horse, and 400 European foot, were within twenty miles, marching to relieve the fortress, and knowing he was in no wise able to contend with such a force, he summoned the

Governor to surrender, threatening to storm the place directly, if his demands were not complied with. This bold stroke had its desired effect; for the commandant not having heard of the troops marching to his relief, surrendered prisoners of war.

CARLISLE, SIEGE OF. A city and capital of the county of Cumberland, situated on the river Eden, at the confluence of the Peteril and the Caude. It is called the key of England on the west, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the east. In the year 1315, Edward de Bruce, in one of his excursions into England, laid siege to the castle of Carlisle, at that time defended by Andrew de Harelu. The Scot made several assaults, but was repulsed in every one of them by the brave Governor. After having lost several officers of distinction, with a good number of private men, he thought proper to abandon his enterprise.

During the commotion in the year 1745, this town was reduced by the young Pretender. On the 1st day of November, 1745, he marched from his camp at Dalkeith in Scotland, and arrived before Carlisle on the 8th, where was a garrison of seventy invalids, and the militia of Cumberland and Westmoreland, making in the whole between 600 and 700 men, commanded by Colonel Durand. The rebel chief invested the town on the 9th, and summoned the Governor on the 10th, who refusing to surrender, he cut down the woods in Corby and Warwick parks, for scaling ladders, fascines, and carriages; and on the 13th in the afternoon, the whole army appeared before the town, from whence the garrison began to fire upon them. On the 14th it was discovered that the rebels had thrown up a trench, and were beginning to erect batteries, which intimidated the garrison, therefore it was resolved in a council of war to capitulate. A deputation was sent to Charles at Brumpton, offering to surrender the town, on condition that the garrison should have their liberty, and retire where they pleased, after taking an oath never to appear in arms against him. These conditions were granted; but the Governor protested against them, and retired into the castle, with an intention to defend himself there; but for want of warlike stores, he was obliged to abandon it, though not till he had nailed up ten pieces of cannon on the ramparts. The city was accordingly delivered up on the 15th of November, to the Duke of Perth, who immediately caused the Pretender to be proclaimed, and on the 19th, Charles made his public entry under a general salvo of the artillery.

He continued his route with remarkable speed till he came to Derby, where hearing that preparations were making for his reception, which were none of the most agreeable, he thought proper to retire, with such amazing rapidity, that 150 miles cost him only six days march. He re-entered Carlisle on the 10th day of December, and having reinforced the garrison of that place, re-entered Scotland.

The royal army which followed them invested Carlisle on the 21st; but the blockade continued seven days before the trenches were opened, in expectation of the heavy cannon, which the Duke of Cumberland had sent for from Whitehaven. All this time the

rebels seemed determined to make a vigorous defence, and made a continual fire, though with little effect; but when a battery of six eighteen pounders was erected, on the 28th, the garrison began to be intimidated, and on the 30th hung out a white flag, offering hostages for a capitulation. The Duke sent Colonel Conway, his aid-de-camp, to acquaint them, "That he would make no exchange of hostages with rebels; but desired they would let him know, what they meant by hanging out a white flag." Colonel Conway returned with a paper, signed by the Deputy-Governor Hamilton, "Desiring to know what terms his Royal Highness would please to give them upon the surrender of the city and castle; and which known, his Royal Highness should be duly acquainted with their ultimate resolution; the white flag being hung out on purpose to obtain a cessation of arms for concluding such a capitulation." Upon which Colonel Conway was sent back with terms, signed by the Duke of Richmond, by order of his Royal Highness, importing, "That all the terms his Royal Highness could, or would grant to the rebel garrison were, that they should not be put to the sword, but reserved for the King's pleasure; and if they consented to these conditions, the Governor and principal officers were to deliver themselves up immediately; and the castle, citadel, and all the gates of the town, were to be taken possession of forthwith by the King's troops: that all the small arms were to be lodged in the town guard-room, and the rest of the garrison were to retire to the cathedral, where a guard was to be placed over them; and that no damage was to be done to the artillery, arms, or ammunition." The Governor and garrison accepted the capitulation, recommending themselves to the royal clemency, and the interposition of the Duke of Cumberland, for their pardon; on which Brigadier Bligh took possession of the place. The garrison were confined in the several gaols of the kingdom, and some of the officers underwent the legal punishment due to their disloyalty. After the reduction of Carlisle, the Duke of Cumberland returned to London.

CARLSBERG. A part of Germany, was the residence of the Duke of Deux-Ponts, till February 16, 1793, where he made a narrow escape from 3000 French, who entered and took possession of that place, and plundered it. It was retaken by the Germans on the 22d of September.

The escape of the Duke of Deux-Ponts, when his residence was seized by the French, was hazardous in the extreme: his coach which passed through a wood by the light of flambeaux, was not out of sight when they entered the palace; this light they were told by the inhabitants, was that of some lime-kilns at a small distance: they disarmed all the military both at Carlsberg and Deux-Ponts: the Duke, however, was stopped at Oggersheim, but addressing the centinels, like a good French patriot, he was suffered to proceed. The Duke's person it now appears was to have been carried into France as a hostage for the neutrality of his Dukedom and the Palatinate.

CARMAGNOLE, SIEGE OF. A fortified town of the Marquisate of Saluzzo, a subdivision of Piedmont, in

in Upper Italy. It lies fourteen miles south from Turin. In the year 1691, the French, under Marechal de Catinat, laid siege to this town. The trenches were opened on the 8th day of June, and three attacks formed; which were carried on with so much vigour, that the besieged, finding themselves so closely blocked up on all sides, and remaining without hopes of succour, surrendered, on condition that the troops should march out with their arms, and the militia with white wands in their hands, and be conducted to Turin.

The French did not keep possession of this place long; for the Duke of Savoy, at the head of an army, came before it on the 30th of September following: the trenches were opened, and though the garrison made a brave defence for eight days, it was then obliged to surrender by capitulation, upon condition of receiving all the honours of war, and being conducted to Pignerol. But the Germans had not yet shook off their ferocity contracted in Hungary, and without regarding the articles, they disarmed and stripped many of them on the road; a mischief too often complained of in war, and which the generals know not always how to redress.

CARMARTHEN. A town in a county of the same name in Wales, and was obliged to surrender to Owen Glendour, assisted by a French army, in 1405. The garrison, however, obtained leave to march out with their baggage.

CARNAGOLY. A fortress situated near Pondicherry, in the East-Indies; and was taken in 1760, by Colonel Coote, in his march to reduce that place. Colonel O'Kennely, the commandant of Carnagoly, offered to capitulate on the 8th day, on condition they should be allowed to proceed to Pondicherry, which Coote thought requisite to grant, knowing he could not gain the place, though he had made a breach, without losing a great number of men.

CARNATIC. A province on the coast of Coromandel, invaded by the Mahrattas, (*see the Article MADRASS*), different engagements in, in 1781. For an account of which, see the following.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, dated Fort St. George, January 28th, 1782.

After the action with Hyder Ally on the 1st of July, my next object was to march to the northward, in order to effect a junction with the Bengal detachment, and in the way to relieve Wandiwash, which was invested by a detachment under Tippoo Saib, who had begun to raise batteries, and to make other necessary preparations for a siege. My movements had the desired effect, as Tippoo Saib, upon hearing of my approach drew off, and took the route by Gingee, by which road Hyder was also supposed to have moved towards Arcot.

On the 26th of July I arrived with the army at the mount, marched again on the 31st, and on the 3d of August happily effected the junction with the Bengal detachment, and returned to the mount on the 3d, where the whole encamped.

On the 16th, the whole army marched from the mount.

On the 20th, I laid siege to Taippaffore, and on the 23d in the morning it surrendered on terms of capitulation. The acquisition was of consequence, and happening at the time it did, was a most fortunate one, as the advance of Hyder's army, coming to the relief of the besieged, had at that very moment appeared in sight, and there only remained in the camp, one day's rice.

By means of the paddy which we found in the fort, I was enabled to serve out a few days subsistence to the troops; and hearing that Hyder Ally was in full force, at the distance of about sixteen miles, I resolved to march towards him; but before I could attempt it, I found it necessary to draw some rice from Pondamallee; which having done, I marched on the 26th in order to engage the enemy, as the only hope that appeared to me left, from whence we might stand a chance of surmounting our difficulties.

Hyder, on my advancing, thought proper to fall back a few miles to the ground on which he had defeated the detachment under Colonel Baillie, where he took up a very strong position; and, influenced from his superstitious notion of its being a lucky spot, had determined, as I was informed by my intelligence, to try his fortune in a second battle.

I accordingly marched, on the 27th in the morning, towards him; and, as reported, about eight o'clock we discovered his army in order of battle, in full force to receive us, and in possession of many strong and advantageous posts rendered formidable by the nature of the country lying between, which was intersected by very deep water courses. In short nothing could be more formidable than the situation of the enemy and nothing more arduous than our approach. To present a front to them, I was obliged to form the line under a very heavy cannonade from several batteries, as well as from the enemy's line, which galled us exceedingly, and was a very trying situation for the troops, who bore it with a firmness and undaunted bravery which did them the highest honour, and shewed a steady valour, not to be surpassed by the first veterans of any nation in Europe. The conflict lasted from nine in the morning till near sun-set, when we drove the enemy from all their strong posts, and obliged them to retreat with precipitation, leaving us in full possession of the field of battle. Our loss on this occasion was heavier than on the first of July; and that of the enemy less, owing to their having sheltered themselves under cover of banks of tanks, and other grounds which they possessed favourable for that purpose. General Stuart had the misfortune to lose his leg by a cannon shot, whilst bravely conducting the second line to the support of a post which I had occupied at the commencement of the engagement, and on which the enemy had kept up a very severe fire. The same shot also carried away the leg of Colonel Browne, and having caused his death, deprived the Company of a very old and faithful servant, and the army of an able and experienced officer. Captain Hislop, one of my

my aid de camps, a very active and spirited officer was killed by a cannon shot.

On the 27th of September, near Sholingur I discovered Hyder's encampment, and from the disposition which I could perceive he had made of his troops I was satisfied that he meant to give battle. It was about noon when I gave orders for striking our encampment, and for the army to march: my orders were obeyed with a degree of expedition and alacrity beyond all expectation; for although the enemy were posted at least five miles off, from whence they did not advance nearer, the armies were engaged before four o'clock, and by evening Hyder was completely routed.

Our loss on this occasion was very trifling, whilst the enemy's was very considerable, both in cavalry and infantry. We had but one subaltern officer killed, none wounded, and about 100 rank and file killed, wounded, and missing.

After relieving Vellore on the 4th of November, which in four or five days more must either have been evacuated or given up to the enemy, I proceeded to Chittor, to which I laid siege on the 8th, and on the 10th it capitulated.

Vellore being once more in distress for provisions, it was necessary that the army should again march to its relief.

Having made our arrangements, the army marched on the 2d inst. to Vellore. The enemy had assembled in force on the western banks of the Pani river, but on our approaching near, which was on the evening of the 9th, they decamped, and retreated with precipitation towards Lallapet; and left us to take their ground in quiet, distant about twelve miles from the place of our destination. On the following morning at ten o'clock, when the army was crossing a deep morass, our rear and left flank were attacked by a distant cannonade from the enemy, whose different manœuvres were evidently with a view to impede our progress to Vellore, and to attack our baggage and convoy. Having been completely foiled in all their attempts to that end, they thought proper to retire about three o'clock in the afternoon, after having kept up a heavy fire for about four hours. Our loss on this occasion was, killed, one lieutenant, nineteen native commissioned rank and file, and four horses.—Wounded, two lieutenants, two European rank and file, one fowhedan, and thirty-five non commissioned native rank and file, four natives, and one horse.

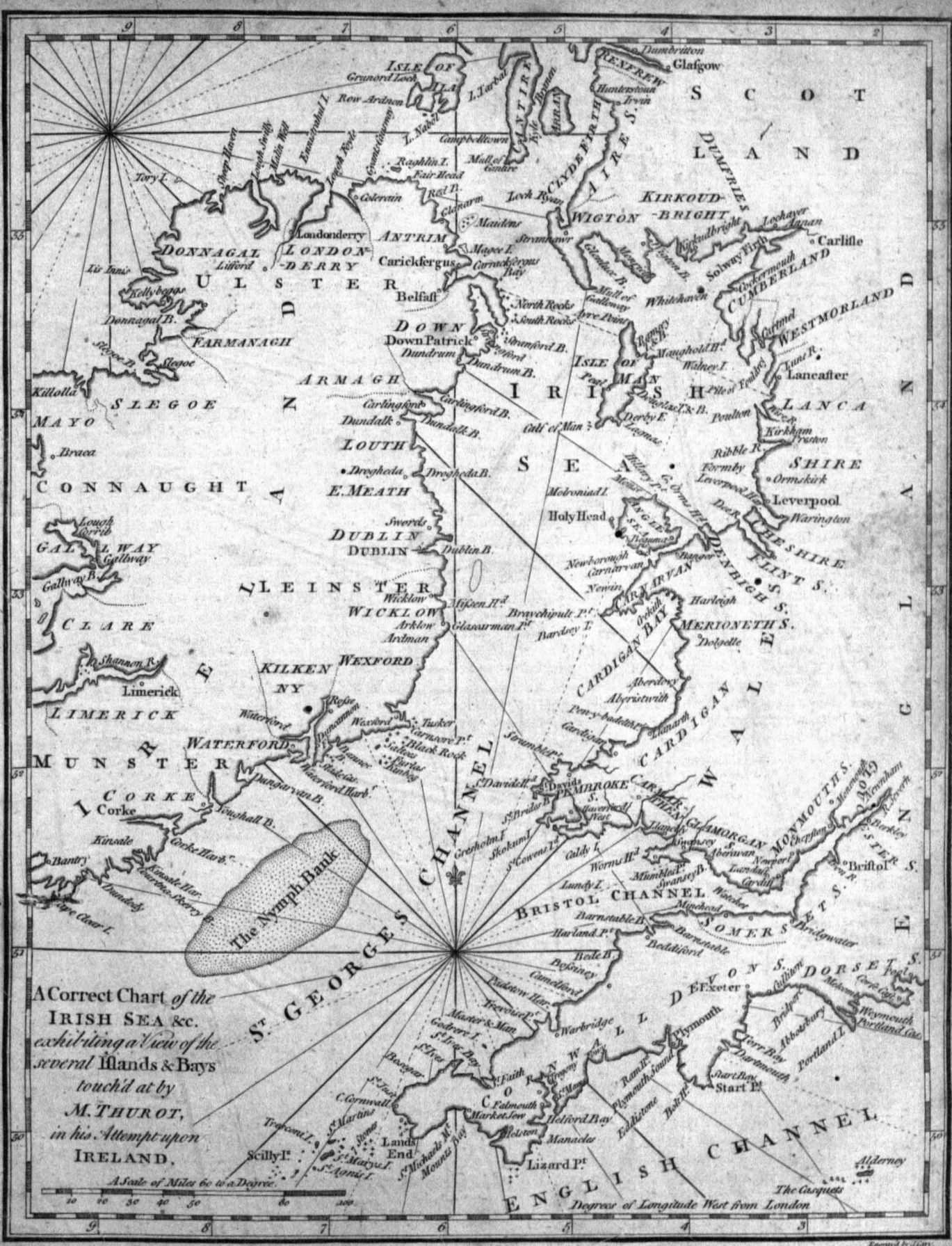
After the enemy had retired, I prosecuted my march, and encamped for the night within about four miles of Vellore. We arrived there the following morning, being the 11th, the very day to which I had been pre-adviced by the commanding officer of the garrison the provisions would last. A halting day had become absolutely necessary for the refreshment of the troops, and draught and carriage cattle, having come upwards of seventy miles in five days, so that I did not commence my march back until the 12th, on which day Hyder appeared in full force, and chose again to make an attack by a distant cannonade, when our army was crossing the same marshy ground where he attacked us on the 10th in going. About four o'clock in the after-

noon the whole got clear over the swamp, and, having posted the baggage with a proper guard, I formed the line, and advanced upon the enemy with all the expedition the nature of the ground would admit of; upon which the enemy gave way and retreated with precipitation. We pursued them till dark, and not without execution, as we kept up a brisk fire upon them. It being impossible to do more, we returned to our ground of encampment, where we arrived about midnight. Our loss on this occasion was very trifling, only one officer wounded, and about sixty rank and file killed, wounded, and missing.

The following Letter relative to the Engagement was sent from an Officer in the British Army.

Our brave old soldier, Sir Eyre Coote, began the battle by beating Hyder's out-posts in upon their main body, with 300 cavalry and 2500 seapoys, at the distance of two miles from our grand camp, and obliged Hyder to form his army, not knowing what number had attacked his out-guards. Sir Eyre sent orders for us to strike our tents, and march with all possible expedition to his assistance; this was at twelve o'clock in the day; our drums beat to arms, signal for dispatch, and, without loss of time, grenadiers march, colours flying, pushed on to support our old general. The action began by a heavy cannonade from the enemy, at least thirty pieces of cannon, as we were marching by files on the high road, our left flank opposite the enemy's front; they having drawn up in a very advantageous part, covered by high banks, with embrasures cut for their guns, and a large swamp extending the length of their front, with walls of old villages, and large ponds, about 700 paces from our line. A few of their cannon shot took place, but the most mischief done was amongst our followers, the people under my charge, on the right flank, covered by our line as it advanced, several of them killed men, women, children, and cattle, by the shot that missed our line; in fact the shot could not miss such numbers; for I had near 40,000 souls to take care of, besides elephants, camels, horses, bullocks, carts, &c. &c.

As soon as our little army, consisting of about 12,000 fighting men, and not more than 1200 European soldiers included, had got nearly the length of the enemy's front, our old soldier ordered the whole to turn to the left, to advance upon the enemy, and drive them from their batteries, which was executed without unlimbering. Our line extended near three miles, and advanced with a steady soldier-like pace, with shouldered arms. The grandest sight I ever beheld, and more than the enemy could bear. Panic struck at the sight, they began to limber, and draw off their guns to retreat. Bold fellows! upwards of a hundred thousand of them! it was then we unlimbered our cannon, and began a heavy fire from more than fifty pieces, three, six, twelve, and eighteen pounders, that rent the very air, and did great execution; nothing but confusion appeared in Hyder's army; large bodies of his best cavalry, armed with carbines, pistols, and sabres, by thousands advanced towards our line to cover and forward the drawing off their cannon. They twice charged



A Correct Chart of the
IRISH SEA &c.
exhibiting a View of the
several Islands & Bays
touch'd at by
M. THUROT,
in his Attempt upon
IRELAND.

A Scale of Miles 60 to a Degree.

Degree of Longitude West from London

charged that part of our line that was nearest their guns, and were repulsed with great slaughter both times, our infantry reserving their fire till the cavalry were within twenty paces of their bayonets, and with a heavy fire covered the ground in their front, with dead men and horses. Our second brigade, on the right of our line, after surmounting every difficulty in marching over a very heavy swamp, turned the enemy's left flank, and with twelve pieces of cannon enfiladed their line, the shot cutting down whole ranks, and drove the rest of them one upon another like a flock of sheep, and obliged Hyder to quit the field in the greatest hurry and confusion; then was the time for the horse to push in amongst them, and the battle would have been completely finished, and Hyder no more. Four thousand cavalry would have been sufficient,—we had them not. We followed them as fast as our legs could carry us, after attacking them at every disadvantage, occasioned by the swamps we had to march through to get at them; after all, the fable mantle of night prevented the entire destruction of Hyder's army. We had stuck so close to them, that prudence obliged our old foldier to halt; for the baggage and followers of the army, with two battalions of infantry, under my charge, were at least five miles in the rear, and every one expected we were all cut off, as near 20,000, of the enemy with twelve pieces of cannon commanded by Tippoo Saib, Hyder's son, made a severe attack upon the baggage; with the two battalions, and four guns, we obliged him to quit his intentions, and killed and wounded a great many of his men. We lost a fine young lad, an ensign, killed by a cannon shot, and near forty seapoys killed and wounded. We joined the army at ten o'clock at night, to the surprize of every one, for they had all given us over for lost. We received public thanks from General Sir Eyre Coote, for saving the stores, &c. of the army.

In the whole of the engagement we only lost one officer and fifty men killed, and ninety wounded. We gave the boy a foldier's burial in his regimentals after dark, with the standards of his battalion planted at the head of his grave. By the number of dead men and horses on the field of battle, Hyder must have lost in killed and wounded near 6000 men, and at least half that number in horses, a greater loss to him than the men. I am fully of opinion that he will not be able to get his troops to face our little army again, unless the French send a strong fleet, and supply him with three or four thousand soldiers, which we have very great reason to think will be the case in a short time, and we have not as yet received any supply of ships or men. He had retreated before twelve o'clock next day thirty miles; since which we have given him every opportunity and choice of ground to fight again; particularly when we relieved the garrison of Vellore, that had been blockaded by the enemy upwards of fifteen months, and at the point of starving. On the 10th we took a strong fort from him, and on the 20th raised the siege of Taipapafore (a large fort we took from him after we formed the junction) besieged by Tippoo Saib, Hyder's son, and Lallowe, one of his first black generals, with 20,000 men, and a train of heavy cannon. They had made a practicable breach, but wanted the chief ingredient for

the forming part,—courage. Captain Bishop commanded in the garrison, and cut out a great deal of work for them; he made two very successful sallies, destroyed their works and killed many of their men. As soon as Tippoo got intelligence that our old foldier was advancing, he quitted the siege, and retreated with the utmost expedition. On the 3d of this month we arrived at Madrafs, and were all quartered in the garden-houses belonging to the gentlemen of the settlement, there to remain during the monsoons (heavy rains) to recruit our fatigued bodies and weather-beaten countenances, and enable us to complete next campaign what we have been obliged to leave unfinished this. The season gave us a broad hint that it was time to seek shelter; for three days there fell so great a quantity of rain, that during that time there was hardly a man in the army had a dry thread about him, and up to our knees in water in our tents.

Most people have read of the horrors of war, but the villainous and cruel method used by Hyder's army beggars all description, for hundreds of miles not a vestige of town or village remains, nor could it be possible for you to know that the country was ever inhabited, was it not for the bones of the poor unfortunate wretches that lay scattered over the once cultivated fields, the miserable defenceless owners deprived of life by the cutting swords of cruel barbarians, or the more horrid pangs of want and famine. *See EAST INDIES, SERINGAPATAM, &c.*

CARPI, BATTLE AT. A small city belonging to the principality of the same name, a sub-division of Modena, in Upper Italy, situated twelve miles north from Modena. This was one of the actions of Prince Eugene, fought in the year 1701. The French General, Marechal de Catinat, thinking he had cooped up Prince Eugene on the banks of the Adige, found himself greatly mistaken; the Prince crossed the river full in his face, and made such dispositions as he thought necessary.

The first engagement was to determine the fortune of the two parties in Italy. All the people, as well as the princes, stood off, in order to join that power which proved most successful: for which reason, Eugene deferred coming to an engagement, till he saw he had an apparent advantage. Being informed therefore of the situation of the troops at Carpi, he determined to begin with the attack of that post. In order to deceive the enemy, he made several detachments, as if he intended to cross the Tartaro at Cauda, and the Po in the Ferrarese; but all on a sudden, he directed his march another way, crossed the Tartaro and the canal Beanco, and fell upon the body of Marechal de St. Fremont, who, being apprized of his intention, threw 300 men into the village of Castagnaro, about a mile from Carpi, to prevent the Imperialists from proceeding any further. Eugene ordered that post to be attacked by a detachment of grenadiers, and, notwithstanding St. Fremont came to their assistance with 300 dragoons, the Imperialists drove them out, and obliged them to retreat towards Carpi, where they soon took the alarm. The horse and dragoons immediately mounted, and made the best preparation they could to receive the Imperialists, whilst proper persons were dispatched to Count de Tefse, to demand fresh supplies. As the country abounds with
ditches,

ditches, morasses, and woods, the Imperialists were obliged to halt every moment; and the cuirassiers of Newbourg being advanced too forward, without seeing the line, were vigorously attacked by the enemy, till the cuirassiers of Prince Vaudemont came up to their assistance. That engagement gave Count de Tesse time to arrive; but as he had three miles to travel through narrow passages, his infantry were unable to follow him. He appeared at the head of the regiment of Albret, and made his attacks at the same time as Marechal de Fre-mont; but all his efforts proved ineffectual. As the action happened in a road, with ditches on each side, Prince Eugene filled the road with his horse, whilst his foot, posted on the right and left of the ditches, sheltered them, by firing without intermission on the enemy. They had the advantage at the first attack, when the presence of Count de Tesse reviving the courage of the French, prevailing on them to renew the combat. Prince Eugene, though wounded in the left knee, hastening at that juncture to the head of his troops, determined the victory. The enemy were obliged to abandon the post, and leave behind them a considerable part of their baggage, 100 prisoners, 200 horses, and 800 men dead on the spot. This action, though it lasted but an hour, and seemed a trifle in itself, was in several respects a decisive blow. Count Tesse thereupon abandoned Legnago, and marched directly towards the river Mincio; so that the Adige was left entirely open to the Imperialists. The French and Spaniards began to be disheartened, as they were conscious that none of them were beloved in the country. Catinat was uneasy, lest that misfortune should discourage the Duke of Savoy; and old Prince Vaudemont was apprehensive that the Milanese would revolt. For this reason, the Marechal sent an express to the Duke of Savoy, to prevail on him to repair to the army, and bring his troops along with him; and the Prince went with all the expedition imaginable to Milan, to tender the oath of allegiance to King Philip, whilst his troops conducted those of France on their way over the Mincio.

CARRICKFERGUS, SIEGE OF. A town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster and county of Antrim, situated on a bay of its own name, on the Irish channel, about thirty-five miles north from Dublin. King William, in order to reduce Carrickfergus to his obedience, which had declared for King James, sent thither the Duke of Schomberg, who, with about 10,000 men, embarked on board eighty vessels, and arrived in Carrickfergus bay on the 13th of August, 1689.

The army presently landed; and after the General had sent out several parties to discover the posture of the enemy, and to scour the country, he marched the army to Belfast; and on Wednesday the 20th of May, and the day following, he sent several regiments towards Carrickfergus, with some cannon and mortars. Upon this the enemy beat a parley, and sent out their propositions, which the Duke rejected, and ordered the town to be attacked; whereupon the trenches were opened, and the mortars and cannons played furiously upon the town, and the half-moon that was to the right of the castle; which made the besieged, on Friday the 23d, to desire another parley, but the General would not al-

low them to march out with the usual honours of war; so they broke off, and the siege was carried on with great vigour; the next day Colonel Richards, the engineer, being wounded in the trenches the night before, was carried to Belfast, when one Mr. Spring, making his escape out of the town, acquainted the Duke that all the soldiers lay continually on the walls, so that the bombs only damaged the Protestant inhabitants; as also that Mackarty Moor, and Owen Mackarty, were the only two that hindered the surrender of the town, and that they resolved, if he stormed the place, to retire into the castle, and had to that end laid up store of provisions there, but that they were straitened. Sunday the 25th and the day following, the siege was carried on with success, several considerable breaches were made, which the Irish, after other shifts had failed them, thought to make good by driving a great number of cattle on the top of them; and, whilst they were killed by the shot of the besiegers, they covered them with earth, stone, and other rubbish: but at last, after the refusal of another parley, which they desired of the Duke, they hung out a white flag and sent their proposals, which were finally agreed to, and they marched out with their arms and some baggage, and were conducted to Newry.

CARRICKFERGUS, ATTACK OF, IN 1760. The French court, in order to surprise some part of Britain, where an attack was not expected, gave the command of the following squadron to Captain Thurot, a person who had rendered himself famous for his depredations on the British trade in the North Seas, viz. Marshall Belleisle of 44 guns, the Bejoud of 36, La Blonde of 32, La Terpsichore of 26, and the Amaranthe of 24, on board of which were shipped 1900 land forces. Thurot, escaping the vigilance of the British squadron, appointed to block him up in Dunkirk, sailed from that port October the 15th, 1759, and arrived at Berghen, in Norway, on the 17th of November. The Bejoud having received some damage in her passage returned to France; and soon after leaving this place, he lost company with the Amaranthe, which ship reached St. Maloes. Meeting with tempestuous weather, and being in want of provisions, he landed February the 16th, 1760, on the Island of Hlay, in Scotland, where he paid for every thing that was found him by the inhabitants in an honourable manner. On the 19th he sailed for Carrickfergus, and on the 21st landed his forces, which, with sickness and the loss of the two ships, were reduced to 600 men. For an account of the attack, I must refer the reader to the following letter from Lieutenant James Hall, who was presented with the freedom of the Weaver's Company in a box, for his judicious conduct during the whole affair, and received the public thanks of the Corporation for his zeal and activity in their defence.

SIR,

I was at Carrickfergus when the French landed, and made the whole disposition for the defence of that place, all the officers being out of the garrison, except two ensigns, and did not return till I had begun the action with the French near a mile from the town; and during the remainder of the action I had the whole direction of it by Colonel Jennings's orders, who highly approved

of the disposition I made for the defence of the place, though it had been agreed upon to abandon it, and take with us 370 French prisoners, who were sent there from Cork before Thurot landed; but I entirely over-ruled that, by telling the corps we had better send away the French prisoners inland, by the sheriff and as many of the inhabitants as would be sufficient to guard them, and we to remain there and defend the place to the last extremity, which was agreed to. The particulars of defending the gates of the town, and the action in the main street, where many of the enemy fell, would be too tedious to relate, after which we retired to the castle with about 118 non-commissioned officers and private men, the latter of whom were mostly recruits, some of which I ordered to the top of the great tower, and others to the two half-moons on each side the gate, and the curtains betwixt them: Lord Wallingford, with a detachment to defend the breach, and I with Colonel Jennings, and the remainder of the small garrison, to defend the gate, which the enemy forced twice sword in hand, and we as often beat them back with our bayonets. The ammunition being entirely spent, on which a council of war was held, it was thought most prudent for a parley, and unanimously agreed for me to go out for the castle to make terms for the garrison, and save the town from being burnt or plundered. I accordingly did so, and went down to the enemy with a drum, even in the middle of a hot fire, directed against the two half-moons and curtain over my head, which was continued till I got close to them, and even after I had spoke to them I pulled down a French grenadier's musket pointed to the high-works of the castle, by seizing it near the middle of the barrel, the which he fired after I had got hold of it. After having inquired for the commanding officer of the attack, I made terms for the garrison, which was, not to be disarmed or go prisoners; they also promised not to burn or plunder the town, though afterwards they did plunder it, except a few houses which I got safeguards for. After the French were gone, I had the thanks of Colonel Jennings, and the garrison for my conduct and behaviour.

The French Commander in Chief, Monsieur de Florbur, was shot through the leg, and left behind 5 officers, and 3 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 107 wounded, out of which 19 died of their wounds in the town, besides those taken on board their ships, for an account of which action see the article ISLE OF MAN.

CARTHAGENA, TAKEN. Capital of a province of the same name in the Terra Firma of South America. It is situated in a sandy island, which forming a narrow passage on the south-west, opens a communication with that part called Terra Bombay as far as Bocca Chica. The neck of land which now joins them was formerly the entrance of the bay, but it has been closed up, and Bocca Chica is now the only entrance. In the year 1585, Queen Elizabeth sent Admiral Drake to the West-Indies, to make war against the Spanish settlements. Carthagena was taken in February 1586, without much trouble.

In the year 1695, the Spaniards were so over jealous of their great riches, and vast possessions in the new world, that they did not suffer any foreigner to reside

among them there. This project had been in debate several times before, but never came to maturity, till the Sieur de Pointis obtained leave from the King to undertake this expedition in person. His Majesty, to encourage the design, provided the ships; many private persons furnished their quota for the equipment of them, in proportion to the share they expected to have in the booty. The Sieur de Pointis was an able and brave officer, and had rendered himself famous by many glorious exploits.

Accordingly he set sail in the month of January, with 7 men of war, 3 frigates, 2 other ships, and 1 bomb vessel. He met with no delays in his voyage. In the beginning of March he arrived at St. Domingo, where being reinforced with 1500 Buccaneers, he pursued his course to Carthagena. At his arrival there he found the enemy, who had received intelligence of this design, and had made preparation for his reception.

As the French troops did not act with their usual precaution, between 800 and 900 of them were cut off in landing, by the artillery of the town. In the assault on the first fort, the Buccaneers attacked it with so much bravery, that all opposition there was presently at an end. Several forts were taken without the least resistance, the Spaniards having abandoned them. Fort St. Lazare was defended a little while, but it was taken by assault. The artillery now being landed, the town was besieged in form, and in three days after it capitulated.

The Sieur de Pointis entered the city in triumph, and after he had put the inhabitants to ransom, he demolished all their bastions and forts. The French got a prodigious booty in the place, for without reckoning the sums which each officer and soldier squeezed out of their landlords, between eight and nine hundred millions of livres, in coin and ingots, were brought to France, and a million more in emeralds, other precious stones, moveables, and gold, and 100 pieces of brass cannon. With this vast treasure they set sail from Carthagena. They had not been many days on their voyage, before they met a squadron of twenty English men of war; a running fight was made for two days, but on the third, the Sieur de Pointis found means, under favour of a thick fog, to escape without losing any of his booty.

In the year 1741, Vernon's fleet in the West-Indies, since the taking of Porto Bello, had been considerably augmented; it amounted on this occasion to 29 sail of the line, 22 frigates and bomb-vessels, and 13 transports for the troops, who were about 12,000, commanded by Sir Chaloner Ogle.

This strong armament arrived before Carthagena on the 4th day of March, at a time, when it was undoubtedly the strongest and best fortified place of any that belonged to Spain in America. As it was no secret that the British ministry intended, from the beginning of the war, that it should be attacked, the court of Spain had luckily found means to render it much stronger than ever. De Torres, the Spanish admiral, and Don Blas de Lefo, a sea officer of abilities, had omitted nothing that could render the place impregnable on the quarter where Vernon intended it should be attacked; and it had, at that time, a garrison of near 4000 soldiers, be-

sides Negroes and Indians. The British officers soon perceived that it was, by reason of a great surf, impracticable to batter it from the sea; they therefore resolved to attempt it, by forcing into the harbour, and battering it from thence. This was a hazardous undertaking. The entrance of the harbour lay to the west of the city, was called Bocca Chica, and was formed by a small nameless island, upon which fort St. Joseph was built; and another island, which is called Terra-Bomba, defended by a regular square, called St. Louis, or Bocca Chica fort, which mounted 82 guns and 2 mortars, but the glacis and the counterscarp were yet unfinished. Besides this fortification, there was the fort of St. Philip, of 7 guns, that of St. Jago, which mounted 15 guns, and Cambray battery, of 4 guns, which served as redoubts to the principal castle. The other side, which formed the entrance into the harbour, was called the Barradera, and had for its defence a fascine battery of 15 guns, and another of 4 guns, with fort St. Joseph, which was built upon a small flat island, and mounted 21 guns. From St. Joseph to Bocca Chica castle run a boom and cables, fastened at each end with three large anchors; and within the boom were moored four men of war, the Galicia, which carried the Spanish admiral, the Africa, and the St. Carlos, all of them 60 gun ships, and the St. Philip of 70. Within this passage lay the harbour of Carthagena, or rather a lake leading to the harbour, which narrowed in approaching to the town, between which, and where the great lake or basin ends, were two peninsulas, forming the mouth of an interior harbour, within which the town of Carthagena lay. Upon one of these peninsulas, about eight miles up the harbour, was a regular square castle, called Castillo Grande, with four strong bastions, a wet ditch, and glacis towards the land, well fortified towards the sea, and actually mounting 59 guns, though capable of mounting 61. Upon the other interior peninsula, was a horse-shoe battery, called Mancinilla; and the passage between these peninsulas, though naturally difficult by the shallowness of the water, was rendered in a manner inaccessible, being choked up by ships sunk in it, to prevent the approach of the British fleet. About three miles further up the harbour lay Carthagena and its suburbs, well secured with strong bastions towards the land, surrounded with lakes and morasses, and fortified with 300 pieces of cannon; while at the same time it was impregnable by cannon from ships, by reason of the shallowness of the water towards the harbour. To the south of the city lay the castle of St. Lazare, upon an eminence, which seemed to over-top the city, while itself was over-topped by another eminence, called de la Papa, which commanded the castle, as the castle, which was a square of fifty feet, and fortified with a few guns, did the city.

Captain Knowles gave the Admiral very exact intelligence of all he could learn relating to the strength and situation of the place: and the attack of the forts and batteries was committed to Sir Chaloner Ogle, who had the best pilots and intelligence that could be procured for making it successful. He was directed by Mr. Vernon to proceed with his whole division of ships in the line of battle, to demolish the forts and batteries,

and to scour all the country between them, so as to secure a descent for the forces in the most convenient parts of it, between fort St. Philip and Chamba battery. This was meant to divide the Spaniards, that the troops might make a descent at both places, and expose the enemy to the fire of the ships. He was also particularly directed, not to suffer any imprudent or hasty firing from the ships, and to endeavour to convince the men, that such folly only serves to embolden an enemy, instead of discouraging him. And the Rear-admiral was likewise, in his orders of writing, to assign to each particular captain the part he was to take, and the orders he was to execute; and also to order his respective captains to acquaint their ships' companies, that the whole and all the booty to be made by land, was graciously granted by his Britannic Majesty, to be distributed among his sea and land officers, who had accordingly met, and regulated the distribution thereof, and had allotted a double share to any non-commissioned officer, or warrant officer, or private man, that might happen to be wounded in the service; and the Rear-admiral was further directed, to promise a further reward from the Vice-admiral out of his share, to all who should eminently distinguish themselves by any extraordinary actions of prudence and bravery, besides a certain advancement, proportionable to their zeal and resolution, exerted on so signal an occasion for the honour of the crown, and the future prosperity of their country.

On the 9th of February, the attack began on the forts and batteries; on Terra-Bomba by Sir Chaloner Ogle, who was seconded by Mr. Vernon and the transports, while Mr. Lestock was left at anchor with his division. The little fort of Chamba was soon silenced; the fascine battery had no guns mounted; and the Norfolk, Rufel, and Shrewsbury, soon drove the enemy from the forts St. Jago and St. Philip; upon which, 500 grenadiers, commanded by Colonel Cochran, took possession of them. This advantage gave an opportunity for General Wentworth, Brigadier Guise, and Colonel Wolfe, to land the regiments of Harrison and Wentworth, without opposition; and after that, the artillery, ordnance, stores, tents and baggage, were landed. Meanwhile the Shrewsbury, commanded by Captain Townshend, suffered severely from the ships that lay across the harbour; and from the fascine batteries, with the forts Bocca Chica and St. Joseph, who fired upon her with 160 guns, which she bore with great intrepidity till night. A fascine battery, from the Barradera, in the harbour, was now opened; and General Wentworth, to whom Vernon began to entertain a mortal antipathy, on account of his inactivity, complaining that it galled his men, it was bravely silenced by 300 sailors, under Captain Boscowen, and 200 soldiers, who all of them landed in boats, under the command of Captain Watson. This gallant action left the soldiers, who had landed under General Wentworth, at liberty to work upon their grand battery, which was covered by a wood, and was designed to play upon Bocca Chica castle, to keep pace with the success of the fleet upon the Barradera side of the harbour. But Mr. Vernon, though he lent the soldiers 300 of his seamen, complained that the grand battery, after eight days working upon

upon it, was but little advanced, and that neither Wentworth, nor any of his engineers, had the smallest idea of the service they were about. There seems to have been some truth in this complaint; for it is certain, that till ships came to their assistance, the land forces made very little progress in their battery against Bocca Chica. Leftock, to whom that service was assigned, performed it bravely, being supported by Sir Chaloner Ogle. The Spaniards, on the other hand, taking advantage of the inexperience and backwardness of the land forces, kept a dreadful fire from the castle, as well as from their ships at the mouth of the harbour, and from the Barradera battery which they had repaired. In this attack, the brave Lord Aubrey Beauclerc, brother to the Duke of St. Albans, and Captain of the Prince Frederic, was killed, to the great regret of the whole nation, as well as of his own relations. The ships, however, made a breach in Bocca Chica castle, and the seamen landing once more, demolished the Barradera battery. On the 24th, General Wentworth, who all along gave the utmost proofs of his being unequal to his command, resolved to attempt the breach that had been made in the castle, and being very briskly seconded from the ships, the Spanish garrison was driven out of that fort, and that of St. Joseph, which Captain Knowles took possession of; while the Spaniards in their ships sunk two, and burnt one, but could not prevent the Galicia, which was their admiral's ship, from falling into the hands of the English, who took in her two officers, and sixty seamen, the rest finding means to escape.

The English, upon viewing the strength of Bocca Chica, and the forts they had seized, could scarcely believe their own good fortune. Their loss was, upon the whole, about 400 men, amongst whom were Colonel Douglas, Colonel Watson of the train, and Captain Moor, the chief engineer, whose loss was irreparable to the troops. The entrance into the harbour was thought, considering the precautions that had been taken, to be inaccessible, the enemy having above 200 pieces of cannon to play from forts, batteries, and ships, in its defence. Even when all these were silenced, the Admiral found great difficulty to enter it, on account of the ship that was burning on the one hand, and the two ships that were sunk on the other. He, however, at last mastered all difficulties of getting into the harbour, and silenced or nailed up some of the enemy's batteries; and then lay to before Castillo Grande, which the enemy likewise abandoned, and which was taken possession of by Captain Knowles, the Admiral's engineer. The conquest of Castillo Grande facilitated the landing of the troops, who, by this time, were re-embarked, by bringing them within a league of the town, instead of three leagues, which they must have had to march, had not that fort been taken.

Thus far every thing had gone on more prosperously than either the Admiral or General had apprehended; whereupon, though the enemy had sunk two 60 gun ships, to prevent the English fleet from coming near enough for battering the town in breach, they dispatched Captain Laws, commander of the Spence sloop, with letters to the Duke of Newcastle, which carried with

them all the air of an absolute assurance of taking Carthage. But they were fatally mistaken. For though they had, by means of the seamen, cleared their way through the sunk vessels, yet they found that the fort St. Lazare must be taken, before they could attack the main body of the place. By this time the Admiral had conceived a hearty contempt for the General, and the General an invincible hatred for the Admiral, who upbraided him for his inactivity, after the troops had, without any material loss, disembarked, under the fire of the ships, and for giving the enemy time for completing the fortifications they had begun at the foot of the hill, on which the fort stood. The General likewise committed an unpardonable oversight, in not cutting off the communication between the town and the adjacent country, by which the place was daily supplied with provisions. The truth is, the land forces had now no engineers of skill and experience to conduct their works; and though they had seized La Papa, which lies above fort Lazare, and from thence could discern all the operations of the Spaniards, yet the General unaccountably lost time in improving the panic of the enemy, who had now made excellent dispositions for a defence. The General, on the other hand, blamed the Admiral for his slowness in landing the tents, stores, and artillery, of the army, which had obliged the troops to lie exposed for three nights to the inclemency of the climate and the season, which greatly reduced their numbers. A detachment, however, of Lord James Cavendish's regiment, and that of Bland, which remained on board the ships, being landed, and having joined the General on the 8th, it was resolved in a council of war, to attack the castle and trenches of fort St. Lazare, without waiting for the raising a battery to make a breach. Had this resolution been taken immediately upon their landing, it might have been successful; but the enemy were now prepared to receive them; and no precautions were taken for the security of the troops. The wool-packs and scaling ladders, were left in the rear, with the grenado shells. The General, instead of beginning, as he ought to have done, the attack in the night, waited till it was almost broad day: the guides, who were to conduct the troops, were deserters; some of them were killed, and the others, either through ignorance or design, led them to the very strongest place of the fortifications.

Officers of experience have been heard to say, that veteran troops would have absolutely refused to have gone upon so desperate and ill-concerted service. But these were Britons, and being new to the field, they eagerly coveted an opportunity of giving proofs of their courage. Twelve hundred men paraded under General Guise on the strand, where they formed, and began the attack, by marching up the hill to drive the enemy from their intrenchments. This was attempted with inconceivable intrepidity; and though Colonel Grant, who headed the first that mounted the hill, was missed from the practicable ascent to one that was steep and inconvenient, yet he actually had gained the summit when he received his death wound. The Spaniards now, amazed at the useless courage of the English, securely

curely plied them with all the engines of death, with which they made a most dreadful havoc; while the English were, from the inaccessible situation of the enemy, incapable of acting any part but that of exposing their persons to deliberate slaughter. Amidst all discouragements, however, they still maintained their ground, till they had leisure to reflect, that in their present condition, destitute of ladders, cannon, and engineers, they could not have mounted the walls had there been no enemy to oppose them. They at last were prevailed upon, by the more considerate part of their officers, to retreat, with the loss of 600 of the flower of their army.

The officers of the land forces saw the madness of continuing an attempt that was without a plan, and without a meaning, and fully retired to their camp, which was but a short mile distant from the fort, before which the flower of their troops had been sacrificed.

The conduct of Vernon upon that occasion is to this day incomprehensible. It gave rise to some very unfavourable reports, not only among the landmen, but the seamen.

Officers of experience in the service have been known to affirm, that though the water was too shallow in the place where the Galicia was moored, to do any considerable execution against the town walls, yet that towards the left, there was a depth of water sufficient to have received, within pistol-shot of the walls, four or five of his largest ships, to have lain with their broad sides against the town.

An enemy, far more dreadful than the Spaniards, began now to assail the English army. Sicknefs raged amongst their troops to a degree of pestilence; and according to their General's own account, in less than two days, they were reduced from 6645, to 3200, of whom 1200 were Americans, and unfit for service. This alarming affliction united the general council of war in resolving, on the 23d and 24th of April, "To return to Jamaica, on account of the sickness of the army." Before the fleet, however, set sail, they took all the masts, cables, and anchors, they could recover, out of the Spanish junk ships, completed the demolition of Castillo Grande, Bocca Chica, St. Joseph, and the other Spanish forts they had taken, and demolished the harbour, with all the lime-kilns, carrying off all the lime, and making the proper dispositions for the safety of the fleet. It got safe into Port Royal harbour.

CASS, OR CAST, (ST.) BATTLE ON THE BEACH OF. A village on the coast of France, near St. Malo, containing about 200 or 300 inhabitants. The fleet under the command of Commodore Howe, together with the transports and troops, on the 19th day of August, 1758, arrived from the expedition against Cherbourg, and on the 31st day of the same month, sailed again for the coast of France. All that day, and the night following, it had foul weather, and a rolling sea; the next it was heaved up the Channel as far as the Start; the day after, the weather being more favourable, it continued its course for the coast of France; and on the 3d day of September, at six in the evening, came to an anchor in

the bay of St. Lunaire, about two leagues from St. Malo. This bay is environed with rocks, and has very indifferent anchoring ground. The same night the signal directed the troops to remain on board, and take off their accoutrements. However, soon after orders were issued to prepare for landing at break of day, and accordingly the flat-bottomed boats were got ready that night.

At day-break on the 4th, on the signal being made, these, and all the boats of the fleet were got out; by six or seven o'clock, the greatest part of the army, and about thirty horse, were embarked, and lay under the stern of the Commodore and of the large ships. The troops had orders to take three days provisions on shore, and the tents were to be sent after them late at night. About nine o'clock, the Commodore, who had hoisted his flag on board a frigate, stood in, and the whole fleet weighed and followed. During this time, and the greatest part of the day, there fell a prodigious quantity of rain, which incommoded the troops. A boat or two was overset by a frigate in tacking, and four or five men lost, besides the accoutrements of several others, who were with difficulty saved. A signal was soon afterwards given for the boats to lie to, owing to the uncertainty of being able to cover the landing with the frigates on so rocky a coast, and one they were so little acquainted with. Two or three of the frigates, and a bomb-ketch, however, got close in shore, and by the return of the Commodore on board the frigate, where his pendant was hoisted, it was understood the descent was to be made immediately. During this delay, two pieces of cannon played upon them from the shore, but at too great a distance to reach them.

A shot from one of the frigates was fired in shore; the boats stood in, and the landing was effected at noon; the men formed as fast as possible, and took possession of the high grounds on the beach, near the village of St. Lunaire. The remainder of the troops, and about fifty light-horse, with two field-pieces, were landed in the afternoon, and their tents in the evening. No troops were discovered any where on the beach, which was a lucky circumstance, as there was crowding and confusion with the boats. This is not to be wondered at, there being nothing among them, whether the new invented, or those belonging to the fleet, to denote distinction, or regimental order. No enemy indeed being near, the soldiers extricated themselves from them (their make and fashion considered) with as much facility as could be expected.

It was obvious to suppose, although few were admitted into the secret, that the design was against St. Malo. It was however given out, the better to cover the real design, that at St. Briac, within a league and a half of the army, there was a harbour where they might find a great number of ships, as it sometimes contained in time of peace, 200 or 300. Accordingly five companies of grenadiers, under the command of Sir William Boothby, were detached that evening, and found there a three-masted vessel, eight of two masts, and about four floops, which they burnt, and returned next morning without any molestation. A detachment of the grenadiers of the guards burnt likewise five barks the

the following day at another place. In the afternoon, the works at St. Malo, and the forts at the mouth of the harbour were reconnoitred.

On the morning of the 5th, it was understood that an attempt was to be made against St. Malo, notwithstanding in the preceding month of June, it was judged impracticable to take it, though then the army had a greater provision of artillery, and was more numerous; the consternation of the town and country was also stronger, the coasts less guarded, and not the number of forces (as now) at Granville, fifteen leagues from St. Malo.

Notwithstanding the increase of difficulties since that time, several methods were proposed, by which they might make the strongest efforts against the place. The ships were to attack the forts; the bomb-ketches were to run in and bombard the town; the flat-bottomed boats were to be rowed up after the forts should be taken, so as to pass the town in the night, that they might transport the troops to the St. Servan side, where a blockade should be formed, and the bomb batteries might be erected against the town.

Every person acquainted with the situation and state of St. Malo, believed it was above insult, either from the land forces or shipping. The mouth of the river that forms the basin from St. Malo to St. Servan, extends two miles in breadth, and the forts that defended the entrance were strong and numerous, considering the difficult navigation of the entry, through which none of the pilots would undertake to conduct the ships. The entrance is defended by several batteries, mounting in all above fifty pieces of large cannon; and forty pieces are planted on the west side of the town. There were seven armed vessels lying in the basin, whose guns might have been brought to bear upon any batteries that could have been raised on shore to the westward above Dinant, upon any ships that could have entered by the usual channel.

Upon more mature deliberation, it appeared to the council of war, that the two deckers which were intended, were insufficient to silence the batteries, and that no attempt could be made upon the walls, which were forty feet high, till a breach was first made; nor was there as yet any artillery on shore to make one.

It was then proposed, that the troops should advance between four or five leagues up the river, pass the bridge at Dinant, and march down on the other side; the artillery should be landed between St. Malo and Roteneuf; but as this might have required several days, even if the weather was favourable, the scheme was laid aside. Indeed, every one who knew the situation of the forts, the frigates in the bay, and other difficulties, the bad roads for the artillery, and the strength of St. Malo on the east side, esteemed the executing either propolai with success, a great improbability.

The Marquis de la Chatre, the Commandant of St. Malo and the bordering coast, upon the appearance of the British fleet, drew into the town in the night the regiment of Boulonnois, and a battalion of the militia of the Fontenai-le-Comte, and the best part of the Capitainerie of Dinant, and afterwards that of Dol. He had also furnished the forts and other works with every

thing necessary for a vigorous defence. And as he could not think that the plan of the English was only to pass the river Rance, in order to come at, and burn a few small vessels that had escaped their first descent, he had them all armed, and disposed of at proper distances along the mouth, and up that river.

The next scheme of the English was to send in the Brilliant, and two bomb-vessels, to bombard a fort and the town; but this plan was thought so hazardous, it was also dropt. Some were then of opinion, that the safest and best measure now left was to re-imbark; but the ships had, upon the wind's coming about, been forced to weigh and stand off without the rocks: six or eight of the transports could not now clear them, and seemed in great danger.

The situation of the army was now none of the best; their ships were at a distance, and the troops were very short in provisions, and the hopes of getting any, unless some could be brought from St. Briac, whither an officer was sent in quest of them. The peasants had drove away their cattle, and abandoned the country, so that very little was brought to the camp. The Commodore and Prince Edward were obliged to lie that night amongst dirty straw in a hay-loft, being not able to get to their ship.

The ground where the fleet lay at anchor was so foul and rocky, that the people in the neighbourhood came out to see them dash in pieces. They declared they never durst anchor in that unsafe road of St. Lunaire; and were sure our sea officers were extremely uneasy. The Commodore thinking it unsafe to lie longer in this place, moved up the bay of St. Cast, about three leagues to the westward.

The design upon St. Malo being now laid aside, it was resolved to penetrate farther into the country, moving, however, in such a manner as to be near the fleet, in case it should be necessary to re-imbark. For this purpose, on the 7th, 300 grenadiers, with pioneers, and proper officers, went in search of the road by which the army was to march, now about five leagues distant from their shipping in Frenaye, or St. Cast's bay.

On Friday the 8th, in the morning, about eight o'clock, the whole army was formed in a column: however, the march was retarded by a general court-martial, and the difficulty of conveying the sick to the fleet, for all the carriages amounted to no more than three ammunition waggons. Some parties were at the same time dispatched to the beach, to learn from the sea officers who waited there, if it would be practicable to get the sick on board, which was answered in the affirmative.

About eleven o'clock the army began to move, preceded by 300 grenadiers of the line, and quarter-masters. They travelled under a heavy rain the whole day, and through a fatiguing road, till they came to a church situated by a gut of water made by the tide, which they waded through about knee deep, and in an hour after came to their ground near St. Guildo.

The grenadiers had the village of St. Guildo in front across the river, where the tide flowed some fathoms deep in the channel, which was therefore fordable

able only at low water. From thence the militia, or *gardes des cotes*, with a few regulars amongst them, fired some shot on the grenadiers, but did no hurt. The artillery which attended this march, were two field-pieces, with which a few shot were fired, and silenced the enemy for that night. The rain was so heavy, that many of the soldiers were obliged to quit their tents.

The intention was to pass this water the next morning at six o'clock, and every necessary preparation was accordingly made; when, to their astonishment, they found at that hour they had mistaken the time of low water for that of high, and that they were some hours too late. The hour of passing was then fixed for the afternoon.

In the course of this day, the Maidstone and a cutter stood in close by the abbey of St. Jagu, situated about half a mile from Guildo, on a neck of land, and environed on the two sides with the tide, and deep water to the sea. All this day was calm, and it was the opinion of some of the seamen, that the troops could be taken on board at that place very safely, as many of the ships could stand in, and the boats get near, if nothing further on land was in view. Had it been resolved to have embarked here, or to have made the most of the ground, and waited for the enemy, the army would have had, besides a village and intrenchments in their front, their frigates at hand, to have answered the purpose of batteries.

The hour for passing the water being come, orders were issued for the troops to prime afresh, and to see that their firelocks were in order, and to the grenadiers of the whole army to pass the ford opposite to the village of Guildo, from whence the *gardes des cotes* had kept firing, but with little or no effect all that day. The brigade of guards was to ford the river at the same time, lower down, in the face of the wood of Val, where they must land on a beach, within thirty or forty yards of the edge of the wood, which had in it parties of armed peasants and militia.

At four o'clock, the grenadiers of the guards marched to the ford, with two field-pieces, which they discharged three or four times. As soon as they entered the channel, the enemy, from the windows of the houses and garden walls, fired upon them, and wounded several men; amongst the rest, Lord Frederick Cavendish in the thigh, and Captain Daniel Jones in the foot; this firing continued till the grenadiers got into the village and scoured it. This was not the only difficulty they had to contend with in the passing this ford, Captain Caswell had almost been lost in a quicksand; as it was, he could not save his arms.

Colonel Julius Caesar, who marched at the head of the brigade of guards, as he drew near the water, observing the advantage he should give the enemy was he to attempt a passage over it in the face of the wood that bordered it, filed off with his column more to the right, by which the guards not only found a better ford, but gained the opposite bank without any disturbance. The night was so cold to the troops where the army encamped, which was between St. Jeguhel and the wood of Val, especially after wading the river,

that some of the men were obliged to quit their tents and walk about the best part of the time.

This was the situation of the English army at this time: we will now turn to that of the enemy.

The Duke d'Aiguillon, who was the Commandant, or (as we call it) the Lord Lieutenant for the province of Bretagne, having been informed by M. de la Chatre of the position of the British fleet, the descent our troops had made, and of the after-movements; upon the immediate notice, ordered the troops of Bretagne under his command to begin their march, leaving however, in some of the principal posts of that province, as many as were thought necessary. He arrived on the 8th at Lamballe, a town between Brest and St. Malo, about thirty-three leagues of that country distant from the former, and twelve from the latter, standing near a river. This place was appointed for the assembling a party of their troops. A battalion of *Volontaires Etrangers*, or foreign volunteers, having reached this spot by two forced marches, was sent with a squadron of dragoons, under the command of M. le Comte d'Aubigny, to take post at Dinant, a town as we look to the sea, considerably more to the right, between Lamballe and St. Malo, and about eight leagues distant from the former, and between four and five from the latter. This place was of great consequence, standing on the river Rance, and commanding the passage over it. It had besides some magazines of the enemy, and was appointed the rendezvous of one of their columns: it was between four and five leagues distant, and more up the country, at this time, from the British army. The Duke d'Aiguillon, upon advice being brought him of the position the army under General Bligh was in at the river on the right of Guildo, called Erguenon, went himself to Plancoet, a town standing on the same river, but a league and a half from the passage of it, higher up, with two squadrons of dragoons, and 800 *gardes des cotes*. He ordered M. d'Aubigny to proceed to Plouer, on the banks of the river Rance, situated about half way between Dinant and the mouth of that river, with the regiment of Brie, the first battalion of volunteers, that of Marmande, a militia regiment, and three of *gardes cotes*, with two squadrons of dragoons. M. le Chevalier de Polignac was to advance with a detachment as far as Pleurtuit. Whilst these troops were inclining thus to the right, nearer St. Malo, M. de la Chatre had orders to send out of St. Malo, the Chevalier de Beon, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Boulonnois, with a detachment to march to Ploubalai, a village standing near the edge of a little bay of the sea, between the river Rance and Guildo, a little more than a league from each, to the right of the Chevalier de Polignac. The principal object of these different detachments was to disturb and disquiet the left of the British army.

By these movements also the troops from St. Malo now formed a part of the column under M. d'Aubigny, M. de Beon occupied Ploubalai on the right by the sea, M. d'Aubigny Plouer, or Plouer, on the left up the country; and M. Polignac's detachment advancing as far as Pleurtuit, on the right of Plouer, took possession of the centre.

However,

However, by the disposition of the English camp at Val, Plancoet becoming uncovered, the third battalion of *Volontaires Etrangers* marched thither in the night. The Chevalier de St. Pern was detached also in the night to take post at St. Potan, to watch the movements of the English army, to which we shall now return.

On the 10th in the morning, about six o'clock, while the British army was forming to march off for Matignon, about three miles distant, and as many from St. Cals, accounts were brought that the enemy's advanced piquets, and some horse had been seen by the grenadiers, who were advancing with the quarter-masters and camp-colourmen, to mark out the ground for that night's encampment. At the same time information was had, that some of the flanking parties had been heard firing, and that some of the soldiers were wounded. The greatest part of the army, in short, marched on in full expectation of seeing the enemy, who had wheeled off, and only every now and then shewed themselves. Some of the flanking parties fired at a lieutenant and six or eight men, who advanced too far to reconnoitre, and killed the officer. This alarm occasioned a considerable discharge of musquetry from the column. As the army advanced a little further, a body of infantry, and a squadron of horse appeared; they stood a few shot from the field pieces, and afterwards wheeled off through Matignon.

A detachment, however, was ordered to disperse the country people; for such, by some, they were looked upon; they who had a quicker discernment, esteemed them in a different light. Colonel Whitwell Griffin declared them to be regulars, as he could discover nothing of the irregular either in their uniform or movements.

About one o'clock a prisoner was taken, who belonged to one of the regiments encamped in that neighbourhood, who gave a list of the names of eleven battalions, and two or three squadrons, who were with the Duke d'Aiguillon, at the distance of a league and a half from the army. About two o'clock, the second battalion of the brigade of guards was detached to the bay of St. Cals, where the fleet then lay, for more provisions for the troops, which they were to escort back next day to the camp. The remaining part of the brigade marched in the rear of the line, through the village of Matignon, and encamped on their right, leaving the ground unoccupied, which had been marked out for the Coldstream regiment of guards. The grenadiers of the army were posted on the left, on the St. Malo's side of Matignon, separated from the army by that village: about three o'clock certain intelligence was brought, corroborated by such a variety of circumstances, as made it past all doubt that at least fourteen battalions of old regiments, and four squadrons, with twelve pieces of cannon and several mortars, were on their march from Brest, and close by: a priest who had been sent by the enemy to inform himself of the situation and strength of the British army, and whom they had seized, confirmed the account, repeating the same regiments that the prisoner, and several others, had named, and further assured the troops

of what they had been told by the people of Matignon, that the army from Granville and St. Malo was expected that night to join the other from Brest. Major-General Elliot, in the evening, at a meeting of some of the principal officers, not knowing what was in view, made this proposal; that if it was not the intention to fight the French army, to retreat immediately, and be as expeditious as possible in the re-imbarkment. This advice was complied with, notwithstanding the opinion of those who took the old regiments of France for armed peasants and militia. Orders were dispatched to the beach of St. Cals, which arrived at eight at night, for the shipping to stand in to re-imbark the troops. The army received orders to beat the general at three, and march off at four; all this evening, and in the night, the piquets were disturbed by little parties of the enemy, whose fires were lighted up within half a mile of the advanced piquets. If the intention was not to fight the enemy (and by the very few field-pieces they had with them, the contrary is scarce to be supposed) this was the most wholesome advice that could have been given; for on this very day about noon, the French, under d'Aubigny and la Chatre, consisting of about 3000 men, passed the river Erguenon at the same passage of Guildo. The Duke d'Aiguillon, with whom this column was not yet joined, had with him the main body of the army. D'Aubigny, in order to join him, would have repassed this water, but the tide being up, was prevented; he was then obliged to traverse the country through other difficult and intricate roads; and by this means (being among friends) they fell in with the vanguard of the Duke's army at ten o'clock at night.

The regiments of Bourbon, Brissac, Bresse, and Quercy, having reached Lamballe the evening before, advanced to Henan, a league from Matignon; M. de Balleroy had the command of these troops, with two squadrons of dragoons. The second battalion of Pen-thievre came from Jugon to Plancoet. M. d'Aubigny passing Guildo joined his corps to that of M. de la Chatre, who conducted from St. Malo the regiment de Boulonnois, the battalion of Fontenai-le-Comte, and two of gardes cotes militia. About noon the Duke d'Aiguillon came from Henan, with a great detachment towards Matignon, to reconnoitre the position of General Bligh's army, which he found too advantageous to think of attacking; upon this he determined to incline by the left, and march towards St. Potan, where the Marquis de Broc was established with eight companies of grenadiers, twelve piquets, and 200 dragoons. M. d'Aubigny, with his corps, was stationed upon the right of the village; the rest of the troops were established at Pleuduno, except a part of the regiment Royal des Vaisseaux, which did not arrive till night, when it brought with it a division of artillery.

The whole French army now might be said to be joined, and on the same side of the river as the English. They were in a good regular position; to form which, they seem to have fallen a little back, especially their right wing: M. de Broc was the most advanced to the English army at St. Potan, a little more than a league distance: D'Aubigny was upon his right, and the rest

of the troops were on the right of D'Aubigny, at Pleuduno, a place on the river Erguenon, and just by Plancoet, about three leagues from Matignon; which at this time was the greatest distance between any division of the French troops and the English army. It was M. de Broc's business during this night, to disturb and disquiet as much as possible the advanced posts of General Bligh's army, and watch strictly all their movements.

We have now seen the situation of the two armies the night before the combat. The advanced parties were so near, as to disconcert one another very much. The English army, from having been invaders, were in effect reduced to the necessity of being invaded.

Their advanced picquets were not suffered to rest quiet; it was M. Broc's business, who was stationed at St. Potan for the purpose, with the most advanced part of the enemy, to beat up their quarters this night.

In this situation, at the appointed hour on the 11th of September, the general, according to order, was beat in the British camp, upon which their picquets came in. The grenadiers of the army, under Colonel Griffin, having been obliged, from the continual alarms given by their out-posts, to lie on their arms, thought it unnecessary for them to beat the general: indeed they looked upon it to be the most prudent measure, as the plan now was to retreat from an enemy near at hand, to march off as silently as possible.

The army began to move at day-break in one column, with the grenadiers in the rear. Captain William Wynyard commanded the small party which made the rear of the whole army. He was afterwards ordered by Colonel Griffin, to incline a little to the right, that his command might become a flanking party, as well as the rear-guard. Captain George Bridgeman marched in a parallel line with him, with another party for the same purpose on the left. This alteration in the rear was very necessary, because the army, in order to reach the bay of St. Cast, was obliged to return through Matignon, in effect to come a little back again, only inclining down as fast as the road would admit to the sea. Though the distance of this march did not exceed three miles, the halts and interruptions occasioned by bad roads, were so frequent, that the army did not arrive on the beach till near nine o'clock. The French having all the inhabitants of the country their friends, found out a shorter way, and bore quicker down to their right, by which means, by the time Captain Wynyard's party was got a mile on their march, the advanced party of the enemy appeared from an orchard, and fired upon them. Captain Wynyard immediately faced the enemy, and returned the compliment with great spirit. The enemy did not choose to advance; no considerable body appeared until the troops had reached the shore. The embarkation was immediately begun; but by a kind of obstinacy in some officers, the boats were rowed too far a-head in quest of their respective ships, when at such a critical time, they should have been embarked in those nearest at hand. The transport boats did not return with that regularity or punctuality which was requisite; and when they came, some were employed in carrying off horses and cows, instead of men, notwith-

standing all the attention and authority of the sea officers, who behaved with great conduct and moderation. The small ships and bomb-ketches ranged in shore, to cover the embarkation; and it would have been well judged to have had all the cutters and small craft brought in towards the beach. The enemy first appeared by a windmill to the left as we fronted them, and played upon our troops all the time of their embarkation, with their artillery.

Their movements and disposition were as follow:

On the 11th in the morning, M. de Broc informed the Duke d'Aiguillon, that the British army had began their retreat, and were making preparations for their re-embarkment in the bay of St. Cast. Upon this intelligence, the enemy, who were already in motion, redoubled their march, and hastened with all the diligence possible to the heights of St. Cast. The Duke d'Aiguillon arrived there with the dragoons a-gallop, which he dismounted, the ground not being proper for the service of cavalry. During this, M. de Broc followed with his detachment, and examined the movements of the English. It was about nine o'clock when the dragoons first came to the height; the English fleet appeared to the enemy in a line, and their boats were busy in the re-embarking the troops, which were in order of battle on the beach, at the bottom of the bay, behind some sand-hills.

The enemy's infantry soon followed their dragoons, and shewed themselves from the hills. The Duke d'Aiguillon having reconnoitred the different passages, by which his troops could descend to the attack, made his dispositions. M. le Comte de Balleroy, with the regiments of Bourbon, Brissac, Bresse, and Quercy, was to make his entrance (looking from the shore to the sea) by the right: M. d'Aubigny with the regiments of Boulonnois, Brie, and the battalions of Fontenai-le-Comte, of Marmande, and the first of des Volontaires Etrangers, by the left. M. de Broc had orders to march with his detachment straight to the centre of the English army. The Chevalier de S. Pern was kept in reserve with the second battalion of Penthievre, and the third des Volontaires Etrangers. The Marquis de la Chatre not being confined to any column, carried himself equally through the whole. Whilst these dispositions were making, which were done with as much expedition as possible, M. de Villepatour brought up the artillery from Brest, and M. de Urtuby that from St. Malo: they were planted in a battery below a mill, between the right and centre of their army. The column on their left, about half an hour after eleven, were the first that came down the hill and shewed themselves on the beach, headed by fifty grenadier volunteers des Etrangers, followed by the grenadiers of Boulonnois and Brie. They began to march down, partly covered by a hollow way on their left: their design was to gain a wood, where they might form and extend themselves along the front of the army, then to advance forward under shelter of the sand-hills, which favoured them greatly. They were no sooner in motion than the shipping began to play upon them with cannon and mortars, which produced great confusion. Their line of march down the hill was much staggered; and continued some time

time in suspense. All the grenadiers of the British army, and a few companies of the first regiment of guards, remained on shore, making about 1500 men, under the command of Major-General Drury, who seeing the enemy advance, ordered them to face, and march behind a bank that covered them; but at the same time from its sloping position, rendered the rear ranks incapable of acting. At a moderate distance from these sand-hills, was the mouth of the lane or defile at the bottom of the hill, from whence the enemy now began to come out; they endeavoured to gain, as fast as possible, these little heights. The grenadiers of the guards upon the right, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clavering, faced this lane, and beat them off as fast as they attempted to come on. Indeed Colonel Clavering shewed here great composure and steadiness, considering what a forlorn hope they were become. The enemy made several efforts of this sort, in which they suffered extremely from the musquetry of the grenadiers; at last one of their officers, quicker sighted than the rest, perceiving these fruitless and bloody attempts, pulled off his hat, and waved it to his comrades, and instead of troubling himself with the sand-bank, turned short to the right, and run along the shore behind it; the enemy followed him immediately, which gave liberty to the crowds that came down the hill to extricate themselves from the defile, and form an extended line along the beach, opposite our army: this officer was killed, who thus led this first column, which was followed by two others with great spirit and valour. This small remnant of the British army was drawn up on uneven ground, and began now with an irregular fire from right to left; this was returned by the enemy, and the engagement continued for some time with doubtful success. The French having such a great superiority in number, the English troops were in danger of being surrounded and cut in pieces. It was proposed to General Drury, that they should retreat along the beach towards a rock on their left. In this march, their flanks might have been secured on one side by an entrenchment, and on the other by the sea; and the enemy in pursuing them, would have been exposed to the whole fire of the shipping, which, in all likelihood, they would have found difficult to have borne. No prospect of victory, or even escape remained, except by boats. Sir John Armitage was shot through the head in the beginning of the action; many of the officers fell, and a great number of men were slain. At length their ammunition, which was far from being complete, began to fail: they were seized with a panic; they faltered, they broke, and fled in the utmost confusion; some ran to the sea, and endeavoured to save their lives by swimming towards the boats, which were ordered to give them all possible assistance. General Drury being wounded took to the sea, where he perished, and this was the fate of a great number. The enemy no sooner perceived our troops give way, than they pursued them, though in an irregular manner, and a considerable slaughter ensued. Our men were killed both on shore and in the water, and many in swimming lost their lives by the shot and shells thrown from the French cannon and mortars for that purpose, as well as to sink the boats, one of which

was destroyed. The slaughter would not have been so great, had not the frigates continued to fire occasionally on the enemy. These being silenced by a signal from the Commodore, the French officers and soldiers exhibited a noble instance of humanity and moderation, in giving immediate quarter and protection to the conquered. Some hundreds of our men, instead of throwing themselves into the sea, more wisely retired to the rock on the left, where they made a stand, exhausted their ammunition, and then surrendered at discretion. Our loss on this unfortunate occasion, amounted to about 700 choice troops killed, wounded, and taken prisoners: nor was this little advantage cheaply purchased by the enemy. The shot from the frigates, and the shells from the ketches, as the enemy marched down the hill, did considerable mischief among them; and the fire of our troops had so great an effect, that their loss could not be inferior to that of the English, though they endeavoured as much as they could to lessen it.

Commodore Lord Howe, perceiving the sailors in the boats were a little staggered by the enemy's fire, ordered himself to be rowed in his own boat, and brought off as many men as it would carry, which was the last that came from the shore.

The action was very warm for the time it lasted, considering the great disproportion of numbers between the English and French: out of the former that were on the beach, half were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

The principal officers among the French that suffered, were the Chevalier de Redmont, Marechal de Camp, Quarter-Master-General; Marquis de la Chatre, Brigadier, and Commandant of Upper Bretagne; the Chevalier de la Tour d'Auvergne, Colonel of the regiment of Boulonnois; the Chevalier de Polignac, Colonel of the regiment of Brie; Marquis de Montaign; Marquis de Cuce; M. de la Bretonniere, Governor of Dinant: these were wounded, with fifty more of lower rank. They had also seven killed on the spot, though none of high rank. The regiments of infantry that came from Brest, were Bourbonnois, Royal Vaisseaux, Brissac, Bresse, Quercy, Penhievre, Volontaires Etrangers, and Brie, with two squadrons of dragoons, eight cannon, and as many mortars. Most of these regiments had two battalions: wherefore, when joined with the regiments that came from St. Malo, and the militia, and gardes des côtes, from both Brest and St. Malo, the French must have had in the field a very considerable body of men. The noblesse and gentry of Bretagne, gave, upon this occasion, great proofs of their valour and zeal for the service of their King. Numbers of them repaired to St. Malo upon the appearance of the English fleet, and entered as volunteers, at the head of the grenadiers of Boulonnois, with which they marched out of that town, and distinguished themselves in the combat; as did a great many others, who joined the Duke d'Aiguillon's army on that and the preceding day.

This affair dispirited the people of England, and elated the people of France, far more than one of such little consequence ought to have done. It was, in fact,

no more than cutting off a rear-guard. But the French, indeed, had reason to magnify our loss, and they did it greatly. Some of their accounts said, of the English were killed 1600; of their own, not 150. This they did in order to console their people, who had seen their trade suffer so much, and their country so often insulted with impunity.

CASAL, SIEGE OF. The capital of a territory called Casateco, and of the whole duchy of Montferrat, in the principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies forty-eight miles east from Turin, and is situated on the Po. In the year 1640, the French being in possession of this place, and at war with the Spaniards, the latter laid siege to it. The Marquis de Leganez commanded their army, which, on this enterprize, amounted to 12,000 foot, and 3000 horse. When the French General, Count d'Harcourt, heard that Casal was besieged, he marched to its relief, with 7000 foot, and 3000 horse; and on the 24th day of April, he attacked the Spanish lines with such irresistible fury that they were unable to withstand the shock, and fled with the greatest precipitation, suffering the French to massacre them, almost without resistance. They are said to have had 5000 men killed, and their whole camp taken: Leganez was not even able to save his own private papers. But in the year 1652, the Spaniards had better fortune, for they took the city without either much trouble or loss. However, in the year 1681, the French purchased it for 4,000,000 of livres.

Another siege was undertaken by the Confederates in the year 1694. At the beginning of the year, a council of war was held at Turin, by the Duke of Savoy, the Marquis of Leganez, Lord Galway, &c. on the subject of besieging Casal. The generals being unanimously agreed, in the month of March the city was invested in form by Prince Eugene, with 6000 Imperialists, and as many Spaniards and Piedmontese, and every thing was ready to open the trenches by the beginning of April; but on the 7th of that month, as soon as they began to work on the approaches, there fell such a prodigious quantity of snow, that the cold was as insupportable as if it had been the depth of winter. Nothing could prove more fatal to the troops in the camp, where the snow lay ten or twelve feet deep; it was therefore thought most advisable to send them back to their quarters.

During these transactions there arose a dispute amongst the generals, concerning who should be entitled to that fortress, in case they became masters of it. Spain and the Emperor put in their respective claims; the Duke of Savoy, who had no pretension of his own, did not endeavour to reconcile these contending powers, as he had private views for wishing that it might not fall into either of their hands: his Royal Highness therefore declared, that he was much more inclined to lay siege to Pignerol, which place, if he recovered it, would remain his own without any dispute. M. de Catinat took the advantage of this quarrel to keep off the siege, since he was not in a capacity to obstruct it; he perceived that the Duke of Savoy acted against his inclinations, and therefore privately offered him a considerable sum of money, in case he would decline the pro-

ject. His Royal Highness, however, refusing to take it, the Marechal made a second proposition, which was to restore the place to the Duke of Mantua entirely demolished. The Duke, persuaded that the Imperialists would keep it for themselves, and being unwilling to have such formidable neighbours on his frontiers, embraced this new scheme; but as it was necessary to conceal this new project from the other generals, it was agreed, that his Royal Highness should lay siege to it in form, and that as soon as he had carried on the works to a sufficient pitch, and lodged themselves on the glacis, the Marquis de Crenan, who was Governor of the place, should beat a parley, and deliver up the fortress on the conditions stipulated between the Duke and the Marechal. M. de Crenan, a very vigilant officer, determined to maintain that reputation in the defence of Casal, which he had before acquired during the blockade: he ordered all the houses round it to be demolished, all the rising grounds to be levelled, the hedges to be cut and the ditches to be filled up, that nothing might obstruct the fire of his artillery.

The troops of the allies arrived before the place on the 25th of June; they formed two attacks, one on the bastion of the citadel, over against the city; the other against the wall of communication between the city and the citadel; the latter was intrusted to the Italians, and the foreign troops, with those of his Royal Highness, who were ordered for the first attack. The approaches were carried on so far the first night, that they reached within about 100 yards of the citadel; and the troops were so sanguine as to take a redoubt there sword in hand. The Imperialists that very night erected a parallel on each side of the redoubt, of which they had made themselves masters. The works were carried forwards 200 yards on the right side, and 100 on the left. On the 27th, the regiments of Savoy, Galway, Montferrat, and Saccnai, under the command of Prince Eugene, mounted the trenches, and the parallel on the left was carried forwards about 200 yards, and that on the right 400. At the same time a battery was erected, with twenty pieces of cannon in the middle of it. On the 28th, Prince Eugene was relieved by Prince Charles of Brandenburg, who mounted the trenches at the head of his troops, carried the parallel still 300 yards forward on the right, and completed the works that had been begun on the 30th. The Marquis de Paille mounted the trenches, with the regiment of guards belonging to his Royal Highness, and some other Piedmontese troops, and carried them on so far, that they came within 150 yards of the pallisades.

The trenches opposite to the city were opened the same night by the Spaniards with some success; and on the 4th of July all the works were completed; a redoubt likewise was erected at the head of two branches, and at the same time a parallel line: there was another redoubt on the other side the Po, over against the city, where they made two assaults without taking it. The Marquis de Crenan, considering that the troops which defended it were unable to maintain a third, made them cross the Po again. On the 5th, the Piedmontese troops, at the attack of his Royal Highness, battered the city with good success: they made themselves masters of
a second



The BATTLE of CASCAZO. August 16, 1705

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a second redoubt, and proceeded so far as to take possession of a half-moon; the consequences whereof were, that the besieged abandoned the counterscarp and the covered way: afterwards they sprung two mines, which answered their expectations, and destroyed the French abundance of men. On the 6th the works were carried on so forward on all sides, that they came within thirty yards of the glacis: the Spaniards at the same time played off ten mortar-pieces, worked hard at a battery of thirty-six pieces of cannon, and carried on their trenches even to the bastion of the city, over against the citadel. All matters were thus far carried forward, without any considerable loss to the allies. On the 8th they posted themselves on the glacis of the counterscarp, on the side of the citadel, and erected batteries to make a breach. Next day the Marquis de Crenan, despairing of any succours, did not think proper to stand it out to the last extremity, and therefore beat a parley. The capitulation was signed the 11th of July, 1695, the most material articles whereof were; that the fortifications of the city should be levelled with the ground; that neither one side nor the other should ever attempt to repair them; that the allies should demolish the outworks at their own expence, and the King of France should defray the charge of those of the city; that the garrison should continue in the place till the entire demolition of it; and that the Marquis de Crenan should have liberty to carry off all such money and papers as belonged to his Majesty.

The loss of Casal was, on many accounts a matter of great concern to the French King, especially as it deprived him of a key, whereby he had access to all the Princes of Italy. In order to stifle as much as possible their regret on this occasion, the French gave out, that they had not surrendered it up to the allies, but that his most Christian Majesty, out of a principle of generosity, had thought fit to restore it to the original proprietor; that the works of that fortress being demolished, the allies had no room to boast of their conquest, since they could reap no advantage from it. Every body, however, was convinced of the contrary; because not only the Duke of Savoy was by that means free from all apprehensions of the French, but the repose of all Italy was likewise secured. Prince Eugene, who commanded the Imperialists, and by his vigilance contributed much to the reduction of Casal, would willingly have preserved the fortifications, to have made it a place of arms for his Imperial Majesty; but the Spaniards opposing this, Eugene was obliged to submit; after which he zealously insisted upon the immediate evacuation of the town, and the performance of all the other conditions, which the Marquis de Crenan would gladly have eluded. That Governor left the place on the 18th of September, and marched to Pignerol with his garrison.

There were found 70 pieces of cannon planted in the city; 28 more, and a mortar-piece, in the castle; 120 cannon, and 9 mortar-pieces, in the citadel. In the magazines were 50,000 cannon-balls, 5000 musquets and other fire-arms, 80,000 pound of lead bombs, a prodigious quantity of match, and other implements of war; 8000 sacks of corn, 2000 of wheat, 200 of rice, large heaps of peas, beans, salt-meat, beer, brandy, and

other provisions. Two thirds of the artillery fell to the Duke of Savoy, the remaining third to the Spaniards, and the Imperialists had all the provisions. The Margrave of Brandenburg, brother to the Elector, was killed in this siege.

CASSANO, BATTLE AT. A small town of the Milanese, in Upper Italy: it is situated on the Adda, from which river, in the neighbourhood, run two canals, the one of which goes into the Lambro, and the other into the Serio; it lies twelve miles east from Milan. This battle was fought in the year 1705, between the allies and the French; the former commanded by Prince Eugene, and the latter by the Duke de Vendome. Eugene having received advice that a detachment of the enemy was on that side the Adda opposite to Cassano, having that river in their rear, and a canal in their front, his Highness resolved to attack them before they were joined by the Duke of Vendome, with the rest of the forces. Accordingly he marched, and began the attack a little before two in the afternoon, which was performed with so much bravery, that he drove the enemy into the water, and gained a bridge on the canal Ritorta; part of his battalions passed over this bridge, and others waded the canal up to their necks; but the enemy rallying, and the arms and ammunition of the Imperialists being wet, they were forced to repass the bridge; they regained it a second time, and drove the left of the enemy over the Adda, their dragoons quit- ted their horses to defend the works, which covered their bridge. The attack was very brisk on the Germans' left, and they beat the enemy over one canal; but a second, which covered their front, proved impassable. The Imperialists continued on the field of battle after the fight three hours, though they were exposed to the fire of the enemy from the head of their bridge, and their works at Cassano; they then marched to Treviglio. Count Leiningen, General of the cavalry, was killed in this action; Prince Eugene received a slight shot behind the right ear; Count Reventlau, Prince Joseph of Lorraine, and Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, were wounded.

It was owing to the Duke of Vendome, who came up with all his army, contrary to Prince Eugene's expectations, that the battalions which had passed the canal were repulsed; but when they rallied again, seconded by a greater number of troops, they charged the French with such valour, that they forced them to repass the Adda. The bridge over this river not being large enough for the vast numbers that fled, the regiment of Milan, one French regiment, and part of that of Bonafan, threw themselves into the river, and a great many of them were drowned. There were counted upon the field of battle 7800 slain on both sides; among whom, besides the Count de Leiningen, were 5 lieutenant-colonels, 18 captains, and 70 other subaltern officers. The Imperialists, upon making a review of their army, found that they wanted 2456 men, either killed or made prisoners; inasmuch that their loss was much inferior to that of the French: they had a great many men wounded, but most of them slightly. They made prisoners 2 brigadiers, 3 colonels, several other officers, and 573 common soldiers: they likewise took a great many standards

standards and colours, with three pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of baggage: but they could not possibly carry all off, partly for want of horses, and partly because of the enemy's continual firing. Prince Eugene caused public rejoicings to be made through his army for this victory.

CASSEL, SIEGE OF, IN 1761. The capital of the Landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, Germany. The French being in possession of this place, the allies found it would be impossible to keep their ground in the Landgravate if they were not driven out; and the fruits of the victory at Langen Saltza would be entirely lost. The French knowing the value of this place, had left the Count de Broglie to guard it with 17 battalions. Nevertheless it was determined to undertake the siege. The Prince of Brunswick having drove Broglie out of Hesse as far as Frankfurt, posted himself so advantageously, as to be able to cover the siege, and watch the motions of the French army. The trenches were opened the 1st of March, under the direction of Count la Lippe Schomberg, reputed one of the ablest engineers in Europe. But this city was too important an object to be neglected by Broglie, who easily foresaw that Gottingen must fall after it; and the loss of these two garrisons would have been of worse tendency than losing a battle. With this view, Broglie called in his detachments, which formed an army too powerful to be resisted by the allies; and marching without delay, on the 21st of March, at half an hour past three in the afternoon, he caused the troops under the Hereditary Prince to be attacked near the village of Stangerode, by a corps commanded by Baron Cleffen. The attack was begun by the dragoons, the first shock of which broke the allied infantry, consisting of nine regiments of Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunswickers; and the French pushed their advantage with such success, that they entirely routed the Hereditary Prince, taking 2000 of his men, 18 colours, 1 standard, and 12 pieces of cannon, with the small loss of about 100 men.

The allies after this unfortunate affair were obliged to retire from all the places they had lately taken possession of, also to raise the siege of Cassel: by which means the French were left in the entire possession of the Landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and thereby a free passage into Hanover.

This city had changed masters several times during the war, but never stood a siege before this.

CASSEL, was attacked by the Austrians, in October, 1792. On the 7th of April, 1793, the French, to the amount of 12,000 men, left this place in three divisions, and attacked the entrenchments belonging to the Prussian army. The two first divisions were repulsed, but the third succeeded, where the Hessians were posted, and took a redoubt defended by a battalion; the Hessians being reinforced, the French were obliged to give way, and the redoubt was retaken with fixed bayonets: the French loss in this affair amounted to 3000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and 19 pieces of cannon.

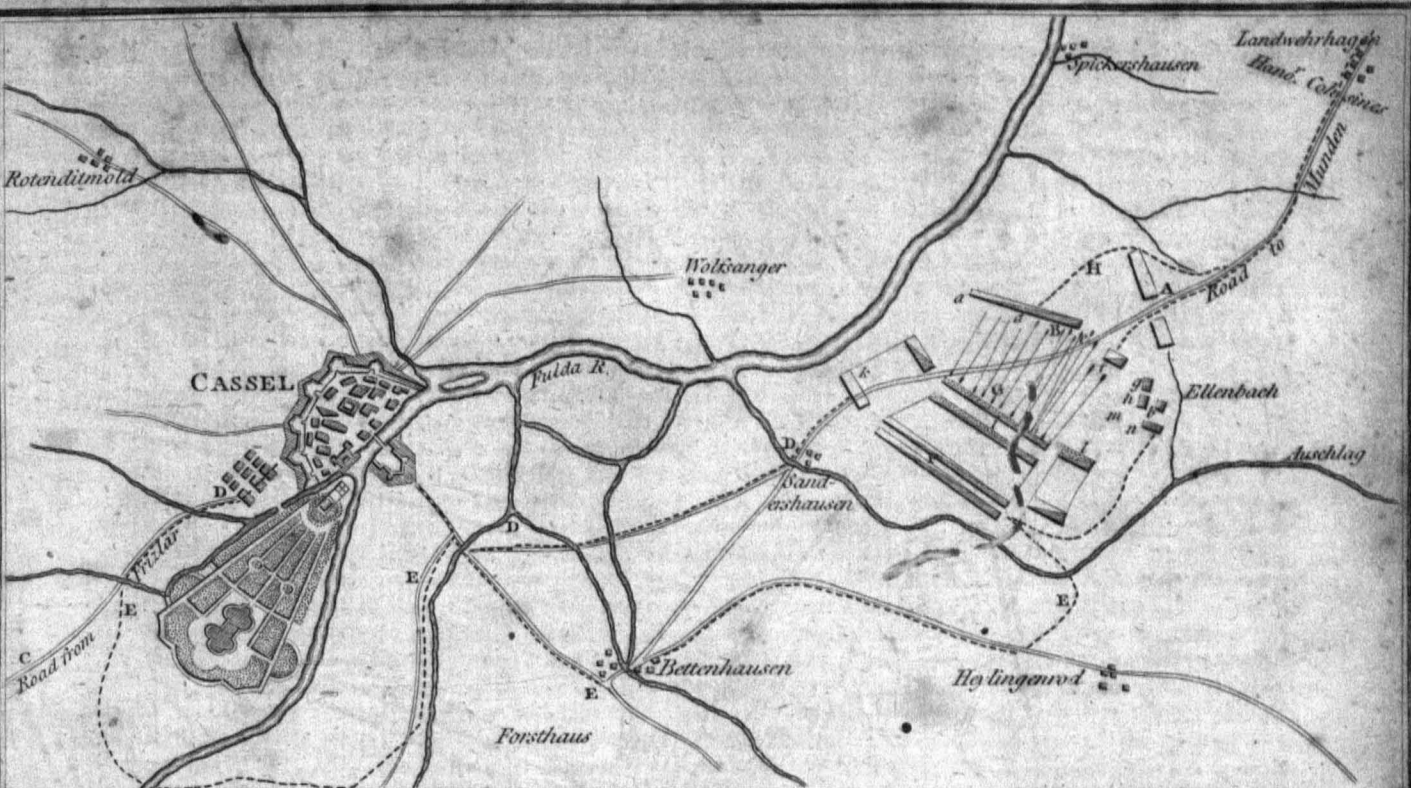
CASSIMBUZAR, FORTRESS OF, TAKEN IN 1756. It is situated on an island in the river Ganges, in the king-

dom of Bengal; and was taken by Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of that kingdom, by stratagem, previous to his taking Calcutta, in the following manner. Pretending he had been treated disrespectfully by Governor Drake, on account of some duties, he took the field with 60,000 men, and between 300 and 400 elephants. A detachment of about 600 men, he sent to reduce this place; but expecting an obstinate resistance, he proposed a truce, having first ordered 20,000 men to join the 600. Inveigling Mr. Watts, the chief of the factory, to his tent, under promise of safe conduct, he no sooner had him in his power, than he obliged him by threats, to sign an acknowledgment for a large sum of money, and to send for Messrs. Collet and Batson, two of the council. This being complied with, he detained Watts and Batson, and sent Collet to prevail on the fort to surrender, threatening destruction to all, if he should take the place by storm. The surrender of the fort was warmly opposed by some; but the majority of the people being for it, the place was delivered up on the 4th of June. Having thus got possession, every thing was plundered, even to the wearing apparel; and a few days after he sent the Europeans to Muxadabad, his capital, where they were confined in different prisons and dungeons.

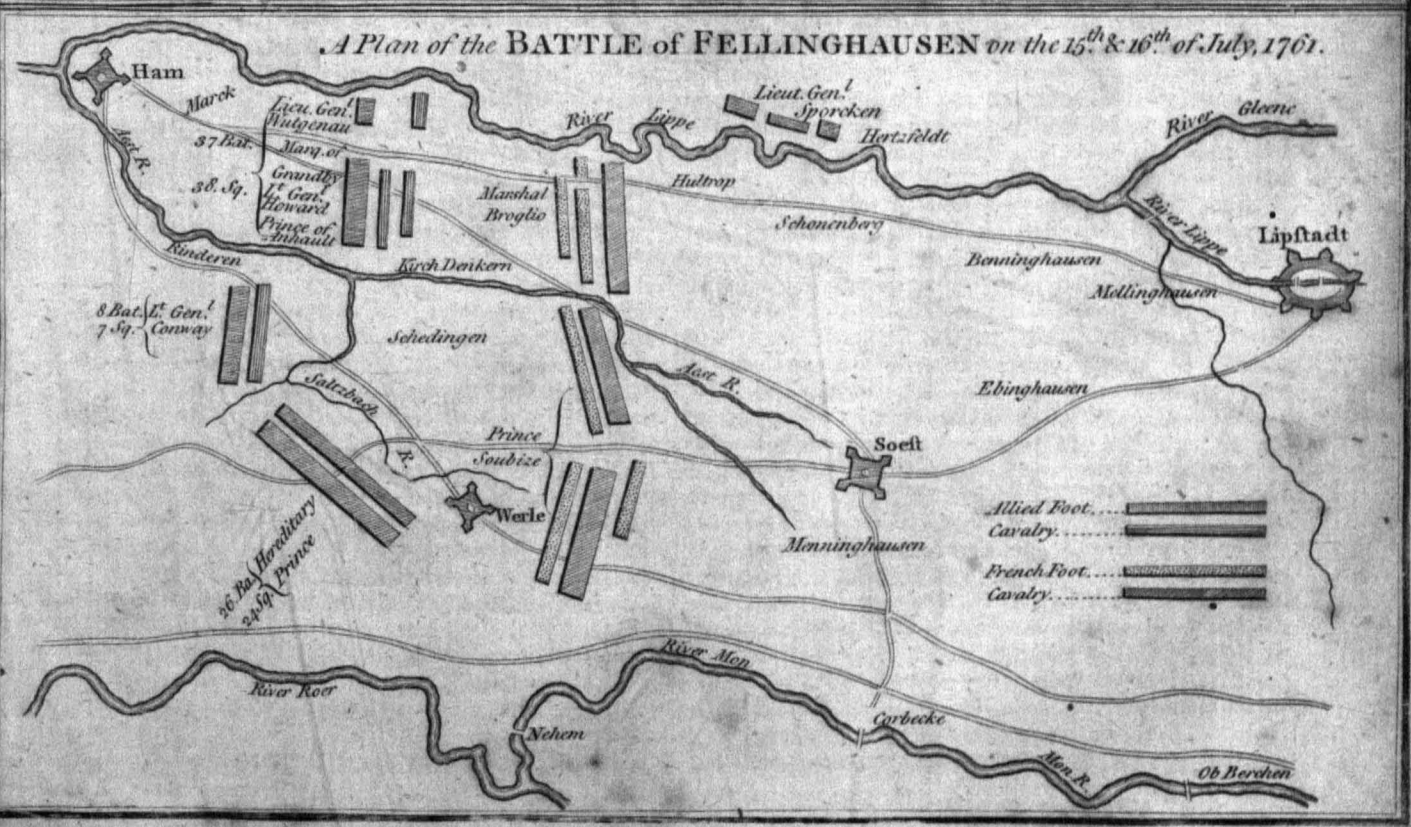
CASTILLON, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A small town of Lower Perigord, in Guienne Proper, in France, situated eighteen miles east from Bourdeaux. In the year 1452, a dispute arising between Charles VII. King of France, and the Dauphin his son, the father resolved to chastise him, for having shewn a contempt of his character and authority; and for this purpose he drew his army out of Guienne. The Gascons had acknowledged the French dominion for no other reason than that of being left destitute of resource by the English; and the army of Charles had no sooner quitted Guienne, than the nobility, in concert with the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, resolved to recall their ancient masters. For this purpose they sent deputies to London, and the Queen and council deliberated upon their proposals, which they approved. They concluded that the success of such an enterprize would raise their credit among the people, at that time greatly impaired by the commotions of the kingdom; and they determined to send over a body of forces, under the command of the renowned Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who had lately returned from a voyage to Italy. Though he was now eighty years of age, he engaged in the service with his usual alacrity, and immediately embarked with 700 men at arms, leaving the rest of the troops destined for that expedition, to follow with the first opportunity. He landed at Bourdeaux on the 21st day of October, and next day being introduced into that city by the burghers, surprised and took the greater part of the French garrison. Being joined in a few days by the rest of the troops from England, he took the field at the head of 7000 men, reduced Fronfac and Castillon, together with some other places, before he was obliged to put his troops into winter quarters.

Charles was at Lyons when he received the disagreeable news of Talbot's arrival and progress; and immediately altered his resolution with regard to the Dauphin, that he might unite all his endeavours for the preservation

A Plan of the Action by Ellenbach near Cassel between the Corps of the P^r of Ysenburg & part of the Army under P^r Soubise & D^r de Broglie



A. Camp of P^r Ysenburg before the Action. B. the position of the Corps between Bushes a. & the Wood of Ellenbach. b. upon an Eminence whereon lay large Stones. c. d. Helian Infantry. e. Cannons. f. Dragoons. g. Hairs & Hanov. Hunters on Horseback with the Husars. h. & Hunters on Foot. C. Approach of the French Army. D. their Infantry through Cassel. E. their Cavalry round the City. F. their first forming a line of Battle. G. the Second line. i. the Infantry. k. Dragoons. l. rest of the Cavalry. m. Volunteers. n. Grenadiers with Cannons march'd round the Wood. o. to dislodge the Hunters out of the Wood. H. Retreat of Helian Corps by Landwehrhagen towards Munden.



preservation of Guienne. He resolved to send all his forces into that country in the spring, and in the mean time detached a body of 10,000 men, under the command of Chabanes, and the Count de Penthievre; who arriving at Saintonge, invested Chalain and Castillon, while the Count of Clermont followed with the rest of the army. Chabanes having reduced Chalain in the beginning of June, 1453, joined Penthievre before Castillon, which continued to make a vigorous defence; and the dread of Talbot's valour and experience, induced them to fortify their camp with lines, pallisades, and artillery. The Earl of Shrewsbury remained in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux with 6000 or 7000 men, and wavered in his resolutions. He ardently wished to relieve the place, but was apprehensive of finding it impracticable, considering the strength of the French camp, and the superiority of their numbers. On the other hand, knowing that the Count of Clermont was on his march, he thought there was a necessity for striking some desperate blow, before the arrival of that general, otherwise he should never have an opportunity of acting with any prospect of success against their united efforts. This consideration determined him to hazard an attack against the two officers employed in the siege of Castillon, and he forthwith began his march for this purpose. He at once defeated a body of 4000 men, commanded by Chabanes, on the outside of the intrenchments, and in spite of the cannon of the enemy, which destroyed the English in heaps, he charged the lines with such amazing impetuosity, that they would certainly have been forced, had not a body of cavalry quitted the entrenchments at a different place, and fallen upon the rear of the English, who now found themselves surrounded on all sides, and exposed to the fire of a very numerous train of artillery. Shrewsbury, though overwhelmed with old age, behaved with all the vigour and activity of youth; and his son, the Lord L'Isle, approved himself worthy of such a valiant father. But all their efforts proved ineffectual; and the Earl seeing his defeat inevitable, scorned to outlive his disgrace. He conjured his son to retire, while yet there was a possibility of escaping, that he might reserve his courage for the occasions of his country. But that gallant youth disdained the thoughts of leaving his father in the power of his enemies, and declared that as they had fought, they would fall together. They accordingly rushed into the thickest of the battle, where the Earl's horse being killed by a cannon ball, he fell to the ground, and as he lay, was transfix'd by a bayonet; while the Lord L'Isle lost his life in attempting to save that of his parent. The English were so discouraged with the fate of this renowned chief that they betook themselves to flight, leaving 1200 of their fellow soldiers dead on the field of battle; and the Lord Moulins, with about 200 officers and soldiers, were taken prisoners. This defeat was attended with the surrender of Castillon, and the arrival of the Count de Clermont: then Charles himself repairing to the camp, soon made an intire conquest of Guienne.

CASTLE-TOWN, ACTION OF, in America, 1777.
See SKENESBOROUGH.

CATALONIA, IN SPAIN. In November, 1793,

the French made an attempt to penetrate into this province, which they did through narrow passes in the mountains near the sea, where there was only room for them to pass in detached parties of two or three each. In this manner, however, they assembled on the Spanish territory to the number of 7000, when they were surrounded, 3000 killed, and 1500 made prisoners. See SPAIN.

CATWA. A fort situated on the Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal; and which was taken by storm on the 18th of June, 1757, by Colonel Clive, with very little loss, previous to his defeating Surajah Dowlah, and placing Jaffier Ali Cawn on the throne of the Nabobs of Bengal.

CAUCASUS, situated between the Black and Caspian seas, in Asia. In December 1786, the Russians met with a severe check near this place. They at one time consisted of twenty battalions of infantry, and six squadrons of horse: but, at this time, these forces were so reduced by sickness, and different skirmishes with the Tartars, that most of their battalions were reduced to 200 or 300 men at most. The Tartars in the neighbourhood, taking advantage of this, united, and assembling a corps of near 30,000 men, attacked the Russian line unexpectedly on the 4th of October, in three different parts, which had this effect, that the advanced posts were all cut to pieces, and the others drove back immediately to Kislar, the centre of their quarters: many regiments on this occasion lost their baggage, and even their cannon; the total loss of the Russians amounted to 800 men.

CERET, a town of Perpignan, in the county of Roussillon, in the government of the latter name, belonging to France. On the 21st of June, 1793, the army of Catalonia, amounting to 3000 men, attacked this town, defended by the French with more than 3000 troops; and though the Spaniards were without any cannon, they forced the town, after an engagement of three hours, put the French to flight, and took their cannon.

CERISOLES, BATTLE OF, IN 1544. A place situated in Piedmont. During the contest between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I. King of France, the forces of the latter penetrated into Piedmont early in the spring, under the command of the Count d'Enguien, who invested Carignan. The Marquis de Guastoto, the Imperial General, seeing no way to save the place, resolved to hazard a battle, in order to relieve it. He began his march from Milan for this purpose; and as he was at no pains to conceal his intention, it was soon known in the French camp. Enguien, gallant and enterprising, wished to try the fate of a battle, as did his troops; but his strict orders not to hazard a general engagement, and being unwilling to give up Carignan, just upon the point of surrendering, he sent Monluc to lay before the court, the advantages of fighting the enemy, and the hopes he had of victory. Monluc delivered his embassy with such a flow of military eloquence before the King and council (though at meeting it was resolved not to hazard a battle) as to receive orders to fight the enemy: and no sooner was it known that the King had given Enguien leave to fight the Imperialists, than

than the court was deserted by every person capable of service, hurrying to Piedmont, in order to share, as volunteers, the danger and glory of the action. Encouraged by the arrival of so many brave officers, Enguieu immediately prepared for battle; nor did Guasto decline the combat. The number of cavalry was nearly equal; but the Imperial infantry exceeded the French by 10,000 men. They met on an open plain near Cerisoles, which afforded to neither any advantage of ground; and both Generals had full time to form their army as they could wish. The onset was such as might have been expected between veteran troops, bloody and obstinate. The French cavalry running to the charge with their wonted vacacity, bore down all before them; but on the other side, the steady and disciplined valour of the Spanish infantry, having forced the body they attacked to give way, victory remained in suspense, ready to declare for either general who could make the best use of that critical moment. Guasto engaged in that part of his army thrown into disorder, and afraid of falling into the hands of the French, lost his presence of mind so much as to forget to order a large body of reserve to advance: whereas Enguieu gallantly, at the head of his *gens d'armes*, supported such of his battalions as began to fall back; and at the same time ordered the Swits in his service, who had been victorious wherever they had fought, to fall upon the Spaniards. This motion proved decisive. All that followed was confusion and slaughter. Guasto, wounded in the thigh, escaped only by the swiftness of his horse. The victory of the French was complete; 10,000 of the Imperialists being slain, and a vast number, with all their tents, baggage, and artillery, taken. The joy of the conquerors was without alloy, a few only being killed, and among those not one officer of distinction.

CETTE. A port in the south of France, situated near Montpellier; and which was taken in 1710, by a detachment of troops sent to assist the inhabitants of the Cevennes, then in arms against Louis XIV. This detachment was commanded by Major-General Seiffan, a native of Languedoc, and conveyed by the English fleet under Sir John Norris. But though they got possession of this place, the number of troops were so inadequate to the enterprize, that the Duke de Roquelaure, with some militia, retook the place, and made about 300 men prisoners.

CEUTA, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1781. A city on the south side of the Straits of Gibraltar, Africa; for particulars of which see the following letters.

Extract of a Letter from Captain William Peere Williams, of his Majesty's Ship Flora, to Mr. Stephens, dated Spithead, June 27, 1781.

On the 3d of May I sailed from Port Mahon, in company with his Majesty's ship Crescent, with an intent to get through the Gut as soon as possible.

On the 29th, discovering two large ships to windward of us to be Dutch frigates, we prepared our ship for immediate action; but the wind increasing in the Gut to a storm, obliged us to wait a more favourable opportunity. At seven in the evening the gale abated, and the next morning the sea was considerably fallen. Hav-

ing kept the enemy in sight all night, at day-break we edged towards them; and at five commenced the action, ship against ship, within a cable's length of each other, which was continued without intermission for two hours and a quarter, when our adversary struck her colours. She proved to be the *Castor* frigate, of Rotterdam, commanded by Captain Pieter Melvill, mounting twenty-six twelve and ten six pounders; her compliment consisting of 230 men.

The action between the *Crescent* and *Brill*, a frigate of the same rate as the *Castor*, mounting twenty-six twelve, two sixes, and eight four pounders, continued some minutes longer; when an unlucky shot carrying away the main and mizen-masts of the *Crescent*, and the wreck falling within board, whereby her guns were rendered useless, and the ship ungovernable, Captain Pakenham, as you will observe by the inclosed, was reduced to the disagreeable necessity of striking the King's colours. Seeing her situation, we, with great difficulty, got our ship's head towards her, and by that means prevented the enemy taking possession of her, who made off in the best manner they could. Had our disabled state been such as to have permitted us to have pursued, the bad condition of the *Crescent* and *Castor*, both which ships made between four and five feet water, would have rendered such a step unjustifiable.

The steady and resolute behaviour of my officers and crew on this occasion, merits my warmest praise and admiration; and I hope will recommend them to their Lordship's favour.

It would be doing injustice to the merit of Captain Pakenham, his officers, and ship's company, if I concluded my letter without acknowledging they did as much as men could do to support the dignity of the British flag, till that unfortunate accident which deprived them of every means of resistance, and the success that would otherwise have attended. The *Brill* must have received considerable damage from the *Crescent*; her main-mast was seen to go by the board early in the afternoon.

The following is an account of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's frigates *Flora* and *Crescent*; and the Dutch frigate *Castor*. *Flora*, nine killed, thirty-two wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant Poffel of the marines; Mr. Stewart, gunner, who, I fear, will not survive; and Mr. Hutchinson, master's mate.—Eight men have since died of their wounds. *Crescent*, twenty-six killed, sixty-seven wounded. Among the former is greatly to be regretted Captain Hayward of the navy, who was a volunteer in the *Crescent*, and fell distinguishing himself in a gallant manner. Of the latter, Lieutenant Ellery, second of the *Crescent*, who died a few days after of the wounds he received; as also one of the seamen. *Castor*, twenty-two killed, forty-one wounded. Among the former was their officer of marines.—Eleven of the latter are since dead.

I am sorry to add to this letter a circumstance which gives me infinite concern.

As soon as the damages of the three ships were repaired in the best manner we were able, which employed us five days, we proceeded on our passage without

out interruption till the 19th instant, when, early in the morning, in Lat. 47, N. Long. 6, 30. W. being in chase of a privateer brig, which had dogged us all night, and part of the preceding day, I discovered upon the clearing away of a squall, two ships to windward, edging towards me; whereupon I veered ship, and returned to the Crescent and Castor, flattering myself the appearance of our force united would check the ardour of their pursuit; but in this I was mistaken; they still continued the chase, encouraged, I have no doubt, by the disabled appearance of my consorts, and gained upon us very fast. Conscious of our actual want of strength, I did not think it adviseable to hazard an action, and my officers were unanimously of the same opinion. Each ship therefore shaped a different course, and about one o'clock P. M. I had the mortification to see the Castor re-taken by one of the frigates, which fired a gun and hoisted French colours, though till that moment they had chased under English. The other frigate, not being able to come up with the Flora, bore away about three o'clock after the Crescent, and, as the night was clear, I am very apprehensive she fared the same fate as the Castor.

When their Lordships reflect how reduced the complement of his Majesty's ships were by the loss of the killed and wounded, and from the number of men sent on board the prize, viz. thirty-eight from the Flora, and nearly the same from the Crescent, (which men were constantly employed at the pumps to keep the ship free) I flatter myself they will acquit me of having acted improperly on this occasion.

N. B. The Flora had thirty-six guns, and 270 men; the Crescent twenty-eight guns, and 200 men.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Pakenham, of his Majesty's Ship Crescent, to Captain Williams of the Flora, dated at Sea, the 30th of May, 1781.

SIR,

I have the mortification to inform you, that, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes, the absolute impossibility of fighting longer reduced me to the distressing extremity of surrendering to a Dutch frigate, of superior force, his Majesty's ship I had the honour to command. The disabled state of our opponent prevented his being able to take possession; and as the ship is re-taken by having drifted down under your protection, I request you will send an officer to command her, until my conduct has been investigated by a court-martial. Though the quarter-deck, fore-castle, and four of the main-deck guns were disabled, and our head-yards and sails were shot away early in the engagement, I had no reason to apprehend that the contest would have ended so unfavourably; but the wreck of our main, mizen-mast, and booms, falling into the waist, rendered useless all the guns before the main-mast, as well as prevented all government of the ship; and our being to leeward left us no chance of getting on board him. In this situation she fell round off with her stern exposed to the enemy's broadside; when having no guns to fight, and not a yard of canvas to set, I determined, with the unanimous advice of the offi-

cers, to strike his Majesty's colours. The position which I was obliged to take to engage our enemy close along-side was exceedingly disadvantageous with respect to the other frigate, who did us some material damages, by raking us in the course of the action; we however omitted no opportunity of returning her fire, when our guns could do any execution. The universal alertness and intrepidity of the King's officers and ship's company, merit my warmest acknowledgements; and it concerns me excessively to acquaint you, that (though no exact returns have been made) the number of killed and wounded must to a certainty exceed eighty. Among the killed is Captain Hayward, among the wounded Lieutenant Ellery; both officers, whose behaviour on this unfortunate occasion excited my admiration.

In September 1791. The Emperor of Morocco appeared at the head of his army before Ceuta, and demanded the surrender of that fortress, but the Governor Don Durbuza answered the demand only by a discharge of cannon, upon which the Moors opened their batteries, and having damaged some of the houses with their bombs retired, having lost many men.

CEVA, in Piedmont, was taken by the French in April 1796. The 27th, General Angereau went to Montelezimo, and attacked the redoubts which defend the entrenched camp at Ceva, which were defended by eight thousand Piedmontese. The columns commanded by Generals Beyrand and Joubert fought all the day, and took the greatest number of them. The loss of the enemy amounted to about 300 men; the French lost the chief of the 39th half brigade.

The enemy fearing to be turned in the night by Castelino, evacuated the entrenched camp in the night. At break of day General Serrurier entered the town of Ceva, and invested the citadel, and found in the town some resources for provisions.

A Dispatch of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clinton, dated Coire, Oct. 9, 1799.

I sent your Lordship my last dispatch on the 2d instant from Glaris, the report from General Rosenberg, whose division composed the rear guard, had not reached head-quarters. I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that the enemy, having received a considerable reinforcement from Zug, renewed on the 1st instant their attack near the village of Mitten, where, in consequence of the fatigue the troops had undergone the preceding day, they had been obliged to halt. A strong column of the enemy advanced by the road in the centre of the valley, while two others, skirting the foot of the mountains on each side, endeavoured to get into the rear of the Russians. The division of General Rosenberg consisted of eight weak battalions and two regiments of Cossacks. Discovering the intention of the enemy, he left five battalions as a reserve, and with three (the breadth of the valley not admitting of a greater front), supported by the Cossacks, he attacked the centre of the enemy; their heavy guns for a moment gave them an advantage; but nothing could withstand the steadiness of the Russian attack. In the hurry of their retreat, an ammunition waggon was overset,

overfet, which choaked the only road by which the cannon could move; three pieces were immediately taken poffeffion of by the Ruffians. The flank columns, feeing their centre pierced, fled. General Roſenberg profited by the confuſion of the enemy, and purſued them beyond Schwitz. In killed and wounded they loſt above 500 men and thirteen officers, and 1020 men were taken priſoners. The Ruffians had in this affair about 300 men killed and wounded.

It was the 4th in the evening before the ſick and wounded could be transported to Glaris; the road not admitting of the paſſage of artillery, the guns were deſtroyed; on the 5th the army marched by the valley of Semſt and Elm; the difficulty of the road made it impoſſible to remove the wounded. The enemy followed the rear-guard, and gained ſome trifling advantages over us during the firſt three or four miles of the march; upon a well-timed attack, however, of the Ruffians, they deſiſted from any further attempt. On the 6th, the army paſſed the Rix Mountain, which the ſnow that had fallen during the laſt week had rendered dangerous, and ſeveral mules and baggage horſes were loſt on the march. The army is now aſſembled at this place, and after two days reſt it is the Maſſal's intention to form a junction with the army of General Korſakow.

CEYLON. See TRINCOMALE AND COLUMBO.

CEZIMBRA, OR SESINBRA, ACTION THERE, IN 1601. A town at the bottom of a bay on the coaſt of Spain, near St. Ubes. Sir William Monſon, and Sir Richard Leviſon, being on a cruize againſt the Spaniards, with four men of war, got intelligence off Liſbon of a large carrack of 1600 tons burden being arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, and had put into this port. Thereupon a council was called, and notwithstanding ſhe was hauled cloſe in ſhore, and defended by the caſtle and eleven galleys, it was reſolved to attack her. Next morning the attack was made on the galleys, caſtle, and carrack, at one and the ſame time, and puſhed with ſuch vigour by Sir William, that the galleys were ſilenced, and many of the ſlaves ſwam off to the Engliſh ſhips. Fearful the enemy would burn the carrack, rather than permit her to be carried off, it was reſolved to enter into a treaty with them, the reſult of which, after ſeveral conferences, was, that the people in her ſhould be ſet on ſhore, and the ſhip and cargo delivered up. Thus were moſt of the galleys deſtroyed; and this ſhip worth 1,000,000 of ducats, taken, with the loſs of about twenty men killed and wounded.

CHAGRE. A ſtrong fort, ſituated near Porto-Bello, on the Iſthmus of Darien, and was taken and deſtroyed by Admiral Vernon, in 1740, without any loſs.

CHALEUR BAY, ACTION THERE, IN 1760. It is ſituated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America; and where Captain Byron, in the Fame, accompanied by ſome more ſhips of war, deſtroyed, on the 8th of July, a French fleet, conſiſting of the Marchault of thirty-two guns, the Bienſaiſant of twenty-two, and the Marquis Marloze of eighteen, and twen-

ty-two ſchooners, floops, and privateers, with a great quantity of provisions and ſtores.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, ACTION ON, IN 1776. This lake extends along the northern borders of the province of New York, in North America; and for an account of the engagement here alluded to, the following letters give the moſt ſatisfactory one.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Douglas, of the Iſis, to Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Quebec, 21ſt October, 1776.

Having for ſix weeks attended the naval equipment for the important expedition on Lake Champlain, I, on the 4th inſtant, ſaw with unſpeakable joy the re-conſtructed ſhip, now called the Inflexible, and commanded by Lieutenant Schank her rebuildier, ſail from St. John's, twenty-eight days after her keel was laid, towards the place of rendezvous; taking in her eighteen twelve-pounders beyond the ſhoal which is on this ſide the Iſle aux Noix, in her way up.

The prodigies of labour effected ſince the rebels were driven out of Canada, in creating, re-creating, and equipping a fleet of above thirty fighting veſſels of different ſorts and ſizes, and all carrying cannon, ſince the beginning of July, together with the transporting over land, and afterwards dragging up the two rapid rivers of St. Tereſe and St. John's, thirty long-boats, the flat-bottomed boats, a gondola weighing about thirty tons, and above 400 batteaus, almoſt exceed belief. His Excellency the Commander in chief of the army, and all the other generals, are of the opinion, that the ſailors of his Maſteſty's ſhips and transports, have (far beyond the uſual limits of their duty) exerted themſelves to the utmoſt on this great and toilsome occaſion; nor has a man of that profeſſion uttered a ſingle word expreſſive of diſcontent, amidſt all the hardſhips they have undergone, ſo truly patriotic are the motives by which they are actuated. To crown the whole, above 200 prime ſeamen of the transports, impelled by a due ſenſe of their country's wrongs, did moſt generously engage themſelves to ſerve in our armed veſſels during the expedition, and embarked accordingly. Such having then been our unremitting toils, I am happy beyond expreſſion, in hereby acquainting my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the deſtruction of almoſt the whole of the rebel fleet, in two ſeveral battles, on the 11th and 13th inſtant, is our reward. I have received a letter from Captain Pringle, of the Lord Howe armed ſhip, who commands the officers and ſeamen on the Lake, and who beſtows the higheſt encomiums on their behaviour in both engagements. The rebels did by no means believe it poſſible for us to get upon Lake Champlain this year; were much ſurpriſed at the firſt ſight of the van of our force, but ran into immediate and utter confuſion the moment a three-maſted ſhip made her appearance, being a phenomenon they never ſo much as dreamt of. Thus have his Maſteſty's faithful ſubjects here, (contrary to a crude but prevailing idea), by ſtraining every nerve in their country's cauſe, outdone them in working as much as in fighting. The ſhip Inflexible, with the Maria
and

and Carleton schooners, all re-constructions, did the whole of the second day's business, the flat-bottomed radeau called the Thunderer, and the gondola called the Loyal Convert, with the gun-boats, not having been able to keep up with them. The said gondola was taken from the rebels the day the siege of Quebec was raised. The loss we have sustained, considering the great superiority of the Insurgents, is very small, consisting of between thirty and forty men killed and wounded, seamen, soldiers, and artillery men; eight whereof were killed outright, and six wounded, on board of the Carleton.

A List of his Majesty's Naval Force on Lake Champlain.

Ship Inflexible, Lieutenant Schank, 18 twelve-pounders.

Schooner Maria, Lieutenant Starke, 14 six-pounders.

Schooner Carleton, Lieutenant Dacres, 12 six-pounders.

Radeau Thunderer, Lieutenant Scott, 6 twenty-four, 6 twelve pounders, and 2 howitzers.

Gondola Loyal Convert, Lieutenant Longcroft, 7 nine-pounders.

Twenty gun-boats, each a brass field-piece, some twenty-fours to nines, some with howitzers.

Four long-boats, with each a carriage gun, serving as armed tenders.

Twenty-four long-boats with provisions.

A List of the American Fleet on the Lake.

Royal Savage schooner, of 8 six-pounders and 4 four-pounders, burnt the 11th of October, at Valicour.

Revenge schooner, of 4 six-pounders and 4 four-pounders, escaped to Ticonderago, October 13th.

A sloop, of 10 four-pounders, escaped October 13th.

The Congress row-galley, of 2 eighteen pounders in her bow, 2 twelve-pounders in her stern, and 6 six-pounders in her sides, abandoned October 13th, and burnt.

Washington galley, 1 eighteen and 1 twelve-pounder in her bow, 2 nine-pounders in her stern, and 6 six-pounders in her sides, taken October 13th.

Trumble galley, of the same force as the Washington, escaped to Ticonderago, October 13th.

Lee cutter, 1 nine-pounder in her bow, 1 twelve-pounder in her stern, and 2 six-pounders in her sides, abandoned October 13th.

Eight gondolas, carrying each 1 eighteen-pounder in the bow, and 2 nine-pounders in the sides; some had 4 guns in their sides: 1 taken October 12th, 1 sunk October 11th, 4 burnt October 13th, 1 escaped, and 1 missing.

A schooner of 8 four-pounders, sent from their fleet for provisions; and 1 other galley, then sitting out at Ticonderago, of greater force than the other.

The following is the Letter from Captain Thomas Pringle, on board the Maria, off Crown-Point, the 15th October, 1776.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I embrace this opportunity of congratulating their Lordships upon the victory completed the 13th of this month, by his Ma-

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jefty's fleet under my command, upon Lake Champlain.

Upon the 11th, I came up with the rebel fleet commanded by Benedict Arnold: they were at anchor under the island of Valicour, and formed a strong line, extending from the island to the west-side of the continent. The wind was so unfavourable, that for a considerable time nothing could be brought into action with them but the gun-boats: the Carleton schooner commanded by Mr. Dacres (who brings their Lordships this), by much perseverance, at last got to their assistance; but as none of the other vessels of the fleet could then get up, I did not think it by any means adviseable to continue so partial and unequal a combat; consequently, with the approbation of his Excellency General Carleton, who did me the honour of being on board the Maria, I called off the Carleton and gun-boats, and brought the whole fleet to anchor in a line, as near as possible to the rebels, that their retreat might be cut off; which purpose was, however, frustrated by the extreme obscurity of the night; and in the morning, the rebels had got a considerable distance from us up the Lake.

Upon the 13th, I again saw eleven sail of their fleet making off to Crown-Point, who, after a chase of seven hours, I came up with in the Maria, having the Carleton and Inflexible a small distance a-stern; the rest of the fleet almost out of sight. The action began at twelve o'clock, and lasted two hours; at which time Arnold, in the Congress galley, and five gondolas ran on shore, which were directly abandoned and blown up by the enemy; a circumstance they were greatly favoured in by the wind being off shore, and the narrowness of the Lake. The Washington galley struck during the action, and the rest made their escape to Ticonderago.

The killed and wounded in his Majesty's fleet, including the artillery in the gun-boats, do not amount to forty: but, from every information I have yet got, the loss of the enemy must indeed be very considerable.

CHANDENAGORE, TAKEN. The principal French settlement in Bengal in the East-Indies. It is a regular fortification, and situated on the river Ganges. The late war having broke out in Europe and America, between Great Britain and France, after both courts had endeavoured, by a tedious negotiation, to adjust the difference, and settle the pretensions of each nation in North America; the time limited for a cessation of arms between the two companies was likewise expired, and the flames of war began to spread themselves over every quarter of the earth. Notwithstanding the French in Bengal had treated the unfortunate remains of the deplorable tragedy at Calcutta, with the humanity and tender feeling of a civilized and polite nation; yet still it was believed, upon good authority, that their intrigues had greatly encouraged the Nabob in his attempt, and that they had even supplied him with ammunition and gunners to assist in the execution of his design. All obstruction having been removed on the side of the Indians, Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive resolved therefore to turn their arms against the French, and to attack their fort

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at Chandénagore. It was on this occasion defended by a numerous garrison, composed of 500 Europeans and 700 Indians; 183 pieces of cannon, many of them twenty-four pounders, three mortars, and a sufficient quantity of stores and ammunition. In this expedition Mr. Clive commanded 700 Europeans 1000 black soldiers, or Seapoys. The Admirals Watfon and Pocock commanded the Squadron, consisting only of three ships of the line and a sloop. Mr. Clive made himself master of all the out-posts before the Admiral's arrival, except one redoubt, situated between the fort and the river, which mounted eight pieces of cannon of twenty-four pounders, four of which pointed to the river. Admiral Watfon having ordered the sloop up the river, to cover the boats attending on the camp, followed with the rest of the Squadron, with all the expedition possible. On the 18th day of March, 1757, he anchored about two miles below Chandénagore, and found the French had done every thing in their power to obstruct his passage, by sinking two ships, a ketch, a bulk, a snow, and a vessel without masts, all directly in the channel, within gun-shot of the fort, and that they had laid two booms, moored with chains, across the river. This occasioned some delay, the Admiral being forced to cut down the booms and found the channel, before he advanced. On the 24th he overcame all those obstructions, and the leading ship having got a-breast of the redoubt, soon silenced it, and obliged the garrison to abandon it. The Squadron began to play upon the walls, which was returned with great spirit for the space of three hours, while Mr. Clive was making his approaches, and firing from a battery on the other side. At nine in the evening, the enemy hoisted a white flag, and it was agreed that the fort should be surrendered, the garrison made prisoners of war, the Indian inhabitants preserved in full use of their liberties, and the Jesuits, the director, counsellors, and inferior servants of the company, to be dismissed, with their cloaths, linen, and church ornaments. The goods and money found in the fort were considerable: but the chief advantage consisted in their having deprived the French of their principal settlement on the Ganges. All the operations were judiciously timed; the taking of four considerable forts cost those gallant officers no more than four days; a fifth day defeated the whole power of the Nabob. Such were the happy consequences of foresight, conduct, unanimity and courage.

In December 1793, advices were received, that Marquis Cornwallis had taken possession of Chandénagore, as well as of five French ships in the river, some of which had nearly effected their lading for Europe. Their names are *Le Deux Amis*, *La St. Domingue*, *Chandénagore Schooner*, and *Le Constance* and *Nestor Snows*. A Dutch Brig from the Cape of Good Hope had captured three French Whalers, manned with Americans, in Delagore Bay, which had completed their cargoes, and were on the point of sailing for Europe.

CHANNEL ENGLISH, ENGAGEMENT IN. Official dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Jersey, to the following effect:

May 9, 1795. The *Hebe*, with one other frigate, fell in with a fleet of eleven sail of French merchantmen, under convoy of a cutter. The ships, on the appearance of the frigates, all run on shore under a fort for protection, but the cutter escaped by running among the rocks: the frigates followed the vessels as near to the shore as they possibly could, when a fire began from the fort, which the frigates instantly returned with double force, so that in a few hours it was silenced; after which the boats were manned, and went on shore, where they spiked the guns; they then boarded the vessels, and brought off all the convoy except one ship, which they were under the necessity of burning, as the water did not flow high enough to float her off: they were all laden with provisions and stores of different kinds, and are carried into Jersey.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, Jersey, May 11.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that Sir Sydney Smith, with the ships under his command, joined me on the 8th inst. at noon. About three o'clock in the morning of the 9th we discovered thirteen sail coming from the northward along shore. I made the signal to weigh; the Squadron weighed and gave chase, the wind being off the land, and the enemy's vessels running on shore to the southward. About six o'clock the *Melampus* got near enough to fire upon the headmost vessels, but they all, except a cutter, which escaped round Cape Carteret, (our gun-boats not being arrived at the rendezvous) got close in shore, under a small battery, protected by their armed vessels, a brig and a lugger. I made the signal for the boats to assemble on board this ship for the purpose of boarding them, and worked the *Melampus* in to cover the attacks, soon followed by the other ships as they came up, firing upon the enemy's battery and gun-vessels in succession. The enemy soon abandoned their vessels, and the boats of the Squadron boarded and got them all off, except one small sloop, which was burnt, the tide having left her. About this time the battery ceased to fire. I beg to take this opportunity to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the zeal and activity of the captains under my directions upon all occasions, and particularly upon the present; and also to observe, that the manner in which the lieutenants of the different ships boarded and brought off the vessels of the enemy does them infinite honour as officers, the first lieutenant of the *Melampus* bearing a conspicuous part; and the boats crews and different companies acted with their usual courage.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, dated off Cape Frehel, July 3.

Being off Point d'Enqui on the 3d inst. we saw near St. Maloes, thirteen sail, which we gave chase to, and, coming up with them, drove the merchant vessels in different directions to leeward, whilst the vessels of war kept to windward, and endeavoured to gain the port of St. Maloes, which they at last effected, except one

one brig, which was taken by this ship, and six of the most considerable of the merchant vessels, which were taken chiefly by the Hebe, with her usual activity. It being rainy weather, the others, small vessels, escaped to leeward. This proved to be a convoy which failed in the morning from St. Maloes, bound to Brehat and Brest, under a ship of war of twenty-six guns, two brigs, and a lugger. The vessels we have taken are said to have military stores on board. The brig of war mounts four twenty-four pounders, and had sixty men.

CHARDFORD, BATTLE AT, IN 508. At this place the Saxons and Britons had a severe battle, the former headed by Cerdic (from whence the place was named Cerdic's-ford) and the latter by Ambrosius, where the latter was slain and his troops entirely defeated.

CHARLEROI, SIEGE OF. So called from Charles II. King of Spain, formerly Charnoy; a small but strong city of Namur in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on a hill near the confluence of the Sambre and little river Pietou. It has also a fort on the south of the former river. It lies about nineteen miles westward of Namur. In the year 1672, this city being in the possession of the French, the Prince of Orange laid siege to it; having got together an army of 80,000 men, he advanced towards Maestricht, with an intention to free, in some measure, his own country from the burden of the war by carrying it into another. For this purpose, after several marches and countermarches, seeming to threaten sometimes Tongres, sometimes Maestricht, he at last set down at Charleroi, a place of no small consequence to the French, by reason of its most convenient situation to conduct their convoys and recruits into Holland. The Spaniards, though they had very lately given Louis XIV. fresh assurances of their sincere intentions, and that they desired nothing so much as to cultivate a good understanding with him, had nevertheless furnished 10,000 men for the better carrying on of this enterprize. The place was at that time unprovided with a sufficient garrison to make a vigorous defence; the Governor, Montal, was absent, having thrown himself into Tongres, when that place was alarmed; he threw himself back into Charleroi, during the siege, with great bravery: but, as the French had no army ready at hand to relieve it, every thing seemed to conspire for the advantage of the Prince of Orange, who, it was believed, would be master of the place in eight days. But Louis XIV. in the same moment he received the news of the siege, dispatched his orders into Flanders, to assemble his troops with all possible speed; he himself left Versailles in a few days after to hasten their march, and to put himself at the head of them, in order to relieve the place. The rumour of these motions being spread in the Prince's camp, his Highness, without more ado, raised the siege, and gave for the reason of it, the badness of the weather.

In the year 1693, Charleroi being in the possession of the Dutch, was laid siege to by the French, under the command of the Duke of Luxembourg, who took his measures with such caution and dexterity, that the

Allies could not frustrate his operations, without attacking his lines at a great disadvantage. King William III. of England, detached the Elector of Bavaria, and the Duke of Wurtemberg, with thirty battalions, and forty squadrons, to make a diversion in Flanders, but they returned in a few days without having attempted any thing of consequence. The garrison of Charleroi defended the place with surprising valour, from the 10th of September to the 11th of October, during which period they had repulsed the assailants, in several attacks; but at length, despairing of relief, the Governor, the Marquis de Castillo, capitulated on the most honourable conditions, and the reduction of the place was celebrated with a Te Deum, and other rejoicings at Paris.

June 16, 1794. The army commanded by the Hereditary Prince of Orange yesterday attacked the French at the break of day.

Their superiority of numbers had enabled the French to make a second attempt upon Charleroi. That place was again surrounded. The trenches were opened. A very strong army of observation covered the investing corps. The attack was supported by every thing that the enemy could produce, either of force or means. They did not doubt of success. The certainty of conquest was given out in the public orders of their Generals.

In place of previously announcing a victory, the Austrians made every disposition to obtain one. Yesterday early in the morning, their army marched in four columns towards the enemy, and the French were completely defeated.

This bloody action lasted till night. Nothing perhaps can be compared to the intrepidity, conduct, and countenance which the generals and the troops shewed in this brilliant day. Notwithstanding the vast disproportion of numbers, and the vigorous resistance of the French, they could avail nothing against the repeated and well-supported efforts of such an army as the Allies.

On the 27th of the same month, Charleroi surrendered to General Jourdan, when the garrison amounted to 3000 men, and sixty pieces of cannon. See FLEURES.

CHARLES-TOWN, NEW-ENGLAND, DESTROYED. See BUNKER'S-HILL.

CHARLES-TOWN, ATTACKED IN 1706. The capital of the Province of South Carolina in North America, situated on Ashley River. The French conceiving a design of destroying this colony, sent Mr. Iberville with six men of war, and a body of land forces, to put their scheme in execution. He made a descent near the place with 850 soldiers, and summoned the Governor Sir Henry Johnson to surrender, allowing him at the same time but one hour to give an answer. Sir Henry replied it was much too long a space, half a minute was enough to resolve on doing his duty. Upon which the attack began, but the French met with so vigorous a resistance, that they were glad to retreat with the loss of 300 men killed, drowned, and taken, and among the latter were ten officers, who offered 10,000 pieces of eight for their ransom. One of the French ships making a descent about six miles from

Charles-Town, the Governor sent a detachment of the militia to assist the Planters, who together seized the ship with its crew, consisting of 140 men.

CHARLES-TOWN ATTACKED, 1776. It having been judged advisable to make an attempt upon this place by his Majesty's forces, the fleet sailed from Cape Fear on the 1st of June, and on the 4th anchored off Charles-Town bar. The 5th, founded the bar, and laid down buoys preparatory to the intended entrance of the harbour. The 7th, all the frigates and most of the transports got over the bar into five-fathom hole. The 9th, General Clinton landed on Long Island with about 400 or 500 men. The 10th, the Bristol got over the bar with some difficulty. The 15th, gave the captains of the squadron my arrangement for the attack of the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and the next day acquainted General Clinton that the ships were ready. The General fixed on the 13d for our joint attack, but the wind proving unfavourable, prevented its taking effect. The 25th, the Experiment arrived, and next day came over the bar, when a new arrangement was made for the attack. The 26th, at half an hour after nine in the morning, informed General Clinton by signal, that I should go on the attack. At half an hour after ten, I made the signal to weigh; and about a quarter after eleven the Bristol, Experiment, Active, and Solebay, brought up against the fort. The Thunder Bomb, covered by the Friendship armed vessel, brought the salient angle of the east bastion to bear north-west by north, and Colonel James (who has ever since our arrival been very anxious to give the best assistance) threw several shells, a little before and during the engagement, in a very good direction. The Sphinx, Actæon, and Syren, were to have been to the westward, to prevent fire-ships or other vessels from annoying the ships engaged, to enfilade the works, and, if the rebels should be driven from them, to cut off their retreat, if possible. This last service was not performed, owing to the ignorance of the pilot, who run the three frigates a-ground. The Sphinx and Syren got off in a few hours, but the Actæon remained fast till the next morning, when the Captain and Officers thought proper to scuttle and set her on fire. I ordered a court-martial on the captain, officers, and company, and they have been honourably acquitted. Captain Hope made his armed ship as useful as he could on the occasion, and he merits every thing that can be said in his favour. During the time of our being a-breast of the fort, which was near ten hours, a brisk fire was kept up by the ships, with intervals, and we had the satisfaction, after being engaged two hours, to oblige the rebels to slacken their fire very much. We drove large parties several times out of the fort, which were replaced by others from the main. About half an hour after three, a considerable reinforcement from Mount Pleasant hung a man on a tree at the back of the fort, and we imagine that the same party ran away about an hour after, for the fort was then totally silenced, and evacuated for near an hour and a half; but the rebels finding that our army could not take possession, about six o'clock a considerable body of people re-entered the fort, and renewed

the firing from two or three guns, the rest being, I suppose, dismounted. About nine o'clock, it being very dark, great part of our ammunition expended, the people fatigued, the tide of ebb almost done, no prospect from the eastward, and no possibility of any further service, I ordered the ships to withdraw to their former moorings. Their Lordships will see plainly by this account, that if the troops could have co-operated on this attack, his Majesty would have been in possession of Sullivan's Island. But I must not leave here to be fully understood, lest it should be imagined that I mean to throw the most distant reflection on our army: I should not discharge my conscience, were I not to acknowledge, that such was my opinion of his Majesty's troops, from the General down to the private soldier, that after I had been engaged some hours, and perceived that the troops had not got a footing on the north end of Sullivan's Island, I was perfectly satisfied that the landing was impracticable, and that the attempt would have been the destruction of many brave men without the least probability of success; and this, I am certain, will appear to be the case, when General Clinton represents his situation.—The Bristol had forty men killed, and seventy-one wounded; the Experiment twenty-three killed and fifty-six wounded, and both of them suffered much in their hulls, masts, and rigging; the Active had Lieutenant Pike killed, and six men wounded; and the Solebay eight men wounded. Not one man who was quartered at the beginning of the action on the Bristol's quarter-deck escaped being killed or wounded. Captain Morris lost his right arm, and received other wounds, and is since dead; the master is wounded in his right arm, but will recover the use of it: I received several contusions at different times, but as none of them are on any part where the least danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning. Lieutenants Caulfield, Molloy, and Nugent, were the Lieutenants of the Bristol in the action; they behaved so remarkably well, that it is impossible to say to whom the preference is due; and so indeed I may say of all the petty officers, ship's company, and volunteers. At the head of the latter I must place Lord William Campbell, who was so condescending as to accept of the direction of some guns, on the lower gun deck. His Lordship received a contusion on his left side, but I have the happiness to inform their Lordships that it has not proved of much consequence. Captain Scott, of the Experiment, lost his left arm, and is otherwise so much wounded that I fear he will not recover. I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that when it was known that we had many men too weak to come to quarters, almost all the seamen belonging to the transports offered their service with a truly British spirit, and a just sense of the cause we are engaged in. I accepted of upwards of fifty to supply the place of our sick. The masters of many of the transports attended with their boats, but particular thanks are certainly due to Mr. Chambers, the Master of the Mercury.

It has appeared by Lieutenant-General Clinton's letter to Lord George Germaine, dated July 8, 1776, from the camp on Long Island, in the province of South Carolina,

Carolina, that Sir Peter Parker and the General, having received intelligence that the fortrefs erected by the rebels on Sullivan's Island (the key to Charles-Town harbour) was in an imperfect and unfinished state, resolved to attempt the reduction thereof by a coup-de-main; and that, in order that the army might co-operate with the fleet, the General landed his troops on Long Island, which had been represented to him as communicating with Sullivan's Island, by a ford passable at low water; but that he, to his very great mortification, found the channel, which was reported to have been eighteen inches deep in low water, to be seven feet deep; which circumstance rendered it impossible for the army to give that assistance to the fleet in the attack made upon the fortrefs that the General intended, and which he, and the troops under his command, ardently wished to do.

CHARLES-TOWN, TAKEN IN 1780. For the particulars of which, the reader cannot have a better account than the following letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germaine.

MY LORD,

I will not trouble your Lordship with a repetition of the delays and difficulties which protracted serious operation until the 29th of March, on which day the landing on Charles-Town neck was effected.

By this time a depot was formed; the Admiral had passed the bar, and I had the essential assistance of the officers and seamen of the royal navy for my operations. I was also strengthened with the corps from Georgia, under Brigadier-General Patterson, which, through a country intersected with rivers, and rendered more difficult by heavy rains, had advanced, not unopposed, in the space of twelve days, from Savannah to Ashley river.

The passage of Ashley, under the conduct of Captain Elphinston, and by the good service of the officers and sailors of the fleet, was accomplished with order and expedition, and without resistance on the part of the enemy.

The day succeeding it, the army moved towards Charles-Town, and on the night of the first of April broke ground within 800 yards of the rebel works.

By the 8th, our guns were mounted in battery; and I had the satisfaction to see the Admiral pass into Charles-Town harbour, with the success his conduct deserved, though under a very heavy fire from Sullivan's Island.

At this period, we judged it advisable to send the inclosed summons to the place, which returned the answer I have the honour to transmit with it.

The batteries were opened the next day. From their effect we soon observed the fire of the enemy's advanced works to abate considerably; the attention of the engineers, and diligence of the troops, but increasing as they proceeded. A second parallel was completed on the 19th of April, and secure approaches opened to it. We were now within 450 yards of the place.

My communications had hitherto required the utmost attention. They had been chosen from Perrene-

au's landing in Stono river across the Wappoo, and by small inlets, leaving only a mile of land carriage into the part of Ashley river opposite our camp.

Works for the protection of the stores and shipping in Stono, others on the communication, and several redoubts and batteries on Ashley, were labours necessary to give security in so important a point.

The presence of the fleet in the harbour relieving me from apprehension on that part, and the Admiral taking to himself the defence of Fort Johnson, I was able to detach 1400 men under Lieutenant Colonel Webster of the 33d regiment, to break in upon the enemy's remaining communication with the country.

Our success, but for this measure would have been incomplete, as I had reason to fear a naval force could not be got into Cooper's river, nor consequently the place be totally invested.

Your Lordship will observe, that Colonel Webster had, in the execution of his orders, rivers to cross, and other difficult operations to effect, in presence of a very superior cavalry which might harass him much. It was therefore of the utmost importance to strike at this corps, and, as suddenly as possible, to seize the principal passes of the country.

The surprise and defeat of the collected cavalry and militia of the rebels, and the possessing Biggin's bridge over Cooper, by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton with the horse, the Legion, and Major Ferguson's detachment, gave the command of the country to Colonel Webster, threw into his hands great supplies of provision, and enabled him to take a post near the head of Wandoo river, forbidding by land all further access to the town, from Cooper to the inland navigation. An armed naval force which the Admiral sent into Santee bay, and another stationed in Spencer's Inlet, completed the investiture to the sea.

A considerable reinforcement joining me from New-York the 18th of April, I immediately strengthened the corps beyond Cooper river, which thus augmented, I requested Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to take under his command.

On the 6th of May, the third parallel was completed close to the edge of the Rebel canal, and a sap carried to the dam, which contained its water on the right, by which means a great part was drained to the bottom.

We could not form juster opinions of the defences of the town towards the land, which extended in a chain of redoubts, lines and batteries, from Ashley to Cooper. In front of either flank of the works, swamps, which the canal connects, ouze to each river; betwixt these impediments and the place are two rows of abattis, various other obstructions, and a double piqueted ditch; a horn-work of masonry, which, during the siege, the enemy closed as a kind of citadel, strengthened the centre of the line and the gate, where the same natural defences were not found as nearer the water: eighty pieces of cannon or mortars, were mounted in the extent of these lines.

On the 6th of May, our batteries were ready in the third parallel.

New and very forcible motives now prevailed to induce

duce the place to capitulate. Admiral Arbuthnot had landed a force of seamen and marines on Sullivan's Island, under Captain Hudson, to whom, on the threat that ships should batter the fort, the garrison delivered themselves up on terms.

Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis had been no less successful in the country. The cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, had again the good fortune which conduct and gallantry deserve; and overtook at the Santee a body of horse the enemy had with infinite difficulty collected together. They were most spiritedly charged, and defeated. Most of the riders fled to the morasses, or threw themselves into the river, from whence few can have extricated themselves. Fifty or sixty men were killed or taken; and every horse of the corps, with the arms and appointments, fell into our hands.

Although, in a second correspondence, which the enemy solicited, they had shewn in their proposals for surrender far too extensive pretensions, the Admiral and myself could not refrain from attempting once more to avert the cruel extremity of the storm. In this renewal of treaty, however, we did not find their indiscretion much abated.

The batteries of the third parallel were therefore opened, and a manifest superiority of fire soon obtained: the corps of Yagers acting as marksmen, were on this occasion extremely useful.

Under this fire we gained the counterscarp of the outwork which flanked the canal, the canal itself was passed, and works carried on towards the ditch of the place.

The 11th, General Lincoln sent to us his acquiescence in the terms he had two days before objected to. Whatever severe justice might dictate on such an occasion, we resolved not to press to unconditional submission a reduced army, whom we hoped clemency might yet reconcile to us. The articles of capitulation were therefore signed.

On the 12th, Major-General Leslie took possession of the town.

There were taken, 7 general officers, a commodore, 10 continental regiments, and 3 battalions of artillery, together with town and country militia, French and American seamen, making about 6000 men in arms. The titular deputy-governor, council, and civil officers, are also prisoners.

Four frigates and several armed vessels, with a great number of boats, have likewise fallen into our possession, and about 400 pieces of cannon.

A List of Rebel Ships of War, taken or destroyed in the Harbor of Charles-Town.

The Bricole, pierced for 60, mounting 44 guns, twenty-four and eighteen pounders, sunk, her captain, officers, and company, prisoners.

The Truite, 26 twelve-pounders, sunk, her captain, &c. prisoners.

Queen of France, 28 nine-pounders, sunk, ditto.

General Moultrie, 20 six-pounders, sunk, ditto.

Notre Dame, brig, 16 ditto, sunk, ditto.

Providence, 32 guns, eighteen and twelve-pounders, taken, captain, officers, and company prisoners.
Boston, of the same force, taken, ditto.
Ranger, 20 six-pounders, taken, ditto.

French Ships.

L'Avanture, 26 nine and six-pounders, commanded by the Sieur de Brulot, Lieutenant de Vaisseaux, taken, ditto.

Polacre, 16 six-pounders, taken.

Some empty brigs, lying at the wharfs, with other small vessels, were also taken, with four armed galleys.

In 1781, there was an engagement near Charles-Town, of which the following letter to Admiral Greaves, says,

SIR,

It is with the most poignant grief I acquaint your Excellency of the capture of his Majesty's sloop Savage, late under my command, the particulars of which I have the honour to transmit. Early on the morning of the 6th of September, ten leagues east of Charles-Town, we espied a ship bearing down on us, who when about four miles distant, hauled her wind to the eastward, shewing, by her appearance, she was an American cruiser; her force could not be so easily distinguished. I therefore gave way to the pleasing idea that she was a privateer, carrying 20 nine-pounders, whom I had intelligence was cruising off here, and instantly resolved either to bring her to action, or oblige her to quit the coast; for which purpose we gave chase, but were prevented continuing long, by her edging down, seemingly determined to engage us, conscious of her superiority in sailing and force. This manœuvre coinciding with my wishes, I caused the Savage to lay by, till we perceived, on her nearer approach, she was far superior to what we imagined, and that it was necessary to attempt making our escape, without some fortunate shot, in the course of a running fight we saw inevitable, admitted our taking advantages, and bringing on a more equal conflict: at half past ten o'clock she began firing bow chasers, and at eleven being close on our quarter, the action commenced with musquetry, which, after a good deal of execution, was followed by a heavy cannonade on both sides. In an hour's time I had the mortification to see our braces and bow-lines shot away, and not a rope left to trim the sail with, notwithstanding every precaution had been taken; however, our fire was so constant and well directed, that the enemy did not see our situation, but kept along-side of us till accident obliged him to drop astern. The Savage was now almost a wreck; her sails, rigging, and yards, so much cut, that it was with the utmost difficulty we could alter our position time enough to avoid being raked, the enemy lying directly athwart our stern for some minutes. This was the only intermission of great guns; but musquetry and pistols still did execution, and continued till they opened again, which was not till both ships were almost on board each other, when the battle became more furious than before. Our quarter-deck and fore-castle were now nearly cleared, scarcely a man belong-

ing to either not being killed or wounded, with three guns on our main deck rendered useless. In this situation we fought near an hour with only 5 six-pounders, the fire from each ship's guns scorching the men who opposed them, shot and other implements of war thrown by hand doing execution; when our mizen-mast being shot away by the board, our main-mast tottering with only three shrouds standing, the ship dangerously on fire, only forty men on duty to oppose the foe, who were attempting to board us in three places; no succour in sight, or possibility of making further resistance; I was necessitated at a quarter before three P.M. to surrender to the Congress, a private ship of war, belonging to Philadelphia, who carried 215 men, and mounted 20 twelve pounders on her main deck, and four sixes above, fourteen of which were fought on one side. She lost during the action eleven men, and had near thirty wounded, several of them mortally: her masts, her sails, and rigging, were so much damaged, that she was obliged to return to port, which partly answered my wishes prior to the action, as great part of the Carolina trade were daily expected on the coast, and this privateer we saw failed remarkably fast. Three days were employed in putting her in a condition to make sail, and five for the Savage, who was exceedingly shattered. Indeed it is astonishing more damage was not done, as the weather was fine, the water remarkably smooth, and the ships never thirty yards asunder.

The courage, intrepidity, and good behaviour of the officers and ships' company I had the honour to command, deserve the highest commendation and my warmest thanks.

Lieutenant Shiels distinguished himself by his gallantry, activity, and attention, as did Mr. Gvam the gunner: Mr. Wightman the master fell early in the action, by which I lost the assistance of a good officer. The inferior officers behaved well in their respective stations; and the men fought with a cool, determined valour, that will redound to their credit. I cannot conclude without observing that Captain Geddis and the officers of the Congress, after fighting us bravely, treated us, when prisoners, with great humanity.

Inclosed is a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

CHARLES STIRLING.

A list of the officers and men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's sloop Savage, September 6th, 1781. Killed, master and 7 seamen. Wounded, captain, lieutenant, 3 midshipmen, 21 seamen. Total 34.

CHARLES STIRLING.

The action between the Antelope packet and the Atalanta French privateer, is admired, by naval men, to have been by far the most brilliantly fought, on the part of the former, of any in the late war.

At five o'clock on Monday morning, December 1, it being almost calm, the Atalanta rowed up, and grappled the Antelope on the starboard side, pouring in at the same time a broadside, and immediately made a vigorous attempt to board, which was bravely repelled, with great slaughter on the part of the enemy. In this

attack Mr. Curtis (commanding the packet) unfortunately fell, as did also the ship's steward, John Austin, and a French gentleman, aid-de-camp to Monsieur Loppint, a passenger. Mr. Mitchell, the mate, was shot through the body, and three seamen were severely wounded. The command then devolved upon the boatswain (Paseoe by name) who, with the few brave men that were left, strenuously assisted by the passengers, repulsed the enemy in repeated attempts to board, during a very considerable time that the vessels were along-side of each other. The boatswain at last, observing that they had cut their grapplings, and were attempting to sheer off, ran aloft, 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 crew called out for quarters, which was immediately granted, the prize taken possession of, and carried into Anotta Bay about 11 next morning.

L'Atalante was fitted out at Charles-Town, mounted 8 three pounders, and carried 55 men. She had 50 men killed and wounded, many of the latter dangerously.

CHARLOTTENBURG. See BERLIN.

CHARMOUTH, DESCENT AT. In 833, the Danes, with thirty-five vessels, as they met with no opposition, landed, and fell to ravaging the country. Egbert, having but just established himself as sovereign of England, upon the first news of their landing, marched against them, and attacked them, but with no success; and was obliged to fly for shelter to his strong holds, and let the Danes carry off what pillage the country afforded.

The Danes, in 840, defeated the army of Ethelwulf at this place, and carried off much plunder.

CHATILLON, on the borders of Italy, where the Austrians were defeated, May 28, 1800. See ITALY.

CHAVES, TAKEN IN 1762. This place is situated in the province of Traz los Montes, in Portugal, and was one of the towns that was seized by the Spaniards under O'Reilly, for which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier. This place is of great extent. As the fortifications were decayed, it made no resistance, but the garrison abandoned it, leaving in it 48 pieces of cannon, of which 21 were brass, and 27 iron; a great number of musquets, and other arms; much powder, ball, forage, &c.

CHERBOURG, TAKEN. A town of Cotanor, which is a territory belonging to the government of Normandy in France, situated on the coast, with an excellent harbour. It lies opposite to Hampshire in England, and fifty miles north-west from Caen. Cherbourg was invested by the brave Henry V. King of England, in the year 1418: that Prince did not act with his usual vigour here, or it could not have sustained a siege of three months, as historians say. There is more probability that it was only a blockade.

CHERBOURG, SIEGE OF. In the year 1450, after the reduction of the rest of Normandy, the Constable of France, at the head of an army elated with success, invested Cherbourg, and carried on the siege with uncommon spirit. The English, on the other hand, who were

were in the town, laboured under the greatest discouragements; they expected no relief from their own country, and were very sensible that they must in the end submit to the conqueror: yet, animated by their own natural courage, and the strength of the fortress, they held out a full month after the enemy began to batter their walls, and at last obtained an honourable capitulation. This being the last place the English held in France, the natives of that kingdom were not a little elevated with the acquisition; and the French King, to perpetuate the memory of this deliverance from the English yoke, appointed a solemn procession to be celebrated every year at Cherbourg, on the 14th day of August, the day on which the English evacuated the place.

CHERBOURG, EXPEDITION AGAINST. Great Britain had reaped little advantage from the war, during the two first campaigns in the years 1755 and 1756. In 1757, more vigorous counsels prevailed; and the Ministry, instead of giving way to dismal apprehensions of a French invasion, and acting merely on the defensive at home, resolved to employ the superiority of their naval force in destroying the enemy's trade, alarming his coasts, and carrying terror and desolation into his country. With this view, an expedition was determined against Rochefort, of which we have given an account. See Aix. The next, against St. Malo, will fall in our way.

The fleet and army having returned from this latter to St. Helen's, about the end of June, 1758, on the 5th day of July following, the troops were ordered to disembark till the transports should be re-victualled; and having accordingly landed at Cowes, marched to their former encampment on the forest of the Isle of Wight. Various conjectures were formed touching the second destination of the armament. Some officers eagerly wished for a German campaign; but this they had no reason to expect, considering the disposition of the court, which seemed not disposed to send armies to the continent, and therefore the favourite plan of action prevailed, and the troops were still to be employed in alarming the coast of France, destroying the enemy's shipping, and distressing his maritime places. Accordingly, on the 23d day of July, 13 battalions, consisting of about 6000 men, re-embarked at Cowes, and fell down to Spithead. On the 27th, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, attended by all the barges of the fleet, was rowed on board Commodore Howe's ship, the Essex. The barge in which he sat carried the standard of England; the flags and captains followed in order according to their seniority, and the guns of the garrison fired as they passed.

On Thursday the 30th, the fleet weighed anchor, and continued their endeavours to get to sea, till three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Commodore perceiving it would be impossible for the rear of the fleet to clear the land, tacked about, and stood for Spithead. Next day the fleet sailed again, and came to St. Helen's, where it remained till towards the evening, then stood out, and by night cleared the land; but by reason of variable winds and calm weather, it did not arrive at

the place of its destination till the afternoon of the 6th of August, when it stood close in to the town of Cherbourg.

The Commodore ordered the fleet to anchor about a league and a half west of the town, to be ready to weigh by day-break, and to keep close to the frigate on board of which his pendant was flying. In the night two of the bomb-vessels anchored close in, to throw shells into the town, which did but little damage. At day-break, whilst the large ships tacked, and seemed as if the intention had been to attack the forts, the frigates and transports stood further to the westward, a league from Querqueville; the signals were made to get the flat-bottomed boats in readiness, and to prepare to land. The Commodore's pendant was hoisted on board the Pallas; seven or eight frigates, and two bomb-vessels, stood into shore as close as possible, and anchored in such a manner as to scour the coast entirely. During this time, the enemy had discovered that the real design was to make the descent in that place; the rather as there was no artillery planted on that part of the coast, it having been deemed impracticable on account of the rocky ground close in shore; where indeed the Richmond frigate struck, and made signals of distress. About eleven o'clock in the morning, the boats with the troops, having drawn close under the Commodore's stern, and every thing being ready, the signal was made for landing the first division of the troops, about 1500 men, and to scour the coast by the fire from the shipping: this was done so effectually, that the enemy, who by this time had got behind the sand-hills, and the natural ramparts on the shore, were struck with a panic, and fled before the guards and grenadiers (of which the first division were composed) were landed. The enemy that was on the beach to oppose the disembarkment, consisted of the following numbers:

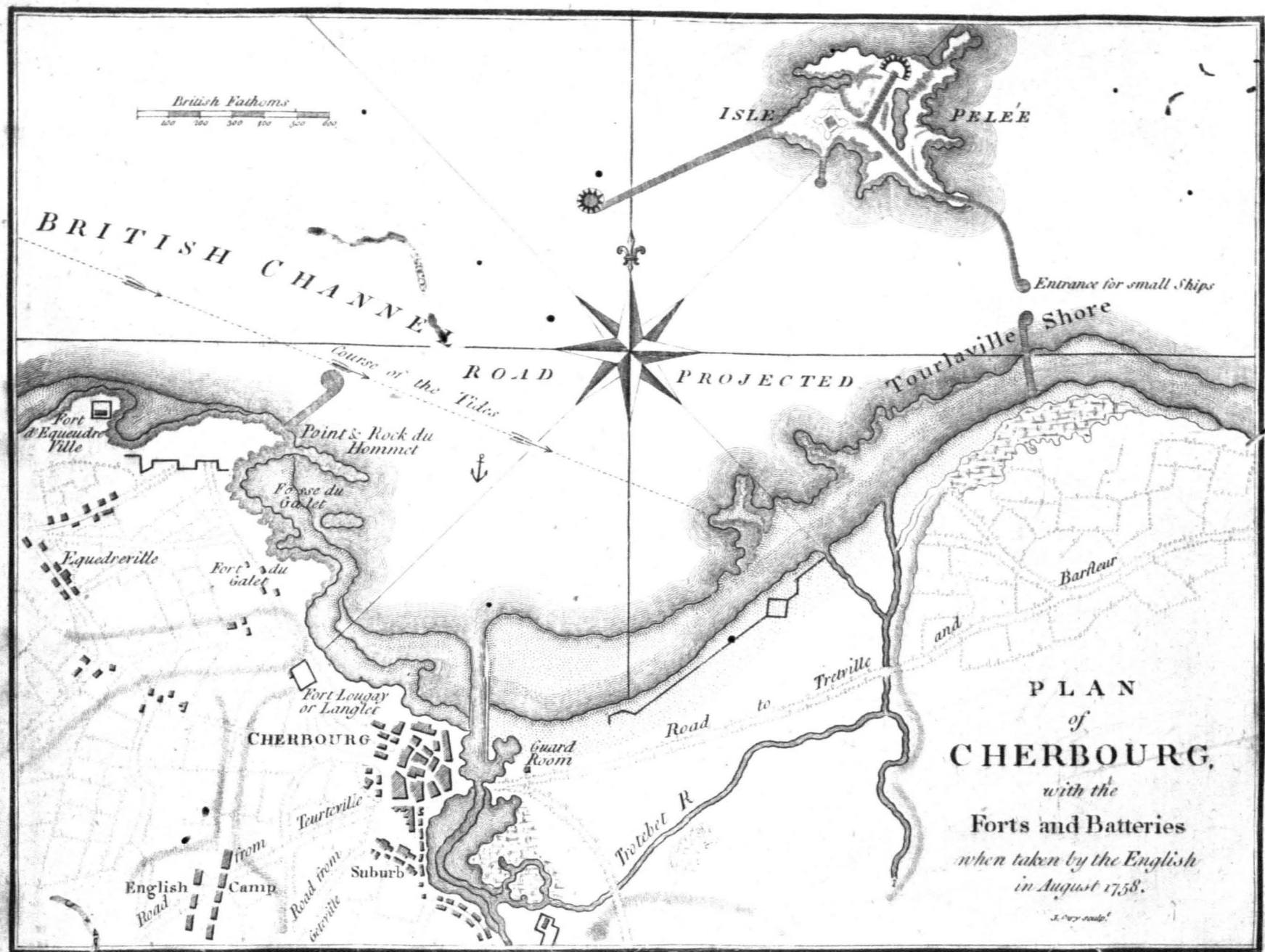
Le Comte de Raimont, Marechal du Camp.			
Lord Clare's regiment of Irish	—	—	700
Le Comte de Lorrain	—	—	600
Dragoons of Languedoc	—	—	600

These were old regiments.

There were besides,

Le Comte d'Horon's regiment, newly raised			
about Wesel and Liege	—	—	1300
Gardes des côtes	—	—	6000

The landing was nearly finished before night. The advanced regiment immediately took post at Naqueville, on an hill, and it would have been fortunate, could the army have marched on without delay: in that case it might, by proper dispositions, have surrounded several detached parties, extended the front on the plain, and occupied the village of Querqueville; but it was judged more prudent to remain at a village called Erville, near the place where the army disembarked; there it encamped at night, in a manner so crowded, that if it had been attacked, with the hills on the right, and the sea on the left, it could not have had room



room enough for the front to operate with any advantage for the ground on which it lay did not extend above 400 paces. The reasons given for not advancing were these; the whole of the infantry was not yet landed, and all the light-horse were on board; the General thought it imprudent to march without his whole force, and fort Querqueville was still in the enemy's possession. Next morning a disposition was made for moving forwards: a party of light-horse and grenadiers, with two pieces of cannon, were ordered to advance by the low road to Querqueville, to be followed by the whole army, except one column, directed to march by the way of Naqueville, along the rising grounds. Long before it began to move, a gentleman, who had been out reconnoitering, reported to the General, that no parties of the enemy were seen moving on the hill or plain, and that fort Querqueville seemed to be entirely abandoned. Notwithstanding this intelligence, the march of the army was retarded several hours, by their waiting for cannon. The advanced party of light-horse and grenadiers found the information true, took possession of the fort, struck the French ensign, and hoisted English colours; then the army marched up to the village of Querqueville, and another party of light-horse was detached to reconnoitre the high road by Hainville.

In the mean time, the first party marched by the low road, on the back of the forts, and found the lines along the coast, the batteries, and every thing clear. This encouraged the army to advance behind St. Aulne, Eceurdeville, Hommet, and La Galet, to the city of Cherbourg, which was abandoned by the enemy, and open for our reception. The afternoon was not yet far advanced, and the reconnoitering party, on the right from Hainville, had made report that the wood was clear on that side, so that the army might have marched in two columns; instead of this disposition, the troops moved in one column, and the line of march being lengthened till after midnight, the rear was bewildered and fatigued, and the men did not know where to pitch their tents: the generals were quartered in the town, and received all manner of civility from the citizens: no guards had been placed in the skirts of the town, nor other parts that ought to have been secured, so that great disorders were committed.

The effects of this licence appeared but too plain to those officers that were early on duty in the morning.

The town of Cherbourg and its avenues being reconnoitered, it was determined to destroy the forts and the bastion without delay: the destruction of the forts was left to the direction of the engineers; that of the bastion was undertaken by some officers of the fleet and the artillery.

The port of Cherbourg, was some years ago considered by the French as an object of great importance, from its situation, in regard to the river Seine, by which it favoured the navigation of their ships sailing down the Channel; and from the circumstance of its being opposite to the finest ports of England. The stones were four feet out by one and a half, almost as hard as marble, and cramped with iron: the bridge and flood gates are equally strong and elegant. What was done must

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have cost an immense sum; but, from the works being discontinued, it would appear that the plan did not answer, or that they were tired of the expence; perhaps both reasons concurred. The bay has been thought by some too open and insecure, notwithstanding the island of Pelee, and the point of Hommet, which form the harbour; and that the weight of back water in the little river, is not sufficient to clear the bastion. The town itself, is quite open, and defenceless. They had indeed raised a few unconnected batteries: on the beach, in front of their former camp, was an entrenchment with cannon; to the westward of the town, the shore was secured with the following defences, that stood at the distance of 600 or 700 yards from each other; Galet, which has two faces to the sea, two flanks to the beach, and a horn-work to the land; Hommet, a square redoubt; Eceurdeville a battery en barbette to the sea, and two towers to the beach and land; a little above this work, begins a line of entrenchment along the coast, with several batteries from St. Aulne and Querqueville, on the point nearly of the same form with the Eceurdeville. But to return to our military operations. The camp was formed in a straggling manner, on the summit and descent of a hill, fronting eastward to the strongest ground, open and exposed to the right flank, difficult of access to the rear, having the sea and close ground to the left. A commanding post on the hill, at the Hermitage, was occupied; but a rising ground in the valley below, on the rear, which commanded an avenue of the town, was neglected.

The army were kept very quiet in camp, by the out parties of the light-horse, which were always vigilant and alert. In this corps were several excellent officers. At first they proceeded but slowly in the demolition of the works; a very uncomfortable consideration, as intelligence was daily received from deserters, that the enemy were employed assembling a considerable body of forces to intercept the retreat.

The French camp was formed at Vallogn, an open fertile country, at the distance of four leagues from Cherbourg; some mines in the bastion were sprung; the forts had hitherto been run down by hand, for want of miners; but now the more effectual method was taken of blowing them up. A report in writing was given in to the General, of the situation and strength of Cherbourg and its outlets, together with proposals for encamping in lines; and a remonstrance, touching the necessity there was, to prepare a disposition for a regular and safe retreat. His Royal Highness Prince Edward was every day on shore, from the first landing, and was very attentive to the different operations. The barracks in town were occupied by the grenadiers of the line, and some other troops. Detachments were sent out every day to the eastward, towards Vallogn, where they often discovered and skirmished with parties of the enemy; deserters were daily brought in, particularly from Clare's battalion of Irish brigades, among whom were many English, who had been forced into their service when prisoners of war. From these a variety of intelligence was received: it was learned that at the camp of Vallogn were assembled, besides the troops that were on the beach, the following regiments:

L 1

Of

C H E

Of Dragoons.

Descar	-	-	-	500
Bourbon Basset	-	-	-	500
St. Chaumont	-	-	-	500

Of Infantry.

Guienne	-	-	-	700
Limofin	-	-	-	700
Poitou	-	-	-	1400

The chief commanders were the Duke of Luxembourg, Marechal of France; the Duke de Harcourt, Count de Coctologon, and Mr. Ruth, Lieutenant-Generals of the infantry; le Marquis de Brancas, Major General; Monsieur de Bifac and Count de Kaimont, Marechals de camp.

The foldiers continued to maraude; some were tried and acquitted. The inhabitants of Cherbourg, who chiefly suffered by their licentiousness, complained in vain: they were courteously heard, but received little relief. They were terribly alarmed when fire was set to their ships in the bason, apprehending that the whole town would soon be reduced to ashes: but so much caution was observed, that the houses sustained no injury. Considerable progress was made in the demolition of the works. A plan of re-embarkation was concerted: the Commodore proposed that a slight intrenchment should be made, sufficient to defend the last division that should be re-embarked. He said he would order the ships in to cover us, to flank and scour any works we should make: he pitched on the bays, where he judged the re-embarkation might be most easily and safely performed: he expressed his opinion, that the forts should not be demolished towards the sea; and the walls towards the land be left entire to cover the retreat: his advice was accordingly followed. The intrenchment was begun and ended in two days; it extended across the neck of land, on which Hommet stands; was flanked on the right by Eceurdeville; on the left, by Galet; and in the front of it was the village of Bellecroix, with a small redoubt. Between the forts were intermediate bays, from which the troops were to be re-embarked. The works were retarded by the sloth and drunkenness of the men, who had discovered some magazines of wine, and became extremely dissolute. The public taxes in Cherbourg were raised for his Britannic Majesty, together with a contribution and ransom for the town, as well as for a glass manufactory, a royalty which yields considerable profits; all these sums, when collected, did not exceed 60,000 livres, equivalent to about 2,500 pounds, of which about 1000 pounds remained unpaid, but hostages were retained in lieu of it. The General, attended by some commanding officers, going out to reconnoitre, with a detachment of grenadiers and a party of light-horse, some of the French cavalry appeared at a distance; Captain Lindsay of the light horse was immediately ordered to attack them, he accordingly advanced at a brisk pace, without detaching from his front and flanks; and falling in with a body of infantry, posted behind a hedge, received a severe fire, which obliged the light horse to wheel about, and retire.

C H I

Captain Lindsay was mortally wounded by a musquet shot, and died universally regretted. The entire demolition of the forts Tourlaville, Galet, Hommet, Eceurdeville, St. Aulne, and Querqueville, with the bason, built at a great expence, and capable of receiving ships of large burthen, being quietly finished, and by consuming, from the 11th of August in the morning, to the 15th at noon, 141 barrels of French powder taken in the place, and springing with it fifty-three mines, General Bligh took the resolution to re-embark. All the brass ordnance taken from the enemy, had been put on board a Danish vessel, lying in the port of Cherbourg, and sent to England under convoy. The stores and artillery were shipped on the 15th of August; and the light horse embarked on platforms, laid in the flat-bottomed boats, in the evening of the 16th. At three o'clock in the morning the camp was struck; so that when the inhabitants of Cherbourg awoke, they saw no vestige of the army, but the destruction and havoc it had made. The troops marched down to the beach, on the west side of Galet, but did not enter the intrenchment; as no enemy appeared to disturb them, the whole army was re-embarked under the shade of fort Galet, cover it could not be called, as it had neither troops within, nor artillery on the ramparts to defend them in case they should have been attacked. Before eleven o'clock the embarkation was completed, with equal ease, distinctness, and expedition. His Royal Highness Prince Edward came off with the last division of grenadiers, and steered the boat aboard. Hostages had been taken for the punctual performance of the ransom.

CHESTER, SIEGE OF, IN 590. This city was then in the possession of the Welch, when Adelfrid, King of Northumberland, laid siege to it. In order to procure assistance from the Almighty, the monks of Bangor left their monastery to pray in a field near the Saxon army, but were surprized, and about 1000 of them massacred, soon after which, victory declared for the Saxons, who entered Wales and destroyed the monastery of Bangor; two gates of which immense edifice were above a mile asunder. It was taken again in 819, by Egbert, at the conclusion of the Hephtharchy.

CHESTER, BATTLE NEAR, IN 922. Anlaff the Dane, having got the possession of Northumberland, and the city of York, was met by Edmund near Chester, where an engagement ensued, wherein victory held the balance so even, that when night came neither could boast of an advantage, in consequence of which a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between the competitors.

CHIARI, BATTLE AT. A small place upon the western confines of Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It lies eight miles west from Brescia. Prince Eugene having on the 31st day of July, 1701, taken possession of the post of Chiari, the French Marechals de Catinat and Villeroy, resolved to drive him away. The next day some debates arose between the two Generals, Catinat was for putting off the attack till some better opportunity, but Villeroy having received positive orders to fight the Germans,

man, would not listen to this salutary advice. The army was heard to beat a march before break of day, upon which they drew up in order of battle. About ten in the morning, the French general officers, who had a strong guard with them, approached near the German lines, but their cannon firing upon them, some of their horses fell, upon which they retired. However, about two in the afternoon, they advanced by little and little, till they came so near the Germans, that their advanced guards were forced to retire. About half an hour after, the French, with three brigades and a half, attacked some houses, where the Germans defended themselves for some time, but were at length obliged to retire, and yield up those posts. But the French did not keep possession of them; for two German battalions, with some grenadiers, under Count Daun, came up and attacked them in less than half an hour, and cutting them all to pieces, recovered the houses again. In this action, the Germans took four colours of the regiment of Normandy. At the same time the French attacked a mill that was guarded by one of the battalions of Guttenstein, but were repulsed with the loss of many of their men. Part of their army also attacked the battalions of Nigrelli, Herberstein, and Kirchbaum, that were upon the left, who permitted them to advance very near, and received them with such a fire, that most of them were killed upon the spot. The French employed in those attacks seventeen battalions of their best troops, which were supported by all their cavalry: and on the German side, only six battalions and four companies of grenadiers had any share in these actions. The French had, at least, 2000 men killed or wounded, among which were 200 officers: whereas on the German side, the loss was so small, that it is scarcely credible; they had only thirty-six men killed, and eighteen wounded. This great advantage was owing to the excellent disposition made by Prince Eugene, whose troops, though but two thirds in number of the French, fired without being exposed; and to the obstinacy of M. de Villeroi, who could not see the danger he was running into, till it was too late. Catinat had the honour of being against this action, which in some measure compensated his disgrace at Carpi. Prince Eugene's weakness prevented his making any other use of this victory, than to oblige the French to decamp first, which they did with precipitation six weeks after the fight, after having suffered much by hunger and cold. But while they faced each other, a remarkable action was performed by the young Prince of Vandemont, who had formed the design of fetching off his father from the Allies. He failed indeed of his design, the old Prince getting off in his night gown, but surprised the regiment of dragoons of Montray, part of Valdefuente's, and two troops of Copola's regiment of horse. He took Montroy, the Major, and several other officers, prisoners, whom he found most of them in their beds. He took also eleven standards, one pair of kettle drums, and 500 horses, with as much of the enemy's baggage as he could bring off, and destroyed the rest. His men gave quarter to about eighty troops, and killed about 500, with the

loss but of two men. The Duke del Sesto, and the Marquis de Valdefuente, who commanded these forces, all of which belonged to the state of Milan, saved themselves by flight.

CHIGNECTO, ACTION THERE IN 1749. It is situated on the Bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia, North America. The French neutrals taking umbrage at the colony settled this year at Halifax, under the command of General Cornwallis, proceeded to open hostilities, which obliged the General to detach Major Lawrence with 1000 regular forces, and four floops of war, to Chignecto, to drive out the Indians, who had been engaged by the French to annoy the British ever since their first landing. These Indians, with the neutral French, to the number of 800, being intrenched behind strong banks and pallisades, cannon proof, obstructed their landing. But Major Lawrence, at the head of 100 chosen men, made a second attempt about a mile and a half from their intrenchment, where also the enemy detached a party to oppose him. Nevertheless, he landed in the midst of their fire, without returning a shot, till his men had reached the muzzles of their musquets, by which means a great number of the enemy were killed before they had time to load again: the rest fled with great precipitation to the other side of the river, under the protection of the French commander, who had taken post there, and who told Major Lawrence he had orders to defend that post.

CHIGNECTO, ACTION THERE, IN 1756. The Indians and French, to the amount of 300, resolving to cut off the British wood-cutters, who lived in a state of security, took their measures for that purpose; but Lieutenant Scott getting notice of their design, came up with them near this place, and totally defeated them.

CHIPPENHAM, SEIZED IN 878. The Danes having quitted Exeter, marched to Chippenham in Wiltshire, one of the finest and strongest cities of the kingdom, which place the Danes made themselves masters of in a few days, which so far discouraged the West Saxons, that they had no courage left to defend themselves.

CHITTEPUT, TAKEN IN 1757. It is situated in the Carnatic, on the coast of Coromandel, East-Indies. The French decamping from Wandewash in September, attacked this place with 1800 Europeans. Nizam Mahomed Cawn, the Governor, assisted by a serjeant and sixteen men from fort St. George, made an obstinate resistance; and notwithstanding he was obliged to retire from the fort, he renewed the fight in the streets, and disputed every inch of ground, till deprived of life by a musquet ball. A vast slaughter of his troops ensued: and on the news of his death reaching his family, they immediately destroyed themselves.

CHIVAS, OR CHIVASSO, SIEGE OF, AND SKIRMISH AT. A town of Piedmont Proper, in the principality of its own name, in Upper Italy. In the year 1705, this city, being in the possession of the Imperialists, was besieged by the French under the Duke de la Feuillade. The besiegers possessed themselves of the

counterescarp on the 4th day of July, and raised batteries against the town. The Sieur Darennes, who commanded the attack against Castagnetto, and the cassines which covered the bridge on the Po, attempted to beat the troops of the Duke of Savoy from one of the cassines, with seventeen companies of grenadiers, supported by four regiments of foot. The action was very brisk, and lasted four hours; but that cassine being of difficult access, and well defended, the French were obliged to retire with the loss of 200 or 300 men killed and wounded. The Duke of Savoy, and Count Stahremberg were present.

CHINSELA, in Lombardy, where was one of the battles of the French and Austrians, when the former on May 26, 1800, had 2500 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners taken by the Austrians. See ITALY.

CHOCZIM, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1739. It is situated in Moldavia; and the Russians, commanded by Count Munich, penetrating into that province, took this city, after defeating the Turkish army on the 8th of August.

This place was attacked on the 16th of March 1788, with success, when the garrison having proposed to surrender that fortrefs by capitulation, the Prince de Cobourg, in concert with Count de Soltikoff, agreed to receive seven of the principal inhabitants as hostages, for the surrender of the place on the 29th, when the garrison were to march out with their arms, having three days before delivered up all the effects and warlike stores belonging to the Porte.

CHRISTIANSTADT, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1611. It is situated in West Gothland, in Sweden, on the banks of the Hellas. It was built in 1600, by Christian IV. King of Denmark; and was surprised in the following manner by Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, during the reign of his father Charles IX. The Prince had 500 of his men dressed after the manner of the British soldiers, and on their approach to the city, were let in by the guards without any hesitation. They soon made themselves masters of the place, in which they found a great booty. In 1676, it was taken from the Swedes by the Danes, when it was delivered up to be pillaged by the soldiers for several hours, and 500 of the garrison put to the sword. But in 1678, the Swedes, after a long siege, took it again, and in 1710, it was once more taken by the Danes.

CHRISTOPHER'S, (ST.) ISLAND OF, SITUATED IN THE WEST-INDIES, ACTION THERE IN 1667. Sir John Harman being sent to protect the British settlements, arrived off this place with twelve frigates, in March; and getting intelligence that two Zealand privateers, with four prizes, lay at Guadaloupe, he sent part of his Squadron to bring them off, which they effected, and landing afterwards, did great damage. The news of this reaching Martinico, M. de la Barre, and the Zealand Commodore Krusen, with their fleets, consisting of twenty-two men of war and frigates, and 1300 soldiers, failed to stop the progress of the British. On the 10th of May, they hove in sight of St. Christopher's, and were immediately attacked by Sir John Harman. In the engagement, which was very sharp, and lasted about three hours, the British were sometimes nearly

surrounded; but the conduct of the Admiral, and the bravery of the rest of the fleet, not only rendered them equal, but superior to the enemy, which was evident by the French Admiral and several others being destroyed, and five or six ships taken.

CHRISTOPHER'S (ST.) ISLAND OF. It was taken by the French, and retaken by the British, in 1695, without any action worth notice. The French again attempted it, but were repulsed with great loss in 1706.

The French in 1782, made a successful attempt on this island, of which the following is the official account.

Basseterre road, February 7, 1782.

The design of the Comte de Grasse was most undoubtedly against Barbadoes, could he have got to windward; but failing of that, owing to strong easterly winds and a lee current, he bent his course to this island.

The moment his views were made known to me, I quitted Carlisle Bay, and got off English harbour with all the haste in my power; where I could only hear of a formidable attack being made upon St. Christopher's, without any certain information, either of the enemy's sea or land force. I anchored in St. John's road, and the Prudent having joined me, I sailed on the 23d in the evening, with twenty-two sail of the line, and was close off the S. E. of Nevis at day-light next morning, when I directed the Squadron to be formed in order of battle, with a design of attacking the enemy at anchor, if I saw it practicable to any advantage; but the signal for the line a-head was no sooner thrown out than rear Admiral Drake made that for speaking with me, and brought to; I did the same, and soon learnt he only repeated the signal of the Alfred in the rear; and that that ship had run on board the Nymph; and almost cut her asunder. It was reported to me each had received so much damage, as to be unable to keep the sea. I immediately ordered a survey on both, and was happy to find the Alfred could be put in a state for present service in the course of the day and the following night; but that the Nymph could not. I therefore shifted the troops she had on board to another frigate, and ordered her to English Harbour, where she arrived safe.

This misfortune to the Alfred obliged me to remove her from being the leading ship to the centre of my line, and to place the St. Alban's in her room. That morning the look-out frigate a-head fell in with and took a very large King's cutter of sixteen six-pounders, but seven months old, and commanded by a Knight of Malta; she is named L'Espion, she came from Martinique about thirty hours before, and was full of shells and other ordnance stores. In the afternoon the Comte de Grasse quitted the road, and kept a few miles to leeward of me the whole night.

At day-light we plainly discovered thirty-three sail of the enemy's ships, twenty-nine of which of two decks formed in a line a-head. I made every appearance of an attack, which threw the Count de Grasse a little from the shore; and as I thought I had a fair prospect of gaining the anchorage he left, and well knowing it was the only chance I had of saving the island,

island if it was to be saved, I pushed for it, and succeeded, by having my rear and part of the centre engaged. The enemy gave a preference to Commodore Affleck; but he kept up so noble a fire, and was so well supported by his seconds, Captain Cornwallis, and Lord Robert Manners, that the loss and damages sustained in those ships were very trifling, and they very much preserved the ships in the rear. The Prudent had the misfortune to have her wheel shot to pieces the first broadside, which occasioned her loss to exceed that of any other ship.

Would the event of a battle have determined the fate of the island, I should, without hesitation have attacked the enemy, from my knowledge how much was to be expected from an English squadron commanded by men, amongst whom is no other contention than who should be most forward in rendering services to his King and country. Herein I placed the utmost confidence, and should not, I fully trust, have been disappointed.

I anchored his Majesty's squadron in a close line a-head, but Commodore Affleck having acquainted me that the Bedford had driven off the bank, I ordered her into the van.

Next morning, about eight o'clock, I was attacked from van to rear with the whole force of the enemy (twenty-nine sail) for nearly two hours, without having the least visible impression made upon my line. The French ships then wore, and stood off again, and in the afternoon began a second attack upon my centre and rear, with no better success than before: since which the Comte de Grasse has kept at a safe distance. Many of the French ships must have suffered very considerably, and the Ville de Paris was upon the heel all the next day, covering her shot holes.

By information from the shore, the French ships have sent to St. Eustatius upwards of 1000 wounded men.

I think my situation perfectly secure here against the enemy's present force, superior as it is; and am happy to find, by letter I have received from General Shirley, that Brimstone Hill to which his Excellency retired, is in the most perfect security. I have not a thought of moving, and think the Count de Grasse will not venture to attack me again, unless he should attempt something by fire vessels, which I am prepared against as much as possible, if therefore Brimstone Hill can hold out, which I have not a doubt of, the Marquis de Bouille (who landed with eight thousand men upon the island), will, I think, be glad to retire. When I sent an officer to Brimstone Hill, he was accompanied by one from General Prescott (who embarked with the 28th regiment, and two companies of the 13th from Antigua, at my request, knowing well Brimstone Hill and every part of the island) who brought the following message from that brave old soldier General Fraser: "That as he had taken the trouble to come with troops to his assistance, he should doubtless be glad of the honour of seeing him; but that he was in no want of him or his troops." Upon my being acquainted with this spirited message from General Fraser, I proposed to General Prescott his taking a post on

shore in the vicinity of Bassaterre, and offered to land two battalions of marines, of 700 each, rank and file, with the 69th regiment, which with the 28th regiment and the two companies of the 13th, would make a body of 2400 men. His answer was, "He did not think it practicable to maintain a post, but was sanguine in his wishes to be put on shore with his Antigua troops and the 69th regiment." They were accordingly landed on the 25th, immediately got into action, and drove the enemy with considerable loss. He remained on shore all night, and next morning the Marquis de Bouille appeared at the head of upwards of 4000 men; but not caring to attack General Prescott on a hill he possessed just to the eastward of Frigate Bay, where he landed, led his troops back to his encampment under Brimstone Hill: and as it then appeared to me, that no solid purpose could be answered by the continuance of our troops on shore, I submitted it to the General's consideration whether it would not be advisable to re-embark, and he readily concurring, all were taken off that evening without the loss of a man. The General had about forty killed and wounded in his skirmish with the Irish brigade.

General Skeene landed with the 69th regiment, and had his full share in putting the enemy to the rout. All communication being now cut off with Brimstone Hill, I thought it expedient, as did the General also, to send him and the Antigua troops back, and they failed in the Convert and Fortunée on the first inst. On that day the Tisiphone joined me, and I propose shall return to England, with an account of the situation of things here, which I think of importance that their Lordships should know.

I send the copy of my line of battle, and an account of the killed and wounded. I have much pleasure in telling you his Majesty's ships under my command are very immaterially injured in their masts and yards, perfectly healthy, and the people in the highest spirits.

The following are copies of Sir Samuel Hood's line of battle, and of his accounts of the number of officers and men killed and wounded in each of the ships under his command.

Line of battle.—The St. Alban's to lead on the starboard, and the America on the larboard-tack.

Francis Samuel Drake, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

Rate.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3d	St. Alban's	Capt. Inglis	64	500
—	Alcide	Thompson	74	600
—	Intrepid	Molloy	64	500
—	Torbay	Gidoine	74	600
—	Princessa	{ Rear Adm. Drake Capt. Knatchbull }	70	577
2d	Prince George	Williams	96	750
3d	Ajax	Charrington	74	550
		Eurydice to repeat.		

Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Rear Admiral of the Blue.
3d Prince William Capt. Wilkinson 64 500
Shrewsbury

C H R

Rate.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
—	Shrewsbury	Knight	74	600
—	Invincible	Saxton	74	600
2d	Barfleur	{ Sir S. Hood Bart. Capt. Hood }	90	767
3d	Monarch	Reynolds	74	600
—	Belliqueux	R. H. L. Cranston	64	500
—	Centaur	Capt. Inglefield	74	650
—	Alfred	Bayne	74	600
La Nymphe, Gros Islet Schooner, Champion to repeat, Expedition Schooner.				

Edmund Affleck, Esq. Commodore, &c.				
3d	Ruffel	Captain Stanhope	74	600
—	Resolution	Lord Rt. Manners	74	600
—	Bedford	{ Com. Affleck Capt. Greaves }	74	617
—	Canada	Hon. W. Cornwallis	74	600
—	Prudent	Capt. Barclay	64	500
—	Montague	Bowen	74	600
—	America	Thompson	64	500
Solebay to repeat.				

All accidental frigates to be to the windward of the centre division.

Given under my hand, on board his Majesty's ship Barfleur, at sea, January 24th, 1782.

SAMUEL HOOD.

Return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships under-mentioned, in action with the French fleet on the 25th and 26th of January 1782.

Ships Names.	K.	W.	Ships Names.	K.	W.
St. Alban's	0	0	Centaur	3	12
Alcide	2	4	Alfred	2	20
Intrepid	2	0	Ruffel	8	29
Torbay	0	0	Resolution	5	11
Princessa	2	4	Bedford	2	15
Prince George	1	3	Canada	1	12
Ajax	1	12	Prudent	18	36
Prince William	0	3	Montague	7	23
Shrewsbury	3	7	America	10	1
Invincible	0	2	Champion	1	1
Barfleur	9	24			
Monarch	2	2	Total	84	228
Belliqueux	5	7			

Officers killed.—Mr. Charles Martin, master of the Resolution. Mr. John Chartes, Master of the Prudent.

Officers wounded.—Lieutenant Elliott, of the Ajax. Lieutenant Forster, of marines, Centaur. Lieutenant Patey, of the Montague. Captain Strickland, of marines, Prudent. Lieutenant Griffiths, of marines, Prudent.

SAMUEL HOOD.

Return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's 69th regiment on the 28th of January 1782.—Killed Captain Rofs, one serjeant, six rank and file.—Wounded, Captain Cunningham, Lieutenant Brown, Ensign Chambers, one serjeant, twenty-one rank and file.

SAMUEL HOOD.

C H R

Barfleur at Sea, February 22, 1782.

From the very strong assurances Governor Shirley gave me of Brimstone Hill being in a state of the most perfect security, and from the spirited and encouraging message sent by General Frazer to General Prescott on the 24th of last month, I had not the smallest doubt of relieving the island, after I got possession of the enemy's anchorage at Basseterre-Road; and the Governor having expressed a wish for an able sea officer, and a few seamen, I sent Captain Curvenger and Lieutenant Hare (late of the Solebay), who were eager volunteers, with thirty men, in two boats, to endeavour to throw them into the garrison in the night. The oars were muffled, and every precaution used that not the least noise should be made to give an alarm; but upon putting the boats sterns to the shore, volley after volley of mulquetry were fired at them, and they were obliged to return. Two nights after, the man I first sent upon the hill, and who Captain Curvenger took with him, thought he could make his way alone to the garrison. He made the trial in a small canoe, but was forced to return, having been fired at from every part he attempted to land at. On the same evening Lieutenant Fayhie of the Ruffel was put on shore in Red Flag Bay, on the north side of the island: Mr. Fayhie knowing every accessible path to the hill, was sanguine in his hopes of being able to reach the garrison; but, after waiting two nights, found it impossible, and returned.

Upon the signals being made from the hill on the 8th, that the enemy's batteries had been successful in damaging the works and buildings, that the garrison was reduced, and short of ordnance stores, I was eager to make further trials to get an officer upon the hill; and Captain Curvenger again offering his service, as well as Captain Bourne of the marines, I sent them away that evening in a small boat, towed by another near the place they expected to land; and after being on shore about ten minutes, Captain Curvenger returned and ordered the boats on board; but neither succeeded in reaching the garrison, and both were made prisoners in different places.

About the time these officers left the Barfleur, Lieutenant Fayhie was again landed on the north side of the island, being desirous of making another trial; but as he is not yet returned, and I have heard nothing of him, I conclude he was taken prisoner.

I was extremely anxious of getting an officer into the garrison just to say, I was very confident the Count de Grasse was weary of his situation; and as the Marquis de Bouille was destroying every fort and magazine in Basseterre, and blew up their very foundations, I was persuaded he despaired of success, and that if the hill could hold out ten days longer, the island must be saved.

But I am very much concerned to say, that Captain Robinson of the 15th regiment, in the evening of the 13th, came on board the Barfleur to inquire for General Prescott, being charged with a letter for him from General Shirley and General Frazer, acquainting him of their having surrendered to the arms of the French king that morning.

Except Governor Shirley's letter, and the message General

General Prescott's officer brought from General Fraser of the 24th of last month, I never heard a syllable from Brimstone Hill, or from any one person in the island; and what is still more extraordinary to tell, the garrison in all probability could not have been reduced but for the eight brass twenty-four pound cannon, two thirteen inch brass mortars, 1500 shells, and 6000 twenty-four pound cannon balls, the enemy found at the foot of the hill, which Government had sent out, and which the inhabitants of the island, would not give a proper assistance for getting up; for the enemy's ship with the shells was sunk, and it was with difficulty more than four or five of a day could be fished up; and L'Espion, in which were all the shells that could be got from Martinique, was taken by one of my advanced frigates, close under Nevis, in the morning I first appeared off the island.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Shirley, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, dated St. Christophers, February 15th, 1782.

I am extremely mortified at being obliged to inform your Lordship, that the islands of St. Christophers and Nevis having been attacked by a powerful fleet and army under the command of the Marquis de Bouille, were compelled to surrender to the French arms on the 12th of February inst. after a siege of about five weeks, upon capitulation.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Fraser, dated St. Christophers, February 14th, 1782.

I am extremely sorry to inform you, that, with the opinion of the engineer, the commanding officer of the artillery, and the rest of the officers of the garrison, I was under the painful necessity of surrendering the few remaining troops under my command at the post of Brimstone Hill, by capitulation, on the 12th inst. to the French troops, commanded by the Marquis de Bouille.

On the 9th of January, twenty-eight French ships of the line with several frigates and transports, appeared off this island; on the 11th they stood in for the road of Basseterre, and that evening landed 8000 troops with a formidable train of artillery. Finding the enemy's force bore every appearance of being very superior to the few troops I had for the defence of this island, I judged it prudent to withdraw my out-posts; and being joined by General Shirley with a detachment of the militia of the island, from Basseterre, I took post on Brimstone Hill on the 11th.

On the 11th and 12th the enemy completely invested and blockaded the garrison; their right taking post in the point of Sandy Point, and their left at Godwin's Gut. They immediately advanced their picquets within 500 yards of Brimstone Hill, to cut off our communication with the country; and likewise detached corps to Basseterre, and the town of Old Road; in short, (Brimstone Hill excepted) the enemy were in full possession of the island, and in such a position, as to prevent us every means of succour unless the British squadron should be superior at sea.

In this situation I prepared to make the best defence possible. The ground we were on must be acknowledged to be very strong by nature; and against an immediate attack by assault, I am confident we should have proved invulnerable; but the fortifications were very old, and in a ruinous state, and by no means equal to stand the fire from such heavy batteries as opened during the siege.

In the night of the 16th of January, the enemy began to break ground at Somersfall's estate, distant 500 yards on the north-west side, and at Rawlins's estate on the old road side; and in the morning of the 19th, they opened a battery of six mortars from Rawlins's. From that day the fire from the enemy constantly increased on us, new batteries frequently opening; and for the last three weeks they were incessantly bombarding night and day, and cannonading the garrison, with such effect, that early in the siege every cover on the hill, the store containing all the rum, arsenal, and the artillery store, and part of the provision store, were consumed or torn to pieces by the fire from the cannon. The latter part of the siege almost all the guns were either dismounted or disabled, and the work on the north-west side was an entire and perfect breach. I must add the want of entrenching tools was severely felt; there was not any provision of the kind made, which put it out of our power to make any repairs or intrenching within, which was so necessary against an assault, when such considerable breaches were made in the works, and when it was so well known by the enemy, that our decrease of troops in the garrison was very considerable, we had reason to look for it every moment.

Under all these circumstances, after a siege of five weeks, thirty-four days since the enemy's batteries began to open, most of which time we received fire from twenty-four mortars and twenty-three pieces of heavy artillery against a spot of ground where the greatest diameter is not more than 200 yards, and the whole of the garrison, from the great decrease by killed, wounded, sick, and desertion, being obliged to be under arms, every night, which harassed and fatigued them so much, I thought I should be wanting in humanity to have risked the small body of gallant soldiers that had behaved with such fidelity and courage during the siege, by subjecting them to an assault, which, from the superior numbers of the enemy, (the duty men in the garrison not exceeding 500), could not fail to succeed.

I transmit you returns of our killed and wounded, and have the pleasure to add, that during the siege we lost but one man by desertion of the King's troops.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Fraser, from the 10th of January to the 12th of February, 1782.

Royal, 2 lieutenants; 1 quarter-master, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 22 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 surgeon, 6 sergeants, 4 drummers, 84 rank and file wounded, 2 rank and file missing.

15th, Flank companies, 1 lieutenant, 1 surgeon, 1 drummer,

drummer, 4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 15 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing. Total 159.

Detachment of the Royal Artillery, 1 matross killed; 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, 9 matrosses, wounded; 6 rank and file missing. Total 17.

THO. FRASER, Brig. Gen.

CIRENCESTER, SIEGE OF, IN 612, Gloucestershire. Penda, King of Mercia, laid siege to this place without success.

CIVITA VECCHIA. *See* ROME.

CLERMONT, the capital of a subdivision of the same name in Argonne, in the government of Champagne in France. In September 1792, near this place, a detachment of Prussian Hussars, consisting of 100 men, having attempted to pass through a wood near that town, were suddenly surrounded by 900 French, who had concealed themselves among the bushes with four pieces of cannon. On the first charge, forty of the Hussars were killed upon the spot; the other 60 cut their way through the enemy with their sabres. A body of troops sufficient to surround the wood were instantly ordered to march, and succeeded so well in their enterprise, that not one of the French escaped; four hundred were killed and the rest taken prisoners. The Prussians lost very few men.

CLISSAU, BATTLE AT. A town of Poland, situated in a very spacious plain, between Warfaw and Cracow, near the latter. This was one of the battles of the famous Charles XII. King of Sweden, fought with Augustus, King of Poland, in the year 1702. When Charles entered Saxony, the republic of Poland offered to make peace, but Charles would hearken to no proposals: he declared aloud, "I will never give the Poles peace, till they have elected another King."

Upon this news, the King of Poland saw plainly, that he must either lose his crown, or preserve it by arms, and he used his utmost efforts to succeed in that great decision. All his Saxons troops were arrived from the frontiers of Saxony: the nobility of the palatinate of Cracow, where he still remained, came in a body to offer him their services. He, in person, exhorted every one of these gentlemen to remember the oaths they had taken; and they assured him, that they would spill the last drop of their blood in his defence. Fortified with these succours, and the troops which were called the army of the crown, he went, for the first time, to seek in person the King of Sweden, and he was not long before he found him, for he was already marching against him towards Cracow.

The two Kings met on the 19th of July, 1702, in the plain near Clissau: Augustus had near 20,000 men, and Charles XII. not above 12,000: the battle began by playing off the artillery. Upon the first volley which was discharged by the Saxons, the Duke of Holstein, who commanded the Swedish horse, a young prince of great courage and virtue, received a cannon-ball in the reins. The King enquired if he was dead, and was told that he was; he made no answer, but the tears fell from his eyes; and then covering his face for a moment with his hands, on a sudden he spurred his

horse with fury, and rushed into the thickest of the enemy at the head of his guards.

The King of Poland did all that could be expected from a prince who fought for his crown: he thrice led up his troops in person to the charge: but the ascendant of Charles XII. carried it, and gained a complete victory. The enemy's camp, colours, and artillery, and Augustus's military chest, were left to him. He made no stay upon the field of battle, but marched straight to Cracow, pursuing the King of Poland, who fled before him.

The citizens of Cracow were bold enough to shut their gates upon the conqueror; he caused them to be burst open, and took the castle by assault. His soldiers, the only men in the world who would abstain from pillage after a victory, did not offer the least ill-treatment to any one citizen; but the King made them pay sufficiently for the temerity of their resistance, by charging them with excessive contributions.

He departed from Cracow in the full resolution, of pursuing Augustus without intermission; but within some miles of the city, his horse fell under him, and broke his thigh. They were obliged to carry him back to Cracow, where he was confined to his bed for six weeks, in the hands of his surgeons. This accident gave Augustus leisure to breathe a little: he caused it immediately to be spread through Poland and Germany, that Charles XII. was killed by his fall. This false report, which was credited for some time, filled all mens' minds with astonishment and uncertainty. *See* POLAND.

COAST OF FRANCE, IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.—

Extracts of Letters received from Sir J. Borlase Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Flora, dated August 29, 1794.

I put to sea, with his Majesty's squadron under my command on the 7th instant, and on the 14th in the evening stood to the northward, to obtain information of a French squadron of frigates that were supposed to be cruising to the westward and northward of Scilly; but not having seen them I stretched over towards the Penmarks, and on the 23d, at four A. M. I discovered one of the enemy's frigates, made the signal for a general chase, and continued the pursuit until four P. M. when his Majesty's ship Diamond, in company with the Artois, Santa Margareta and Diana, engaged and run her on shore near the Penmark Rocks, where they left her on her beam ends, disabled and irrecoverably lost. I understand, by the report from the several officers, that she was La Felicite, of 44 guns, upon a cruise, and had left Brest six days.

Having seen two ship corvettes to windward of Point de Ras, I gave chase, in company with his Majesty's ship Arethusa, when the enemy stood into the Bay d'Hodierne, and anchored off the Gamelle rocks: perceiving my intention of closing with them, they got under weigh, and run a-ground under cover of three batteries. The two ships continued engaging till a quarter after six. P. M. when the corvettes' masts went by the board, and the crews got on shore.

I immediately ordered our boats manned and armed, with directions to put themselves under Sir Edward Pellew's

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few's orders, and to set the enemy's ships on fire, or otherwise destroy them; which service was fully performed, he having represented to me that there were from twenty to thirty killed and wounded in the *Alert*, and a greater number in *L'Espion*; and that it was impossible to remove the wounded to the two frigates, as many of them must have suffered in so doing: for the sake of humanity I judged it proper to let them remain, as the enemy's vessels were bulged and scuttled, the rocks appearing through their bottoms; and it being impossible to get off, it would have occasioned much delay; being then only nine leagues from Brest, I therefore brought away fifty-two prisoners, and stood to sea.

I have great pleasure in saying, that the destruction of the French vessels was obtained with very trifling loss, and that every effort was made by the officers and men in the different ships, in the execution of their duty, which was performed with the utmost alacrity, and will, I trust, meet with their Lordships approbation.

I beg leave to add, that the squadron on the 27th instant recaptured the *Queen of London*, from Jamaica; also, the *Mary*, a brig, from New Orleans, bound to London, laden with furs, indigo, &c. &c.

A List of French Ships of War destroyed 23d of August, 1794.

	Guns.	Weight.	Men.
<i>La Felicite</i> ,	44	18 Pounds,	350
<i>L'Espion</i> ,	18	9 Ditto,	200
<i>Alert</i> ,	18	9 Ditto,	200

The two last ships were formerly in our service.

La Pomone, March 24, 1796.

On the 15th instant I stood over to the French coast in search of the *Artois*, who joined me on the 18th; and on the 20th, at day-break, having discovered from the mast-head several sail of vessels in the south-south-east, the *Saints* bearing north-north-east three or four miles, I made the signal to the squadron under my command, consisting of the ships *Artois*, *Galatea*, and *Anson*, for a general chase, and upon our nearer approach perceived them to be a convoy of the enemy steering in for the land. At ten A. M. being up with part of the merchant-ships, I captured four, and ordered the *Valiant* lugger to proceed with them to the nearest port. I continued in pursuit of the men of war, who were forming in line a-head to windward, and kept working to come up with the enemy, who I soon perceived were endeavouring to preserve their distance from us, and to avoid an action, by their tacking at the same time with our ships; but being at length arrived within half gun-shot to leeward, the two squadrons engaged, and passed each other upon opposite tacks. Immediately upon our sternmost ship being clear of the enemy's line, I made the signal to tack and gain the wind, which, by making a very short board on the starboard tack, was obtained; perceiving them rallying round the *Commodore* close in shore, and beginning to form again, I made the signal for ours in close order, to endeavour to break their line, by cutting off the rear ships, and directed the *Galatea* to lead down for that purpose; but the enemy bore away, and made all sail possible from us, and stood into the

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narrow part of the *Raz de Fontenay* among the rocks; I was, however, enabled to cut off their rear-ship. Night approaching, and being unacquainted with the passage, I did not think it proper to continue the pursuit farther, at the risk of losing some of our ships in so difficult a pass.

I have every reason to be convinced, from the firm support and zeal I have always experienced from the officers and men of every ship of the squadron under my command, that the issue of the contest would have been more complete if the enemy had been more disposed to give them an opportunity of trying their force.

I have inclosed an account of the enemy's force, together with the vessels of the convoy taken; and a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, whose damages I shall make all dispatch possible in repairing.

P. S. A ship corvette, two brig corvettes, and a lugger, remained with the convoy.

A List of Republican Men-of-war engaged by Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796.

La Proserpine, Captain Dogier, Commodore, 44 guns, eighteen pounders, 500 men, escaped.

L'Unité, Captain Durand, 40 guns, eighteen pounders, 400 men, escaped.

Le Coquille, 40 guns, eighteen pounders, 400 men, escaped.

La Tamise, Captain Fradiée, 32 guns, twelve pounders, 300 men, escaped.

L'Etoile, Captain Bertheliée, 30 guns, twelve pounders, 160 men, taken.

Le Cygnone, Captain Pilet, 22 guns, twelve pounders, 150 men, escaped.

La Mouche brig, 10 guns, six-pounders, eighty men, went off with the convoy at the commencement of the action.

A List of Vessels taken 20th of March, 1796.

Ship, name unknown, 500 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to Nantes.

Brig, name unknown, 300 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to Rochfort.

Brig, name unknown, 200 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to l'Orient.

Brig, name unknown, 150 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to l'Orient.

April 7, 1796.

On the 7th instant, *Le Bec du Raz* bearing north-east by east, several sail were seen in the north-east quarter; and upon a signal for a general chase being made, it was soon perceived they were a small convoy standing through the straits between the *Saints* and the *Continent*. As the weather appeared settled and fine, I considered that it was a proper opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the passage, and continued working through with the tide in our favour, after them; but the wind falling when we were in the bay on the other side, I found it was impossible to cut off the brig who escorted them, as she stood close in towards *Camaret Point*, at the entrance of the *Goulet* going up to Brest, and among

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the rocks. The boats of the squadron, however, captured the vessels in the inclosed list, who are all laden with corn and flour. A sloop belonging to the convoy got off with the corvette, which I understand was *Le Voltigeur* of 16 guns.

A List of Vessels belonging to the French Republic, captured by Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. within the Saints on the Coast of France, on the 7th of April, 1796.

A brig, *La Marie*, of St. Maloes, 150 tons, laden with wheat, sent to England.

A brig, name unknown, 100 tons, laden with flour—ditto.

A brig, name unknown, 120 tons, laden with wheat—ditto.

A sloop, name unknown, 70 tons, laden with wheat—ditto.

A brig, name unknown, 90 tons, laden with wood and wine, scuttled and sunk.

J. B. WARREN.

[Another dispatch from Sir John Borlase Warren announces the capture of the French corvette, called *La Robuste*, of 22 guns, 145 men, off *L'Orient*, captured the 15th of April.]

August 2, 1796.

Fortune has again put it in our power to annoy the enemy effectually: on Sunday the 30th ultimo at six A. M. *Bee du Raz* bearing south-south-east six leagues, and *Ushant* north-north-east nine miles; a convoy, consisting of eleven sail, were discovered, to which we gave immediate chase; and upon our nearer approach perceived it to consist of a French frigate of 32 guns, and a brig corvette of 18 guns, the rest merchantmen, who, finding they could not get through the passage of the Saints, bore up, and ran into *Douaray-Bay*; but, from the superiority of sailing of our squadron, we cut off the convoy from their escort. *La Pomone*, *Anson*, and *Artois*, pursued the frigate and corvette, who continued running towards the end of the bay to a small river, called *Poldare*, in which was a small creek, protected by batteries. We continued the pursuit until the frigate had run ashore, and we damaged the brig so much, that, had she been in deep water, she must have gone to the bottom; but, at all events, she never can be of use to the enemy, our shot having done the business effectually.

Being within three leagues of Brest, and having a bay of almost that length to work out of, and the wind blowing pretty strong from the westward, night coming on, and the ebb tide having made, which might have easily brought any force they thought proper round from Brest, we thought it advisable not to anchor in the bay, or to endeavour to carry off or annoy the enemy any more, but use our utmost to get out to sea.

During our transaction with the frigate and corvette, the *Jason*, *Galatea*, *Argus*, and *Dolly* cutter, were employed boarding the merchantmen. We had the pleasing satisfaction of seeing them towing them off the shore, and setting fire to nine sail of them, who were all

in ballast, and burnt down to the water's edge in sight of the inhabitants of Brest; as the hills round the bay were all covered with a vast concourse of people, who had the mortification of seeing their men of war run on shore and destroyed, and the convoy burnt and scuttled; on which in a great measure depended the naval preparations at present intended at Brest; as the convoy were bound to Bourdeaux and Rochfort for the express purpose of bringing round a great quantity of naval stores, which they stood in the greatest want of at Brest.

September 15, 1796.

On the 22d of August, at ten A. M. a sail was discovered in the south-south-west quarter; I immediately dispatched the *Galatea* after her, who made the signal of her being an enemy's frigate; I therefore followed with the rest of the ships, and soon observed that she was standing in near the mouth of the Garonne; Captain Keats, however, with much address, cut her off from the entrance, having passed, with the *Galatea*, between the *Chevrier Bank* and the light-house: the enemy then wore and stood along shore to the southward, being pursued by all the squadron, and keeping within half-gun-shot of the coast. The *Artois* and *Sylph*, who had been detached to examine two large ships that appeared suspicious, continued their course in the Offing, when about nine P. M. the horizon became dark, attended with violent squalls of extreme heavy rain, lightning, and thunder, so as to oblige the *Galatea* and this ship, who were nearly within shot of the frigate, to shorten sail, and keep away at times, and it was supposed she had bore up, as we lost sight of her.

I therefore stood with the *Anson* to the northward, thinking she had hauled her wind that way; but, at daylight, seeing nothing of her, tacked and continued our course to the southward, until we discovered her run on shore, with the loss of her masts, within five leagues of *Arcasson*, and the *Artois*, *Galatea*, and *Sylph* (who had seen her again during the night) at anchor near her, when she was boarded with much risk and gallantry by the boats of the *Artois* and *Galatea*, under the command of Lieutenant Lloyd and Carter.

It was impossible to prevent the men from endeavouring to escape on shore, although great numbers fell victims in the attempt, owing to the great surf and swell that set upon the beach, and of course many were drowned.

Her captain and some of the principal officers, with several Portuguese prisoners, part of the crews of two Brazil ships, taken by the division to which this ship (which was named *L'Adromaque*, a very fine and large frigate, pierced for 48 guns, twelve pounders, most of which had been thrown overboard, and her complement 300 men) belonged, were brought on board the ships of this squadron, when she was set on fire by our people, and completely consumed before they left her.

I have subjoined a list of vessels captured and burnt by the squadron under my command, as well as the division of the enemy's frigates.

(Signed)

J. B. WARREN.

A List

A List of Vessels burnt and captured between the 9th and 11th of September, 1796.

L'Andromache frigate, 44 guns, twelve-pounders, but pierced for 48 guns and 300 men, burnt near Arcachon. La Jean Porte, gabarre, of 140 tons burthen, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne. La Jean de Blaignal, gabarre, of 140 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne. La Liberte, chaffe macee, of 95 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne. La Catherine, chaffe macee, of 80 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne. La Marie Anne, chaffe macee, of 95 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne. Le St. Pierre, chaffe macee, of 90 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne. La Veronique, chaffe macee, loaded with wine and brandy, captured. La Charlotte, chaffe macee, of 80 tons, loaded with wine and brandy, captured. Sloop, loaded with canvass, taken by the Argus cutter and Dolly cutter, on their return from Falmouth to join the Squadron.

JOHN WARREN.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Nicholas Tomlinson, to Admiral Onslow.

La Suffisante, June 30, 1796.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop Suffisante, under my command, has retaken two English merchant ships; on the 27th instant, near the Ile de Bas from Oporto, loaded with wine. I gained intelligence from the prisoners, that the French privateer which they belonged to carried 16 guns and 10 swivels; and that on the preceding day she was to the northward of Scilly, in chase of several English vessels: I therefore immediately dispatched the prizes, with orders to go to Plymouth, and stood in for the French coast, between Ushant and the Ile de Bas, in hopes of meeting her on her return, or any other prizes that she should send into Morlaix or Brest.

On the following morning I had the good fortune to discover the above-mentioned privateer and four loaded merchant ships (her prizes) standing towards us; and, as I fetched within gun-shot of the privateer, we gave her several broadsides as we passed on opposite tacks: and on our putting about to follow him, he made the signal for his prizes to disperse. They were then about seven miles from us to the north-west.

At one P. M. we fetched very near her lee-quarter, and opened a well-directed fire of musquetry upon them from forward, which obliged them to strike before we could get along-side to bring our great guns to bear upon her.

As the greatest dispatch was necessary to enable us to overtake the prizes, which were endeavouring to escape by steering in different directions, I ordered Lieutenant Pickford to take command of the privateer, to send the French Captain and officers on board the Suffisante immediately, and then to make sail and assist me in taking the merchant ships, which service was performed very much to my satisfaction, he having taken two of them, one of which I had not the least hopes of his being able to come up with, as she was very far to the windward.

To the spirited and active behaviour of the officers

and crew of the Suffisante, I consider myself in a great measure indebted for our success, which is as complete as I could wish it to be. Exclusive of the privateer, which is a fine copper-bottomed brig, capable of doing much mischief, we have likewise retaken six valuable English merchant ships, which are all that she had captured.

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit you a list of the prizes and their cargoes, and am, Sir, &c.

NICHOLAS TOMLINSON.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. dated Quiberon, 9th of April, 1796.

On the 20th ultimo we chased three corvettes, one of which, La Volage of 26 guns, we drove on shore under a battery in the mouth of the Loire, and dismasted her, but she was afterwards got off. In this affair the Amazon had four men wounded; the other two ships got into the Loire. We have also captured and destroyed the vessels as per inclosed list.

List of the Ships and Vessels referred to in the above

Extract, viz.

Fovorite Sultana, brig, laden with salt, captured.
Friends, brig, laden with flour, &c. captured.
Name unknown, brig, in ballast, sunk.
Name unknown, chaffe macee, empty, sunk.
Providence, chaffe macee, laden with wine and brandy, captured.
Name unknown, brig, laden with empty casks, sunk.
Four Marys, brig, in ballast, captured.
Amiable Justine, brig, in ballast, captured.
La Nouvelle Union, brig, in ballast, captured.

Ships of war from L'Orient to Brest.

La Sageste and La Eclatant, driven up the Loire.
La Volage, driven on shore and dismasted, but was got off again.

April 20, 1796.

On the 13th instant at four P. M. we fell in with, and gave general chase to a French frigate to windward, the Revolutionnaire being far a-stern, was ordered by signal to cut the chase from the shore; and I had the pleasure to see her, just before dark, in a situation to weather the enemy upon a different board, which obliged her also to tack. The night setting in cloudy, we lost sight of the chase, before nine o'clock, when she bore up, but not unobserved by that zealous and attentive officer Captain Cole, who pursued and closed with her at half past eleven, and not being able to prevail upon her commander to surrender without resistance, he opened a close and well-directed fire upon her, which was faintly returned; and, after a second broadside, the enemy struck, and proved to be the National frigate La Unite, from L'Orient to Rochfort, mounting 38 guns, twelve and six-pounders, and manned with 255 men, eight or nine of whom were slain, and eleven or twelve desperately wounded. La Revolutionnaire happily had no men hurt; and it appears that she was manœuvred by Captain Cole in the most officer-like manner, and the attack made with great gallantry.

I have the honour to inclose the report which he has

M m 2

made

made of the good conduct of his officers and ship's company upon this occasion; and, from the high terms in which he speaks of his first Lieutenant Mr. Fillicott, who I knew to be a good officer, I have thought proper to give him an order to command the prize to England. La Unite was reputed one of the greatest sailers in the French navy, and is a very fine frigate, only seven years old.

The wife of the Governor of the Port of Rochfort, Madame Le Large, and her family, were on board, who, with her son, an ensign of the ship, I suffered to return to France in a neutral vessel, taking the parole of the young man not to serve until exchanged.

La Revolutionnaire at Sea, April 13, 1796.

It being so dark when I came along-side the French frigate L'Unite that you could not observe the conduct of the two ships, I beg leave to report to you, that not being able to prevail upon her commander, citizen Durand, to surrender, after some minutes conversation, I opened a close and well-directed fire upon him. After we had sustained the fire of his stern chafes some time, and upon firing the second broadside, he called out that he had struck. I had at the same moment directed the helm to be put to port, in order to board him, as the ships were going under a press of sail at the rate of ten knots, and drawing near the shore.

Allow me, Sir, to express to you how much I feel myself obliged to my first Lieutenant Edward Ellicott, for his very particular attention in keeping sight of the chase, and for his steady and manly courage when closely engaged: the cheerfulness with which he put himself at the head of the boarders promised me the happiest success, if that event had been necessary, and which was only stopped by the enemy's calling to surrender.

In this short contest the highest praise is due to my officers and ship's company, and the effect of their steady conduct is striking in the number of killed and wounded, of which a list is annexed.

I cannot sufficiently express my own good fortune in not having lost an officer or man, which is to be attributed to the enemy's firing at the masts and rigging.

I am, &c.

FRA. COLE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c. &c.

L'Unite, Citizen Durand, Commander. Killed 9, wounded 11.

Indefatigable, Falmouth, April 23, 1796.

I have most sensible pleasure in desiring you to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival at this port, accompanied by the French National frigate La Virginie, of 44 guns, eighteen and nine pounders, and 340 men, commanded by Citizen Bergeret, Capitaine de Vaisseau, who sailed from Brest singly, four days ago, to cruise off the Lizard in this favourite frigate, which is considered the finest ship and fastest sailer in the French navy, and of the largest dimensions, being 158 feet long and 43 broad. On Wednesday morning the 20th instant after I had sealed my dispatches for their Lordships, laying-to under the Lizard, with the Squadron waiting for the French frigate La

Unite, our prize, to weather that point, I observed a ship coming in from the sea, which in my mind looked rather suspicious; and, on her not answering the private signal, when she tacked from us, I immediately gave chase to her, accompanied by the Amazon and La Concorde (having by signal directed La Revolutionnaire to attend her prize into port, and the Argo to proceed to Plymouth.) The superior sailing of the Indefatigable gave me the satisfaction of coming up with her, after a chase of fifteen hours, and running 168 miles. Fortunately the wind prevented her from steering for Ushant, or she must have escaped.

A little past midnight I commenced action with the enemy, which was closely continued, under a crowded sail, for one hour and forty-five minutes. The enemy, who fought gallantly, was by this time much crippled, her mizen-mast and main-top-mast being shot away; the Indefatigable was not much less disabled, having lost her gaff and mizen-top-mast, and the main-top-sail rendered useless by an unlucky shot cutting both lee-ropes. In this situation we past the enemy without the power of avoiding it, having no after-sail to back, &c. I had long discovered we had not only to combat a ship of large force, but that her commander was completely master of his profession, in whose presence I could not commit myself with impunity, by throwing my ship in the wind, without submitting to be raked by him.

She had not at this time struck, and we kept close a-head of her, receiving new braces to enable us to bring the ship to, to renew the attack.

At this period La Concorde appeared in sight, close under her stern; and, upon the enemy seeing her, she fired a gun to leeward, and struck her light, as a signal of surrender.

Although a very few minutes would have placed the Indefatigable again alongside of her, I am confident she would not have surrendered without further resistance, had not the Concorde so timely come up.

I am extremely indebted to Captains Hunt and Reynolds for their very particular attention in keeping after us during the night on so many courses, which nothing but the most delicate observance of my signals would have enabled them to do, their distance a-stern being so great.

Their Lordships are all aware how difficult it is in a night action with a flying enemy, whose rate of sailing is little inferior to her antagonist, to choose a situation; and, when it is remembered how often this ship changed hers in the action, I need scarcely say what great attention was paid to my orders by every officer under my command.

To Lieutenants Pellowe, Thomson, and Norway, my thanks are above expression. Lieutenant Williams of the marines, and Mr. Bell, the master, who were immediately about my person, rendered me the most essential services. The ship's company, who have been my faithful companions during the war, and are endeared to me by their uniform exertions, manifested on this occasion nothing but ardour and zeal. But above all other pleasures I feel is that of informing their Lordships that I have lost neither officer nor man in the contest. The enemy suffered considerably, having 14 or 15 killed,

killed, 17 badly wounded, and 10 slightly; the ship much shattered in her hull, and four feet water in her hold from shot holes. I have sent La Concorde to Plymouth with La Virginie, and shall proceed with the Amazon, who has lost her head, for the same place, tomorrow, in order to repair the damage we have sustained in the action.

I am, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White.

Ville de Paris, off Ushant,
June 12, 1800.

I inclose letters which I have this instant received from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, giving an account of the boats of the ships under his orders having cut out from St. Croix three armed and eight other vessels laden with provisions for the combined fleet in Brest. The Unicorn being short of water, I have directed Captain Wilkinon to see the prizes into Plymouth, and to rejoin the squadron the instant he shall have completed his water and provisions.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Renown, off the Penmarks, June 11.

Having observed a convoy of brigs and chaffe mares at anchor near a fort within the Penmarks, destined for the fleet at Brest, and being of opinion that they might be cut out, I directed two armed boats from this ship, commanded by Lieutenants Burke and Jane, together with Lieutenant Killogrivoft, of the Russian navy, as well as from each ship of the detachment under my orders, to rendezvous on board the Figgard, and to follow Captain Martin's directions for their further proceedings, whose letter to me is inclosed; and I am happy to say that the service was performed with much gallantry and success. Although some loss on our part has been sustained, I trust the measure will meet your Lordships approbation.

I have the honour to remain, &c. &c.

J. B. WARREN.

SIR, Figgard, off the Penmarks, June 11.

In pursuance of the directions you gave me yesterday evening, two boats from each ship, namely, the Renown, Figgard, Defence, and Unicorn, assembled on board the Figgard, in order to attack the convoy laying at St. Croix; and at eleven o'clock, being as near the shore as the darkness of the night would permit (and the mode of attack previously determined) they proceeded under the command of the following officers: Lieutenant Burke, Renown; Lieutenants Dean and Gerrard, Figgard; Lieutenant Stamp, Defence; and Lieutenant Price, Unicorn; but the wind being fresh from the south-east prevented their reaching the above anchorage till after day-light, when, in opposition to a heavy battery, three armed vessels, and a constant fire of musquetry from the shore, they took the three armed vessels and eight others, laden with supplies for the fleet in Brest; the rest, amounting to twenty sail, run upon the rocks, where many of them will certainly be lost. The

enemy have lost several officers and men; and I am sorry to annex the names of several wounded in our boats. I have inclosed a list of vessels captured.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

F. B. MARTIN.

Rear-Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, &c. &c.

A List of Vessels taken by the Boats of a detachment of his Majesty's Ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 11th of June.

La Nochette gun-boat, of 2 twenty-four pounders. — Two armed chaffe mares of 6 and 10 guns each — Two brigs, two sloops, and four chaffe mares, laden with wine, brandy, flour, and pease, provisions for the fleet at Brest.

(Signed)

J. B. WARREN.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. dated Ville de Paris, at Sea, 14th July 1800.

I herewith transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter with its several inclosures, which I have received from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, giving an account of an attack made by the boats of his Majesty's ships under his orders on a convoy near the island of Noirmoutier, of which I highly approve, and of the spirited conduct shewn on the whole occasion.

ST. VINCENT.

Renown, Bourneuf-Bay,
July 2, 1800.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that, having received information that a ship of war, with a large convoy of the enemy were lying within the Island of Noirmoutier, which had assembled there from Sable D'Olonne, destined for Brest, I judged the destruction thereof might be of great consequence to his Majesty's service; I anchored therefore with his Majesty's ships the Renown, Defence, Figgard, and Lord Nelson (cutter) on the 1st instant, in the Bay of Bourneuf, and directed the boats of the squadron to follow Captain Martin's orders for their further proceedings, and I take the liberty of referring your Lordship to the inclosed letter for a particular account of the transactions on the 1st and 2d instant.

Although, owing to an accident a part of the men have been made prisoners, and four wounded in their retreat upon this occasion, yet, from the loss the enemy has sustained I hope the enterprize will meet your Lordships approbation, as well as the gallantry and presence of mind displayed by Lieutenant Burke upon the above critical service, with the zeal and bravery of the several officers and men employed under him, and I trust will recommend them to your Lordships notice and protection.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

Figgard, at Anchor, in Bourneuf-Bay,
July 2, 1800.

SIR,

I beg to inform you, that the boats of the ships the Renown, Figgard, and Defence, were formed into three divisions

divisions yesterday evening under the directions of Lieu enant Burke, to attack the armed vessels and convoy lying within the sands, in Bourneuf-Bay, moored in a strong position of defence, and under the protection of six heavy batteries at the south-east part of Noirmoutier, besides flanking guns on every projecting point. At twelve o'clock, after much resistance and considerable loss on the part of the enemy, we had possession of La Terese, four armed vessels, and fifteen sail of merchantmen, the whole of which were burnt on finding it impossible to bring them out; and this essential service would have been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner if the boats, in returning, could have found a passage over the sand banks: but unfortunately they took the ground, and in less than ten minutes were perfectly dry, at the same time exposed to a continual fire from the forts and four hundred French soldiers formed in the rear; but, in opposition to this, they determined to attack other vessels of the enemy, and secure one sufficiently large to receive all the party, which they did; and with great intrepidity, exertion, and strength, drew her upwards of two miles over the sands, until they were up to their necks in water before she would float; but I am sorry to add that four officers and eighty-eight of the valuable men employed in this glorious enterprise, are prisoners, though from every report there are only a few wounded.

I sincerely congratulate you on having succeeded with so little loss in this important service, all the vessels being laden with corn and valuable cargoes, much wanted for the fleets in Brest; and I am sure you will be highly gratified with the gallantry and uncommon perseverance manifested by the officers and men upon this occasion. I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

A list of vessels taken and burnt by the boats of his Majesty's ships Renown, Fisgard, and Defence, the 2d of July, 1800.—Armed vessels—Ship La Terese of twenty guns. A lugger of twelve guns. Two schooner gun-boats, of six guns each. One cutter, of six guns.—Merchant vessels—Fifteen sail, all laden (as well as the armed vessels) with flour, corn, provisions, bale goods, and ship timber, for the fleet at Brest.

T. B. MARTIN.

The following instance of intrepid courage, at Belle-Isle, cannot pass unnoticed.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Royal George, at Sea, the 4th of August 1800.

SIR,

I did not think the enterprize of Sir Edward Hamilton, or of Captain Campbell, could have been rivalled, until I read the enclosed letter from Sir Edward Pellew, relating the desperate service performed by acting Lieutenant Coghlan, of the Viper cutter, on the 29th of July, which has filled me with pride and admiration; and although the circumstance of his not

having completed his time in his Majesty's navy operates at present against his receiving the reward he is most ambitious of obtaining, I am persuaded the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will do all in their power to console him under his severe wounds, and grant him promotion the moment he is in a capacity to receive it.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Impetueux, Palais Road,
August 1, 1800.

MY LORD,

I have true pleasure in stating to your Lordship the good conduct of Lieutenant Jeremiah Coghlan, to whom, for former gallant behaviour, you had given an acting commission to command the Viper cutter, from this ship.

This gallant young man, when watching Port Louis, thought he could succeed in boarding some of the cutters or gun-vessels which have been moving about the entrance of that harbour, and for this purpose he entreated a ten-oared cutter from me, with twelve volunteers; and on Tuesday night the 29th instant, he took this boat, with Mr. Silas H. Paddon, midshipman, and six of his men, making, with himself, twenty, and accompanied by his own boat and one from the Amethyst, he determined upon boarding a gun brig mounting three long twenty-four pounders, and four six-pounders, full of men, moored with springs on her cables, in a naval port of difficult access, within pistol-shot of three batteries, surrounded by several armed craft, and not a mile from a seventy-four, and two frigates bearing an Admiral's flag. Undismayed by such formidable appearances, the early discovery of his approach, (for they were at quarters), and the lost aid of the two other boats, he bravely determined to attack alone, and boarded her on the quarter; but unhappily, in the dark, jumping into a trawl-net hung up to dry, he was pierced through the thigh by a pike, and several of his men hurt, and all knocked back into the boat.

Unchecked in ardour, they hauled the boat further a-head, and again boarded, and maintained against eighty-seven men, sixteen of whom were soldiers, an obstinate conflict, killing six and wounding twenty, among whom was every officer belonging to her. His own loss, one killed and eight wounded; himself in two places, Mr. Paddon in six. I feel particularly happy in the expected safety of all the wounded. He speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Paddon and the whole of his party, many of whom were knocked overboard, and twice beat into the boat, but returned to the charge with unabated courage. I trust I shall stand excused by your Lordship for so minute a description, produced by my admiration of that courage which, hand to hand, gave victory to a handful of brave fellows over four times their number; and of that skill which formed, conducted, and effected so daring an enterprize.

Le Cerbere, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and towed out under a very heavy fire, is given up as a prize by the squadron to mark their admiration, and will not, I know, be the only reward of such bravery; they will receive that protection your Lordship so liberally

rally awards to all the young men in the service who happily distinguish themselves under your command.

I enclose Lieutenant Coghlan's letter, and have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD PELLEW.

Admiral the Earl St. Vincent,
K. B. &c.

His Majesty's Cutter, Viper, Tuesday
Morning, 8 o'clock.

I have succeeded in bringing out the gun brig *Le Cerbere*, of three guns twenty-four pounders, and four six pounders, and eighty-seven men, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau; pray forgive me when I say, from under the batteries of Port Louis, and after a most desperate resistance being made, first by her, and afterwards by the batteries at both sides, and a fire from some small vessels which lay round her; but nothing that I could expect from a vessel lying in that inactive situation was equal to the few brave men belonging to your ship, whom I so justly confided in, assisted by six men from the cutter, and Mr. Paddon, midshipman, who, I am sorry to say, was wounded in several places, though I hope not mortally. I am sorry to state the loss of one man belonging to the cutter, who was shot through the head, and four of your brave men, with myself, wounded in different parts of the body: the principal one I received was with a pike, which penetrated my left thigh. Mr. Patteshall, in the cutter's small boat, assisted, with two midshipmen from the *Amethyst* in one of their boats. The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, owing to the confusion. I remain, &c.

J. COGHLAN.

N. B. There are five killed and twenty-one wounded; some very badly.

A return of killed and wounded in a ten-oared cutter belonging to his Majesty's ship *Impetueux*, under the command of Lieutenant Jeremiah Coghlan, on the night of the 29th of July, in boarding the National gun brig *Le Cerbere*, commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau Menage.

Viper Cutter—One seaman killed; Lieutenant Jeremiah Coghlan, Mr. Silas H. Paddon, midshipman, and two seamen, wounded.

Impetueux—Four seamen wounded.

Total—One killed, eight wounded.

COAST OF SPAIN.

Ethalion, Oct. 21, 1799.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that on the 16th instant at three P. M. lat. 44 deg. 53 min. long. 9 deg. 53 min. west, we discovered three large sail on the weather bow, evidently men of war, steering S. E. with all sail set. I immediately tacked and stood under easy sail with an intention to speak to the sternmost, or to follow them till day-light, with a view to ascertain their force. On a nearer approach to the above ship she made the private signal; concluding from that the other two ships were enemies, I made all possible sail in chase. At day-light I found her to be his Majesty's ship *Naiad*, and another frigate in

company, which I took to be the *Alcmene*, and two large frigates a-head. At seven the *Naiad* made my signal to pass the sternmost, and stand on for the headmost. At nine A. M. being within random-shot of the sternmost, I fired a few guns in passing, which made her alter her course. At half past eleven the headmost ship bore up athwart us, at the distance of half-musket shot; by the abilities and meritorious conduct of the officers, the steady spirit and prompt obedience to my orders of the seamen and marines, with a well-directed fire of two broadsides from the *Ethalion*, and a running fight of an hour, exchanging bow and stern chases, the latter part within half pistol-shot, I had the pleasure of seeing her haul down Spanish colours to his Majesty's ship under my command. She proves to be the *Thetis* Spanish frigate, of thirty-six guns, twelve and six pounders, and 250 men, commanded by Don Juan de Mendoza, from Vera Cruz bound to any port in Spain she could fetch, with 1,411,526 dollars, and a quantity of cocoa, on board. I have the additional satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that not a single man is hurt on board the *Ethalion*. The other Spanish frigate is called the *Brigida*, commanded by Don Antonio Pillou, the same force and lading as the *Thetis*. The last time I saw the *Naiad*, which was just before the action took place, was nearly within gun-shot of her; and I have no doubt of her being captured. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice Lieutenant Bym, the senior officer; the able assistance I received from him on the quarter-deck, and his indefatigable exertions in shifting the wounded masts and yards on board the *Thetis*, do him the utmost credit. I cannot pass over in silence the praise due to Lieutenant Jauncey and Quilliam, for their great attention to the guns on the main-deck, nor that of Mr. Ducker the master, and Lieutenant Peake of the marines, for their aid on the quarter-deck; the warrant and petty officers, seamen, and marines, also merit your Lordship's notice. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. S. YOUNG.

Naiad, off Cape Finisterre, Oct. 19.

I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that the ships named in the margin (which your Lordship has done me the honour to put under my orders) captured yesterday morning the Spanish frigate *Santa Brigida* of thirty-two guns, and having on board 300 men, commanded by Don Antonio Pillou. This frigate, my Lord, in company with another called the *Thetis*, left Vera Cruz on the 21st of August last, and I had the good fortune to fall in with them both, on the evening of the 16th instant, in lat. 44. deg. 1 min. N. long. 12 deg. 35 min. W. at eight P. M. the *Naiad* then a single ship, and to which I immediately gave chase; before midnight I discovered them to be vessels belonging to the enemy, and was joined by the *Ethalion*: when the day broke I was also joined by the *Alcmene*, when the *Triton* was discovered far astern; still, owing to the superior sailing of the latter ship, after a chase which lasted thirty-two hours, I set myself down as indebted for a most valuable capture. The two frigates at seven A. M. perceiving themselves

not

not in a state to withstand our united force, took different routes, upon which I made the Ethalion's signals to pass the sternmost ship of the enemy, as she at that time took the lead in point of sailing, and stand for and engage the headmost vessel, which was obeyed with that alacrity by Captain Young that I make no doubt but she has experienced a similar fate to her companion; but as the Santa Brigida made a determinate push on a southern course, a separation of course took place. The latter frigate of the enemy having rounded Cape Finisterre on the morning of the 18th instant, by her fast sailing, about five o'clock her Commander shoved so very close to the rocks of Monte Lora, that the Triton, who was first in pursuit, (Captain Gore being regardless of every thing but closing with the enemy), struck upon the said rocks, going seven knots at the time. I fear her damage is considerable; however she was soon off again, and commenced an animated fire on the enemy, as did Captain Digby, with an officer-like presence of mind keeping in that direction to cut off the entrance of Port de Vidre. At eight A. M. three frigates closed with the enemy amidst the rocks of Commarinto, at the entrance of Muros, when the colours were hauled down, and we found ourselves all in foul ground together. A fortunate breeze sprung up from the shore, and we were enabled to put the ships heads to the sea, and began to shift prisoners, when a Spanish squadron consisting of four large ships, one with a broad pendant, came out of Vigo with an intention, I suppose, of rescuing the prize. This being the opinion of Captain Gore and Digby also, every exertion was made to secure the prisoners, and get the ships under my command ready to receive them; but on their perceiving my determination they bore up and run into Vigo. Light and variable winds have kept me still in sight of the Spanish coast, which is to day one continued blaze, and as I was aware of another squadron of Spanish ships being in Corunna, have thought it my duty to keep all together for the protection of the prize, which is of immense value, having on board 1,400,000 dollars, independent of a cargo of equal estimation. My companions in chase, Captain Gore and Digby, make the most favourable report of the zeal and perseverance of their respective officers and crews: and in justice to the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command, I can only say, that their anxiety to get alongside the enemy's frigates whilst alone, was equal to what it was afterwards when my force became superior; and on that, as on all former occasions, I profited by the able assistance of J. H. Marshall, my first lieutenant, to whom I have given charge of the prize.

The capture of the two Spanish frigates affords a gratification far beyond the immediate connections of the parties. The influx of so much specie into the country, and the inconvenience it will occasion our enemies, are of high national importance; added to which, the distinguished worth of Captains Gore, Digby, Young, and Pierrepont, augment the pleasure every friend of the navy would feel on the success of any of these sources of our security and our fame. The two prizes appear on examination much less valuable than was at first

imagined, the dollars only answering the account which afforded so much and such general satisfaction. The Thetis, we apprehend, had not any merchandize. The Santa Brigida contained Indigo, &c. worth from 5,000l. to 5,500l. There were many articles of considerable value on board each ship, which the Spaniards threw overboard during the chase.

The dollars, however, though unequal to the patriot's wish, will tolerably reward the gallant fellows by whom they were taken. There have been landed from the Brigida, 446 boxes of 3,000 dollars each, fifty-nine bags of ditto, and many of uncertain number, and three kegs likewise uncertain. From the Thetis have been landed 427 boxes containing 13,385 dollars, together with two doubloons and ninety half-doubloons of gold, making 935 packages of specie, amounting to 2,900,000 dollars. See CAPE FINISTERRE.

COBLENTZ, a city on the Lower Rhine subject to the Archbishop of Treves, was taken by the French, Oct. 23, 1794, under General Maurice, when the allies were defeated with great loss, of which the following is an extract of a letter from them.

Last night the Austrian troops retreated with their artillery over the Moselle from Coblenz, till six o'clock in the morning. The Chartreuse is occupied by two Austrian battalions, and the redoubts on that side of the river and near Metternich, with five companies of Chasseurs and some Croats.

Within the city there were still at eleven o'clock two battalions of Austrians, and on the bridge over the Moselle, twelve pieces of cannon. The first discharge began on the part of the French at half past twelve, which was answered by a double discharge by the Chasseurs in the redoubts, and from the fortrefs. The cannonade and bombardment then lasted till half past two o'clock without interruption. The Austrians then evacuated the redoubts about Metternich, and crossed the Rhine with those who were in the Chartreuse, taking the artillery also with them. At two o'clock the magistrates hoisted the white flag on the bridge of the Moselle. The cannonade then ceased, and the magistrates went in procession in one body to meet the French.

At the same time the last detachments crossed the Rhine, and the pontoneers broke down the bridge. Several bombs fell into the place. The French found only a few pieces of cannon, and about twenty Austrians in the place.

The capitulation was concluded by the Austrian General, and not by the magistrates. It is said to contain the following articles:

1. To protect the property of the inhabitants.
2. To demand no extraordinary contributions.
3. Not to fire on this side of the Rhine.

It is said, that the Austrians also promised not to fire from the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein upon Coblenz. The Austrians and French Generals had a conference together, and in the evening some officers of both armies were seen together feasting, and the Austrians went over the Rhine.

The French have burnt down the noble Nunnery and Chapter of St. Thomas, near Coblenz, and also the beautiful and superb electoral palace of Schoenbornflust,

flust, formerly the residence of the French princes during their stay there.

COCHIN is a town in Asia, on the Malabar coast, with a good harbour, ninety miles S. of Calicut, long. 74. 30. E. lat. 9. 0. N. and about 100 N. of Cape Comorin. The Dutch have in it a small fort which retains the name of Cranganore. The first Europeans that settled in it were the Portuguese, who were driven away by the Dutch, and they in their turn were compelled to surrender, with the rest of the Dutch settlements, to the English forces, October 29, 1795.

The Dutch ordnance found in the garrison of Cochin was very considerable; it consisted of 200 pieces of cannon, 130 of which were mounted; they were for the most part of brass. It is added, that there were also 4000 stand of arms, and proportionate ammunition, and six months' provision in the fort, untouched.

COEVERDEN, OR COVERDEN, SIEGE OF. A town of Holland, near the confines of Westphalia, situated in the marshes, about forty miles north-west from Darenter. In the year 1592, this city, being in the possession of the Spaniards, was besieged by the Dutch. Queen Elizabeth indeed called away her auxiliaries; but notwithstanding that, the solicitations of some of the provinces, and the eagerness of Prince Maurice to acquire new conquests, prevailing before all other considerations, he resolved to sit down before Coeverden, a place of great strength, both by art and nature; being seated in a great fenny plain, of very difficult access, even in the midst of the summer. Accordingly, being advanced with his army within cannon-shot of the place, Frederick Heerenbergh laid the town in ashes, resolving to defend himself, with the garrison (consisting of 600 men), in the castle and market-place; but was forced soon after to quit the last, as well as some other outworks of the castle, and retreat into the body of the castle. As the Dutch were carrying on their trenches to the ditch, Prince Maurice having received certain intelligence by some deserters, that the besieged had plenty of all necessaries, except water, which they were forced to fetch in the night-time out of the ditch that surrounded the castle; and that besides this, only one spring furnished the whole garrison with fresh water, he ordered the ditch to be drained, and the veins of the spring to be cut off by certain engines contrived for that purpose; but the marshy ground, and some other impediments, having rendered this project fruitless, they were forced to put their chief hopes in their mines and batteries.

The Duke of Parma being by this time returned out of France, Verdugo was ordered with a body of 13,000 foot, and some squadrons of horse, to attempt the relief of Coeverden. Prince Maurice, having timely intelligence of their design, ordered his lines to be drawn into a more narrow compass; and being reinforced by some other troops out of Cleves, Steinwich, and other places, he sent a peremptory summons to Frederick Heerenbergh, the Governor of Coeverden, to surrender; but he having, either by certain signals or messengers, got intelligence of the approaching succours, he told the messengers that it was time enough some

months hence to talk of a capitulation. Soon after Verdugo having passed the Rhine, and fixed his camp in sight of that of Prince Maurice, he resolved to oblige Prince Maurice to raise the siege by intercepting his convoys; but finding that they could take two different ways through the fens, and not daring to divide his army, it was judged most convenient to force his camp. This they attempted in the night-time, whilst the Dutch (though forewarned of the design), thinking themselves secure in their camp, were for the most part either asleep or half drunk; but being awakened by the noise of the conquering army, they betook themselves to their arms, but in such a confusion, that had it not been for the unparalleled conduct of their generals, they must have been all cut in pieces: but William of Nassau, Governor of Friesland, as he had been the chief adviser of the siege, so being resolved to accomplish it, or die in the attempt, got together a good body of horse, with whom he charged the enemy so furiously in the flank that he brought those who were still without the lines into confusion; so that not being able to second their companions within, they were all either cut to pieces or forced to retreat, but in such good order that they were ready to renew the attack; but by this time the whole Dutch army being got to their arms, they were repulsed with considerable loss. The following day the Spaniards drew out their army in battle array, with an intention to engage Prince Maurice, who was too well versed in the art of war to put that to a hazard which fortune had already put into his hands, kept close in his camp, being certain that the besieged, when once bereaved of the hopes of relief, would not think it safe to stand out to the last extremity; which proved accordingly: for some of the chief officers having represented to the Governor the dangerous state of affairs, obliged him to surrender upon honourable terms.

The remaining part of the campaign was spent between both the armies in observing one another's motions, till late in autumn, the States keeping their forces in the field as long as possibly could be done, to prevent, or at least delay the return of the Spaniards towards the frontiers of France; but the bad weather having at last obliged both the armies to look for their winter quarters, the Duke of Parma prepared for his return into France with his army; but he was scarce got to the province of Artois, when his distemper increasing, it there put a period to his life.

COIRE. March 7, 1799. The Austrians disputed every inch of ground. Their last struggle was before the gates of Coire; but here too they were entirely defeated. The fruits of this day's work are 3500 prisoners of war, two standards, eleven pieces of cannon, with provision waggons, ammunition, &c. General Dudnot, commander of Brigade on the left wing, after having yesterday compelled the army to retreat, was to-day attacked by the superior force of all the troops commanded by General Hotze. He totally defeated them, and took 1500 prisoners, and seven pieces of cannon. The Austrians retreated with precipitation.

(Signed)

MASSENA.
A Dispatch,

A Dispatch, received from Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clinton.

MY LORD, Coire, October 9, 1799.

When I sent your Lordship my last dispatch on the 2d instant from Glaris, the report from General Rosenberg, whose division composed the rear-guard, had not reached head-quarters. I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that the enemy, having received a considerable reinforcement from Zug, renewed on the first inst. their attack near the village of Muttén, where, in consequence of the fatigue the troops had undergone the preceding day, they had been obliged to halt. A strong column of the enemy advanced by the road in the centre of the valley, while two others, skirting the foot of the mountains on each side, endeavoured to get into the rear of the Russians. The division of General Rosenberg consisted of eight weak battalions and two regiments of Cossacks. Discovering the intention of the enemy, he left five battalions as a reserve, and with three, (the breadth of the valley not admitting of a greater front), supported by the Cossacks, he attacked the centre of the enemy; their heavy guns for a moment gave them an advantage; but nothing could withstand the steadiness of the Russian attack. In the hurry of their retreat an ammunition waggon was over-set, which choked the only road by which the cannon could move; three pieces were immediately taken possession of by the Russians. The flank columns, seeing their centre pierced, fled. General Rosenberg profited by the confusion of the enemy and pursued them beyond Schwitz. In killed and wounded they lost above 500 men and thirteen officers, and 1020 men were taken prisoners. The Russians had in this affair about 300 men killed and wounded. It was the 4th in the evening before the sick and wounded could be transported to Glaris; the road not admitting of the passage of artillery, the guns were destroyed; on the 5th the army marched by the valley of Semst to Elm; the difficulty of the roads made it impossible to remove the wounded. The enemy followed the rear guard, and gained some trifling advantages over it during the first three or four miles of the march; upon a well-timed attack, however, of the Russians, they desisted from any farther attempt. On the 6th the army passed the Danix Mountain, which the snow that had fallen during the last week had rendered dangerous, and several mules and baggage horses were lost on the march. The army is now assembled at this place, and after two days of repose it is the Marshal's intention to form a junction with the army of General Korsakoff.

COLBERG, SIEGE OF, IN 1758. It is situated in Pomerania, on the Baltic Sea; and was attacked October the 3d, by the Russians under General Fermer, after he had been defeated at Zorndoff, in order to keep open a communication by sea with Russia. But after lying before the town twenty-six days, they were obliged to raise the siege, owing to the good conduct of Major Heydon the Governor. In 1760, the Russians again besieged this place, both by sea and land, where they had a numerous army. But upon the approach of General Werner with 6000 Prussians, they raised the siege so precipitately, as to abandon all their ammuni-

tion, cannon, baggage, and even their provisions, fear having magnified the Prussians to a greater number. Notwithstanding these two unsuccessful attacks, the Russians in 1761 laid siege again to this place, commanded by General Romanzow, when after a six months defence, during which time they had been repulsed in several attempts to carry the place by storm, Colonel Heydon was obliged to capitulate for want of provisions, and surrender himself and garrison consisting of 3000 men, prisoners of war.

COLCHESTER, SIEGE OF. An old, large, and populous borough of Essex, situated on the river Coln, about twenty miles north-east from Chelmsford, and fifty-eight from London. During the time of the grand rebellion in the year 1647, it was besieged by Fairfax, the parliamentary General. The besieged defended the town with great bravery, insomuch that Fairfax laid aside all thoughts of reducing it that way, and changed the siege into a blockade, which continued about two months, when the garrison and inhabitants suffering extremely from the want of provisions, desired to capitulate; but they were obliged to surrender at discretion. Fairfax sullied his victory with an act of cruelty. In a council of war it was resolved, that Sir Charles Lucas, Sir George Line, and Sir Bernard Gascoign, the Governors, should be put to death; but the life of Gascoign was spared, on account of his being a foreigner. When the other two were brought out to be shot, Lucas gave the word to fire, as if he had been at the head of his own company. Life kissed him eagerly after he was dead; and desired the executioners to come nearer. One of the soldiers replying, "I'll warrant you, Sir, we will hit you." "Friend," said he, smiling, "I have been nearer you when you have missed me." So saying, he received their shot, and fell lamented by all good men who had an opportunity to know the candour of his heart, and the sweetness of his disposition. This execution was under the castle wall. A grand funeral was made for them both after the restoration.

COLIN, BATTLE AT. A little town situated on the Elbe, about twelve miles east from Prague. At a time when the affairs of the House of Austria seemed verging on inevitable destruction, Marechal Leopold Count Daun took the management of them into his own hands. The Prussians were at this time beleaguering Prague, the blockade and bombardment of which continued without any extraordinary event until the 18th of June, 1757, when a battle happened between a part of the Prussian army, commanded by the King in person, and the Austrian army which was marching to the relief of Prague, under the command of Marechal Daun; the other part of the Prussian army having been left to continue the blockade of Prague, under the command of Marechal Keith. The King, on the 13th, left the camp before Prague, and, escorted by a few battalions and squadrons, went to join the Prince of Bevern, who marched from his camp to Neuhoff, and came to meet his Majesty at Kaurzim. After this junction, the King advanced on the 18th towards Marechal Daun, who had caused all the heavy artillery to be brought from Olmutz; and being

being reinforced by all the troops that remained in Moravia and Austria, was come to encamp at Colin. The enemy was drawn up in three lines on a very high mountain, fortified with a great number of battering pieces, at the foot of which were several defiles. Notwithstanding this advantageous disposition, his Majesty began the attack at two in the afternoon, and made himself master of two batteries, and two villages defended with infantry, but could not force the third post, the fire of the enemy was so violent; yet they were again twice repulsed on the right: however, the King thought proper to desist, and retired in good order towards Mimbourg, without being molested or followed by the enemy; nor did their infantry so much as come half way down the mountain.

Whatever the most impetuous and well regulated courage, whatever an ardour, inspired by the remembrance of so many victories, could do towards overcoming every disadvantage, was done by the Prussians on this occasion. They returned to the attack seven times: in none of their victorious battles had their bravery been more conspicuous. Both the King's brothers were in the field, and they did every thing that could be expected from the King of Prussia's brothers. The King himself, at the head of his cavalry, made one furious and concluding charge. Every thing was tried, and every thing was unsuccessful. The want of a sufficient numerous infantry in a ground where his cavalry could not support them, the want of an equal artillery, the advantageous situation of the enemy, their numbers, their bravery, and their general, obliged the King of Prussia to quit the field. What his loss was is not certain: it was undoubtedly great in the action, but still greater by desertions, and the innumerable ill consequences that follow a defeat.

The Prussian army engaged in this battle was reckoned not to exceed 32,000 men; whereas the Austrians were said to be 45,000. And though the King of Prussia had been on horseback the whole day, and present at every attack, yet as soon as he had seen his army make good their retreat, he took fresh horses, and escorted by only twelve or fourteen hussars, set out for Prague, where he arrived next morning, and gave orders for sending off all his artillery, ammunition, and baggage, which were all safely carried off, and the troops had begun their retreat before the Austrian army in that city heard of the battle; but when they saw the Prussians retreating, a large body of them sallied out on the 20th, under the command of Prince Charles of Lorraine, and came up with the rear of the Prussians, but found it was so well covered, that they could do but very little execution.

Though the King of Prussia was defeated in this battle, and though he brought on his defeat in a great measure by some errors of his own, yet whatever small blemish his military skill might have suffered, his reputation was raised higher than ever, in the opinion of all judicious men, by the noble and candid manner in which he acknowledged his mistake, by the firmness with which he bore his misfortune, and by the astonishing strokes of genius and heroism by which he afterwards retrieved his loss.

COLLAROON, a part of the East-Indies. At the back of this place was an engagement on the 16th of February 1782. Colonel Braithwaite, had a detachment under his command, and was attacked by Tippoo Saib, with 5500 horse, 5000 seapoys, and twenty-five guns; the engagement lasted from eight in the morning till sun-set, Colonel Braithwaite's detachment was harassed the whole of the next day; and on the 8th was obliged to surrender, being reduced thereto from the fatigues and loss they had sustained; every officer but one was wounded. His strength was 1500 seapoys, a company of foreign infantry, a train of native artillery, with twelve guns and 170 horse.

COLLIEURE, IN SPAIN. On the 20th of December, 1793, the Spanish troops, which were at Banuls de Mar, attacked the town of Port Vendre, and the entrenchments on the heights behind the place, and carried them, after an obstinate and bloody action, taking six pieces of cannon: General Cuesta afterwards directed a sudden attack upon Fort St. Elmo, where the French had retired from Port Vendre, and, notwithstanding the incessant fire kept up by the garrison, two battalions of Walloons and some other corps, gained the almost inaccessible heights by which the place is commanded, and obliged the garrison to surrender prisoners of war: the guns of the fort of St. Elmo were immediately turned upon the town of Collioure, which was given up at discretion the next morning: on the 21st, the Marquis de las Amarillas, at the head of three columns, attacked the flank of the batteries and entrenchments in the front of the Spanish van-guard at Bolo, carried three batteries, and obliged the French to retreat to Banuls de Aspres: a false attack was, at the same time, made on the right of the enemy's camp by a column from Ceret, commanded by the Portuguese General Forbes, and another on the left, by General Hurrigaray, who fell in with a column of 2000 men, on their march from Perpignan to the camp at Banuls de Aspres, which they charged, killed 500 men on the spot and in the pursuit, took 200 prisoners, and two baggage waggons, with very considerable loss. It is computed that, in these several actions, the Spaniards had taken seventy pieces of heavy artillery, a great quantity of cloathing and ammunition, and six months provisions for 10,000 men.

COLLUNGOODY, IN THE EAST-INDIES. On the 20th of May, 1789, this place was taken by the English army, under the command of Colonel Stuart. The action began at six o'clock in the morning, and was very severe beyond expectation, until near one o'clock in the afternoon, when the principal village was taken, but it was stormed twice before it could be effected; the artillery could not get up to support them, or they would have carried it at the first attack.

COLOGNE, situated on the Rhine, and belongs to the Archbishop of Cologne. It was taken by the French, October 6, 1794, when the archiepiscopal palace was pillaged of its valuables, and the arsenal of its stores, by General Clairfait.

COLUMBO, IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON. The following particulars were communicated by an officer of high rank in the East India Company's service,

who dated his letters from Wolfendah, February 13, 1796.

On the 7th of February, Major Petrie marched with a considerable detachment from Nigambo, and crossed a river 100 yards broad, deep, but not rapid, the whole distance making about eleven miles.

The 8th, moved forward, and reached a deep nullah, where had been a strong wooden bridge, which the enemy destroyed on our approach. As the nullah was not fordable, it was necessary to repair the bridge, which detained us some hours. This nullah was distant about four miles from our former ground, and we encamped at Passibattai, on the large river Mallway, two miles further. On the opposite banks of this river, which is 170 yards broad, the enemy were posted in considerable force, having with them six pieces of light cannon.

About two miles further up, and nearly the same distance towards the sea, they had established themselves in the same manner. We halted until we were joined by Colonel Stuart with the line, and to allow time to provide rafts and boats. This river is three miles from Columbo; and every appearance threatened an obstinate resistance.

On the 10th, the enemy, perceiving probably some of our parties, discharged eighteen guns, but without doing us any damage.

On the 11th, to our complete astonishment, this formidable pass was discovered to be abandoned; and with the utmost expedition we crossed almost all the army in the course of the same day.

On the 12th, the flank companies were attacked by 200 Europeans and 600 Malays. The line was ordered to advance for their support; but, before any of the corps could render any effectual aid, they had charged and totally defeated the enemy. This happened almost under the walls of Columbo.

In this gallant and decisive affair, our loss was two European grenadiers killed, and nine wounded. Volunteer Grant was severely wounded, and Captain French slightly. The enemy lost about 170 killed and wounded, chiefly Malays. Some officers of rank fell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond is dead of his wounds.

In the beginning of the action, the Malays displayed their usual treachery, and appeared before our posts making signs of submission, laying their crests, &c. on the ground: a Dutch officer disgraced himself by a similar conduct.

We have now taken up our final position about 300 yards from the fort, in the skirts of the Pettah, and all our exertions are now to land our artillery and stores. This business will soon be decided; they have given us no disturbance since the action, and all our accounts agree in their disunion and despondency.

Columbo, February 16, 1796.

I have unfeigned pleasure in giving you the earliest intimation of our success. Columbo this day capitulated to Colonel Stuart.

The disunion and want of exertion amongst the enemy, suggested the propriety of summoning the fort;

and Major Agnew, the Adjutant-General, was accordingly dispatched with a flag of truce. This happened on the 14th, and towards evening a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed for twenty-four hours; when it was understood that articles of capitulation were agreed to.

The 15th was employed in finally adjusting the terms of the surrender; and this morning, at ten o'clock, the flank corps of the three regiments, two companies of artillery, the 52d regiment and grenadier battalion, took possession of this important conquest.

Since the affair of the 12th, not one shot had been exchanged; and every step of the enemy had exhibited the most apparent marks of imbecility and indecision.

I am not informed of the particular articles of capitulation; but learn, that, in general, they are becoming the British character, highly favourable to the besieged, without doing any injustice to the interests of our honourable employers; and that about 60,000l. of paper currency is to bear an interest of three per cent. for which our Government is to become security.

The public property of Columbo is immense, without noticing the great quantity of riches at P. de Galle, included in the capitulation, as well as every other post remaining with the Dutch: four companies of Madras seapoys sailed last night, to take possession of P. de Galle, which finishes the complete reduction of the island of Ceylon.

The settlement of Columbo may, without any hazard of contradiction, be deemed one of the most valuable that has ever fallen to our arms; the article of cinnamon alone is valued at a sum of no less magnitude than twenty-six lacks of pagodas.

The garrison consisted of 800 soldiers, 500 sailors, 1800 Malays, 300 seapoys, and 700 Cingalese, besides burghers.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Admiral Gardner, dated February 16, 1796.

SIR,

Having received directions from Sir George Keith Elphinstone, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in these seas, to take under my orders the ships of his Majesty and those of the Hon. United East-India Company, and to co-operate with Colonel Stuart, Commander of the land-forces, in the reduction of Columbo, it is with peculiar satisfaction I announce to you the surrender of that fortress, with the remaining possessions under the Dutch authority on the island of Ceylon, on the 15th inst. I have the honour to transmit herewith the terms on which these places have become part of his Majesty's dominions.

The transports having been collected off Negombo, an anchorage eighteen miles to the northward of this place, on the 5th inst. and that fort having been evacuated by the enemy, was taken possession of by Major Barbart on the same day, and the whole of the army landed by the evening of the 6th inst.

The inland navigation from Negombo to Columbo not being found adequate to the purpose of carrying the stores, provisions, &c. to the ground necessary for the army to occupy previous to opening our batteries, Colonel

Colonel Stuart marched with a part of his force to possess himself of a strong post which the enemy opposed to him on the south bank of the Matual river; which, from his judicious and able conduct, was happily carried on the morning of the 12th, with little loss on our side, and considerable to the enemy, who fled for protection under the walls of the fort, and enabled the Colonel to take up his final position before Columbo on the evening of the same day.

I also anchored, on the morning of the 12th, with the ships of war and transports, about two miles from the fortrefs, in a very favourable situation for landing the guns, &c. of which there being a sufficient number put on shore, on the 14th, Colonel Stuart and myself summoned the fort to surrender, and its success will be fully explained by the articles of capitulation, which I have before alluded to, and which, I humbly hope, may meet his Majesty's approbation.

It becomes me, and is a very pleasing part of my duty, to make known to you, for his Majesty's information, the zeal and activity which have actuated every description of officers and men employed under my orders; and I am happy to inform you, that three seamen, of the Swift, wounded, are the only casualties of the siege.

First Lieutenant Davies, of the Heroine, an officer of great merit, who has given me every assistance on this service, which his relative situation enabled him to do, will have the honour of delivering to you this dispatch; and I beg leave to recommend him to your favourable notice and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. H. GARDNER.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Preliminary article.—John Gerard Van Angelbeck, Counsellor of India, Governor and Director of the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, offers to deliver up to Colonel Stuart and Captain Gardner, commanding the English troops, the fortrefs of Columbo, upon the following conditions, at the expiration of three days.—Ans. Major Patrick Alexander Agnew, Adjutant-General of the British troops in the island of Ceylon, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by Colonel James Stuart, commanding the British army, and Alan Hyde Gardner, Esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Heroine, and senior officer of the naval force before Columbo, consents to accept of the surrender of the fort Columbo on the under-mentioned terms; provided the capitulation is signed this evening, and the fort delivered to the British troops to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, in the manner stipulated in the following articles:

I. In this capitulation shall be included the town of Galle and the fort of Caliture, with all their dependencies, lands, domains, &c. of the Dutch East-India Company; and the Governor shall issue orders to the Commander and Council of Galle and the Commandant of Caliture for the actual surrender, according to the contents of this capitulation.—Ans. Granted.

II. The fort, with all its dependencies, artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, and all other effects

belonging to the Company, with the plan and papers relative to the fortifications, shall bona fide be delivered up, without concealing or keeping back any thing.—Ans. Granted. The surveys of the districts of the Island of Ceylon, and its coasts, with all other public plans, to be included.

III. And as the banks at Columbo, as well as Galle, are two years in arrear, the delivery shall take place according to the balances now actually existing, and a reasonable time be allotted to the commercial servants here, and at Galle, with their assistants, to finish their books; and they shall, during that time, receive the pay and emoluments fixed for their services. As the smith, cooper, house carpenter, the overseer of the arsenal, and the brick-maker, receive every thing by indent, their accounts shall be examined by our accountants, and paid by the English; on the other hand, the above-mentioned artificers and overseers are responsible for the articles issued to them.—Ans. One year, or eighteen months, if absolutely necessary, shall be allowed, for the purpose of arranging the books; during which time a reasonable salary shall be paid to the servants of the Dutch Company necessarily employed in this department. The accounts of the artificers shall be examined and liquidated.

IV. All public papers shall also be faithfully delivered over; but attested copies of all the public and secret consultations held during his short government, and which he has not had an opportunity of forwarding to Holland or Batavia, shall be given to Governor Van Angelbeck, to enable him to answer for his conduct according to the nature of the circumstances.—Ans. Granted.

V. The returns and merchandise of the Company, which are partly laden on board the ships Berlicum and Enfgezenheid, now lying in the roads, and partly stored in private houses, as well as those at Galle, shall also be faithfully delivered by the Commissaries, who shall be appointed by the Governor, to Major Agnew, who is authorised by the Government of Madras to receive them.—Ans. All merchandise, stores, and public property of every description, either laden on board the ships now anchored under the guns of the fort, deposited in the public stores, or distributed in the houses of individuals; as well as all public property placed in a similar manner at Galle, Caliture, or any other part of the Island of Ceylon depending on these governments, shall be delivered up by the Governor Van Angelbeck, to Major Agnew, the Major appointed by the Government of Madras to receive them, in three weeks from this date.

VI. But as the Company has of late borrowed money, upon interest, of their servants and inhabitants, and, when in want of ready money, have issued (Krediet Breeven) promissory notes, to the amount of about five lacks of rix-dollars; of which, however, at least one half is in the treasury, with a promise to realise the same; and as several servants have their pay and emoluments in the hands of the Company, for which they have no other security but their property, the above-mentioned debts shall be paid out of them, and the notes discharged; which can occasion the less confusion,

ration, as the returns alone, taking the fine cinnamon at only three rupees a pound, the pepper at 100 rupees per candy, the cardamoms at one rupee a pound, and the piece goods and other merchandise at the invoice price, will amount to about twenty lacks of rupees, and all the debts, pay, and notes in circulation, not above six lacks. The copper doodies shall continue current for one stiver.—Ans. As Mr. Van Angelbeck has assured the officers commanding his Majesty's naval and land forces before Columbo, that a refusal to comply with the demand contained in the VIth Article will be attended with the total ruin of the colony, they consent to the following arrangements regarding the paper currency of this island, provided the public property of the Dutch Company is found to be conformable to the statement contained in this article. The English government of Ceylon will take up the promissory notes of the Dutch government, which are still in circulation, provided they do not exceed the sum of 50,000l. sterling, and issue certificates for the amount, bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, which certificates shall be in force so long as the districts of Ceylon, extending from Matura to Chilau, shall be in possession of the English, and no longer. Should these districts be restored to the Dutch, the responsibility of payment will necessarily revert to them, in which event the original notes of the Dutch government shall be restored to the proprietors in exchange for the certificates granted by the British government. The officers commanding the British forces are not authorized to provide for the payment of the arrears due to the servants of the Company. This must be left to the future determination of his Britannic Majesty.

The copper coin of the island must find its own value in the course of exchange.

VII. All private property, without exception, shall be secured to the proprietors.—Ans. Granted, with the exception of all military and naval stores, which in every instance, must be deemed public property.

VIII. In which is expressly included the funds of the Orphan House, or the College for the Administration of the effects of Infant Children, and of the Committee for managing the Poor Funds, as also the two ships in the Roads, (Berlicum and Ensgezindheid,) which belong to individuals in Holland, and are chartered to the Company, as shall be proved.—Ans. Granted, with exception of the ships, which must be deemed public property.

IX. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war; pile their arms, by command of their own officers, on the esplanade, and again return to their barracks. The officers to keep their side arms; the elephants and creeces of the non-commissioned officers and private Malays to be locked up in chests, and on their departure, on being set on shore, to be returned to them.—Ans. Granted.

X. The European officers, non-commissioned and private of the battalion of Dutch troops, and the detachment of the Wirtemberg regiment, doing duty with it, as well as the artillery and seamen, shall be transported in English ships from hence to Europe or Batavia, according to their choice, with permission to carry

along with them their women, children, necessary servants, and baggage. None of the officers, however, shall be removed from hence against their will, as many of them are married, and have their property here; and in case of any of them wishing to depart, time shall be allowed them to arrange their affairs to go where they please, upon their parole of honour not to serve in the war against England until they shall be exchanged.—Ans. The European officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, as well as the Dutch battalion as of the regiment of Wirtemberg, the artillery, engineers, and marine, must be considered as prisoners of war, and as such they will be treated with that attention which the British government has ever shown to those whom the fortune of war has placed in its power. The whole shall be sent to Madras.

Such of the officers as desire to return to Ceylon, for the reasons mentioned in this article, will have permission to do so, on giving their parole of honour not to serve during the present war against the English. Those who may desire to return to Europe shall be permitted to do so, on the same conditions, but without any claim on the British government for pay and allowances of any description.

XI. As there are some native born French in garrison, they shall be transported to the French islands if they choose it.—Ans. The French of the garrison will be considered as prisoners of war, and sent to Madras.

XII. The Malays that do not choose to remain here, shall be transported in English ships, with their women and children, to the island of Java.—Ans. The Malay troops shall be sent from hence, with their wives and children, to Tutacoren, and from thence by easy marches to Madras. They shall be subsisted while they remain prisoners, and if not taken into the British service, shall, at a convenient time, be sent to the island of Java, at the expence of the British government.

XIII. These transportations shall take place at the expence of the English, and until that time the military, Europeans as well as Malays, shall continue to enjoy their pay and emoluments, as was customary in the Company's service. None of the military shall be forced, or even persuaded, to enter into the service of his Majesty, or the Honourable English Company.—Ans. The military officers, European and native, shall receive the same pay allowed to them in the Dutch service. The non-commissioned and privates will be subsisted according to the regulations of the British government for prisoners of war. None shall be forced to enter the service of Great-Britain against their consent.

XIV. The seapoys and moormen in the service shall have liberty to return to their birth place.—Ans. Granted.

XV. The Cingalese lascars being soldiers, according to the nature of their service, and the burghers and civil servants, by the laws of the colony being obliged to take up arms for its defence, it shall not tend to prejudice those people.—Ans. Granted.

XVI. The Governor Van Angelbeck, the commander of Galle, Fretz, and all the other political or commercial servants, not required in their official capacities for the purpose mentioned in Article III. shall

shall have permission to remain as private individuals at Columbo, Galle, or other place on the island, or to betake themselves elsewhere. In the first case, a reasonable means of subsistence shall be allowed to each according to his rank. In the last they shall be permitted to carry their effects along with them, without payment of any tax or duty whatever, but then all allowances to cease.—Ans. Granted, with this exception, that as the commanders of the British forces before Columbo are not authorized to grant the subsistence required, this subject must be referred to the decision of the government of Fort St. George.

XVII. The respective Vendue Masters here and at Galle shall be maintained during the collection of the outstanding balances, in right of the preference granted those people by the Company.—Ans. Granted for all balances now outstanding.

XVIII. The Clergy and other ecclesiastical servants, shall continue in their functions, and receive the same pay and emoluments as they had from the Company.—Ans. Granted, and the same exception annexed to the Sixteenth Article.

XIX. The citizens and other inhabitants shall be allowed to follow their employments, and enjoy all liberties and privileges as the subjects of his Majesty.—Ans. Granted.

XX. The native servants in the different departments shall be continued in their employ during their good behaviour.—Ans. Granted, subject to such regulations as the British Government may hereafter judge necessary.

XXI. The Eastern Princes, Tammogoms and other men of rank here as state prisoners, and who receive a monthly subsistence, shall continue to receive it, according to the list which shall be delivered.—Ans. Granted, while they remain in Ceylon.

XXII. All notarial papers, such as wills, bills of purchase and sales, obligations, securities, bonds, &c. shall continue in force, and the registers of them to be presented by commissaries appointed on both sides for that purpose.—Ans. Granted.

XXIII. All civil suits depending in the Council of Justice shall be decided by the same council according to our laws.—Ans. Granted; but they must be decided in twelve months from this date.

XXIV. The deserters who are here shall all be pardoned.—Ans. All deserters from the English service must be unconditionally given up.

XXV. The above articles of capitulation shall be faithfully fulfilled, and confirmed by the signature of the officers commanding his Majesty's sea and land forces, Colonel James Stuart, and Captain Alan Hyde Gardner; and in case of any thing appearing obscure, it shall be faithfully cleared up; and if any doubt shall arise, it shall be construed for the benefit of the besieged.—Ans. Granted.

XXVI. (by Major Agnew.) The garrison shall march out, agreeably to the ninth article, at ten o'clock tomorrow morning, when the gate of Delf shall be delivered to a detachment of the British troops. The Governor Van Angelbeck will order an officer to point out the powder magazines, posts, and public stores, that

guards may be placed for their security, and the preservation of order in the garrison.

Done in Columbo this 15th day of February, 1796.

(Signed)

(Signed)

P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen. J. G. VAN ANGELEECK.
Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. STUART.

A. H. GARDNER.

A true translation from the original articles in the Dutch.

(Signed)

JOHN M'DOULL.

CONCALE BAY, ACTION THERE, IN 1704. This bay is situated on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, France; and in which Rear-Admiral Dilkes, having intelligence of a French fleet of merchantmen being there, failed in quest of them from Spithead, July the 22d. On the 26th, at day-light, perceiving the enemy, consisting of forty-five sail, and three armed vessels, at anchor off Granville (who immediately got under sail, and ran for the shore), he followed them as far as the pilots would venture; but finding he could not effectually reach them with his ships, he ordered all the boats of the squadron to be manned, and by noon, had burned 6, sunk 3, and taken 15. The rest had got so far into a bay between Auranche and Mount St. Michael, that in a council held the next day, it was resolved to send in the Mermaid fire-ship, and boats, with a ship of 6 guns, taken the day before from the enemy. The Admiral was present at this attack, accompanied by the Captains Fairfax, Legg, Mighells, Lamprier, and Pippon. Of the 3 armed ships the enemy had, one of 18 guns was set on fire; one of 14 guns was burnt by Lieutenant Paul, who was wounded, and had 4 men killed; and the other of 8 guns, was brought off; 17 more of the fleet were destroyed; so that only 4 escaped, by getting under the guns of Granville fort.

To recompense this brave action, and at the same time to perpetuate the memory of it, a gold medal was struck, and distributed to the chief persons concerned in it.

CONCALE BAY, ACTION THERE, IN 1779. The French making an attack upon the island of Jersey, induced Admiral Arbuthnot, who was sailing down the Channel with a fleet for North America, to break his orders, in order to defeat their design, which he effected. While some part of the fleet lay at Jersey, intelligence was received of some French ships having been seen on the French coast, which induced Captain Gidoin, of the Richmond, to detach Sir James Wallace, in the Experiment, with the Pallas, Unicorn, Fortune, and Cabot brig, round the west end of the island, with a view to cut off their retreat; while he, with the other part of the fleet, failed directly for the Bay of Coutance, where the enemy's ships were at anchor; consisting of three frigates, a cutter, and some small craft. On his being perceived, they immediately weighed and pushed for St. Maloes, but meeting the other squadron, and finding they could not escape, they ran ashore in Concale Bay. Sir James ran upon the shore directly among them, and began an action which lasted about an hour and a half, during

during which the French left their ships; and they would have been brought off by our boats, but the enemy by this time had brought down some cannon and howitzers, which played so smart on the boats as obliged them to burn two frigates, and leave the cutter scuttled on the shore; the other, the Danae, of 34 guns, they brought off. The Experiment being much annoyed at the first of the action by a battery of 6 twelve-pounders, Sir James, after silencing the Danae, thought it requisite to silence the battery also, that the boats might destroy the other frigates and cutter; and his pilot refusing to take charge of the ship, he ran her ashore abreast of the battery, and effectually silenced it in less than an hour.

The frigates and cutter destroyed, were the *Valcour* of 26 guns, the *Recluse* of 24 guns, and the *Dieppe* of 16 guns: likewise several small craft were destroyed.

CONCORD, SKIRMISH AT, IN 1775. It is situated in the province of Massachusetts Bay, about twenty miles from Boston, in North America; and we think it requisite to remark, that this was the first action that happened in the late calamitous war between Great Britain and her colonies.

General Gage, who was posted at Boston with 10,000 men, which Government found necessary to send over in 1774, having received intelligence of a large quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached on the 18th of April, at night, the grenadiers of his army, and the light infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the 10th regiment, and Major Pitcairn, of the marines, with orders to destroy the said stores; and the next morning, eight companies of the 4th, the same number of the 23d and 49th, and some marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy, to support the other detachment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith finding, after he had advanced some miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, dispatched six companies of light infantry, in order to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms, on a green close to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to inquire the reason of their being so assembled, they went off in great confusion, and several guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a stone wall, and also from the meeting-house and other houses, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairn's horse shot in two places. In consequence of this attack of the rebels, the troops returned the fire, and killed several of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing further happening, where they effected the purpose for which they were sent, having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordnance, burnt some new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a considerable quantity of flour, gun-powder, musquet-balls, and other articles. Whilst this service was performing, great numbers of the rebels assembled in many parts, and a considerable body of them attacked

the light infantry posted at one of the bridges, on which an action ensued, and some few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord, they were very much annoyed, and had several men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambushes; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while dispersed: but as soon as the troops resumed their march, they began again to fire upon them from behind stone walls and houses, and kept up in that manner a scattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles, by which means several were killed and wounded; and such was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men who fell into their hands.

It is not known what number of the rebels were killed and wounded; but it is supposed, that their loss was very considerable.

General Gage said, that too much praise could not be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and Major Pitcairn, did every thing that was possible for men to do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their usual courage and intrepidity.

By the return of the commission, non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, prisoners, and missing, after the above affair, it appeared, by the Gazette account, that 1 lieutenant was killed, 2 lieutenant-colonels wounded, 2 captains wounded, 9 lieutenants wounded, 1 lieutenant missing, 2 ensigns wounded, 1 serjeant killed, 7 wounded, 2 missing, 1 drummer killed, 1 wounded, 62 rank and file killed, 157 wounded, and 24 missing.

Among the killed was Lieutenant Knight, of the King's own regiment; among the wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who commanded in the action, and received a ball in the calf of his leg, which was afterwards extracted; and among the prisoners, Lieutenant Gould, who was likewise wounded.

Of the many affidavits that have been published by the Provincials, with a view to fix the commencement of hostilities on the King's troops, the following appeared to be of the greatest importance, as it set the affair at the bridge, which had been greatly misrepresented, in the most impartial point of view. The affidavit was as follows:

"I, *Edward Thoroton Gould*, of his Majesty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th instant, under the orders of General Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Colonel Smith, and landed on the marshes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington. On our arrival at that place we saw a body of provincial troops armed, to the number of about 60 or 70 men. On our approach they dispersed, and soon after firing began; but which party fired first, I cannot exactly say, as our troops rushed on shouting and huzzaing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops so long as any

of the Provincials were to be seen. From thence we marched to Concord. On a hill near the entrance of the town, we saw another body of Provincials assembled. The light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to disperse them. On our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town. Six companies of light infantry were ordered down to take possession of the bridge, which the Provincials retreated over. The company I commanded was one. Three companies of the above detachment went forwards about two miles; in the mean time the Provincial troops returned, to the number of about 300 or 400. We drew up on the Concord side of the bridge. The Provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged, and gave the first fire. This was the first engagement after the one at Lexington: a continued firing from both parties lasted through the whole day. I myself was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greatest humanity, and taken all possible care of by the Provincials at Medford.

Edward Thorton Gould,
Lieutenant of the King's own regiment."

CONDE.—Bulletins of the Austrian army.

April 10, 1793.

With a view to inclose the town of Conde, we attacked the enemy at Crepin, Thivencelle, Trefne, Bois St. Amand, Daumet, Vieux, Conde, and Coeq, from whence they were dislodged, as well as from the adjacent forests; after a short resistance sustained by the fire of their cannon, they retired into the fortress, and kept up a vigorous and continued fire, which prevented our troops from continuing the pursuit. On this occasion we lost ten men killed and wounded, and four horses.

On the same day the enemy were dislodged from De Vic, Onnaing, and Quaroble, from whence they retired to Valenciennes.

Conde was completely invested; the cattle all about have been secured, and ten vessels full of the inhabitants, who wished to go up the Scheldt, were forced to retire into the place.

On the 12th of May 1793, the French made a sortie to the number of 1200, against the combined armies; the engagement was obstinate on both sides. The French directed their fire chiefly towards two farms in old Conde, which covered the allied chasseurs. A battalion of the allied armies took them in flank, and repulsed them with great slaughter, but it was not in their power to make the French prisoners, as they retired into Conde.

This place was laid siege to in April 1793, and was surrendered to the Imperial forces commanded by the Prince of Wirtemberg. As it was first laid siege to and afterwards turned to a blockade, the garrison experienced the greatest distress for want of provisions, and of medicines for the numerous sick. On the 4th of July they sent a flag out to the Prince who commanded the Austrian army before this place, requesting he would send a chest of medicines, which his Highness much against his own natural feelings was obliged to refuse. On the 10th of July the Governor consented to surren-

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der this place to the Imperial forces, and the Austrians were put in immediate possession of the town, and the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 4000 men.

The troops of the line in general, and a few of the national guards, looked well; but the rest cut a miserable figure. They had been living for some time on eleven ounces of bread, and two of horse flesh, and some rice, per diem. A considerable quantity of rice was still remaining, but bread had very much failed. They carried out with them about 100 horses in good condition.

We have found in the place, 103 pieces of cannon; 6000 muskets, besides those of the garrison; 300,000 lbs. of powder; 100,000 balls, bombs and shells; 1,500,000 cartridges; and 600,000 pounds of lead. The place was in the best possible state, furnished with casemates for a garrison much more numerous.

This is a conquest of the utmost importance; Conde being one of the strongest places of this frontier, requiring but a small garrison for its defence, commanding the navigation of the Scheldt, and facilitating any future operation.

CONGEVERAM, FORT OF, TAKEN IN 1759. It is situated about fifty miles distant from Madras, in the East-Indies. Major Brereton finding it impossible to bring the French to an engagement near Wandewash, where they were encamped, made a forced march to attack this place, which was done on the 16th of April, and having made a breach with two twelve and two six-pounders, the place was taken by storm, and many of the garrison put to the sword.

CONI, SIEGES OF. A town of Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, situated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Gesso, about thirty-five miles north from Nice. In the year 1641, the French General, Count d'Harcourt, laid siege to this place, then in the possession of the Spaniards. It held out from the 29th day of July to the 15th of September, when it surrendered, to the great joy of the French troops, as this was the first time they had taken it, though in former reigns they had several times sat down before it.

During the war, in the year 1744, the French, under the Prince of Conti, and the Spaniards, under Don Philip, brother to the King of Naples, advanced to Coni, and invested it in the beginning of September. Baron Leutrum, the Governor, made an obstinate defence; and the situation of the place was such as to render the siege difficult, tedious, and bloody. The King of Sardinia, at first, was not in a condition to oppose the progress of the enemy; but being re-inforced by 10,000 Austrians, commanded by General Pallavicini, advanced to its relief, and a battle ensued. The action was maintained with great vigour on both sides till night, when his Majesty finding it impracticable to force the enemy's entrenchments, retired in good order to his camp at Muraillo. He afterwards found means to throw a re-inforcement and supply of provisions into Coni; and the heavy rains that fell at that period, not only retarded, but even dispirited the besiegers: nevertheless, the Princes persisted in their design, notwithstanding a dearth of provisions, and the approach of winter, till the latter end of November, when the Chevalier de Soto entered

entered the place with 600 fresh men. This incident was no sooner known than the Princes abandoned their enterprize, and leaving their sick and wounded to the mercy of the Piedmontese, marched back to Demont: having dismantled the fortifications of this place, they retreated with great precipitation to Dauphiny, and were dreadfully harassed by the Vaudois and light troops in the service of his Sardinian Majesty, who now again saw himself in possession of Piedmont. The French troops were quartered in Dauphiny, but Don Philip still maintained his footing in Savoy, the inhabitants of which he fleeced without mercy.

CONI was attacked by the Austrians, to recover it from the French who had taken possession of it, when they got from the King of Sardinia a great part of Piedmont. On November 27, 1799, the trenches were opened. The siege continued with the greatest ardour. The French garrison in the place was about 2400 men. The Prince of Lechtenstein directed the siege, and Field Marshal Lieutenant Ott commanded the corps destined to cover it.

The artillery having been conveyed to the different batteries, and every thing being ready for bombarding the fortress on the 2d instant, the fire was opened from all the batteries on the 3d, at day-break. The violent and well-directed fire produced so sudden an effect, that at nine o'clock the enemy's redoubt towards the Stura blew up, in consequence of a shell having penetrated the powder-chest. The French kept up a violent cannonade from the forts and the different works, but could not in the least impede the rapid success of the Austrians, and about noon fires broke out in several quarters of the fortress, and in the evening the middle redoubts, with several pieces of cannon and eighteen of the enemy's artillery-men also blew up. The conflagration spreading more and more, and it being impossible to extinguish it, on account of the uninterrupted shower of shells and balls, the Commandant of the fortress was induced to send to Prince Lichtenstein a petition from the municipality, praying to spare the place, which petition was supported by a letter from the Commandant to the same purpose. But Prince Lichtenstein, instead of complying with that demand, redoubling the fire, the Commandant found himself under the necessity, at midnight, to solicit the suspension of the fire, adding, that in the morning he would send a person with full powers to negotiate a capitulation. This proposal was likewise rejected, and it was signified to the Commandant, that the fire would not cease, before that plenipotentiary had actually arrived in the camp. Agreeably to this intimation, the firing continued during the whole of the night, with redoubled exertions; but in the morning, about half past seven o'clock, a French Colonel of artillery having arrived in the camp, to arrange the capitulation, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Lichtenstein ordered the fire to be discontinued. The enemy at first made proposals which would have considerably protracted the fate of the fortress; but the Prince rejected them, and left the enemy's plenipotentiary to choose, either to agree to our terms, or to a continuation of hostilities, till the fortress should be

forced to surrender at discretion. He chose the former, and the capitulation was signed.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received from the Right Hon. Lord W. Bentinck.

Head-Quarters, Borgo, St. Dalmazzo,
December 4, 1799.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I announce to your Lordship the surrender of Coni. The batteries opened on the 2d, in the morning, and early on the 3d the Commandant desired to capitulate. The garrison, consisting of 2844 men, exclusive of 800 wounded, whom the French had not time to remove before the investment of the place, marched out this morning prisoners of war. The loss of the Austrians does not exceed fifty men in killed and wounded. The very short defence that has been made of this very strong, and most important fortress, is to be attributed to the want both of provisions and of ammunition. This event may be considered the more fortunate, from information having been received that General Championet has been assembling the whole French army in la Riviere de Genes near Ormea, which was to have been assisted in its march by a re-inforcement of 15,000 men that is marching from Savoy, and is probably a detachment from the army of Switzerland. So much snow has fallen, that the roads in the mountains are no longer practicable; and it will not be possible for the corps, coming from Savoy, to form a junction with Championet. The severity of the weather has obliged the enemy to abandon the Colde Scade, where they left four pieces of cannon, which they could not drag through the snow. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. BENTINCK.

Capitulation of Coni.—Article I. The fire shall cease on both sides during the course of the day throughout the whole of the works.—Ans. Granted; but it shall recommence the very moment the present capitulation is retarded or rejected by the Commandant of the fortress.

II. The fortress will surrender within the term of twenty-five days, if it does not receive any succour.—Ans. The French garrison shall march out of Coni tomorrow, the 13th Frimaire (December 4th) at ten o'clock in the morning, by the gate of Turin, drums beating, matches lighted, with two pieces of cannon at the head of each column; they shall lay down their arms on the glacis, remain prisoners of war in the hereditary states of his Imperial Majesty, where they shall remain till exchanged. The officers may keep their arms.

III. In case of a surrender of the place, the garrison shall march out with the honours of war, on condition of not serving again till exchanged. The garrison shall keep their arms, two pieces of cannon, two caissons, their baggage, and covered waggons.—Ans. Determined by Article II. Each individual may keep his private property; the covered waggons are refused.

IV. The garrison shall be escorted by a superior force as far as the first French posts, and guaranteed from all disagreeable