

pied in furnishing provisions for the army, but that he had also brought iron furnaces, cannon of every calibre, and a store of ammunition. The Commander in Chief immediately sent his Sub-Adjutant-Major Brusch, on board the Vice-Admiral to compliment him, and to pray him to land the provisions at Vado.

Head-quarters at Celle, April 10.

The Commander in Chief of the Imperial army advanced this morning, with forty battalions to Varaggio. The enemy occupied the summit of the mountain called La Cote, which extends from Terrabianca to the sea. General Palfi attacked them in front, Generals St. Julien, Bellegarde, and Sticker, had marched the preceding night to take them in flank on the left, by passing the mountains of Laffelle, Vevriere, and La Stella, but this column could not arrive in time. General Lattermann was to have attacked them on the right, by marching along the road next the sea; but this column was also unable to act.—The French defended themselves obstinately in their positions until four o'clock in the afternoon, when being forced at all points, they retired in disorder beyond Varaggio.

The enemy flying in confusion, mostly on the roads along the coast, were pursued as far as Ivrea, and greatly harassed on their retreat by some English bomb-vessels; night only terminated the conflict.

On the same day, the 10th, the General of cavalry received the glad tidings from Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hohenzollern, of his having, on the 9th instant ascended the Bocchetta with four battalions, on which occasion he had taken six pieces of heavy artillery, killed a great number of the enemy's troops, and made nearly 200 prisoners.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim reported to General Melas, that in the night from the 7th to the 8th instant he had surprized Mount Cenis, made prisoners eight officers and 300 privates, taken sixteen pieces of cannon, and maintained himself on that important post.

According to accounts received from General Melas, from Madonna di Savona, Varaggio, and Sassello, from the 11th to the 17th of April he continued his operations in the Riviera, and against Genoa. Every where the enemy made the most obstinate resistance, and in one of the different engagements, which happened on the 11th, between Logareto and Monte Fajale, they could only be driven to flight by the unexampled bravery of our grenadiers, and the skilful manner in which they made use of the bayonet. A chief of brigade, several staff-officers, and sixty privates were made prisoners on this occasion; Massena himself was in danger of being taken, and was saved with the greatest difficulty by his troops. On the same day, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Elsnitz was attacked on Monte St. Giacomo, by the French General of division, Souchet, whom he repulsed, but not without considerable loss.

At the same time the advanced posts of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim were attacked near Chaumont by a division of troops under General Thurreau, from Briançon, but he repulsed them beyond the Thora.—On the preceding day, however, the enemy had succeed-

ed, favoured by a fog, in surprizing the brigade of General Ulm on the height of Sette Pani, and in driving him from that post, after which he joined Field-Marshal Lieutenant Elsnitz, in his position on Monte St. Giacomo.

On the 12th, at ten in the morning, the brigades of our left wing were violently attacked, at several points, by the enemy, who succeeded in dislodging the regiment of Terzy and a battalion of Reisky from the highest point of the Armetta, after they had sustained the most furious attacks. The fire continued from ten in the morning till night, with considerable loss on both sides. The brigade of General Sticker maintained its position. This event induced General Melas, on the 13th, to order the brigades of Buffi and Lattermann to the heights of Arbigola and Monte Reggino, to attack the enemy with a concentrated force. The latter endeavoured to be beforehand with him, and on the evening of the 14th, General Count St. Julien was attacked in front by about 4000 men, coming down from Mount Larmetta, 2000 men attempting, at the same time, to make themselves masters of Sassello, and thus to menace that General's front and rear; but he maintained his position in spite of their repeated attacks, and on the 15th, the four brigades, of Buffi, Bramano, Bellegarde, and Sticker, advanced, so that the left wing of the army was on Monte Lodrino, the centre on Stella St. Giustina, and the right wing, consisting of a brigade of grenadiers, on the heights of Arbigola. At two in the afternoon, the enemy, with their usual impetuosity, attacked both wings, but were repulsed by the brigades of Lattermann, Buffi, and St. Julien: the engagement only terminating at nine in the evening.

On the 15th the enemy were driven from Sassello, and General Melas led the abovementioned brigades against the Armetta, ordering the regiment of Stuart, with one of them, to Monte Fajale, to establish a communication with the troops under Field-Marshal Hohenzollern.

On the 18th Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hohenzollern was at Lavezara, and his advanced posts close to St. Pietro d'Arena. Throughout that neighbourhood the country people took up arms against the common enemy; Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott likewise advanced to Calvari, on the Risagno, and his advanced post extending from Cretto to Quinto, on the sea-coast.

Extracts of Letters from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, off Genoa, the 3d and 9th of May, 1800.

On the 29th ultimo General D'Ott communicated to me his intention of making a general attack on all sides of Genoa, and requested co-operation, and that we might settle the plan.

At three A. M. on the 30th, the attack began on the part of General D'Ott, by signal from St. Pietro d'Arena, on Quarto, St. Martino, and St. Christino, by General Gottesheim, who pressed the enemy up to the walls near the shore, under cover of the fire of the Phoenix, Mondovi, Entreprenante, Vierge, tender, launches and boats of the squadron. The affair continued until night, when the Austrians retired, being un-

able to dislodge the enemy from the little fort of St. Martino, situated on a hill two miles from the sea.—General D'Ott was most successful in seizing Dui Fratelli by Escalade, and blocking up Diamonti: on the side of St. Martino the French durst not follow the Austrians, in consequence of the well-directed fire of the squadron. It rained the whole day. Shells from the town fell amongst the ships. The French, however, on the same evening attacked and re-possessed themselves of all their former posts. It is reported they lost many men, as far as 1500.

On the 2d, the enemy made a desperate sortie on Lieutenant-General D'Ott's centre at Sestri. They kept advancing in column to the muzzles of the cannon repeatedly for an hour, and did not retire till they lost 1200 men, of whom twenty officers and 280 privates are prisoners.

On the 4th I received a letter from the General, informing me that the French had retired to St. Espirito, and had sustained a considerable loss on the 2d at Louano. He says that he was much indebted to the fire of the Phæton, &c. and to the good management of Capt. Morris.

On the 7th two mortar boats and two gun boats arrived from Naples. The same day I heard from General Melas that the French had burnt their magazines at Alaffio, and had retired to Port Maurice; and that Captain Morris had seized twenty corn vessels and a dépôt of arms; and galled the enemy's rear through several miles of their retreat. Two of Massena's staff were taken in a small boat near Albangna, in attempting to escape from Genoa.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, off Genoa, 10th May.

I have the honour of inclosing a copy of a letter received by me at a late hour last night, from his Excellency General Melas, which will convey satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Austrian arms, and of the retreat of the enemy's army from the Genoese territory.

KEITH.

Head-Quarters, Oneglia, May 8.

We have been very successful yesterday. The right wing of the army, commanded by General Elsnitz, which was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Muchio delle Pietre, and succeeded so well, that at nine o'clock in the morning victory had declared in his favour. The General of Division Gravier, with a great number of officers and 1500 non-commissioned officers and privates, were made prisoners. The right of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Capo di Beria. We have pursued him beyond Port Maurice. Fifteen pieces of cannon of different sizes have been taken from him along the coasts.

Our loss has not been considerable; but I regret the loss of Major-General Brentano mortally wounded, and Major Caté killed. The corps of General Elsnitz is now at St. Bartholoméo; and General Gouroupp marches with his flying corps to Colla Ardente, and his vanguard is already at Broglio, behind the

Col de Tende. I wait for the reports of the patrols, who are in the pursuit of the enemy, to make my final dispositions. In the mean while I request your Excellency to accept the respect with which I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

MELAS.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, were received from Thomas Jackson, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin, May 10, 1800.

I have the greatest satisfaction in informing your Lordship that the intelligence which has arrived here of the further operations of the Austrians in the Riviere is highly favourable and important.

Two days ago advice was received of a successful attack of the Col de Tende on the 6th, which important post was carried by the bayonet, and the enemy was driven beyond Saorgio and Broglio with the loss of four pieces of cannon. This affair made only a part of the plan of general attack, and was connected with the operations of the rest of the army in all the intermediate positions down to the sea shore. The result of these attacks is, that the enemy, being forced and driven from the positions of St. Esprit in every quarter, was retreating towards Nice.

In the official relation of these affairs which has been published here, the British vessels which pursued the enemy on the coast, contributed greatly to accelerate their flight.

Yesterday morning official intelligence arrived here from the head-quarters at Oneglia, the 7th, of the enemy having been again attacked that morning, and completely defeated, with the loss of 1500 prisoners, forty officers, and the general of division Gravier, and fifteen pieces of cannon. The Austrian General Brentano is mortally wounded. In consequence of this affair the whole principality of Oneglia was evacuated, and the French represented as retreating in the greatest disorder towards St. Remo. In these official relations much praise is bestowed on the Piedmontese officers and troops, who have much distinguished themselves.

Turin, May 12, 1800.

It is with infinite satisfaction that I can inform you of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa, and the country of Nice by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have passed the Var; and Nice, with its two castles, was yesterday occupied by the Imperial troops under the orders of General Knesevich.

T. JACKSON,

The following are French Accounts, General Suchet, Lieutenant to the Commander in Chief, to General Bonaparte.

Melagno, April 16.

For ten days the army of Italy has been engaged with the enemy. Finding myself detached from the army of the General in Chief, Massena, and it being more in my power to send you the news from the army, I think it my duty to send you a direct account.

On the 6th instant, General Melas attacked in person the heights of Savona. Lieutenant-General Soult, who

who commanded there, sustained, during the whole day, the attacks of the enemy on Cadiburna and Monte Notte, in order to have it in his power to enter the fort of Savona, which was necessary to his defence, and to make his retreat to Genoa; for, from the commencement of the day he saw that the enemy had too great a superiority of force to leave him any hope of victory. He threw a garrison of 700 men into the fort of Savona, and effected his retreat to Albissola.

On the same day, General Miollis was attacked on the Riviere of the Levant; he was at first obliged to retreat, but on the 7th, General Massena repaired thither in person, beat the Austrians, and made 2500 prisoners, amongst whom was the General Major Baron D'Aspre.

On the 10th General Massena attacked the enemy at Saffello and Albissola. The affair lasted the whole of the day, and on the 11th General Massena briskly repulsed the enemy, and made a great number of prisoners.

On the 12th, 14th, and 15th, General Massena had some very severe actions, of which the result was uniformly to his advantage: he took from the enemy 4,500 prisoners, with seven standards, and six pieces of cannon.

On the 7th, I evacuated the position of St. Jaques, and advanced upon the line of the Borghetto. The Madona of La Nave had been several times taken and retaken. The Hungarian grenadiers suffered much in the attack of Melogno; where they were severely repulsed. Observing that the enemy was seeking to turn my flank, I determined to advance on the line of the Borghetto. During this time General Zablonowski had severely beaten the enemy's division, which opened on us from the Tanaro, and was already arrived at Pieva; he made 500 prisoners.

On the 9th, having received the orders of General Massena to attack the enemy, I began to march on the 10th. The troops carried at full charge and with the bayonet, the tower and redoubt of Melogno, and made 400 prisoners, amongst whom were twelve officers. The chief of battalion, Vidal, of the 48th demi-brigade, was the first to leap into the intrenchments. The colonel of the enemy's regiment, L'Orange was killed. The numerous redoubts of Settepani were stormed on the 11th. General Compeze, with a party of the 7th light infantry, and the grenadiers of the 4th and 10th division, being favoured by a thick fog, surrounded the enemy and made 1200 prisoners of the regiment of Staff and Orange, amongst whom were a major and two lieutenant colonels. One single standard fell into my hands, the rest having been hid amongst the rocks.

My loss in these different affairs did not amount to more than 120 wounded and thirty killed. The loss of the enemy, in addition to that of prisoners, was far more considerable. Amongst the brave men whom the army has to regret, I must distinguish the chief of battalion Clavel, of the 10th. The 7th light infantry, and its chief, Boyere, were much to be commended.

On the 10th, General Ciauzel was engaged all day on the heights which are near St. Jaques. He took prisoners 150 Hungarian grenadiers.

On the 12th we were again engaged the whole day. General Oudinot, chief of the general's staff, and bringing me intelligence from the General, has joined me. The 104th demi-brigade has joined.

SUCHET.

Oudinot, Chief of the Staff, to General Bonaparte.

Head-Quarters de la Pietra, April 19.

The rapid movements of the General in Chief, since the 16th, having prevented him from transmitting intelligence to you, I consider it my duty to supply that want.

On the 16th Germinal, the enemy attacked us throughout the whole of our line. He was repulsed on the right and the centre. Lieutenant-General Soult, who commands the centre, and who occupied Monte Notte with the extremity of his left, observing that the column which advanced against him by the way of Monte Notte was much more considerable than that under his command, and which had made a movement on the right to support the Bochetta, evacuated while he engaged the enemy on the heights of Savona, and proceeded to Albissola to join the rest of the army.

Lieutenant-General Suchet disputed, during the whole of the 7th, the positions of St. Jaques and Melogno; after which, he retired in the line of the Borghetto, in order to have time to receive intelligence from the Commander in Chief.

On the 21st General Suchet attacked and retook the heights of Melogno. The General in Chief, and Lieutenant-General Soult, by different manœuvres, drew the enemy into the valley of Albissola. All who were there engaged were made prisoners or put to death.

General Massena has taken in different actions 6000 prisoners; among whom are one general, two colonels, several majors, and two hundred other officers. He has also taken seven standards, and six pieces of cannon.

General Suchet has, on his part, made, in different attacks, 1800 prisoners, and has taken one standard. The enemy have made very few prisoners. In those different actions we have only lost about 200 men. The number of wounded is 4 or 500.

Massena, General in Chief to the Consuls.

Head-Quarters at Genoa, June 7.

I have the honour to send you the Conventions concluded for the evacuation of the city of Genoa by the right wing of the French army. Since April 5, we have received no supplies either from France or Corsica. Since the twenty-first of May the people of Genoa have been without bread. The army only received six ounces, composed of a mixture, half bran, half maize. During the last ten days cocoa was given instead of the maize, and the allowance reduced to three ounces. The greatest part of the horses had been eaten. In these circumstances, the Convention I send you was signed at eight o'clock in the evening.

On June 5, the troops of the right wing began their march with their arms, baggage, and military stores, to rejoin the centre of the army, which, on June 6,

were at Alessio. To-morrow I proceed thither in person. I shall have the honour to transmit to you immediately the details of the proceedings from the 15th of April to June 5, the day of the evacuation.

The reports, as well as the eight standards taken from the enemy, will be sent you by one of my aid-de-camps.

• Health and respect,

MASSENA.

Negotiation for the evacuation of Genoa, by the right wing of the French army, between Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, commander in chief of the English fleet, Lieutenant-General Baron D'Ott, commanding the blockade, and the General in Chief Massena.

Art. I. The right wing of the French army employed in the defence of Genoa; the General in Chief and his Etat Major, with arms and baggage, shall march out to join the centre of the army.—Answer. The right wing employed in the defence of Genoa, shall march out to the number of 8110 men, and take the route of Nice for France; the rest shall be transported by sea to Antibes. Admiral Keith engages to furnish biscuit for this body, at the rate allowed to the English troops.

On the other hand, all the Austrian prisoners taken in the Riviere of Genoa, by the army of Massena, in the present year, shall be given up in a body, by way of compensation, excepting those already exchanged. In other respects the first article shall be complied with.

II. Every thing belonging to the said right wing, such as artillery, and stores of every kind, shall be transported by the English fleet to Antibes, or to the Gulph of Jouom.—Answer. Granted.

III. The convalescent, and those not in a situation to march, shall be conveyed by sea to Antibes, and fed according to the first stipulation.—Answer. They shall be transported by the English fleet, and fed as above.

IV. The French soldiers remaining in the hospitals shall be treated in the same manner as the Austrians. They shall be transported as soon as they are in a state to go, in the manner stipulated in article III.—Answer. Granted.

V. The city of Genoa and its harbour shall be declared neuter. The line determining its neutrality shall be fixed by the contracting parties.—Answer. This article turning upon objects purely political, it is not in the power of the allied generals to give any sort of consent to it. Nevertheless, the undersigned are authorized to declare, that his Majesty the Emperor, having determined to grant his august protection to the inhabitants of Genoa, the city may be assured, that all the provisional establishments which circumstances require, shall have no other object but the public happiness and tranquillity.

VI. The independence of the Ligurian people shall be respected. No power now at war with the Ligurian Republic shall make any change in government.—Answer. The same as the preceding article.

VII. No Ligurian having exercised, or still exercising political duties, shall be prosecuted on account of his political opinions.—Answer. No person shall be molested on account of his political opinions, nor for having taken a share in the government previous to

the present moment. The disturbances of the public peace, after the entry of the Austrians into Genoa, shall be punished agreeably to the laws.

VIII. It shall be permitted to the French, Genoese, and Italians, domiciliated, or refugees, at Genoa, to withdraw, with every thing belonging to them, money, merchandize, furniture, or other effects, either by sea or land, wherever they think proper. Passports for this purpose shall be given them; to be good six months.—Answer. Granted.

IX. The inhabitants of the city of Genoa shall be free to communicate with both shores, and to continue their commerce without interruption.—Answer. Falls under answer to article V.

X. No armed peasant shall enter either singly, or in bodies into Genoa.—Answer. Granted.

XI. The people of Genoa shall be supplied with provisions as soon as possible.—Answer. Granted.

XII. The movements for the evacuation by the French troops, which is to take place agreeably to the first article, shall be regulated in the course of the day between the chiefs of the staff in both armies.—Answer. Granted.

XIII. The Austrian General commanding at Genoa shall grant all the guards or escorts necessary for the safety of the embarkation of the effects belonging to the French army.—Answer. Granted.

XIV. A French commissary shall be left to take care of the sick and wounded, and to superintend the evacuation. Another commissary of war shall be appointed to receive and distribute the subsistence of the French troops either at Genoa or on march.—Answer. Granted.

XV. General Massena shall send to Piedmont, or any where else, an officer to General Bonaparte, to inform him of the evacuation of Genoa. He shall be supplied with passports and a safe conveyance.—Answer. Granted.

XVI. The officers of all ranks of the army of General Massena, made prisoners since the commencement of hostilities between these two armies, shall return to France on their parole, not to serve till exchanged.—Answer. Granted.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

The gate of La Lanterne, where is the draw-bridge, and the entrance of the harbour, shall be delivered up to a detachment of the Austrian troops and two English vessels, this 4th of June, at two o'clock at noon.

Immediately after the signature of this Convention, hostages shall be given on both sides.

The artillery, stores, plans, and other effects belonging to the city of Genoa, shall be faithfully given up by the French commissaries to those of the allied army.

Duplicates exchanged on the bridge of Cornegiano, the 5th of June, 1800.

(Signed) BARON D'OTT, Lieutenant-General.
KEITH, Vice-Admiral.

(A true Copy) MASSENA, General in Chief of the army of Italy.

In consequence of the total defeat of the Austrian army, and the signing the Convention for a suspension of hostilities, and General Melas's surrendering on June 15, 1800, Genoa with all the adjacent conquests were relinquished to the French under General Bonaparte.

Convention entered into for the Occupation of the City of Genoa, &c. on the 24th of June.

The commissioners and officers provided with the orders of General Suchet, shall enter to-morrow morning.—Agreed.

The external forts shall be occupied by the French troops at three in the afternoon.—Agreed.

The 3 or 400 sick, who are not in a situation to be moved, shall have the same care taken of them as the French troops.—Agreed.

The flotilla shall remain in port until the wind shall permit them to sail. It shall be neutral to Leghorn.—Agreed.

At four in the morning Count Hohenzollern shall march out with his garrison.—Agreed.

The dispatches, transports, recruits, and oxen, which shall arrive after his departure, shall be at liberty to follow the Austrian army.—Agreed.

At the request of Count Hohenzollern no honours shall be paid to his troops.—Agreed.

Comte de Bussy.

Major-General, authorized by Count Hohenzollern.
(L. S.) SUCHET.

See ITALY.

GEORGE, LAKE. Situated in the back settlements, on the boundaries of Canada, and the Province of New-York; and near which, in 1755, a desperate battle was fought between the French and their Indian Allies, commanded by the Baron de Dieskau, and the British and their Indian Allies, commanded by Major-General Johnson. For an account of which engagement, see the following letter from the last mentioned gentleman.

Camp at Lake George, Sept. 9th, 1755.

To the Governors of the several colonies who raised the troops on the present expedition.

Gentlemen,

Sunday evening the 7th instant, I received intelligence from some Indian scouts I had sent out, that they had discovered three large roads about the South Bay, and were confident a very considerable number of the enemy were marched, or on their march, towards our encampment at the Carrying-place, where were posted about 250 of the New Hampshire troops, and five companies of the New York regiment. I got one Adams, a waggoner, who voluntarily and bravely consented to ride express with my orders to Colonel Blanchard of the New Hampshire regiment, commanding officer there. I acquainted him with my intelligence, and directed him to withdraw all the troops there within the works thrown up. About half an hour, or near an hour after this, I got two Indians and two soldiers to go on foot with another letter to the same purpose.

About twelve o'clock that night, the Indians and

soldiers returned, with a waggoner who had stole from the camp, with about eight others, their waggons and forces without orders. This waggoner says, they heard and saw the enemy about four miles from this side the Carrying-place. They heard a gun fire, and a man call upon Heaven for mercy, which he judged to be Adams. The next morning I called a council of war, who gave it as their opinion, and in which the Indians were extremely urgent, that 1000 men should be detached, and a number of their people would go with them, in order to catch the enemy in their retreat from the other camp, either as victors, or defeated in their design. The 1000 men were detached under the command of Colonel Williams, of one of the Boston regiments, with upwards of 200 Indians. They marched between eight and nine o'clock. In about an hour and a half afterwards, we heard a heavy firing and all the marks of a warm engagement, which we judged was about three or four miles from us; we beat to arms, and got our men all in readiness. The fire approached nearer; upon which I judged our people were retreating, and detached Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, with about 300 men, to cover their retreat. About ten o'clock, some of our party came running into the camp, and acquainted us that our men were retreating, and that the enemy were too strong for them. The whole party that escaped, returned to us in large bodies.

As we had thrown up a breast-work of trees round our encampment, and planted some field-pieces to defend the same, we immediately hauled some heavy cannon up there to strengthen our front, took possession of some eminences on our left flank, and got one field piece there in a very advantageous situation. The breast-work was manned throughout by our people, and the best disposition made through our whole encampment which time and circumstances would permit. About half an hour after eleven, the enemy appeared in sight, and marched along the road in very regular order directly upon our centre: they made a small halt about 150 yards from our breast-work, when the regular troops (whom we judged to be such by their bright and fixed bayonets) made the grand and centre attack. The Canadians and Indians squatted and dispersed on our flanks. The enemy's fire we received first from their regulars in platoons, but it did no great execution, being at too great a distance, and our men defended by the breast-work. Our artillery then began to play on them, and was served under the direction of Captain Eyre, during the whole of the engagement, in a manner very advantageous to his character, and those concerned in the management of it. The engagement now became general on both sides. The French regulars kept their ground and order for some time with great resolution and good conduct, but the warm and constant fire from our artillery and troops put them into disorder: their fire became more scattered and unequal, and their fire on our left grew very faint. They moved then to the right of our encampment, and attacked Colonel Ruggles's, Colonel Williams's, and Colonel Titcomb's regiments, where they maintained a very warm fire for near an hour, still keeping up their fire in the other parts of our line, though

though not very strong. The three regiments on the right supported the attack very resolutely, and kept a constant and strong fire upon the enemy. This attack failing, and the artillery still playing along the line, we found their fire very weak, with considerable intervals; this was about four o'clock, when our men and the Indians jumped over the breast-work, pursued the enemy, slaughtered numbers, and took several prisoners, amongst whom was the Baron de Dieskau, the French General of all the regular forces lately arrived from Europe, who was brought to my tent about six o'clock, just as a wound I had received was dressed. The whole engagement and pursuit ended about seven o'clock.

I do not know whether I can get the returns of the slain and wounded on our side.

The greatest loss we have sustained was in the party commanded by Colonel Williams, in the morning, who was attacked and the men gave way before Colonel Whiting, who brought up the rear, could come to his assistance. The enemy, who were more numerous, endeavoured to surround them; upon which the officers found they had no way to save the troops but by retreating, which they did as fast as they could. In this engagement we suffered our greatest loss; Colonel Williams, Major Ashley, Captain Ingersal, and Captain Puter of the same regiment; Captain Ferrail, brother-in-law to the General, who commanded a party of Indians, Captain Stoddert, Captain McGinnes, Captain Stephens, all Indian officers, and the Indians say, near forty of their people, who fought like lions, were all slain; old Hendrick, the Great Mohawk Sachem, we fear is killed. We have abundant reason to think we killed a great number of the enemy; amongst whom is Monsieur St. Pierre, who commanded all the Indians. The exact number on either side I cannot obtain; for though I sent a party to bury our dead this afternoon, it being a running scattered engagement, we can neither find all our dead nor give an exact account. As fast as these troops joined us, they formed with the rest in the main battle of the day; so that the killed and wounded in both engagements, officers excepted, must stand upon one return.

About eight o'clock last night, a party of 120 of the New Hampshire regiment, and ninety of the New York regiment, who were detached to our assistance, under the command of Captain McGinnes, from the camp at the Carrying-place, to reinforce us, were attacked by a party of Indians and Canadians, at the place where Colonel Williams was attacked in the morning: their engagement began between four and five o'clock. This party, who our people say were between 300 and 400, had fled from the engagement here, and gone to scalp our people killed in the morning. Our brave men fought them for near two hours, and made a considerable slaughter among them. Of this brave party two were killed, and eleven wounded, and five missing. Captain McGinnes, who behaved with the utmost calmness and resolution, was brought on a horse here, and I fear his wounds will prove

mortal. Ensign Falsam, of the New Hampshire regiment, is wounded through the shoulder.

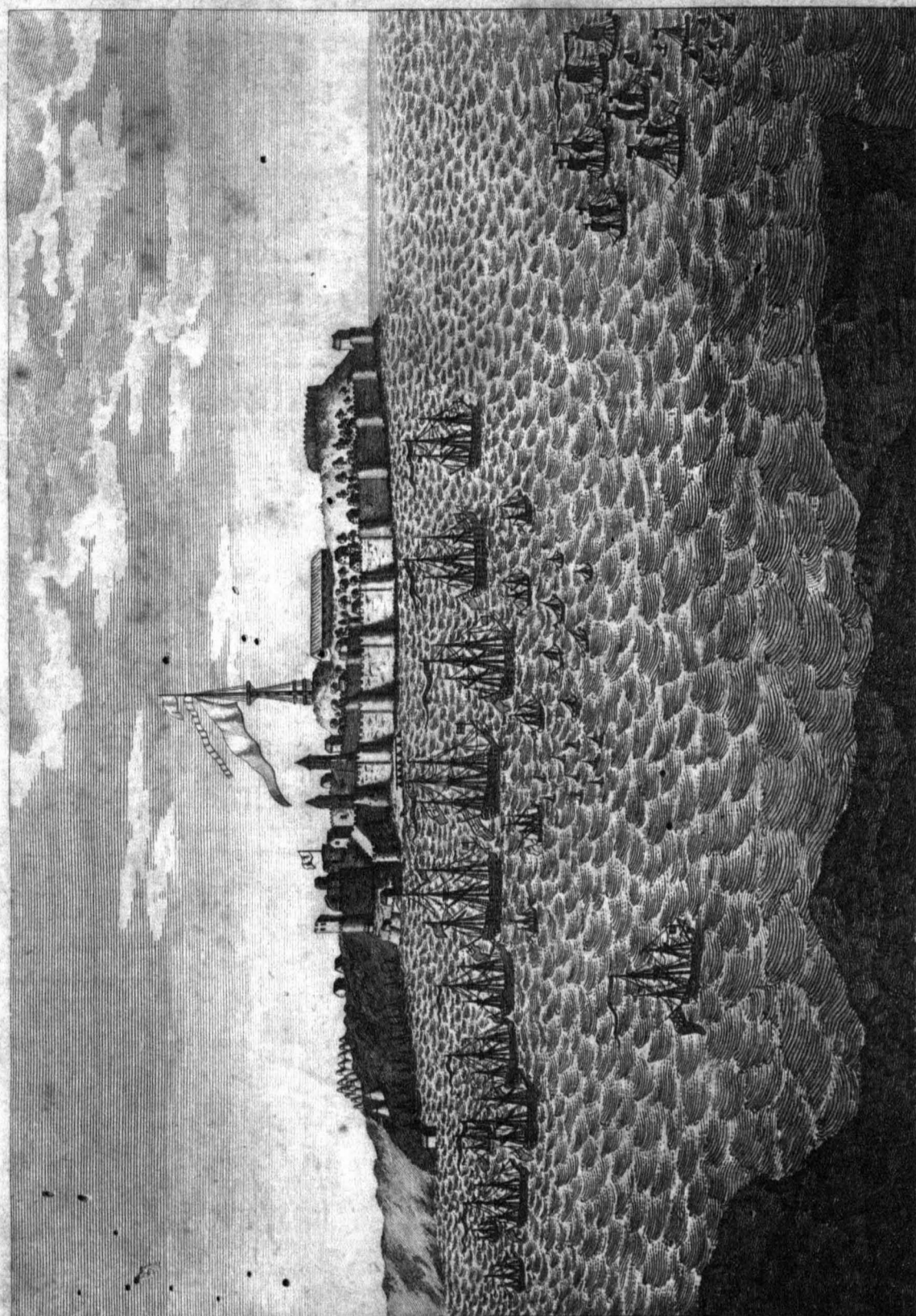
I have this morning called a council of war, a copy of the minutes of which I send you herewith.

Monsieur le Baron de Dieskau, the French General, is badly wounded in the leg, and through both his hips, and the surgeon very much fears his life. He is an elderly gentleman, an experienced officer, and a man of high consideration in France. From his papers I find he brought under his command to Canada, in the men of war lately arrived at Quebec, 3171 regular troops, who were partly in garrison at Crown-Point, and encamped at Ticonderago, and other advantageous passes between this and Crown-Point. He tells me he had with him yesterday morning 200 grenadiers, 800 Canadians, and 700 Indians of different nations.—His aid-de-camp says (they being separately asked) their whole force was about 2000.—Several of the prisoners say about 2300. The Baron says his major-general was killed; and his aid-de-camp says, the greater part of their chief officers also. He thinks by the morning and afternoon actions, they have lost near 1000 men, but I can get no regular accounts. Most of our people think from 500 to 600. We have about thirty prisoners, most of them badly wounded. The Indians scalped of their dead already near seventy, and were employed after the battle last night, and all this afternoon in bringing in scalps; and great numbers of French and Indians yet left unscalped. They carried off numbers of their dead and secreted them. Our men have suffered so much fatigue for three days past, and are constantly standing upon their arms by day, half the whole upon guard every night, and the rest lay down armed and accoutred, that both officers and men are almost worn out. The enemy may rally, and we judge they have considerable reinforcements near at hand; so that I think it necessary to be upon our guard, and be watchful to maintain the advantages we have gained; for these reasons I do not think it either prudent or safe to be sending out parties in search of the dead.

I do not hear of any officers killed at our camp but Colonel Titcomb, and none wounded but myself and Major Nichols of Colonel Titcomb's. I cannot yet get certain returns of our dead and wounded; but from the best accounts I can obtain, we have lost about 130 who are killed, about sixty wounded, and several missing from the morning and afternoon's engagement.

GEORGE, (FORT ST.) IN THE EAST INDIES, near which was an engagement, the account of which was transmitted by William Hornby, esq. governor of Bombay, in a letter dated the 26th of April, 1782, to the Court of Directors, which he received from various accounts collected from the other side of India.

On the 9th of February, the ships under Captain Alms, with General Meadows, Colonel Fullarton, and 400 soldiers, arrived at Fort St. George. That on the 14th, at night, the French fleet anchored three leagues to windward of Fort St. George, and in the morning of the 15th, they got under way, and advanced



GERIAH FORT.

vanished under an easy sail, and in order of battle; about two P. M. they bore away, and at four our Admiral made the signal for weighing; and the enemy saw his squadron under way, following before sun-set. The Admiral dispatched the Monmouth, Isis, and Seahorse, in pursuit of the French transports. The Isis took the Lauriston, of about 1300 tons, having on board several officers, near 200 soldiers, with a most complete and very large quantity of artillery, and other military stores, and 150,000lb. of powder. This transport got safe into the Road; the Isis after clearing the Lauriston, with much dispatch was close upon two other transports, one of which had struck to her, but was not taken possession of, when the signal for calling in cruisers, and forming the line of battle was made from the Superbe, and the three cruising ships joined the squadron. On the 17th Sir Edward Hughes formed the line of battle; the van consisted of the Eagle, Monmouth, Worcester and Burford, the Superbe in the centre, and the Hero, Exeter, Monarca, and Isis, in the rear. Monsieur Suffrein led the van of his own ships; but instead of leading up his line to the van of ours, he stopped short at our Admiral's ship, followed by seven more, which supported him, and also engaged with the four sternmost of ours, but carefully avoided a close action: this attack was chiefly directed at the Superbe and Exeter, the Admiral's and Commodore's. Each had two, and the Commodore had sometimes three of them to deal with. The Exeter was in imminent danger of falling into the enemy's hands, till Captain Gell, in the Monarca, came to her assistance, and poured such an incessant force of fire into the ship that was engaged with her, as does a great deal of honour to himself, his officers and people. By this manœuvre of Monsieur Suffrein, our four excellent ships with their tried commanders in the van were rendered useless; and yet it does not seem that he gained any other advantage, than saving his own force entire. After an engagement of upwards of two hours the enemy ceased firing, and hauled off after their transports. What damage they sustained does not seem to be exactly known, though by the account of four seamen who were taken in the Hannibal, and made their escape from Monsieur Suffrein's ship, it appears that the French fleet had suffered much. The Hero and Hannibal in particular received a great deal of damage in their hulls, as well as in their masts and rigging; that the Hero had sixty men killed, and a much greater number wounded, and that another 74 gun ship lost as many, besides her Captain. Our loss in the engagement is, Captain Stevens of the Superbe, and Captain Reynolds of the Exeter, with two officers of the 98th regiment, and thirty-two killed; two officers of the Superbe, and two officers of the Exeter, with ninety-five wounded, chiefly belonging to those two ships. Every body speaks well of the Admiral's cool and steady conduct.

Sir Edward Hughes, after the action, proceeded to Trincomalee to repair his damages, and having refitted, he returned to Fort St. George, the 10th of March.

Monsieur Suffrein's fleet consisted of ten sail of the

line, and two fifties; and the fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hughes, of eight sail of the line, and one fifty. See EAST INDIES, SERINGAPATAM, MADRAS.

GERIAH, TAKEN. This piratical state was possessed by Tulagee Angria, and was situated on the coast of Malabar in the East-Indies.

A treaty having been concluded between the Mahrattas and the Governor of Bombay, with a view to destroy Angria's piratical state, which was become not less troublesome to the Mahrattas his neighbours, than to the India Company, the Mahrattas in the year 1755, when the greatest part of the Company's forces were absent on the service, notified that they were then disposed to join the necessary business of humbling this common enemy, so formidable to the whole Malabar coast. Commodore James, who was Commander in Chief of their marine force in India, being then at Bombay, sailed on the 22d of March, in the Protector of forty-four guns, with the Swallow of sixteen guns, and the Viper and Triumph bomb vessels, being all the force that could be collected together at that time.

The next day he saw off Rajapore seven sail of Angria's grabs, and eleven galleywatts, and chased them to the southward; and the next day after the Mahrattas' fleet came out of Choulé, and joining the Commodore with seven grabs and sixty galleywatts, proceeded to Commoro bay, where they landed and trifled away thirty hours; for it is usual with them to land frequently, as they are prohibited by their religion to eat on board, and also enjoined washing, and other ceremonies, which can only be performed on shore. Landing again the next day, they received intelligence that Angria's fleet was in the harbour of Severndroog. The Commodore at length brought up his dilatory associates; and immediately upon his approach, which was on the 29th, Angria's fleet split their cables, and run out to sea, the galleywatts towing out their larger vessels. This gave them a great advantage over our ships, as there was but little wind. The chase continued from break of day till the afternoon; and it was observable that our friends the Mahrattas, who being light, and built floaty for sailing large, and in light gales, and who had during all the preceding days sailed better than any of our vessels, were now all astern, while their countrymen shewed a dexterity in their flight, which we could not but admire. They threw out every thing to lighten their vessels with amazing industry and readiness, and spreading all the sails they could crowd on the yards, they fastened to the flag-staffs their garments, quilts, and even their turbans extended, to catch every breath of air. By this manœuvre they gained their point, and drew the Commodore so far from his station, that he was obliged to give over the chase and return to Severndroog.

The fortress which bore that name, was situated on an island within musquet-shot of the main land, with no more than two fathom and a half in the frith. It is strongly but not regularly fortified; the greatest part of the works being cut out of the solid rock, and the rest built with stones ten or twelve feet square; on the bastions

bastions were fifty-four guns. The largest of the forts on the main land is called Fort Goa, built in the same manner with large square stones, and mounting forty guns. The other two mounting above twenty guns each, were constructed in a less artificial manner, with stones of an irregular shape.

On the 2d of April, the Commodore began to cannonade and bombard the island fort, but finding the walls on the side where he first made his attack, of extraordinary strength, for they were fifty feet high and eighteen thick, he moved his station so as to reach fort Goa with his lower deck guns, while he plied Severndroog with his upper tier. About noon, the north-east bastion of the latter, and part of the parapet, were laid in ruins, when a shell set fire to the houses, which the garrison were prevented from extinguishing by the incessant fire from the round tops. The wind being northerly, communicated the fire all over the fort; one of their magazines blew up, and a general conflagration ensued. A multitude of men, women, and children, running out on the further side of the island, embarked in boats, but were most of them taken by the Swallow, who was stationed to the southward to prevent any succours from being thrown into the island on that side. The Commodore then turned all his fire on fort Goa; and after a severe cannonade, the enemy hung out a flag of truce; but the Governor with some chosen Seapoys, crossed over to Severndroog, which was entirely evacuated upon the blowing up of their second and grand magazine. The Governor was now in possession of the island fort, and the Commodore of the other three; from whence he kept a smart fire on Severndroog. The Governor trusting to the natural strength of the place, was resolved to maintain it till he should receive succours from Dubal. As this appeared from all his answers to the summons and messages that were sent him, a number of seamen were landed, under cover of the fire from the ships and the shore, who resolutely ran up to the gates, and being determined to carry their point, with their axes cut open the gates of the Sally port, and procured an entrance with very little loss.

On the 8th of April, the Commodore anchored off Bancote (now called Fort Victoria) the most northern port of any consequence of all Angria's dominions, which surrendered the next day upon a summons. This place the East-India Company, having the free consent of the Mahrattas, have since taken into their hands, as it is a good harbour, and there is a great trade for salt and other goods, which are sent to that port from Bombay; and what is still more essential, the country about it abounds with cattle, which are much wanted for the use of the garrison and squadron at Bombay. Of all provisions beef is the most difficult to be procured from any part of the continent, for excepting Rajapore which joins to Bancote, and is possessed by Mahometans (being the port of the Seedee) the coast is all inhabited by Gentoos, who never kill any living creature; and as they worship the cow, are particularly forbid by their religion to suffer the death of any kind of cattle. As all other places were by treaty to be given up to the Mahrattas, the Commodore caused the English flag, which had been hoisted

on all the forts for a few days, to be struck on the 11th, and delivered them to be garrisoned by the Mahrattas. On the 14th he anchored at Dubal, with an intention to attack that place, but next morning received orders to return to Bombay, as the season was thought to be far advanced for him to attempt anything farther.

Admiral Watson left the Coromandel coast in October, and came to Bombay in November, in order to refit and clean his squadron. Not having been able to get the least certain intelligence, either in respect to the depth of water, or to the situation of Geriah, he thought fit to send his first lieutenant, Sir William Hewet, in one of the Company's armed vessels, to make observations on these matters; in a fortnight or three weeks he returned with such information as was very satisfactory.

On the 6th of February, all things being ready, by Mr. Watson's particular desire a council of the sea and land officers belonging to his Majesty and the Company met, at which meeting, in order to remove all difficulties, and all probable cause of dispute, amongst other things the shares of prize money to every class, on the supposition of success in the intended expedition were settled.

The same day the troops were got on board belonging to the King's train, and the Company's military to the number of about 700 Europeans, 300 Topasses, 300 Seapoys, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clive; on the 7th we sailed with his Majesty's squadron, and the East-India Company's marine force.

The Mahratta fleet we found there consisted of three or four grabs, and forty or fifty smaller vessels, called galleywatts, they lay to the northward of Geriah in a creek called Rajapore, whose small fort the Mahrattas had lately taken from Angria: this fleet was commanded by Naripunt; there was also an army of 3000 or 4000 horse, and perhaps as many foot, the whole under Ramajee-punt.

On the 11th, the Admiral summoned the fort to surrender, and received answer, "That those within it had been well apprised of his power, but that as it was inconvenient for them to give it up, and that if the Admiral agreeable to his summons, was resolved to be the master of it, in that case, he must take it by force, and that they should defend themselves to the utmost."

The following are Minutes of the Siege.

February the 12th, moderate and fair, the first and latter parts, the middle light airs and calms; at half past one, made the signal, and weighed, as did the rest of the squadron, and stood in for Geriah harbour in two columns, or divisions, the King's-fisher sloop leading that of his Majesty's ships, which sailed in the following order.

Third, Tyger.	First, King's-fisher.
Sixth, Salisbury.	Fourth, Kent.
Second, Bridgewater.	Fifth, Cumberland.
Seventh, Protector.	Company's ship.

The Revenge led the division of the Company, consisting of Revenge, Bombay grab, and Guardian frigates:

gates: Drake, Warren, Triumph, and Viper, bomb-vessels; the bomb ketches, under the protection of Captain Tovey of his Majesty's train of artillery, the galleywatts and small vessels forming in a line without all. At two P. M. the enemy fired upon the King's fisher, at seven minutes past, the Revenge returned the fire; at ten minutes past, made the signal to engage; at twenty minutes past the Revenge anchored, and the Tyger began to fire; at twenty-two we began to fire; at twenty-five minutes, braced our yards fore and aft; one, one way, the other, the other way, to keep astern of the Tyger; at forty-four, ditto by the Tyger's coming to an anchor without any signal being perceived by us, our ship having little way, and the tide taking her quarter, we fell aboard of her, carried away her bowsprit end, and broke her spritsail yard; but the veering, we soon got clear of each other; at forty-six minutes made the signal and anchored, ditto left off firing; at fifty-five minutes, sent orders to the Guardian to slip, and get out of the way; at three o'clock we swung, and brought our larboard side to bear; at half past ditto, sent orders to the Guardian and Revenge, to leave off firing; at thirty-one minutes past, sent orders to the Tyger and Salisbury to direct their whole fire at the north-east bastion of the fort; at forty-six minutes ditto, a shell from Captain Tovey fell into the Restoration grab, and set her on fire; made the signal for all pinnaces and barges manned and armed. At four o'clock, the greatest part of Angria's grabs and vessels were in a blaze, at twenty-four minutes past four, observing very little fire from the enemy, made the signal for the squadron to cease firing; at twenty-nine minutes past four, having laid a warp on shore, weighed our anchor and warped in under the Cumberland's stern, where we anchored in four fathoms, it being nearly high water; at thirty-five minutes past four, the enemy having renewed their fire, made the signal and began to engage; at half past six, the fort was on fire from a shell; at thirty-five minutes, made the signal and ceased firing, the enemy having ceased theirs. At half past seven, Colonel Clive with the troops disembarked, in order to land where they could best do it, to the eastward of the fort; at fifty minutes past eight, burnt two false fires in answer to two false fires burnt by Colonel Clive, as a signal that he was happily landed, and that the troops which we had observed in the afternoon, on the hill to the eastward of the fort, were Mahrattas. The bomb-vessels continued throwing shells into the fort till daylight. The Admiral then ordered the line of battle ships, and the Protector to warp close in, ready to batter in breach when the signal should be made, and for that purpose only to fire their lower tier, unless it should be necessary to silence any fire from the enemy, in which case they were permitted to use their upper deck guns till that was effected; soon after sent an officer with a flag of truce to the Governor of the fort, with a summons to surrender the place.

February 13th, at half past noon, the officer returned with the Governor's refusal to surrender, upon which the Admiral sent the frigates, barges, and pinnaces, manned and armed, under the command of Sir Wil-

liam Hewer, up the river in search of some vessels he was informed lay about three miles off.

At one P. M. warped within about one cable's length of the foot of the walls in 31 fathoms, made the signal to engage, the enemy returned but a few shot, and threw four or five shells. At fifty-five minutes past one, a magazine in the fort blew up; at four, they threw out a flag to capitulate; made the signal and ceased firing; ditto sent Lieutenant Richard King on shore, with orders to demand an immediate entrance for all troops, and that in confirmation of their agreement, our colours should be hoisted directly; at fifty-five ditto he returned with their consent to hoist our colours, and admit of five or six persons to remain for the night, and that in the morning they would give up the place; at five P. M. made the signal and renewed our fire; at fifteen minutes past ditto they hung out their flag again; at twenty ditto, made the signal and ceased firing. Colonel Clive came on board with a person from the fort with proposals, which were agreed to, and an officer sent on shore to take possession of the fort; at twenty-three minutes they struck their colours; at thirty-six ditto, the English colours were hoisted, and Captains Forbes and Buchanan, with sixty men, marched into the fort and took possession of it; at sunset Sir William Hewer returned with an account of their having taken possession of a grab and snow. At sun-rise the whole body of our troops marched in. This conquest, thank God, did not cost the whole squadron much more than twenty men killed and wounded, and most of those few were by one unlucky shot on board the Cumberland, yet every ship had received at least twenty or thirty shot in her hull, masts, or rigging.

By this happy stroke the notorious Angria's power was entirely destroyed; for all his country, which extended about four degrees of latitude, was taken from him, and every fort along his coast surrendered. He himself escaped, but fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. It appears he left his fort a day or two before it was attacked, and committed the government of it to his wife's brother, under whose protection also he put his two wives and two pretty children. Both of the last, and one of the former, were taken ill with the small-pox, and attended by Mr. Watson's surgeon, in fulfilment of a promise the Admiral made them the first interview he had with the family, after the surrender of the place, that he would be their friend. At this meeting, people here saw a very moving scene; for upon Mr. Watson's entering their house, the family appeared to be making a grand salam, or reverential bending of their bodies, touching the very ground with their faces, and shedding floods of tears. The Admiral bid them to take comfort, and told them, they were now under his protection, and that he would take care they should not be hurt; they then again made the salam. The mother of Angria told the Admiral the people had no king, she no son, her daughter no husband, nor the children any father; to which he replied, they must therefore look on him now as their father and friend; upon which the youngest boy, of about six years old, sobbing, said, "Then

"Then you shall be my father," and immediately took the Admiral by the hand, and called him his father: this overpowered the brave man's heart, and obliged him to turn around, to prevent the tears that stood ready to gush from his eyes. He took the family and settled them in Bombay, as soon as their illness would admit, and this seemed very agreeable to them, who, above all things dreaded being in the hands of the Mahrattas.

Tullagee Angria was an absolute, cruel tyrant, making his licentious desires the laws for his government. He originally was tributary to the Su-Rajah, but finding himself powerful, had long denied all such subjection, and had insolently treated some ambassadors sent to put him in mind of his duty, flitting their noses, and bidding them to acquaint their master, that he would send him his private parts to treat with him. It is in this kind of language they affront each other in this part of the world, instead of our custom of swearing, and calling abusive names; and it was for this behaviour the Mahrattas, our allies and neighbours, solicited our assistance for his destruction, and not for any dislike they had to his having been a notorious pirate on all the world.

A plan of the fort, the harbour, and country round, taken and brought home by Sir William Hewet, to whose first draught and observations, Mr. Watson says he is greatly obliged, is here annexed.

The officers and men behaved with great spirit; our loss being very inconsiderable, as well with respect to men as the damage done to the ships, inasmuch that the fleet might have been able to have proceeded to sea again in twenty-four hours, had there been a necessity for so doing.

They found upwards of 200 guns in the place, six brass mortars, a very large quantity of ammunition of all kinds, and in money and effects, about 130,000*l*.

The grabs which were burnt, consisted of eight ketches and one ship, besides two others which were building, one of which was to carry forty guns, and a considerable number of small vessels called galley-watts.

There were in the fort about 2000 people, 300 of whom bore arms. Among the prisoners were Angria's wife and children, his mother, his brother-in-law, and likewise the Commander in Chief of his grabs.

The Admiral left about 300 of the East-India Company's European troops in the garrison, and as many seapoys, and three or four of the Company's armed vessels in the harbour, for the defence of the place, as it is extremely well situated for the interest of the Company, and very tenable.

Every body acknowledgeth the harbour is an exceeding good one; by much the best on the coast: the fort very strong, both by nature and art, and might be made still more so; had cannon enough, together with six mortars to have done a great deal more mischief to our ships, had it been defended with the spirit and resolution with which it was attacked. The cannon were irregular, of iron and brass, in all about 250: the situation of the fort is on an eminence. A very large quan-

tity of gunpowder, worth 5000*l*. Ball, shells, and grain, and such other materials and provisions, as speak he designed to sustain a much longer attack. We found, in silver rupees, near 100,000*l*. and the other effects to 30,000*l*. more.

A List of prisoners found in Geriah, and relieved from Slavery.

English.—Mr. Robinson, Nicholas Maund, Gamble Connor, Thomas West, Stephen Rice, Joseph Gallington, James Theft, John Brown. Scottish.—James Durce, William Colly. Dutch.—Jacob Bussy, Garret Blough, Abraham Phœnick.

References to the View.

A, Admiral Watson in the Kent. B, Admiral Pocock in the Cumberland. C, the Salisbury. D, the Tyger. E, Angria's horse stables. F, Angria's fleet. G, English small ships of war. H, I, Falcine batteries. K, the bastion where a breach was made. L, the Protector, India ship. M, the Mahratta fleet. N, the Harwick store-ship. O, small vessels for landing the troops. P, bomb-vessels. Q, English camp. R, the treasury. S, the palace. T, the inner wall. U, the landing place.

GERMAN-TOWN, BATTLE OF. * See PHILADELPHIA.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Deux Ponts in the Palatinate in Germany, on the Rhine opposite Philippsburg. An account of the battle there, July 23, 1793, between General Wurmser and the Prince de Conde, is thus given. The patriots made an attack on the 19th upon the whole line, bearing however with a little more force upon the right wing, occupied by the Prussians. They came twice into the redoubts of Germersheim, but about sixty discharges of cannon soon dislodged them from thence. The advanced guard of one of their divisions bore upon a redan guarded by seventy-five French noblemen, infantry, who long defended it against the artillery and musquetry of the patriots; but the work being quite razed at last, it was necessary to abandon that post, which was of little importance, and unprovided with cannon; these seventy-five nobles therefore retreated to the front of a wood, where they steadily remained.

Their commanding officer gave information to the Prince de Conde of his conduct and position; and the Prince sent him word, that, being unacquainted with the locality he had chosen, he was very well contented with what he might do. Then the commander of the nobles divided his little troop in three columns, recommending them not to fire;—to run to the redoubt, to attack it with their bayonets fixed, and to carry it, was the business of a moment. The republicans took flight, and being pursued, fell in with a detachment of between thirty and forty horse of Mirabeau's. The enemy, consisting of 230 grenadiers, had eighty-three killed on the spot, and eleven made prisoners. Ten of the French nobles were wounded, and one belonging to the legion of Mirabeau, killed.

This little engagement makes the brave Austrians extremely

J. Cary sculp.

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trepreneur fond of the emigrants. On that day the republicans were repulsed every where. The prisoners we have taken are treated with the greatest humanity.

M. de Salgues, who commanded the above-mentioned little detachment of noble infantry, is a general officer, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment de Conde, whom the Prince once presented with a sword, for a gallant exploit.—The Prince came after the engagement was over, to visit our wounded at Seiskmann, where his Highness met with M. de Salgues, whom he embraced, congratulating him upon his success. The gallant veteran replied, "Your Highness, I had the honour to command noblemen—they have done every thing—but yours is a great share of the business—nothing is more natural—I had the sword which your Highness has been pleased to present me with."

On the 22d the republicans renewed the attack, directing their principal efforts upon the right wing of the Austrian camp, and upon the post occupied by the Prussians. The cannonade lasted all day; the Austrians repulsed them at night, when they formed themselves in order of battle, and remained so all night, in front of the camp. We expected battle on the 23d, but they had taken this position only to protect the retreat of their left wing, which had advanced too far in the mountains.

The squadron of a regiment of horse which was at Mentz, and the officers of which are with the army of the Prince de Conde, has demanded leave of the Prince to join its officers. The Colonel is gone to fetch this regiment, and I believe that more requests of that nature will be made, especially on the part of the republican cavalry, of which many deserters are arriving among us. The regiment of Rohan has made 600 recruits, and a great number of emigrants arrive every day.

In the engagement of the 17th, when the republicans surprised the Austrians, took two pieces of cannon from the regiment of Giulay Hungarians, and four from the legion of Mirabeau, not a single man of the latter surrendered or was taken prisoner. They suffered themselves to be killed by the pieces which were retaken a moment after by the Hussars of Tuscany and Mirabeau. The enemy's cavalry has suffered much in that engagement.

GERTRUYDENBURG, a city of Brabant in the Netherlands, was besieged by the French, who on the 28th of February, 1793, took possession of Fort Steelhoven, where they constructed a battery, notwithstanding the lively cannonade kept up on them from the bank: in the city the inhabitants were ordered to cover the pavement with dung.

The enemy, on the 1st of March, summoned the city to surrender. This was refused; and the Commandant ordered the troops to quit the banks and the sluice, enjoining each of the Bourgeois to break up the pavement before his house.

At day-break of the 2d, the enemy took possession of the bank, where they threw up batteries, notwithstanding the fire from the city: that from the French commenced towards night, but without any effect.

During the 3d, the fire was kept up on each side; and the besiegers threw bomb shells.

On the 4th, the fire on both sides ceased; and during this interval, the French constructed several batteries near the city. At ten in the morning, a French officer brought the second summons. The capitulation followed on the conditions which had been granted to the garrison of Breda, namely, that our troops should evacuate the city with all the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, and carrying off with them six pieces of artillery. In the evening, the French took possession of the gate named Koepoort, and afterwards of the city itself.

Several houses were more or less damaged by the bomb-shells: one only was entirely destroyed.

On that day (the 4th) a Dutch battalion quitted the city; and on the following, the remaining part of the garrison withdrew. General Dumourier in person taking possession of the place, in which he made but a short stay.

GHENT, TAKEN. A city of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, at the confluence of the Lys, about fourteen miles from the sea, twenty-seven south-west from Antwerp, and thirty north-west from Brussels. In the year 1678, it was invested by the Grand Monarque in person. The besieged to no purpose cut their dikes, and drowned part of the country; for the King lodged his forces, and pressed the siege so vigorously, that on the 9th of the same month, the town and citadel were both carried. It was restored to the Spaniards about four months after, by the treaty of Nimeguen. The French seized it upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, in 1700: but it surrendered to the Allies after the battle of Ramillies, in 1706. In 1708, the French surprised it, together with Bruges, and threw an army into it for its defence: but after the surrender of the citadel of Lille, at the end of the same year, they were obliged to surrender it back to the Allies after a few days siege. It was again surprised by the French on the 30th of June, 1745, and they took the town; and in five days after the citadel surrendered; and on November 14, 1792, when the French overrun Flanders, this city received their visit and exactions.

GIBRALTAR, SIEGES OF. A port town of the kingdom of Andalusia, in Spain, situated on the strait between the Ocean and the Mediterranean, to which it gives its name. It stands at the foot of Mount Calpe, one of Hercules's pillars, about sixteen miles north from Ceuta in Africa, forty miles south-west from Cadiz, and eighty south from Seville. From the eighth to the fourteenth century, there is no particular worth recording. The Moors remained in quiet possession of this hill. In 1310, Alonzo Perez de Guzman first took it from the Infidels, which so enraged the Moors, that they murdered their King Mahomet, the third King of Grenada. The second siege was in 1316, when Ismael, King of Grenada, in vain attempted to retake it. The third commenced in February, 1332, under Abomelique, son of Jusaf Abden Jacob, Emperor of Fez: Vasco Peyres de Meyra commanded in the place,

place, which was very ill provided, and had not thirty days bread in it, Meyra having applied the King's money to purchase an estate at Xeres, instead of victualling the garrison. A Moorish vessel loaded with corn, which a storm drove under the walls, prolonged the siege some time; but the Spaniards, after enduring incredible fatigue and famine, and subsisting for weeks on the leather of their shields, were starved into a surrender by the middle of June; though the Spanish Admiral, Don Alonzo Jusre, was master of the sea, and from his galleys endeavoured by means of engines, to throw bags of flour over the walls into the town. Don Alonzo XI. marching to succour it, was only four days journey from the place, when he received the fatal news of its surrender. Vasco Peyres de Meyra not daring to appear before him, went over to the Moors in Barbary.

Don Alonzo XI. began the fourth siege, the end of June 1332. To this day may be traced the ditch he dug from sea to sea, to defend the rear of his army, which he divided into three divisions; the main body occupied the sands under the hill, from the Ocean to the Mediterranean; the second division he sent in boats to the southward of the town, which took post on the red sands; the third climbed up to the north of the hill above the castle, which they incommoded by throwing down from engines huge stones into it. It is amazing how the Spaniards could drag machines up so steep and rugged a rock. The Moors drew all their galleys ashore, and those for which there was not room in the Atarafana, they covered with strong sheds of timber, to preserve them from being crushed by the rocks the Spaniards threw from their engines. Don Alonzo Jusre, the Spanish Admiral, had orders to burn these galleys, but the Moors prevented his approach by piles driven into the sea. The King offered two doubloons of gold for every stone the miners could force out from the walls of the castle, which the engines had so dismantled, especially the Torre del Hominage, that the Moors could not man the tops of the turrets. The largeness of the reward encouraged a party of Gallegos to attempt extracting the stones, under cover of a strong machine called manta, similar to the musculus of the Romans, a machine in use till the invention of gunpowder. This manœuvre would soon have brought the tower to the ground; but as the Moors could not man the battlements from the rocks thrown on them, they broke openings in the sides of the tower, and threw down on the manta such quantities of burning pitch, tow, and other combustibles, as set it on fire, and forced the Gallegos to retreat. At this time the King of Grenada and Abomelique marched to its relief, and blocked up the Spanish King in the neck of Gibraltar, which prevented his army receiving any provisions by land, so that when the bad weather kept off their supplies by sea, they experienced great want. Such numbers deserted through hunger, and fell into the hands of the Moors, that Christian slaves sold for a doubloon each. Once a contrary wind for seventeen days occasioned a dreadful famine, when Don Alonzo, to give his famished troops an example of patience, abstained from tasting meat for eight days, till a convoy arrived. At last,

on the 20th of August, a peace was concluded, and the siege raised.

Don Alonzo again sat down before it in the summer of 1349, and during this fifth siege of nine months, had reduced the garrison to great straits, when the plague carried him off the 26th of March, 1350, in the 38th year of his age.

The Emperors of Fez, neglecting their Spanish territories, Juzaf, third King of Grenada, took it in 1410. This was the sixth siege; but the next year the inhabitants drove out the Grenadines, and put themselves under the protection of Muley Bucid, Emperor of Fez.

Juzaf besieged it in form the January following, with a fleet and army, and the garrison was starved into a surrender towards the end of March. This was the seventh siege.

The eighth siege was in 1438, in the reign of Don Juan II. when Don Enrique de Guzman, Conde de Niebla, attacked it by sea and land, but the Moors defeated him, and he was drowned in attempting to escape. His son got off with the remains of the army.

In 1462, he returned with a greater force and took the place, which ever since has remained in possession of the Christians. This was the ninth siege. The Mahometans had possessed it 748 years. Don Enrique IV. of Castile, then on the throne of Spain, took the title of King of Gibraltar.

In the year 1704, the British arms were very successful by land and sea, but particularly by the taking of Gibraltar, which was effected in the following manner:

The British ministry having been informed that a considerable fleet was equipping in the harbour of Breist, intended for the Mediterranean, sent Sir Cloudesley Shovel with a powerful squadron, to watch its coming out. Meantime Sir George Rooke, who had been out to execute a design upon Barcelona, projected by the Prince of Hesse d'Armstadt, but not succeeding, and being joined by Sir Cloudesley's fleet, determined to proceed in quest of the French squadron, which had eluded Sir Cloudesley's vigilance. In their course they came before Gibraltar, and in a council of war, held the 17th of July, it was determined to attack it.

Accordingly the Governor was summoned to surrender, who refused, and replied, "That he would defend the place to the last extremity." Upon which, the Admiral gave orders for cannonading the town, and perceiving that the enemy were driven from their fortifications at the south of mole head, commanded Captain Whitaker to arm all the boats and assault that quarter. Immediately the Captains Hicks and Jumper, who happened to be nearest the mole, manned their pinnaces, and entered the fortification sword in hand; but the enemy sprung a mine, which blew up the fortifications, and killed two lieutenants and about 100 men. Nevertheless, the captains made themselves masters of a platform, and kept their ground till Captain Whitaker came to their assistance, when they advanced and took by storm a redoubt between the mole and the town.

Upon

Upon which the Governor sent to capitulate, and surrendered the town on honourable conditions, and the Prince of Hesse entered the place, amazed at the success of this attempt, considering the strength of the fortifications, which might have been defended by fifty men against a numerous army. Bishop Burnet tells us, that after the Admiral had bombarded the town to very little purpose, and with very little hopes of success, some bold men ventured to go on shore in a place, where it was not thought possible to climb up the rocks, yet they succeeded in it; and when they had got up, they saw that all the women of the town were come out, according to their superstition, to a chapel there, to implore the Virgin's protection. They seized on them, and that contributed not a little to dispose those in the town to surrender, which they did on the 24th, and they had leave to stay or go, as they pleased; and in case they staid, they were assured of protection in their religion and every thing else; for the Prince of Hesse, who was to be their Governor, was a Papist. But they all went away with the small garrison that had defended the place.

The Prince of Hesse, with the marines who were on board the fleet, possessed himself of the place; and they were furnished out of the stores that went with the fleet with every thing that was necessary for their subsistence or defence; and a regular method was laid down of supplying them constantly from Lisbon; this was the 10th siege.

On the 9th of August, 1704, the English squadron had sight of the French fleet, which they resolved to engage; and on the 13th of the same month, was fought the battle off Malaga. (See MALAGA.) Our taking Gibraltar was such a thorn in the side of the Spaniards, that they left no stone unturned to regain the possession of that important place. It was with this view that they prevailed on the French to hazard an engagement with us, thinking that by that means they could drive us out of the Mediterranean; but the French being defeated, they resolved to attack Gibraltar themselves; but so strangely ignorant were they of military operations, that they scarcely knew how to go about it, and yet so proud, they were above being taught by others. At length, however, they came to a resolution to demand a squadron of French ships, under the command of Sieur de Pointis, to assist them in carrying on the siege, which was the 11th siege.

The Prince of Hesse having sent early advice of this to Lisbon, Sir John Leake in the beginning of the month of October, 1704, proceeded with his squadron to the relief of the place, and actually landed several gunners, carpenters, and engineers, with a body of 400 marines; but receiving intelligence that the French were approaching with a force much superior to his, he found it necessary to return again to Lisbon. He did this with a view only to refit, and to be in a better condition to supply and assist the garrison in a second expedition, for which he had very prudently directed preparations to be made in his absence. This enabled him to put to sea again on the 25th of October, and on the 29th he entered the Bay of Gibraltar, at a very critical

juncture; for that very night the enemy intended to storm the town on all sides, and had procured 200 boats from Cadiz, in order to have landed 300 men near the New Mole. But Sir John Leake entered so suddenly, that he surprised in the Bay two frigates, one of forty-two and the other of twenty-four guns, a brigantine of fourteen, a fireship of sixteen, a storeship full of bombs and grenades, two English prizes, a tartane, and another frigate of thirty guns, which had just got out of the Bay, was taken by an English ship that followed her.

Not only our own writers, but even the Marquis de Quincy acknowledges the truth of this fact; he likewise tells us of an attempt made by 500 men, who crawled up the mountain, and appeared on the back of the town, which they had certainly taken, if they had been properly supported; but he says nothing of the English forcing them over the precipice, and leaving their mangled carcases a melancholy mark of their own rashness and their countrymen's cowardice. The enemy, notwithstanding these discouragements continued the siege, in expectation of a strong naval succour from France, and therefore Sir John Leake resolved to land as many men as he could spare to reinforce the garrison; which he performed on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of November, and continued still on the coast, in order to alarm and distress the enemy. On the 19th and 20th he ordered his smallest frigates to go as near the shore as possible, and then manned all his boats, as if he intended a descent; but this was done so slowly, and the troops feigned such a reluctance to land, as gave the Spanish General time to draw down a great body of cavalry, which enabled the Admiral to put his design into execution, and to salute them in such a manner with his great and small arms, as made them retreat to their camp with great precipitation. The Centurion arrived on the 22d of November, and brought in with her a French prize from Martinico, very richly laden; and at the same time gave the Admiral intelligence, that he had sailed as far as was convenient into the Bay of Cadiz, and had discovered a very strong squadron there, which he apprehended would soon be in a condition to sail. Upon this and some other intimations, Sir John Leake resolved to put to sea, and to stand with his fleet to the eastward of Gibraltar, that he might be the better able to take such measures as should be found necessary, as well for the preservation of the place, as for securing the succours that were expected from Lisbon. On the 7th of December arrived the Antelope, with nine transports under her convoy; and two days after, the Newcastle, with seven more, having on board near 2000 land forces. They escaped the French fleet very luckily, for when they were off Cape Spartel, they had sight of Monsieur Pointis's squadron, consisting of 24 sail of men of war, under English and Dutch colours. As they expected to meet the Confederate fleet, under Sir John Leake and Rear-Admiral Vanderdussee thereabouts, they did their utmost to join them, but by good fortune were becalmed. They put their boats to sea on both sides to tow their ships, but the English observing that the men of war stretched themselves, and endeavoured to make a half moon to surround them, they made

made a private signal which Sir John Leake would have understood. This spoiled the measures of the French, who were thereby discovered, and put up their colours, and endeavoured to fall upon the transports, but they got off by means of their oars, and the night coming on, they got away by favour of a small breeze from the south-west.

By the arrival of these succours the garrison was increased to upwards of 3000 men; and having already obtained many advantages over the enemy, it was no longer thought requisite to keep the fleet, which by long service was now but in an indifferent condition, either in the bay or on the coast; especially when it was considered that Monsieur Pointis was so near, with a force equal, if not superior to that of Sir John Leake. The Prince of Hesse having acknowledged this to the Admiral, he called a council of war on the 21st of December, and having laid before them the true state of the case, it was unanimously agreed to sail with all convenient speed to Lisbon, in order to refit, and provide farther supplies for the garrison, in case, as the Spaniards gave out, they should receive such reinforcements from King Louis and King Philip, as would enable them to renew the siege both by land and sea.

This resolution was as speedily executed as wisely taken, and the fleet arrived at Lisbon the latter end of 1704.

The French and Spaniards, as their own writers confess, were obstinate in their resolution of retaking Gibraltar, cost what it would. The eagerness shewn by King Philip on this occasion, had like to have been fatal to him, and the method he took to regain Gibraltar had well nigh lost him Spain, by disgusting most of the nobility. Hitherto the Marquis Villadarcas had commanded before the town, and had done all that a man could do in a very bad season, with very indifferent troops. King Philip, however, removed him, and sent Marechal de Tesse, a Frenchman, with the title of Captain-General, to command in his place; and at the same time, Baron de Pointis was ordered to sail with his squadron from Cadiz to block up the place by sea. This being performed, the Spaniards made no doubt of their being quickly masters of the city; and indeed the Prince of Hesse found the French so much better acquainted with the art of war, and so much better supplied with all things necessary than the Spaniards had been, that he thought it necessary to send an express to Lisbon, to desire Sir John Leake to come with all imaginable speed to his assistance. Sir Thomas Dilkes was in the mean time arrived from England with five third rates, and a body of troops; and these being embarked, Sir John sailed from Lisbon on the 6th of March. Upon the 9th of the same month, he had sight of Cape Spartel, but not having light enough to reach the Bay of Gibraltar, he thought proper to lie by, to prevent his being discovered from the Spanish shore, intending to surprise the enemy early in the morning, but by bad weather was prevented in making sail so soon as he intended. About half an hour past five, he was within two miles of Cape Cabetta, when he discovered only five sail making out of the Bay, and a gun fired at them from Europa Point;

whereupon, concluding the garrison was safe, he gave chase to the ships, which proved to be the Magnanimous of 74 guns, the Lilly of 86, the Ardent of 66, the Arrogant of 60, and the Marquis of 56. At first they made for the Barbary shore; but seeing our fleet gained upon them, they stood for the Spanish shore.

At nine o'clock, Sir Thomas Dilkes on board her Majesty's ship Revenge, together with the Newcastle, Antelope, Expedition, and a Dutch man of war, got within half a gun-shot of the Arrogant, and after a very little resistance she struck, the Newcastle's boat getting on board her first. Before one o'clock the Ardent and the Marquis, with two Dutch men of war, and the Magnanimous with the Lilly ran ashore, a little to the westward of Marbella; the former, which the Baron de Pointis was on board of, ran ashore with so much force, that all her masts came by the board as soon as she struck the ground, and only her hull from the taffrail to the midships remained above water, which the enemy set fire to in the night, as they did to the Lilly next morning.

After the engagement was over, our squadron got further from the shore, and on the 12th looked into Malaga road, where her Majesty's ships the Swallow and Leopard, chased a French merchantman ashore of about 300 tons, which the enemy burnt. The rest of the enemy's ships having been blown from their anchors some days before Sir John's arrival, took shelter in Malaga Bay; and soon after hearing the report of our guns, cut their cables, and made the best of their way to Toulon. Upon this Marechal de Tesse finding it absolutely in vain to continue the siege, formed a blockade, and withdrew the rest of his troops.

M. Pointis was well received at the court of France, notwithstanding his misfortune; neither did the Marechal de Tesse meet with any check on account of his behaviour; and indeed it would have been hard if he had, since he had done all that man could do, there having been thrown into Gibraltar, by the 15th of March new style, more than 8000 bombs, and upwards of 70,000 cannon shot fired, though to very little purpose.

The obstinacy of the two courts in obliging their generals to continue the siege, when they were thoroughly sensible that it was to no purpose proved the ruin of their affairs in Spain, at least for that campaign; and if it had not been for the accident of the Earl of Galway's losing his arm, which occasioned the raising of the siege of Badajox (see Badajox), King Philip in all probability had been driven out of Spain.

In 1727, the twelfth siege commenced; it was carried on by the Marquis de la Torres, and is only remarkable for a vain attempt of the Spanish engineers to blow up the head of the hill, by means of a mine under Willis's or Queen's battery.

Under the dominion of Great Britain, the fortifications have been so improved and perfected, that joined to the natural strength of the place, they render it impregnable, and all likelihood of its returning to the Spaniards improbable. There is generally kept in the magazines eighteen months provisions. To the Moors it was the key of Spain, and the English deservedly reckon

reckon it the key of the Mediterranean. The town of Gibraltar reaches near a mile from the land gate to the south port; to the end of the hill at Europa are two miles more.

In the years 1779 and 1780, the Spaniards carried on the thirteenth siege, and on the 7th of June, made an attempt to burn the shipping in the Bay, for an account of which, see the following letter.

"I have great pleasure in giving you the particulars of this attack, as the attempt was most formidable, and our escape was as disgraceful to Barcelo, as it is glorious to Harvey and Leslie. That you may see it in the same light, it is necessary to mention that the Spanish naval force here was composed of five line of battle ships, three frigates, and five xebecs, besides their galleys and small craft, while ours consisted only of the Panther of 60 guns, Gibraltar of 16, Enterprize of 28, and the Fortune and St. Fermin of 16. The two first are stationed off Bonavista, for the laudable purpose of assisting vessels in getting in here, which Harvey is most alert in doing as often as in his power. The St. Fermin keeps in the New Mole, to protect the Spanish prizes left here by the fleet; and the frigate and sloop are, by Harvey's express written orders, constantly anchored between the New Mole and Ragged Staff, without side of all the other ships for their protection, and to give the alarm in cases of danger. This was the prudent station of our unequal force, when last night about eleven o'clock, Barcelo crossed from Algeiras with the chief part of his squadron, and nine sail of fire-ships, which have been some months preparing; the largest was upwards of 700 tons. The boats and galleys towed them within gun-shot of the Enterprize, when on being discovered, they abandoned and set fire to them, and Barcelo stretched out into the offing to intercept the ships, which he imagined would endeavour to escape to sea during the conflagration. The night was dark, the wind fresh westerly, and every thing seemed propitious to their infamous attempt; much mischief must have ensued had not Leslie discovered them, and not regarding their pretext of being buff boats from the coast of Barbary, immediately begun and kept up a spirited and well directed cannonade, both from his great guns and small arms; this obliged the galleys to retire, without bringing them sufficiently near to insure success, but it would not have been in Leslie's power to beat them off had the fire-ships been properly supported by Barcelo.

The ships on fire had been astonishingly well prepared. The galleys again attempted to bring them nearer, and though again repelled by Leslie, and the spirited assistance of the Nottingham and Dutton East-Indiamen, they succeeded so far as to oblige the Enterprize to come close in on shore; the garrison men fired, but without the intended effect of sinking the fire-ships. Two of them were directed for the Panther, the three largest for the New Mole, and four for the other shipping. Harvey had with the greatest coolness and composure, taken every precaution necessary to secure the Panther, and this done, he dis-

patched assistance, which got up in time to grapple five of the fire ships, and tow them clear out of the Mole before their destructive purposes were begun; one drove into Rosia Bay, two drove out to sea, and the 9th, which exposed the Mole to imminent danger (being so much on fire, that it was impossible to grapple her) was by a lucky turn of the tide, and abatement of the wind, driven clear of the Mole-head, at a distance not exceeding forty yards, and went on shore under Europa.

Thus was this attempt, the work of many months, and the master-piece of Barcelo, effectually defeated by Leslie's spirit and alertness, and Harvey's cool and steady conduct, which is highly spoken of by all his officers. He has received the Governor's thanks, and went as senior officer to return his to the captains and crews of the other ships for their alertness and spirited behaviour, giving up two of the wrecks to the Indians, and the remainder to the boats crew who grappled them. Great and universal is the joy at this happy escape, and the chief reason for it seems, the Spaniards who dare not undertake the siege, were determined to destroy the town; had they succeeded in their attempts afloat, every thing was in readiness at their works to throw in shells and carcasses, but they waited in vain for the signal from Barcelo, and the dawn of day came in time to convince them of their ill success, and to discover the enemy skulking over to Algeiras, with his innumerable attendants of boats and galleys. The whole garrison was in motion, the drums beat to arms, and the troops were at their posts with astonishing alertness.

On the 27th of November, 1781, the Spaniards were attacked by General Elliott at this place, the consequence of which is related in the following letter from the Right Honourable General Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar, dated Gibraltar, November 28.

I have the honour to communicate to your Lordship, that the uniform appearance of the enemy's operations sufficiently shewing that an attempt to storm and destroy the whole of their advanced works, now arrived at the highest state of perfection, after immense labour and expence, would probably be attended with the desired success, it was therefore judged expedient to carry the same into immediate execution.

The necessary arrangements being made, a considerable detachment, formed in three columns, marched from the garrison upon the setting of the moon, at three o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant. The columns were severally composed of an advanced corps, a body of pioneers, artillerymen carrying combustibles, a sustaining corps, with a reserve in the rear. The pioneers of the left column were seamen from his Majesty's ships.

The force of the enemy, in their lines and advanced works, consisted of fifty or sixty cavalry, and 600 infantry, composed of the Spanish and Walloon guards, Artillerists, cassadores, and other light troops, besides the usual body of workmen carrying their arms.

The vigorous efforts of his Majesty's troops on every part

part of the exterior front were irresistible; and the enemy, after a scattering fire of short duration, gave way on all sides, and abandoned their stupendous works with great precipitation.

The pioneers and artillerymen made wonderful exertions, and spread their fire with such amazing rapidity, that in half an hour two mortar batteries of ten thirteen-inch mortars, and three batteries of six guns each, with all the lines of approach, communication, traverses, &c. were in flames, and are reduced to ashes. The mortars and cannon were spiked, and their beds, carriages, and platforms destroyed. Their magazines blew up, one after another, as the fire approached them.

The enemy seeing all opposition to be ineffectual, offered no other annoyance than an ill-directed fire of round and grape-shot from the Fort St. Barbara and St. Philip, and the batteries on the lines, and remained in their camp spectators of the conflagration.

The whole detachment was in the garrison again by five o'clock, just before the break of day. Brigadier-General Ross had the chief command, and conducted the attack with so much judgment, through the variety of critical incidents attending an enterprise of this nature, as highly contributed to the general success. The centre column was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Dachenhausen, of Reden's regiment; the right by Lieutenant-Colonel Hugo, of Hardenbergh's; the left by Lieutenant-Colonel Trig, of the 12th; and the reserve by Major Maxwell, of the 73d. The seamen, in two divisions, were commanded by Lieutenant Campbell, of the Brilliant, and Lieutenant Muckle, of the Porcupine.

Captain Curtis, of the Brilliant, commanding the squadron in the Bay, accompanied them as a volunteer, and greatly distinguished himself by his discernment, assistance, and personal efforts. To the attention and valour of these chief officers, and the steadiness of the troops, was owing the good order observed throughout the whole.

Greater zeal for his Majesty's service was never shewn; nor was there ever an enterprise more perfectly executed.

Many of the enemy were killed upon the spot; but owing to the darkness and other circumstances, I am not enabled to inform your Lordship either of the exact number, or their particular quality. A sub-lieutenant of grenadiers, with rank of captain, and seven of the Walloon guards, with an officer and three artillerymen, were taken prisoners.

It is with extreme pleasure, that I acquaint your Lordship the loss on our part has been inconsiderable, a return of which is herewith inclosed.

Total of the killed, wounded, and missing, at the fall on the 27th of November, 1781.

Four rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 17 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

Five seamen wounded, but only one dangerously.

N. B. None of the wounded since dead, but all likely to do well.

G. A. ELLIOT, Governor.

On the 13th of September, 1782, at eight in the morning, Don Buonoventura Morena, rear-admiral of

the Spanish forces, came before this place to the stations previously determined they should take up; by a quarter after ten, they were anchored in line, at the distance of a thousand to twelve hundred yards; immediately a heavy cannonade began from all their batteries. General Elliott, the Governor instantly ordered his batteries to be opened with hot and cold shot from the guns, and shells from the howitzers and mortars.

The firing continued without intermission on both sides until noon, when that of the Spaniards began to slacken, although but little. About two o'clock the Admiral's vessel was observed to smoke, as if on fire, and a few men busy on the roof, searching for the cause. The English batteries never discontinued. The enemy's fire from theirs gradually decreased. About seven in the evening they fired a few guns, and that only at intervals. At midnight their Admiral was plainly discovered beginning to burn, an hour after he was completely in flames: eight more of them took fire in succession. Signals of distress being then made, the launches, feluccas, and boats of the whole fleet, began to take out the men from on board the burning vessels. Many shot were still fired from those in which the flames had made no considerable progress.

Brigadier Curtis, with his squadron of gun-boats, laying ready to take advantage of any favourable circumstance, left the New Mole at two o'clock, about three formed a line upon the enemy's flank, advancing and firing with great order and expedition, which so astonished and disconcerted the Spaniards, that they fled precipitately with all their boats, abandoning their ships, in which some officers and numbers of their men, including many wounded, were left to perish.

This unavoidably must have been their wretched fate, had they not been dragged from amidst the flames by the personal intrepidity of Brigadier Curtis, at the utmost hazard of his own life, a life invaluable to his Majesty's service.

In the course of the day, the remaining eight batteries blew up with violent explosions; one only escaped the effect of the English fire, which they thought proper to burn, there being no possibility of preserving her.

*Extract of a Letter from John Thomas Duckworth, Esq.
Rear-Admiral of the White,*

Leviathan, at Gibraltar, 11th of April, 1797.

On the 5th instant in the afternoon, I discovered twelve sail from the mast-head, but at the close of the day could ascertain no more than that three or four were men of war; I therefore attempted to anticipate their manœuvres, that I might fall in with them the next morning, and at three o'clock we crossed on one, which the Emerald boarded; from her I learnt that she had sailed the 3d instant with thirteen sail, under convoy of three frigates. At day-break we could only see a brig, which was so nigh, and the weather inclined to be calm, that I sent the boats of the Leviathan and Emerald under my second lieutenant, Gregory, to capture her, and after a smart skirmish of forty minutes they succeeded; she mounted fourteen guns, with forty men, and was bound to Lima; by this time we saw three sail, East,

East, West, and South; in consequence, the Swiftsure being much to leeward, I made her signal to chase South, the Emerald East, and stood Westward in the Leviathan, with a very light air, when, at noon, the Emerald made the signal for six sail in the North East; this induced me to stand directly to the Eastward, and at the close of the day we saw nine sail from the mast-head; it was then nearly calm, and continued so till eleven o'clock, P. M. when a fresh breeze sprang up from the South West, and I steered North in hopes of crossing them; at midnight we observed three sail, and as we approached them fast, at two o'clock I plainly saw two of them were frigates, standing to the N. N. W. and close together; I therefore kept on a parallel with them, and proportioned my sail to their's, that I might commence the attack just before day-break; because I feared the vessels under their convoy (which I judged must be near) would, on our commencing a fire, separate, and we might lose them all; at this time the Emerald being near, I hailed and acquainted Captain Waller with my intentions. At dawn of day I bore down upon the two frigates, which evidently had taken us for part of their convoy, and upon hailing one of them, she directly endeavoured to make all possible sail, as did the other close upon her bow, on which I directed a volley of musquetry to be fired, concluding they would strike; but this not having the desired effect, I gave a yaw, and discharged all the guns before the gangway at her yards and masts, but it was not successful in bringing any of them down; at this time Captain Waller very judiciously shot up to the leeward one, and in a few minutes we so disabled their sails and rigging, that on my being in a position to have fired a broadside into them both, they struck their colours: during this the Spaniards kept up a straggling fire, and I should not do justice to their captains were I to omit saying, that from the moment of their discovering us to be enemies they used the greatest exertions to get off, and displayed a gallantry in commencing an action with such a superior force, as might be truly termed temerity, for I evidently could have destroyed them. It was near half past five when they struck, and I directly made the Emerald's signal to chase the third sail, which appeared to be the other frigate; but soon after discovering seven more, and it being doubtful whether the Emerald (whose copper is very bad) would come up with the frigate, I made her signal to attack the convoy, which Captain Waller in a very officer-like manner executed, and before night had possession of four of the largest. As soon as I had secured the frigates, and put them in a state to make sail, which took near two hours, I gave chase to the other frigate, but after four hours the wind dying away, and not appearing to gain on her so as to expect success, I hauled towards the Emerald, and in the afternoon took a brig; it then becoming quite calm, and continuing so till after dark, I saw no more of the enemy; and the next day joining the Emerald, I made for this port with the prizes, and arrived safe with them all the 10th in the morning, when I found the Incendiary had arrived the day previous, with two of the stragglers that she had fortunately picked up in looking for me. In this

transaction I trust their Lordships will believe, that nothing in my power was left undone to secure the whole of a convoy so important to the Spaniards. The two captured frigates which were bound to Lima with quicksilver, are completely stored for such a voyage, and recently coppered. On board of the Carmen the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres was a passenger. I herewith send you a list of the prizes, with their force and destination.

Return of two Spanish frigates captured by the Leviathan and Emerald on the 7th of April.

Carmen, Don Fraquin Porcel, commander (commanding the expedition) of 36 guns, 340 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with 1500 quintals of quicksilver, sundries of cards, and four twenty-four-pound guns, stored for foreign service, and victualled for four months, newly coppered: weight of metal twelve-pounders: passenger on board, El Senor Ylustrissimo Don Pedro Yuscencio Benjarano, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres.

Florentia, Don Manuel Norates, commander, of 36 guns, 314 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with 500 quintals of quicksilver, sundries of cards, with five twenty-four-pound guns, newly coppered and copper-fastened: passenger, Don Josef Balcastino, Official Real.

The capture of these Spanish frigates with seven of their convoy, was as important as it was valuable. This flotilla was bound from Cadiz to Lima, and the frigates having so much quicksilver on board, for the use of the mines in South America, the loss must have been seriously distressing to the Spanish government, as the mines cannot be worked without a regular supply of this article. The value of this capture was underrated at 700,000*l*. Three of the merchantmen and one frigate only escaped.

GIUDGUO, TAKEN IN, 1771. A fortress situated near the Danube. A body of Turkish troops having passed the Danube, sat down before this fortress, and after several attacks for three days, the Russian commandant, named Henckel, capitulated on the 14th of June, when he was allowed to march out with all the honours of war, but leaving sixty-four pieces of cannon behind.

Prince Repnin hearing of the attack, marched to the assistance of the Russians, but arrived three hours after the capitulation; however, he had invested the place, and promised to get possession of it in fifteen days.

The Russian commandant, and all his officers, were put by Prince Repnin under an arrest.

The 7th of March, 1771, the taking this place cost the Russians 1000 men.

GLOGAW. A city and capital of a duchy of the same name in Silesia, on the frontiers of Poland, taken 1741.

The remonstrances and entreaties of the Queen of Hungary at several courts, did not produce one regiment to her assistance; so that the Prussians went on successfully in Silesia, and took Glogaw city by storm. As this was a desperate attempt, the following particular account by a Prussian officer, is not to be omitted.

April 7, 1741. At night, Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, who commanded the blockade, received orders from the King to attack the town, according to a plan concerted with his Majesty. Next day the proper dispositions were made, and about eight at night the troops began to put themselves under arms, at ten they reached their several posts a mile from the town, and then with the greatest order and silence marched to the foot of the glacis by twelve. Immediately the troops advanced to the pallisades, and leaping over them, threw themselves into the covered way, some small detachments running to the right and left, to disarm every enemy they could find. We were now exposed to, and the town alarmed by the enemy's fire, but this did not prevent our men from descending into the ditch, and advancing to the foot of the rampart, which was thirty-four feet high, with a slope of ten feet, and made very slippery by two days hard frost. But these difficulties we quickly surmounted, and Prince Leopold with the Margrave Charles, and five or six others, first got to the top of the courtine; they were soon followed by a battalion, and four companies of grenadiers, one of which seized a bastion on the right, while another did the same on the left; and with the rest we advanced to the castle on the left. We were under a necessity to break down the gate, behind which the Generals Wallis and Reyksi had by this time posted themselves with their grenadiers; who, as soon as we made some holes in it, saluted us with a shower of bullets, which killed four men. But Prince Leopold causing the fire to be returned, General Reyksi received two wounds in his belly, the grenadiers fled, and General Wallis was obliged to follow them. Then the gate was laid open, and we passed through the castle into the town. The other attacks were executed with the same vigour and dispatch. It is indeed impossible to describe the consternation of the enemy, of which the following is a remarkable instance. Four grenadiers, being the last that came upon the rampart, missed their company, and fell in with a captain and fifty-two men of the garrison; our men at first thought of retreating, but soon recovering their spirits, they like desperadoes attacked them, calling out to them to lay down their arms. The enemy being deceived by the darkness of the night, and the panic they were seized with having undoubtedly multiplied their foes in their imaginations, obeyed; and three of our grenadiers stood centry over them, while the fourth brought a reinforcement.

While the grenadiers were clearing the ramparts, the battalions entered the town by the avenues the former had made, and all was finished an hour after midnight. Our force amounted to only four battalions, and eighteen companies of grenadiers, and we lost in the action two commissioned officers, three subalterns, and thirty-three private men. The Generals Wallis and Reyksi, with the garrison consisting of 1065 men, including officers, were all made prisoners of war, and no disorder happened, murder and plunder being both prohibited.

There were found in the place fifty brass guns, a great quantity of powder, and the military chest with

32,000 florins. Prince Leopold and the Margrave Charles received the homage of the nobility and burghers to his Prussian Majesty, who was so well pleased with this expedition, that he immediately declared Prince Leopold general of the foot, and wrote to him in the following terms.

"My dear Prince Leopold,

I am vastly obliged to you for the brave and glorious action you have just performed, which, as I can never forget, will not fail to increase my sincere friendship for you. Make my compliments to Margrave Charles. Tell all my brave officers how much I am pleased with them, and that as I shall never forget their gallant behaviour in this instance, I shall convince them of my complete satisfaction, &c."

GLOUCESTER, a town in the county of the same name in Virginia, situated on a point of land the north side of York-River, opposite which is York-Town, situated also on a point of land, which with Gloucester point, commands the river. In these places in 1781, the British army under Lord Cornwallis, was attacked by the French and Americans, for the event of which see the following account written by his Lordship.

Letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, dated from York-Town in Virginia, October 20, 1781.

SIR,

I have the mortification to inform your Excellency, that I have been forced to give up the posts of York and Gloucester, and to surrender the troops under my command, by capitulation, on the 19th inst. as prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France.

I never saw this post in a very favourable light; but when I found I was to be attacked in it, in so unprepared a state, by so powerful an army and artillery, nothing but the hopes of relief would have induced me to attempt its defence, for I would have either endeavoured to escape to New York by rapid marches, from the Gloucester side, immediately on the arrival of General Washington's troops at Williamsburgh, or I would notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, have attacked them in the open field, where it might have been just possible that fortune would have favoured the gallantry of the handful of troops under my command; but being assured by your Excellency's letters, that every possible means would be tried by the navy and army to relieve us, I could not think myself at liberty to venture on either of those desperate attempts; therefore, after remaining two days in a strong position in front of this place, in hopes of being attacked, upon observing that the enemy were taking measures which could not fail of turning my left flank in a short time, and receiving on the second evening your letter of the 24th of September, informing me, that the relief would sail about the 5th of October, I withdrew within the works on the 29th of September; hoping by the labour and firmness of the soldiers to protract the defence until you could arrive.

Every

Every thing was to be expected from the spirit of the troops, but every disadvantage attended their labour, as the works were to be continued under the enemy's fire, and our stock of intrenching tools, which did not much exceed 400 when we began to work in the latter end of August was now much diminished.

The enemy broke ground on the night of the 30th, and constructed on that night and the two following days and nights, two redoubts, which with some works that had belonged to our outward position, occupied a gorge between two creeks of ravines, which come from the river on each side of the town. On the night of the 6th of October they made their first parallel, extending from its right on the river to a deep ravine on the left, nearly opposite to the centre of this place, and embracing our whole left at the distance of 600 yards. Having perfected this parallel, their batteries opened on the evening of the 9th against our left, and other batteries fired at the same time against a redoubt advanced over the creek upon our right, and defended by about 120 men of the 23d regiment of marines, who maintained that post with uncommon bravery. The fire continued incessant from heavy cannon, and from mortars and howitzers throwing shells from eight to sixteen inches, until all our guns on the left were silenced, our works much damaged, and our loss of men considerable. On the night of the 11th they began their second parallel, about 300 yards nearer to us. The troops being much weakened by sickness, as well as by the fire of the besiegers, and observing that the enemy had not only secured their flanks, but proceeded in every respect with the utmost regularity and caution, I could not venture so large forties as to hope from them any considerable effect; but otherwise I did every thing in my power to interrupt this work, by opening new embrazures for guns, and keeping up a constant fire with all the howitzers and small mortars that we could man. On the evening of the 14th they assaulted and carried two redoubts that had been advanced about 300 yards, for the purpose of delaying their approaches, and covering our left flank, and during the night included them in their second parallel, on which they continued to work with the utmost exertion. Being perfectly sensible that our works could not stand many hours after the opening of the batteries of that parallel, we not only continued a constant fire with all our mortars, and every gun that could be brought to bear upon it; but a little before day break on the morning of the 16th, I ordered a sortie of about 350 men under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, to attack two batteries which appeared to be in the greatest forwardness, and to spike the guns. A detachment of guards, with the eightieth company of grenadiers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, attacked the one; and of light infantry under the command of Major Armstrong, attacked the other; and both succeeded by forcing the redoubts that covered them, spiking eleven guns and killing or wounding about 100 of the French troops who had the guard of that part of the trenches, with little loss on our side, this action, though extremely honourable to the officers and soldiers who executed it,

proved of little public advantage, for the cannon having been spiked in a hurry, were soon rendered fit for service again, and before dark the whole parallel, and batteries appeared to be nearly complete. At this time we knew that there was no part of the whole front attacked, in which we could shew a single gun, and our shells were nearly expended. I had therefore only to chuse between preparing to surrender next day, or endeavouring to get off with the greatest part of the troops, and I determined to attempt the latter, reflecting that though it should prove unsuccessful in its immediate object, it might at least delay the enemy in the prosecution of further enterprises. Sixteen large boats were prepared, and upon other pretexts were ordered to be in readiness to receive troops precisely at ten o'clock, with these I hoped to pass the infantry during the night, abandoning our baggage and leaving a detachment to capitulate for the people, and for the sick and wounded; on which subject a letter was ready to be delivered to General Washington, after making my arrangements with the utmost secrecy; the light infantry, greatest part of the guards, and part of the 23d regiment, embarked at the hour appointed, and most of them landed at Gloucester; but at this critical moment, the weather from being moderate and calm, changed to a most violent storm of wind and rain, and drove all the boats, some of which had troops on board, down the river. It was soon evident that the intended passage was impracticable, and the absence of the boats rendered it equally impossible to bring back the troops that had passed, which I had ordered about two o'clock in the morning. In this situation, with my little force divided, the enemy's batteries opened at day-break. The passage between this place and Gloucester was much exposed; but the boats having now returned, they were ordered to bring back the troops that had passed during the night, and they joined us in the forenoon without much loss. Our works in the mean time were going to ruin; and not having been able to strengthen them by abatis, nor in any other manner, than by a slight fraizing, which the enemy's artillery, were demolishing wherever they fired, my opinion entirely coincided with that of the engineer and principle officers of the army, that they were in many parts very assailable in the forenoon, and that by the continuance of the same fire for a few hours longer, they would be in such a state as to render it desperate with our numbers to attempt to maintain them. We at that time could not fire a single gun, only one eight inch, and little more than 100 column shells remained; a diversion by the French ships of war, that lay at the mouth of York river, was to be expected; our numbers had been diminished by the enemy's fire, but particularly by sickness; and the strength and spirits of those in the works were much exhausted by the fatigue of constant watching and unremitting duty.

Under all these circumstances, I thought it would have been wanton and inhuman to the last degree to sacrifice the lives of this small body of gallant soldiers, who had ever behaved with so much fidelity and courage, by exposing them to an assault,

which, from the numbers and precautions of the enemy, could not fail to succeed. I therefore proposed to capitulate, and I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency the copy of the correspondence between General Washington and me on that subject, and the terms of capitulation agreed upon. I sincerely lament that better could not be obtained; but I have neglected nothing to alleviate the misfortunes and distress of both officers and soldiers. The men were well clothed and provided with necessaries, and I trust will be regularly supplied by the means of the officers that are permitted to remain with them. The treatment in general that we have received from the enemy, since our surrender, has been perfectly good and proper, but the kindness and attention that has been shewn to us by the French officers in particular, their delicate sensibility of our situation, their generous and pressing offers of money, both public and private, to any amount has really gone beyond what I can possibly describe, and will, I hope, make an impression on the breast of every British officer, whenever the fortune of war should put any of them into our power.

Although the event has been so unfortunate, the patience of the soldiers in bearing the greatest fatigues, and their firmness and intrepidity under a persevering fire of shot and shells, that I believe has not often been exceeded, deserves the highest commendation and praise.

A successful defence, however, in our situation was perhaps impossible, for the place could only be reckoned an intrenched camp, subject in most places to enfilade, and the ground in general so disadvantageous, that nothing but the necessity of fortifying it as a post to protect the navy, could have induced any person to erect works upon it; our force diminished daily by sickness, and other losses, and was reduced when we offered to capitulate on this side, to little more than 3200 rank and file fit for duty, including officers, servants, and artificers; and at Gloucester about 600, including cavalry. The enemy's army consisted of upwards of 8000 French, nearly as many continentals, and 5000 militia. They brought an immense train of heavy artillery, most amply furnished with ammunition, and perfectly well manned.

The constant and universal cheerfulness and spirit of the officers, in all hardship and danger, deserve my warmest acknowledgements, and I have been particularly indebted to Brigadier-General O'Hara, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, the former commanding on the right, and the latter on the left, for their attention and exertion on every occasion. The detachment of the 23d regiment, and marines in the redoubt on the right, commanded by Captain Apthorpe, and the subsequent detachments commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, deserve particular commendation, Captain Rochfort who commanded the artillery, and indeed every officer and soldier of that distinguished corps, and Lieutenant Sutherland, the commanding engineer, have merited in every respect my highest approbation, and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge my obligations to Captain Symmonds, who commanded his Majesty's ships, and to the other

officers and seamen of the navy, for their zealous and active co-operation.

I transmit returns of our killed and wounded, the loss of seamen and town's people was likewise considerable.

I trust that your Excellency will please to hasten the return of the Bonetta after landing her passengers in compliance with the article of capitulation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, and is well qualified to explain to your Excellency every particular relating to our past and present situation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to General Washington, dated York, in Virginia, October 17, 1781.

SIR,

I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours; and that two officers may be appointed by each side to meet at Mr. Moore's house, to settle terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Letter from General Washington to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, dated Camp before York, October 17, 1781.

MY LORD,

I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of this date.

An ardent desire to spare the further effusion of blood will readily incline me to listen to such terms for the surrender of your post, as are admissible. I wish, previous to the meeting of commissioners, that your Lordships proposals, in writing, may be sent to the American lines; for which purpose a suspension of hostilities during two hours from the delivery of this letter will be granted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Letter from Earl Cornwallis to General Washington, dated York, in Virginia, October 17, 1781.

(Half past Four, P. M.)

SIR,

I have this moment been honoured with your Excellency's letter dated this day. The time limited for sending my answer will not admit of entering into a detail of articles, but the basis of my proposals will be, that the garrisons of York and Gloucester shall be prisoners of war with the customary honours; and for the convenience of the individuals I have the honour to command, that the British shall be sent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany, under engagement not to serve against France or America, until released, or regularly exchanged; that all arms and public stores shall be delivered up to you; but that the usual indulgence of side arms to officers, and of retaining private property, shall be granted to officers and soldiers; and that the interest of several individuals in civil capacities, and connected with us shall be attended to.

If your Excellency thinks that a continuance of the suspension of hostilities will be necessary to transmit your answer, I shall have no objection to the hour you may propose.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, Your most obedient,
And most humble Servant,
CORNWALLIS.

Letter from General Washington to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, dated Camp before York, October 18, 1781.

MY LORD,

To avoid unnecessary discussions and delays, I shall at once, in answer to your Lordships letter of yesterday, declare the general basis upon which a definitive treaty of capitulation may take place.

The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the seamen as you propose, shall be received prisoners of war. The condition annexed of sending the British and German troops to the parts of Europe to which they respectively belong, is inadmissible; instead of this, they will be marched to such parts of the country as can most conveniently provide for their subsistence; and the benevolent treatment of prisoners, which is invariably observed by the Americans, will be extended to them. The same honours will be granted to the surrendering army, as were granted to the garrison of Charles-Town.

The shipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their guns, stores, tackling, furniture, and apparel, shall be delivered in their present state to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them.

The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest, and public stores of every denomination, shall be delivered, unimpaired, to the heads of departments to which they respectively belong.

The officers shall be indulged in retaining their side arms; and the officers and soldiers may preserve their baggage and effects, with this reserve, that property taken in the country will be reclaimed. With regard to individuals in civil capacities, whose interests your Lordship wishes may be attended to until they are more particularly described, nothing definitive can be settled.

I have to add, that I expect the sick and wounded will be supplied with their own hospital stores, and be attended by British surgeons, particularly charged with the cure of them.

Your Lordship will be pleased to signify your determination either to accept or reject the proposals now offered, in the course of two hours from the delivery of this letter, that commissioners may be appointed to digest the articles of capitulation, or a renewal of hostilities may take place.

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

Letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to General Washington, dated York, in Virginia, October 18, 1781.

SIR,

I agreed to open a treaty of capitulation upon the

basis of the garrisons of York and Gloucester, including seamen, being prisoners of war, without annexing the condition of their being sent to Europe; but I expect to receive a compensation in arranging the articles of capitulation for the surrender of Gloucester in its present state of defence. I shall in particular desire, that the Bonetta sloop of war may be left intirely at my disposal from the hour that the capitulation is signed, to receive an aid-de-camp to carry my dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and such soldiers as I may think proper to send passengers in her, to be manned with fifty men of her own crew, and to be permitted to sail without any examination, when my dispatches are ready; engaging, on my part, that the ship shall be brought back and delivered to you, if she escapes the dangers of the sea: the crew and soldiers shall be accounted for in future exchange; that she shall carry off no officer without your consent, nor public property of any kind; and I shall likewise desire that the traders and inhabitants may preserve their property, and that no person may be punished or molested for having joined the British troops.

If you choose to proceed to negotiation on these grounds, I shall appoint two field-officers of my army, to meet you at any time and place that you think proper, to digest the articles of capitulation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, from the 28th of September to the 29th of October, 1781.

Total. Two captains, 4 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 4 drummers, 133 rank and file, killed; 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 24 serjeants, 11 drummers, 285 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 63 rank and file, missing.

Rank and names of officers in the above return.—Hon. Major Cochrane, acting aid-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, killed.—Light Infantry. Lieutenant Campbell, of the 74th Company, killed; Lieutenant Lyfter, of the 63d ditto, wounded, since dead; Lieutenant Dun, of the 63d ditto, wounded, since dead; Lieutenant Lightburn, of the 37th ditto, wounded; 23d regiment, Lieutenants Muir and Guyon, killed; 33d regiment, Captain Kerr, killed; and Lieutenant Curzon, wounded; 71st regiment, Lieutenant Fraser, killed; 76th regiment, Lieutenant Robinson, wounded; Captain Rall, and Commissary Perkins, killed; Ensign Sprangenburg, wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

We think it will not be unpleasing to our readers to insert our enemy's account of this transaction, so fatal to the British interest in America, and which will shew the methods they made use of to dupe our Commander in Chief at New York, by whose want of foresight they were left unmolested to pursue their victorious operations till all was lost.

Supplement to the French Gazette of Tuesday, the 20th of November, 1781.

Journal of the operations of the French Corps under the command

command of Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Army, since the 15th of August.

We received on the 15th of August, by the frigate *Le Concorde*, the dispatches from Count de Grasse, who informed us of his approaching arrival in Chesapeake Bay, with 3000 men under the command of the Marquis de St. Simon, in consequence of which it was resolved to put the French troops in motion on the 19th, with 2000 Americans; the remainder of General Washington's army was destined to remain on the left of the North-river, under the command of Gen. Heath, to cover West-point.

The better to disguise our motion from General Clinton, and to persuade him that we went to the right bank of the river, and to assist Count de Grasse to force Sandy Hook and make ourselves masters of Staten Island, we immediately dispatched *Sieur de Villemanzy*, commissary of provisions, to establish a bakehouse at Chatham, which is about three leagues from Staten Island. He acquitted himself so well of his commission, and of the secret which was entrusted to him alone, that he suffered himself to be shot at from the batteries of General Clinton, whilst he was collecting the bricks of the ruined houses at the mouths of the Rariton in the Hook. This manœuvre prevented General Clinton from sending succours to Lord Cornwallis, and the last letters which Cornwallis received from him, earnestly demanded succours for New York, at the time when the latter was himself actually invested in Virginia. It took up four days to pass the North-river with our troops, our travelling artillery, and our carriages. Notwithstanding this, we arrived on the 1st of September, at Trenton, upon Delaware, where the dryness of the season happily made us a ford, by which means we obtained the quickest passage over the river. We arrived at Philadelphia on the 3d and 4th, where the French troops paraded in the best manner, and gave to the president at the head of the Congress, the honours prescribed by our Court. Congress testified the utmost acknowledgment for the King's generous succours, for the great efforts he made in favour of his allies, the inexpressible discipline of his troops, and the good condition in which the French corps appeared after so fatiguing a march. The 1st brigade was commanded by the Baron de Viomenil, and the 2d by his brother. This discipline was carried on without interruption by their care, by that of the Chevalier de Châtelleux, and all the head officers, inasmuch that not a single complaint happened in a march of 260 leagues.

On the 6th of September we reached the head of Elk, on the Bay of Chesapeake, where we found letters from the Count de Grasse, acquainting us of his arrival in the Bay on the 20th of August, of the debarkation of the troops of the Marquis de St. Simon, to join the corps under the Marquis de la Fayette at James-Town. The officer who brought this letter, had arrived only one hour before; and it is perhaps one of the most extraordinary instances of fortune, that in an expedition composed of troops from the leeward islands, and from the northern parts of America, the two different bodies should reach their rendezvous in the Bay, in the south of America, within one hour of each other.

The few transport vessels that could be collected in the Bay, where the English had been destroying every thing for five months past, allowed us to embark only the grenadiers, and chasseurs of both armies, Lauzun's infantry, commanded by Count de Custine, the Count of Forbach Deuxponts, the Viscount de Noailles, and the Viscount Rochambeau, who could not get under way till the 11th: the Baron Viomenil continued to march over land with the army to Baltimore and Annapolis.

The 8th, General Washington, and myself and the Chevalier de Châtelleux, pushed on by forced marches of sixty miles a day. We arrived on the 14th at Williamsburg, where we found the Marquis de la Fayette in conjunction with Count de St. Simon, who had there taken an excellent position, to wait for us. Lord Cornwallis was busy intrenching himself at York and Gloucester, and stopping up York river, sinking his ships in the channel. The body of troops under his command, regulars and seamen from his dismantled ships, was estimated at from 5000 to 6000 men. After many perplexing accounts which he had received all along of our march, of the appearance of the enemy's fleet, of the departure of that of the Count de Grasse, of a battle fought on the 5th, and of two English frigates appearing in the Bay; we had at length in the night between the 14th and 15th, by a letter from the Count de Grasse, a circumstantial relation of the following facts.

Admiral Hood had joined the 28th of August, Greave's Squadron before New York; they both failed the 31st for the Bay, as soon as they discovered our movement towards Philadelphia by land; the English squadron, consisting of twenty ships of the line, arrived the 5th off Cape Charles, thinking to get the start of Count de Grasse. The Count who had 1500 men in his boats, who had been to disembark the Count de St. Simon's troops, and were not yet returned instantly cut his cables and went to fight the enemy with twenty-four ships of the line, leaving the rest to block up Cornwallis in York and James river. Greaves kept to windward; the Count de Grasse's van, commanded by the *Sieur de Bougainville*, fetched the rear of the English which was very roughly handled. The Count de Grasse having pursued them for some time came back into the Bay, where he found the squadron of the Count du Barras, which having left Newport with ten transports on the 25th of August, loaded with our heavy artillery got safe into the Bay on the 10th of September. The two English frigates found themselves between our two squadrons, and were taken. We immediately after detached Count du Barras's ten transports, and Count de Grasse's frigates and prizes, to go and bring our troops from Annapolis under the order of *Sieur de la Villebrune*, who, with the Baron de Viomenil used so much diligence, that he arrived the 25th at Williamsburg Creek, where he disembarked the army on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. The allied army left Williamsburg at day break, advanced against York Town, and the French corps consisting of 7000 men, began the investment from the height by York river to the marsh near Colonel Nelson's house; taking the advantage

vantage of the woods, the ravines, and the creeks, in such manner as to shut up the enemy within pistol shot of the works. The three French brigades divided the ground between them, and encamped, sheltered from the enemy's cannon; the Baron de Viomenil commanded the grenadiers and chasseurs of the army as an advanced guard; and this disposition was quickly made without the loss of a man.

The same day the American corps was forced to stop at the marsh abovementioned, all the bridges of which were broke down, and to employ the rest of the day and the whole night in repairing them.

On the 29th, the American army passed the marsh, having their right supported by it, and their left by York river; the investment of York town was complete, and as closely straitened as possible. The infantry of Lauzun being debarked on the 23d, marched under the command of the Duke de Lauzun to join his cavalry, which had been directed by land in the county of Gloucester, under the orders of Brigadier-General Wieden, who there commanded a body of 12000 American militia; the whole legion formed a junction on the 28th, the day of the investment of York town.

In the night between the 29th and 30th, the enemy, fearing to be attacked in a position little extended, which they had fortified, thought fit to abandon all their outworks, and retired to the body of the place. We passed the 30th in lodging ourselves in these abandoned works, which enabled us to inclose the enemy in a smaller circle, and gave us the greatest advantages.

The same day the transports with the artillery came down as far as Trubell's landing, seven miles from hence, where we went to take measures to land them, our equipages not being to proceed but five miles by land; the country being intersected by rivers, we could only get thirty carriages together, which were in the provision service, and 180 artillery horses, which were but small means till our equipages arrived.

I should not omit to mention, that while our troops were passing in the Bay, General Washington and I found time to go on board the *Ville de Paris* to concert our operations. Count de Grasse added to the favours with which he had already loaded us, by his arrival in this country, whatever we asked of him and concerted, in only two hours, all that could facilitate our operations.

On the 29th I had sent De Choisy, to propose to him, to give him the command of a detachment of his marines to reinforce the Duke de Lauzun in the county of Gloucester. The Count de Grasse gave Sieur de Choisy 800 men, with which he joined the Duke de Lauzun on the 1st of October. The third of the same month, the Sieur de Choisy marched forward to straiten Gloucester, and take post three miles from that place. His corps was composed of the legion of Lauzun, his infantry drawn from the ships, and 1200 American militia under the command of Brigadier-General Wieden. Tarleton was in this position with 400 horse and 200 foot. The Duke de Lauzun attacked him so vigorously, notwithstanding the fire of the infantry, that he routed them, wounded Colonel Tarleton, and drove the

detachment into Gloucester, with the loss of fifty men. Messrs. Bilty, Dillon, and Dutre, Captain en second, were wounded; Messrs. Robert Dillon, De Sheldon, Bessroy, and Monthurel, particularly distinguished themselves; he had three hussars killed and eleven wounded.

M. de Choisy took post at three miles from the place, and his advanced posts within a mile; at the same time the Viscount de Viomenil, with 100 volunteers under the Baron de St. Simon, and two companies of the Agenois grenadiers and chasseurs, attacked all the piquets which the enemy had in the woods on the right of the redoubts, and forced them back on it. An Agenois officer was wounded; as were six or seven volunteers of the troops under Baron de St. Simon.

The trenches had been opened in two attacks above and below York river; in the night between the 6th and 7th, the attack on the right below the river, had from 600 to 700 toises of opening, and was supported on the right, left, and centre, by four redoubts. The enemy fixed their attention upon the little attack on the left, which secured that on the right, where we lost not one man; and at day light found ourselves in full possession. The regiment of Bourbonnois and Soissonnois mounted under the Baron de Viomenil, the Americans furnishing three battalions. The attack on the left above the river, sustained by the regiment of Touraine, suffered something more, an officer of bombardiers, and seven grenadiers, being wounded, working on two batteries to prolong the enemies works, and batter their shipping.

On the night of the 7th, the trenches were relieved by the regiments of Agenois and Saintonge, under the Chevalier de Chattleux, finished the works of the last night, and began the establishment of the batteries: we had four men killed and wounded.

On the night of the 8th, relieved the trenches by the regiments of Gatinois, and the Royal Deuxponts, under the Marquis de St. Simon, and the Count de Cuffine, advanced the batteries, and made a canal of communication behind the left of the parallel: four men wounded by a cannon ball.

On the night of the 9th, the trenches relieved by the regiments of Bourbonnois and Soissonnois, under the Count de Viomenil, finished the batteries, the greatest part of which begun to play at day-break on the 10th, as also did the battery of attack of Touraine; forty cannon, including three of the Americans, soon silenced those of the enemy: we had three men wounded.

On the night of the 10th, the trenches relieved by the regiments of Agenois and Saintonge, under Baron de Viomenil and Count de Cuffine; kept up a very heavy fire from all our batteries, which set fire to the Charon and three transports of the enemy, and cast several twelve inch bombs towards their magazines on the side of the river. The enemy answered with only a few flying shot, during the night, which wounded two men.

On the night of the 11th, the trenches relieved by the regiments of Gatinois and Royal Deuxponts, under the

the Chevalier de Chattleux, opened a second parallel, 150 toises from the body of the place, with the loss of four men killed or wounded.

On the night of the 12th, the trenches relieved by the regiments of Bourbonnois and Soissonois, under the Marquis de St. Simon, completed the second parallel with three redoubts, and began to raise the batteries. The enemy fired many small bombs, grenades, and cannon, which killed and wounded fourteen of our men.

On the night of the 13th, the trenches relieved by the regiments of Agenois and Saintonge, under the Count de Viomenil. All the batteries of the second parallel, and the redoubts to defend them, were prodigiously advanced. The enemy redoubled their fire, and we had thirty killed and wounded that night.

On the night of the 14th, the trenches relieved by the regiments of Gatinois and Royal Deuxponts, under the Baron de Viomenil: four companies of auxiliary grenadiers were added; and we resolved to make attacks the beginning of the night on the two detached redoubts on the left of the enemy. The Marquis de la Fayette was charged with that on our right, with the American troops, and the Baron de Viomenil with that of the left, with French troops. Four hundred grenadiers were at the head of that attack, under the Count Guillaume, Torbach de Deuxponts, and M. de L'Esfrade, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Gatinois. The attack was supported by that regiment. The Baron de Viomenil and the Marquis de la Fayette made such a vigorous and nervous disposition, that they carried the two redoubts sword in hand, and killed, wounded, or took prisoners, the greatest part of those who defended them. The prisoners were sixty-eight, amongst whom were a major and six officers, and a lodgement is made in joining these redoubts by communications to the right of our second parallel, working to establish the American batteries, which, in conjunction with ours, will coop up Lord Cornwallis, and batter, à ricochet, the whole place, in a manner that must be very disagreeable to him.

Count Guillaume was slightly wounded by a cannon-shot that covered his face and eyes with small stones, but without any danger. Chevalier de Lameth, who had been permitted by M. de Beville to go to his attack, was wounded by two shot very considerably in his knees. M. de Sircuil, captain of the Chasseurs in the Gatinois, and two other officers of that regiment were wounded. This is the third time that M. de Sircuil, who is yet very young, hath been wounded, but unfortunately this is very dangerous. We had 100 men killed and wounded. The troops greatly praise the good disposition of the Baron de Viomenil, and he infinitely applauds the courage of the troops. I thought I ought to give, in the King's name, to the four companies of grenadiers and Chasseurs of Gatinois and Royal Deuxponts, a gratification of two days pay, independent of a more considerable recompence to the hatchet men and others, who cleared the road in the abattis and pallisades.

On the night of the 15th, the trenches relieved by the regiments of Bourbonnois and Soissonois, under

Chevalier de Chattleux, the first relieved twelve hours in advance to assume the attack, and was relieved by the Agenois the beginning of the night. The enemy made a sally of 600 of their best infantry, but were resisted by all the redoubts, and then fell upon a battery in the second parallel, where four cannon were just brought but not yet mounted. The Chevalier de Chattleux made the piquets of Agenois and his reserve march against this sally: killed and wounded several, took prisoners, and the rest fled. The four pieces of cannon they had spiked were cleared and fired six hours afterwards: we had thirty-nine killed and wounded this night.

On the night of the 16th, the trenches relieved by the regiment of Agenois in advance, and the regiment of Saintonge, under the Marquis de St. Simon: all the batteries of the second parallel opened this morning at half musquet-shot. The Marquis de St. Simon was wounded by a grape-shot, that tore his boot and severely bruised his instep, but that did not hinder him from finishing his business: we had six or seven men killed or wounded.

In the day of the 17th, the trenches were relieved by the regiments of Bourbonnois and Royal Deuxponts, under the Count de Viomenil. The enemy began to parly.

The capitulation was signed the 19th in the morning, by which Lord Cornwallis and his army are prisoners of war. The Americans and French took possession of the two redoubts at noon, the garrison marched at two o'clock, with drums beating, and carrying their arms, which they laid down in a pile, with twenty colours. The same was done at Gloucester. The companies of grenadiers of Bourbonnois and Americans are in the redoubts, and the enemy's troops will evacuate to-morrow, to be carried into the inland parts of the country.

The Viscount de Noailles and Colonel Laurens settled the articles of capitulation, together with two of Lord Cornwallis's superior officers.

It is thought there are 6 or 7000 prisoners, and 170 cannon, seventy of which are of brass.

GOMBROON. A small unfortified settlement belonging to the British East-India Company, in the Gulf of Persia, about fifteen degrees west of Surat. In 1750, it was against this defenceless factory, as a place totally neglected, M. Lally vowed vengeance, after his disappointment before Fort-St. George. He equipped four ships under Dutch colours, one of which carried sixty-four guns, and another twenty-two, with a land force of 150 Europeans, and about 200 Caffres, two mortars, and four pieces of battering cannon, to lay siege to a factory that consisted of no more than one strong house not fortified. Which service was committed to the command and direction of Count D'Estaing, who was made prisoner of war by Colonel Draper, in his sally on the 14th of March into the Black Town, and was on his parole of honour. A striking example of Gallic faith and bravery.

The enemy arrived before this place on the 15th of October, and began to batter the Agent's house with their whole train, in which there was no more than
fifteen

sixteen men, including the crew of the *Speedwell*, then at anchor, and deserted at the approach of the French, who burnt the vessel. The besieged put themselves in the best posture of defence they were able, determined to sell their factory and lives as dear as possible. At last the frigate of twenty-two guns hauled in at high water to about a quarter of a mile from the factory, and began to fire; and the military forces being landed, with their cannon and mortars, played upon it with a hot fire from the westward for two hours. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the French General sent his summons, and the besieged not being in a condition to defend themselves against such a force capitulated, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the disorders and thefts of the soldiers.

GOREE. A small island near Cape de Verd in Africa. It was taken from the French in 1692, by Captain Booker. It was again taken December 29th, 1758, by Commodore Keppel, the particulars of which are as follow. After the fleet had discovered the flag on the summit of the hill on the island of Goree, the Commodore sent a frigate, under French colours, a-head of the squadron, with orders, as soon as she came open with the island, to hoist an English ensign on the mizen peak, being the French signal for that day, in order to deceive them, but no notice was taken of it. They were afterwards informed, that the French for some time flattered themselves with the hope of their being in reality a fleet from France, but finding in the end, that when all the squadron hoisted the same colours, they did not salute the fort, which is a thing always done, they were soon undeceived. About two o'clock, as they passed the island, they hauled down the French, and put abroad the English ensign. At three they anchored in the road of Goree, the island bearing south-west by south about four miles, and in eighteen fathoms water; the *Saltsbush* being ordered, with the transports, to bear down to a bay between Point Goree and Point Barrabas, in order for the more convenient and speedy landing of the troops on board them, if the ships of war should find occasion to call there.

On the morning of the 28th of December, at four o'clock, all the flat-bottomed boats were sent on board the transports, for disembarking the troops, which was finished, and all of them (to the number of 600 men) in their respective boats before nine in the morning; during which time the ships of war finished also their preparations. It was thought most prudent to attack the island on the west side, not because it was the weakest, but a reason more cogent to so formidable a squadron, was its being the lee-side, that should, in that case, their cables be cut away by a chain-shot, or any other accident, the ship or ships, without any danger might put to sea, and beating windward, renew the action. The eldest captain, Mr. Sayer, in the *Nassau*, was ordered to lead the line of battle on the right, anchoring abreast of St. Peter's battery of five guns: the *Dunkirk* followed in the order, and was to bring up abreast of a battery a little to the north of the former:

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to him followed the Commodore in the *Torbay*, taking for his part the west point battery of five guns with the western corner of St. Francis's fort of four guns: Captain Knight, in the *Fougueux*, having the second station on the left, bringing up the rear (having direction at the same time, to cover the other bomb on his starboard quarter), had allotted to his share the mortar battery of eight guns, so called from two large mortars which are covered by that battery. The moment the first ship had dropped her anchor from her stern, she was to hoist a pendant at her mizen peak, to acquaint the next ship that she had brought up; thus the second was to acquaint the third when she brought up, and so of the rest; and lastly, they were ordered to be particularly careful not to fire a gun until each had his ship abreast of his station, and moored both a-head and a-stern. With these directions and orders, the Commodore bid his captains farewell; and while they took leave of each other, Mr. Keppel's last orders were, to get on board their ships as fast as possible, and lead on. It was about nine o'clock, when the *Prince Edward*, with the *Firedrake* bomb, bore down towards the island, and in about ten minutes began the action, by throwing a shell from the bomb in a moment. The enemy returned the fire from both forts and batteries, and with their second shot, were fortunate enough to carry away the *Prince Edward*'s ensign staff, and set fire to a chest of arms close by it, which blowing up, killed one of the marines. Encouraged by so successful an onset, and finding the ships did not return their fire, they levelled some of their pieces so well, that Captain Fortescue, Mr. Elliott of the marines, his master, with two midshipmen, had all of them nigh suffered with one shot, which went through the midst of them, as they stood together, impatiently looking out for their second. Another shot coming through the aftermost port on the lower deck, broke the truck from the gun, but going out at the opposite port, happily did not hurt a limb. One in particular was more merciless; striking upon an iron bolt of about eighteen inches in length, it carried it out of the timber, bending and rudely bruising it in its passage, till meeting with the unfortunate Lieutenant West, it tore away one of his hips, and carrying him to the opposite side of the ship, bruised him from the hip to the shoulder, in a manner so shocking, that it had been happy had it deprived him of life at once. Another, on account of the heroism of a private sailor, deserves notice: being in the foretop, and having one of his legs carried away by a shot, with the heart of a lion, let himself down from thence, hand under hand, by a rope, saying at the same time, "He should not have been sorry for the accident, if he had done his duty; but that it gave him pain to think he should die without having killed an enemy."

Meantime the Commodore was not an idle spectator: he saw the *Nassau* tedious in getting under sail; but as there could be no reason to suspect an officer of such approved courage as Captain Sayer, he turned his thoughts to other matters. Observing that the *Firedrake* overcharged her mortars, (all her shells falling

vastly beyond the island, to the south) and which they could not discern themselves, he sent his boat on board the Furnace bomb, desiring them to avoid the error of the other; and as the enemy seemed bent upon sinking the Prince Edward and the Firedrake, endeavoured by their firing to divert the enemy from the others, which were in danger. These orders were immediately obeyed: the Furnace getting under the Fougueux's stern, began to fire with some success. Meantime the Commodore seeing the Nassau did not bear down to the relief of the Prince Edward, sent his boat to know the reason; Captain Sayer replied, he expected a signal, or orders to that purpose. Whether Captain Sayer in his hurry was not so attentive as he ought, is not certain; but all the other officers understood the Commodore's orders, which they say were delivered calm and distinct: however, this is a point no one can pretend to determine, as it certainly is (however we may talk at home) a wonder that the bravest at such a time, are so little confused as they are. The Nassau immediately bore away to her station, and made ample satisfaction for her delay.

The winds now, as the sun grew warm, began to lull, which greatly hindered the Commodore's ship, and the Fougueux, from getting up as early as they wished; besides which, a signal was given for the Captain of the Furnace bomb to come under the Torbay's stern; upon which, by accident, the gun athwart the Fougueux's lee bow, which proved not a little their hindrance, when by the lulling of the winds they could least spare it: however, patience was the only remedy, as they could not run down their friends; but when they did get up, they found their assistance was little needed; for a ship was hard upon the enemy, whose warm force they very well knew, (she being once their own property), and was now ready to pour forth all her vengeance upon her old acquaintance, which might have proved an inducement to their more speedy surrender; for the fury of the Torbay alone seemed sufficient to have razed the very foundation of the island itself: the fire from that ship being so terrible, so near, and so well aimed, that none but madmen would have stood it: the ship was in one continual blaze of fire; and that part of the island itself on which she lay, was darkened by a cloud of smoke, sand, and earth, to a degree wonderful. Many hundreds of negroes lined the opposite shore, to see the engagement, and inspire the disputants: ships bearing down under topmasts only against stone walls, receiving the fire of the enemy with undaunted resolution, even to holding them unworthy a return, and continuing a behaviour of this kind, with that bravery so natural to British sailors.

The French, who, the better to encourage their slaves, and to draw in the free Negroes to a more cheerful assistance, had painted the English in the most shocking colours, at which being terrified with fear of falling into our hands, pricked the soldiers with their lances, reproaching them with the names of poltroons and cowards, who were the first that fled from their quarters. The Governor of St. Michael's fort being told that it was impossible to keep the soldiers longer against a fire which was not to be withstood, sent this message, "Every man to his quarters on pain of death."

Soon after the Governor was informed that three boats had landed, or were landing forces on the island; upon which the Governor was prevailed on to strike his flag; and it was well for them they did, as the Commodore was that instant giving orders for a signal for the Furnace bomb to come close under him in the Torbay, and to fire from his mortars grape-shot of pound balls amongst the enemy. The Commodore then immediately sent a lieutenant, attended by his secretary, to wait upon the Governor; but before they got from the boat, they were met by M. St. Jean, the Governor, on the beach, who asked them on what terms the Honourable Mr. Keppel proposed he should surrender. They asked him if he had not already struck his flag: he answered, No; he only meant it as a signal for a parley. Upon which he was told, that the Commodore would hear of no terms but his own: upon which he answered, if that was the case, he knew how to defend himself. To which they replied, that the Commodore had brought up in such a situation, that no gun could harm him if they stood out for a month: then putting off, told him, that as soon as the Commodore should fire one gun over the island, they might begin again when they pleased. In the mean time, Mr. Keppel, not knowing the procedure, had ordered all the lieutenants to appear upon the deck; but the return of the boat informing him of what had passed, he ordered each to his proper station again, and agreeable to the signal left with the enemy, fired a gun over the island, and immediately after gave them a whole broadside, the other ships following his example, as their guns were in readiness; but before they could reprimand their guns, the Governor finding it impossible to keep his soldiers to their quarters, dropped his regimental colours over the walls, as a signal of surrendering; and about noon, or a little after, the Commodore sent a party of his marines on shore, who took possession of the island, the Governor surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion; and marching up to Fort St. Michael, hoisted the British colours, ending with three huzzas from the battlements of the citadel, by the foot of the flag-staff. Goree was also taken from the French in 1800, by an English squadron under Sir C. Hamilton, as follows:

Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Melpomene, dated at Goree, the 23d of April, 1800.

SIR,

You will be pleased, to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having been informed that three French frigates were at anchor under the forts of Goree, this intelligence with the force and situation of these frigates, induced me to take his Majesty's ship Ruby, then watering at Port Praya, under my command, and with this additional force I proceeded immediately in quest of them. In the afternoon of the 4th instant, I reconnoitred the roadstead of Goree; but not finding the frigates there, and conceiving our appearance sufficient to alarm the garrison, I dispatched Lieutenant Tidy with a verbal message, summoning the island to surrender (the inclosed letters having passed between

between me and the Governor): at midnight Lieutenant Tidy made me the signal agreed on, that my terms were complied with; the marines of the Squadron were instantly landed, under the command of Captain M'Cleverty, and the garrison in our possession before day. Their Lordships will be well aware of the strength and consequence of this acquisition, which, I am happy to state, has been obtained so easily; Mr. Davis, of the *Magnanime*, being the only person wounded before our flag of truce was observed from the forts. On the 13th instant, I dispatched Mr. Palmer with two boats and thirty men to Jool (a factory dependant on Goree); he returned on the 22d, having executed his orders most perfectly to my satisfaction, and bringing with him from thence a French brigantine and sloop loaded with rice.

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

C. HAMILTON.

Melpomene, off Goree, April 4, 1800.

SIR,

I have received your answer to my verbal message to surrender the Island of Goree; and have to inform you, that the only conditions I can accept of are, to be put in possession of the forts and Island of Goree before twelve o'clock to-morrow noon: I allow to you, Sir, and your garrison, to march out with all the honours of war; and these conditions only will be accepted. I have authorised the bearer, Lieutenant Tidy, to fulfil my intentions;

And have the honour to remain, &c.

C. HAMILTON.

N. B. All private property will be respected.

To his Excellency the Governor of Goree.

Goree, 1st Germinal.

The Commander of Goree to the Commander of the English Squadron off the Island.

SIR,

I have received the verbal summons which you have sent to me by two officers of your Squadron. Anxious to defend the place which has been entrusted to me, I am likewise so to spare bloodshed. I expect, therefore, to receive from you to-morrow morning the conditions for the surrender of the place, to which I shall agree if they are admissible.

GUILLEMIN.

GRACIOS A DIOS, part of Mexico, in North America. Captain John Campbell, of the Wanks river district, who had collected 150 able negroes for the purpose of harassing the Spanish, arrison, stationed at Black River, continued with unremitting assiduity, from the 14th of July, 1782, to annoy the enemy, and narrow the limits of their post to the eastward, till, by a judicious movement of his whole corps to the westward, he passed their sentinels unnoticed, got close, on the night of the 23d of August, to Cape River Fort (lately Fort Dalling) and, by a grand assault, carried it with the loss of two men only.

Sixty-five Spaniards were killed on the spot, nine taken prisoners, mostly wounded, and about forty escaped

by flight. Three field-pieces brass, three field-pieces iron, one cohorn, one garrison-piece, with a quantity of ammunition, and one stand of colours, fell into the hands of the assailants, who destroyed the works, and retreated to their former ground.

This success, together with repeated skirmishes, in which the Spaniards met with considerable loss, contributed to render the Spanish army at Black river, an easy conquest to the force then in motion against them.

On the 28th of August, the little army formed at this place, consisting of eighty American rangers under Major Campbell, 500 shoremen, free people of colour, and negroes, and 600 Musquito Indians, under their respective chiefs, who had elected for their leader Lieutenant-Colonel Despard (Captain in the 70th regiment), reached the mouth of Plantain river, about seven leagues to the eastward of the Spaniards.

On the 30th, the troops arrived at Black river Bluff, opposite to the eastern block-house, when the Spaniards dispatched a flag to inquire who they were, and what they wanted. A summons to surrender the Spanish posts, troops, and artillery, to his Britannic Majesty's forces, was sent to the Commandant in reply; and after some altercation, the garrison consisting of twenty-seven officers, and 715 rank and file, chiefly of the regiment of Guatemala, thought fit to lay down their arms as prisoners of war. With this detachment together with the artillery of Fort Dalling were taken thirty-one pieces of cannon, one cohorn, one howitzer, 1000 firelocks, a quantity of ammunition, and two stand of colours.

GRENADA, AN ISLAND IN THE WEST-INDIES, where the French insurgents from Guadaloupe were guilty of endeavouring to excite the negroes and rebels to seize the island, of which the following letters and copies were transmitted from Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

Quebec, Grenada, April 9, 1795.

SIR,

I was in great hopes, every day ever since the arrival of the two regiments under Colonel Campbell, to have announced to you the total subjugation of the French and rebels in this island; but such vast quantities of rain have constantly been falling until yesterday morning, as to preclude the possibility of carrying on any military operations in the mountainous part of this island. It having been judged absolutely necessary to assault the enemy's camp the first favourable moment; and willing to give every assistance in my power from the navy, to insure, if possible, success, Captain Watkins, of the *Resource*, became a willing volunteer on the occasion. A corps of 150 men was selected by him from the *Resource*, and volunteers from the transports, with whom Captain Browell served as a volunteer. Inclosed I send you Captain Watkins's letter, to which I beg leave to refer you for the particulars of our misfortune. I have not yet seen a return from the army, though I understand the loss amounts to, in killed and wounded, 100. Every tongue is loud in praise of the gallant conduct of Captain Watkins in this unfortunate affair; and I want words to express a just sense of my obligations to him for the great zeal and exertion he has so eminently displayed

displayed ever since his arrival here. Captain Browell's behaviour has been highly meritorious, and the service is much indebted to his exertions and example. I beg leave to assure you, no relaxation of exertions with the navy will take place.

(Signed)

J. ROGERS.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Oliver Nicolls, dated Grenada, Oct. 18, 1795.

It is with extreme concern I report to you the loss of the Post of Gouyave. The enemy having attacked and carried by assault, the night of the 15th instant, the strong hill which commands the harbour and town, Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw did not think his force strong enough to recover it immediately, and the lower situation not being tenable, he retired to this town, unmolested by the enemy, a march of twelve miles, and arrived here the next morning about nine o'clock. His return, which is inclosed, will shew the loss of the 68th regiment. The 25th regiment had fifty-five sick there, with three subalterns. One subaltern, Lieutenant Ashe, and sixteen of whom who were able to march with Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw's detachment, are here; the rest have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

A Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw, to Brigadier-General Nicolls, dated St. George's, Oct. 17, 1795.

SIR,

In obedience to your desire I should have earlier given you an account of the particulars which obliged me to evacuate the Post of Gouyave, but waited to ascertain our loss, which I find to be two serjeants and thirty-four rank and file missing, with one lieutenant, (Carr) supposed to be mortally wounded.

The insurgents attacked a strong piquet, consisting of a captain, two subalterns, four serjeants and sixty rank and file, posted on the hill commanding the town of Gouyave; one subaltern of which, with twenty men, were detached along the ridge running west about 200 yards from Captain Hamilton's Post, in order to prevent their approach from coming up a valley in their front, which had the desired effect, as Ensign Connor, of the 68th regiment; a very steady and brave officer, checked a column, intended against him, by the vigilance and fire of his advanced sentries. The column then (as he supposed) directed their route towards the Captain's Post, as a hot firing soon after commenced there, during a very heavy shower of rain. This circumstance induced Ensign Connor to march to the support of that post; but, on his arrival, fell in with Captain Hamilton, who told him he had been surrounded with a very superior body of the enemy, who had penetrated and driven his party from the works; and that Lieutenant Carr, with several of his men, were badly wounded; all which circumstances were confirmed to me by the arrival of Captain Hamilton at Gouyave house, who made me a similar report. During this transaction a report prevailed that the insurgents were advancing from our rear, and the part of the works below; and I was confirmed in it by firing being heard from the latter mentioned place. This prevented me from calling up Colonel Webster's black corps, who had the defence of the town and the

protection of the hospital; as also Captain Angus's black corps, who had been posted to defend the sugar works, (and, as I had been informed, had perceived an enemy approaching) to make an attempt to recover the hill again. An attempt, however, was made by all the men I could muster of the 68th regiment; but they were not able to advance further than the post already mentioned, on the left of the ridge, which was gained with great difficulty, from the very steep and slippery state, occasioned by the constant rains; and finding the enemy so superior in numbers, and in possession of a field-piece, from which they fired grape, it was too hazardous, and left no probability of success.

It was then the general sense of the officers under my command, whose opinions I severally took, to retreat to Sauter, but that afterwards being found impracticable it was resolved to march to St. George's.

This, Sir, is a detail of facts, as nearly as I can state to you, of this unfortunate business, but which, however to be lamented, will not, I trust, appear to you either to have proceeded from any want of vigilance or neglect of duty on my side.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN B. SCHAW,

Major of the 68th reg. and Lieut. Col.

P. S. I have the honour herewith to send you a state of the 68th regiment.

Return of the 68th regiment of foot, of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, on the 16th of October, 1795.

Present. 10 officers, 17 serjeants, 15 drummers, 107 rank and file; missing, 2 serjeants, 34 rank and file; sick at Gouyave, 29 rank and file.—Total, 10 officers, 19 serjeants, 15 drummers, 170 rank and file.

(Signed)

JOHN B. SCHAW.

Major 68th regiment.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hamilton, of the 68th Regiment, to Brigadier-General Nicolls, dated St. George's, Oct. 17, 1795.

I am this moment honoured with your letter of this date, in answer to which I beg leave to state, that I joined the guard on Gouyave-hill after dark on the night of the 15th instant, and, on inquiry, found it consisted of one serjeant, two corporals, and thirty-eight men, of which eleven were blacks. I then detached one corporal and three British soldiers to a path pointed out by Captain Penuber to Colonel Schaw, with orders, that should the enemy approach that way, to give them their fire, and then retire to the huts, and alarm the men there, and immediately to join Colonel Schaw at the house; it being impossible for them to rejoin me, from the nature of the ground. This left me with one serjeant, one corporal, and 35 men, including the blacks. I then fell them in round the breast-work, in order that each man should know his post in case of an alarm; on doing which I found that I was obliged to leave a space of two yards and better between each man, to enable me to occupy the whole of the ground within the breast-work; and, as the night was extremely dark, I thought it necessary to put thirteen sentries.

At a little after eleven, Lieutenant Carr, (who was my

my subaltern) visited the sentries; and, on his return, informed me he had found them perfectly alert: in about five minutes after which he heard one of them fire; on which we immediately turned out, and had time to fire from four to five rounds per man, previous to the enemy's getting up to the breast-work; after which we disputed it with our bayonets, until overpowered by numbers. Some confusion took place among the gunners, which prevented them from firing the field-piece (the only gun we had) immediately on the attack; and, on the enemy's getting near the breast-work, it was impossible to fire it without endangering our own men; and, indeed, it would have been of little avail, as we were attacked on all sides.

With respect to our loss, or that of the enemy, I cannot take upon me to say what it may have been, as the night was so dark as to prevent me from seeing; neither can I attempt to say what was their strength. Before Lieutenant Carr and I quitted the post, there appeared to be at least 100 of the enemy within the breast-work; and from the noise without they seemed to be advancing in great force. I am inclined to think their loss must have been considerable, as our fire appeared to be well-directed, and our men disputed the breast-work bravely with their bayonets; besides which, the enemy fired on each other for some time after we had been obliged to quit the post.

Lieutenant Carr remained with me within the works (though wounded) until we found that our men were all driven out, after which we retired. The man who bayoneted him attacked me, when I fortunately shot him, by which I escaped.

Letter from Brigadier-General Nicolls, dated Port Royal, Grenada, March 28, 1796, to Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

On the 24th instant, I got on shore the detachments of the 8th and 63d regiments, with a part of the 3d or buffs: I also got two six-pounders and a five-and-half-inch howitzer to a ridge south of Port Royal, and distant about 1000 yards; a battery was made in the night, by the great exertions of Brevet Major O'Mara, of the 38th regiment, so that by day-light it opened upon the enemy's redoubt. We saw the howitzer disconcert them very much; but as it was our object to close with them as soon as possible, I had determined to get on the same ridge with them, or, if I saw an opening, to attempt the redoubt by assault: for this purpose I thought it necessary to try to dislodge some strong parties of the enemy, which we saw posted on the heights on our left, as if intended to turn or distress that flank; I accordingly detached a strong black corps, with fifty of the 83th regiment, the whole under Major Houston; owing to the difficulty of the ground, it was near two hours before they could get nigh the enemy, when a heavy but distant fire commenced on both sides.

I had previously concerted with him, that in case of attaining a particular point, which would have covered our approach to Port Royal, he was to make a signal, on which the light company of the buffs, the detachments of the 8th and 63d regiments, under the com-

mand of Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, were to advance, while the part of the battalion of the buffs that had landed were to form a reserve, the whole under Brigadier-General Campbell; but so far from dislodging the enemy, I saw with regret our black corps and the 83th regiment retiring, Major Houston having tried, without success, to accomplish the object he was sent on: this obliged me to detach the 8th regiment to support them, which it did effectually. At this moment an alarming fire broke out in our rear, near the place where all the stores we had landed were deposited; but by the exertions of our people, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Dyott, they were all preserved.

In the midst of those untoward circumstances we heard a firing from our ships of war that lay at anchor, and were soon informed it was at two French schooners that were making into Marquis: the truth of this was soon confirmed, for we saw them enter and anchor. I had one of the six-pounders turned on them, as they were well within reach, but unluckily we never struck them. The situation of affairs was now so critical that an instant was not to be lost. I accordingly directed Brigadier-General Campbell to proceed to the assault, and I brought up every thing in my power to support him. He therefore advanced with only the Buffs and 63d regiment, the 8th having, as I before stated, been detached on another service. I ordered up half of the 29th regiment to replace them, and half of the 9th also to assist if necessary; but the 29th, that I had to bring from Grand Bacolet, though they came as soon as possible, did not join him till after the Buffs had met with a check, from the advantage the enemy had of the ground, and from a very galling fire to which they were exposed; they however soon formed again under the cover of a hedge, and being then joined by the 29th regiment, under Captain Clavy, Brigadier-General Campbell ordered the whole to advance to the assault, which they did in the most determined manner, led by the brigadier himself. They soon gained the top of the ridge, the enemy then ran towards their redoubt, and were followed by our people, who scrambled in at the embrasures; Captain Clavy, of the 29th regiment, being the first that entered. The enemy then fled in the utmost terror in all directions, some throwing themselves down precipices, whilst others tried to escape down the hill, through brush and other wood; but there was so heavy a fire kept on them from the top by our people, that they were forced to try to escape along a bottom, where the detachment of the light dragoons, under Captain Black, and the St. George's troop of light cavalry, under Captain M. Burney (that had previously been formed under the hill to profit of any occasion that offered) seeing the enemy flying, rushed on them through a fire of grape from the French schooner, and cut down every man they saw, so that very few, if any, escaped that had been in Port Royal. That post was chiefly garrisoned, as I hear, from the few prisoners we have taken, by the Sans Culotte companies from Guadaloupe.

We have to regret the loss of some gallant men, and of two officers, Major Edwards and Lieutenant Williams of the 3d, who fell, leading their men on most

most spiritedly. Colonel Dawson, at the head of the 3d, was wounded through the neck, before they got to the bottom of Port Royal hill. Major Baillie, of the 63d regiment, was then next in command to Brigadier-General Campbell, whose conduct the General reports to be steady, collected, and officer-like. The command of the 3d devolved on Captain Blunt, whose light company, as leading the first attack, suffered severely. Both he, as oldest Captain, and Lieutenant Gardner, I beg leave to recommend to your Excellency's notice and favour. We have taken but six prisoners; among them are the second and third in command to Mr. Josley, who commands the people that came from Guadaloupe. Our success at Port Royal has been followed by the evacuation of Pilot Hill by the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman who was in the late Action in Grenada, to his Friend in Glasgow, May 28, 1796.

The force with which we made the attack on the camp of the insurgents at Port Royal, consisted of 600 regular infantry, 500 negroes, raised in the island, 38 of the 17th light dragoons, 35 of the island cavalry, with some small detachments from the militia; this force marched from St. George's on the evening of the 23d of March, and after some skirmishes with straggling parties of the enemy, in which we were generally successful, we took possession of a high peak near their principal post; on the morning of the 24th we were joined by part of the 3d (or Buffs) 8th, and 63d regiments, to the number of near 700 men; these had been lying for some days at the Isle of Rhonde; and, on proper signals being made, the Ponsonby Indiaman, which they were on board of, came down and anchored off Grand Bacolet Bay; the troops being landed, and our artillery carried up to the ridge which we occupied, a strong detachment of the island corps of negroes was sent to take possession of some high ground on the ridge, immediately above Port Royal; they were soon opposed by a numerous body of Brigands, consisting, as we afterwards learned, of between seven and eight hundred of their best troops; after a short, but severe conflict, our party having lost two of their captains, viz. Noel and John Forbes, the former being killed in the field, and the latter taken prisoner, but in a short time after inhumanly butchered, they began to give way; at the critical moment they were fortunately joined by Major Houston, with a small party, not more than fifty men of the 88th regiment, who not only repulsed the enemy, but regained the ground which our troops had lost; however, not having a sufficient number to maintain the post, he did not think proper to advance further.

At this time two Republican privateers, full of troops, appeared off Marquis harbour, and, in spite of the efforts of our ships of war and batteries, got safe under the shelter of the guns of the brigands; an alarming fire, at the same time, broke out among the houses in which our provisions and ammunition were stored, and serious apprehensions were entertained that the whole would be lost: in this situation the least hesitation would have ruined us, General Nicolls did not

however keep us long in suspense, orders were given to storm the enemy's principal post immediately; this service was gallantly performed. The buffs and part of the 63d, consisting of about 250 men in all, after having had almost the whole of their officers killed or wounded, being reinforced by the 20th regiment, who marched close up to the enemy's post without firing a shot, entered the enemy's redoubt, and put the whole to flight; our cavalry waited for them at the foot of the hill, and as it was a situation in which the horse could act to advantage, a dreadful carnage ensued; no prisoners were made, except of the white Frenchmen from Guadaloupe; I imagine the insurgents could not have lost less than 200 men in this business; our loss was also pretty considerable. General Campbell exposed himself perhaps too much in the storming party which he commanded.

Letter from Major-General Nicolls to Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, dated Connyave, June 21, 1796.

Your Excellency knew that the weather being favourable the morning of the 18th, Brigadier-general Campbell's brigade, and the brigade commanded by Colonel Count D'Heillimer, had marched from their position to Mount St. John's and Chadeans; the former to force a post the enemy had established at Michells, and afterwards to proceed against their camp at Aches, while the Count's brigade were to try to get above the enemy, and at the back of their redoubts on Morne Quaquo. Lieutenant-Colonel Gladstones, who was posted with the 57th regiment at the head of Grand Roy valley (which is on the opposite side of Morne Quaquo to that on which Count D'Heillimer was to attack) was desired to send a strong detachment on the back of the mountain, and, if he found the enemy's redoubts assailable, instantly to attack them, but, if too strong to be entered without further preparation, to take post as near them as possible, and there wait further instructions. Such was the general disposition made for the attack of their two strong positions on Morne Quaquo and Foret Noir (commonly called Aches Camp), while a small detachment of three companies of the Colonial black corps and the grenadiers of the 38th regiment, went against a post the enemy had at the head of Beau Sejour valley.

The troops were successful every where, and nearly at the same hour on the morning of the 19th, we were in full possession of every established post we heard the enemy had in this island. We were divided in search of the monsters in every direction; I can call them by no other name, as when they saw our men on the point of forcing what they thought their impregnable posts on Morne Quaquo, they led out a number of white people they had prisoners, stripped them, tied their hands behind their backs, and then murdered them. About twenty were put to death in this barbarous manner.

The conduct of Brigadier-General Campbell and Count D'Heillimer has been officer-like and meritorious, and, as such, I take the liberty of mentioning them to your Excellency; indeed, Count D'Heillimer's

mer's disposition for the attack was so judiciously made, and so well executed by Loweinstein's Yagers in particular, and the Royal Étrangers, who got up to the top of the mountain in the night, that when the enemy saw them, soon after day light, in possession of their upper small post at the Vigie, their resistance was afterwards feeble, and as our troops advanced they abandoned their works, and fled into the woods, where the Yagers soon followed them. I cannot speak with any certainty of the enemy's loss on the 10th, but, yesterday, Count D'Heillimer informed me his different parties in the woods killed 109 brigands.

I send a list of the killed and wounded of our troops since they landed the 9th instant.

The French inhabitants who, through fear or compulsion, as some of them say, or through inclination as is generally believed here, had joined the insurgents, have come in, and given themselves up to me. I have sent them all to the Lieutenant Governor's, to be tried by the civil power.

If we have a few days of dry weather, we hope to clear the country so far as to enable me to put the troops in comfortable quarters, agreeable to your Excellency's orders.

We have taken in their different posts, since the 9th instant, above twenty pieces of cannon, many of them so bad, that, though they used them, our artillery men would not think it safe to do so. The ammunition we found in their batteries was chiefly calculated for close attack, being grape and cannister, made of pieces of cut iron; they had but few round shot. I send inclosed a copy of the terms of capitulation made with Captain Commandant Jossely, under which near 180 have surrendered, and are now on board a transport in this Bay, waiting your further directions.

Captain Rutherford, of the engineers, wishes to go to St. Vincent, and returns by the vessel that carries this. And I send my Major of Brigade, Captain Drew, who is an intelligent officer, and is perfectly acquainted with every thing that has been done here, and able to answer any questions your Excellency may wish to ask, wherein I have not been particular or explicit enough.

I have the honour to be, &c.

OL. NICOLLS, Maj. Gen.

Mount Nesbit, June 10, 1796.

Terms of Capitulation.—The garrison of each post shall march out with the honours of war, and lay down their arms in such place as will be pointed out to them, after which they will be conducted to the most convenient place till they can be embarked.

All guns, ordnance stores, commissary stores, public papers and effects belonging to the French republic, or actually in the posts occupied by their troops, are to be delivered up faithfully to the proper officers who will be sent to receive them.

The officers to retain their swords, and both officers and men their baggage.

Total return of his Majesty's and Colonial troops

killed and wounded in the island of Granada, from the 9th to the 19th of June, 1796.

Nine rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 55 rank and file wounded.

N. B. Major de Ruvynes since dead of his wounds.

(Signed) T. G. DREW, Major of Brigade.

See WEST INDIES.

GRAND CAIRO! See EGYPT.

GRANVILLE, SIEGE OF. A port town of France, in the province of Normandy, situated on the English channel, fifty miles south-west from Caen. In the year 1653, Lord Berkley, in his return from the bombardment of St. Malo, determined not to overlook Granville: he therefore, on the 8th of July, ordered Captain Benbow to anchor before the place, and about nine in the morning Colonel Richards began the bombardment, which lasted till six in the evening, when the squadron bore away, leaving the whole town in flames.

GRATENHEDE, BATTLE OF, IN 1157. This place is a large plain near the city of Wibourg, in Gothland, and the battle here alluded to was occasioned by Suenon III. King of Denmark, hiring assassins to assassinate Canute V. and Waldemar III. whom he had been obliged to associate with as partners in the kingdom. Waldemar, by his strength and courage, escaping the massacre, placed himself at the head of an army, the chief of which were the troops of Suenon, that had deserted from him on account of his tyranny. Suenon was obliged to come to an engagement as soon as possible, to prevent being entirely deserted, and the two armies meeting on the plain abovementioned, his troops gave way at the first onset, and were totally routed. Suenon being left to take care of himself, took shelter in a morass, where he was found by some of Waldemar's soldiers, and had his head cut off. Waldemar, after this victory, was elected King of all Denmark.

GRAVE, SIEGES OF. A strong city of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, situated on the river Maele, eight miles south from Nimeguen. In the year 1587, the Spaniards, under the command of the Duke of Parma, laid siege to it: but the Count de Hohenlo, with some choice troops, penetrated through the Spanish lines, and conveyed provisions and other necessaries to the town. However, the Duke of Parma, far from being disheartened, continued the siege with more vigour, so that the enemy being put to great straits, the Governor thought proper to surrender, for which he sometime afterwards lost his life, having acted contrary to orders.

In the year 1602, Prince Maurice laid siege to Grave, which was valiantly defended for two months, in which space of time, they lost 700 men out of 1500, and at length capitulated.

In the year 1672, it was besieged by the French, who having defeated a body of 1300 men, which were coming to the relief of the town, obliged it to surrender, and the whole garrison (excepting officers above the degree of a lieutenant) were made prisoners of war.

GRAVE.

GRAVELINES, BATTLE NEAR. A port town of the French Netherlands, situated near the mouth of the river Aa, on the English channel, twelve miles south-west from Dunkirk, and eight miles east from Calais. In the year 1558, Gravelines became famous by a signal battle fought in its neighbourhood between the Spaniards, under the command of the brave Count Egmont, and the French, commanded by the Marechal de Thermes, wherein the latter were totally overthrown. As this proved the decisive blow which determined the fate of that war, and put Spain in a condition to give law to France, a short account of it will not be disagreeable to the reader.

The affairs of France, which had suffered greatly the preceding year, by the unfortunate battle of St. Quintin, seemed in the beginning of this to take a more favourable turn. The Duke of Guise having taken Calais, and the places depending upon it, from the English, about the middle of January, followed the Sieur de Bourdillon to the province of Luxemburg, and in conjunction with him, reduced the important town of Thionville about the latter end of June. These successes might have been followed by much greater advantages, if, after the surrender of Thionville, instead of losing his time by expectations of little consequence, he had led his army directly to Flanders, and joined the Marechal de Thermes, as he easily might, and his instructions seemed to require. For the court of France, in concerting the operations for the war, had agreed, that as soon as the Marechal de Thermes, who with this view was made Governor of Calais, should march into Flanders, and alarm that province, the Duke of Guise should make haste to join him with the German auxiliaries, which he was to draw together in the country of Meffin and Toul, and then wait for the troops which his brother, the Duke D'Aumale, was assembling at Fere in Picardy.

Had this been done, the King of Spain must have been soon reduced to so great difficulties, that the French might have prescribed to him such terms of peace, as they were afterwards forced to submit to themselves: but private ambition prevailing over the interest of the public, this excellent plan was disconcerted, by a fatal, and, as was thought, an affected delay.

The Marechal de Thermes, according to his instructions, marched in the beginning of June with 5000 foot, whereof the greater part were Germans, and the rest Gascons, and 1500 horse; and taking with him the Sieur de Villebon, Messieurs Annebaut and Senarpont, and the Count de Chaules, passed the Aa, and dispersed a great number of country people, who had assembled to dispute his passage: then leaving Gravelines and Bourbaroux behind, led his army to Dunkirk, which after four days siege he took. Having put a garrison into Dunkirk, he proceeded to Bergues St. Vinnock, a place of considerable wealth, which he soon became master of, and likewise plundered. Here being seized with a fit of the gout, to which he was very subject, he gave the command of the army to the Sieur de Villebon, an officer accustomed to rapine, fire, and sword, whose extravagant indulgence to the soldiers, encouraged them to exercise the greatest cruelties over all

the country about Dunkirk, and made excursions as far as Nieuport.

Meantime Philip II. King of Spain, being informed of the design of his enemies, and apprehensive of the consequences of the project they had formed, that he might, if possible, divert the storm which he saw impending, had sent the Duke of Parma into the territory of Namur, to assemble all the troops he could about Maubeuge, to distress the Duke of Guise in his march, and prevent his junction with de Thermes. But when he found, that after the reduction of Thionville, the Duke of Guise was losing his time before Arton and Vireton, two forts in the province of Luxemburg, he resolved to take the opportunity to attack that body of the French, which was carelessly dispersed in small parties about Dunkirk and the places adjacent, and loaded with spoils of the country, before they should get reinforcements.

In this expedition he thought proper to employ Count Egmont, Governor of Flanders, an excellent officer, to whose activity and good conduct, he was indebted for the signal victory he had obtained the year before at St. Quintin. Count Egmont, having received his instructions, repaired to Gravelines, where he joined Field-Marechal Lalain de Bigincourt, and having drawn out the garrison of Bethune, St. Omer, Aire, and Bourbaroux, and got the reinforcement which the Duke of Savoy sent him from Maubeuge, he found himself at the head of an army of 12,000 foot and 3000 horse, besides a vast number of country people, and even women, who flocked to his camp in great rage, to assist in taking vengeance for the recent injuries they had received from the French. The Marechal de Thermes, who still waited for the Duke of Guise, being apprised of these motions, called together his scattered troops, intending, if possible, to avoid a battle, and retreat to Calais. But it was too late; for Count Egmont, with his army, was already in sight. However, having called a council of war, it was the general opinion, that they should pass at the mouth of the Aa, next ebb tide. Accordingly, it being low water early the next morning, the French army found little difficulty in passing; but Count Egmont having discovered their design, he also passed the river below Gravelines, and without waiting for his cannon, placed himself directly in the way of the French. The Marshal finding himself so beset on all hands, was convinced that he had no resource left, but in the valour of his troops: therefore thinking his right wing and rear effectually secured by the river, he placed his artillery in the front, and his waggons and baggage on the left, leaving room enough for his horse, whom he placed in the centre. Count Egmont, on the other hand, would by no means wait for his artillery, for fear the enemy should get away in the mean time, but divided his cavalry into three bodies, placing his light armed horse in the front, who advanced in three divisions. These dispositions made Count Egmont, impatient of further delay, cry out, "The victory is ours, if every one that has a passion for glory, and loves his country, will but follow me." With these words he put spurs to his horse, and began the attack. The Gascons for some time vigorously sus-
tained

tained the charge, by the assistance of their artillery, whereby the Spanish army were severely galled, and Count Egmont's horse killed under him; but the latter being superior in numbers, when they came to close engagement, the battle grew exceeding fierce and obstinate, and the fate of the day was long doubtful, the Gasccons giving the most signal proofs of that valour which is natural to them, in fight of their German auxiliaries; who, instead of following their example, are said to have stood still with their lances erected, as idle spectators of the fight: at last an unexpected accident put an end to the dispute.

Ten large English ships of war, happening to fail that way, and observing the battle at a distance, approached, and discharged their artillery on the right wing of the French, where they thought themselves most secure. By this unexpected shock, their foot, already exhausted with fatigue, were much discouraged; the horse thrown into some disorder, and soon after, the latter being entirely routed, the former, after a long and obstinate defence, were also put to flight.

In this battle historians differ as to the number of the slain: but all agree, that many more than fell in the battle were cruelly knocked on the head by the country people, who were enraged at the sight of the villages the French army had set on fire, and were not yet extinguished, and other recent marks of their rapine and barbarity. Mezeray says, that the Flemish women were so far transported, as to tear their flesh with their teeth and nails, and suck their blood as greedily as the most delicious liquor. Almost all the principal officers were made prisoners, particularly the Marechal de Thermes, the Sieur de Villebon, Annebaut, Senarpont, the Count de Chaulnes, and Morvellerie.

Nor did the Spanish army obtain this victory without blood: 500 of them were slain, and among others the Chevalier de Pelai, a Flemish gentleman, and an excellent officer. The loss of the battle of Gravelines, plunged France into new and grievous misfortunes, and obliged them to submit to very hard terms of peace. But who can hear, without concern, that the brave Count Egmont, instead of being rewarded for his signal service, lost his head upon a scaffold, by the malice of the Duke de Alva.

GRAVELINES, SIEGE OF: In the year 1644, Gaston, Duke of Orleans, laid siege to Gravelines, and took it; but it was recovered by the Archduke Leopold. But in the year 1658, the French laid siege to it again, and became a second time masters of it, and the next year it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees.

GREENFIELD. A town on the coast of the province of Connecticut, North America; and which was burnt, with two row boat privateers, and several small craft, by Sir George Collier, on an expedition against the towns on the Connecticut coast, for interrupting the trade which passed through the Sound from New York, in July 1779.

GRENADA. The leewardmost island of the Caribbees, except Tobago, in the West Indies, and which surrendered to the British forces, with its depen-

dencies, March 5th, 1762, after the reduction of Martinico.

GRENADA, TAKEN IN 1779. For an account of which, see the following letter wrote by Lord Macartney, then governor, to Lord George Germaine, secretary of state.

On the 2d of July, Count D'Estaing arrived at Grenada, with twenty-five sail of the line and twelve frigates, having 6500 land troops on board. We made the best defence we could with the handful of people we had, which consisted of 101 rank and file of the 48th regiment, twenty-four artillery recruits, and between 300 and 400 militia.

We had the good fortune to repulse the enemy in their first attack; but in their second, they carried our lines by dint of superior numbers, after a conflict of about an hour and a half, in which they had killed and wounded 300 men and upwards, which amounts to more than the whole force we had to oppose their attack; for in the preceding night, we were deserted by almost all the coloured people, and the greatest part of the new subjects. Being at the discretion of the enemy, without means of resistance or prospect of relief, we were obliged to propose a capitulation, which was instantly and peremptorily refused by Count D'Estaing in toto; who in lieu of it, sent me the most extraordinary and unexampled project that ever entered into the mind of a general or politician. This I rejected in my turn; and there being no possibility of obtaining any other, all the principal inhabitants, to whom I communicated it, were unanimous in preferring a surrender without any conditions at all, to the one that was offered; and upon that footing, the enemy are now possessed of the island.

GRENADA, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN JULY 1779. For a description of which, see the following letter sent home by Admiral Byron.

Having intelligence from St. Vincent's of more than thirty sail of French men of war and armed ships, having passed there on Thursday, and among them appearing to be upwards of twenty-two ships of the line of battle; it was further reported, that M. de la Motte Piquet had joined the Count D'Estaing about a week before with a strong reinforcement. Upon this information, the signal was made instantly to bear up for Grenada; but it fell calm soon after, and continued so until nine o'clock next morning, about which time a small schooner, that left Grenada on Saturday evening, came into the fleet, and the principal person on board her (a merchant) reported, that the French had landed about 2500 troops near the town of St. George on Friday, made an attack upon the fort that night, and were repulsed: that Lord Macartney expected to hold out a fortnight; and that he had seen the enemy's naval force there, which did not exceed eight ships of the line, besides frigates and armed transports. Another schooner from Grenada joined us soon after, and brought a similar account; only the master of her, who had been frequently a pilot on board the King's ships, reported, that the enemy had between fourteen and nineteen ships of the line. It being my intention, from this intelligence,

gence, to be off St. George's Bay soon after day-break, I drew the ships of war from amongst the transports, leaving only the Suffolk, Vigilant, and Monmouth for their protection, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Rowley, who was intended to conduct the debarkment of the troops; but he was to join me with these ships, if I saw occasion for their service. One of the enemy's frigates was very near us in the night, and gave the alarm of our approach. Soon after day-light on Tuesday the 6th, the French Squadron was seen off St. George's, most of them at anchor, but getting under way, seemingly in great confusion, and with little or no wind. The signal was immediately made for a general chase in that quarter, as well as for Rear-Admiral Rowley to leave the convoy; and as not more than fourteen or fifteen of the enemy's ships appeared to be of the line, from the position they were in, the signal was made for the ships to engage, and form as they could get up; in consequence of which, Vice-Admiral Barrington in the Prince of Wales, with Captain Sawyer in the Boyne, and Captain Gardner in the Sultan, being the headmost of the British Squadron, and carrying a press of sail, were soon fired upon at a great distance, which they did not return until they got considerably nearer; but the enemy getting the breeze of wind about that time, drew out their line from the cluster they were lying in, by bearing away and forming to leeward on the starboard tack, which shewed their strength to be very different from our Grenada intelligence; for it was very plainly discovered they had thirty-four ships of war, twenty-six or twenty-seven of which were of the line, and many of these appeared of great force: however, the general chase was continued, and the signal made for a close engagement; but our utmost endeavours could not effect that, the enemy industriously avoiding it, by always bearing up when our ships got near them; and I was sorry to observe, that their superiority in sailing gave them the option of distance, which they availed themselves of, so as to prevent our rear from ever getting into action; and being to leeward, they did great damage to our masts and rigging, when our shot could not reach them. The ships that suffered most were those the action began with, and the Grafton, Captain Collingwood, the Cornwall, Captain Edwards, and the Lion, Captain Cornwallis. The spirited example of Vice-Admiral Barrington, with the former three, exposed them to a severe fire in making the attack; and the latter three happening to be to leeward, sustained the fire of the enemy's whole line, as it passed on the starboard tack. The Monmouth likewise suffered exceedingly by Captain Fanshaw's having bore down in a very gallant manner to stop the van of the enemy's squadron, and bring it to action; but from the very smart and well-directed fire kept up by these ships, and others that were engaged; I am convinced they did the enemy great damage, although their masts, rigging, and sails, appeared less injured than ours. The four ships last mentioned, with the Fame, being so disabled in their masts and rigging, as to be totally incapable of keeping up with the Squadron, and the Suffolk appearing to have received considerable damage in an attack made

by Rear-Admiral Rowley upon the enemy's van, I took in the signal for a general chase, but continued that for close engagement, formed the best line which circumstances would admit of, and kept the wind to prevent the enemy from doubling upon us, and cutting off the transports, which they seemed inclined to do, and had the latter very much in their power, by means of the large frigates, independent of ships of the line. The French Squadron tacked to the southward about three o'clock in the afternoon, and I did the same, to be in readiness to support the Grafton, Cornwall, and Lion, that were disabled, and a great way astern: but the Lion being likewise much to leeward, and having lost her main and mizen topmasts, and the rest of her rigging and sails being cut in a very extraordinary manner, she bore away to the westward when the fleets tacked, and to my great surprise, no ship of the enemy's was detached after her. The Grafton and Cornwall stood towards us, and might have been weathered by the French, if they had kept their wind; especially the Cornwall, which was farthest to leeward, had lost her main-topmast, and was otherwise much disabled; but they persevered so strictly in declining every chance of close action, notwithstanding their great superiority, that they contented themselves with firing upon these ships, when passing barely within gun-shot, and suffering them to rejoin the Squadron, without one effort to cut them off. The Monmouth was so totally disabled in her masts and rigging, that I judged it proper to send directions in the evening for Captain Fanshaw to make the best of his way to Antigua, and he parted company accordingly.

When we were close in with St. George's Bay, the French colours were seen flying upon the fort and other batteries, which left no doubt of the enemy being in full possession of the island. To dislodge them was impracticable, considering the state of the two fleets; I therefore sent orders to Captain Barker the agent, to make the best of his way to Antigua or St. Christopher's, which ever he could fetch, intending to keep the King's ships between them and the French Squadron, which at the close of the evening was about three miles to leeward of us, and I had no doubt would at least be as near in the morning; for although it was evident from their conduct throughout the whole day, that they resolved to avoid a close engagement; I could not allow myself to think, that with a force so greatly superior, the French Admiral would permit us to carry off the transports unmolested; however, as his Squadron was not to be seen next morning, I conclude he returned to Grenada.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. BYRON.

Line of Battle.

The Suffolk to lead with the starboard, and the Grafton with the larboard tacks on board.

Honourable Vice-Admiral Barrington's division.

Suffolk,	Rear-Adm. Rowley, Capt. Christian,	Men. Guns. 619 74 Boyne,
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GRI

		Men.	Guns.
Boyne,	Capt. Sawyer,	520	68
Royal Oak,	Capt. Fitzherbert,	600	74
P. of Wales,	Vice-Adm. Barrington,	617	74
Magnificent,	Capt. Hill,	600	74
Trident,	Capt. Elphinstone,	600	74
Medway,	Capt. Molloy,	500	64
	Capt. Affleck,	420	60

Hon. Vice-Admiral Byron, Commander in Chief,
his division.

Ariadne frigate, to repeat signals.

		Men.	Guns.
Fame,	Capt. Butchart,	600	74
Nonfuch,	Capt. Griffith,	500	64
Sultan,	Capt. Gardner,	600	74
Pr. Royal,	Vice-Adm. Byron,	770	90
Albion,	Capt. Blair,	770	90
Stirling Castle,	Capt. Bowyer,	600	74
Elizabeth,	Capt. Carkett,	500	64
	Capt. Truscott,	600	74

Rear-Admiral Parker's division.

		Men.	Guns.
Yarmouth,	Capt. Bateman,	500	64
Lion,	Hon. W. Cornwallis,	500	64
Vigilant,	Sir Digby Dent,	500	64
Conqueror,	Rear-Adm. Parker,	617	74
Cornwall,	Capt. Harwood,	617	74
Monmouth,	Capt. Edwards,	600	74
Grafton,	Capt. Fanshaw,	500	64
	Capt. Collingwood,	600	74

A return of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Squadron, under command of the Hon. Vice-Admiral Byron, in an action with the French fleet off Grenada, the 6th day of July 1779.

Suffolk, 7 killed, 25 wounded. Boyne, 12 killed, 30 wounded. Royal Oak, 4 killed, 12 wounded. Prince of Wales, 26 killed, 46 wounded. Magnificent, 8 killed, 11 wounded. Trident, 3 killed, 6 wounded. Fame, 4 killed, 9 wounded. Sultan, 16 killed, 39 wounded. Princess Royal, 3 killed, 6 wounded. Albion, 2 wounded. Stirling Castle, 2 killed, 6 wounded. Elizabeth, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Cornwall, 16 killed, 27 wounded. Monmouth, 25 killed, 28 wounded. Grafton, 35 killed, 63 wounded. Medway, 4 wounded. Lion, not known with certainty, but said by Captain Fanshaw, who spoke to her after the departed from the squadron, to be 21 killed, 30 wounded. Total killed 183, wounded 346.

Officers. Lieutenant W. Bowen Barry of the Royal Oak; Lieutenant John Hutchins, second lieutenant of the Grafton, and Mr. Nichol Bower, the gunner; Lieutenant Jonah Veale of the marines, Sultan, killed.

Lieutenant Richards of marines, Royal Oak; Lieutenant Brett of the Grafton; Lieutenant Caldwell, 46th regiment, on board the Sultan; and Lieutenant Bowdens of the 4th regiment, Magnificent, wounded.

GRIPSWALD, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1678. It is situated in Pomerania, and during the war between Charles XI. of Sweden and Christian V. of Denmark,

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the elector of Brandenburg declaring in favour of the latter, made an irruption into Pomerania, when he obliged this city to capitulate, after a long siege, as he likewise did the city of Stralsund. The garrisons of these places, consisting of 4000 men, were most of them lost in a storm near Bornholm, in their return to Sweden, and those that did escape were stoppt by the Danes, though contrary to the articles of capitulation.

GRISONS.—*Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 30, 1769.*

I have the honour of transmitting an account of the progress of the army under the command of the Archduke Charles in Switzerland, and of General Bellegarde's object of rescuing the Grisons from the French, now attained, and proceeding with the troops under his command to support the operations of the army in Italy, with a detailed relation of the attack of Luciensteig and the neighbouring posts, by General Hotze.

By two reports received from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, dated at Stockach the 20th instant, and at Singen the 21st instant, it appears, that General Bey, whom Lieutenant-General Hotze had detached to attack the enemy near Afmos, had driven him from that post, carried a fleche, and taken one piece of cannon and a tumbril. General Bey proceeded to storm the enemy's intrenchments, and pursued him in his retreat to Werdenberg, in the course of which he took one more piece of cannon. Notwithstanding a very obstinate attempt of the enemy to make a stand at Werdenberg, our brave troops succeeded in repulsing him upon this occasion, and one of the enemy's companies was, with the exception of thirty men, cut to pieces. While General Bey was executing the above operation, Colonel Gavisini, of the regiment of Kerpen, who was ordered by Lieutenant-General Hotze to advance to Wallenstadt, and if possible to gain possession of the road which leads through the mountains from Werdenberg to Wallenstadt, reached Wallenstadt on the 21st, and posted his troops about half a league on this side the Lake. He was soon after attacked by a very superior number of the enemy, who continued sending fresh troops through Flums against his flank, but could not gain a foot of ground. On the contrary, Colonel Gavisini, in the end, succeeded in bringing a small column to act upon the enemy's right flank, and in repulsing him towards sun-set, with considerable slaughter, towards Murk. His Royal Highness here observes, that Colonel Gavisini upon this occasion gave fresh proofs of his spirit and intelligence, having prevented the enemy, notwithstanding his great superiority, from gaining the least advantage. Our loss was, however, not inconsiderable, as it amounted to 300 men killed and wounded, among whom were eight officers, three killed and five wounded. A legion formed of Swiss emigrants, which was engaged for the first time, distinguished itself very much, and the country people have every where risen in arms with the greatest enthusiasm. The rapid progress of Lieutenant-General Hotze obliged the enemy to abandon the neighbourhood of St. Gall, as well as the banks of the Rhine, near Constance and Schaffhausen, and to retreat beyond Winterthur.

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-General Nauendorff, who observed this, immediately crossed the Rhine with a part of his advanced guard, and pushed forward the light cavalry to observe the enemy's further movements. He was informed that the enemy had abandoned the Thur and the Thor, and had fallen back towards Zurich. Lieutenant-General Nauendorff sent patrols of light troops towards St. Gall, to establish a communication with those of the corps which was advancing from that quarter under Lieutenant-General Hotze. His Royal Highness on the 21st moved his camp from Stockach to Singen, at which latter he also established his headquarters on that day. As soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Williams learnt that the enemy had evacuated Rheineck, he directed the cruise of the whole of his flotilla towards Arbon, with a view to impede their retreat. He further sent to Rosbach, Count Tusconis, one of the officers acting under him, who seized there eight pieces of cannon of different calibres, three mortars, a quantity of shells, ships' stores, and ammunition, and six gun boats which were not quite built, all which were brought to Bregenz. A further report from his Royal Highness dated on the 22d at Singen, states that Lieutenant-Colonel Williams had reported from Rosbach, that he had advanced with a division of the regiment of Waldeck dragoons, which had reached that place under Lieutenant Berfcheid, as far as St. Gall, from which town the enemy had retreated a short time before. He occupied it, and took three pieces of cannon and two tumbrils. Lieutenant-General Hotze also reported, that Captain Count Leiningen, of the regiment of Bender, had, with the assistance of some armed peasants, taken in Altsfuten two cannon, five tumbrils, and a considerable proportion of arms and ammunition; and that General Bey had, in the prosecution of his attack upon Werdenberg, taken two more cannon and 400 firelocks. Lieutenant-General Nauendorff already occupies Frauenfeld and Winterthur, and his patrols already occupy Zurich and Balach. In Disenhofen, where he established a bridge of pontoons, he found nine pieces of cannon, 100 firelocks, and a supply of ammunition. Major Morbert, who belonged to his advanced guard, fell in with a detachment of the enemy at Munsterlingen on the borders of the Lake of Constance, which being attacked at the same time by one of the vessels forming part of the flotilla who had landed, was dispersed, and the greater part taken. This detachment formed the escort of a transport of artillery which fell into our hands, and which consisted of four cannon, one howitzer, and one tumbril. Lieutenant-General Kopsch reported to his Royal Highness, that Captain Luck, of the 13th regiment of dragoons, had, at the desire of Colonel Frenelle, fallen upon and surprised the 30th regiment of French Hussars, which was encamped near Leimen, not far from Heidelberg, had cut to pieces about 100 men, and dispersed the remainder, taking several prisoners, and sixty horses. On his side, one officer and two men only were slightly wounded. His Royal Highness speaks in the strongest terms of the meritorious conduct upon several occasions of the above-named two officers. General Melas reports, that Lieutenant-

General Ott had ordered the light battalion of Mihanovitch to attack the enemy in Pontremoli, from which post he was dislodged. Major Mihanovich particularly distinguished himself upon the occasion, having, besides driving the enemy, who occupied so advantageous a post with no less a force than 800 men, taken two cannon, seventeen mules laden with ammunition, and thirty prisoners, and having pursued the remainder of the enemy into the mountains. With a view to give effectual support to the operations of Colonel Szauch and Prince Victor of Rohan, after the enemy had assembled near Bellinzona a considerable number of troops, General Count Hohenzollern was sent with five battalions against Chiavenna, and directed also to take the command of the whole corps there, while General Lattermann carries on the blockade of the citadel of Milan with the troops that remained there. General Vukassovich reports, that at Colognaro in Piedmont, the armed peasants had risen upon and disarmed 100 French soldiers; that they had done the same in Carmagnola, and had wounded two French generals, one of whom had died of his wounds. Lieutenant-General Bellegarde reports, that in order to support most effectually the operation of Lieutenant-General Hotze in the Grisons, he had marched his corps forward in four columns: that the first, under General Count Nobili, advanced from Sus over Mount Flola, against Davos; the second, under Lieutenant-General Haddick, from Pont across the Albul; the third, under Colonel La Marseille, over Mount Julies into the Upper Stein Valley, while he himself with the remainder of the troops moved upon Lenz. The enemy did not anywhere make much opposition, and the column of Count Nobili alone was obliged to force an abatis near Dorfl; after which, however, the enemy retreated with the utmost expedition, but not without the loss of one captain, two lieutenants, and 150 men, who were taken prisoners. Lieutenant-General Bellegarde adds, that since the object in view, namely, the conquest of the Grisons, is now accomplished, he should without delay proceed to co-operate with the army of Italy, leaving, however, Colonel Count St. Julien with his brigade to cover the Engadin, to keep up the communication with Lieutenant-General Hotze, and, if necessary, to co-operate further with him.

Relation of the circumstances which attended the attacks made on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of May, upon the Grisons, by the corps stationed in the Voralburg.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles had directed Lieutenant-General Hotze to support the advance of Lieutenant-General Count Bellegarde into the Engadin, by combining with him his attacks upon the Grisons, and by advancing with the utmost celerity to Coire. In obedience to such directions, Lieutenant-General Hotze, after communicating with Lieutenant-General Count Bellegarde, fixed the 14th of May for the attack, and was promised by the latter that a detachment of his corps of 1000 men, stationed in Montafener, under Major Count Stahremburg, of the regiment of Neugebauer, should be at his disposal;

ful; and that another strong column should, on the 14th, also advance through the valley of Flöla to Davos.

Lieutenant-General Hotze was confirmed in his opinion that Luciensteig could not be attacked in front, upon receiving information that the troops which occupied that post had been reinforced, and that the enemy's commander in chief, Massena, had a short time before been there, in order to render the pass into the Grisons more defensible. He therefore determined to leave a considerable corps in the line of defence between Feldkirch and Bregentz, and to divide into four columns the infantry and the cavalry destined for the attack. The first column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Hotze in person, who assembled on the night of the 13th at Baduz and Balzers, notwithstanding the batteries which the enemy had established on the left bank of the Rhine at Werdenberg, and which rendered the narrow pass near Baduz very dangerous. On the same night Lieutenant-General Hotze established batteries of twelve-pounders near Balzers, with a view to block up the road which leads along the Rhine from Werdenberg to Ragatz. The second column under General Zellachich assembled on the night of the 13th upon Mount Mayenfeld in the Alps. The third column under General Hiller was assembled by him between the 13th and 14th upon Mount Sevis in the Alps. The fourth column under Colonel Count Plunket assembled on the evening of the 13th at the extremity of the defile of Gurgellen. The first column was destined to make false attacks upon the enemy's front and flanks, while the second was to pass the Mayenfeld Alps, and to penetrate to the rear of the enemy's works at Luciensteig, and thereby enable the first to advance to the river Langwart, and there to take post. The third column was to drive the enemy from his intrenched position near Sevis, to hasten to the drawbridge, of which it should gain possession, and if necessary to reinforce General Zellachich with one battalion, and with the remainder to gain possession of the Upper Zoll bridge on the Langwart, and the Lower Zoll bridge on the Rhine. Finally, the fourth column was ordered to attack the enemy's position at Kloster and Keeblis, immediately to detach Major Count Stahremberg to Davos, and with the remainder to hasten to the drawbridge and to reinforce General Hiller. It was further to post a battalion near Federis and Conters in order to block up the new established road in the Schafinger Valley. The second, third, and fourth columns had to scramble up the highest and steepest mountains, and to overcome incessant difficulties; to make their way through snow six feet deep, and thus to march for twelve hours before they could reach the rendezvous from which the attack was to be made. The extreme cold which reigned on the summits of the Alps of Mayenfeld, Sevis, and Slapin, rendered it impossible to fix upon any other point for the rendezvous; and the undaunted firmness and courage with which the troops, encouraged by the example set them by their officers, braved all these difficulties cannot be sufficiently admired. The excellent inhabitants of the Valley of Montafuner exerted themselves in facilitating the

march, and were particularly useful in transporting the ammunition and provisions which followed the troops. The oldest and most experienced of the inhabitants expressed their surprise at the security with which the passage of the artillery and cavalry of the fourth column was effected across the summit of Mount Stopin. Companies formed of the brave inhabitants of Voralberg and Montafuner, were distributed to each column, who not only served as guides, but were upon all occasions most useful in action. On the 14th at day-break, each column reached the enemy's advanced piquets. The first column remained prepared in front of Balzers, waiting the attack to be made by the second upon the enemy's rear. General Zellachich had directed the march of his column in such manner as might enable Major Elvos, commanding the fourth Peterwaradin battalion, with two companies of riflemen under Lieutenant Ratschek, to pass over the Klek, and attack the Steig from the rear. The General took post on the heights betwixt Mayenfeld and Zenins, took possession of these places, and attacked Mattans, while another detachment advanced to the Lower Zoll bridge on the Rhine. The enemy retreated into the wood, leaving behind one cannon, one ammunition waggon, and three artillery men. As soon as Major Elvos heard the fire of General Zellachich's column, he ordered Lieutenant Ratschek with his riflemen, supported by three companies of Peterwaradiners, to attack the right flank of the Steig; Captain Mirich, of the fourth Peterwaradin battalion, to advance directly against the enemy's camp, while Lieutenant Rovich made an attack along a very narrow road on the left. Although the enemy directed the fire of his whole artillery against these divisions, still such was the vigour and impetuosity of their attack, that the garrison was obliged to lay down their arms. Six pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and nine ammunition waggons, were found on the Steig: the Commandant, a number of officers, and 700 men were made prisoners. The remainder of the garrison, consisting of 300 men, fell into the hands of the division of the regiment of Kauritz, which General Hotze had stationed on the left flank to make a diversion. As soon as the gate of the Steig was open, General Hotze and General Bey advanced with the cavalry in order to reach the Langwart, and secure that position. The enemy had burnt the upper bridge on that river; but Captain Bredtschneider, with a detachment of Hulus, forded the stream in spite of its extreme rapidity, and forced two companies of the rear guard to lay down their arms. Captain Kiselevski pursued the enemy with his squadron of Hulus as far as the lower bridge, but could not prevent its being set on fire at both ends. As soon as Captain Garneka of the dragoons of Modena observed this, he put himself at the head of some detachments of the regiment of Kerpen and of the third Peterwaradin battalion, and in spite of a heavy fire of musquetry, passed the burning bridge, dispersed the enemy, and took one cannon. Lieutenant Serpes of the dragoons of Waldeck, assisted by the armed peasants of the Voralberg, drove the enemy over the Rhine near Fläsch; he then sent Corporal Platz of the dragoons of Waldeck

deck across the river, who, with the aid of the peasants, carried off three guns, although fired on with grape shot by the enemy. General Hiller having assembled the third column about midnight, General Bade sent a battalion of Bender under Captain Bach, supported by another battalion of the same regiment under Major Rhineck, to attack the enemy's abatis and strong redoubts near Sevis; he followed with the rest of the column at the same time: in order to facilitate this attack he detached Lieutenant Bilhaker, with a company of Bender, over a very high mountain in the enemy's rear: the whole operation was conducted with such spirit that the redoubts were almost immediately carried. Ensign Krafft of Bender, who commanded the volunteers, and contributed much to the success, was wounded. Captain Bach pursued the enemy to the Schloß bridge, and as he there attempted some resistance, Lieutenant Foulon, with the volunteers of Bender, carried the bridge by storm, and made several prisoners: Captain Bach was unfortunately killed. General Hiller, in order to cut off the enemy from the roads still open to him, sent at the same time several detachments into the mountains, advanced with his column to Zitzers, and ordered Lieutenant Metzmaier to push on with the volunteers of Bender, who entered Chur the same evening. The enemy, thus surrounded on every side, was obliged to surrender, to the amount of twenty-six officers and 1,110 privates: considerable magazines of arms, ammunition, and cloathing, were found in Zitzers and Chur. The fourth column advanced from Slapin at break of day through a narrow path, which they were obliged to pass in single files, against the enemy's out-posts. Colonel Plunket detached 200 men of the regiment of Neugebauer in order to drive in the strong piquet which guarded the mouth of the défilé. This detachment was observed: the enemy took the alarm, and in spite of every exertion made good his retreat across the Langwart to Schöns, in order to join the rest of the corps. Colonel Plunket also detached Major Colloredo over the mountain of Gavia towards Keeblis and Conters, in order, if possible, to cut off the enemy's retreat; but he too was discovered, and found it impossible to effect his purpose. Colonel Plunket immediately sent a battalion of Gemingen along with his cavalry and the armed peasants, to join General Hiller at the Schloß bridge; and as soon as he was assured that General St. Julien had reached Dorfs, he ordered Major Stahremberg to join him, and advanced himself to the Schloß bridge. On the 15th, Lieutenant-General Hotze occupied Chur with two battalions of Bender and two squadrons of Modena, and reconnoitred the enemy's position near Reichenau. A heavy cannonade ensued, and the enemy burnt the bridge of Reichenau. Major Jacobi of Waldeck also advanced with a strong escort towards Ragatz, in order to reconnoitre it: this produced an attack, which ended in the retreat of the enemy, after burning the village of Ragatz. Major Jacobi pursued the enemy through Pfäfers to Vetis, occupied that débouché of the Pass of Kunkels, and pushed his advanced posts near to Sargans. These advantages were the more important, as there now remained no retreat open to the enemy, excepting

the foot road to Illentz and Disentis, which the rising of the peasants of the Upper League must have rendered very insecure. Two dismounted guns were found in Ragatz. The enemy retired in the greatest confusion towards the Lake of Wallenstadt and Disentis. Many of his detachments, dispersed in the mountains, have since surrendered. On the 16th the enemy abandoned Reichenau and Sargans, which were immediately occupied by our troops. The precaution which the enemy took of burning or destroying all the bridges on his route, made it difficult to follow him quickly. All the troops distinguished themselves by their perseverance and steadiness, and those who were particularly engaged gave signal proofs of their courage. Lieutenant-General Hotze, commends in a particular manner the conduct of the regiment of Bender, the Major's division of the second Hulan regiment, the third battalion of the Peterwaradiners, and the division of Brooder (riflemen). In the opinion of Lieutenant-General Hotze, General Hiller gave fresh proofs of his extensive military knowledge, great resolution, and exemplary steadiness, which he had manifested on so many previous occasions. To the good conduct and unwearied activity of Generals Zellachich and Count Bey, as well as of Colonel Plunket, and to the precision with which they executed the orders entrusted to them, is in a great measure to be imputed the fortunate result of the undertaking. Major Wachtenburg of the artillery gave great satisfaction in the measures he took, and in the judicious manner in which he posted his guns. Captain Romberg of the Quarter-Master-General's department distinguished himself on the 1st instant by his personal bravery, and by the great judgment he evinced in the attack at Fläsch; and in the action of the 14th, his conduct was so meritorious that Lieutenant-General Hotze thought himself in justice obliged to send him from the field of battle to his Royal Highness the Archduke with the first account of the victory. Lieutenant-General Hotze in a very particular manner praises Captain Meyer of the Quarter-Master-General's department, whose accurate knowledge of the ground decided him in his disposition for the attack, and who contributed by this mean very much towards the defeat of the enemy. Captain Grätze of the first Wallachian regiment, who ever since the opening of the campaign had been most usefully and actively employed by Lieutenant-General Hotze, is mentioned by that General in high terms of commendation.

Our loss in all does not amount to more than 200 killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be reckoned at 1000 killed, wounded, and drowned. The prisoners brought in amount to nearly 3000 men, among whom are 100 officers. No precise account can yet be sent, as numbers are daily brought in. Thirteen pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and twenty-two wagons have fallen into our hands. The enemy in their retreat set fire to and blew up a number of the latter. Lieutenant-General Hotze finally praises the good conduct and active services of his aide-de-camp Captain Nestor.

Lieutenant-General Petrasch, who during the operations against the Grison country had been posted with

the right wing of General Hotze's corps for the defence of the Rhine from Feldkirch to the Lake, marched in the night from the 24th to the 25th with six battalions of infantry and the regiment of Kinsky Chevaux Legers, from St. Gallen towards Frauenfeld, in order to form a junction with the Archduke's army, the advanced posts of which were already pushed forward to Nefelbach. The rest of Lieutenant-General Hotze's corps marched in the forenoon of the 25th to Schwartzenbach, where it encamped behind the Thur, and its advanced guard took post two leagues in front of that river on the road towards Elgg. In the course of this day (25th) the enemy attacked all the corps that had passed the Thur. He drove back Lieutenant-General Nauendorff's advanced posts from Nefelbach, and obliged them to repass the river at Andelfingen. Lieutenant-General Petrasch's corps was attacked just as it arrived on the heights behind Frauenfeld; the affair lasted the whole day, and in the evening the enemy succeeded in obliging Lieutenant-General Petrasch to retreat, and to take a position about halfway between Frauenfeld and Wyll. During this affair the enemy had pushed forward a column to the bridge of Pfin, with a view of covering the left flank of the corps that was engaged with General Petrasch. The advanced guard of General Hotze's left was also attacked, but it repulsed the enemy and drove him as far as Elgg; in consequence, however, of the retreat of General Petrasch's corps it was also ordered to fall back. Early in the morning of the 26th, a column of the Archduke's army, under Lieutenant-General Prince Reuss, arrived at Pfin, and in the course of the day encamped near Frauenfeld, where it was joined in the evening by Lieutenant-General Petrasch's corps. In the night from the 26th to the 27th, General Hotze's and Prince Reuss's columns advanced in connection with each other, to attack the enemy's position near Winterthur. The manoeuvre was executed with great precision, and the attack was made soon after day-light on the 27th, with much regularity and in a very military manner. The enemy was driven from his position, but the ground being extremely favourable and much intersected with wood, he effected his retreat in tolerable order, and took post behind the Treis, where he remained till the evening; the bridge over the Thur at Andelfingen had been destroyed on the 25th, and an unfortunate delay in the construction of the pontoon bridge in the night from the 26th to the 27th prevented the Archduke's right wing (under Lieutenant-General Nauendorff) arriving in time to take part in the affair of this day, which otherwise might have been more decisive. The banks of the Treis are so steep that it affords an excellent position; but Massena did not think proper to make any further attempts to defend it. He therefore retreated, and took post behind the Glat; to which he was induced not only by the affair of Winterthur, but perhaps also by the march of General Nauendorff's column towards his left flank. The advanced posts of the two armies are now separated by the Glat, and the enemy has an intrenched camp, said to be advantageous, about a league on this side of Zurich; but I have no doubt of his soon being obliged

to abandon it. He has retired from Rapperswell and destroyed the bridge. Colonel Rovorca, with the Swiss corps, is at Notre Dame D'Einfelden, in the canton of Schweitz: he has been joined by some of the inhabitants, and is supported by an Austrian corps under Colonel Cavasini. Official accounts have been this day received of part of General Bellegarde's corps having passed the St. Gothard.

In the course of the evening of the 14th, above 1000 prisoners were brought in, so that the number taken in this affair amounted in the whole to between 3 and 4000 men. The difficulties attending this operation were extremely great, and its success reflects the highest honour on the General and the troops. The fortified post of Luciensteig completely closes and defends the direct passage from Feldkirch into the Grison country; its natural and artificial strength is such as to render a direct attack upon it in front extremely difficult and imprudent, and its flanks are so well supported as to render it impossible to turn it without marching over such mountains as might almost have been deemed impracticable for troops. The first or right hand column marched from Feldkirch on the great road straight to the Steig. The destination of this column was to form in front of the post, to make such demonstrations as to threaten an attack, and endeavour to draw off the enemy's attention from his right flank, and to be in readiness to pursue the enemy with the cavalry and flying artillery as soon as the other columns should have obliged him to abandon the Steig. The second column, commanded by Major-General Yellachitz, consisting entirely of infantry, made a considerable detour to the left, effected this march by extraordinary exertions over the chain of mountains by which the right flank of the position of the Steig is covered, and descended about day-break in the rear of that flank, in a place where, from the extreme difficulty of the ground, the enemy could not expect an attack. This column dislodged the enemy from the post of the Steig, and made prisoners great part of the infantry that defended it. The third and fourth columns, commanded by General Hiltner and Colonel Plunket, marched from Feldkirch up the Montafune Valley, from whence they with great difficulty crossed at different points the chain of mountains which separates it from the valley called the Brettigaw, and driving the enemy from the different positions he occupied on this side, they descended into the Valley of the Rhine by Marchlines and Zitzers; the advanced guard of the first column pursuing the enemy from the Steig, arrived at Zitzers time enough to cut off the retreat of the enemy from the Brettigaw. Of the remains of the enemy's corps in the Grisons, one column retired through Coire to Richenau, where they took post behind the Rhine, and another passed that river at the Zollbrücke, and marched through Ragatz towards Sargans, leaving a rear guard at Ragatz. On the 25th, General Hotze reconnoitred the enemy at Richenau; but finding them very strongly posted, and not having any infantry at hand, he could not attack them. The same day, however, he ordered Colonel Cavasini to attack them at Ragatz, from whence they were

were driven with considerable loss. About fifty prisoners and two pieces of cannon were taken. The advanced posts were pushed forward to Sargans. On the 10th the enemy retired from Reichenau towards Disentis, where they were attacked on the 18th, and obliged to retreat with the loss of two cannon and several men. On the same day they were driven from Wallenstadt and Werdenberg, on which occasion they also lost three pieces of cannon. On the 19th, the enemy, with a very superior force, made a very severe attack on the corps commanded by Colonel Cavacini at Wallenstadt, but was completely repulsed on this occasion. The battalion of Swiss Emigrants, commanded by Colonel Rovorea (which formed a part of Colonel Cavacini's corps), were engaged for the first time; it suffered a good deal, and behaved with great bravery. The enemy is now in full retreat from the Pockenbourg and canton of Appenzell. The Austrian patrols entered St. Gall the night before last, and found between Rheineck and that place thirteen pieces of ordnance, besides a considerable quantity of ammunition, which the French had abandoned in their retreat. On the whole the enemy's loss in this quarter, from the 14th to this day, exclusive of killed and wounded, may be estimated at near 4000 prisoners and thirty six pieces of cannon. Lieutenant-General Bellegarde is at Chiavenna.

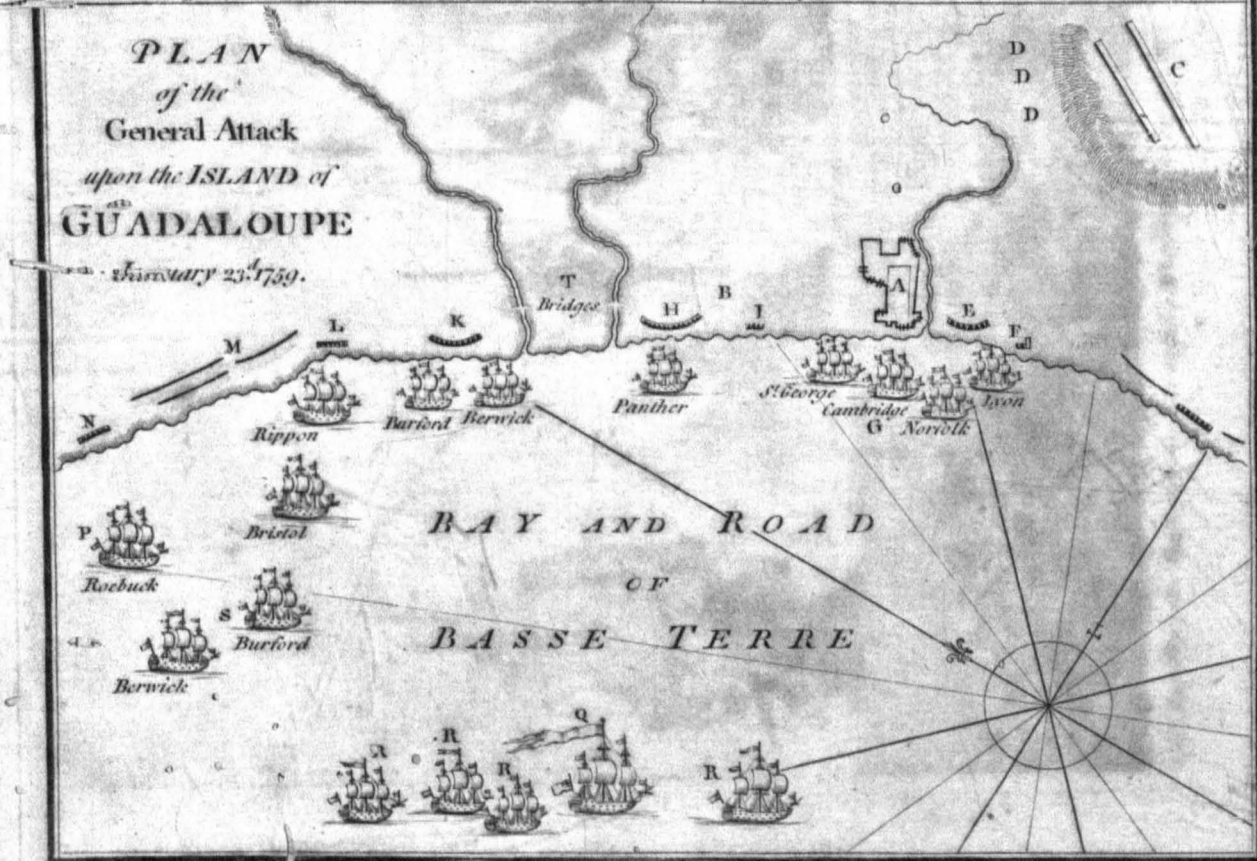
June 12, 1799.—As already mentioned, the corps under the command of the Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Bellegarde, has, in consequence of the fortunate change of affairs in the Tyrol and the Grison country, received orders to advance into Italy to support the operations of the army there. The arrival of Count Bellegarde in Chiavenna is already known. In conformity to particular orders since received from the commander in chief of the Italian army, a part of the Count's corps was to operate in the right flank of the army of Italy, and to take a post near Migliandone and Domo d'Afolà; by this means to secure a communication between the Italian army and that under the command of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles; and to proceed expeditiously with the remainder of his corps to Como, and thence through Milan and Pavia against Tortona. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Haddick having already placed himself at the head of the troops collected at Bellinzona, the greatest part of which consisted of the brigades of the Cols. Prince de Rohan, Srauch, and Count St. Julien, Count Bellegarde has destined this corps to the above-mentioned operations on the right wing of the army, and he himself has embarked with the rest of the troops on the lake Como, to proceed to his further destination. By three reports from the Count, dated Como, May 30, 31, and June 3, we learn, that Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Haddick had received advice of the intention of the French General Loison to get reinforcements, and to maintain his position near Airole and on Mount St. Gothard, and he thought it expedient to counteract this design. With this view, on the 28th of May, in the evening at six o'clock, he attacked the enemy on this side at the foot of the Mount St. Gothard; the obstinate defence

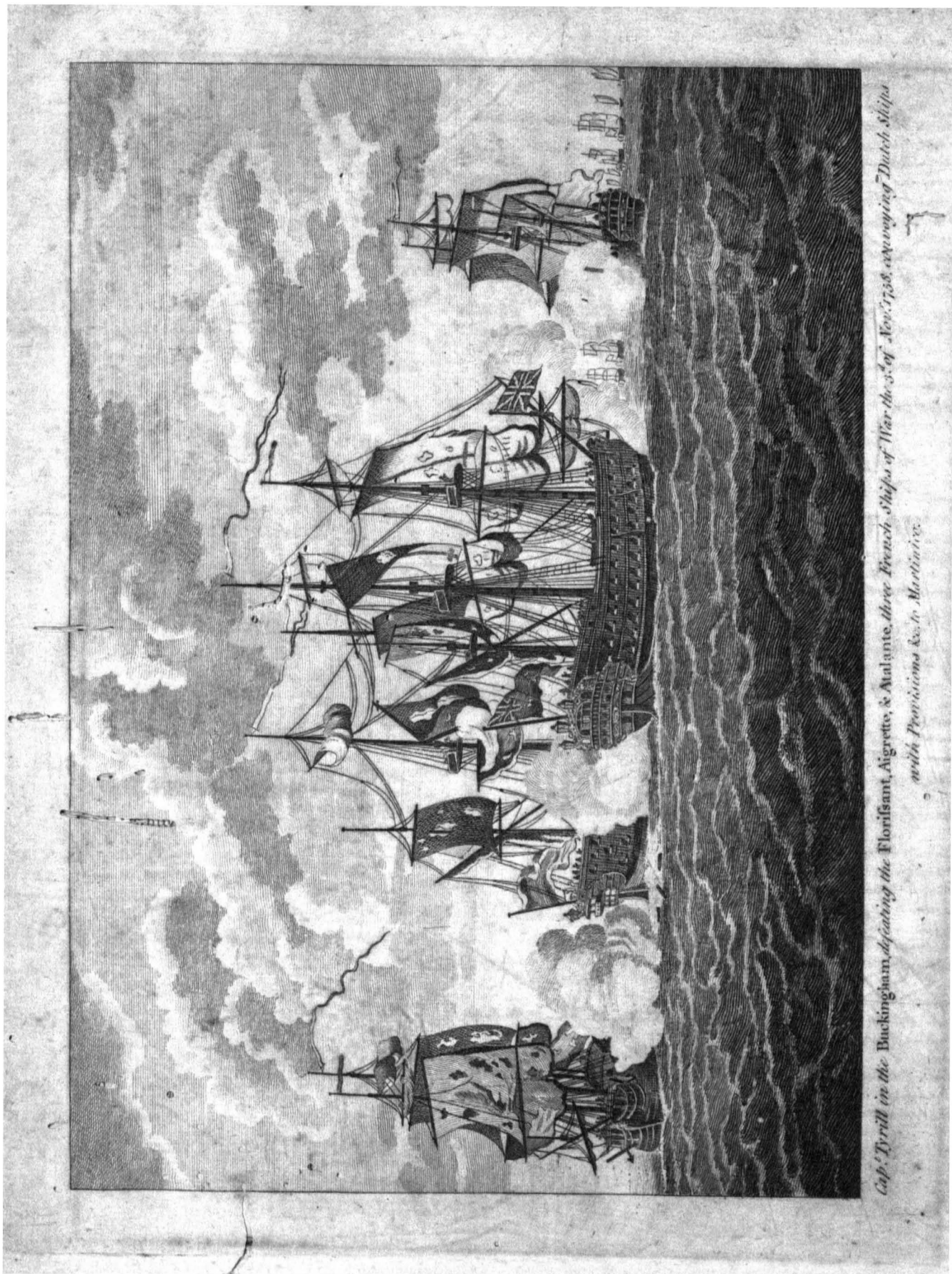
of the enemy fully demonstrated how important this post was to them. The centre had the most difficult part of the battle on account of the perpendicular rocks, and the left column could not immediately give any support, because the enemy had broken down the bridge over the Ticino. Finally, the perseverance of the light infantry under the command of its chief Lieutenant-Colonel Le Loup, supported by a division of Banalis's, surmounted all those obstacles which opposed the centre. Now the battle became general. The enemy using every means that could result from number, local advantage, and courage, and it remained for some time doubtful; but when the Colonel Prince Victor de Rohan had crossed the Ticino with the left column, and ascended the steepest rock on the right flank of the enemy, and the Major Siegenfeld with his column posted himself upon that mountain which commands the left of the Mount St. Gothard, it was impossible for the enemy to maintain their position in this important pass. In this critical situation the enemy was attacked on the following morning, the 29th, by Colonel Count St. Julien on the other side of Mount St. Gothard, who set off in the morning at half past one o'clock from Selva in Upper Rhinthal, ascended Mount Urfula, drove down the piquets of the enemy, and leaving behind him a battalion in case of a retreat on his part, he descended with impetuosity to attack the enemy's position at the Devil's Bridge, and to Urseren, compelled the enemy, by the briskness of the attack, to abandon this advantageous and important post with such precipitancy, that even the battalion destined to cover their retreat, by a well-directed fire in its flank from a division of De Vins, commanded by the Lieutenant Kall, of the general-quarter-master staff, fell in disorder, and the commander of it, with some officers and many privates, by a quick pursuit, were made prisoners. In the heat of the pursuit our troops animated by victory, forgot all the fatigues of the preceding nocturnal march over Mount Urfula, and the exertions of the battle, and followed the enemy over Gestina and Waasen, a space of five leagues, to the Stile, and prevented the enemy from taking a position; took prisoners several divisions of its rear, and would have driven the enemy to Altdorf at the Lake of Lucerne, if the battalion placed at the Stile had not collected the fugitives, and prevented our further pursuit by breaking down the bridge, which was prepared and preconcerted in case of a flight. In that they could the better succeed, as the column, who had orders to pass the Mount Krizly to the Stile found the road impassable, and could not arrive in time, even by the acknowledgement of the country. The principal view of the attack (the junction with Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Haddick, and the possession of Mount St. Gothard, with all the passes leading there from Russthal) having completely succeeded, the Colonel Count St. Julien contented himself with taking a position near Waasen and Gestina, and supporting it by all necessary means. In these continued and obstinate battles our loss is not inconsiderable, but that of the enemy much greater. A more minute account will in time be given. When the report was sent off,



PLAN
of the
General Attack
upon the ISLAND of
GUADALOUPE

January 23^d 1759.





Cap. Tyne in the Buckingham, defeating the Florissant, Aigrette, & Alante, three French Ships of War the 3^d of Nov. 1758, conveying Dutch Ships with Provisions &c. to Martinique.

five hundred and thirty-one prisoners were brought, among whom are a commander of a battalion and twelve officers. The enemy left behind in Airolo 400 sacks of rice, 100 casks of wine, some casks of brandy, and other provisions, together with one four-pounder, and a considerable quantity of ammunition ready for the infantry. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Haddick and Colonel Count St. Julien universally extol the courage and perseverance of the troops. Count Haddick particularly praises the Lieutenant Colonel Le Loup, the Major Siegenfeld, and the Captain Sokolovich of the staff of the general quarter-master, who commanded the columns which chiefly contributed to the decision of the battle, by their accurate judgment of the local, by leading them to the most essential points, and by their personal examples of bravery. Further the Field-Marshal Lieutenant Haddick praises the intrepidity of Captain Losberg, of the regiment of Michael Wallis, who, with the fore-mentioned Captain Sokolovich, leaped the first into the Ticino, by which they inspired the troops with resolution to follow. The Colonel Count St. Julien particularly acknowledges the judicious and spirited conduct of Captain Wesselich of Mungath, Captain Bubna, of De Vins, and Captain Lehn of Neugebauer, commanders of battalions; and that of Lieutenant Kall of the general quarter-master staff, who facilitated not only the victory, but much contributed to secure the prisoners, of which two companies were compelled by Captain St. Ivany of De Vins to surrender their arms in the wood. The Colonel also applauds the conduct of Corporal Zerini, of the third battalion of artillery, who not only invented frames of ordnances for the eight one-pounders belonging to the brigade, to apply them in all places, but personally attended them on every occasion, and particularly in these latter actions, with as much ability as effect. Finally, a considerable quantity of silk and other merchandize, which the enemy had confiscated, was found in Airolo, but which our troops have left untouched, although the place was taken by assault. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Haddick took upon him to restore the goods to the former proprietors. In consequence of the reports to the third of June from the General of the Cavalry De Melas, the position of the army in Turin, and surrounding it, has not been considerably altered. The division of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Frolich has extended itself over Pignerol, Bonealiere, and Carignan, and the General Vukassovich has beset, with his van, Carmagnola, Alba, and Cherasco. In Cherasco he has taken six metal eight and sixteen-pounders, five of iron, heavy artillery, one howitzer, three metal, and ten iron guns, two bombs, and a quantity of stores. According to a farther report of the General of Cavalry Melas, the preparations for besieging the castle of Turin are urged on with vigour. To this purpose some of the guns and ammunition found in this town are applied. The two companies of the regiment of Antony Esterhazy, sent to the fortress Ceva, (taken from the enemy by the country people of Piedmont) have happily arrived there by the judicious guidance of the in-

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habitants, notwithstanding the enemy patrolled that whole country, and the fortress was supplied with provision for thirty days. Since that time the enemy has collected troops round this place, blockaded it, and thrown shells in it since the 28th of May. But the General Vukassovich has advanced with his van towards Ceva, and forced the enemy to raise the blockade, and to quit Mondovi. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Frolich has occupied Fossano with his division. He staid near Savigliano, and sent his patrols towards Cuneo. The General Lusignan has orders to repulse the enemy, which is at Fenestrell, and the General Alcaini has already commenced the bombardment of the citadel of Tortona. The General of the Artillery Kray reports from Castelluccio, dated the 4th of June, that the Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott, who had received reinforcements from him, is posted very advantageously near Fornovio, which position covers Parma and Piacenza, and that he himself is incessantly urging forward the most serious preparations for the siege of Mantua.

In July 1800, the Austrians quitted the Grisons, when the French took possession under General Lecourbe.

GRODNO, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1708. This city is situated in Troki palatinate, Poland; and in the war between Charles XII. of Sweden and Peter the Great of Russia; the latter had established his headquarters at this place, and posted his infantry consisting of 40,000 men along the river Niemen, between Gonintz and Wina, and his cavalry, composed of 30,000 men, were posted from Grodno to Novogrod. Peter hearing of the approach of his enemy, also his design upon Grodno, detached a corps of dragoons to guard a bridge over the Niemen, which the Swedes were obliged to pass before they could attack the city. Charles XII. at the head of a small detachment, attacked these dragoons, and pursued them under the walls of Grodno. The Czar (owing to the night) thinking that the Swedes were very numerous, retired precipitately, leaving the city to the conquerors. However, upon his being informed of the number of the enemy, he sent 3000 men under General Mühlenfeld to retake Grodno, but the Swedes defended the place with so much obstinacy as obliged them to retire.

GUADALOUPE, TAKEN. The largest of all the Caribbee islands, it lies in latitude 16 north, and longitude 61 west, about thirty leagues from Martinico. It had been resolved by the British ministry, about the latter end of 1758, to make an attack on Martinico, but it not proving practicable, the commanders of the expedition sailed away to Guadaloupe. The best account we have of this attack is delivered by Captain Gardner, in these words:

On the 22d day of January, 1759, the fleet made the island of Guadaloupe. At six in the evening, Captain Jekyll, of the Rippon, returned from on board the Cambridge, the Commodore's ship, where a general attack upon the capital town of Basse-Terre, the citadel and batteries that defended it, had been resolved upon.

His Majesty's ships to attack in the following order, upon a signal to-morrow morning.

Lion	60	First battery 9 guns.
St. George	90	} The citadel or Fort Royal, 47 guns.
Norfolk	74	
Cambridge	80	
Panther	60	} Third battery 12 guns.
Burford	70	
Berwick	66	Fourth battery of 7 guns.
Rippon	60	} Fifth battery, or Le Morne Rouge, 6 guns.

The ships to silence their respective batteries if possible, and to lie by them till further orders.

All night the squadron was employed in turning under the island of Guadaloupe; two of the bombs stood close in, and threw shells against the citadel of Basse-Terre, but without execution, not having attained the true distance, or being improperly directed.

January 23.—At seven in the morning, Commodore Moore shifted his broad pendant from the Cambridge, and hoisted it on board the Woolwich of forty guns.

At half an hour past seven, the Commodore made the signal to engage.

At nine the Lion, Captain Trelawney, began to engage the first battery of nine guns, and was raked by a small one of two guns, after of her southward, and the citadel with what guns they could bring to bear.

The rest continued moving on in order of battle to the respective batteries they were to engage, the citadel (or Fort Royal) playing upon them as they advanced.

At half an hour past nine, the Cambridge, Norfolk, and St. George, began to engage the citadel, and after an almost incessant fire, silenced it about four in the afternoon.

Near ten, Captain Shuldham, in the Panther, began to engage the twelve-gun battery, and continued it warmly for many hours, doing great execution, and beating down most of the buildings near it, when having silenced all the guns, he lay by till called off by the Commodore.

The Burford, Captain Gambier, which was to have supported the Panther in this attack, and the Berwick, Captain Harman, which was to have engaged the seven gun battery, drove off to sea, by which means the Rippon, which followed, became exposed to the Berwick's battery as well as her own.

At ten, the Rippon, Captain Jekyll, began to engage the Morne Rouge, but having run in too close on letting go her anchor, she tailed the shore and stuck fast.

At eleven, cut the cable and hawser and kept engaging, the seven gun battery taking her on the starboard bow.

At twelve, all the line of battle ships (the Burford and Berwick excepted) were in hot action, and all the forts in and about the town briskly cannonaded; this continued for five hours very warm on both sides.

The garrison in Fort Royal was severely galled by

the shot of the Panther, Captain Shuldham, who while he was engaging the twelve-gun-battery, played all the cannon he could bring to bear upon the walls and works of the citadel, till after an obstinate defence for some time, the enemy were entirely drove from all the batteries to the south of the town, and quitted their guns.

On the north side, the seven gun battery remained unsilenced, and the fort at the Morne Rouge, where the Rippon lay aground, engaging both of them, and

At two in the afternoon, had actually silenced the guns at the Morne, but the enemy observing the ship to be on shore, assembled in great numbers on the brow of a hill, and lined the trenches, from which they kept a brisk fire of small arms, and raked her fore and aft, killing and wounding many of the men.

At three, the militia brought up a cannon, an eighteen pounder, played it in the way of a batterie en barbe for two hours, and being mounted so high above the ship, it was not silenced but with difficulty; they likewise planted their colours upon the parapet of the trenches, which was soon after shot down, and never appeared any more.

Lieutenant Chaundy of the marines, after behaving with great spirit, received a violent contusion in his left leg, which was cut off immediately, and Mr. Grey, a midshipman, was wounded in the thigh with a musquet-ball, of which he died.

Of twenty-eight marines quartered on the poop, eight were killed or wounded, and the seamen so enlisted on the forecable, that ten out of the twenty remaining, were obliged to be sent forwards to assist in returning the fire there; the rest of the marines were employed at the great guns, there being upwards of 90 men sick in the hold. A large box containing nine hundred cartridges blew up in the poop, and set fire to the ship.

All the grape shot and the wadding on board was now expended; the marines and seamen making wadding of their jackets and shirts, and firing them away at the trenches. Flung out a signal of distress to the squadron; extinguished the fire on the poop.

At this time Captain Leslie, of the Bristol, observing the situation of the Rippon, came from sea, and ran in between the ship and the seven gun battery, which had played upon her from the beginning of the engagement, pouring in a whole broadside upon the enemy; the marines in the Bristol at the same time flanked the militia in the lines, so that the fire upon the Rippon slackened.

At five, the Commodore made the signal to prepare to land the troops, which was afterwards countermanded, it being too late and growing dark; by which means many of the flat-bottomed boats in repairing back to the rendezvous of their brigade, were in danger of being run down by the men of war, now returning from their batteries; and some of them but very narrowly escaped.

At half an hour past five, the Commodore sent a lieutenant on board the Rippon, with orders for her to tow off, but being acquainted at his return, that the ship was aground, he sent a pilot to her assistance.

At seven, the flat-bottomed boats dispersed, and the troops returned to their respective transports; all the line of battle ships, except the Rippon, having joined the fleet, and all the batteries of the enemy being silenced, the four bombs stood in for the shore, and threw shells and carcasses into the town. The houses and churches were every where soon in flames, the magazines of powder blown about the enemy's ears, and the whole at ten o'clock blazed out in one general conflagration.

In this engagement, which continued without ceasing from nine in the morning till night, the squadron sustained but little loss of men, and far from being proportioned to the time or severity of the action, inasmuch that Monsieur d'Etriél, the French governor, would not afterwards believe that only six men were killed, and twenty wounded on board the St. George, which had engaged the citadel for so many hours; several of the ships, however, suffered much in their masts and rigging.

Of the officers, Lieutenant Roberts of the marines, in the Norfolk was killed.

Wounded, Captain Trelawney of the Lion; Lieutenant Curle of the marines in the Lion; Lieutenant Chaundy of the marines in the Rippon.

All night the bombs continued to play upon the town and citadel.

At nine in the evening, the Rippon, which still remained aground, run her larboard guns over to the starboard side, started thirty ton of water in the forehold to lighten her forward, and employed all her boats in endeavouring to tow off; then having carried out hawfers, all hawfers were turned to the capstan, but the anchors came home, and she never moved till near twelve; when, contrary to the expectation of every body on board, she gave a sudden start and got off, to the great joy of the officers and men, who were not without the apprehensions of her being burnt by the enemy in the night, or beat to pieces by the sea and surf before the morning.

At twelve, came to an anchor in thirteen fathom water.

Upon examining the gunner's report, the ship had fired 1300 great shot and upwards, and the marines 2000 cartridges. The foremast was shot through, the mizen-yard cut almost away, and the braces and rigging greatly damaged.

January 24. At two o'clock this afternoon, the Commodore, who was turning in all the morning, came to anchor with the squadron in the road of Basse-Terre, his broad pendant still flying on board the Woolwich; the town continued burning all this day.

Found in the road the hulls of several merchantmen, which the enemy had set fire to on our approach. Several others turned out, and endeavoured to escape, but were intercepted and taken by the Ludlow-Castle, and other men of war.

At three, the Commodore made the signal to prepare to land.

At five, landed the first brigade, and the second and

third immediately after, to the northward of the town.

On landing they found the town and citadel abandoned by the enemy, who never fired a shot the whole day; the latter was taken possession of by two companies of Elliot's, and the British colours hoisted there about six o'clock.

It was very observable that, during the general attack upon the town, the French never shewed any colours at the citadel, where a flag-staff still remained.

A Genoese in the French service came down to the troops, and informed them that the enemy had only five companies of regular forces (marines) in the island, consisting of twenty men per company; he likewise acquainted them that a train was laid to blow up the powder magazine in the citadel, and a negro left to set fire to it, who was persuaded to believe he could escape at a Sally port afterwards; this was immediately cut off and the magazine secured. The guns were all spiked up by the enemy before they quitted it, and some of the trunnions knocked off, but the spikes being chiefly old nails, and not of steel well tempered, were afterwards drilled out by the matrosses.

Part of the troops laid upon their arms all night, upon the rising ground that overlooked the town, part of them (the Old Buffs) made themselves masters of an advantageous post upon a hill, about a mile to the east, and part entered the town, and lined the streets, which still remained on fire, and continued burning all night.

This day arrived the Buckingham, Captain Tyrrel, who a little before had engaged the Florissant of 74 guns, supported by two frigates, in which he acquired great honour. Arrived also the Ryo, with a missing hospital ship from Barbadoes, having the physician, Dr. Brooke, and the surgeons to the army on board, who it was much feared were lost, the ship not appearing from the time the squadron left the English Channel.

January 25. In the morning at break of day the enemy, who had retired with the armed negroes to the hills, appeared to the number of about 2000, throwing up intrenchments near to a house where the Governor, le Chevalier Nadau d'Etriél, had fixed his head-quarters, at the distance of about four miles from the town to the south-east, and which, with the Dos d'Asne, a little higher up, he threatened to defend to the last extremity, against all opposition whatever, saying, "The English had taken away every thing but their lives; and they would sell them dearly."

The Dos d'Asne was situated at the distance of about six miles from Basse-Terre to the south-east, and is no more than a hollow passage or cleft through the mountains, by which a communication was opened into Capesterre, a more level, and indeed a very beautiful part of the island. The French call it Dos d'Asne, from its resembling at a distance the back of an ass, but I rather believe it to be an old term used for any mountainous cleft whatever. The ascent to it was very steep, the road from the camp was interrupted by broken rocks,

and furrowed by a variety of gullies, which were extremely difficult to pass, and which rendered it very hazardous to make any attempt to force it. In this the enemy placed their chief security, holding us at defiance, and calling it the *ne plus ultra* of the English army; so indeed it proved on this side, for though some officers were of opinion that it might have been assaulted with success the morning after landing, or immediately upon landing, whilst the panic of the enemy was strong, and the consternation they were thrown into from the bombs, and firing of the town was not worn off, and they remained dispersed; yet most agreed it was hardly practicable afterwards, when the troops had continued for some days in camp without moving, when the inhabitants had recovered their spirits, and now began to gather together again, and to fortify themselves on the hills, putting their negroes in a situation of defence, and capable of disputing the ground at every gully where the troops should appear. General Barrington seemed so sensible of the difficulty in carrying it, that when he succeeded to the chief command on the death of General Hopson, he drew off the army immediately to another part of the island.

To return to the present operations of the troops, Major Melville of Colonel Ross's regiment, seized upon an advanced post about four miles to the north-east of Basse-Terre, in a plantation belonging to Madame Ducharme, where he kept possession, and upon all opportunities that offered annoyed the enemy, as long as the camp remained at Basse-Terre; from this place he made signals to the Old Buffs, and they to the camp below, to march off the piquets, whenever he wanted a reinforcement, or the enemy made shew of an attack upon him, which they frequently did.

At three in the afternoon, the tents and field equipage were sent on shore with three days provisions for the men, when Duroure's, Barrington's, and Armitage's regiments, with the artillery park and the Highlanders, encamped at the back of the town; Watson's covered the citadel, and encamped near it; Elliott's were sent into garrison in the citadel, and the Old Buffs encamped at their out-post on the hill already mentioned.

General Hopson fixed his head-quarters at Basse-Terre, at the Governor's house, or rather the ruins of it, where several deserters were this day brought in.

January 26. The troops continued next morning in the position already described, and a flag of truce was sent to the enemy with an offer of terms, which the day after produced the following answer from the French Governor, le Chevalier D'Étréil.

"Gentlemen,

I have received the letter your Excellencies did me the honour to write on the 25th. The proposals you offer, are such as could only arise from the easy acquisition you have made of the town and citadel of Basse-Terre; for otherwise, you must do me the justice to believe I would not have received them. The force you have with you, is indeed sufficient to give you possession of the extremities of the island; but as to the

inland part of the country, we there have an equal chance with you.

In regard to any consequences that may attend my refusal of the terms proposed, I am persuaded that they will be such only as are authorised by the laws of war; but should it happen otherwise, we have a master who is powerful enough to take revenge for what we may suffer.

I am, Gentlemen," &c.

January 28th. In consequence of the terms being rejected, this morning several detachments were sent to scour the country, and several shot were fired from the citadel at the enemy, who appeared at a distance in small bodies. The Commodore hoisted his broad pendant this evening on board the Cambridge, which had been much shattered in the engagement of the twenty-third.

Commodore Moore, in order to facilitate any attempt upon the eastern and more fertile part of the island, called Grande-Terre, thought proper this afternoon to detach some men of war from the squadron to take possession of Fort Louis (now called Fort George) a strong battery, and well defended. Accordingly,

At two o'clock, the Berwick, with the Roebuck, Renown, Woolwich, Bonetta, two bombs, and three tenders, with a large detachment of marines from the other ships, sailed to the eastward for Grande-Terre.

February 13. The squadron arrived at Grande-Terre, and attacked Fort Louis, and the batteries near it; when after a very severe cannonading, which lasted six hours, the marines and Highlanders were landed, who drove the enemy from their intrenchments with bayonets fixed, and hoisted the British colours at the fort; of this they kept possession, doing duty on shore, till a detachment arrived from the camp some time afterwards, under the command of Major Ball, of General Barrington's regiment, where they remained a few weeks, and then were re-embarked on board the squadron. A lieutenant of the Berwick was killed by a party of the enemy, which kept a regular fire upon the boats.

February 14. At this time the troops at Basse-Terre, from the constant fatigues they endured, by being perpetually harassed, without coming to any general engagement, which the enemy always avoided, and by being exposed to intense heat from day to day, began to yield to the disorders of the climate, and the hospitals were crowded with sick and wounded. It was therefore proposed to send part of them to Antigua; and accordingly the Rippon and Spy were ordered for that service, with 8 transports.

On the 27th died General Hopson, and the command devolved on Major-General Barrington.

When the St. George and Buckingham were called in to join the squadron upon the arrival of the French fleet at Martinico, the enemy was encouraged to approach nearer to the citadel, which occasioned a more frequent discharge of artillery; and soon after we had the misfortune to learn, that a cannon being fired too near a powder-magazine placed in a stone centry-box, at the flanked angle of the south-east bastion, the return

of

of the wadding blew it up, and with it the Governor, who was standing at the centry-box reconnoitring the enemy with a glass, Major Trollop, one lieutenant, two bombardiers, and several men upon the platform. Colonel Desbrisay and Major Trollop were taken up dead, being thrown at a great distance into the heart of the fort; but some of the men, though greatly burnt, recovered; Lieutenant Read lived a few days. By this unhappy accident the army was deprived of the service of two gallant and experienced officers, and the citadel lost a bold and active governor to defend it. The French taking advantage of the disorder occasioned by the explosion, came down in great numbers from the hills, but were soon repulsed by the fire from the garrison.

Major Melville, who had greatly distinguished himself at his out-post, was appointed governor of the citadel in the room of Colonel Desbrisay, and succeeded him likewise as lieutenant-colonel to Watson's regiment.

April 12. A few days before, General Barrington formed a design to surprise the towns of Petit-Bourg, St. Mary's, and Goyave, on the Basse-Terre side of the island, and to make an incursion into the Capesterre, the most beautiful country in or about it; but the success of this project, though well concerted, was through the darkness of the night, the roughness of the weather, and the ignorance and fear of the Negroes, who were guides, entirely frustrated.

On the 15th, Brigadier Crumpe advanced to the Bay Mahault with 700 men, and Captain Steele to Goyave with 100, where the latter nailed up seven pieces of cannon in an intrenchment, which might have been maintained against a much superior force, the enemy retiring after a single discharge of their artillery.

On the 16th, Brigadier Crumpe returned from the Bay Mahault, where he found the town of Battanes abandoned, which he burnt, destroying at the same time a large quantity of provisions, that had been supplied by the Dutch from St. Eustatia.

There now remained only the town of St. Mary's to prevent the irruption of the troops into the Capesterre, and which was indeed the dernier resource of the enemy: this pass they had strongly fortified; but like the rest, as ill supported. They were pursued as far as the heights of St. Mary, having retired with great precipitation. Being attacked there in front by the English grenadiers with the utmost resolution, they quitted their cannon and fled; upon which the detachment took possession of the town, and next morning broke into the Capesterre.

By a letter intercepted from the Count de Bourhonaye, governor of Martinico, to the Chevalier d'Etreil, at Guadaloupe, it appeared, "That the former was in no condition to send any farther relief or assistance from him, all the arms he could spare being already taken; and that M. du Bompar found himself unequal to make any attempts in his favour against the English squadron; still encouraging him not to despair, but to hold out to the last moment."

April 22d. At this time the French governor finding himself closely pressed by Colonel Crumpe, who

seemed determined by the dispositions forming, to ravage and lay waste the country, sent a flag of truce to General Barrington, to demand a cessation of arms, and to know what terms he would grant; and having consulted the principal inhabitants, and they being of opinion it was in vain to hold out any longer, on the 25th of April the island of Guadaloupe was surrendered to the General on articles of capitulation, which was signed at the head-quarters at Capesterre, on Tuesday the 1st of May, 1759.

References to the Plate.

A, the citadel, fort Charles, mounting forty-six pieces of cannon, with two bomb batteries. B, town of Basse-Terre. C, grand redoubt, or Dos d'Asne, where the French governor retired after the burning of Basse-Terre. D, mountains ascending to the Dos d'Asne. E, battery of nine guns, attacked by the Lion. F, battery of two guns, playing upon the Lion during the attack. G, the Cambridge, Norfolk, and St. George, attacking the citadel A. H, battery of twelve guns, attacked by the Panther. I, battery of three guns. K, battery of seven guns, attacked by the Burford and Berwick, driven off soon after the attack began. L, battery of six guns, with an eighteen pounder on barbette, attacked by the Rippon, who ran aground in coming up. M, intrenchment of the enemy, lined with troops. N, battery of six guns. O, the Bristol coming up to the assistance of the Rippon, aground, and played upon by the batteries K, L, and the musquetry in the trenches at M. P, the Roebuck firing upon the battery at N, which had begun to play upon the Rippon. Q, Commodore Moore, at the head of the transports, with his broad pendant flying on board the Woolwich frigate. R, transports with troops. S, Berwick and Burford drove off from battery K. T, camp, after relanding of the troops.

GUADALOUPE, PARTICULARS OF THE DESCENT ON THAT ISLAND. A dispatch was received from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the ~~Leeward~~ Islands, dated Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, the 13th of April, 1794.

I desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I sailed from St. Lucia on the 5th instant, and anchored with the squadron, transports, ordnance store-ships, &c. in Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, that evening. On the 8th I proceeded with the following ships, Boyne, Irresistible, Veteran, Winchelsea, Solebay, Quebec, Ceres, Blanche, Rose, Woolwich, Experiment, and Roebuck, together with the necessary transports with troops, ordnance and hospital ships, and victuallers, for the reduction of Guadaloupe: and the following day Captain Rogers, of the Quebec, having under his command the Ceres, Blanche, and Rose, was detached to take possession of les Isles des Saints, which he effected, without any loss, at three A. M. on the 10th, on which day I anchored here; and at one o'clock the next morning the grenadiers from the Woolwich and Experiment, one company of the 43d regiment, fifty marines, and 400 seamen, made good

good their landing in the Ance de Gosier, under cover of the Winchelsea. Captain Lord Viscount Garlies acquitted himself with great address and spirit on the occasion, although he received a bad contusion from the fire of a battery against which he placed his ship, in the good old way, within half musquet shot. He was the only person wounded either of the army or navy. At day-break of the 12th the fort of La Fleur d'Epee was carried by assault, and the greatest part of the garrison was put to the sword: a few brave seamen were dangerously wounded in this gallant action. Fort St. Louis, the town of Point a Petre, and the new battery upon Islet a Couchon, were soon afterwards abandoned, and many of the inhabitants escaped in boats to Basse-Terre, before the Ceres and two gun-boats could get into the Carénage to prevent them, notwithstanding the alertness and precision with which Captain Inledon executed the orders I sent him by Captain Grey.

The ardour of the officers, soldiers, and seamen, surmounts every difficulty.

The small number of troops that General Sir Charles Grey was under the necessity of leaving to garrison Martinique, induced me to order Commodore Thompson to remain there, with the Vengeance, to co-operate with Lieutenant-General Prescott, in establishing order and good government in the island, for the preservation of the conquest, and to execute many other duties essential for the weal of his Majesty's service.

An account of the killed and wounded belonging to the ships of the Squadron under my command, on the 12th of April 1794, on the storming of Fort La Fleur d'Epee.—Boyne, Mr. George Roe Port, midshipman, and 9 seamen wounded.—Blanche, Mr. Robert Colquhoun, midshipman, and 2 seamen wounded. Total 13.

J. JERVIS.

A Dispatch, dated Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, April 12, 1794, from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B.

In my dispatch of the 4th instant, I had the honour to acquaint you with the success of his Majesty's arms in the conquest of the island of St. Lucia.

Having left Colonel Sir Charles Gordon to command in that island, I re-embarked the same day, and returned to Martinico the 5th instant, where we shifted the troops from the King's ships back to the transports, took on board during the 6th and 7th the heavy ordnance and stores, provisions, &c. and sailed again in the morning of the 8th following. The Admiral detaching Captain Rogers with the Quebec, Captain Faulkner with the Blanche, Captain Inledon with the Ceres, and Captain Scott with the Rose, to attack the small islands called the Saints, which they executed with infinite gallantry and good conduct, having landed their seamen and marines, and carried them early in the morning without loss. The Boyne, in which I sailed with the Admiral, and the Veteran, anchored off this place about noon the 10th instant, and some more of the fleet in the course of that afternoon; but a fresh wind with a lee current prevented most of the transports from getting in till yesterday, and some of them until this day.

Without waiting, however, for the arrival of all the

troops, I made a landing at Gosier Bay, at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th instant, under the fire of Fort Gosier and Fort Fleur d'Epee, with part of the 1st and 2d battalions of grenadiers, one company of the 43d regiment, and 500 seamen and marines, detached by the Admiral, under the command of Captain George Grey, of the Boyne; the whole under the conduct and command of that able and vigilant officer Colonel Symes, who had infinite merit in the execution of it; and the landing was covered by Lord Garlies, in the Winchelsea, his Lordship having, with infinite judgment and intrepidity, placed his ship so well and laid it so close to their batteries, that they could not stand to their guns, which were soon silenced.

In effecting this essential service, Lord Garlies was slightly wounded, and we did not suffer materially in any other respect. Some more of the troops being arrived, and perceiving the enemy in considerable force and number at the strong situation of Fort Fleur d'Epee, I determined that no time should be lost in attacking them, and carried those posts by storm at five o'clock this morning, under a heavy fire of cannon and musquetry, although they were found infinitely strong, and changed the name of Fort d'Epee to that of Fort Prince of Wales; our troops being ordered, which was strictly obeyed, not to fire, but to execute every thing with the bayonet, having previously made the following disposition: the first division, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince Edward, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions of grenadiers, and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the post on Morne Marcot. The second, commanded by Major-General Dundas, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions of light infantry, and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the Fort of Fleur d'Epee in the rear, and to cut off its communication with Fort Louis and Point a Petre. The third, commanded by Colonel Symes, consisting of the 3d battalion of grenadiers, the 3d battalion of light infantry, and the remainder of the naval battalion, to proceed on the road by the sea-side, to co-operate with Major-General Dundas. The detachments of the naval battalion, who were of most essential service in those brilliant actions, were very ably commanded by Captain Nugent and Captain Faulkner. The signal given the whole to commence the attack, was a gun from the Boyne by the Admiral, at five o'clock this morning. The several divisions having marched earlier, according to the distance they had to go, to be ready to combine and commence the attack at the same instant; and this service was performed with such exactitude, superior ability, spirit, and good conduct of the officers who severally commanded those divisions, and every officer and soldier under them, as do them more honour than I can find words to convey an adequate idea of, or to express the high sense I entertain of their extraordinary merit on the occasion. The success we have already had puts us in possession of Grande Terre, and we shall use our utmost exertions to get in possession of Basse-Terre also, with all possible expedition, to complete the conquest of this island. The returns of killed and wounded, and also a return of the killed, wounded, and prisoners taken of the enemy, are transmitted herewith.

with. The commanding officer of artillery has not brought the return of ordnance and stores taken, but they shall be transmitted by the next opportunity.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the army commanded by his Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. Guadaloupe, April 12, 1794.

1st battalion, grenadiers, 1 rank and file killed, 1 rank and file wounded.—1st battalion, light infantry, 2 rank and file killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 15 rank and file wounded, 2 rank and file missing.—3d battalion, ditto, 12 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 21 rank and file wounded.—43d regiment, 1 serjeant, and 2 rank and file wounded. Total, 15 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, and 39 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Names of officers wounded.—Captain M'Doual, 21st regiment; Captain Robbins, of the 60th regiment, doing duty in the 1st light infantry; Lieutenant Erskine, of the 1st battalion of Royals, doing duty in the 3d battalion, light infantry; Lieutenant Thong, of the 6th regiment; Lieutenant Gunthorpe, of the 48th regiment, doing duty in the 3d battalion, light infantry.

(Signed) FRA. DUNDAS, Adjutant-General.

Return, &c. of the enemy.—Killed 68, wounded 55, white prisoners 14, mulattoes ditto 18, blacks 78. Total 232.

A Letter from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Basseterre, Guadaloupe, April 22, 1794.

In my dispatch of the 12th instant, by the Sea Flower, I had the honour to acquaint you with the capture of that part of the island of Guadaloupe, denominated Grand Terre. The 43d regiment being landed to garrison Fort Prince of Wales, (late Fort Fleur d'Epee) the town of Point a Petre, &c. and the other troops re-embarked, at twelve o'clock the 14th, the Quebec, with several other frigates and some transports, dropped down opposite to Petit Bourg, with grenadiers and light infantry, commanded by Prince Edward, and began landing at five o'clock in the afternoon, at which time I joined them, and was received with great demonstrations of joy by the French people on Marquis de Bouillie's estate; and I returned on board the Boyne at ten o'clock the same evening. At day-break in the morning of the 15th I went to St. Mary's, where I found Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with the first light infantry, having got there before day, from Petit Bourg; and the second battalion of grenadiers joined at ten o'clock. The troops advancing, April 16th, reached Trou Chien, which the enemy had abandoned, although very strong, and before dark we halted on the high ground over Trois Rivières, from whence we saw the enemy's two redoubts, and their strong post of Palmiste. I intended to have attacked the enemy that night, but the troops were too much fatigued, from the difficult march they had just finished.

Major-General Dundas landed at Vieux Habitant at eleven o'clock in the night of the 17th, with the third battalion of grenadiers, and the second and third battalions of light infantry, with little opposition, and no loss, (having sailed from Point a Petre the 15th preceding,

taking possession of Morne Magdaline, and destroying two batteries: then detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, with the second battalion of light infantry, he forced several very difficult posts of the enemy during the night. I made a disposition for the attack of the enemy's redoubt d'Arbaud, at Grand Ance, and their battery d'Anet, to be executed during that night; but at eight o'clock in the evening they evacuated the former, setting fire to every thing in and about it; and I ordered the attack of the latter to proceed, which was well executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, and the light infantry, who were in possession of it by day-break of the 18th, having killed, wounded, or taken every one of those who were defending it, without any loss. At twelve o'clock on the night of the 19th I moved forward, with the first and second battalions of grenadiers and the first light infantry, from Trois Rivières and Grande Ance, and took their famous post of Palmiste, with all their batteries, at day-break of the 20th, commanding Fort St. Charles and Basse-Terre; and communicating with Major-General Dundas's division on the morning of the 21st, who had made his approach by Morne Howel; after which General Collot capitulated, surrendering Guadaloupe and all its dependencies, comprehending the islands of Marigalante, Desseada, the Saints, &c. on the same terms that were allowed to Rochambeau at Martinique, and Ricard at St. Lucia, to march out with the honours of war, and lay down their arms, to be sent to France, and not to serve against the British forces, or their allies, during the war. Accordingly, at eight o'clock this morning, the French garrison of Fort St. Charles marched out, consisting of fifty-five regulars of the regiments of Guadaloupe, and the fourteenth of France, and 818 national guards and others. Prince Edward, with the grenadiers and light infantry, taking possession, immediately hoisted the British colours, and changed the name of it to Fort Matilda. The terms of capitulation are transmitted herewith, but the forts and batteries are so numerous, and some of them at such distance, that a return of the ordnance, stores, &c. cannot be obtained in time for the sailing of this vessel, as I am unwilling to detain her so long as would be necessary for that purpose. From a return found amongst General Collot's papers, it appears that the number of men able to carry arms in Guadaloupe, is 5877, and the number of fire-arms actually delivered out to them is 4044.

In former dispatches I have mentioned that Lieutenant-General Prescott was left to command at Martinico, and Colonel Sir Charles Gordon at St. Lucia; and the conquest of Guadaloupe and its dependencies being now also completely accomplished, I have placed Major-General Dundas in the command of this island, with a proper garrison: and his Majesty may place the firmest reliance on the ability, experience, and zeal for the good of his service, and their country, of those excellent officers. Although I have not been wanting in my several dispatches to you, sir, to bestow just praise on the forces I have the honour to command, yet I conceive it a duty, which I embrace with infinite pleasure, to repeat, that, to the unanimity and extraordinary exertions

exertions of the navy and army on this service, under fatigues and difficulties never exceeded, his Majesty and their country are indebted for the rapid success, which, in so short a space of time, has extended the British empire, by adding to it the valuable islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, the Saints, Marigalante, and Deseada. Captain Thomas Grey, one of my aides de camp, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, and can communicate any other particulars or information you may desire.

P. S. Returns are received, and transmitted herewith, of the killed, wounded, and missing, and of the batteries and ordnance taken; but that of the stores could not be obtained.

Articles of Capitulation.—The commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces are induced to grant to the long services of Major-General Collot, and to the great humanity with which he has treated the prisoners under his care, the honour of marching out of Fort St. Charles, at the head of the garrison, which shall in every respect be subject to and treated in the same manner as that of Bourbon, to wit, to lay down their arms as prisoners, and not to serve against his Britannic Majesty during the present war, nor against his Allies.

The post of Houelmont to be immediately withdrawn, and the troops there to retire into Fort St. Charles. The said post is to be delivered up to the British troops, exactly in the state in which it is, as well as Fort St. Charles, and all other military posts in the island.

The garrison of Fort St. Charles to march out of that fortress the 22d of this month, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The British troops are to take possession of the gates of Fort St. Charles to night.

Marigalante, Deseada, and all the dependencies of this government, are to be included in the present capitulation.

Given at Guadeloupe, April 20, 1794.

Par leurs Excellences,

V. COLLOT,
G. FISHER, CHARLES GREY,
GEO. PURVIS, J. JERVIS.

A Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Ferri, K. B. dated Boyne, Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, April 23, 1794, addressed to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an Extract:

On the 14th instant the Quebec, Winchelsea, Blanche, Experiment, Woolwich, and three gun-boats, with two divisions of the army under the command of Prince Edward and Colonel Symes, in two transports, were ordered to anchor under Islet haut de Fregatte, and the troops were landed that night and the following morning at Petit Bourg. On the same day the Irresistible, Veteran, Assurance, Santa Margarita, and two gun-boats, were detached with a corps under the command of Major-General Dundas, and an army hospital ship and victuallers, to the road of Bailiff, near the town of Basse-Terre; and the day after I followed in the Boyne, accompanied by the

Inspector and Bull-Dog sloops, some army victuallers, and two hospital ships, and was joined by the Terpsichore and Zebra sloops; and two gun-boats, off les Isles des Saints in the afternoon; when perceiving that the troops had not reached Trois Rivières, I stood off and on between that anchorage and the Saints during the night; and on the morning of the 17th, being joined by the Winchelsea and an ordnance store-ship, I ordered Captain Lord Garlies to take under his command the above-mentioned sloops of war, gun-boats, the victuallers, hospital ships, and ordnance store-ships, which he performed with his usual promptitude; and I then proceeded in the Boyne to the road of Bailiff, where I anchored before sun-set, and received a very satisfactory report from Captain Henry, of the debarkation and progress of Major-General Dundas's corps.

Perceiving, as I passed Basse-Terre, some movements among the shipping that indicated a design to escape in the night, and a few people busy in the batteries between that town and the road of Bailiff, I sent Captain Grey, with a detachment of marines, to disable the guns in the batteries, and the boats of the other ships to intercept any thing attempting to go out. Soon after sun-set some incendiaries, who had plundered the town, set it on fire, and got off in an armed schooner. Most of the other vessels were brought into the road of Bailiff by the boats; among them the Guadeloupe Republican sloop of war.

I have now the greatest satisfaction in informing you of the entire reduction of the French islands in these seas; the post of the Palmiste was carried by the divisions of Prince Edward and Colonel Symes, under the command of General Sir Charles Grey; and that of Morne Howell by the corps of Major-General Dundas, was carried before day-break on the 20th, when General Collot immediately surrendered Fort St. Charles upon terms of honour to himself and garrison. Lord Garlies, with three flank companies of the 39th regiment, will proceed this evening to Marigalante to receive the submission of that island, as commanded by General Collot; from thence he will go to Deseada for the like purpose.

The unabated exertions of the officers and seamen under my command will never be surpassed; they kept constant pace with the efforts of the troops, and, thus united, no difficulty or danger arrested their career of glory for an instant. From the general and other officers of the army, with whom I had frequent occasions to transact business, I never experienced an unpleasant item; and I found in Colonel Symes, the quartermaster-general, resources, zeal, and ability, superior to every obstacle which presented.

Dispatches received from Sir Charles Grey, K. B.

Guadeloupe June 11, 1794.

Before day of the 5th another express arrived at St. Christopher's from Guadeloupe, with intelligence that several sail of French line of battle ships, with frigates, transports, and 2000 land forces on board, had appeared off Point a Petre, Grand Terre, on the 23d instant.

The Admiral made immediate sail for Guadeloupe, and we reached Basse-Terre in the afternoon of the 7th instant.

instant, receiving further intelligence that the enemy had landed, forced Fleur d'Epee before day of the 6th instant, and were actually in possession of it, with Fort Louis, Fort Government, the town of Point a Petre, &c. and their shipping anchored in the harbour. I landed immediately at Basse-Terre, and the Admiral proceeded, with the ships of war, to Point a Petre, where he anchored at noon of the 8th instant, during which I continued visiting the posts, and giving the necessary orders at Basse-Terre; and in the evening of the 9th following I returned to the Boyne, to concert measures with the Admiral for regaining Point a Petre, and Grand Terre. We have sent to the different islands to collect all the force that can be spared, in particular the flank companies, part of whom are already arrived; and as every effort shall be made on our part, at the same time that we can thoroughly depend on the bravery and exertions of our troops and seamen, I hope soon to render a good account of this second expedition, having their ships completely blocked up within the inner harbour, which are now found to consist of two frigates, one corvette, two large ships, appearing to be armed en flute, and two other ships within land, so that it cannot be exactly discovered what they are. Their troops consist of about 1500 men, joined by some mulattoes and negroes, since landing, of course. I transmit herewith the report and returns of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond of the 43d regiment, who commanded at Fort Fleur d'Epee and Point a Petre, at the time of its being retaken by the French; which armament that retook it sailed from Rochefort about the 25th of April last, having had a passage of forty-one days.

CHARLES GREY.

Basse-Terre, June 9, 1794.

I embrace the earliest opportunity to inform you of the arrival of a squadron of French men of war at the island of Guadaloupe, and of the loss of Fort Fleur d'Epee, which was taken by storm on Friday the 6th instant.

On Tuesday the 3d instant I received intelligence from Captain M'Dowall, of the 43d regiment, of St. Ann's, that nine ships, bearing the national colours of France, were then off the town of St. Francois, and seemed to be sailing along the coast towards Point a Petre. This report was confirmed soon afterwards by the arrival of other expresses from different parts of the colonies; and at half past four o'clock the French squadron, consisting, as I am informed, of two ships of fifty guns, one of forty guns, armed en flute, one frigate, with five transports, came to anchor about a mile and a half beyond the village of Gofier, and immediately began to disembark their troops.

On the receipt of Captain M'Dowall's letter, I inclosed a copy of it to Major-General Dundas, and on the arrival of the French fleet I sent a second express to Basse-Terre, explaining the nature of my situation, and requesting a reinforcement, as it was generally supposed the enemy meant to attack us in the evening of the 4th instant; and as I had received no answer to my letters to Major-General Dundas, I sent to Captain Buchanan, of the 39th regiment, who I was informed was then at Marygat with seventy men, to desire

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he would march with all possible expedition to our assistance; but the answer I received to those applications was one letter from Major Maitland, saying Major-General Dundas was dead, and that he had communicated my dispatches to Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, with a second from the Lieutenant-Colonel, expressing a doubt whether it would be prudent in him to afford me any assistance or no. The communications were seconded by the two inclosed letters which were put into my hands a few hours before the enemy attacked the fort. On the evening of the 3d instant, I took every precaution to strengthen the post of Fort Fleur d'Epee, and to make the best possible defence in case of an attack, that the nature of our situation would allow. All the detached companies of the 43d were ordered in; the inhabitants were assembled, and arrived in their respective parishes, as well as all the English merchants and sailors at Point a Petre; and at six o'clock on Wednesday morning I was happy to find I had a body of near three hundred men at the fort, which I was in hopes would prove formidable enough to counteract any offensive operations of the enemy, till I could procure a military reinforcement from Basse-Terre.

During the whole of Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th, the enemy contented themselves with plundering and burning the houses and estates of some gentlemen in the vicinity of Gofier.

I had every reason to believe from the information of the parties sent out to reconnoitre the enemy on the 4th instant, that the whole of their force did not amount to more than 300 men, and that they were not only worn out by the length of their voyage, but fatigued also with the excess they had committed from the moment of their landing. Impressed with this idea, the royalists in the fort were anxious to march out, and, if possible, surprize the enemy at their post, by which means we might have cut off their communication with any disaffected people in the colony, and probably have forced them back again to their ships.

I was persuaded such an attempt might be of service, if effected with resolution, and, at the repeated solicitations of the Royalists, I permitted them to assemble 180 volunteers, and put them under the command of Captain M'Dowall, of the 43d regiment, who offered to direct their operations. The party marched from that fort about eight o'clock in the evening; but, I am sorry to say, my hopes of the benefit we might have derived from the success of this attempt were entirely defeated, by their want of steadiness and discipline.

In marching along the road leading to Gofier, a few shot were fired, probably by a piquet of the enemy's, from the bushes at the side of the road; the most shameful panic instantly prevailed throughout the whole party, a general discharge of musquetry commenced; many of them threw away their arms and deserted to the town; some few returned to Fleur d'Epee, and it was with the greatest difficulty Captain M'Dowall could collect about thirty of them together, whom he marched some minutes after into the fort. I am sorry to add, that the next morning were found three of the Royalists dead, and four wounded.

On the morning of Thursday the 5th instant, the enemy landed thirteen boats crowded with sailors, and, from

from the information of a prisoner brought into the fort, I learnt it was their intention to attack us that night, and that their numbers amounted to from twelve to fifteen hundred men. As I saw, from the conduct of the Royalists on the preceding night, that I had very little to hope from their steadiness and resolution, I took the precaution to defend the gate, and line the weakest part of the work, with the soldiers of the 43d regiment, keeping a small body as a corps de reserve, to act on the approach of the enemy.

At eleven o'clock a party of horse, that had been sent out to reconnoitre, returned, and informed me the enemy were on their march, and in possession of the village of Gosier. At one o'clock on Friday morning the advanced piquet came into the fort, and we then distinctly heard the approach of the enemy along the road leading from the village. We instantly commenced a fire of grape-shot from one twenty-four pounder and two field-pieces, which threw them into great confusion, and must have been attended with some considerable effect. The enemy halted for two or three minutes, and then, at the persuasion of their officers, marched on to the foot of the hill, and began to form the work.

We kept up a very heavy fire of musquetry for about fifteen minutes: the enemy were evidently repulsed, and I am persuaded, that had the Royalists acted with resolution at that moment, we might have maintained our ground; but, on the firing ceasing, numbers of them concluded the place lost, and, abandoning their posts, ran in crowds towards the gate. It was in vain for the soldiers of the 43d regiment to oppose their progress; the gates were laid open, and nearly one half of the whole body deserted to the town.

The gates were again closed as soon as possible, and the small body of the 43d regiment, which I had kept in reserve, moved on to the attack. They opposed the entrance of the enemy for some time, but one side of the work having been abandoned, and left entirely defenceless, we found ourselves nearly surrounded, and I then ordered the soldiers I had with me to charge their bayonets, and retire a few paces to a spot where we might be better able to defend ourselves. Here we halted, and received a volley of musquetry from a number of the enemy that had formed themselves into a body in our front.

The crowd of people that now came rushing from every quarter towards the gate, rendered every effort of the soldiers ineffectual: overpowered as they were, they found themselves dispersed, and obliged to retire. I consulted with two or three officers, that continued at my side, upon the possibility of rallying once more, and still defending the place; but it was their general opinion that the fort was no longer tenable, and that we ought to retire; I therefore permitted the gate to be opened, and ordered a retreat to Fort Louis.

On my arrival at Fort Louis I assembled the soldiers with a resolution to defend the post; but finding that I had not quite forty men, and that it would be impossible to hold out against the enemy, I thought it more prudent to retire, and save the remains of the regiment, than to surrender them prisoners of war.

I, in consequence, ordered the men to march; and, collecting the detachment at Fort Government, with the soldiers that had escaped singly from Fleur D'Epee, I proceeded to Petit Canal; and, having embarked in two boats, set sail for Basse Terre, where we arrived at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a return of the present state of the 43d regiment, but it is not in my power to determine the number of our killed and wounded; neither can I form any opinion of the loss sustained by the Royalists at Fleur D'Epee; but I am apprehensive it must have been very considerable. I am sorry to add, that Captain Suckling, of the British artillery, was wounded with a bayonet in the breast, and left at Point a Petre.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my approbation of the conduct of the officers and soldiers under my command: their intrepidity in meeting any danger, and their exertions in rallying our force, were conspicuous in the extreme, and such as will ever claim my warmest acknowledgments.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES DRUMMOND.

Lieutenant-Colonel of the 43d regiment.

Basse-Terre, June 14, 1794.

I have had the honour of receiving your two expressions, and have forwarded them to his Excellency Sir Charles Grey, in hopes they may find him at Antigua or St. Kitt's.

I am sorry to inform you we buried Major-General Dundas this morning.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

BRYAN BLUNDELL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commander.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond.

St. Marie, June 5, one o'clock.

In consequence of your letter to Captain Buchanan, which Colonel Blundell has just seen, the Colonel has ordered about eighty men of the 39th regiment, now assembled at Marygat, under the command of Captain Bell and Captain Buchanan, together with about twenty inhabitants of this district, as well as some from Capesterre, to move this evening, with the utmost dispatch, to your relief; as they will, if possible, be all mounted, I expect they will be with you to-morrow morning.

This force will be supported by three companies of light infantry, likewise mounted, who will march from Trois Rivieres this evening at five o'clock, and will not be long after the first reinforcement.

A quantity of ammunition went through this place an hour ago for you. I expect more will soon follow. The Colonel is sorry he had no intimation from you of your situation, as, if he had, he might have taken measures for your relief.

I have the honour of being, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

R. S. DONKEN,

Acting Major of Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond.

Point

Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, June 13, 1794.

I have some force already at the town and battery of Petit Bourg, and shall make a landing on the side of Fort Fleur d'Epee and Point a Petre in a day or two; and I hope to regain our conquest before any length of time can elapse, as every effort will be made to accomplish it speedily.

Letters from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. dated Boyne, off Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, June 13, 1794.

At four o'clock, the morning of the 5th instant, a schooner brought an account from Captain Ross, commanding his Majesty's ship the Resource, that a French Squadron had appeared off Point a Petre, on the 3d instant, with a body of troops, which were landed and marching to attack the fort of Fleur d'Epee. I did not lose a moment to order the Vengeance to get under sail; and being joined by the Winchelsea and Nautilus sloop, I pushed, with a press of sail, for Bassé Terre, Guadaloupe, and arrived off that place at two o'clock, P. M. on the 7th, and was joined by the Resource; and having put General Grey, his suite and baggage on board that ship and the Winchelsea, to be landed at Bassé Terre, and ordered Captain Bayntun of the Nautilus to proceed to Martinique, with orders from the General for a reinforcement from thence, I made sail for this road, and perceived Commodore Thomson, with the Squadron from Martinique, coming round the point of Vieux Fort: on their joining, I ordered the Solebay and Avenger into Bassé Terre road, to carry the General's farther orders into execution, touching reinforcements from the different islands. I then proceeded hither with the remainder of the Squadron, and anchored at noon the following day, with the Vanguard and Vengeance, having given orders to the Veteran to cruise between Marigalante and Desirada, in order to apprise me of any reinforcements of the enemy which might appear in that quarter, and for the Inspector and Bull-dog to cruise to windward of the Squadron at anchor, within reach of signals.

I perceived two French frigates, a corvette, two large ships appearing to be armed en flute, with two other ships, which being within land, we could not ascertain, but took to be transports, at anchor in the Carenage of Point a Petre, and that they were in possession of Fleur d'Epee, consequently Grand Terre; of which I sent intelligence to the General by different routes. In the evening of the 9th the General returned on board the Boyne, and expressed a desire that the flank companies from St. Vincent's and St. Lucia might be sent for. On the 10th I dispatched a schooner, with orders to the Veteran to perform that service; the Winchelsea arrived the same day, with the flank companies of the 21st regiment from Antigua, and on the 11th the Solebay arrived from Martinique, with Brigadier-General Symes and the flank companies of the 64th regiment, as did the Nautilus, with the two flank companies of the 15th regiment, and the Assurance from Grenada, St. Vincent's, and St. Lucia.

The same unanimity, ardour, and enterprize, which carried the troops and Squadron through the former

part of this campaign, still pervades every department: and I have no doubt of a glorious termination of it.

Boyne, off Point a Petre,
Guadaloupe, June 14, 1794.

In my dispatches of last night I omitted to acquaint you for the information of their Lordships, that, on notice of a body of troops having landed at Grand Terre, Guadaloupe, the legislature of the island of St. Christopher's under the direction of Governor Stanley, and the legislature of Antigua, under that of Mr. President Byam, had distinguished their loyalty in a very superior manner, by instantly raising a considerable body of volunteers for the expedition, and sent them hither in schooners at their own expence.

Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, June 14, 1794.

The enemy having crossed the mouth of the harbour from the town of Point a Petre, and encamped at the post of St. Jean or Gabaree, the opposite point, I judged it a favourable opportunity of attacking them, which was done accordingly, at eleven o'clock last night, under the command of Brigadier-General Dundas, who executed this service with such spirit and good conduct, as to kill a considerable number of them, and the others fled in the utmost consternation, took to the water to swim across the harbour, in which situation they were fired on, and many more killed. Brevet Major Ross, of the 31st regiment, who was with the light infantry, behaved with great gallantry and good conduct on this occasion, as he has done on every other. —The enemy's camp, colours, baggage, &c. with one piece of cannon, fell into our hands, but no prisoners that I have yet heard of; a party was however in pursuit of those who had not thrown themselves into the water, and fled with equal precipitation by land. A serjeant, corporal, and eight privates of our light infantry, are wounded, but not one killed. This report is just brought to me by Capt. Ogle, one of my aid-de-camps, who was present.

In justice to the Legislature of St. Christopher's, with President Stanley at their head, and that of Antigua, with President Byam at their head, I have to report the most laudable exertions in them to raise seamen for the navy on this service, nor have they been unsuccessful.

Berville Camp, opposite Point a Petre,
Guadaloupe, July 8, 1794.

SIR,

In my dispatch of the 13th ultimo I had the honor to acquaint you of my intention to land on the side of Fort Fleur d'Epee, and to try to regain Grand Terre, so soon as what force could be drawn from the other islands could be collected; accordingly, having been joined by most part of it, I ordered Brigadier-General Symes to make a landing, with the grenadiers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, and the light infantry under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, which was effected, without loss or opposition, early in the morning of the 19th ultimo at Ance Canot, under

under cover of two frigates, the *Solebay*, Captain Kelly, and the *Winchelsea*, Captain Lord Garlies, the enemy retiring; and the same troops moved on to Gofier, and took possession of it in the afternoon, which the enemy abandoned, burning some houses. As the enemy had possession of a situation that commanded the road to Fort Fleur d'Epee, I detached three companies of grenadiers, and three companies of light infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, who marched, at twelve o'clock in the night, between the 25th and 26th ultimo, by a circuitous and most difficult path, coming on the back of the enemy at six o'clock the next morning, who fled. One of the sentries fell into his hands, and he took possession of that and two other commanding heights. Having sent two Amuzettes to that detachment the same day, the enemy made an attack upon the escort when mounting the hill on which Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher's detachment was posted, who attacked and repulsed them.

The enemy continuing in possession of a chain of high and woody grounds, with difficult passes between our post and Morne Mascot, the remainder of the grenadiers and light infantry, with Captain Robertson's battalion of seamen, were pushed forward to the same post, and on the 27th ultimo the enemy were attacked on all sides by Brigadier-General Symes, with the grenadiers and light infantry, completely routed, and driven down to Morne Mascot, where they again made resistance, but being charged with bayonets, they fled into Fort Fleur d'Epee. Having collected a considerable force from the town of Port a Petre and the neighbourhood, arming blacks, mulattoes, and all colours, they advanced in great numbers the same afternoon, under cover of their guns from Fort Fleur d'Epee, which so completely raked the top of the hill, that the grenadiers could hardly appear on it, until the enemy were also there, and attacked that part of Morne Mascot where Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher was posted with the grenadiers, when an obstinate engagement took place, which lasted for some time, the front being within a few yards of each other, and the enemy's number very superior; but the grenadiers forced them down the hill again with great slaughter. The 29th following, the enemy, having collected a still greater force, cloathing mulattoes and blacks in the national uniform, to the amount of 1500 men, again attacked the same post; and at this time they had a field piece on the right, which enfiladed the grenadiers, in addition to their guns in front, which fired round and grape shot from the fort.—Having observed the enemy making a movement towards the rear of the grenadiers, to take possession of a house and strong ground which the 2d battalion of light infantry, under Major Ross, was then ordered to occupy, but having some distance to go, four companies of grenadiers were detached under Major Irving from the post on Mascot, before the engagement commenced, who seized the post in the rear, lest the enemy might get there before our light infantry, which had, however, reduced our force on Mascot at the time of its being attacked: but Major Ross, with the 2d light infantry, reaching the post in the rear soon after Major Irving, the latter instantly returned to Mascot with the four

companies of grenadiers, and having rejoined when the engagement had lasted for some time, the enemy were charged with bayonets, and driven from the height with still greater slaughter than on their former attack. During the first day's engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher was struck with grape-shot, occasioning contusions only; and on the last his horse was killed under him. During this time Major Ross, with the 2d light infantry, was also engaged with the enemy, and repulsed them with loss on their side. The rainy season being already set in, and this being the last month for acting before the hurricane season, at the same time that the troops were exposed alternately to heavy rains and a vertical sun, together with the circumstances of the great slaughter recently suffered by the enemy in the two attacks they made on Morne Mascot, determined me to make an effort for finishing the campaign at once; and I concerted measures accordingly, ordering Brigadier-General Symes to march on the evening of the 1st instant from Morne Mascot, with the first battalion of grenadiers, the 1st and 2d battalions of light infantry, and the 1st battalion of seamen, commanded by Captain Robertson, who attacked the town of Point a Petre, before day of the 2d instant; but being misled by our guides, the troops entered the town at the part where they were most exposed to the enemy's cannon and small arms, and where it was not possible to scale the walls of the fort, in consequence of which they suffered considerably from round and grape shot, together with small arms fired from the houses, &c. and a retreat became unavoidable; the more so, as the troops are entirely worn out by fatigue and the climate, so as to be quite exhausted, and totally incapable of further exertion at present. It gives me great concern to add, that Brigadier-General Symes was wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Gorm (an excellent officer) and some other meritorious officers were killed on this attack; as was also Captain Robertson of the navy, a valuable officer, and a great loss to the service. Enclosed is Brigadier-General Symes's report, accounting for the failure of that enterprize. I had every thing in readiness at the post of Morne Mascot, for an attack upon Fort Fleur d'Epee, by storm, with the second battalion of grenadiers, 65th regiment, six companies of Grand Terre, and the second battalion of seamen, commanded by Captain Sawyer; waiting, as concerted, until I should hear whether Brigadier-General Symes, with his division, succeeded, or had taken post near the town of Point a Petre; but his failure obliged me to relinquish the meditated attack upon Fort Fleur d'Epee, by laying me under the necessity of detaching the second battalion of grenadiers, to cover the retreat of Brigadier-General Symes's division.

The season for action in the field being past, and the troops debilitated by the fatigue of a long campaign and the climate, so as to become unable for further contest, without shelter from the scorching heat of a vertical sun, and the heavy rains now so frequent, there remained no choice but to retreat, and I brought the troops, with every thing we had at Morne Mascot, back to Gofier, on the night of the 2d instant, detaching the second battalion of light infantry and loyalists by Petit Bourge, to Berville,

Berville, &c. on the 3d following, to secure Basse Terre; and embarking the remainder of the troops during the ensuing night.

I have now occupied the ground with my whole force between St. John's Point and Bay Mahault, having erected batteries with twenty-four pounders, and mortar batteries, at Point Saron and Point St. John, opposite to the town of Point a Petre and the shipping, both of which I shall endeavour to destroy; and which situation gives perfect security to Basse Terre.

As the harbour is also perfectly blocked up by the Admiral, the enemy must suffer every distress.

I transmit a return of our killed and wounded:

I have appointed Colonel Colin Graham, of the 21st regiment, Brigadier-General, and to command the troops in Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, of which I hope his Majesty will approve.

When the intelligence was received that Grand Terre had been retaken by the French, Lieutenant-Colonels Coote and Craddock were both at St. Christopher's, so far on their way to England for the recovery of their health, having had my leave of absence after the close of the first campaign; and although they were most dangerously ill of a fever, from which they were then only recovering, they rejoined me, and have been very essentially useful and serviceable on this occasion; when officers were so much wanted, and especially officers of their merit and ability.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coote will have the honour to deliver this dispatch; an officer of infinite merit, who returns home for the re-establishment of his health; and he is well qualified to give you any further information that may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

• CHARLES GREY.

P. S. I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the great assistance I have received from every officer and seaman in the navy. The unanimity which has prevailed between them and the army upon this, as upon every other occasion during the course of the campaign, could not be exceeded; nor can I omit once more to express my warmest approbation of the gallant zeal and good conduct of every officer and soldier of this brave army, who have, through a campaign in the worst of climates, endured hardships unparalleled.

C. G.

In obedience to your commands, I marched at eight o'clock yesterday evening from the heights of Mafcot, with the 1st battalion of light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, the 2d commanded by Major Ross, the battalion of grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, and the 1st battalion of seamen, commanded by Captain Robertson of the Veteran, to attack the enemy at Point a Petre; and if we could approach it undiscovered to possess ourselves of the Morne de Gouvernement, which commands the town, and which they had taken much pains to strengthen; or, if that was not found practicable, to destroy the provisions which had been landed from the ships and deposited there.

The troops marched with the utmost silence through deep ravines, in hopes of reaching the enemy undiscovered; but our guides, whether from ignorance, or the darkness of the night, led us in front to those posts of the enemy, which had been proposed to pass by, and which they assured was practicable: to effect our purpose by surprise became therefore impossible.

At four o'clock in the morning we approached the out-posts of the enemy, which were attacked and driven in by Major Ross and the 2d battalion of light infantry, with that gallantry and good conduct, which, in the course of the campaign, has so often distinguished that officer and corps, which entered the town under a heavy fire from Morne de Gouvernement, and cleared the streets with their bayonets.

The Morne de Gouvernement was to have been attacked by this battalion; but the noise of our approach had permitted them so strongly to reinforce it, joined with the extreme difficulty of access, which admits only two to approach in front, rendered the success of attacking it highly improbable.

To destroy the stores in which the provisions were lodged, we were then to direct our efforts, which I have no doubt would have been attended with the most complete success, the town being at this time in our possession, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, Captain Robertson of the Veteran, and Captain Burnet, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, being charged with the execution of it; when, by a fatality as unforeseen as impossible to guard against, we were prevented from completing what carried so fair an appearance of success.

Our troops, to whom you have so strictly enjoined, in night attacks, never to fire, who have uniformly succeeded so often by a strict observance of that rule, and who, till this moment, had not in the course of the night fired a shot, most unfortunately began to load and fire upon each other, nor could all the efforts of their officers prevent it.

I was at this time disabled by a severe wound in the right arm, and much bruised by my horse, killed at the same time, and falling upon me. Finding it impossible, under these circumstances, to complete the destruction of the enemy's stores, which we had begun to effect, the troops were ordered to leave the town, and form on the heights at the post of Caille; from whence in approaching we had driven the enemy, and taken two pieces of cannon: at this post, while the troops advanced into the town, a reserve of four companies of grenadiers with eighty seamen had been placed.

As the enemy made every effort to harass us in our return, it became necessary to occupy with care the ground by which it could be most effectually prevented: in this disposition of the troops, I received the most essential and judicious assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major Ross, who, though wounded, continued with the troops, and rendered the most essential services. The zeal and gallantry shewn by all the officers who composed the corps could not have been exceeded.

It is with extreme concern I inform you, that our

loss

loss has been considerable; and with infinite regret I find, that Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, and Captain Robertson, of the Veteran, both eminently distinguished for their gallantry and good conduct, are unfortunately of that number.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) RICH. SYMES, Brig.-Gen.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. dated off Point a Petre, Guadeloupe, July 6, 1794.

Since my letter of the 13th ultimo, by the Dashwood packet, every effort has been made to collect a body of troops from the different islands, to enable the General to make a descent on Grande Terre. The Veteran arrived on the 17th of June with two flank companies from St. Vincent's, and four from St. Lucia; and two battalions of seamen, under the command of Captain Lewis Robertson of the Veteran, and Captain Charles Sawyer of the Vanguard, were attached to the army. These two ships, with the Solebay and Winchelsea, were ordered up to l'Ance a Canot, between this road and St. Ann's, under the command of Rear-Admiral Thomson, that bay being judged a more safe place to debark at, (both on account of the surf and the face of the country which surrounds it) than the Bay of Gosier, and the event justified the measure; for, by the able conduct of the Rear-Admiral, the captains and officers under his command, the whole corps was landed early on the morning of the 19th, without the loss of a man, and took post at Gosier the same evening, where the Solebay, Winchelsea, and Assurance were placed to furnish water and other supplies to the camp. The Redbridge returned from St. Christopher's with the two companies of the 22d; and, on the 26th, having received intelligence that a French frigate, with three transports, had been seen off Francois in Grande Terre, I detached the Solebay and Winchelsea in quest of them; and, if the intelligence should prove unfounded, to cruise off Port Louis, and endeavour to intercept a partizan of the name of Paschall, who, I had reason to believe, was fitting out vessels at St. Bartholomew, to bring over a number of desperate brigands, who had fled from this island on our taking possession of it. On the same day a schooner I had sent up to Martinique arrived with two companies of grenadiers from Marin Bay, and was followed the next day by a third company in a small sloop. From the day of debarkation the boats of the squadron were constantly employed in landing artillery and stores, and supplying the troops with provisions and water during the day, and rowing guard at night. Three more gun-boats had arrived from Martinique, and were incessantly employed in battering the forts at Point a Petre, and the fort of La Fleur d'Epee. The unsuccessful attempt on the town, on the 2d instant, will be described by the General. I have only to observe, that every possible exertion was made by the army and navy, that the debilitated state of the officers and men would admit of. It is but justice to them to declare, that they were quite exhausted by the unparalleled services of fatigue and fire they had gone through, for such a length of time, in the worst climate. Upon the 3d, the General having communi-

cated to me the propriety of withdrawing the artillery, stores, and troops from Grande Terre, and reinforcing the posts in Basle Terre; dispositions were immediately made, and, on the night of the 5th, the embarkation was completed without the loss of a man, under the direction of Rear-Admiral Thompson. The fate of Captain Lewis Robertson, who had distinguished himself highly, fills my mind with the deepest regret. He had long been a child of misfortune, although he possessed talents to merit every success and prosperity; and, as I am informed, he has left a widow and infant family unprovided for, I beg leave to recommend them to the protection and good offices of their Lordships to obtain a suitable provision, which will be a great encouragement to officers in similar circumstances to emulate so great an example.

Enclosed is an account of the killed and wounded in the naval battalion, since their landing on Grande Terre.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Boyne. 1 seaman killed; 1 lieutenant, 12 seamen, wounded; 6 seamen missing.—Vanguard. 1 seaman wounded.—Veteran. 1 captain, 1 seaman, killed; 9 seamen wounded; 7 seamen missing.—Vengeance. 2 seamen killed; 2 seamen wounded; 3 seamen missing.—Assurance. 2 marines killed; 1 lieutenant of marines, 3 marines wounded. Total. 7 killed, 29 wounded, 16 missing.

Names of officers killed and wounded.—Lieutenant Isaac Wooley, of the Boyne, wounded.—Captain Lewis Robertson, of the Veteran, killed.—1st lieutenant of marines, John Mercer, of the Assurance, wounded.

J. JERVIS.

Petit Bourg, September 1794.

Our operations in this quarter have been as active as circumstances would admit of, and as successful as could be expected. Much care has been taken to collect troops from all the adjacent islands, and every thing is in forwardness for the attack of Fleur d'Epee, or should it be deemed expedient, regularly to invest it; we have bombarded and cannonaded the fort, but as yet without making much impression; we have five mortars and four twenty-four pounders at Gosier, from whence an almost continual fire is kept up: in this service, 3500 men, chiefly volunteers, are engaged, with occasional assistance from the marine, from whom, on all occasions, the military experience the most ready co-operation.

On the side of Gabare General Grey is making vigorous preparations for an attack on Point a Petre; he has under his command 1200 troops of the line, with considerable numbers of the inhabitants and sailors.

Some days since the British erected a battery on the plantation of Mr. St. John, which has silenced the fire of the Republican frigates, and the hospital and government batteries. The frigates have been so materially injured, that they have been towed under the walls of the fort.—Since this furious cannonade, the Republicans have been pretty quiet, and I think they will be still more so when the mortars and cannon of Gosier open against them.

them.—The planters have been encamped for several days upon Bay Mahaud, with the English column which is on this side.

The Republicans, before the erecting of the battery of St. John, had taken post there, some companies of light infantry drove them away in the night, and killed about sixty of the brigands, and drowned as many more.—Two days afterwards there appeared about 300 more of them in flats with cannon, for the purpose of procuring water from the river Du Coin; some parties of the natives encamped near that place, instantly marched there with several English companies, and obliged them to make a precipitate retreat.

Yesterday, learning from Gosier that all the brigands of St. Anne were collected together, with a number of negroes, at the battery in that town, Colonel Symes sent us 120 troops, including mariners, to dislodge them; we carried the post and killed a number, the others ran away upon our arrival.—We afterwards went down into the town and shot several patriots and negroes that had cockades. This skirmish will be of great service, and will be the means of bringing into order a number of our gangs who have been thrown into confusion in St. Anne and Gosier.

Every thing is now quiet in these, as well as the neighbouring parishes. The negroes in general have shewn much attachment to their owners.

Bassaterre.

A flag of truce was lately sent from Point a Petre; we expected that the Republicans, convinced how impossible it was to resist us much longer, were desirous to capitulate, but great was our disappointment; it was merely to remonstrate against the cruelties which had been exercised against some of the inhabitants of Desfrada, and to warn the Commanders in Chief from similar acts of inhumanity, lest they should retaliate on upwards of 400 prisoners of both sexes which they then held.—The French Republicans stated that Toulon, Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and various other victories, bore testimony of their courage and humanity, and as they were one and indivisible, Fleur d'Epee should also add lustre to their name. The answer was, that the British humanity was too well known to be aspersed by the tongues of men strangers to truth, and inimical to every principle of justice, and that their lives should answer for every act of cruelty or devastation they should dare to commit.

Bassaterre Roads, Guadaloupe, Oct. 25.

The French have possession of all the island of Guadaloupe, except the grand fort, from whence we keep cannonading the French batteries which they have erected all around us; but they have greatly the advantage by reason of the rising ground which almost surrounds the fort. Our officers, soldiers, and seamen, behave with undaunted bravery, but our numbers are too small.

This day the French have cannonaded our shipping (the Boyne of ninety guns, one of forty, three frigates, and a sloop) from a two gun battery, but have done no damage. There has been great sickness amongst some

of our ships, and great numbers of men have died. The Quebec has been quite clear of the disorder, not having lost a man by sickness, for several weeks.

On the 20th of October, Fort Matilda, in the island of Guadaloupe, was surrounded by 400 white and 7000 black troops, the same who had obliged General Graham to surrender. They had constructed works which they were every moment expected to open. The force of the garrison consisted of 420 men, to which number they had been augmented by the arrival of the flank companies of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, commanded by Captain Robert Gordon, who was hurried off from St. Vincents to save, if possible, the little army commanded by his uncle, Brigadier-General Graham, but who unfortunately arrived too late. Without an additional reinforcement, it was deemed impossible for General Prescott to hold more than a week from the above date.

The 16th, 19th, and 24th of October, it appears, that the enemy from Point a Petre, in the island of Guadaloupe, made a landing at Goyave and Lamentin on the same island; on the 27th of September, and proceeded to attack the camp of Berville, under the command of Brigadier-General Graham, who defended this position, with the utmost gallantry and spirit, until the 6th of October, when, finding his provisions nearly exhausted, and that he was cut off from all communication with the shipping, and without hopes of relief, he was obliged to surrender, his force being reduced to 125 rank and file fit for duty.

By this unfortunate event the whole of the island of Guadaloupe, except Fort Matilda, where Lieutenant-General Prescott commands, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The following are the terms of capitulation granted by the enemy to Brigadier-General Graham.

Articles of capitulation for the post of Berville, and its dependencies.—Art. 1. That, in consideration of the gallant defence the garrison has made, they shall be allowed the honors of war.—Ans. Granted.

Art. 2. That the inhabitants of this island now co-operating with the army, whether white or free people of colour, being British subjects, having taken the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, shall be considered and treated as such.—Ans. Not admissible: but a covered boat shall be allowed to the General, which shall be held sacred.

Art. 3. That the troops, and such of the inhabitants as do not wish to become subjects of the French republic, shall be sent to Great Britain, as soon as transports can be provided for that purpose.—Ans. The troops shall be sent to England as soon as transports are ready; but as to the inhabitants, it is answered in article 2.

Art. 4. That the baggage of the officers and inhabitants in camp shall be allowed to them.—Ans. The troops shall be allowed their baggage.

Art. 5. The sick and wounded, who cannot be sent on board transports, shall be allowed British surgeons to attend them.—Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 6. That the ordnance and stores of every denomination

mination shall be given up in their present state.—Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 7. If any difficulties in settling the above shall happen hereafter, they shall be amicably adjusted by the respective commanders.—Ans. Admitted.

(Signed)

COLIN GRAHAM, British Gen.
VICTOR HUGUES.

Berville, October 6, 1794.

The British forces, which were taken at Berville camp, consist of the flank companies from Ireland, and the 39th, 43d, and 65th regiments. Their loss in the different actions between the 27th of September and the 6th of October, as nearly as could be ascertained, amounts to two officers killed, five wounded; twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and fifty-one ditto wounded.

A Dispatch received from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, K. B. dated Martinico, December 18, 1794, contained the following Letter from Lieutenant General Prescott.

On board his Majesty's ship, Vanguard,
at sea, December 11, 1794.

The evacuation of Fort Matilda in Guadaloupe, the defence of which devolved upon me, having unavoidably taken place, I find it necessary to give you a particular account thereof.

To enter into a minute detail of the siege, which commenced on the 14th of October, and terminated by evacuating it on the 10th of December, would not only too much occupy your time, but might be deemed equally unnecessary. It may be sufficient to remark, that, on entering the fort, I found it totally out of repair, the materials composing the wall-work thereof, being of the worst kind, and having apparently but little time to cement them properly. By the middle of last month the works were very much injured by the daily and frequent heavy fire of the enemy, and almost all the carriages of our guns rendered useless. These were in general in a very decayed state, but even the new ones for the brass mortars, that were made during the siege, gave way, from the almost incessant fire we kept up; so that, upon the whole, what from the nature of our defences, and the small number of our garrison, we were in a very unfit situation to resist the very vigorous exertions of our enemy, who began to prepare additional forces about the 20th of last month, but who, from a number of causes, and especially from heavy and continued rains, could not open their new batteries until the 6th of this month. On that day they began to fire from twenty-three pieces of cannon, four of which were thirty-six pounders, and the rest twenty-four, and from eight mortars, two of thirteen inch and two of ten. The fire was very heavy, and continued all day and night, and by it all the guns on the garrison bastion were dismounted, and the bastion itself a heap of ruins. Every day after this grew worse until the 9th; on the evening of which day I went into the ditch, accompanied by the engineer, when we were both but too well convinced of the tottering state

of the works from the garrison along the curtain, and indeed the whole, from the east to the north-east. I could not hesitate a moment about the necessity of evacuating the fort. I therefore sent off immediately my first aid-de-camp, Captain Thomas, to Rear-Admiral Thompson, who commanded the detachment of the Squadron left for our protection, to acquaint him with the necessity there was of evacuating the fort the next evening, and to request that he would have boats ready to take off the garrison by seven o'clock. I kept this my design a profound secret until half past six o'clock of the evening of the 10th, when I arranged the march of the garrison.

One company of the 21st regiment occupied the ramparts, whilst the light infantry of that regiment were posted on the right flank on the beach which led to the town, and the third remaining company of that regiment, under the command of Captain Mackay, a most confidential officer, was posted along the garrison river to cover our left. The fifteenth took post along the circular battery towards the sea, and to the barrier near the town, which was quite open to the enemy, and which position was necessary to protect the Sally port we marched through to reach the shore. The enemy from the water side near the town, fired some small arms soon after our men began to embark, but were checked by the light company of the 21st regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Patterson, a steady and gallant officer, as well as by a boat from the Terpsichore frigate, into which Captain Bowen, who inspected and regulated the embarkation, had, as unexpectedly as judiciously put a gun, and by the fire of which, I imagine, the enemy were very much surprised; at the same time all possible aid was given from the ramparts, by such guns as bore on the town, and on that particular spot where the enemy fired from.

The embarkation continued with little or no interruption, and was happily completed about ten o'clock at night, without its being discovered by the enemy, who continued firing as usual on the fort till two or three o'clock in the morning of the 11th, as we could plainly perceive from the ships. My satisfaction was great at having thus preserved my brave garrison to their king and country, and was embittered only by finding that Captain Bowen, of the Terpsichore, was badly wounded in the face by a musket-ball, when bringing off the last of the men. A most active, intelligent, and brave officer, to whom I am under the highest obligations, for his constant and unremitted exertions to serve the garrison during the whole progress of the siege.

I cannot help acknowledging the great obligations I lie under to Sir John Jervis for the many and essential services which he rendered me and my garrison while he continued in the command, and which were always offered with the utmost alacrity, and performed with equal diligence. My best thanks are also due to Rear-Admiral Thompson, acting under the orders of Vice-Admiral Caldwell, and in short to all the officers of his Majesty's navy who assisted in the protection of the fort,

fort, and who conducted the evacuation in the most masterly manner, as has been evinced by its promptitude and success.

During the whole progress of this long and painful siege, the officers and men under my command conducted themselves in such a manner, as to deserve my warmest praise, bearing their hardships with the utmost patience and fortitude, and performing their duty with the utmost alacrity. The conduct of the whole garrison was such, as to entitle them to my best thanks, and I cannot particularize the behaviour of any one officer without doing an injury to the rest. Captain Thomas of the 28th regiment, and Captain Beckwith, of the 56th, my aids-de-camp, distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity, and were truly aiding through this long service. I cannot, however, omit mentioning Mr. Grant, collector of Basle-Terre, Guadeloupe, who commanded a few volunteers, and whose conduct during the whole siege was such, as did him the highest honour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT PRESCOTT.

His Excellency, General Honourable
Sir JOHN VAUGHAN.

GUASTALLA, BATTLE AT. A city of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, situated on the river Po, fifteen miles south from Mantua. In the war between the French and the Imperialists, in the year 1734, Count Konigsegg, General of the latter, forded the river Secchia, and surprised the quarters of Marechal de Broglio, the French General, who escaped with great difficulty in his shirt only, his army retiring with precipitation, leaving all their baggage behind, and above 2000 were taken prisoners. They posted themselves under Guastalla, where they were soon attacked by the Imperialists, and a general engagement ensued. Konigsegg tried several times in vain to break the French cavalry; the engagement was very bloody, and fought with great fury on both sides for six hours, when the Imperial General quitted the field, and retreated to Lazara.

The loss was reckoned to be nearly equal on both sides, Count Konigsegg losing about 5000 men, including the Prince of Wurtemberg, with many other officers of distinction. The French repassed the Po, and took post on the banks of the Oglio.

GUAVAS-PETIF. A town situated on the Island of St. Domingo, in the West Indies. In 1697, in order to annoy the French, Sir William Beeston, Governor of Jamaica, ordered Rear-Admiral Meeze, with nine ships, to go against this place. Before he appeared off the fort, he made a detachment of 900 men from the ships, 250 of whom he put into a sloop, 100 on board a fifth rate, and the rest into the boats of the fleet. And when he came within sixteen or seventeen leagues of the place, he left the two ships with orders to their commanders not to appear in sight, but to get in early next morning. However, finding he could not reach the port himself that night, he directed them not to come in till the next day.

The 28th of June, at half an hour after three in the

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morning, he landed with Colonel Kirby, and the Captains Lyteot, Holmes, Julius, Elliott, and Moore, and 500 men, a mile eastward of the town, and marched directly to it. The sloop, with some of the boats, which had on board them about 100 men, not being able to keep up with them. He thought the place might with much more ease be taken by surprise with those men he had, than by discovering himself, which he must have done by staying for the rest; and therefore entering it just at the dawn of day, he marched directly to, and immediately took the grand guard: when this was done, he sent 100 men to secure two batteries of four guns each, and while that was doing the inhabitants quitted the town.

No sooner was the sun up, than the sailors were no longer to be kept from plundering; and in two hours most of them were so drunk, that the Admiral was obliged to set fire to the place much sooner than he intended, or he could not have depended on fifty sober and serviceable men. And thus both officers and men were deprived of the reward they so justly deserved, for the bravery and indefatigable industry they shewed on this occasion.

GUEKNSEY, ISLAND OF, situated on the coast of Brittany, in the British Channel, and was taken in the beginning of 1652, by the Parliament forces, commanded by Admiral Blake, after a siege of four months.

GUILDFORD, ACTION OF IN 1781. A town in the county of the same name, in the district of Salisbury, North Carolina, North America. For an account of which see the following letter.

Guildford, March the 17th, 1782.

MY LORD,

Having occasion to dispatch my aid-de camp, Captain Broderick, with the particulars of the action of the 15th, in compliance with general directions from Sir Henry Clinton, I shall embrace the opportunity to give your Lordship an account of the operations of the troops under my command, previous to that event, and of those subsequent, until the departure of Captain Broderick.

My plan for the winter's campaign was to penetrate into North Carolina, leaving South Carolina in security against any probable attack in my absence.

Lord Rawdon, with a considerable body of troops, had charge of the defensive, and I proceeded about the middle of January upon the offensive operations. I designed to march by the upper, in preference to the lower roads, leading into North Carolina, because fords being frequent above the forks of the rivers, my passage there could not be easily constructed: and General Green having taken post on the Pedee, and there being few fords in any of the great rivers of this country below their forks; especially in winter, I apprehended being much delayed, if not entirely prevented from penetrating by the latter route. I was the more induced to prefer this route, as I hoped in my way to be able to destroy, or drive out of South Carolina, the corps of the enemy commanded by General Morgan, which threatened our valuable district of Ninety-Six: and I likewise hoped by rapid marches

to be between General Green and Virginia, and by that means force him to fight, without receiving any re-inforcement from that province; or, failing of that, to oblige him to quit North Carolina with precipitation, and thereby encourage our friends to make good their promises of a general rising, to assist me in re-establishing his Majesty's government.

The unfortunate affair of the 17th of January, was a very unexpected and severe blow. However, being thoroughly sensible that defensive measures would be certain ruin to the affairs of Britain in the southern colonies, this event did not deter me from prosecuting the original plan.

That General Green might be uncertain of my intended route as long as possible, I had left General Leslie at Camden, until I was ready to move from Wynnesborough, and he was now within a march of me. I employed the 18th in forming a junction with him, and in collecting the remains of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's corps; after which, great exertions were made by part of the army, without baggage to retake our prisoners, and to intercept General Morgan's corps, on its retreat to the Catawba; but the celerity of their movements, and the swelling of the numberless creeks in our way, rendered all our efforts fruitless. I therefore assembled the army on the 25th at Ramfoure's mill, on the south fork of the Catawba; and as the loss of my light troops could only be remedied by the activity of the whole corps, I employed a halt of two days in collecting some flour, and in destroying superfluous baggage, and all my waggons, except those loaded with hospital stores, salt, and ammunition, and four reserved empty, in readiness for sick or wounded. In this measure, though at the expense of a great deal of officers baggage, and of all prospect in future of rum, and even a regular supply of provisions for the soldiers, I must, in justice to this army, say, that there was the most general and cheerful acquiescence.

In the meantime the rains had rendered the North Catawba impassable, and General Morgan's corps, the militia of the rebellious counties of Rowan and Mecklenburgh, under General Davidson, or the gang of plunderers usually under the command of General Sumpter, not then recovered from his wounds, had occupied all the fords in a space of more than forty miles upwards from the fork. I approached the river during its height, by short marches so as to give the enemy equal apprehensions for several fords; and after having procured the best information in my power, I resolved to attempt the passage at a private ford (then slightly guarded) near M'Cowan's Ford, on the morning of the 1st of February.

Lieutenant-Colonel Webster was detached with part of the army, and all the baggage, to Beattie's Ford, six miles above M'Cowan's, where General Davidson was supposed to be posted with 500 militia, and was directed to make every possible demonstration, by cannonading and otherwise, of an intention to force a passage there; and I marched at one in the morning, with the brigade of guards, regiment of Bose, 23d regiment, 200 cavalry, and two three-pounders, to the ford fixed

upon for the real attempt. The morning being very dark and rainy, and part of our way through a wood, where there was no road, one of the three-pounders, in front of the 23d regiment and the cavalry, overset in a swamp, and occasioned those corps to lose the line of march; and some of the artillery men belonging to the other gun, one of whom had the match, having stopped to assist were likewise left behind. The head of the column, in the mean while, arrived at the bank of the river, and day began to break. I could make no use of the gun that was up; and it was evident, from the number of fires on the other side, that the opposition would be greater than I had expected. However, as I knew that the rain then falling, would soon render the river impassable, and I had received information the evening before, that General Green had arrived in General Morgan's camp, and that his army was marching after him with the greatest expedition, I determined not to desist from the attempt; and therefore, full of confidence in the zeal and gallantry of Brigadier-General O'Hara, and of the brigade of guards under his command, I ordered them to march on; but to prevent confusion, not to fire until they gained the opposite bank. Their behaviour justified my high opinion of them; for a constant fire from the enemy, in a ford upwards of 500 yards wide, in many places up to their middle, with a rocky bottom, and strong current, made no impression on their cool and determined valour, nor checked their passage. The light infantry landed first, immediately formed, and in a few minutes, killed or dispersed every thing that appeared before them, the rest of the troops forming and advancing in succession. We now learned, that we had been opposed by about 300 militia, that had taken post there, only the evening before, under the command of General Davidson. Their general, and two or three other officers, were among the killed; the number of wounded was uncertain, and a few were taken prisoners. On our side, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, and three men, were killed, and thirty-six wounded, all of the light infantry and grenadiers of the guards. By this time the rear of the column had joined, and the whole having passed with the greatest dispatch, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with the cavalry and 23d regiment, to pursue the routed militia; a few were soon killed or taken: and Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton having learned, 300 or 400 of the neighbouring militia were to assemble that day at Tarrank's house, about ten miles from the ford, leaving his infantry, he went on with the cavalry, and finding the militia as expected, he, with excellent conduct and great spirit, attacked them instantly, and totally routed them, with little loss on his side, and on their's between forty and fifty killed, wounded, or prisoners. This stroke, with our passage of the ford, so effectually dispirited the militia, that we met with no further opposition on our march to the Yadkin, through one of the most rebellious tracts in America.

During this time, the rebels having quitted Beattie's ford, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster was passing his detachment, and the baggage of the army. This had become tedious and difficult, by the continuance of the

the rain, and the swelling of the river; but all joined us soon after dark, about six miles from Beattie's ford. The other fords were likewise abandoned by the enemy. The greatest part of the militia dispersed; and General Morgan with his corps, marched all that afternoon, and the following night, toward Salisbury. We pursued next morning, in hopes to intercept him between the rivers, and after struggling with many difficulties, arising from swelled creeks and bad roads, the guards came up with his rear, in the evening of the 3d, routed it, and took a few waggons, at the trading ford of the Yadkin. He had passed the body of his infantry in flats, and his cavalry and waggons by the ford, during that day and the preceding night; but at the time of our arrival, the boats were secured on the other side, and the ford had become impassable. The river continuing to rise, and the weather appearing unsettled, I determined to march to the upper fords, after procuring a small supply of provisions at Salisbury. This, and the height of the creeks in our way, detained me two days; and in that time Morgan having quitted the banks of the river, I had information from our friends, who crossed in canoes, that General Green's army was marching with the utmost dispatch, to form a junction with him at Guilford. Not having had time to collect the North Carolina militia, and having received no re-inforcement from Virginia, I concluded that he would do every thing in his power to avoid an action on the south-side of the Dan; and it being my interest to force him to fight, I made great expedition, and got between him and the upper fords; and being assured that the lower fords are seldom practicable in the winter, and that he could not collect many flats at any of the ferries, I was in great hopes that he would not escape me without receiving a blow.

Nothing could exceed the patience and alacrity of the officers and soldiers under every species of hardship and fatigue, in endeavouring to overtake him; but our intelligence upon this occasion was exceeding defective; which, with heavy rains, bad roads, and the passage of many deep creeks, and bridges destroyed by the enemy's light troops, rendered all our exertions vain; for upon our arrival at Boyd's ferry, on the 15th, we learned that his rear guard had got over the night before, his baggage and main body having passed the preceding day, at that and a neighbouring ferry, where more flats had been collected than had been represented to me as possible. My force being ill suited to enter, by that quarter, so powerful a province as Virginia, and North Carolina being in the utmost confusion, after giving the troops a halt of one day, I proceeded by easy marches to Hillsborough, where I erected the King's standard, and invited by proclamation all loyal subjects to repair to it, and to stand forth and take an active part, in assisting me to restore order and constitutional government. As a considerable body of friends were said to reside between the Haw and Deep rivers, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton on the 23d, with the cavalry and a small body of infantry, to prevent their being interrupted in assembling. Unluckily a detachment of the rebel light

troops had crossed the same day, and by accident fell in with 200 of our friends, under Colonel Pyle, on their way to Hillsborough, who mistaking the rebels for Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's corps, allowed themselves to be surrounded, and a number of them were most inhumanly butchered, when begging for quarter, without making the least resistance. The same day I had certain intelligence that General Green, having been re-inforced, had crossed the Dan, which rendering it imprudent to separate my corps, occasioned the recall of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's detachment; and forage and provisions being scarce in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough, as well as the position too distant (upon the approach of the rebel army) for the protection of the body of our friends, I judged it expedient to cross the Haw, and encamped near Alamance creek, detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton with the cavalry, light company of the guards, and 150 men of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster's brigade, a few miles from me on the road to Deep-river, more effectually to cover the country.

General Green's light troops soon made their appearance; and on the 2d, a patrol having reported, that he had seen both cavalry and infantry near to his post, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to move forward, with proper precaution, and endeavour to discover the designs of the enemy. He had not advanced far when he fell in with a considerable corps, which he immediately attacked and routed; but being ignorant of their force, and whether they were supported, with great prudence desisted from pursuit. He soon learned from prisoners, that those he had beat were Lee's legion, 300 or 400 back-mountain men under Colonel Preston, with a number of militia; and that General Green, with part of his army, was not far distant. Our situation for the former few days had been amongst timid friends, and adjoining to inveterate rebels. Between them, I had been totally destitute of information, which lost me a very favourable opportunity of attacking the rebel army. General Green fell back to Thompson's house, near Boyd's Ford, on the Reedy Fork; but his light troops and militia still remained near us; and as I was informed that they were posted carelessly at separate plantations, for the convenience of subsisting, I marched on the 16th to drive them in, and to attack General Green if an opportunity offered. I succeeded completely in the first; and at Weitzell's mill, on the Reedy Fork, where they made a stand, the back-mountain men, and some Virginia militia, suffered considerably, with little loss on our side; but a timely and precipitate retreat over the Haw, prevented the latter. I knew that the Virginia re-inforcements were upon their march, and it was apparent that the enemy would, if possible, avoid risking an action before their arrival.

The neighbourhood of the fords of the Dan in their rear, and the extreme difficulty of subsisting my troops in that exhausted country, putting it out of my power to force them, my resolution was to give our friends time to join us, by covering their country as effectually as possible, consistent with the subsistence of the troops, still approaching the communication with our shipping

in Cape Fear river, which I saw it would soon become indispensably necessary to open, on account of the sufferings of the army, from the want of supplies of every kind. At the same time I was determined to fight the rebel army if it approached me, being convinced that it would be impossible to succeed in that great object of our arduous campaign, the calling forth the numerous loyalists of North Carolina, whilst a doubt remained on their minds of the superiority of our arms. With these views I had moved to the Quakers meeting, in the forks of Deep-river, on the 13th, and on the 14th, I received the information which brought on the action at Guilford, of which I shall give your Lordship an account in a separate letter. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Guilford, March 17, 1781.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's troops under my command, obtained a signal victory on the 15th instant, over the rebel army commanded by General Green.

In pursuance of my intended plan, communicated to your Lordship in my dispatches, I had encamped on the 13th instant, at the Quakers meeting, between the forks of Deep-river. On the 14th I received information that General Butler, with a body of North Carolina militia, and the expected re-inforcements from Virginia, said to consist of a Virginia state regiment, a corps of Virginia eighteen months men, 3000 Virginia militia, and recruits for the Maryland line, had joined General Green; and that the whole army, which was reported to amount to 9 or 10,000 men, was marching to attack the British troops. During the afternoon intelligence was brought, which was confirmed in the night, that he had advanced that day to Guilford, about twelve miles from our camp. Being now persuaded that he had resolved to hazard an engagement, after detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton with our waggons and baggage, escorted by his own regiment, a detachment of 100 infantry, and twenty cavalry, towards Bell's mill, on Deep-river, I marched with the rest of the corps at day-break on the morning of the 15th, to meet the enemy, or to attack them in their encampment. About four miles from Guilford, our advanced guard, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, fell in with a corps of the enemy, consisting of Lee's legion, some back-mountain men, and Virginia militia, which he attacked with his usual good conduct and spirit, and defeated; and continuing our march, we found the rebel army posted on rising ground, about a mile and a half from the court-house. The prisoners taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, having been several days with the advanced corps, could give me no account of the enemy's order or position; and the country people were extremely inaccurate in their description of the ground. Immediately between the head of the column and the enemy's line, was a considerable plantation, one large field of which was on our left of the road, with a wood of about 200 yards broad between them, on our right of it; beyond

these fields, the wood continued for several miles to our right. The wood beyond the plantation in our front, in the skirt of which the enemy's first line was formed, was about a mile in depth, the road then leading into an extensive space of cleared ground about Guilford court-house. The woods on our right and left, were reported to be impracticable for cannon; but as that on our right appeared to be most open, I resolved to attack the left wing of the enemy; and whilst my disposition was making for that purpose, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod to bring forward the guns, and cannonade their centre. The attack was directed to be made in the following order:

On the right the regiment of Bose, and the 71st regiment, led by Major-General Leslie, and supported by the 1st battalion of guards; on their left the 23d and 33d regiments, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, and supported by the grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards, commanded by Brigadier-General O'Hara; the yagers and light infantry of the guards, remained in the wood on the left of the guns; and the cavalry in the road, ready to act as circumstances might require. Our preparations being made, the action began at half past one in the afternoon. Major-General Leslie, after being obliged, by the great extent of the enemy's line, to bring up the 1st battalion of guards to the right of the regiment of Bose, soon defeated every thing before him. Lieutenant-Colonel Webster having joined the left of Major-General Leslie's division, was no less successful in his front; when, on finding that the left of the 33d was exposed to a heavy fire from the left wing of the enemy, he changed his front to the left, and being supported by the yagers and light infantry of the guards, attacked and routed it; the grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards, moving forward to occupy the ground left vacant by the movement of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster.

All the infantry being now in the line, Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton had directions to keep his cavalry compact, and not to charge without positive orders, except to protect any of the corps from the most evident danger of being defeated. The excessive thickness of the woods rendered our bayonets of very little use, and enabled the broken enemy to make frequent stands, with an irregular fire, which occasioned some loss, and to several of the corps great delay, particularly on our right, where the first battalion of guards, and regiment of Bose, were warmly engaged in front, flank, and rear, with some of the enemy that had been routed on the first attack, and with part of the extremity of their left wing, which by the closeness of the wood had been passed unbroken. The 71st regiment and grenadiers, and 2d battalion of guards, not knowing what was passing on their right, and hearing the fire advance on their left, continued to move forward, the artillery keeping pace with them on the road. The 2d battalion of the guards first gained the clear ground near Guilford court-house, and found a corps of continental infantry, much superior in number, formed in the open field on the left of the road. Glowing with impatience to signalize themselves, they instantly attacked and defeated them, taking two six-pounders; but pursuing into

into the wood with too much ardour, were thrown into confusion by a heavy fire, and immediately charged and driven back into the field by Colonel Washington's dragoons, with the loss of the six-pounders they had taken. The enemy's cavalry was soon repulsed by a well-directed fire from two three-pounders just brought up by Lieutenant Macleod, and by the appearance of the grenadiers of the guards and of the 71st regiment, which having been impeded by some deep ravines, were now coming out of the wood, on the right of the guards opposite to the court-house. By the spirited exertions of Brigadier-General O'Hara, though wounded, the 2d battalion of guards was soon rallied, and supported by the grenadiers, returned to the charge with the greatest alacrity. The 23d regiment arriving at this instant from our left, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton having advanced with part of the cavalry, the enemy were soon put to flight, and the two six-pounders once more fell into our hands; two ammunition waggons, and two other six-pounders, being all the artillery they had in the field, were likewise taken. About this time the 33d regiment and light infantry of the guards, after overcoming many difficulties, completely routed the corps which was opposed to them, and put an end to the action in this quarter; the 23d and 71st regiments, with part of the cavalry, were ordered to pursue; the remainder of the cavalry was detached with Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to our right, where a heavy fire still continued, and where his appearance and spirited attack, contributed to a speedy termination of the action. The militia, with which our right had been engaged, dispersed in the woods; the continentals went off by the Reedy Fork, beyond which it was not in my power to follow them, as their cavalry had suffered but little. Our troops were excessively fatigued by an action which lasted an hour and a half; and our numerous wounded, dispersed over an extensive space of country, required immediate attention. The care of our wounded, and the total want of provisions in an exhausted country, made it equally impossible for me to follow the blow the next day. The enemy did not stop until they got to the iron works on Troublesome Creek, eighteen miles from the field of battle.

From our own observation, and the best accounts we could procure, we did not doubt but the strength of the enemy exceeded 7000 men: their militia composed their line, with parties advanced to the rails of the fields in their front, the continentals were posted obliquely in the rear of their right wing. Their cannon fired on us whilst we were forming, from the centre of the line of militia, but were withdrawn to the continentals before the attack.

I have the honour to inclose your Lordship the list of our killed and wounded. Captain Schutz's wound is supposed to be mortal; but the surgeons assure me, that none of the other officers are in danger, and that a great number of the men will soon recover. I cannot ascertain the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable: between 200 and 300 dead were left upon the field: many of their wounded that were able to move, whilst we were employed in the care of our own, escaped and followed the routed enemy; and our cattle-

drivers and foraging parties have reported to me, that the houses in a circle of six or eight miles round us are full of others. Those that remained, we have taken the best care of in our power. We took but few prisoners, owing to the excessive thickness of the wood facilitating their escape, and every man of our army being repeatedly wanted for action.

The conduct and actions of the officers and soldiers that compose this little army, will do more justice to their merit than I can by words. Their persevering intrepidity in action, their invincible patience in the hardships and fatigues of a march of above 600 miles, in which they have forded several large rivers and numberless creeks, many of which would be reckoned large rivers in any other country in the world, without tents or covering against the climate, and often without provisions, will sufficiently manifest their ardent zeal for the honour and interests of their sovereign and their country.

A return of the killed and wounded at the battle of Guildford.

Total, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 13 serjeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 2 brigadier-generals, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff-officers, 15 serjeants, 5 drummers, 369 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, missing.

Officers names killed and wounded.—Royal artillery, Lieutenant O'Hara, killed. Brigade of guards, Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, killed; Brigadier-Generals O'Hara and Howard, and Captain Swanton, wounded; Captains Schutz, Maynard, and Goodricke, wounded, and since dead; Captains Lord Dunglafs and Maitland, Ensign Stuart, and Adjutant Colquhoun, wounded. 23d foot, second Lieutenant Robinson, killed; Captain Peter, wounded. 33d foot, Ensign Talbot, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, (since dead) Lieutenants Salvin and Wynyard, Ensigns Kelly, Gore, and Hughes, and Adjutant Fox, wounded. 71st foot, Ensign Grant, killed. Regiment of Bose, Captains Wilmonsky, (since dead) and Wachenbrodt, Lieutenants Schwener and Gasse, Ensign D'Trott, (since dead) wounded. British legion, Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, wounded.

J. DESPARD.

Return of the killed and wounded on the march through North-Carolina, in the various actions preceding the battle of Guildford.

Total, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 79 rank and file, wounded.

Officers names killed and wounded.—Brigade of guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, killed. 23d regiment, Lieutenant Chapman, wounded. 33d ditto, Captain Ingram, wounded.

J. DESPARD, Deputy Adjutant General.

GUÍRA, LA. A Spanish settlement on the coast of the Caraccas, on the Spanish Main. The chief command of the British squadron in the West Indies devolving

devolving upon Sir Charles Ogle, Knt. in February 1749, he ordered Captain Knowles, commander of the Suffolk of 70 guns, who was well acquainted with the Spanish coast, to take under his command the Burford of 70 guns, the Assistance, Norfolk, and Advice, of 50 guns, the Scarborough of 20 guns, and three sloops, and to proceed to Antigua, where he was to be joined by the Eltham of 40, and the Lively of 20 guns; and with this Squadron to make an attempt on La Guira and Porto Cavallo. Commodore Knowles, with these eight men of war, and three sloops, having 2300 sailors and marines, with 400 of Dalzell's regiment on board, sailed from Antigua the 12th of February, and after touching at St. Christopher's, proceeded to La Guira. But the Governor of Caraccas had received intelligence of this expedition almost two months before, and neglected nothing that tended to his security, by erecting new batteries, and augmenting the garrisons with a numerous body of Indians, Mulattoes, and Negroes; besides, he had prevailed on the Dutch governor of Curacao, an island of the lesser Antilles, about fifty leagues north of the coast of Caraccas, to supply him with a considerable quantity of ammunition.

On the 18th of February, Commodore Knowles, with his Squadron, arrived within sight of La Guira, and began the attack about twelve at noon, which was carried on with great spirit, and opposed with equal resistance. As there was a great swell, the ships could not approach any nearer than within a mile of the town, which made it impossible to land the soldiers; but all the ships behaved with resolution. At the beginning the Spanish flag was shot down, which was soon hoisted again. Some considerable breaches were made in the fortifications, the churches were entirely demolished, and a great number of houses destroyed. There were only three ships in the harbour; and some boats were manned from the Squadron, either to cut out the ships, or to set them on fire, but could not succeed. The attack continued till almost eight at night; and though the Spanish magazine blew up, yet the darkness of the night put an end to the engagement. The Burford, Norwich, Eltham, and Assistance, received so much hurt, as entirely disabled them from keeping the line of battle, and continuing the attack, on which they were ordered directly to Curacao to refit. The Suffolk received 146 shot; the other ships were considerably damaged; so that the attempt miscarried, after the loss of one lieutenant and ninety-two men killed, and 300 men wounded; and among the latter was the brave Captain Lushington, commander of the Burford, who had his thigh taken off by a chain-shot, and expired at Curacao, in the governor's house, two hours after he was carried ashore, whose loss was highly regretted, as he was an accomplished officer, of great honour and merit, and of equal bravery and humanity. However, the Spaniards had little reason to be elated, their town and fortifications being greatly prejudiced, with the loss of 700 men.

GUIRGOW, ACTION NEAR IN 1771. An army of Turks having passed the Danube, to the amount of 60,000 men, headed by a Bassa, they marched first towards Bucharest, but afterwards turned towards Guir-

gewo, which place they took. Prince Repnin ordered the Generals Potemkin and Gudewick to join him, and posted himself with 30,000 men in a forest, before which he placed a small corps who stood the attack. At the same time the Russian troops began, and the engagement became general; but at length the Turks were routed, and fled with great precipitation. The battle was fought on the 21st of June, and lasted from three o'clock in the afternoon till nine. Fifteen thousand Turks, among whom were three Agas, and several officers of note, were left on the field of battle, besides 5000 killed in the pursuit, or drowned in the Danube. The Russians took one Aga, all the artillery, 180 pieces of cannon, and the whole baggage, even the cattle.

General Essen taking advantage of the Turks neglecting to guard the passage of the Argis, marched the 15th of August against Giurgewo. In the 2d day's march, he met the advanced posts of the Turks, whom he defeated, after which he penetrated to the second moat of the fortress, in which there was a pallisade. The Russians were stopped at this place, as they did not perceive the pallisade, it being covered by the water in the moat. The Turks, who waited for them at that passage, redoubled their fire, and killed Colonel Pocunko, and many officers, and forced them to retire in disorder. Lieutenant-General Essen was slightly wounded in the foot; but Major-General Czartoriski, and the Generals Ansufer and Hufowicz, were dangerously wounded. The Russians had 700 men killed, and 2500 men wounded. They left eight pieces of cannon, passed the Argis precipitately, and were very much harassed by the Turks in their retreat. The Turks lost very few men on this occasion; but this action was fatal to Sultan Mazoud Gueraï, who was drowned as he was going to the castle to animate his men, by the bridge being greatly battered by the Russians, and fell in as he was passing over it. This town was retaken by the Russians, November the 4th, the same year.

HACKETSTOWN, BATTLE AT: See IRELAND.

HAGUENAU. Dec. 11, 1793; there were bloody engagements near Hagenau. The French attempted to penetrate the lines before Hagenau: four times they attacked these lines, and were in each attack repulsed. But the fifth attack was still more terrible; the cannonading was such that one would have supposed that the elements themselves were confounded. The French, who were worked up to a pitch of the most desperate fury, were again baffled; the number of their dead was piled up in a heap, to the height of five or six feet, and even obstructed their motions. We are assured, that in the different actions their loss amounted to 5000 men, without reckoning the wounded.

HALIDOWNE-HILL. Situated near Berwick-upon-Tweed, Scotland, and rendered famous for a battle fought on it in 1333. Edward III. king of England, espousing the cause of Baliol against Bruce, the competitors for the crown of Scotland, laid siege to Berwick; to relieve which, Douglas, with a numerous army, arrived at Bothville, near Halidowne-hill, on

Monday the 10th of July, and drew up his army in four divisions, commanded by the principal nobility of Scotland. The English were posted upon the hill, drawn up also in four divisions, flanked with archers, for which the kingdom was always famous. In this situation did Edward wait the attack of the enemy, who began to ascend the hill with great impetuosity about the hour of vespers: but they met with such a reception, as in a little time checked their career. They were foon out of breath, in consequence of running up the hill in armour; they were terribly galled by the arrows of the English; and suffered severely from the huge stones that were rolled down upon them incessantly; and their general being killed with a spear, they fell into disorder and dejection. Edward perceiving them fatigued, broken, and dispirited, ordered John Lord D'Arcy to attack them in flank, with a body of light armed foot from Ireland, while he himself fell in among them, at the head of a choice brigade of men at arms, and archers on horseback. The men at arms in the Scottish army had dismounted to begin the attack; and now, when they might have made some defence on horseback, they found themselves deprived of their horses by the lackeys, who had fled with them from the field of battle. All resistance was now at an end; the enemy was surrounded, and an horrible carnage ensued. Twenty thousand Scots fell in the battle and in the pursuit, and almost the whole nobility of the kingdom were either killed or taken.

This great victory was obtained at the expence of one knight, one esquire, and thirteen foot soldiers, who lost their lives: and the town and castle of Berwick surrendered in the morning.

HANAU. Here the French were repulsed on Oct. 27, 1792.

HARFLEUR, SIEGE OF. A port town of France, in the province of Normandy, situated near the mouth of the river Seine, four miles west from Havre-de-Grace. In the year 1413, Henry V. of England succeeded his father, and the war breaking out between England and France, he undertook the absolute conquest of the whole realm. For this purpose he drew together 6000 men at arms, 24,000 archers, the rest of his infantry completing the army to at least 50,000 men. To transport these troops with the greater conveniency, he hired from Holland and Zealand abundance of large ships, which, with those belonging to his own subjects, rendezvoused in the month of August 1415, at Southampton, where the whole fleet appeared to consist of not less than 1500 sail. The king embarked his army, and landed it safe in Normandy without resistance. It is remarkable, that though the constable of France had a very numerous army with which he might have disputed the landing of the English, yet he chose to retire; for which conduct he was afterwards called to an account, but he justified himself by producing his orders from court, directing him not to hazard a battle on any terms whatsoever; but to let the English, if they had a mind, fatigue and waste their force in long marches and tedious sieges.

The first enterprize of importance undertaken by the king was the siege of Harfleur, which was strongly for-

tified, and provided with a numerous garrison, who made a very gallant defence, under the command of the Lord Estouteville, assisted by some of the best officers in France; but Henry carried on his attack with such impetuosity, and plied his artillery with such success, that a considerable breach was made, and the besieged finding it impracticable to maintain the place, capitulated on condition of surrendering, if not relieved by the Sunday after Michaelmas. A body of French troops, under the Marechal d'Isle d'Adam, attempted to succour the town, but were repulsed; so that the term prescribed in the capitulation being expired, the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners, and Henry took possession of Harfleur. This siege is said to have cost him near half his army, for the flux having got amongst his troops, made terrible havoc. The next enterprize of importance was the battle at AGINCOURT, which see.

HARWICH, DEFEAT OF. The Danes having again, in 882, invaded the coast of England, obliged Alfred to fit out a naval armament. The English, having hitherto only acted upon the defensive, were now determined to act upon the offensive, and their first step was to attack the Danish fleet of sixteen ships, then at anchor in the harbour of Harwich, which were totally destroyed; Alfred took some, and burnt the rest, and brought off a considerable booty.

HASTENBECK, BATTLE AT. A little village near Hamelin town, situated on the east side of the Weser, in the electorate of Hanover. At the beginning of the year 1757, the French marched a numerous army along the coasts of Brittany and Picardy, and seemed to threaten an invasion on England; but their troops wheeled off, and marched through Flanders into Westphalia. The army of observation, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, was the only opposition they met with in their route to Hanover. This army is supposed to have committed an error in permitting the French to pass the Weser unmolested; however, the two armies came in sight of each other on Sunday the 24th day of July, 1757. The only authentic account we have of this battle, was written from the camp of the Allies, and is as follows:

The enemy marching in three columns, with artillery, towards the village of Latford, Major-General Furstenberg, who commanded the out-posts in the village and in the woods, sent an officer to inform his Royal Highness of it, who immediately reinforced those posts with a body of troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sporck. His Royal Highness found it impossible to support the village, as it was commanded by the heights opposite to it, that were possessed by the enemy; and withdrew his post from Latford, having it always in his power to retake it, from its situation in a bottom between two hills.

The enemy made two attacks, one at the point of the wood, the other higher up in the same wood, opposite to the grenadiers, commanded by Major-General Hardenberg. They failed in both, and though the fire of their artillery was very smart, they were obliged to retire. The French army encamping on the heights opposite to the Duke of Cumberland's posts, together with the accounts he had received, that M. d'Etrees had

had assembled all his troops, and had with him a very considerable train of artillery, left his Royal Highness no room to doubt of his intentions of attacking him, his Royal Highness therefore determined to change his situation, and take a more advantageous one, by drawing up his army on the height between the Weser and the woods, leaving the Hamelin river on his right, the village of Hastenbeck in his front, and his left close to the wood, at the point of which his Royal Highness had a battery of twelve pounders and howitzers. There was a hollow way from the left of the village to the battery, and a continual morass on the other side of Hastenbeck to his right. In the evening his Royal Highness withdrew all his outposts; and in this position the army lay upon their arms all night. Major-General Schulenberg with the chasseurs, and two battalions of grenadiers, with some cannon, were posted in the corner of the wood upon the left of the battery. His Royal Highness ordered the village of Hastenbeck to be cleared to his front, that the enemy might not be able to keep possession of it; and the communications we had made use of during our encampment there, to be made impracticable.

On the 25th, in the morning, the enemy appeared marching in columns, as if they intended to attack, and began to cannonade us very severely, which lasted almost the whole day. They marched and counter-marched continually, and shewed as if they meant three attacks, on our right, left, and center. In the evening their artillery appeared much superior to ours. The army lay on their arms all night. His Royal Highness ordered the battery at the point of the wood to be repaired, and reinforced Count Schulenberg's command with a battalion of grenadiers, and two pieces of twelve pounders; and supported it by four more battalions of grenadiers, under Major-General Hardenburg. His Royal Highness ordered a battery to be made of twelve and six pounders (the first of which were sent for from Hamelin) behind the village of Hastenbeck, and took all the precautions he could think of to give the enemy a good reception.

As soon as it was day-light, his Highness got on horseback to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, and found them in the same situation as the day before. At a little after five a very smart cannonading began upon our battery behind the village, that was supported by the Hessian infantry and cavalry. Their countenance and steadiness in so severe a fire, is hardly to be expressed. Between seven and eight the firing of small arms began on our left, when his Royal Highness ordered Major-General Behr, with three battalions of Brunswick to sustain the grenadiers in the wood if wanted. The cannonading went on all the time, rather augmenting than decreasing, but it did not create the least disorder in the troops. There never was seen so much firmness, though it lasted above six hours from first to last. The fire of the small arms on the left increased, and the enemy seemed to gain ground on us. His Royal Highness detached Colonels Dachenhausen and Bredenbach with three Hanoverian battalions and six squadrons round the wood by Afferde. The grena-

diers in the wood apprehensive of being surrounded, from the great force of the enemy that appeared there, and were marching round on that side, though they repulsed every thing that appeared in their front, thought it advisable to retire nearer the left of the army, which gave the enemy an opportunity of possessing themselves of our battery without opposition. Here it was that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick distinguished himself at the head of a battalion of Wolfenbüttele guards, and a Hanoverian battalion, by attacking and repulsing with his bayonets a superior force of the enemy, and retaking the battery. The enemy being in possession of a height that commanded and flanked both our lines of infantry and our battery, which attack they could support under the cover of a hill, and his Royal Highness could not dispute, without exposing his flank both to their artillery and musquetry, he ordered the army to retreat, which was done in the greatest order, and with the greatest reluctance, the common soldiers desiring to be led on to revenge the cruel unparalleled treatment of their masters and countrymen.

His Royal Highness retreated to Hamelin, where he halted some time, and then continued his march to Lhunc. The enemy did not shew themselves in any shape during our retreat. Whether it was owing to what they had suffered, or to the good countenance of the troops, we will not pretend to say.

Colonel Bradenbach attacked four brigades very strongly posted, with a battery of fourteen pieces of cannon, charged the enemy with his bayonets, repulsed and drove them down a precipice with a considerable loss; took all their artillery, ammunition, &c. but preferring the care of his wounded to the carrying away of the cannon, he only brought off six, nailing up and destroying the rest.

Colonel Dachenhausen on his side, drove several squadrons of the enemy as far as their army, who never gave him an opportunity of charging them. This attack was late in the day, and at such a distance that his Royal Highness was not informed of it till some time after his retreat.

The loss of the Allies was inconsiderable in proportion to the enemy's superiority, they lost about 1000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; the enemy lost more, but they never owned how many. The numbers of both armies were very unequal, the French had at least 75,000 men, whereas the Allies had not 47,000.

The Duke of Cumberland being driven off the field of battle, and Hanover no longer tenable, he retreated towards Stade. By taking this route, his Royal Highness was driven into a sort of *cul de sac*. Unable by his situation to retire, or by his strength to advance, he was compelled on the 8th of September to sign the remarkable capitulation of Closter-Seven, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed into different quarters of cantonment. The French army had a little before this changed its commander. D'Etrees, the favourite of all the military men, was removed from the command, which was conferred on the Duke de Richlieu, who excelled him and

all mankind in the profession of a courtier. The Hanoverians were now quite subdued, and all the French force let loose by this treaty, was ready to fall in upon the King of Prussia's dominions, but he stopt their career by his victory at Rosbach.

HASTINGS, BATTLE NEAR. At the death of Edward III. surnamed the Confessor, December 1065, there were three competitors for the crown of England, which in the Saxon government was elective. By hereditary right Edgar Atheling, grandson to the late Edmund Ironside, should have succeeded. By the late King's will, or at least by his private promise, William Duke of Normandy was appointed his successor. Harold, son to the minister Godwin, being in favour with the people, was however unanimously elected. Edgar was young and had no interest. But the Duke prepared to assert his claim, and with a fleet of 900 sail, carrying 50,000 men, arrived at Pevensey, now Pemsy, in Suffex, and landed on the 1st of October, 1066. The ships were immediately burned, because they were not able to cope with the English fleet. But historians tell us it was to shew his troops that their safety must depend on their own courage. We are told by the Saxon writers, that when the Duke leaped from his ship to the shore, he fell on his face, which some of the soldiers taking for an ill omen, he rose with each hand full of earth, and turned the augury by saying, "I take possession of England, it is mine; I seize it with both my hands."

Having no enemy to oppose his landing, he marched along the shore to Hastings, and there published a manifesto, containing, as he pretended, his motives for invading England; viz. to revenge the murder of Prince Alfred, brother to King Edward; to restore the Archbishop of Canterbury; and to assist the English in punishing Harold, who had usurped the crown. These reasons had no influence upon the English, none chose to insist in his service, therefore he turned his hopes on a victory over Harold's army, which was at that time at York. When the King heard of the invasion, he marched with all expedition to London, where he received an ambassador from the Duke, who in his master's name demanded him to surrender both his person and crown, which so provoked Harold, that it was with difficulty he forbore transgressing the bounds of decency. He sent back the ambassador with a refusal in terms equally insolent, and marched towards the invader in order to give him battle. He encamped, says Carte, at a place then called Senlac, which we suppose to be a contraction of Sanguin Lac, or Bloody Lake. Here he found the Duke posted, who sent him another ambassador, offering to leave the decision of their differences to the Pope's determination; to quit the kingdom, provided he would do him homage for the crown; or to decide the quarrel in a single combat. The first proposition was rejected, because the Pope was already prejudiced in the Duke's favour; from the second he dissented, saying it was beneath his dignity; and the third was refused, because a kingdom was a prize too important to be defended by the strength of a single arm. Harold rightly considered that he hazarded his life and crown, which were equally at stake, and

with him would fall the English liberty; whereas should the Duke be killed, the consequences would not be so fatal, and the advantage to England no more than repelling an invader. Besides, as it concerned every individual as well as the sovereign, the army was resolved to share in the honour or the disgrace; therefore Harold's conclusive answer to the Duke's proposals was, that the armies themselves must decide the fate of England on the morrow. When Harold's spies returned from reconnoitring the enemy, they told him the Norman army was composed of young priests. This notion arose from the Normans being shaved on the upper lip, which was not the English custom; however, this army of priests they said was numerous, and well disciplined, which made some of the English officers dubious of the event; and Gurth repmented to his brother Harold, "That by prolonging the time he would find his army continually increasing, while that of the enemy's would be daily diminishing." He observed besides, "that the Normans would not be able to take up their winter quarters in England, and not having a fleet or fortified town, from which they could have any assistance, they would be necessitated to accept of such conditions as he should prescribe. Or, if he was determined on battle, he should withdraw, from which the Normans would apprehend, supposing they defeated this army, that they had still another to deal with, commanded by the King in person; and that if he chose to give him the command of the remaining troops, he would obtain a victory or perish in the attempt." The King rejected this advice, and answered, "As he had always gained the favour of the English by his personal conduct, so he would maintain it. The thought of withdrawing was inglorious; he would convince his people that he was not unworthy of the dignity to which they had raised him; and since the Normans were not more formidable than the enemies he had already conquered, he did not see what he had to fear." And immediately made the necessary dispositions for an attack in the morning, which was the anniversary of his birth day. Each army spent the night in its camp, without attempting any military operation; the English in all kinds of jollity and mirth; the Normans in prayer and preparation for battle.

On the morrow, the 14th of October, 1066, which, says Rapin, was memorable for the greatest event that ever happened in England, the armies engaged. The Normans advanced in three lines, singing the ballad on their famous Duke Rollo; the first line commanded by Montgomery and Fitz-Osburn, having the Pope's standard borne at its head; the second was led by Geoffrey Martel; the third, being mostly cavalry, made a kind of corps de reserve, headed by the Duke in person armed cap-a-pie. The English advanced in two lines, principally composed of infantry; the first was the Kentish men, commanded by Gurth, in consequence of a privilege they enjoyed since the Saxon heptarchy: in the front of the second, or the main body, appeared Harold in person, armed with target, poll-ax, spear, and seymitz.

The Normans began the battle at nine o'clock in the morning, with a shower of arrows, which did some execution,

execution, and occasioned a little confusion among the English; but they gave the assailants so warm a reception that they were obliged to retire in disorder. The Kentish men formed a complete phalanx, and each attack the enemy made on it was unsuccessful. This body of men was impenetrable, the Duke charged it in person with his choicest troops, but could make no impression. The English never exhibited nobler proofs of courage, nor ever maintained a battle with greater obstinacy, nor perhaps ever were charges more vigorously made, or more bravely repulsed. This fight was maintained five hours without an inch of ground gained by either party.

The Duke finding he could not break the English phalanx, had recourse to a stratagem. He ordered a retreat to be sounded, and began to march off the ground with all the appearance of confusion. The English believing the enemy routed, followed them in real disorder, and the Duke finding his stratagem succeed, (which was only to break the English lines), by a preconcerted signal with his officers, soon rallied and attacked the enemy with an impetuosity they were far from expecting.

This was an inconceivable mortification to Harold, he saw the victory snatched out of his hands, and his army in disorder flying every where. In this critical juncture, he assembled all the fugitives he could collect on an eminence near the field of battle; here he resolved to make a stand, and exhorting his troops to behave like heroes, and to remember the fate of the kingdom depended on the victory, wasted the attack of the enemy who were advancing, and gave them such a brave reception, that they were soon repulsed with considerable loss. Their Duke particularly exposed himself in the hottest part of the action, and had two horses killed under him. Our historians say, that if Harold had taken this opportunity of retreating, the enemy would have been glad of peace upon any terms, since they had still the worst of the battle; but he could not bear the thought of retiring; and William being determined either to be totally conquered or to be wholly victorious, made another vigorous effort. In this attack Harold was shot dead by an arrow, which pierced his brain over the left eye. The troops seeing their leader fall, were seized with a panic, and in a consternation and confusion not to be described, made a precipitate flight. The Normans pursued, and with a cruelty inspired by their leader, made a terrible slaughter, refusing quarter; many were, however, saved through the favour of the night, and the vigilance of Morcar and Edwin, brothers-in-law to Harold, who knew the ground, which the Normans did not.

The English army amounted to near 40,000 men; they are said to have lost about half; but we are not inclined to think it quite so much, and probably the loss was not more than 14,000 or 15,000. With Harold were slain his brothers Gurth and Lewin, and the flower of the English nobility.

Of the Normans were killed about 6000 men. When the battle was over, the Conqueror ordered the whole army to kneel, and give thanks to God for the victory. The next day was devoted to burying the

dead; among which Harold's body was found; but it had been so horribly mangled, that it would not have been known but for a lady, who had been his mistress. William was informed that an officer had, in triumph, brutally run his sword into it, upon which he ordered him to be castrated, and the body, with those of his two brothers, sent to his mother Githa, who gave them an honourable burial in the abbey of Waltham, of which Harold had been the founder. This action decided the fate of England, and Duke William became King in consequence of it.

The new King sent Harold's standard, taken in the battle, to Pope Alexander as a present in token of his victory. In it, says Malmesbury, was the representation of a man in a fighting posture, enriched with gold and precious stones. He built a magnificent abbey on the spot where Harold's body was found, to commemorate his success, which he dedicated to St. Martin; but the peasants called it Battle-Abbey, for a reason too obvious to mention. A little town or village was built here soon after, which is called Battle. Historians have called this action Hastings, but certainly this is an impropriety, since it was fought almost seven miles from Hastings, and an abbey was purposely erected to render the spot memorable by its name.

The consequences of this battle, prove it to have been one of the greatest and most important actions ever fought in these kingdoms. With the death of Harold ended the English liberty; and the Conqueror soon after had the crown tendered him.

If we impartially consider the Duke's expedition, we must admire and be astonished at the project. The right which he asserted was nothing, and as such considered when he landed: all his hope was from arms. With 50,000 men he undertook the conquering of a kingdom, without a city or a friend in his favour. Every nobleman was firmly attached to Harold, and gave daily instances of their fidelity. He left Normandy open to the incursions of the French, and ventured his all in England, where if he had been defeated, his total ruin must have inevitably followed. He gained a kingdom by a flash of success, which must be more attributed to chance, and the capriciousness of fortune, than any conduct of his own.

When Harold fell, it may be truly said all fell with him: he alone was the spirit of his soldiers: they fought by his example, and they moved by his word. We find few princes better beloved by their subjects, or better qualified for that eminent station to which he was called; and no man was more courageous, humane, affable, or intelligent. We may justly apply to him what is said of Queen Anne, and call him "the good King Harold."

HATFIELD, BATTLE AT, IN 633. Penda, King of Mercia, and Cadwallo, King of Wales, entered into a league against Edwin, King of Northumberland, who endeavoured to suppress their attempts to dethrone him, by advancing as far as Heathfield, now called Hatfield, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, where the Confederate Kings met him with their armies, and came to an engagement. The battle was fought on both sides with desperate fury. The Mercians

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Mercians under Penda, and the Welch under Cadwallo, confided in their numbers, and the Northumbrians under Edwin, in the valour and prudence of their leader. But Offrid, his eldest son, bravely seconding him, being slain by an arrow as he stood near him, threw him into such a rage, that he rushed among the thickest of his enemies, was immediately run through in many places, and with his life lost the victory.

HAVANNAH, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1748. This place has a spacious and secure harbour, of very difficult access to an enemy, having a narrow entrance, and well defended by forts and platforms of great guns. In this harbour the galleons from Porto-Bello and Vera Cruz rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is situated on the north-west part of the island of Cuba, in North-America, in west long. 84, and lat. 23 degrees, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 200 miles south of Cape Florida. The town is near two miles in circumference, and may contain about 2000 inhabitants, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes, besides the garrison.

Rear-Admiral Knowles, on the 28th of August, began to cruize off the Tortuga Banks, to intercept the Spanish annual Plate fleet from La Vera Cruz, daily expected at the Havannah. Upon which Don Andre Reggio, the Spanish Admiral, set sail from the Havannah to engage the British squadron, and protect the Plate fleet from La Vera Cruz. Admiral Reggio, on the 29th of September, having discovered at a distance a convoy of fourteen sail, escorted by two ships of war, and steering towards the Bahama Channel, ordered two of his ships to chase them, and followed himself with the rest of the squadron in line of battle. The convoy had left Jamaica on the 25th of August, under the escort of the Lenox man of war, commanded by Captain Holmes, who observed the Spanish squadron, and made a signal for his convoy to save themselves as well as they could; while he endeavoured to join Rear-Admiral Knowles, which he did the next morning, and informed him of what had happened: upon which, the Rear-Admiral made sail to meet the Spaniards, and came up with them on the 1st of October, in the morning, between the Tortugas and the Havannah, when both the squadrons prepared for an engagement and consisted of the following ships.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Cornwall,	{ R. A. Knowles, Captain Taylor,	80	600
Lenox, 70 guns but only 56 aboard,			
Tilbury,	Powlet,	60	400
Strafford,	Brodie,	60	400
Warwick,	Innes,	60	400
Canterbury,	Clarke,	60	400
Oxford,	Toll,	50	300
Total		426	2900

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THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Africa,	Vi. Ad. Reggio,	74	710
Invincible,	R. Ad. Spinola,	74	710
Conquestadore,	D. de St. Justo,	64	610
Dragon,	D. de la Pas,	64	610
New Spain,	D. Barella,	64	610
Royal Family,	D. Forrestal,	64	610
Galga,	D. Garrecocha,	36	300
Total		440	4100

The Spanish Admiral immediately formed his line of battle, the Invincible leading the van, followed by the Conquestadore; the Africa and Dragon in the centre; the New Spain and Royal Family in the rear; and the Galga frigate without the line. Rear-Admiral Knowles had formed his disposition by placing the Tilbury in the van, followed by the Strafford; the Cornwall and Lenox in the centre; the Warwick and Canterbury in the rear; with the Oxford out of the line. Admiral Reggio waited for Admiral Knowles, who, notwithstanding he had the advantage of the wind, did not appear to make use of it till about two o'clock, when the Spaniards began to fire, though at too great a distance to do any execution. But soon afterwards the British Admiral made the signal for the Tilbury to bear down nearer the Spaniards; the Strafford followed; the Cornwall edged down close upon the Spanish Vice-Admiral; the Lenox made up to the Dragon; and about half an hour after two the action began, with a brisk fire on both sides; though the Spaniards had the advantage, because the Warwick and Canterbury were too far astern to fire a shot for upwards of two hours. Rear-Admiral Knowles having singled out Admiral Reggio, and being got within pistol shot, discharged all his artillery and musquetry at the Africa, with eight cohorn; but he was so warmly received by the Spanish Admiral, that, after being something more than half an hour in action, he was obliged to fall a-stern of his own squadron, with the loss of his maintop-mast, and the yard shot in two, by which he was unable to come into the line again. So auspicious a beginning seemed to promise the Spanish Admiral a complete victory; but the Conquestadore having her maintopmast ties shot, was obliged to drop astern of the Spanish squadron, where Rear-Admiral Knowles, having refitted his ship, came down to attack her. The action between the Cornwall and the Conquestadore was long and bloody, in which Don de St. Justo, the Spanish captain was killed; but the second captain, who made a gallant defence, did not surrender the ship till the grenade-shells had set her on fire three several times, when the Conquestadore struck. At the time the Cornwall retired out of the line, the Lenox shot up into her place, abreast of the Spanish Admiral, where Captain Holmes had executed very hot work, having three of the Spanish ships playing upon him above an hour; when the Warwick and Canterbury came up very seasonably to his assistance. The action was now closer and warmer than ever, and continued so till eight in the evening, when

the Spaniards edged away towards the Havannah, it being but a little distance from them: the British ships bore after, doing great execution, being yard-arm and yard-arm. But the Spanish squadron, though greatly disabled, got into port, except the *Conquistadore*, which was taken, and the *Africa*, which had lost all her masts but the bowsprit, and even that was shot through in five places. In this condition Vice-Admiral Reggio received several broadsides from the *Lennox*, which obliged him to run his ship on shore in the Gulf of Xixiras, where he immediately began to refit her in order to get into the Havannah; in which he would have succeeded, if the British squadron, which had been parading with the *Conquistadore* in sight of the Havannah till all their ships were new rigged, had not surprised him on the 3d of October; whereupon he resolved to set fire to the *Africa*, rather than see her in the hands of the British Admiral, and she soon after blew up. The Spaniards had 86 men killed, and 197 wounded in the battle: among the former were Don Thomas de St. Justo, captain of the *Conquistadore*, Don Vincent de Quintana, second captain of the *Africa*, with Don Pedro Garrecocha, the captain of the *Galga*; and among the latter was Admiral Reggio, with fourteen other officers. The British had fifty-nine men killed, and 120 wounded, but no officer.

HAVANNAH, SIEGE OF, IN 1762. In order to give the reader a proper idea of this important undertaking, we shall give such accounts as were published by authority in the *London Gazette*.

Copy of a Letter from Sir George Pococke, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated on board the Namur, off Chocoma River, the 14th of July, 1762, received the 7th of September 1762, at half past ten at night.

SIR,

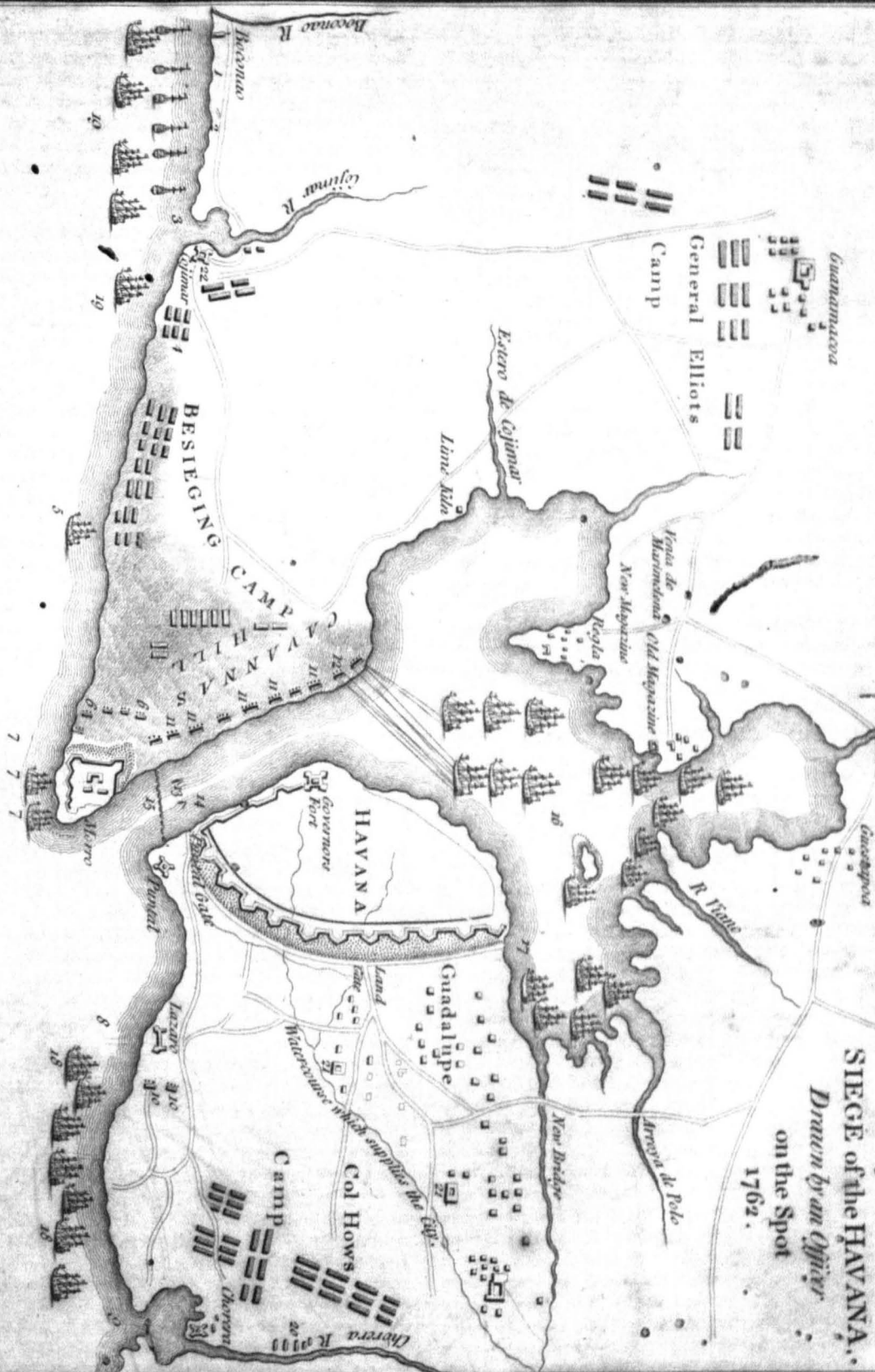
Agreeable to my intention at Martinico, I bore away with the fleet, having sent the *Bonetta* sloop, Captain Holmes, with a Providence pilot on board, to direct the vessels to their proper stations on the Cuba side, and Bahama Banks, that we might be guided by their signals in our passage. Luckily the next day the *Richmond* joined us: she had been down the Old Straits to Cayo Sal; and Captain Elphinstone had been very diligent and careful in his remarks going through and returning back, having taken sketches of the land and Cayos on both sides. He kept ahead of the fleet, and led us through very well. We passed the narrowest part in the night between Cape Lobos and Cayo Comito, keeping good fire light on each Cayo for our directions; and found Lord Anson's Spanish chart of the Old Straits a very just one. The Providence pilot, who was on board the *Bonetta* sloop, placed the *Trent*, Captain Lindsey, at the first station on the Cuba side, forty-five leagues to the eastward of where she ought to have been. This occasioned some of the others never to find the Cayos, where they were sent to lie on; but no ill consequence attended it; though we find the pilots in general ignorant of the passage. On the 2d in the morning, the *Alarm*

and *Echo* being ordered ahead, to lie on the Cayo Sal Bank, the former made the signal for seeing five sail in the north-west quarter: they both gave chase, with other ships; and about two in the afternoon, Captain Alms, in the *Alarm*, came up with and engaged the *Thetis*, a Spanish frigate, of twenty-two guns and 180 men; and the *Phoenix* storeship, armed for war, of eighteen guns and seventy-five men; and in three quarters of an hour both struck to her. The *Thetis* had ten men killed and fourteen wounded; the *Alarm* had seven men killed and ten wounded. A brigantine and two schooners were at first in company with them; one of the latter escaped. They were bound to Sagoa, in the Straits, for timber for the use of the ships at the Havannah, from whence they had sailed twelve days before. During all the passage through the Old Straits of Bahama, we had fine weather and little current; and on the 5th in the evening, got clear through and saw the Metances. On the 6th, in the morning, brought to, about five leagues to the eastward of the Havannah, to issue out directions to the captains of the fleet and masters of the transports with regard to landing the army; and having appointed the Honourable Commodore Keppel to conduct that part of the service, leaving with him six ships of the line, and some frigates, and having manned the flat-bottomed boats from the fleet, I bore away at two o'clock in the afternoon, with thirteen ships of the line, two frigates, the bomb-vessels, and thirty-six sail of victuallers and storeships, and run down off the harbour, where I saw twelve Spanish ships of the line, and several merchant ships. Next morning I embarked the marines in the boats, and made a feint of landing about four miles to the westward of the Havannah. About the same time the Earl of Albemarle landed with the whole army, without opposition, between the rivers Boca-Nao and Coximar, about six miles to the eastward of the Moro; but there appearing a body of men near the shore, Mr. Keppel ordered the *Mercury* and *Bonetta* sloop in shore to scour the beach and woods; and a more considerable body of men appearing afterwards, as if they intended to oppose the Earl of Albemarle in passing Coximar river, the Commodore ordered Captain Hervey in the *Dragon*, to run in and batter the castle, which in a short time he silenced, and the army passed over unmolested.

The 8th, I sent two frigates in shore, to sound from as near the Punta Fort as they could, down along the west shore: they found anchoring ground for three leagues down the coast, from twenty to five fathoms water, and easy landing for any number of men. This afternoon the enemy sunk one of their large ships of war in the entrance of the harbour, and another early next morning. The Earl of Albemarle having acquainted me that the Cavanios (or hill above the Moro) would be soon attacked, and to facilitate the measure, desired me to make a diversion on this side. Accordingly, the 10th in the evening, I ordered Captain Knight in the *Belleville*, to go in and batter the castle of Chocoma, and sent the *Cerberus*, *Mercury*, *Bonetta*, and *Lurcher*, with her, to keep firing in the woods in

the

the Spot
1762.



the night, and embarked all the marines in the boats. The next forenoon the enemy quitted the fort; and at one o'clock, Colonel Carleton (quarter-master general) attacked the Cavanios, and soon made the enemy retreat down the hill, with little loss on our side. I ordered three bomb-vessels to anchor this night, to throw shells into the town, which they accordingly performed, under cover of the Edgar, Stirling Castle, and Echo.

On the 12th, a third ship being sunk in the entrance of the harbour's mouth, which entirely blocked it up, I ordered four ships of the line to continue cruising in the offing, and anchored with the rest off Chorea river, about four miles from the Havannah, which affords us plenty of good water and wood.

Having found it necessary to order 800 marines to be formed into two battalions, commanded by the Majors Campbell and Collins, Lord Albemarle signified his request they might be landed, and encamped on this side. At the same time his Lordship ordered a detachment of 1200 men over, under the command of Colonel Howe; accordingly they were landed the 15th, and have proved very serviceable.

Commodore Keppel remains on the east side, at anchor off Coximar river, with such ships of war and transports as we find necessary, where he constantly keeps a number of seamen on shore, which the Earl of Albemarle thinks is necessary to assist the army in landing their cannon and ordnance stores of all kinds, or manning batteries, making fascines, and supplying the army with water from this side, there being no water nor wells on the Cavanios, as the weather has been for the greatest part very dry. We have landed cannon that have been desired, of different calibres, from the ships of war, two mortars from the Thunder bomb on the east side, and two from the Granado on this side, with old cables made up for erecting defences, and old canvas for making sand-bags, with ammunition, and every other assistance in our power; and the utmost cordiality and harmony subsists between the two corps.

On the 20th, the bomb batteries began to play against the Moro; but the want of earth retarded our batteries of cannon from being ready till the 1st of this month, when it was thought three large ships would prove serviceable to be placed against the north-east part of the Moro. I therefore ordered for that service the Dragon, Marlborough, and Cambridge, Captain Hervey having readily offered to command the attack, and made very judicious dispositions in placing the three ships. The Stirling Castle was ordered to lead until the first ship was properly placed, and then to have made sail off; but Captain Campbell not having performed that service agreeable to the orders he had received from Captain Hervey, he has complained of him, and desired his conduct may be inquired into, which shall be done as soon as the present affairs will permit.

As the ships were to move from the eastward, where Mr. Keppel is stationed, who in justice to him, I am glad to say, executes the duty intrusted to him with an activity, judgment, and diligence, no man can surpass,

I directed him to superintend the attack, and to give Captain Hervey his orders to proceed when he saw it convenient. Accordingly, the ships were ordered to weigh the evening of the 30th of June; and next morning went down (Captain Hervey having the signal out for the line) the Cambridge, Dragon, and Marlborough, and were placed as well and as near as their stations would admit of, against a fortress so high as the Moro, with an intention to dismount the guns, as well as beat down the wall. They began to cannonade about eight o'clock, and after keeping a constant fire until two in the afternoon, the Cambridge was so much damaged in her hull, masts, yards, sails, and rigging, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, that it was thought proper to order her off; and soon after the Dragon, which had likewise suffered in loss of men, and damaged in her hull; and it being found that the Marlborough, Captain Burnett, could be of no longer service, she was ordered off likewise.

The Dragon on the water's falling had touched aground, and was forced to stave her water casks to lighten her, but has received no damage as can be perceived from it. The captains behaved becoming gallant officers, as they expressed great satisfaction in the behaviour of the officers and men under their command; and we have to regret the loss of Captain Goostrey, who though killed soon after the Cambridge brought up, carried her down with the greatest calmness and spirit. Captain Lindsay of the Trent supplied his place during the remainder of the action, and approved himself a brave man. I offered him the command of that ship, or of the Temple or Devonshire, the former being vacant by the death of Captain Legge, and the latter by Captain Marshall's going into the Cambridge.

The Earl of Albemarle signified to me the ships had done incomparably well, having drawn much fire from our batteries, by which means they had an opportunity of dismounting some of the Moro's guns which played against them.

The Defiance and Hampton-Court being ordered to cruise between Port Mariel and the Bay of Honda, in going down saw two sail at anchor off Port Mariel harbour, which Captain M'Kenzie of the Defiance brought out after some firing had passed; all but twenty men had left them; they were the Venganza frigate of twenty-six guns, and the Marte of eighteen guns, which had been out on a cruise. I sent the Sutherland, Cerberus, and Lurcher, to cruise off the Me-tances, and reconnoitre the Bay; and the Richmond and Alarm to cruise off the Capes St. Antonio and Coriantes. They took a schooner on the 22d of last month off the west end of Cuba, loaded with coffee from Hispaniola, bound to New Orleans. The cruisers are now all returned without any particular intelligence.

The Alcide, Sutherland, Cerberus, and Ferret sloop, have joined the fleet since we have been here. The Centaur sprung her mainmast in heaving down, but Sir James Douglas (who arrived here on the 12th with the Jamaica fleet) informs me she will soon be here also.

The Penzance brings the next convoy from Jamaica, which will sail the 25th instant, and will be reinforced with a ship of the line hence, to proceed with them to England.

On the 13th of last month, Captain Walker of the Lurcher cutter, in going up Chorea river, out of mere curiosity, was killed by the enemy.

Journal of the Siege of Havannah, 1762. Published by Authority.

June 6. After a very fortunate passage through the Old Straits of Bahama, the fleet arrived within sight of two small forts to the eastward of the Havannah, situated upon two rivers about three miles distant from each other. The whole fleet brought to, and Sir George Pococke, with twelve sail of the line, some frigates, and all the store-ships, bore away for the mouth of the harbour, to block up the Spanish men of war that were there, and to make a feint on the other side, in order to facilitate our landing on this. Commodore Keppel with several sail of the line, and several small frigates, was ordered to remain with the transports, to protect and conduct the debarkation of the troops, which was deferred till the next day. There was too much wind, and too great a surf from the shore to effect it at that time.

June 7. By break of day this morning the army landed without opposition, between the two forts Bacarans and Coximar. The one was silenced and taken possession of by the Mercury and another frigate, the other was taken by the Dragon of 74 guns. They were defended by a considerable number of peasants and Negroes in arms, who very soon abandoned them and fled into the woods. The Earl of Albemarle, with the light infantry and grenadiers of the army, passed the river Coximar, where his Lordship took his quarters that night. The rest of the army lay upon their arms along the shore, while the piquets advanced into the woods.

June 8. Lord Albemarle marched the main body of the army early in the morning to a village called Guannamacoa, about six miles from the landing place, and sent Colonel Carleton through the Coximar wood, with a small corps of troops to the same village, to endeavour to cut off the retreat of a corps of the enemy, said to be assembled there, and which his Lordship determined to attack. The enemy were drawn up to receive us, and very advantageously posted upon a rising ground between us and the village. Their cavalry marched down in a large body to the light infantry, who were upon the right of Colonel Carleton's corps. They were very soon repulsed, and the whole body dispersed before the army got up. They were about 6000 in number, chiefly militia mounted, with the regiments of Edinburgh dragoons, two companies of grenadiers, and many Spanish officers. This morning Colonel Howe, with two battalions of grenadiers, was sent through the woods to the Moro, to reconnoitre and secure the communication to that fort from the Coximar.

June 9. Lord Albemarle marched the army from Guannamacoa, and encamped in the woods between

the Coximar and the Moro, leaving a corps at Guannamacoa, under the command of Lieutenant-General Elliott, to secure the avenues on that side, and a large tract of country, which could supply the army with water, cattle, and vegetables.

We now discovered the enemy dismantling their ships in the harbour, at the entrance of which they laid a boom.

June 10. The Moro hill, called the Cavanios, where the enemy were said to have a post well fortified, was reconnoitred; and in the evening Colonel Carleton, with the light infantry and grenadiers from Coximar, went and invested that hill and the Moro fort.

June 11. Colonel Carleton attacked the redoubt about one o'clock in the afternoon, and carried it with very little loss, and little resistance on the side of the enemy. Here was a post established, and the work called by the name of the Spanish redoubt.

June 12. The Moro fort was farther reconnoitred by his Lordship's order. It was difficult to reconnoitre it with much accuracy, it being surrounded with thick brushy woods, which could not be seen through, and were mostly impassable. It was observed the parapet was thin, and all of masonry, and it was therefore judged advisable to erect a battery against it, as near as the cover of the woods would admit of; there was accordingly a plan fixed upon, at about 250 yards distance, and preparations were accordingly made, and parties ordered out for fascines, and collecting earth, which was a work of great labour, the soil being exceedingly thin and scarce. The landing of the stores was at the same time carried on with great diligence by the fleet.

June 13. The battery mentioned yesterday was begun, as also a howitzer battery beyond the Spanish redoubt, to remove the shipping farther off up the river. They threw a great deal of random fire into the woods, and annoyed us very much.

Colonel Howe with 300 light infantry and two battalions of grenadiers, was detached to land at Chorea, about seven miles to the westward of the town, to secure a footing, and engage some part of the enemy's attention upon that side.

June 19. There was a mortar battery begun upon the right near the sea, for one thirteen inch, two ten inch, and fourteen royal mortars.

June 20. Parallels cut in the woods to the right and the left of the battery, and a fascine line begun to secure the guards from the enemy's fire.

June 23. Another battery made upon the beach, to advance the royals in the battery on the 19th nearer the fort.

June 24. A battery for two howitzers begun near to the lime-kiln; likewise against the shipping to remove them further up the harbour, which had its effect.

June 25. A battery for a thirteen-inch mortar begun near the lime-kiln against the shipping.

June 26. A battery begun against the fort for four guns and two mortars, upon the left of the first battery.