

June 29. The enemy at day-break landed two detachments of 500 men each, of grenadiers and chosen men, with a detachment of armed Negroes and Mulattoes with each corps, one upon the right under the Moro, the other upon the left of the lime-kiln. The picquets and advanced posts prevented the success of these detachments, by repulsing them, killing, and taking near 200, besides wounding a great number, who mostly got off by the favour of the woods. Our loss was only ten men killed and wounded.

June 30. This day was chiefly taken up in carrying ammunition and carriages to the several batteries to provide for their opening next morning, which was done by the soldiers and 500 Blacks purchased by Lord Albemarle at Martinico and Antigua for that purpose.

July 1. This morning we opened two batteries of cannon, which with our mortars, made up a fire as follows, viz.

	Guns.		Mortars.	
	24lb.	13inc.	10 inc.	Roy.
Battery on the left, called Williams' Battery.	4	2	0	0
Grand battery	8	2	0	0
Left parallel	0	0	2	12
Battery on the beach	0	2	1	14
Total	12	6	3	26

The enemy's fire exceeded ours upon the front attacked in the number of guns, which amounted to sixteen or seventeen, from six to twelve pounders. They played one mortar of eight inches, and that very seldom. Upon the whole, we reckoned our fire superior to theirs considerably, besides the difference of the security of our works, theirs being only a parapet of thin masonry.

About ten o'clock, the Cambridge of 80 guns, the Dragon of 74 guns, and the Marlborough of 66, went in and lay against the fort; the Cambridge lay within grape-shot. They continued firing for above three hours, which the fort received and returned with great steadiness; at length the ships were ordered off. The Cambridge and Dragon suffered much, particularly the former. The attacked front of the fort did not seem to suffer much from their fire, it was so much above them; but they still did us a considerable service in taking up the enemy's attention for that time, which gained us a superiority in the number of guns.

July 2. Our batteries continued their fire with great success, and beat down the front attacked as fast as could be wished or expected, particularly the eight gun battery; but unhappily about noon we were obliged to slacken, that battery being in danger of catching fire, from the constant fire kept up, and the dryness of the fascines, having had no rain for fourteen days; however, before the evening the enemy's fire was reduced to two guns, which fired but seldom.

July 3. We flattered ourselves the fire was quite out, but about two in the morning it broke out again with great violence. Both water and people were sent

as fast as possible, but unhappily too late; the fire had intimated itself where water could not reach it, nor earth stifle it. Thus seventeen days labour of 5 or 600 men, and which must have let us into the fort in a few days, was now baffled and to do over again. There was another embrasure added this night to Williams's battery.

July 4 and 5. These two nights our endeavours still continued to extinguish, and with much difficulty there were two embrasures saved upon the right, and the epaulment for mortars upon the left. The fire of these two embrasures was continued until the guns were disabled, and two more served en barbette, until the enemy's fire obliged the men to give it up.

It was now determined to convert the mortar battery in the left parallel, into a battery for cannon, which was accordingly begun with some improvements to the other works, which the enemy's fire from the town, Fort la Punta, ships of war, and the floating batteries, had rendered necessary.

July 6. Two more embrasures were added this night to Williams's battery, and a place fixed upon near the stone redoubt for another battery of four guns.

July 9. This morning we had two guns in battery, viz. Williams's battery of seven guns, and the left parallel of five guns, besides our mortars.

The enemy fired with about eight or nine.

July 10. At night a battery of four guns begun in the right parallel.

July 11. This morning the four gun battery near the stone redoubt, and two guns upon the saved part of the grand battery newly repaired, opened, and played with success. We now had eighteen guns in play to eight or nine, which the enemy still kept up; for by their uninterrupted communication with the town, and the great assistance of their sailors who served their guns, they always made the losses of the day good at night.

This forenoon two guns in the left parallel battery failed, one by running, the other by cracking, the carriage of a third was disabled upon Williams's battery.

In the afternoon the merlons of the grand battery again caught fire, and extended from right to left, and the whole was irreparably consumed.

July 12. The disabled guns in the left parallel, and in Williams's battery were replaced last night, so that we had still sixteen guns in play; towards noon the carriages of the three guns in the stone redoubt battery were disabled.

July 13. This morning there was a battery of four thirty-two pounders opened on the right parallel against the left bastion, and made considerable havoc.

There was another battery of four guns ordered to be made upon the right of it as soon as materials could be collected.

The ruins of the burnt battery were ordered to be converted into a line for musquetry at the same time.

There were two guns remounted in the night upon the battery near the stone redoubt, but there were two more dismounted immediately afterwards.

July 14. The four guns in the stone redoubt battery were last night mounted on sea carriages: we now had twenty guns against five or six, which the enemy began with in the morning; they were reduced to two before dark.

The whole front attacked appeared in a most ruinous condition, yet the enemy though kept in a constant hurry and confusion behaved with spirit.

Preparations for carrying on approaches had now been in hand some days. The 40th regiment was employed in making gabions, and several men of war in making junk, blinds, or mantelets, and some bales of cotton purchased to serve as woolpacks. As our approaches must be entirely raised above ground on account of the rocks, these precautions were necessary.

July 15. We played with the same number of guns as yesterday. The enemy fired in the morning with six or seven guns, but were totally silenced before night.

July 16. Our fire as yesterday. The enemy fired in the morning with two guns, and only twice with each. They fired the rest of the day with musquetry and wall-pieces, but not much with cipher.

This evening the materials for the approaches began to be advanced.

The guns and ammunition are carrying up for the new battery, which is to open to-morrow morning. The enemy seemed to be employed in making up fresh merlons upon the face of the right bastion.

July 17. The Valiant's battery opened this morning between ten and eleven; the enemy had no fire on the front attacked, but fired two guns from the left bastion upon Williams's battery, and up along the Cavanios. This afternoon we began to stuff gabions with fascines for advancing our sap. In the evening our sap was begun, but there being a thick thorny wood to cut through, was advanced but a little way.

July 18. The enemy's fire this morning was the same as yesterday. We had two howitzers put in Dixon's battery to fire into the breaches; the sap was carried on this night about two thirds of the way to the small battery at the foot of the forties before the right bastion. There was likewise a small lodgement made at the edge of the wood, before the point of the west bastion.

July 19. The enemy fired this morning with three guns from the front attacked, but they were soon silenced. About noon we took possession of the covered way before the point of the right bastion, and the former sap carried on at night, and another began along the covered way before the right face, where we made a lodgement.

July 20. This morning the miners were entered under the right or sea face of the right bastion, the only place where there was a practicability of doing it at the foot of the wall; for the ditch of the front attacked is seventy feet deep from the edge of the counterscarp, and upwards of forty feet of that depth sunk in the rock, but fortunately there was a thin ridge of the rock left at the point of the bastion, to cover the extremity of the ditch from being open to the sea, and to prevent surprises; and by means of this ridge the

miner passed with some difficulty to the foot of the wall, which he could do no where else without the help of scaling ladders, an operation which would be both tedious and dangerous. This ridge was so narrow that there was no possibility of covering a passage upon it from the fire of the opposite flank; but we took our chance, and were glad to find it, even with that disadvantage; it cost us only three or four men during the whole time. We began the same afternoon to sink a shaft without the covered way, for mines to throw the counterscarp into the ditch to fill it up in case of occasion. We continued our sap along the glacis, and got a gun into the salient angle of the covered way against the opposite flank. In the day time we had parties for making fascines, and other preparations against the town, after the Moro should be taken.

July 21. Our sappers and miners continued to carry on their work; in this they were much retarded by meeting often with very large stones, which cost them much labour to remove. In the night there being a suspicion that there were very few men in the fort, there was a serjeant and twelve men that scaled the sea-line a little to the right of the mine, and found only about nine or ten men asleep in that part of the work; they wakened before our men got to them, and ran off immediately to alarm the rest; the serjeant and his party then came down, and being ordered up a second time, found they had taken the alarm, and a considerable number assembled and ready to make an opposition; had it been practicable to succour them briskly, the fort might have been carried at that time, but the attempt was not to be repeated.

July 22. About four this morning there was a sally made from the town, which by the information of prisoners, amounted to 1500 men, divided into three different parties; one pushed up the bank behind the Shepherd's battery, they were stopped for near an hour by the guard posted there, consisting only of about thirty men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart of the 90th regiment, until he was joined by about 100 sappers, and the third battalion of Royal Americans; the fire continued hot all that time; the enemy were then driven down the bank with great slaughter; as many as could got into their boats, and many leaped into the water, where there were 150 drowned. Another party endeavoured to push up by the salient angle of the Moro, to attack our sappers upon the glacis and their covering party, but they were beat off in a very short time, the third party went up the bank of the Spanish redoubt, but finding our people ready to receive them, they returned very peaceably from whence they came. The alarm was entirely over, and our people returned to their work by eight o'clock. The enemy's loss was said to be near 400 men, killed, drowned, and taken; besides the wounded that got off. We had about fifty men killed and wounded. The enemy cannonaded us most violently when their troops were beat down the bank from the Punta west bastion, and from the lines and flanks of the entrance, and from their shipping; they even killed some of their own men, so eager were they to kill us. At the same time their troops were attacking, we saw they had great numbers parading



parading in the town, and some of them going into boats to sustain the attack, but when they perceived the rough treatment their comrades had met with, they prudently dropt the attempt.

July 23. The former works continue in hand, viz. sapping, mining, and making fascines. This day a sketch of the batteries against the town, and defence of the harbour, to be erected along the Cavanios after the Moro should be taken, were laid before the Earl of Albemarle, and approved of by his Lordship.

July 24. The former works in hand, and the materials collecting for a four-gun battery, to the left of the Spanish redoubt.

This battery to be opened against La Fuerza, and to enfilade the two next flanks, facing the entrance of the harbour. There was a party of 600 Negroes ordered this day, for fascine making, and to be continued upon that service, but they seldom amounted to above a half, or even a third of that number, occasioned by sickness, and other pressing duties.

July 25. The same work in hand as yesterday. There was a road made from the rear of Williams's battery up to the Spanish redoubt, covered from the town, to serve as a communication to the new designed batteries upon the Cavanios. This afternoon there was a battery for five guns begun to the right of the rear of Dixon's battery, to open against the Punta.

July 26. The former works in hand, and the battery begun to the left of the Spanish redoubt. This morning a two-decked merchant's frigate, across the entrance before the west bastion, within the boom, and near the sunk ships, was sunk by a howitzer near Dixon's battery; this ship had annoyed us very much.

July 27. The former works in hand, and a mortar battery begun at the Spanish redoubt; there was likewise a battery begun for three guns to fire upon boats landing at the Moro, which would have been of considerable use all along, if it could have been served without erecting other batteries to check the fire of the Moro itself upon that side; but that could not be undertaken, as our troops were already sufficiently employed in the works of the real attack. Brigadier Burton arrived with the first of the troops from North America, and was ordered to the west side.

July 28. The former works in hand. This afternoon a large merchant ship of the enemy caught fire by lightning within the harbour, and blew up in ten minutes. At night there was a battery for two mortars begun to the right of the Spanish redoubt; and one for five guns against Fort la Punta upon the left of our sap, near the point of the Moro.

July 29. The former works in hand. The mines were this day preparing for being sprung to-morrow morning.

July 30. About two this morning the enemy sent two boats and a floating battery out of the harbour, to fire into the ditch where our miners were at work: they fired grape and small arms, but without any other effect than a short interruption of the work; the covering party fired so smartly upon them that they were soon obliged to retire. About two o'clock in the afternoon the mines were sprung; that in the counterscarp

had not a very considerable effect, but that in the bastion, having thrown down a part of both faces, made a breach, which the general and chief engineer thought practicable, upon which the troops under orders for the assault, were ordered to mount, which they did with the greatest resolution; and forming very expeditiously upon the top of the breach, soon drove the enemy from every part of the ramparts; the Spaniards had about 130 men, with several officers killed; about 400 threw down their arms, and were made prisoners; the rest were either killed in boats, or drowned in attempting to escape to the Havannah. Our loss in this glorious affair amounted to two officers killed, and about thirty men killed and wounded.

July 31. Our preparations were carried on with all possible diligence, for erecting the intended batteries upon the Cavanios. The enemy's fire continued very hot against the Moro; they pointed chiefly at that part of the work where the cistern was, in hopes, no doubt, of letting out the water. Lord Albemarle went this evening to the west side of the town to reconnoitre the ground there, and see in what manner attacks might be carried on with most advantage on that side, in case of occasion.

August 1. The enemy's fire still continued against the Moro. This evening General Keppel determined to erect the remainder of the batteries to be erected upon the Cavanios; some by the 1st and 3d brigades, and some by the sailors, and to begin them to-morrow night.

August 2. This morning before day, the enemy sent down a 74 gun ship into the entrance, and moored her opposite to the Fuerza; she directed her fire likewise against the Moro; there were two howitzers run into the battery to fire at her, which incommoded her a good deal. The batteries mentioned yesterday were begun this night by the two brigades, and sailors; they consisted of thirty-five pieces of cannon.

August 3. The former works in hand, and carried on with diligence. This morning the chief engineer was ordered to the westward of the town to reconnoitre the ground, for attacking that side in case of occasion. This evening the enemy's ship opposite to the Fuerza, mentioned yesterday, was removed by our howitzers, with a good deal of confusion.

August 4. The chief engineer reported to Lord Albemarle, that as the Moro was in our possession, there was to the westward of the town, a very advantageous attack to be formed against the piligons next the Punta, by the cover of a bank running along shore, from the Lazaro to Fort La Punta, supposing that fort silenced, that there was a road upon the bank, which was for a considerable way covered both from Fort la Punta, and every part of the town, that the road was at present stopped up by trees felled on each side, but might be easily cleared; but as attacks upon that ground would in some degree stand in the line of fire of our batteries upon the opposite side, it would be most advisable to delay them until these batteries had in some measure effected their design; and especially as they might of themselves, perhaps, answer the end without farther trouble.

August 5. The works and batteries on the Moro side in hand as before, and some of the platforms begun to be laid; it was now difficult to get materials for this purpose, those from England and Martinico being expended, but by the admiral's assistance the materials were got. Lord Albemarle took up his head-quarters this evening on the west side.

August 6. The works in hand as yesterday, and being considerably advanced, and the men much fatigued, there was none allowed for this night. There were thirty carpenters from the provincial troops lately arrived, now employed to assist in making platforms. There was a command of engineers, and a proportion of intrenching tools ordered to the west roads, the former to go as soon as the batteries and works on the east side should be ready, and the tools to be shipped immediately. The chief engineer was ordered to repair to that side, and there remain.

August 7. The former works upon the east side were going on, and fascine parties ordered to work on the west side.

August 8. The former works in hand on the east side, but fascine making was retarded considerably on the west side for want of tools. This afternoon the ship arrived on the west side with the intrenching tools, but the ship being heavily, there were none landed. In the evening Lord Albemarle went himself to reconnoitre the road and ground between the Lazaro and the Punta, and ordered some posts to be taken up farther advanced.

August 9. The intrenching tools were landed this day, by the assistance of the men of war, in the afternoon. The enemy having discovered us reconnoitring towards the Punta for some days past, set some houses near the road on fire to prevent their being a shelter for us. In the evening there was a party of 200 men ordered to make a redoubt upon the road to Punta, with a covering party of the same number; the place intended for the redoubt, which was partly upon the road, being much encumbered, as mentioned before, all they could do was to clear off the trees, and form an abatis in the front and flanks for present defence.

August 10. At day-break this morning the enemy, having discovered the covering party, and suspecting our having been at work, began to cannonade along the road pretty warmly, but with little execution. About ten in the morning our batteries being ready to open on the east, and we to open ground on the west side, Lord Albemarle sent a flag of truce by an aide-camp to acquaint the governor with the ruin that threatened the place, and summoned him to capitulate; the governor, after keeping the flag from that time till between three and four in the afternoon, in the open fields, at some hundred yards distance from the works, sent him back, and before he had got two-thirds of the way, began to fire; we at the same time saw many people leaving the town with loads of different sorts; in the evening there was a party sent to carry on the works as before.

August 11. At day-break this morning all our batteries opened, consisting of forty-five pieces of cannon, and eight mortars. The advantage of position, as well

as superior fire, became visible very soon. Fort Punta was silenced between nine and ten. The north bastion almost in about an hour afterwards, but now and then fired a shot. Between one and two we discovered the enemy running off from the Punta, as if they had abandoned it. About two o'clock there were flags of truce hung out all round the garrison, and on board the admiral's ship; soon after there arrived a flag of truce at our head-quarters, by Don ———, fort-major, his son, and interpreter, which proved to be with proposals for a capitulation.

Sir George Pococke was then sent for, and the business entered upon as soon as he came. The works were stopped for this night, and the flag returned about dusk.

August 12. The truce continued. This day the flag was sent in, and returned; and sent in again in the evening. The works were ordered to be carried on as before, which gave room to expect the hostilities were to be renewed in the morning, but the capitulation was settled before that time.

August 13. This day the capitulation was signed and sealed; the long time it took to be settled, is said to be owing to an unreasonable earnestness in the enemy to save their shipping, which they at length gave up.

August 14. About ten this morning, General Koppel took possession of Fort La Punta, and about noon of the Punta gate and bastion, at both which places there were British colours hoisted, having been evacuated by the enemy. Brigadier Howe took possession of the Land-gate with two battalions of grenadiers, much about the same time.

To the former journal, we shall add an extract from the journal of an officer, of a short but very interesting space of time, in which the enemy proposed to themselves nothing less than raising the siege by one blow; their scheme was bold, manly, and judicious; an effeminate timidity, and want of military knowledge, appeared in the execution; good fortune favoured us, and we were saved; for had they but effected their design of burning the fascine batteries, the languid labours of many sultry days, in the then sickly, and still sickening state of our troops, few in the army would have proposed to make new ones; perhaps all would not have kept up their hopes even to that hour.

July 22. Two o'clock in the morning, the miners were advanced about eighteen feet under the face of the bastion opposite our right. The sap in some degree formed before its face, and a small portion of the curtain near the pallisades; where the engineers fearing it should be taken in flank of the town, had directed it should turn off from the glacis, and run along the height, from whence the ground, or rather the bare rock, slopes on either side to the sea and harbour. The brigadier of the day disapproving this turning off from the glacis, where only there was earth to carry on a work difficult and tedious, in open view of the batteries from the town and harbour, and which would draw their fire on that flimsy line we called a sap, which, towards the sea, advanced from our batteries to the glacis, the only communication we had; he therefore sent for Captain Dixon, engineer of the night, took him close along the pallisades to the left, shewed him that there,



there, and there only, our sap could be easy and safe to carry on, and when made, would command the entrance of the ditch and front attacked; the engineer approving of this alteration, directed the workmen accordingly.

The appearance of the atmosphere foretelling the approach of day, a serjeant and twelve men were ordered to look into the spur, which advanced from the Moro a little towards the sea; but something lower than the level of the rampart, from whence it run out. They had orders to make no noise, to observe that work, the nature of its communication with the body of the fort, and, if possible, the state of the garrison. They got over the narrow slip of rock, which led to the entrance of the mine, then descending a ladder, in a confined notch in the rock to the edge and level of the sea, from thence mounted a taller ladder, and got up to the top of the parapet, (these ladders had been placed the night before by two engineers, who reported they had been discovered, and large stones thrown down upon them) but the third man was scarcely now on the top of this ladder, when about twelve Spaniards, who were lying close on their faces, bounced up, ran into the rampart, and gave the alarm. The serjeant immediately returning, was sent back to obey his orders more perfectly; he was soon fired on in his return, but received no harm; this fire ran quite along the front attacked, and even beyond towards the harbour; its violence plainly shewing the numbers in the fort to be much more considerable than many would believe. The alarm bell rung in the Moro. The reveille was beat by all the drummers in the town; the day was then faintly broke upon the horizon, and no more. Our posts at a distance fortunately took the alarm. Those at the glacis saw no cause, though something very serious was on the point of execution; in a little time two or three dropping shots were seen and heard towards our left, and quickly after a close and heavy fire from musquetry, which appeared dangerous from the first instant. Our workmen, throwing down their tools, ran to their arms. Dixon's battery, and another about 200 yards behind it, called Williams's, were the first exposed, being nearest the harbour; a party of about thirty men covered each, advanced still nearer the harbour in the coppice, which almost covered all the ground, leaving clear only about 200 yards close to the glacis and harbour side. Lieutenant Henry of the 34th commanded that party near Dixon's, these were placed in a stone quarry as in a kind of covert-way; Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart of the 90th, commanded the other, his men were placed behind some fascines, which had been thrown there for other purposes, besides an abbatis of a prickly sort of West-Indian shrub ran before, a little without the coppice: the guards on these batteries, near at hand, were also small, but 150 men under the command of Major Farmer of the 34th, were posted in the burnt battery about 100 yards from Dixon's; he had his men under arms before the alarm, and had marched off 100 without delay, to support those posts, conformable to the orders he had received a few hours before; the brigadier of the day passing there soon after, took the remaining

fifty, but in a little was joined by the Royals, who to oppose such attempts, had been encamped close by under the shelter of the rock, and these being also under arms, on receiving an order came up full speed; the fifty men were then sent back, for the fire had spread towards the sap, which the burnt battery in some sort protected. The Royals were led directly to Stuart's post, and found Major Farmer marching out to the left; they passed close upon his right hand till clear of the coppice, when turning full to the right, to gain the enemy's flanks, they marched in file straight to that rock, which sloping gently to the land, covered our men from the floating batteries, and from those of the town; but to the harbour it falls at once a steep precipice: such is the ground back to the Spanish redoubt, but advancing to the Moro, slopes down to the harbour so as to afford an easy ascent, and is exposed to the fire of all those batteries; there they landed 1500 men, and up these heights they marched to attack our posts, expecting to be soon joined by their remaining force from the town; they had forced neither, and we had suffered little; Stuart's, two or three wounded; Henry's suffered more, being taken in front and flank, and thus seven fell by the first fire. They also attempted our sap; Lieutenant Forbes of the Royals, an experienced officer for the rank, and the same who, without hesitation, led the first fifty men who assaulted the Moro, and when possessed of the rampart, disposed of them judiciously till further supported; this lieutenant had the charge of the sap the moment of the attack. All our troops remained firm; the enemy, ignorant and timid, immediately shrunk aside from before their fire; it had lasted about ten or fifteen minutes, if in such circumstances one may guess at time; but not having knowledge to make use of their numbers in the first moments, and being taken in flank by the Royals and Major Farmer's party, no wonder they soon were driven down the hill in confusion. Lieutenant Ashe, a valiant young officer, not wanting prudence, who brought up the Royals with so much speed, was mortally wounded on this attack. The foremost of the flying enemy, seizing what boats remained, put off; the rest, shifting from place to place, and calling on their friends across the harbour, as people in despair. Our affairs required that they should smart for such attempts, which hazarded our all; the faintness of the light was no small advantage to those troops, whose strength was not in numbers. The whole was therefore ordered to advance; the Royals, Major Farmer's corps, and parties that had been sent from each of these into the coppice between Stuart and Henry, when first they marched up, these, in all about 250 men, pushing forward, formed a curved line of a single rank on the top of heights, from whence their shot centering on these trembling herds, struck them severely; while they, confused from their bad situation, returned a faint and unequal fire; thus having continued for some time, it was judged prudent to order the troops to return, for insensibly they had descended half way down the hill, and the light becoming stronger would have exposed them clear marks to their floating batteries, to those of their frigate, to those of Puna fort, to their north bastion, and to those of their lines; all which

were the more formidable, as we were within grape shot, and as yet we had not one cannon to oppose them. The troops for these reasons being ordered back, the brigadier of the day went to inquire how matters had passed near Dixon's battery; passing by Stuart's post, he sent that officer to repeat his order, and quicken the execution. Having gone far enough to see all was well and quiet at Dixon's, and hearing the fire still continue on the side of the hill, and growing more uneasy as the day advanced, he returned to those troops, repeating order upon order, and urging them to be expeditious, got them fortunately back before one cannon was fired. Our troops no sooner regained the top of the hill, but they perceived a party of the enemy, nearly within musket-shot; they had been permitted to pass by the Spanish redoubt, and came to relieve their distressed friends below, but too late. The brigadier of the day being wounded, Major Farmer then took the command, attacked, and soon drove them from whence they came; then placing his men near the edge of the precipice, they with safety fired down into the boats; there they were soon joined by some regiments who began to arrive from camp. Shortly after began a violent cannonading; General Keppel was arrived at Dixon's battery, and the Royal Americans, were ordered down the hill.

Thus ended their day, about sun-rising, with little loss to us, if we compare the number of our killed to those of the enemy, or if we consider that our all was then contended for; but when we reflect on the then feeble state of our troops, and the worth of those who fell, we must confess every man we lost was much to be regretted.

Explanation of the references to the plan of the siege of the Havannah, inserted here for the illustration of the engineer's journal of that siege.

1. Place where the troops landed June 7. 2. March of the army after landing. 3. The Dragon against Coxemar. 4. Where the army first encamped. 5. Where the cannon, &c. were landed. 6. Batteries against the Moro. 7. The Dragon, Cambridge, and Marlborough, again the Moro. 8. The bombs against the Punta. 9. Belleisle against Chorea fort. 10. Batteries against the Punta. 11. Batteries on the Cavanios hills. 12. Howitzers against the shipping. 13. Three Spanish men of war sunk. 14. One company's ship overfet. 15. The chain and boom. 16. Spanish admiral and fleet. 17. Two ships on the stocks. 18. Admiral Pococke, with the men of war and transports. 19. Commodore Keppel, with ditto. 20. Camp at the water-mills. 21. Fortified houses. 22. Head-quarters.

*Letter from the Earl of Albemarle to the Earl of Egremont, dated Head-quarters, near the Havannah, August 21, 1762.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that the town of Havannah, with all its dependencies, and the men of war in the harbour, surrendered by capitulation on the 13th instant.

Inclosed is a copy of the capitulation. The Moro

fort was taken by storm the 30th of last month, so much to the honour and credit of his Majesty's troops, and to Major-General Keppel, who commanded the attack, that I should do them injustice if I did not mention them in a particular manner to your Lordship. Our mines were sprung about one o'clock, and a breach made just practicable for a file of men in front. The enemy was drawn up on the top of it, in force, with a seeming determination to defend it: the attack was so vigorous and impetuous, that the enemy was instantaneously driven from the breach, and his Majesty's standard planted upon the bastion.

On the 11th in the morning, by a signal from the fort, we opened our batteries against the town and Punta fort. The guns and mortars were so well served by the artillery and sailors, and their effect so great, that in less than six hours all the guns in the fort and north bastion were silenced. The Governor hung out the white flag, and beat a parley; and at the same time sent out an officer to propose a cessation of arms for twenty-four hours, in order to prepare the articles of capitulation.

I sent on board the *Namur* to the Admiral, to inform him of the Governor's proposals.

Sir George Pococke immediately came to my quarters, and we agreed to a suspension of hostilities to the 13th at twelve o'clock.

I summoned the Governor on the 10th. His answer was very civil and proper; at the same time said, he would defend his town to the last extremity.

The difficulties the officers and soldiers have met with, and the fatigues they have so cheerfully and readily gone through since the army landed on this island, are not to be described. They deserve the greatest commendations; as do the officers and sailors of his Majesty's fleet, for the zealous manner with which they have carried on the service, and for the great assistance I have received from them.

Sir George Pococke and Commodore Keppel have exerted themselves in a most particular manner: and I may venture to say, that there never was a joint undertaking carried on with more harmony and zeal on both sides, which greatly contributed to the success of it. I am, &c.

ALBEMARLE.

To shew the importance of this acquisition, we are induced to give the articles of capitulation agreed upon between Sir George Pococke, Knight of the Bath, and the Earl of Albemarle, and the Marquis of Real Transporte, Commander in Chief of the squadron of his Catholic Majesty, and Don Juan de Prado, Governor of the Havannah, for the surrender of the city and all its dependencies, with all the Spanish ships in the harbour.

Preliminary article.—Fort La Punta, and the Land Gate, shall be delivered to his Britannic Majesty's troops to-morrow morning, the 13th of August, at twelve o'clock; at which time it is expected the following articles of capitulation shall be signed and ratified.

Art. I. The garrison, consisting of the infantry, artillery—



tillery-men, dragoons, and the different militia of the towns in this island, shall march out of the Land Gate the 20th instant, provided in that time no relief arrives, so as to raise the siege, with all the military honours, arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying, six field pieces with twelve charges for each, and as many rounds to each foldier. The regiments shall take out with them their military chests. And the Governor shall have six covered waggons, which are not to be examined upon any pretence whatever.

Anf. The garrison, consisting of the regular troops, the dragoons dismounted, (leaving their horses for his Britannic Majesty's service) in consideration of the gallant defence of the Moro Fort and the Havannah, shall march out of the Punta Gate with two pieces of cannon, and six rounds for each gun, and the same number for each foldier, drums beating, colours flying, and all the honours of war. The military chests refused. The Governor will be allowed as many boats as are necessary to transport his baggage and effects on board the ship destined for him. The militia without the town, as well as those within, to deliver up their arms to the British commissary.

II. That the garrison shall be allowed to take out of this city all their effects, and transport themselves with it to another part of the island, for which purpose shall be allowed and permitted to come freely into the said city all the beasts of burthen and carts. And this article is to extend to, and include all other officers belonging to his Majesty, employed in the administration of justice, intendant of marines, commissary of war, and treasurer, who are to have the choice of going out of the city.

Anf. The officers of the above garrison will be allowed to carry with them all their private effects and money, on board the ships which will be provided at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, to transport the garrison to the nearest port of Old Spain. The intendant of marines, commissary of war, and those employed in the management of his Catholic Majesty's revenues, as soon as they have delivered over their accounts, shall have liberty to leave the island if they desire it.

III. That the marines, and the ships crews in this harbour, who have served on shore, shall obtain, on their going out, the same honours as the garrison of the city, and shall proceed with those honours on board the said ships, that they may, together with their commander in chief, Don Guillerres de Hivia, Marquis del Real Transporte, sail in their said ships, as soon as the port is open, with all their effects and money, in order to proceed to some other port belonging to the dominions of Spain, in doing which they will oblige themselves, that during their navigation to their designed port, they shall not attack any squadron or single ship belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or any of his Allies, nor merchant vessels belonging to his subjects: and likewise they are not to be attacked by any squadron or single ship belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or any of his Allies. Likewise liberty shall be given to go on board the said ships, the aforementioned troops, and ships crews, with their officers, and others belonging to them, together with the effects and monies that are

in the city, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, with the equipages, and effects in species of gold or silver, belonging to the said Marquis, and others employed in the different marine offices: granting them likewise every thing that should be necessary to protect them and their ships, as well as in fitting them out from his Catholic Majesty's stores, and whatever more should be wanted, at the current prices of the country.

Anf. The Marquis del Real Transporte, with his officers, sailors, and marines, as making part of the garrison, shall be treated in every respect as the Governor and regular troops. All ships in the harbour of the Havannah, and all money and effects whatsoever, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, shall be delivered up to such persons as shall be appointed by Sir George Pococke and the Earl of Albemarle.

IV. That all the artillery, stores, ammunition, and provisions, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, (except such as are well known to belong to the squadron) an exact inventory shall be made thereof, by the assistance of four persons, subjects of the King of Spain, which the Governor shall appoint, and by four others, subjects of his Britannic Majesty, who are to be elected by his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle, who shall keep possession of all till both sovereigns come to another determination.

Anf. All the artillery, and all kinds of arms, ammunition, and naval stores, without reserve, shall be delivered up to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them by Sir George Pococke and the Earl of Albemarle.

V. That as by mere accident were residing in this city, his Excellency the Count de Superunda, Lieutenant-General of his Catholic Majesty's forces, and late viceroy of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, Major-General of his Majesty's forces, and late governor of Carthagen, both here in their return to Spain; these gentlemen and their families, shall be comprehended in this capitulation, allowing them to possess their equipages, and other effects belonging to them; and to grant them vessels to transport them to Spain.

Anf. The Count Superunda, Lieutenant-General of his Catholic Majesty's forces, and late viceroy of the kingdom of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, Knight of the order of St. James, Major-General, and late governor of Carthagen, shall be conveyed to Old Spain in the most commodious ships that can be provided, suitable to the rank, dignity, and character of those noble persons, with all their effects, money, and attendants, at such time as may be most convenient to themselves.

VI. That the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, shall be maintained and preserved in the same manner and form, as it has hitherto been in all the dominions belonging to his Catholic Majesty, without putting the least restraint to any of their public worship; and the different orders, universities, and colleges, shall remain in the full enjoyment of all their rights, in the same manner as they have hitherto enjoyed.

Anf. Granted.

VII. That the Bishop of Cuba is to enjoy all the privileges

privileges and prerogatives that as such belongs to him, with the nomination of curates, and other ecclesiastical ministers, with the annexed jurisdiction over them, as he has had hitherto, with the freedom to receive all the rents and revenues within his bishopric; which privileges shall extend likewise to all other ecclesiastics in those shares belonging to them.

Ans. Granted, with a reserve, that in the appointment of priests, and other ecclesiastical officers, it shall be with the approbation of the British Governor.

VIII. That within the monasteries of religious men and women, shall be observed and kept the same interior government as hitherto, without any novelty or variation.

Ans. Granted.

IX. That in the same manner as the effects and monies in this city, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, is to be shipped on board of the Squadron in this harbour, to transport the same to Spain, all the tobacco which likewise belongs to his Catholic Majesty. And it shall be permitted, even in time of war, to his Catholic Majesty, to purchase tobacco on the said island, in the district subject to the King of Great Britain, at the established prices, and the free exportation of the same to Spain in Spanish or foreign vessels; and for which purpose, and receiving and keeping, and curing the same, shall be kept and possessed the warehouses, with all other buildings, which are destined for that purpose; and likewise shall be allowed and maintained here, all such officers as should be necessary to manage the same.

Ans. Refused.

X. That in consideration that this port is situated by nature for the relief of those who navigate in those parts of Spanish and British America, that this port shall be reputed and allowed to be neutral to the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, who are to be admitted in and out freely, to take in such refreshments as they may be in need of, as well as repairing their vessels, paying the current prices for every thing; and that they are not to be insulted nor interrupted in their navigation, by any vessels belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or his subjects or allies, from the Capes Catoche, on the coast of Campeche, and that of St. Antonio, to the westward of this island, nor from the Tortuga Bank to this port, and from hence till they get into the latitude of thirty-three degrees north, till both their Majesties agree to the contrary.

Ans. Refused.

XI. That all the inhabitants, Europeans and Creoles, in this city, shall be left in the free possession and management of all their offices and employment which they have by purchase, as well as of their estates, and all other effects whatever, without being obliged to account on any other terms than those on which they did to his Catholic Majesty.

Ans. Granted. And they shall be allowed to continue in their offices of property as long as they conduct themselves properly.

XII. That the said offices shall preserve and keep the rights and privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, and they shall be governed in his Britannic Majesty's

name, under the same laws and administration of justice, and under such conditions as they have done hitherto in the dominion of Spain, in every particular, appointing their judges and officers of justice agreeable to their usual custom.

Ans. Granted.

XIII. That to any of the aforesaid inhabitants of this city who should not choose to stay, it shall be permitted them to take out their property and riches in such specie as should be most convenient to them, and to dispose of their estates, or to leave them under the administration of others, and to transport themselves with them, to such of his Catholic Majesty's dominions as they should choose, granting them four years to execute the same, and vessels to transport them, either upon purchase or on freight, with the necessary passports, and authority to bear arms against the Moors and Turks, upon this express condition, that they shall not use them against his Britannic Majesty's subjects, or his allies, who are not to insult them nor abandon them: and that this and the two foregoing articles, are to comprehend and admit to be included, all his Catholic Majesty's ministers and officers, as well civil as marine and military, who are married and established with families and estates in this city, in order that they may obtain the same privileges as the other inhabitants.

Ans. The inhabitants will be allowed to dispose of, and remove their effects to any part of the King of Spain's dominions, in vessels at their own expence, for which they will have proper passports. It is understood that such officers as have property in this island, shall have the same indulgence allowed as the rest of the inhabitants.

XIV. That to these people no ill consequence shall arise on account of having taken up arms, owing to their fidelity, and their being enlisted in the militia, on account of the necessity of war; neither shall the English troops be permitted to plunder; but on the contrary, they shall completely enjoy their rights and prerogatives as other subjects of his Britannic Majesty, allowing them to return without the least hindrance or impediment, from the country into the city, with all their families, equipages, and effects, as they went out of the city on account of this invasion, and who are to be comprehended in the present articles; and that neither of them shall be incommoded with having troops quartered in their houses, but that they shall be lodged in particular quarters, as it has been practised during the Spanish government.

Ans. Granted. Except that in cases of necessity, quartering the troops must be left to the direction of the Governor. All the King's slaves are to be delivered up to the persons appointed to receive them.

XV. That the effects detained in this city, belonging to the merchants at Cadiz, which have arrived here in the different register-ships, and in which are interested all the European nations, a sufficient passport shall be granted to the supercargoes thereof, that they may freely remit the same with the register-ships, without running the risk of being insulted in their passage.

Ans. Refused.

XVI. That those civil or other officers, who have had



had charge of the management of the administration, and distribution of the royal treasure, or any other affair of a peculiar nature from his Catholic Majesty, they are to be left with the free use of all those papers which concern the discharge of their duty, with free liberty to carry them to Spain for that purpose; and the same shall be understood with the managers of the royal company established in this city.

Anf. All public papers to be delivered to the secretaries of the Admiral and General for inspection, which will be returned to his Catholic Majesty's officers, if not found necessary for the government of the island.

XVII. That the public records are to remain in custody of those officers who possess them, without permitting any of the papers to be taken away, for fear of their being mislaid.

Anf. Answered in the foregoing article.

XVIII. That the officers and soldiers who are sick in the hospital, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and after their recovery, they shall be granted horses or vessels to transport themselves where the rest of the garrison goes, with every thing necessary for their security and subsistence during their voyage; and before which they shall be provided with such provisions and medicines, as shall be demanded by the hospital keepers and surgeons thereof: and all others under them, who are included in this capitulation, are to stay or go as they shall prefer.

Anf. Granted: The Governor leaving proper commissaries to furnish them with provisions, surgeons, medicines, and necessaries, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, while they remain in the hospital.

XIX. That all the prisoners made on both sides, since the 6th of June, when the English squadron appeared before this harbour, shall be returned reciprocally, and without any ransom, within the term of two months, for those who were sent away from the city to other towns in this island, which was done for want of proper places of security here, or before, if they can arrive.

Anf. This article cannot be concluded upon till the British prisoners are delivered up.

XX. That as soon as the articles of this capitulation are agreed upon, and hostages given on each side for the performance thereof, the Land Gate shall be delivered into the possession of his Britannic Majesty's troops, that they may post a guard there; and the garrison shall have one themselves, until the place is evacuated; when the Earl of Albemarle will be pleased to send some soldiers as a safeguard to the churches, convents, and treasuries, and all other places of consequence.

Anf. The number of safeguards required for the security of the churches, convents, and other places, shall be granted. The rest of the article is answered in the preliminary article.

XXI. That it shall be allowed to the Governor, and Commander in Chief of this squadron, to dispatch a packet boat with advice to his Catholic Majesty, as well as to other people who have a right to the same advice,

to which vessel there shall be granted a safe and secure passport for the voyage.

Anf. As the troops are to be sent to Old Spain, a packet is unnecessary.

XXII. That the troops of the Punta castle shall have the same honours as the garrison of the town, and that they shall march out by one of the most practicable breaches.

Anf. Granted.

XXIII. That the capitulation is to be understood literally, and without any interpretation on any pretext whatever of making reprisals, on account of not having complied with the foregoing.

ALBEMARLE.

EARL MARQUIS DEL REAL TRANSPORTE.

JUAN DE PRADO.

Head Quarters near the Havannah,

12th of August, 1762.

Return of guns, mortars, and principal stores, found in the Moro castle, city of Havannah, and Punta, the 14th of August, 1762.

Brass Ordnance. One of forty-two, ~~four~~ of thirty-six, three of thirty-two, eleven of twenty-six, one of twenty-four, three of twenty, eight of eighteen, fourteen of sixteen, five of fifteen, thirty-one of twelve, six of ten, three of eight, one of seven, four of six, three of five, one of four one-half, and three four-pounders. Total of Brass Ordnance 102.

Iron Ordnance. Two of thirty-six, twenty-five of twenty-six, sixty-eight of twenty-four, sixty-seven of eighteen, forty-seven of sixteen, sixteen of twelve, six of eleven, and eighteen eight-pounders. Total of Iron Ordnance 249.

Brass Mortars. One nine-inch, one eight-inch, three five-inch, four one-half inch.

Iron Mortars. One thirteen-inch, one twelve inch.

Powder, quintals	-	-	537
Musquets of different calibres	-	-	4157
Ditto cartridges filled	-	-	125,000
Hand grenades fixed	-	-	500
Musquet ball, quintals	-	-	30
Empty shells of forts	-	-	400
Round shot, twenty-four-pounders	-	-	7603
eighteen ditto	-	-	1613
sixteen ditto	-	-	5650
twelve ditto	-	-	1458
eight ditto	-	-	80

SAMUEL CLEVELAND,

Lieut. Colonel, Royal Reg. of Artillery.

N. B. There are many articles of small stores, the particulars of which, at present, cannot be ascertained.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir George Pococke to Mr. Cleveland, dated off Chorea River, near the Havannah, the 19th of August, 1762.*

The Moro Fort was taken by storm the 30th of last month, after a siege of twenty-nine days; during which

which time, the enemy lost above 1000 men, and a brave officer in Don Lewis de Velasco, captain of one of their men of war, and Governor in the Moro, mortally wounded in defending the colours, sword in hand, in the form. And on the 11th instant, the Governor of the Havannah desired to capitulate for the town, which was granted, the articles agreed to and signed, and we were put in possession of the Punta and Land Gate the 14th. With this great and important acquisition to his Majesty, has also fallen twelve large men of war of the line, as per list; three of which were sunk, with a company's ship, in the entrance of the harbour; nine are fit for sea, and two upon the stocks; a blow that I hope will prove the more capital to the enemy, as they receive it so early in the war; and I may venture to say, will leave all their settlements in this part of the world exposed to any attempt that may be thought proper to be made on them. But however trivial, with the possession of the Havannah, it may appear, I yet cannot help mentioning the discovery and possessing the harbour of Mariel, about seven leagues to the leeward of this, and which we had made ourselves masters of, though the enemy had endeavoured to ruin it by sinking ships in the entrance; and we had lately sent near 100 transports, with some men of war there, for security against the season, in which we are already advanced.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

G. POCOCKE."

A list of the ships that were in the harbour of the Havannah, under the command of the Marquis del Real Transporte, Commodore and Commander in Chief of all his Catholic Majesty's ships in America, and surrendered with the city the 12th of August, 1762.

Tigre, 70 guns, Earl Marquis del Real Transporte, Don Juan Ygnacio Madariaga, surrendered with the city.

Reyna, 70 guns, Don Lewis de Velasco, ditto.

Soverano, 70 guns, Don Juan de Postego, ditto.

Infante, 70 guns, Don Francisco de Medina, ditto.

Neptuno, 70 guns, Don Pedro Bermudas, sunk in the entrance of the harbour.

Aquilon, 70 guns, Earl Marquis Gonzales, surrendered with the city.

Asia, 64 guns, Don Francisco Garganta, sunk in the entrance of the harbour.

America, 60 guns, Don Juan Antonio, surrendered with the city.

Europa, 60 guns, Don Joseph Vincente, sunk in the entrance of the harbour.

Conquistadore, 60 guns, Don Pedro Castejon, surrendered with the city.

San Genaro, 60 guns, a new ship, and no captain appointed, ditto.

San Antonio, 60 guns, ditto, ditto

#### FRIGATES.

Vinganza, twenty-four guns, Don Diego Argote, taken by the Defiance in Mariel harbour, June 28, 1762.

Thetis, twenty-four guns, Don Joseph Porlier, taken by the Alarm, in the Old Straits of Bahama, June 2, 1762.

Marte, eighteen guns, Don Domingo Bonochea, taken by the Defiance in Mariel harbour.

N. B. There are two ships of war on the stocks, and several merchant ships in the harbour.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir George Pococke to Mr. Cleveland, dated off Chorea River, the 16th of August, 1762, inclosed in the foregoing of the 19th.*

On the 28th of July the Intrepide arrived, with eleven sail of transports, with troops from New York. They sailed from thence the 11th of June. The Chesterfield and four transports run on Cayo Comfite, the entrance of the Bahama Straits on the Cuba side, the 24th of July, an hour before day-light, and were stranded, but lost no seamen or soldiers. The Intrepide met the Richmond the day after, who was looking out for the convoy. Captain Elphinstone returned with three transports, which were cleared in order to bring away the seamen and troops who were on shore; and to make all possible dispatch, I sent away the Echo, Cygnet, and Thunder bomb, to meet the Richmond and take the men out of her; and ordered Captain Elphinstone to take the Cygnet with him, and proceed up the Straits to meet the second division of the transports.

The 2d instant, the Echo and bomb returned with the second division of transports, which sailed from New-York the 30th of June. The Richmond, Lizard, Enterprize, Cygnet, and Porcupine sloop, arrived the 8th, bringing with them all the seamen and soldiers from the ships that were wrecked. Captain Banks informed me, that on the 21st of July, at three o'clock in the-afternoon, being near the passage between Maya Guanna and the North Caicos, he discovered two French ships of the line, three frigates, and six sail of brigantines and sloops; that the men of war and frigates gave chase to the convoy, and that five of the transports were taken, with 350 regulars of Anstruther's regiment, and 150 provincial troops on board of them. All the rest of the troops arrived and landed in perfect health.

I have thought it necessary to order the Sutherland and Dover to be fitted as flags of truce, taking out their lower deck guns, in order to accommodate the late Spanish Commodore, the Governor of the Havannah, the Viceroy of Peru, and the Governor of Carthagena, to Old Spain, and then return to England. Transports are getting ready for the Spanish soldiers and sailors, agreeable to the terms of capitulation, which I hope we shall be able to dispatch in a few days.

**HAVRE-DE-GRACE TAKEN.** A port town of France, in the province of Normandy, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Seine. During the civil wars which happened in France on account of religion, the French Protestants made themselves masters of Havre; and in consideration of the succours they received from Queen Elizabeth, put that place into the hands of the English. But in the year 1563, soon after the death of the Duke of Guise, their mortal



mortal enemy, they concluded a peace with the French king, without taking care to have their generous friend, and sole protectress, the Queen of England, included in it. Nor was this all: Charles IX. the French monarch, having laid siege to that town, the Hugonots distinguished themselves by driving the English out of the place, which they themselves had put into their hands. This conduct was by no means inconsistent with the opinion the world had generally entertained of French honour in regard to treaties, but quite irreconcilable to true policy. The truth is, they could not have done any thing more prejudicial to their own interest. The Earl of Warwick, however, defended the place for some time with great intrepidity: but of the succours that were sent from England 200 perished by shipwreck, together with their commander, Sir Thomas Finch, and two brothers of the Lord Wentworth; besides, the plague unhappily got into the town, and raged to such a degree, that it daily carried off fifty or more of his garrison. These discouraging circumstances reduced him to the necessity of submitting to a capitulation, by which the town was delivered into the hands of the French King; and the garrison returning to England, brought the infection along with them, which made such terrible ravages in this country, that in London only, not to mention other places, 2000 died of it in a day.

**HAVRE-DE-GRACE BOMBARDED IN 1694.** Lord Berkeley arriving before this place with the English fleet, on the 15th of June, began to bombard it about four in the afternoon, under the direction of Captain Benbow, which had so good an effect, that the town was in flames in several places, and burnt all that night and the next day. The wind blowing very hard, the firing ceased for that day; but the fire continued, nor was it extinguished the 18th. Towards the evening of the 18th, the weather being calm, 250 bombs more were thrown into the town, inasmuch, that it might be reasonably conjectured at least, a third part thereof was consumed: though Pierre Daniel will allow no more than twenty houses to have been destroyed. But Bishop Burnet says great part of the town was burnt.

This town was again bombarded in 1760, for an account of which, see BELLEISLE.

**HEIDELBURG TAKEN.** A city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, the capital of the Palatinate, situated on the river Neckar, forty-three miles south of Franckfort, and thirteen north-east of Spire. In the year 1693, Heidelberg was invested by the French, to the amount of 20,000 men, commanded by the Marquis de Chamilli. The great tun was broken in that year, and was not repaired till 1728. The Duke de Lorge, with 30,000 men, crossed the mountains to oppose Prince Louis of Baden, the Imperial General, and hinder him from coming to the relief of Heidelberg. This caution was scarcely necessary, as that Prince was in no condition to act but merely on the defensive. Heidelberg was in no condition to endure a long siege; for besides the weakness of the garrison, there was a division between the townsmen and the soldiers, which was of service to the French; for while

they were disputing, the French General had an opportunity to seize a redoubt, from whence he could with ease batter the back part of the town; and on the 21st of May they entered the suburbs with very little opposition, and the grenadiers fell with fury on the besieged, who fled to the castle gate with such haste, that they left above 600 of their soldiers behind, who were all put to the sword. The Governor fearing that the same fate would fall on the rest, sent a capuchin with proposals to the General, which were so far from being liked, that he prepared for an assault; upon which the Governor accepted of the terms the French offered: and on the second of June, the garrison, consisting of 1200 men, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve waggons laden with baggage, were conducted to Wimpel; after which the French burnt the city and castle, and committed many other barbarities.

**HEILBRON, November 5, 1799.** On the 31st of October, we were invaded by the French. The brave Palatine Colonel de Wreden, in concert with some Austrian troops, kept them off for some time, and had several engagements with them, after the last of which, near Knigingen, he was forced to give way to superior force, and retreated. On the 31st of October, in the afternoon, the French, about 10,000 in number, under Generals Marquonier and Couliet, arrived before this town, which a small division of them entered, at a time when most of the inhabitants were employed in the fields, and with their vintage.

Next day the greatest part of these troops joined General Ney, whose head-quarters were then at Brackenheim; from whence he marched up the country, into the Duchy of Wirtemberg beyond Bletigheim. Here he fell in with the military of Wirtemberg, which, seconded by the Szekler hussars, cuirassiers, and Latour dragoons, were determined to make a vigorous resistance.

Several skirmishes took place on the 2d instant; but on the 3d the attack became general, a few miles south of this town, along the Neckar, in the neighbourhood of Laufen, when the French were repulsed with the loss of 1,300 prisoners; and between 2 and 300 men killed. Several French officers of rank were killed and wounded. The engagement was very severe; and the fields from Kirchheim, on the Neckar, up to Bietigheim and the neighbourhood of Brackenheim and Guiglingen were covered with the bodies of men and horses. The Latour dragoons made a dreadful havoc among the French, dispersed the enemy's infantry, and took the greatest part of them prisoners; so that the French General of division, Ruffin, who had orders to fall on the rear-guard of the Austrians, was unable to comply with them; and in the night from the 3d to the 4th he retreated precipitately through this town with six pieces of cannon, and a like number of ammunition waggons.

In consequence of that engagement, the French left the town and neighbourhood on the morning of the 4th. They selected eleven young merchants as hostages, but left them behind, though they had only received an inconsiderable part of the contribution which they had imposed upon the town. The Latour dragoons made

a considerable booty, and, according to their testimony, the soldiers of Wirtemberg fought with great bravery, particularly the infantry. Thus the attempt of the French, to penetrate into Wirtemberg by way of Laufen, was most effectually frustrated.

HELENA, St. An island on the coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean; and which, during the war Charles II. had with the Dutch, in 1672, was attacked by four of their East India ships, having on board 5 or 600 soldiers, when the Governor and his garrison, after having repulsed the Dutch several times, finding the fort not defensible on the land side, embarked with their most valuable effects on board some English and French ships, and carried them off, leaving the island in possession of the Dutch, who enjoyed their conquest but a short time: for Commodore Richard Monday being sent the same year with four men of war to convoy the English East India fleet, and seeing at his arrival at this place what had happened, immediately prepared to retake it, which he did without any great resistance. This loss was the more fatal to the Dutch, because soon after three of their East India ships, very richly laden, coming in to water, fell into the hands of the English. For this piece of service, the King knighted Monday on his return to England.

St. Helena, June 9, 1795.

A consultation having been held between the Governor, Captain Effington of the Sceptre, the Gentlemen of the Council, and the Captains of the Company's ships in harbour, it was unanimously agreed, that it was well worth while to make an attempt to get possession of the Cape of Good Hope, by supporting in time the strong party favourably disposed for us, before they could be overpowered by those attached to the French. In consequence, the Governor embarked with some treasure belonging to the Company, and some borrowed money, 300 choice troops, and near 100 volunteer seamen, with the Sceptre, two of the Company's ships lightened for the purpose, and one sugar ship. The preparations took up only four days.

They had hardly got to sea, when they met the Swallow, from the Cape, and the Arncliffe, with Mrs. Brooke, the Governor's Lady, and two of his children, from England. By the store-ship, the Governor received letters from Admiral Elphinstone, and found he was appointed to command an expedition to the Cape, which he hoped to reach in a few days.

The enterprise, therefore, became useless; but by the Swallow we received intelligence, that a fleet of about twenty sail of Dutch East Indiamen, poorly convoyed, were on the point of sailing from that place, not having heard of what had happened in Holland. On this the ships returned to St. Helena, and we disembarked our treasure, field-pieces, &c.; but at the requisition of Captain Effington, 300 troops were left on board; sixty artillery on board his ship, and the rest all trained to artillery practice in the other three ships belonging to the Company, which had also been reinforced with artillery, ammunition, &c. The whole immediately proceeded to cruise to the windward of this island. Meanwhile we worked night and day on shore and in the harbour to get others of the

Company's ships in readiness to join and strengthen the cruisers; but the wind blew so fresh, that the first we sent out, viz. the Lord Hawkesbury, and the next the Asia, were obliged to put back, not being able to weather the island.

June 11.

Since writing the above, Captain Effington has sent in, accompanied by the Swallow, a Dutch Indiaman, called the Hughley, richly laden. She parted from her companions in a gale of wind off the Cape. The Governor returned the Swallow, and sent the Busbridge Indiaman with her, both full of men from the garrison and shipping, after having taken proper measures to secure the prize.

After this, the weather grew moderate; and a Danish ship brings the news, that she parted from the Dutch fleet on this side the Cape, but was not certain if they designed calling in here or not; but he believed they would not, although they might come near the island.

Hereupon the Essex, Airly Castle, Asia, and Lord Hawkesbury, were ordered out to cruise; the three former to windward, the latter to leeward, that the Dutch might not escape if they came within sight of the island, and the above Indiamen were also reinforced with men, guns, &c.

If our measures prove successful, the Swallow will be dispatched first to look into the Cape; if possible, to give information to Admiral Elphinstone, and next to proceed to India, to encourage the Company's servants there, and make the Dutch more apt to give up their settlements than they were. <sup>The Arncliffe</sup> ~~the Arncliffe~~ from the idea of the folly of opposing <sup>the Arncliffe</sup> ~~the Arncliffe~~ India Company had been ruined.

June 18.

P. S. I have the peculiar happiness to inform you, that last night arrived the Sceptre, General Goddard, Asia, Swallow, and Busbridge, with seven large Dutch prizes, which are all that have yet been seen of the Dutch fleet, inclusive of the Hughley.

*Extract of another Letter from St. Helena, dated June 19.*

The Governor and Council having thought fit to send out some of our Indiamen lying here, to cruise against some Dutch Indiamen which we had heard were on their passage home, the General Goddard, Captain Money, and Manship Indiaman, with the Swallow packet and Sceptre man-of-war, sailed on a cruise; and on the 9th the Swallow returned hither, with the Hughley, a very rich prize.

On the 10th instant, the Swallow and Busbridge Indiamen failed to join the Sceptre and General Goddard; and on the 13th at night these ships fell in with seven Dutch East Indiamen. The Dutch commodore fired a gun, which was not returned by our ships, that it might not create any alarm, or put the Dutchmen on their guard. Captain Money, with great coolness and judgment, endeavoured to work to windward, so as to keep the Dutch ships between two fires, should they show any opposition; which was not the case, for on the



the next morning they all struck their colours, and were brought safely in here.

On the 16th the Governor dispatched the Swallow to the Cape, to give information to Admiral Elphinstone of the capture of these prizes, which must prove very agreeable news to him, and no doubt must facilitate the object of his expedition, as it is likely several people must be interested in the fate of these ships.

This day the Sceptre man of war, and General Goddard Indiamen, sailed again on a third cruise.

Never was any expedition better planned, or executed with greater alacrity and zeal. Much praise is due to Governor Brooke, as well as to all the officers and seamen who had any share in it.

The following is a list of the eight Dutch East Indiamen, and their cargoes, taken by Admiral Elphinstone's squadron:

Ships	Tons	Cargoes
Froegordor	1200	Coffee, sugar, pepper, mace, cloves, and nutmegs.
Dortwich	800	Ditto.
Surcheance	800	Ditto.
Mentor	500	Ditto.
Meermin	500	Copper and wine.
Hughley	1200	Copper, sugar, pepper, mace, cloves, nutmegs, and Japan.
Alblesterdam	1200	Mullins, bale goods, cinnamon, pepper, and different wood.
Zeily	1200	Tea and china.

HELVOETSLUYS, on the coast of Holland.—*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Macbride to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Ruffel, in Yarmouth Roads, July 21, 1790.*

Please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of his Majesty's ship Glatton, after having had an action with six French frigates, a brig, and cutter, off Helvoetsluys. Enclosed is a letter from Captain Trollope, giving an account of that spirited affair.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Trollope, of his Majesty's Ship the Glatton, dated the 21st instant.*

I beg leave to inform you, that, in pursuance of your orders, I sailed in his Majesty's ship Glatton on the 15th of July from Yarmouth Roads, in order to join Captain Savage and a squadron under his command; and on the 16th at one P. M. we observed a squadron about four or five leagues off Helvoet. Owing to light winds and calms it was seven P. M. before we were near enough to discover the squadron to consist of six frigates, one of which, the Commodore's ship, appeared to mount near fifty guns; two others appeared about thirty-six guns, remarkably fine long frigates; and the other three smaller, and which mount about twenty-eight guns each. There were also a very fine brig and cutter with them. We soon suspected from their signals, and their not answering our private

signals, that they were enemies, and immediately cleared for action, and bore down to them. From their manœuvring it was ten at night before we got close along-side the third ship in the enemy's line, which, from her size, we supposed to be the Commodore; when, after hailing her, and finding them to be a French squadron I ordered him to strike his colours, which he returned with a broadside, and I believe was well repaid by one from the Glatton within twenty yards; after which the action became general with the enemy's squadron, the two headmost of which had tacked, and one of the largest had placed herself along-side, and another on our weather bow, and the sternmost had placed themselves on our lee-quarter and stern: in this manner we were engaged on both sides for a few minutes, with our yard-arms nearly touching those of the enemy on each side; but I am happy to acquaint you that in less than twenty minutes the weight of our fire had beat them off on all sides; but when we attempted to follow them, we, much to our regret, found it impossible. I have no doubt, from the apparent confusion the enemy were in, we should have gained a decisive victory, but unfortunately, in attempting to wear, we found every part of our running rigging totally cut to pieces, and the major part of our standing rigging; every stay, except the mizen, either cut or badly wounded, and our masts and yards considerably damaged. In this situation, although every officer and man exerted themselves to the utmost the whole night, it was seven in the morning before the ship was in tolerable order to have renewed the action. The enemy, who appeared in the morning in a close line, seemed to have suffered very little in their rigging, although I am certain they must have much damage in their hulls, at which the whole of our fire was directed. As they did not choose to come near us again, although they must plainly have seen our disabled state, but made the best of their way for Flushing, we followed them as close as we could till the 17th, at nine, A. M. when they were within three leagues of that port, with the hopes of meeting with some assistance to enable me to destroy them; but on coming on to blow hard at west, in the disabled state the ship was in, we were forced to haul off the shore; but although we were not able to take any of them, I trust you will think the officers and men whom I have the honour to command in the Glatton, to whom I have reason to give every merit for their steady, gallant, and cool behaviour in the attack, have done their utmost, and also some good, in driving so very superior a force into port to resist, that might have done very considerable damage to our trade had they got to sea. I cannot conclude this without recommending to your notice in the strongest manner, Lieutenant Robert Williams (2d), my first lieutenant, who gave me every assistance in his power on the upper deck; and also Lieutenant Schomberg, second lieutenant, and Lieutenant Pringle, third lieutenant, who commanded on the lower deck; and also Captain Strangeways of the marines, who, I am very sorry to acquaint you, has received a bad wound from a musquet ball in his thigh, which is not extracted

tracted yet, who after he had received it, and had a tourniquet on, insisted on coming on deck to his quarters again, where he remained encouraging his men, till he was faint with the loss of blood, and I was under the necessity of ordering him to be carried down again; and all the warrant officers and petty officers and ship's company behaved as English sailors always do on such occasions. And I am particularly happy in acquainting you, that I have not lost one life in so warm an action, and only one wounded besides Captain Strangeways. Our small loss can only be attributed to their firing totally at our rigging to disable us, in which they too well succeeded; and his Majesty's ship *Glatton* being unfit to keep the sea from the damage she has received in her masts, yards, and rigging; I have thought fit, for the good of his Majesty's service, to come to Yarmouth Roads to refit, after having engaged, and actually driven into Flushing eight ships of war, one of 50, two of 36, three of 28, a brig of 18, and a cutter of 12 guns—two hundred and thirty-six pieces of artillery opposed to fifty-four!

**HENGISTON-HILL, BATTLE AT.** This place is near Launceston, Cornwall, where the Danes, who had lately made a descent on the coasts of this country, were met by Egbert in 835, with a powerful army, who defeated them: which defeat delivered the English from Danish invasions for some time.

**HENRY, (CAPE).** A head land on the coast of Virginia, forming with Cape Charles, Chesapeake Bay, North America. The French and Americans in 1781, designing to capture the British army in Virginia, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, the fleet of the former under Count de Grasse arrived in the Chesapeake, and was joined by the fleet from Rhode Island, under Du Barras. To prevent this design being executed the British fleet under Admiral Hood from the West Indies, joined that under Admiral Graves at New York, and failing in quest of the French fleet, an engagement ensued, for the particulars of which see the following letter to the Admiralty.

London, at Sandy Hook, August 31, 1781.

The 28th Sir Samuel Hood arrived off the Hook with fourteen sail of the line, four frigates, one sloop, and a fire ship, from the West Indies: the same evening intelligence was brought that Monsieur du Barras had sailed the Saturday before with his whole squadron. As Sir Samuel Hood had brought intelligence from the West Indies that all the French fleet from the Cape were sailed, I immediately determined to proceed to the southward, in hopes to intercept the one, or both, if possible. The moment the wind served to carry the ships over the bar, which was buoyed for the purpose, the squadron came out, and Sir Samuel Hood getting under sail at the same time, the fleet proceeded together, on the 31st of August to the southward.

The cruisers which I had placed before the Delaware could give no certain information, and the cruisers of the Chesapeake had not joined; the winds being rather favourable, we approached the Chesapeake the morning of the 5th of September, when the advanced ship made the signal of a fleet.

We soon discovered a number of great ships at anchor, which seemed to be extended across the entrance of the Chesapeake, from Cape Henry to the middle ground; they had a frigate cruising off the Cape, which stood in and joined them, and, as we approached, the whole fleet got under sail, and stretched out to sea, with the wind at N. N. E. As we drew nearer, I formed the line first a-head, and then in such a manner as to bring his Majesty's fleet nearly parallel to the line of approach of the enemy, and when I found that our van was advanced as far as the shoal of the Middle Ground would admit of, I wore the fleet, and brought them upon the same tack with the enemy, and nearly parallel to them, though we were by no means extended with their rear. So soon as I judged that our van would be able to operate, I made the signal to bear away and approach, and soon after to engage the enemy close. Somewhat after four the action began among the headmost ships pretty close, and soon became general as far as the second ship from the centre towards the rear. The van of the enemy bore away to enable their centre to support them, or they would have been cut up; the action did not entirely cease till a little after sun set, though at a considerable distance, for the centre of the enemy continued to bear up as it advanced, and at that moment seemed to have little more in view than to shelter their own van as it went away before the wind.

His Majesty's fleet consisted of nineteen sail of the line, that of the French formed twenty-four sail in their line. After night I sent the frigates to the van and rear to push forward the line and keep it extended with the enemy, with a full intention to renew the engagement in the morning, but when the frigate *Fortunée* returned from the van, I was informed that several of the ships had suffered so much, they were in no condition to renew the action until they had secured their masts; we, however, kept well extended with the enemy all night.

We continued all day, the 6th, in sight of each other, repairing our damages. Rear-Admiral Drake shifted his flag into the *Alcide*, until the *Princessa* had got up another maintop-mast. The *Shrewsbury*, whose Captain lost a leg, and had the first Lieutenant killed, was obliged to reef both topmasts, shifted her topsail-yards, and had sustained very great damage. I ordered Captain Colpoys of the *Orpheus* to take command of her, and put her into a state for action.

The *Intrepid* had both topsail-yards shot down, her topmasts in great danger of falling, and her lower masts and yards very much damaged, her Captain having behaved with the greatest gallantry to cover the *Shrewsbury*. The *Montague* was in great danger of losing her masts, the *Terrible* so leaky as to keep all her pumps going, and the *Ajax* also very leaky.

In the present state of the fleet, being five sail of the line less in number than the enemy, and they having advanced very much in the wind upon us during the day, I determined to tack after eight, to prevent being drawn too far from the Chesapeake, and to stand to the northward. Inclosed is the line of battle with the numbers killed and wounded in the different ships.



# HEN

ships. The ships in general did their duty well, and the officers and people exerted themselves exceedingly.

On the 18th it came to blow pretty fresh, and in standing against a head sea, the Terrible made the signal of distress. I immediately sent the Fortunée and Orpheus frigates to attend upon her.

It being determined in a council of war on the 10th, to evacuate the Terrible and destroy her, I took the first calm day to effect it, and at the same time distributed the water and provisions. This took up the whole of the 11th, the wreck was set fire to, and I bore up for the Chesapeake about nine at night.

The fleets had continued in fight of each other for five days successively, and at times were very near. We had not speed enough in so mutilated a state, to attack them, and they shewed no inclination to renew the action, for they generally maintained the wind of us, and had it often in their power. I sent Captain Duncan to reconnoitre the Chesapeake, who brought me information of the French fleet being all anchored within the Cape, so as to block the passage. I then determined to follow the resolution of a council of war, to proceed with the fleet to New York, before the equinox, and there use every possible means for putting the ships into the best state for service, and I immediately dispatched the Medea with this packet for their Lordship's information.

## Line of Battle.—First division.

Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

		Guns.	Men.
Alfred,	Capt. Bayne,	74	600
Belliqueux,	Capt. Brine,	64	500
Invincible,	Capt. Saxton,	74	600
Barfleur,	{ Rear-Adm. Hood,	90	768
	{ Capt. Hood,		
Monarch,	Capt. Reynold,	74	600
Centaur,	Capt. Inglefield,	74	650
Frigates.—Santa Monica, (to repeat). Richmond.			

## Second division.

Thomas Graves, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red,  
Commander in Chief.

		Guns.	Men.
America,	Capt. Thompson,	64	500
Resolution,	Lord R. Manners,	74	600
Bedford,	Capt. Graves,	74	600
London,	{ Rear-Adm. Graves,	98	800
	{ Capt. Graves,		
Royal Oak,	Capt. Ardesolf,	74	600
Montagu,	Capt. Bowen,	74	600
Europe,	Capt. Child,	64	500
Frigates.—Salamander fire-ship. Nymph (to repeat). Solebay, Adamant.			

## Third division.

F. S. Drake, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

		Guns.	Men.
Terrible,	Capt. Finch,	74	600
Ajax,	Capt. Charrington,	74	550
Princessa,	{ Rear-Adm. Drake,	70	577
	{ Capt. Knatchbull,		

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		Guns.	Men.
Alcide,	Capt. Thompson,	74	600
Intrepid,	Capt. Molloy,	64	500
Shrewsbury,	Capt. Robinson,	74	600
Frigates.—Sybil (to repeat). Fortunée.			

List of men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Graves, in an action with the French fleet off Cape Henry, the 5th of September 1781.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Shrewsbury,	14	52	66
Intrepid,	21	35	56
Alcide,	2	18	20
Princessa,	6	11	17
Ajax,	7	16	23
Terrible,	4	11	15
Europe,	9	18	27
Montagu,	8	22	30
Royal Oak,	4	5	9
London,	4	18	22
Bedford,	8	14	22
Resolution,	3	16	19
America, G.	—	—	—
Centaur,	—	—	—
Monarch,	—	—	—
Barfleur,	—	—	—
Invincible,	—	—	—
Belliqueux,	—	—	—
Alfred,	—	—	—
Total	90	236	226

HENRY, (CAPE), ENGAGEMENT OFF, between a British and a French frigate in 1782, see the following account written by the Captain to the Admiralty.

Santa Margarita, August 1, 1782.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at the dawn of day, on the morning of the 29th ult. I gave chase to a sail in the S. E. quarter, the wind being at N. E. by N. Cape Henry then bearing west, distant about five leagues. Having approached within a mile and a half of the chase, I discovered her to be a French frigate, from the signals and manœuvres she made, of equal force to ourselves; but perceiving eight sail of large ships bearing down for us under a cloud of sail, two of which at no great distance, (after consulting my officers), I wore ship and stood from her to the northward, having not only an enemy, but a lee shore to encounter. The frigate gave us chase till three P. M. when she tacked and stood to the westward. As we then had lost sight of the large ships from our mast-head, and the weather being very clear, my officers and ship's company expressing an eager desire to bring the frigate to action, it was judged proper to tack and stand after her, for that purpose.

In a quarter of an hour she tacked also, and stood towards us, at five o'clock being within a cable's length of each other, she with her starboard and we with our larboard tacks on board, she opened her fire and gave us her broadside, and immediately wore: we reserved

reserved our fire till an opportunity offered to take her while wearing, which was effected with a well directed fire from our starboard guns; then gradually closed each other within pistol shot, keeping her on our starboard beam, and the action was continued in this manner warmly on both sides for an hour and a quarter, when she struck her colours, and proved to be L'Amazone, mounting thirty-six guns (long twelve and six pounders), and carrying 301 men, commanded by the Vicomte de Montguiote, who was killed in the early part of the action.

I sent a lieutenant and one third of my ship's company to take possession of her. Every effort was made to repair our damages, and to have the prisoners shifted, in order to make the best of our way here, and avoid the other ships, which the French officers informed me were part of thirteen sail of their line, besides frigates; but unavoidable delays happened, we having only one boat fit for hoisting out, (which transported on board sixty-eight prisoners including officers), together with the wrecked and shattered condition of the Amazone, she having lost her main and mizen masts soon after she struck, and from the wounds received in action, we kept her in tow during the night, with all the sail we could set, and stood to the N. E. in hopes of increasing our distance from the other ships; but at day break we could plainly discern the whole fleet following us under a croud of sail. I immediately recalled my officers and men on board, cut the hawser, and set adrift my boat, not being able to hoist her in, and abandoned the prize, after having ordered the small remains of her fore rigging to be cut away. Had time and circumstances permitted me to have shifted all the prisoners, I should have ordered her to have been burnt to prevent her being retaken by the enemy.

I cannot sufficiently extol the conduct of my officers and ship's company, for their gallantry and spirited conduct during the action, and for their vigorous exertions afterwards in repairing, in the best manner possible, the damages sustained, so as to enable us to escape the enemy. At the same time I cannot pass unnoticed the gallant and officer-like conduct of the Viscount de Montguiote in leading his ship to action. After he was killed, the Chevalier de Lepine, second captain, on whom the command devolved, did every thing an experienced officer in his situation could possibly do; for being himself wounded with all his officers excepting one, and also having one-half of his men either killed or wounded, and the masts so crippled as to expect them to go overboard every moment, several guns dismounted, and four feet water in the hold, will I dare say justify to his king and country the necessity of their surrender.

The damages sustained by his Majesty's ship, and the number of men killed and wounded in the action, are but trivial, comparatively, to those sustained by the enemy. Our mainmast was shot through in several places; the foremast, fore, main, and mizen-topmasts, and several of the yards wounded; many grape-shots lodged in our copper, and between wind and water; our sails, standing and running rigging, (except mizen shrouds) were entirely cut to pieces; five were killed,

and seventeen wounded on board his Majesty's ship during the action: amongst the former, Mr. Dalrymple, midshipman, a worthy deserving youth, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profession; and amongst the latter, Mr. Otto, the boatwain, who is shot through the arm. Killed on board the Amazone, according to the French officers account, about seventy men, including officers, and wounded between seventy and eighty. I have the honour to be, &c.

ELIOT SALTER.

List of the killed and wounded on board the Santa Margarita, viz.—Mr. William Dalrymple, midshipman; Thomas Archer, William Winkle, James Burley, Thomas Rees, seamen, killed; Mr. Otto, boatwain, and 16 seamen, wounded.

French officers killed and wounded on board the Amazone.—Vicomte Montguiote, commander, Monf. Gazar, lieutenant, Monf. Oltic, ditto, killed; Chevalier de Lepine, second captain, Monf. la Ville Berno, lieutenant, (lost an arm), Monf. Deguiten, lieutenant of a detachment of Cape troops, (dangerously) wounded. Prisoners brought into New-York, four officers and sixty-four men.

N. B. The Santa Margarita had 36 guns and 255 men.

*Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Cochrane, of his Majesty's Ship Thetis, dated Halifax-Harbour, May 28, 1795.*

Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in consequence of orders from Rear-Admiral Murray to cruise off the Chesapeake, to intercept the three French store-ships then lying in Hampton-Roads, and ready for sea, I proceeded, on the 2d instant, with his Majesty's ship Hussar; and on the 17th instant, at day-break, Cape Henry bearing E. by S. distant twenty leagues, we discovered five sail of ships standing to the N. W. with their larboard tacks on board. We soon perceived that they were ships of force; two of them appeared to carry from twenty-eight to thirty guns on their main decks; one of which had lower-deck ports; the three others from twenty to twenty-four guns.

On observing us standing towards them, they formed a line of battle a-head, and waited to receive us. At nine, A. M. I made the Hussar's signal to prepare to engage the second ship of the enemy's van, intending, in the Thetis, to attack the centre ship, which appeared the largest, with the two others that formed their rear.

At half past ten the five French ships hoisted their colours, the second ship from the van carrying a broad pendant. By this time we had got within half musket shot, when the firing commenced on the part of the enemy, which was soon afterwards returned by his Majesty's ships.

Before eleven we had closed with the enemy, and the Hussar had compelled the Commodore and his second a-head to quit the line, and make sail to the E. S. E.

The fire of both ships then fell on the centre ship and those in the rear. At a quarter before twelve the three ships



ships struck their colours; the two in the rear attempted, notwithstanding, to make off, one of which was soon brought to by the Hussar. Within an hour after the largest ship struck, her main and foremasts went over her side. On taking possession we found her to be La Prevoyante, pierced for twenty-six guns on the main deck, with four other ports, which can be cut out at pleasure, and ten ports below: she had only twenty-four mounted, part of which they shifted over during the action.

The ship that the Hussar had taken possession of is called La Raison, carrying eighteen guns, but pierced for twenty-four, which, with the other three, had escaped from Guadaloupe on the 25th ult. and were bound to one of the American ports to take in a cargo of provisions and naval stores for France. I am sorry to say, that we had eight of our best men killed, and nine others wounded, some of them badly; the Hussar has been more fortunate, having only two wounded.

From the fire of the three rear ships being principally directed at the Thetis, our rigging and sails were almost cut to pieces, our lower masts and yards shot through, which, with the other damages we received, prevented me from pursuing the enemy, and taking possession of those that had struck. The damages sustained by the Hussar appeared to me in proportion to our's: these considerations, joined to the information I had received, which I here enclose, made it absolutely necessary that I should not risk the separation of the two ships, which must have been the case, had either of us followed the enemy.

I cannot say too much in praise of Captain Beresford, for his conduct in leading into action, and while engaged. He speaks in the highest terms of the behaviour of his officers and ships' company.

It is a duty I owe to those under my immediate command, to say, that one soul seemed to animate the whole, despising the apparent superiority of the enemy before we closed to feel their pulse.

Allow me, in a particular manner, to point out the merits of Mr. Larmour, my first lieutenant, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he afforded me during the action. His behaviour on this as well as every other occasion, justly entitles him to every praise in my power to bestow, and I hope may be found deserving of their Lordship's protection: Lieutenant Ravot, who was stationed on the main-deck, conducted the fire of the guns under his command much to my satisfaction.

To Mr. Mackie, the master, I shall ever feel obliged for the assistance he gave me during the action. The caronades on the quarter-deck were very able served by Lieutenant Crebbin, and the marines under his command.

La Prevoyante is a very fine ship, about 143 feet long, but not so long as the Thetis; she can carry with ease forty guns; is only two years old.

La Raison is also a very fine ship, and is coppered; and I trust they will both answer for his Majesty's service. Being employed in taking on board the prisoners, and repairing our damages during the night, it was my intention to proceed at day-light after the enemy, in company with the Hussar, leaving the

prizes under the charge of Lieutenant Saville, of the Prince Edward cutter, who joined soon after the action, and used every endeavour to arrive up while engaged; but a fresh breeze of wind springing up early in the morning, enabled them to get out of fight before day-break.

I therefore proceeded with the Hussar and the prizes to this port, in order to obtain the necessary repairs.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

To EVAN NEPEAN, esq.

A. F. COCHRANE.

**HERBEROI, BATTLE AT.** A town of l'Isle de France, near Beauvais, about forty-three miles north from Paris, and thirty-two south from Amiens. This battle was fought in the year 1434, between the English and the French, during the claim which Henry VI. asserted to the crown of France. Towards the close of this year the war, which had been prosecuted with remarkable vigour, dwindled into petty excursions, and trifling skirmishes, and except this battle, nothing material happened.

The French having surprised Rue, a town of Picardy, the English, under the conduct of the brave Earl of Arundel, determined upon the retaking it; and accordingly that General began his march, at which he had not far proceeded, when he was informed that the enemy had fortified Herberoi, with a view to intercept him: he thereupon redoubled his diligence, and reached the town before the fortifications were finished, and laid siege to it, till hearing that Vignoles and Xaintrailles, two French generals, were marching to its relief, when he raised the siege in order to give them battle, which was fought on the 11th of May, 1434. The action was remarkably obstinate, considering the inequality of numbers. The French amounted to 1200 men, whereas the English were not 800. The superiority of the French at length prevailed, and the English retired, but in extreme good order. Perhaps their retreat was not a little owing to the wound which the Earl of Arundel received, and which occasioned his quitting the field. He only survived two days after the defeat, to the great grief of the army, as well as those who knew him. The other particulars of the loss we do not find mentioned by any historian of credit.

The Lord Talbot soon after arrived from England with a reinforcement, which he joined to the rest of his countrymen, and quickly obliged the French to abandon all the conquests they made in consequence of their late victory.

**HERRINGS. See ORLEANS.**

**HERSAN, BATTLE AT.** A little town of Lower Hungary, near Mohatz, and not far from the Danube, about seventeen miles north from Essek. This battle was fought in the year 1687, between the Imperialists and Turks. At this time the Imperial army was very much harassed by the misconduct of the Duke of Lorraine, who had advanced too far, without knowing the enemy's situation, who being advantageously posted, and seeing the dilemma of the Duke, played their artifice in such a manner that it did great execution, whilst that of the Imperialists was of little service. At length

length he determined, rather than risk a battle against so superior a force, to repass the Drave, from whence he could receive assistance. Prince Eugene covered the infantry in their retreat with his own dragoons, and some regiments of horse. The Turks began to fire off their artillery in triumph, imagining the Imperialists had taken flight; but the large parties that pursued them found to the contrary, being driven back with precipitation. The Duke passed the river on a bridge of boats, which was immediately broke: and the conduct of Prince Eugene hindered the Turkish horse from doing any damage to the German infantry: but the whole army suffered greatly in the marches afterwards, being spent with hunger and fatigue. The Elector of Bavaria, who commanded the rear-guard, being closely pursued by the Turks, could not avoid an engagement, though he had orders not, if possible. Having got possession of a wood, the Turks thought to take the Imperialists in flank, which the Duke of Lorraine perceiving, drew up in order of battle, and passed the night under arms. In the morning; the Grand Vizier had placed some new-raised troops against the German right wing, commanded by the Duke; his best soldiers against the left, led by the Elector; and the rest in the centre; which was a scheme intended to amuse the Duke, whilst with all his strength he pushed the left wing, which having forced, he should beat the rest of his army in order: but the Duke saw his design, and took measures accordingly; and being reinforced by General Piccolomini, they charged the enemy with such force that they gave way; but returning again to the charge, the engagement became very hot on both sides. The Turks at first repulsed the Imperialists, but the Elector putting himself at the head of his horse, fell on the Turks with such fury that he put them entirely into disorder. Prince Eugene was the first who charged the Spahis, and made them give way, and pursued them to their camp: perceiving them to be intrenched, after a short pause he gave the signal for his men to follow, and jumped in first himself, notwithstanding a continual discharge from the enemy of great and small shot. He was followed by several regiments of horse, who soon routed the Spahis; but the Janissaries, though exposed to the Imperial cavalry, kept their ground till the Duke of Lorraine attacked them on his side, and completed the victory.

The Grand Vizier fled first, abandoning his camp, his artillery, and all his baggage, leaving an immense booty in ready money and jewels, 6100 elephants and camels, and his own tent, with all his rich moveables. Prince Eugene's dragoons, who first entered the camp, had the flower of all the pillage, which in general was so great, that though wine was then a crown a bottle, many of the common soldiers were found every day drunk with it for some time after.

The loss of the Infidels, according to a list which the Grand Vizier himself published at Esbeck, was no less than 30,000 killed. The Christians, as they said, had only 700 killed and 300 wounded. The Duke of Lorraine was not insensible that he owed this victory, and even the safety of his army, in a great measure, to the courage and capacity of Prince Eu-

gene. Him, therefore, he chose for the messenger to carry the joyful news to his Imperial Majesty. The letters which both the Duke and the Elector wrote on this occasion, to inform the Emperor of what had passed, contained a panegyric on the young Prince, which was at once the most noble and the most simple that can be imagined. "Prince Eugene of Savoy," said they, "by his wise conduct, preserved the infantry of your Imperial Majesty. He was the first who put the Infidels to flight, and the last who entered their intrenchments."

Though Vienna was distant 100 leagues, he arrived there in three days. The Emperor was so charmed with all that he heard concerning him, that having made him a present of his picture set with diamonds, he assured him verbally, that he would soon give him more convincing proofs of his acknowledgment. Eugene wanted no such assurances to animate his courage, his future services were superior to all recompence, though conferred by Leopold himself.

HEUSSEN, 1794. The affair which took place between the allies and the French on the 10th instant at Heussen, was probably one of the most bloody and obstinate engagements which has happened since the commencement of the present campaign. Of 4000 Austrians who came into the field, not more than 700 or 800, it is said, escaped. On that day the French attacked the Allies at three several points at the same time:—At Heussen only they were successful; the decided victory, however, which they gained at that place, was the signal of retreat to the British army. Immediately after the victory had declared for the French, the English began their retrograde march.

HEXHAM, BATTLE AT. A market town in Northumberland, about sixteen miles from Newcastle. This battle was fought in the year 1463, in the reign of Edward IV. during the contest between him and Margaret, the heroic consort of Henry VI. in that unhappy dispute between the Houses of York and Lancaster. After many bloody conflicts between Margaret and Edward for the succession, Edward detached Baron Montague to retard her progress in the northern parts of England, till he himself should follow with a numerous army and fleet, to overturn all her projects.

It was with good reason Edward apprehended a storm, from her having just made a descent on England with supplies from France, and from her supposed interest in the north, where she landed at the mouth of the Tyne, but was forced to re-embark with precipitation, as she met with a repulse from a body of troops. She again landed at Berwick; and Montague having heard on the road that she was landed at Northumberland, he advanced as far as Durham, and first defeated a detachment of the Queen's army, headed by the Lords Hungerford and Roos, on Hedgeley-Moor. Encouraged by this success, he marched to Hexham, where Henry lay intrenched, and resolving to have the honour of defeating Margaret before Edward should come up, he attacked them in their lines before they had any intimation of his approach, and obtained a complete victory.



The Duke of Somerset, one of the Queen's chief adherents, was taken prisoner, together with the Lords Roos and Hungerford, who, with Sir Ralph Percy, had violated their oaths of submission to Edward. Sir Ralph Percy lost his life on the occasion; but Henry, the Queen, and son, escaped into Scotland; though they were so hotly pursued, that some of Henry's attendants were taken by his side, and among them the very person who carried Henry's cap of state, which was delivered to Edward. Somerset, Roos, Hungerford, W. Talbot, Earl of Lynce, and Sir John Finnerne, were immediately beheaded; the first at Hexham, and the others at Newcastle. Sir Humphry Nevil, and twelve gentlemen of distinction were executed at York, and their estates distributed among the adherents of Montague, who was, on the victory, created Earl of Northumberland. The Lord Henry Percy, submitting to Edward in the sequel, was restored to his honours, with the consent of Nevil, who contented himself with the Marquis of Montague.

HEXHEIM, in Germany, near Weissenburg, a battle near, May 6, 1793, related by an Austrian officer.—At half past nine o'clock, the enemy advanced from the wood before Weissenburg with 2000 cavalry, in full gallop, against the village of Hexheim. From behind the cavalry, and from all sides of the wood, more than 8000 infantry poured forth. Their artillery came from towards Heino. They attacked the pickets, who, on account of their inferiority, were forced to retreat. While they were thus rapidly advancing to Rohrbach, Captain Diligeorge, of the second battalion of Servian volunteers, prevented them from penetrating farther.

Captain Simich was twice attacked in such a manner, that without the most admirable efforts of gallantry and courage, he must instantly have been cut in pieces. He received the enemy's cavalry with the bayonet, unhorsed the whole of the first rank, and the second flinched from the attack. They retreated, and returned to the charge, amidst a most dreadful cannonade on both sides of the enemy's lines. The French then surrounded the village, with guns, infantry, cavalry, and arquebusers, the latter of whom took possession of the gardens. The cannonade now grew more violent, and we saw several of the peasants firing upon us from the village. At this juncture, Captain Enzenberg, of the Servian corps, entered the wood with his company, attacked the French posts, wounded a great number, and obliged them at last to fly with the utmost precipitation. They returned however, soon after, on discovering that they had only been attacked by one company.

Their cavalry rushed again upon Captain Simich, who again, and as valiantly repulsed them.—Captain Simich, after having long held out against these attacks and cannonades, found himself at last wholly surrounded. His ammunition being almost expended, and the corps of Captain Enzenberg not sufficient to extricate him, he took the desperate resolution of pouring his men upon the enemy's cavalry and artillery, which he did, and broke through their ranks sword in hand. As soon as he reached the plain, the cavalry and arquebusers pursued him; but as soon as they saw Captain En-

zenberg come to his assistance, they stood still, and nothing farther was attempted.

The French now began to fire upon our companies with grape-shot, in three different directions; which fire they kept up till the two companies had reached the wood, whence they retreated towards Ruckheim. These frequent attacks cost the enemy upwards of 100 men, a colonel, and six other officers. All the roads were spread over with their dead horses. They had a great number of men killed at Hexheim; and the number of those whom they carried off in waggons was still more considerable.

We had twenty-eight men killed and thirty-six wounded, among whom is Lieutenant-Colonel Radevojevich. Captain Diligeorge, who stood the first attack, was dangerously wounded, surrounded, and taken prisoner, with twenty of his resolute men; his son, Cadet Diligeorge, having previously been killed by a cannon-ball while fighting by his side.

During the action, our troops approached from Belsheim and Knittlesheim; and General Vivarini advanced in the best order, with a division of the corps of the Prince de Conde, to support us in the attack. The enemy had already rendered themselves masters of Rhinezaabern, but were dislodged, and forced to retreat towards Billingsheim and Wissenbourg, leaving us masters of the field.

HICKAMUCT, EXPEDITION TO, IN 1778. A river in the province of Connecticut, North-America; for an account of which, see the following letters sent to General Sir Henry Clinton at New York, Commander in Chief of the British forces.

*Copy of a Letter from Major-General Pigot to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated Newport, May 27, 1778.*

SIR,

In a former letter I had the honour to acquaint you with the arrival of General Sullivan at Providence, to take the command of the troops of this state. You was likewise informed, that it was the prevailing opinion he was sent there on purpose to make an attack upon this island, whenever a convenient opportunity offered. Every day since has afforded new and sufficient cause to confirm this suspicion; and having procured intelligence that a great number of large boats and a galley were ashore on the west side of the river, and below Hickamuct bridge, all under repair, with a number of cannon and stores, Commodore Griffith and myself were of opinion, that no time should be lost to take advantage of this unguarded situation of the rebels, having certain information that there was only a guard of ten men upon the boats, and not more than 250 men on the whole peninsula, from Warren to Bristol Ferry, and that it was not possible any considerable force could be assembled and come to their assistance before the boats were destroyed, the whole business finished, and the troops safely re-embarked. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 22d regiment, being ordered for this command, with eight battalion companies of the 22d regiment, the flank companies of the 54th regiment, and Captain Noltenius's company of Hessian chasseurs, the

whole

whole making about 500 men; marched the evening of the 24th instant from Newport to Arnold's Point, where they embarked about twelve o'clock, on board the flat-bottomed boats, under the direction of Captain Clayton and Lieutenant Knowles of the navy: and it is with pleasure I send you the following agreeable report of Colonel Campbell's success and proceedings while on this expedition. He has acquainted me, that the boats proceeded up the harbour to Warren river, his Majesty's ship *Flora* then moving up above Papasquash Point, to cover the operation of the troops; and the other ships changing their stations, so as to give every assistance in their power. Soon after day-break the troops landed undiscovered a mile above Bristol, and three miles below Warren; and Colonel Campbell detached Captain Seix of the 22d regiment, with thirty men, to Papasquash Point, to take and destroy the rebel battery of one eighteen pounder, which was easily effected, and a captain of artillery and seven privates made prisoners. The main body moved on to the town of Warren; and after taking the precaution of establishing posts to secure the passes, proceeded to Hickamuck river, where they found the boats without a guard, or any one to molest them. They were immediately collected in several heaps, and the whole set fire to, amounting to 125 boats, many of them fifty feet in length. A galley of six twelve-pounders, two sloops, one of them loaded with stores, with a quantity of materials for building and repairing, were likewise burnt; as was a mill, and a bridge across the river. The guns of the galley, together with three eighteen-pounders mounted on travelling carriages were spiked, the trunnions knocked off, and the carriages burnt. These services being effectually performed, the troops returned to Warren. The party of chasseurs left there had destroyed a park of artillery consisting of two twenty-four pounders, two eighteen pounders, and two nine pounders mounted on travelling carriages, with side boxes, ammunition, and side arms complete, by spiking up the guns, burning the carriages, limbers, &c. In the town of Warren they discovered a house full of ammunition, combustibles, and other warlike stores, and some casks of rum, rice, and sugar, which was blown up, and the whole destroyed. A new privateer sloop mounting sixteen four pounders, and fit for sea, was burnt in Warren river. The town-house, church, and several houses were likewise burnt to the ground. The objects of this enterprize being thus far effected, the troops returned by the way of Bristol. On the march near Warren two field pieces were spiked up, and a light three pounder, abandoned by the rebels, was rendered useless by being spiked, and the carriage broken to pieces. Two three pounders in a redoubt on the road were destroyed in the same manner. In marching through the town of Bristol, one eighteen pounder was spiked, and a military store was blown up, and the church and some houses burnt. By this time a party of rebels had assembled, and kept up a constant fire upon our rear from two field pieces and a number of small arms, till the troops gained the heights above Bristol Ferry, where they spiked up two eighteen pounders in the rebel battery, and then made the signal for the flat-bottomed boats to advance from

Papasquash river. Upon their arrival the whole detachment embarked with regularity and order, under cover of our fort on the opposite shore; and the *Flora* man of war and two galleys (the *Pigot* and *Spitfire*), the latter having been taken from the rebels the same morning by Lieutenant Kemphorn of the *Nonfuch*. The rebels ventured to ascend the hill with one field-piece, but not before the troops were all embarked, and the boats at a great distance from the shore. This essential service was performed with very inconsiderable loss; Lieutenant Hamilton of the 22d regiment, four Hessian soldiers, and eight British, were wounded; and two drummers missing. It is impossible to ascertain the loss the enemy sustained, but believe it to be of no great moment; for though they kept up a heavy fire upon our rear at times, it was always at a great distance, under cover of their field pieces, and from behind walls, which rendered the fire of our men very uncertain. The following is the number of prisoners taken: 1 colonel, 3 field officers, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 58 persons, most of them soldiers or belonging to the militia.

The great regularity and good order observed by Captain Clayton and Lieutenant Knowles of the navy, in conducting the flat-bottomed boats during the night with such secrecy along the enemy's shore, and in landing the troops and re-embarking them with so much expedition, could not have been performed by any but those who have had so much practice and experience in that part of the service, and has contributed greatly to the success of the expedition.

To the above account I have the pleasure to add, that about two o'clock the same morning the *Pigot* galley and six armed boats, commanded by Captain Reeve of the navy, passed the rebel battery at Bristol Ferry, and though hailed by the sentries, the enemy were made to believe the galley was one of their own vessels. So soon as she came to an anchor in Mount-Hope-Bay, Lieutenant Kemphorn moved forward to the entrance of Taunton river with the armed boats; and took the rebel galley, carrying two eighteen pounders, two twelve pounders, and six six-pounders, without opposition. The same morning, in order to fix the attention of the rebels at Howland's Ferry to the Seconnet shore, Lieutenant D'Auvergne of the *Alarm* galley landed a party of marines at Fogland Ferry, and set fire to the rebel guard-house without receiving any hurt.

*Copy of a Letter from Major-General Pigot to General Sir Henry Clinton. Dated Newport, May 31, 1778.*

SIR,

A few days ago I had the pleasure of acquainting you with Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell's success in destroying the rebels' shipping, boats, cannon, magazines, &c. and having information that there was a large quantity of boards and planks at Fall River, and the only saw-mills that are in this part of the country; the Commodore and I were of opinion it would be doing good service if the whole could be destroyed. To effect which, 100 men of the 54th regiment, commanded by Major Eyre, embarked last night in flat-bottomed boats at Arnold's



nold's Point, having the Pigot galley and some armed boats for their protection and convoy. Unfortunately the galley got aground in passing Bristol Ferry, but the boats proceeded and arrived a little after day-break at the proposed place for landing. They were discovered some time before they approached the shore, and a general alarm was given by the discharge of cannon and small arms. When the troops attempted to land, they were fired upon by a strong guard; however, the gun-boat soon dispersed them, and they landed and pushed forwards to two mills, the one for sawing, the other for grain, which were set fire to and entirely consumed, together with a very considerable quantity of boards and planks for building boats or privateers.

The Major finding a greater number of men in arms than he expected, and being apprehensive the opposition would increase, thought it more prudent to retire than to advance farther to the other mill, as the chief object of the expedition was answered by destroying the principal saw-mill, and all the boards and planks. In returning to the boats they set fire to the rebel guard room, a provision store, and nine cedar boats; many sacks of corn were destroyed in the mills. His loss was two men killed, and Lieutenant Goldsmith and four men wounded. The rebels' loss is thought to be more considerable. When the tide made, the galley got afloat, but in towing her off, Lieutenant Congleton of the Flora man of war was much wounded, and two men unfortunately killed. I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that on this expedition the navy and army behaved with their usual spirit and firmness.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. PIGOT.

**HILSBOROUGH.** A town of a district of the same name in Orange County, North Carolina, situated on a branch of the Neisse river near its source, North America. A body of Americans being stationed at this place, they were attacked by a party of Loyalists under the conduct and guidance of Colonel Fanning and Colonel Hector McNeil, on the 13th of November 1781. After a forced march of forty-five miles, killed Colonel Litterel and fifteen men, and took Governor Burke, with his suite and secretary; also thirteen Continental officers, and between fifty and sixty privates, prisoners. Among the officers, are Colonels Drayton, Twarlston, and Reid. On the return of the party with the prisoners, it was attacked by the rebel militia, collected under General Butler, to the amount of 600 men, posted at Linley's Mills.

The Royal Militia received three fires before they were enabled to make any opposition, when they charged with great resolution, not the least dismayed by the fire of the rebels, who retired. A part of them rallying in a neighbouring field were again charged, and instantly dispersed, with the loss of sixty killed, and many taken prisoners. On our side forty were left on the field. Such was the regularity and good order observed during this spirited action, that not a single prisoner escaped.

Colonel McNeil fell in the first onset. Colonel Fan-

ning was wounded in the affair, but not so much as to prevent his continuing in the command of his brave companions.

This gallant party met with no other opposition in the route from thence to Rast's Swamp, where it arrived, with 200 prisoners, about the 20th, after a march of 300 miles. Major Craig joined them on the 23d inst. with troops from Wilmington.

The Highlanders behaved on this occasion, as during the whole march, with their usual intrepidity.

**HOCHKIRCHEN, BATTLE AT.** A little village of Lusatia. The armies of the King of Prussia and Marechal Daun in October, 1758, kept each other at bay; both these generals seemed to maintain the greatest caution, they were both vigilant, but not presumptuous; they stirred not a step without having first well considered it.

The Marechal kept his advantageous camp at Stoppen, by which he preserved a communication with the army of the Empire. The army was secured by its inaccessible situation, but it enterprized nothing of consequence. The King of Prussia, on the other hand, having taken possession of the important post of Bautzen, which lies so opportunely for commanding at once both Misnia and Lusatia, extended his right wing to Hockirch.

By this position he preserved a communication with the army of his brother Prince Henry, protected Brandenburg from the incursions of the Austrians, and at the same time, that he secured these interesting objects, he was better situated for throwing succours into Silesia than he could be any where else, consistently with his general plan. The two armies kept the most watchful eye upon each other's motions. The principal aim of the King of Prussia seemed to have been the preventing M. Daun from communicating with Bohemia. The great intention of M. Daun was to cut off the King from Silesia. Things were so balanced, that it did not seem possible by mere skill in marches and positions to answer these ends very fully; therefore a battle seemed inevitable. But it seemed too, that, considering the situations of both armies, a battle could not be attempted without extreme danger to the party who should begin the attack.

M. Daun saw that if any more time was lost without action, the very season must oblige him to evacuate Saxony, and thus give up all the fruits of the campaign. He came to a resolution of giving the King of Prussia battle. But even in the vigour of this resolution appeared the extreme caution which characterizes that able general. Having communicated his design to the Prince of Deux-Ponts, and settled measures with him, he marched in the dead of a very dark night, in three columns, towards the right of the King of Prussia's camp. Notwithstanding the darkness of the night (October the 14th), notwithstanding the necessary division of the Austrian army, the greatness of their numbers, and the length of way they had to march, yet such was the wise conduct and great good fortune of this design, that they all arrived at the same time at the Prussian camp, none having lost their way, without discovery,

very, and without confusion, and began the attack with the utmost regularity and resolution at five o'clock in the morning.

How the King's out-guards were kept, so as to make such a surprise practicable, is hard to say. It is hard to accuse the vigilance of so able a commander, or the attention of so many finished officers as served under him. To speak of treachery, is a way of accounting for misfortunes more common than reasonable; however it was, the Prussians had not time to strike their tents when they found the enemy in the midst of the camp, and an impetuous attack already commenced. Scarce had the battle begun, when the defeat seemed certain, not so much from the confusion of the troops, as the irreparable loss of two officers in the highest command, and of the greatest merit. M. Keith received two musquet balls, and fell dead on the spot. Prince Francis of Brunswick had his head shot off by a cannon ball as he was mounting his horse. The King of Prussia had then the whole of affairs to sustain alone, at the time when he most wanted assistance. But his presence of mind, his firmness, his activity, remedied in some measure the effects of this unforeseen attack, and the losses it had occasioned; he was every where present, and inspired his troops with an ardour like his own. The King ordered some detachments from his left, to reinforce his right wing; but in the moment the orders were received, the left itself was furiously attacked. General Retzow, who commanded in that quarter, with difficulty repulsed the Austrians, and was not able to afford any considerable assistance to the right, which was alone obliged to support the whole weight of the grand attack.

The Austrians in the beginning of the engagement, had beaten them out of the village of Hochkirchen; as the fate of the day depended upon that post, the hottest of the dispute was there. The Prussians made three bloody and unsuccessful attacks on the village, in the fourth they carried it; but the Austrians pouring in continually fresh troops upon that spot, drove them out at length after reiterated efforts, and a prodigious slaughter on both sides. Then the King despairing of the fortune of the field, ordered a retreat; his troops which had been suddenly attacked in a dark night by superior numbers, and had run to arms some half naked, and all in the utmost confusion, had, notwithstanding, made a most vigorous resistance, and maintained the fight for near five hours. They made their retreat in good order without being pursued, supported by the good countenance of their cavalry, and the fire of a numerous and well-served artillery, which was placed in the centre of their camp. They lost in this bloody action at least 7000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, together with many cannon. The Austrian account allowed their own loss in killed and wounded to amount to near 5000.

The King of Prussia in retiring from Hochkirchen, in fact, only altered the position of his right wing, which fell back as far as Weissenburg. His left still remained at Bautzen. This position was nearly as good as the former. The great loss was that of reputation, which always attends a defeat, and the

loss of two great generals which attended this in particular.

M. Keith was a Scotsman born. He engaged with his brother, the Lord Marshall, in the rebellion of 1715. Being obliged to relinquish his country on this occasion, he entered into the troops of Spain, and afterwards passing into Russia, he obtained a considerable command, and performed many signal services in their wars with Turkey and Sweden; and served them also in peace by several embassies. But finding the honours of that country no better than a splendid servitude, and not meeting with those rewards which his long and faithful services deserved, he left that court for one where merit is better known and better rewarded; and having been employed since the beginning of the war in a distinguished command in the King of Prussia's armies, he fell at last in a service that was worthy of him.

If the King of Prussia lost some reputation in suffering himself to be surprised in this affair, he fully retrieved it by his extraordinary conduct in the course of the action, and his admirable efforts after it. On the whole, perhaps, when all circumstances are considered, the King of Prussia will appear greater in this defeat than in any victory he ever yet obtained. The wing of his army that was attacked was surprised at a distance from him, the two generals that commanded it slain in the first onset, his other principal generals wounded, the whole wing in confusion without a leader; to come, in these desperate circumstances, in haste from another quarter, to recover all; twice to repulse the enemy; and at last to retire, overborne only by numbers and fatigue, without being pursued, is such an instance of great generalship, as perhaps has never been exceeded.

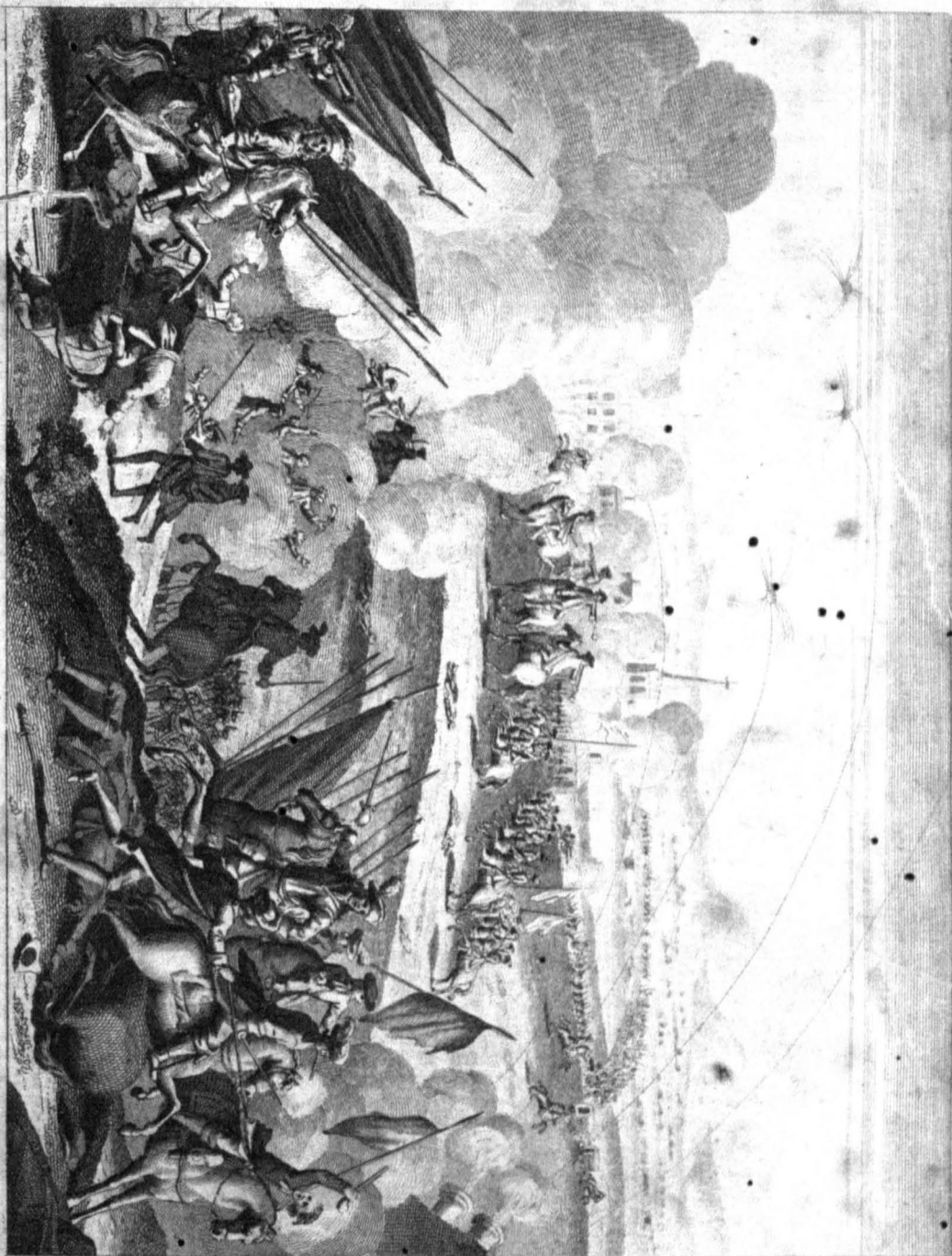
HOCHSTET, BATTLE. See BLENHEIM.

HOCKHEIM, December 17, 1792. On the 14th instant, the King of Prussia reconnoitred the army of General Custine. Immediately after, followed a cannonade near Hockheim. The Prussian Hussars took fifty prisoners; and the French army retreated immediately after to their trenches at Cassel near Mentz, with the loss of 700 men killed or wounded, twelve cannons and fifty prisoners, and had only time to save themselves by retiring to their intrenchments. When the King arrived at Hockheim, some French soldiers who concealed themselves in the church, fired from the steeple on his Majesty, but as soon as the Hessians perceived them, they proceeded to the place, where they cut some of them to pieces, and threw the rest from the battlements.

On the 4th of June, 1793, the Prussians on the heights of Hockheim fired with twenty-four pounders on two of the enemy's ammunition waggons, laden with provisions, and killed six horses. The French instantly skinned the horses, and dragged the flesh to Cossheim, where they poured hot water upon them, and drank it for broth.

On the night of the 4th and 5th instant a brisk cannonade took place in the district of Hockheim, followed by a brisk discharge of musquetry.—The French were sending three barges with provisions to the little island, which



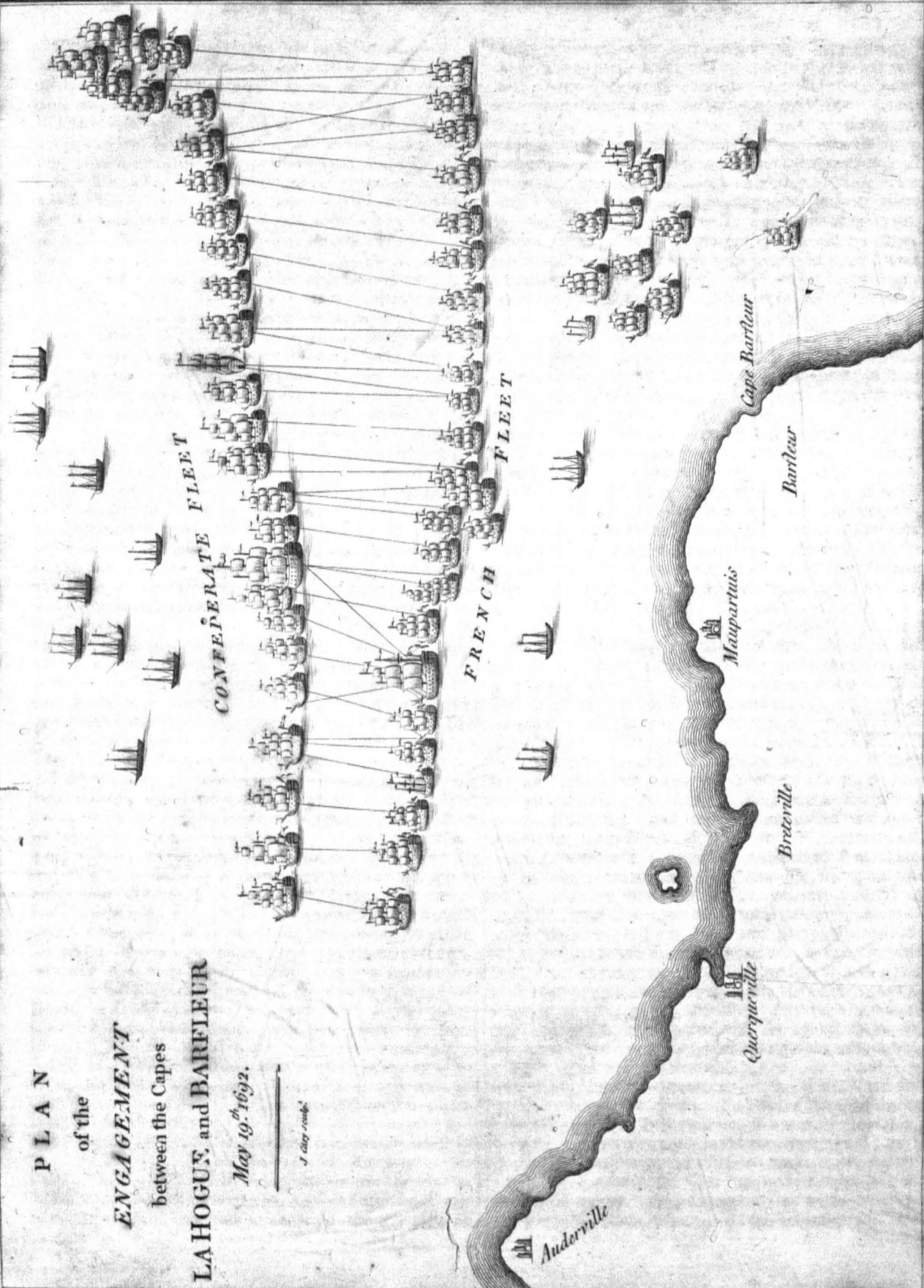


*The BATTLE of RAMILLA, May 1870.*

PLAN  
of the  
ENGAGEMENT  
between the Capes  
LA HOGUE, and BARFLEUR

May 19<sup>th</sup> 1692.

*J. Easton sculp.*





which they possess on this side of the Rhine.—The firing lasted the whole day, and the Prussians had the good fortune to dislodge the French from a plain on the Rhine, in which they concealed themselves in holes under ground.

The loss was very considerable on both sides, and the killed and wounded remained on the plain, without either the Allies or the enemy's daring to take possession of it. They were now in possession of only one plain, which borders on the Rhine.

At five o'clock in the evening of the 5th, the cannonade recommenced on both sides of the Rhine, as the French were sending off three large barges with provisions: one of the barges was sunk, and the crew drowned.

Several Prussian ammunition waggons were blown up last night near the battery on the Rhine point, which accident has been attended by the loss of a great many lives.

**HOGUE (LA) ENGAGEMENT OFF.** A town and cape on the north-west point of Normandy in France. Previous to this illustrious engagement, which redounded so much to the honour of the British navy, we shall take a short retrospect of the situation of King William, who, in the year 1692, the happy æra of this shining event, was now landed at Holland, to hasten the naval preparations of the Dutch, which otherwise might have been tardy. In consequence of his great assiduity, these preparations were soon ready for sea, and on his having received express intimations of the intended descent of France in favour of James, he detached General Talmash, with three of the English regiments from Holland. These, reinforced with other troops remaining in England, were ordered to encamp in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth; all other necessary precautions being taken by the Queen in England, such as securing the disaffected from doing mischief, Admiral Ruffel was ordered to put to sea with all expedition, and Admiral Carter with a squadron of eighteen sail, cruized along the French coast to observe the motions of the enemy.

On the 11th day of May, Ruffel sailed from Rye to St. Helen's, where he was joined by the squadrons under Carter and Delaval, and soon after reinforced by the Dutch squadrons, commanded by Allemonde, Callemberg, and Vandergoes. On the 18th, they set sail for the coast of France, with a fleet of ninety-nine ships of the line, besides frigates and fireships.

The Admiral's orders were to cruize between Cape La Hogue and the Isle of Wight, though he had proposed to lie off Beachy-Head. However, he plyed it down through the sands with a very scanty wind, contrary to the opinion of many of his officers, and all the pilots, who were against his hazarding so great a fleet in so dangerous an attempt, and yet to this bold stroke of the Admiral's was owing all his success.

The Admiral, while he lay off St. Helen's, received a letter from the Earl of Nottingham, then secretary of state, written by Queen Mary's direction, wherein he was informed that a scandalous and malicious report had been propagated to her, by their enemies, as if some of the officers of their Majesties' fleets

were disaffected, or not hearty in their service; but her Majesty charged the Admiral to acquaint his officers, that she was satisfied the report was raised by the enemies of the government, and that she reposed so entire a confidence in their fidelity, that she resolved to take no notice of such insinuations, and recommended to them a vigorous discharge of their orders and duty. They drew up an address of thanks, which was graciously received by the Queen, and published for the satisfaction of the public, with this additional mark of the Queen's approbation, published in the Gazette to this intent.

"I always had this opinion of the commanders; but I am glad this is come to satisfy others."

When all the ships, English and Dutch, were together, the Admiral proposed that a small detachment of six or eight frigates, might hover about the coast of Normandy, that at the same time the forces intended for a descent should embark and be landed at St. Maloes, and the grand fleet lie westward of that place, in order to protect them from the enemy.

This proposition being in part approved, he detached six light ships to gain intelligence, and it being left to him to proceed as a council of war should advise, he ordered the scouts, who were westward of the fleet, to make signals of discovering the enemy, by firing swivel guns, which they did on the 19th of May. Orders were immediately given for drawing into a line of battle, and the signal made for the rear of the fleet to tack, in order to engage the sooner, in case the French should stand to the northward.

About three in the morning of the 19th, he discovered the enemy, under the command of Count Tourville, and by eight the line of battle was formed in very good order, the Dutch in the van, the blue division in the rear, and the red in the centre. A little after four, the sun dispersing the fog, the enemy were seen standing to the southward, upon which the Admiral caused the signal for the rear to tack, and bore away with his ship so far leeward, as that each ship in the fleet might fetch his peak, and then he brought to, and lay by with his fore-top-sail to the mast, that so others might have the better opportunity of placing themselves according to the manner formerly directed on such an occasion.

The red squadron consisted of 31 ships, under the Right Honourable Edward Ruffel, Esq. Sir Ralph Delaval, vice-admiral; Sir Cloudesley Shovel, rear-admiral. The blue squadron was composed of 32 ships, commanded by Sir John Ashby, admiral; George Rook, Esq. vice-admiral; and Richard Carter, Esq. rear-admiral. And lastly, the Dutch with 36 ships, under Admiral Allemonde, and Vice-Admiral Schout-by Natcht.

On the other side, the French fleet was but 63; 26 in the van, 25 in the centre, and 12 in the rear, commanded by the Count Tourville.

This was the strength of the respective fleets, when about ten the French Admiral Tourville, bore down upon the Confederates with great resolution, and by the positive orders of the French King, who at the time of such orders expected that Tourville would have met with the enemy before a junction, and counter-or-

ders

ders being dispatched after the junction, were never received; so that the French Admiral fought contrary to his judgment, as well as the safety of the fleet under his command.

This was one great reason of the defeat of the intended enterprize, so hazardous in the execution, and so glorious to the British navy in the issue. Near twelve, Count Tourville in the Royal Sun brought to, and engaged with Admiral Russel, being within three quarters of musquet-shot. The account Father Daniel gives is a glaring instance of French modesty and ingenuity, the substance of which is, that Tourville attacked the English corps de bataille with so much vigour, that all fled before him; that he maintained the fight all day, from morning till night; that he made a fine retreat (though the English fled before him), which would have been as happy as glorious, if the tide had not failed him. Indeed Monsieur Fourbin begins his account with more modesty, and must be supposed to know more of the matter than Father Daniel. He says, that the English expected Tourville in very good order, and suffered them to come as near as they thought fit; the engagement was begun with a great deal of vigour, and even some advantage on the side of the French, but the wind, which in the beginning of the fight was in their favour, changed in an instant, of which the English took the advantage with their van, wheeled round the French fleet, and by that means had them exposed to two fires; as the English fleet was superior to that of the French, no doubt the latter would have been lost if the former had managed as they might have done, but their slowness in attacking lost them that opportunity.

So far the French writers say on this memorable battle. Admiral Russel himself gives a very short account in a letter dated the 20th of May, 1692, off Cape Barfleur, to this purpose:

Yesterday about three in the morning, Cape Barfleur bearing south-west, distance seven leagues, my scouts made the signal for seeing the enemy. The wind westerly, the enemy bore down upon me; we continued fighting till half an hour past five in the evening, at which time the French towed away with their boats, and we after them. It was calm all day; about five there was an engagement to the westward of me, which I supposed to be the blue; it continued calm all night. I can give no particular account of things, but that the French are beaten, and I am now steering away for Conquet Road, having a fresh gale easterly, but extremely foggy; I suppose that is the place they design for; if it please God to send us a little clear weather, I doubt not but we shall beat their whole fleet. I saw in the night three or four ships blow up, but know not what they were; so soon as I am able to give a more particular account, I will not be wanting.

EDWARD RUSSEL, Admiral of the Red.

To elucidate this particular, and throw a clearer light upon an event so much disputed by both nations, it will be but just to mention the remarks of

another French writer, Monsieur du Larrey, who in his *Histoires sous Louis XIV.* informs us, that when the fog was dissipated, Tourville was surprised to find the whole English and Dutch squadrons united; whereas he expected to meet them separately, not having supposed that Russel had, by his vigilance in plying down so fast, formed that junction. But on being disagreeably surprised, he considered his orders, which were to fight on that probability, and thinking that a confused or hasty retreat would bring his fleet into a precipitate embarrassment, and prove more hazardous than a real engagement, he continued to obey his orders for an immediate attack. He himself commanded the white squadron, consisting of sixteen ships in the centre. The Marquis de Himfreville commanded the blue and white of fourteen, in the van, and M. Gabaret had the rear, or blue squadron of fourteen ships under his direction. The whole fleet, consisting of ships of the first and second rate, according to their way of reckoning in France.

Here historians differ as to the real strength of the French fleet; the author of the naval history makes it to be sixty-three ships of the line, and this account of Monsieur du Larrey's only forty-four. For as to the difference of frigates and other distinctions, they will perhaps bear a par upon the whole. But to be more explicit, it will be proper to subjoin Sir Ralph Delaval's account, in his letter to the Earl of Nottingham, dated from on board the Royal Sovereign, the 22d of May, 1692.

I think it my duty to acquaint you, that on the 21st instant, Admiral Russel having made the signal for the fleet to cut their cables, I observed the French to be forced from the Race of Alderney, where they were anchored to the eastward, and finding that some of them endeavoured for the Bay of Cherbourg, I stood in for that place, where I found three three-decked ships of the enemy, but who were so close to the shore, and also within some rocks, that it was not safe for me to attempt them, till I had informed myself of the road, they being hauled into shoal water. I immediately took my boats, and founded within gun-shot of them, which they endeavoured to prevent by firing at us; and that no time might be lost, I went immediately on board the St. Alban's, where, for the encouragement of the seamen, I hoisted my flag; and having ordered the Ruby, with two fire-ships to attend me, I stood in with them, leaving the great ships without, as drawing too much water; but coming very near, they galled us extremely, and finding the fire-ships could not get in, I judged it best to retreat without shot, and there anchored; I then immediately called all the carpenters, with whose advice and general approbation I resolved to attempt them in the morning, with all the third and fourth rates, and fire-ships. But after having drawn them into four fathoms and a half water, I found we could not execute the point, as it was then shoal; upon which I ordered three fire-ships to prepare themselves to attempt burning them, going myself with all the barges and tenders to take them up, if by the enemy's shot they should miscarry. Indeed I may say, and without



without vanity, the service was warm, yet, God be praised, so effectually performed, that notwithstanding all their shot, both from their ships and their forts, two of our fire-ships had the wished-for success, and burned two of their best men of war. My other fire-ship was by an unfortunate shot set on flames, being just going on board the enemy; indeed so brave was the attempt, that I think they cannot be too well rewarded, and doubt not but their Majesties will take them into their royal consideration. The third French ship being run on shoals, and observing the enemy going in boats full from her, I ordered the St. Alban's, the Reserve, and others to fire upon her, judging it might cause them all to quit her; and after having battered her some time, I observed she made no resistance, upon which I took all my boats armed, and went on board her, where to my surprise, I found abundance of men on board, several wounded, many dead, but no officers; and having caused all the people, as well those that were wounded as the rest, to be taken out, I set her on fire, and if I had not had notice by my scouts that thirty ships were standing with us, I had sent all their prisoners on shore, who now are a great burden to me.

The ships we saw proved to be the blue squadron, Sir John Ashby, and the Dutch coming from the westward. We are now proceeding together eastward to La Hogue, where I am informed three or four of the enemy's ships are, and if so, I promise myself, with God's assistance, good success, and to give a good account of them; I expect to find the Admiral to-morrow, when I hope to hear he has destroyed some of the enemy's ships, having left him in chase of them last night, standing to the eastward, and pretty near them as I judged. My Lord, I hope you'll excuse me, if I presume to pray you will use your interest with the Queen, that a reward may be given to the three captains of the fireships, for their undaunted bravery and extraordinary service, as also to several others; for more firmness and alacrity I never saw. I pray your excuse for being thus tedious and particular. Heaven preserve their Majesties; and that their arms may be ever crowned with success both by sea and land, shall be the prayers, as well as the endeavours of your most obedient servant,

RALPH DELAVAL, Vice-Admiral of the Red.

P. S. Captain Heath burnt Tourville's ship, the Royal Sun, which was the most difficult; Captain Greenway burned the other, called the Conquerant: the Admirable was burned by our boats. Captain Fowler attempted the Royal Sun, but was set on fire by the enemy's shot, yet is equally deserving.

We shall now return to the particulars of the engagement. Some time after that Tourville had towed off in great disorder, the wind shifted to the north-west by west, and in a little time five ships of the enemy's blue squadron posted themselves three a-head, and two astern of their Admiral, and fired very briskly till morning. Admiral Ruffel and his two seconds, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Aylmer, had all these ships to deal

with. There was so great a fog, that the firing respiteed for some time, but clearing up again, the French Admiral was discovered towing off to the northward; upon which our Admiral, the better to come up with him, ordered all the ships of his division to do the like, making the signal for chasing; and notice was sent to every ship within reach, that the enemy were standing away. At this time, about six in the morning, many guns were heard to the westward, and though the ships which fired could not be seen through the fog, it was concluded that it was our blue squadron, which had by a shift of the wind weathered the French; but it proved to be the rear-admiral of the red, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who got to windward of Tourville's own squadron, between him and their Admiral of the blue; after they had fired some time the fog increased, which obliged the ships of both sides to come to anchor. About this time it was that Captain Hastings in the Sandwich was killed, as he was driving through those ships of the enemy, because his anchors were not clear. Things now being in great confusion, our Admiral thought it most advisable to order the ships which were nearest him to chase westward all night, and to inform them that he intended to follow the French to Brest, believing it more eligible than to continue at anchor; and it proved to be the best expedient, for next morning he found himself nearer the enemy than those ships were that had dropped their anchors. About eight at night there was a firing heard westward, which lasted about half an hour; part of our blue squadron having fallen in with some of the enemy's ships in the fog. In this encounter Rear-Admiral Carter was killed, whose last words effectually confuted the bad reports spread to blemish his character, as well as the reputation of other officers; for in his expiring moments, when he found himself mortally wounded, he recommended it to Captain Wright, who commanded his ship, to fight her as long as she could swim; for it had been reported to his prejudice, that he had taken 10,000 pounds to fire upon the French with powder only, who were to return the like favour, and then he was to go over with his squadron to the enemy; but the manner of his death vindicates his memory, and as he died like a man of honour in the cause of his country, it is but just to believe that he was strictly such while he lived.

The 20th of May it proved so dark and foggy, with very little wind all night, that none of the enemy's ships, and very few of ours could be seen, till about eight in the morning; the weather then clearing, the Dutch who were to the southward, made signals of discovering the French fleet, when shortly after about thirty-four sail were seen about two or three leagues off, the wind being then north-east, and then the whole fleet began to chase the enemy, who were crowding away west south-west; but we did not keep the line of battle, as we did after the fight off Beachy-Head, for the signal for the line was taken in, so that every ship might make the best of her way. About four in the afternoon, the tide of ebb being over, both fleets anchored, Cape Barfleur then bearing south by west. About ten they weighed again, and two hours after Admiral Ruffel's

Ruffel's fore-topmast came away by the board, it having been shot in several places.

On the 22d of May, about seven in the morning, we continued the chase with all the success we could desire, and the tide of ebb being over, anchored in forty-six fathoms water, Cape La Hogue bearing south by west, and the island of Alderney south-south-west; but by reason of our Admiral's wanting a top-mast, the Dutch squadron, and the Admiral of the blue, with several of his ships, got considerably to the windward of him. Part of the French ships which had advanced towards the rocks of Alderney, were now perceived driving eastward with the tide of flood, without ground tackle to tide by; for they had in the engagement and the subsequent morning cut away all their heavy anchors. When they were driven so far as that our Admiral judged he could reach them, he made the signals for the ships nearest him to cut and chase, which they did; but Sir John Ashby, admiral of the blue, with his division, and several Dutch ships which were weather-moost rid fast, according to Admiral Ruffel's orders, that they might the better observe the motion of the enemy, which continued at anchor in the Race. Three of their great ships tacked about eleven, and stood westward, but after making two or three short boards, the largest of them, being the French Admiral's own ship, the *Royal Sun*, ran ashore, and presently her masts were cut away; upon which her two seconds plied up to her, and other ships began to hover about them; this they did, as was judged, because they could not get to windward of the weathermoost ships, nor stretch out a-head eastward. The English Admiral perceiving that many ships of his fleet hovered about him, sent orders to Sir Ralph Delaval, vice-admiral of the red, who was in the rear, to keep a strength near him sufficient to destroy the enemy, and to order the rest to follow the body of the fleet, which service was effectually performed; and accordingly Captain Heath of Sir Ralph Delaval's division, burned Tourville's ship, the *Royal Sun*, of 104 guns, as before related. The *Conquerant* of eighty guns was destroyed by Captain Greenway, with three more of lesser note, among which was the *Admirable*. In the evening eighteen of the French ships which were got eastward of Cape Barfleur, hauled in for La Hogue, where our ships anchored about ten at night, and lay until four next morning, at which time the Admiral weighed, and stood in near the land, but the flood coming on, he anchored again, and got under fail by two in the afternoon, plying close in with La Hogue, where he found thirteen of the enemy's ships very near the shore. On the 23d of May, he sent in George Rooke, Esq. vice-admiral of the blue, with a squadron, the fire-ships and the boats of the fleet, to destroy those ships; but they were got in so far that none but the small frigates could advance near enough for service; however, the boats burnt six of them that night, and about eight the next morning the other seven were set on fire, together with several transport ships, and some small vessels with ammunition; in the execution of which signal service, both officers and men behaved with unusual gallantry.

Thus at La Hogue and Cherbourg were burnt two ships of 104 guns each, one of 90, two of 80, four of 60, and two of 56 guns each.

This service being over the Admiral failed out of La Hogue Bay on the 25th of May, having ordered Sir John Ashby, admiral of the blue, who was returned without doing any execution on the other part of the enemy's fleet, to run with a squadron of English and Dutch along the French coast, as far as Havre, de-Grace, and to look out for those five ships which he said he had seen standing eastward; but in this he had no better success than before. Bishop Burnet tells us, that Sir John did pursue them five leagues, but then the pilots pretending there was danger, he returned; so that twenty-six of the enemy's ships, which had he pursued them, in all appearance he had destroyed, got into St. Maloes.

The conduct of Admiral Tourville is blamed by M. Fourbin, contrary to the opinion of Father Daniel: he says that Tourville neglecting to improve the opportunity he had of escaping, resolved (for what reason no one can imagine) to come to an anchor at the entrance of the Race of Alderney, instead of steering quite off as he should have done, both by the laws of prudence and judgment, not being in any condition to continue the fight. At last, says Fourbin, an unexpected accident completed his ruin, the ship in which he was, with several others slipped their anchors, and were thereupon driven by the tide on the enemy. M. de Tourville, who saw himself in danger, being unwilling to expose the whole fleet, which was about to follow him, and would infallibly have been either sunk or taken, took down his admiral's flag; upon this M. de Panetier, commander of a squadron, put up a flag as a signal to rally, and thereby saved the remainder of the fleet. Those which followed the General's fate, ran ashore at La Hogue, where fourteen of our first men of war were unfortunately burnt. I saved my own ship, continues M. Fourbin, though bored through, and following the remainder of the fleet, which were in no better condition than myself, we made for the road of St. Maloes.

According to a relation which we find in Kennet, the French lost five capital ships in the fight, which, however, Father Daniel contradicts, one of which was M. Gabaret's, admiral of the blue squadron, of ninety and odd guns, so that in the whole twenty-one of their largest were destroyed, besides the two frigates, with other small vessels, and had it not been for the foggy weather, few of the rest would have escaped. On our side not one ship was lost, except the fire-ships, and they were spent upon action; and what was as fortunate, not one commissioned officer, except Rear-Admiral Carter, and Colonel Hastings, died in the action.

It will not be doing justice to the Dutch nation, to omit an account given of this action by their admiral, Allemonde, in a letter to the States-General, dated on board the *Prince*, near Cape Barfleur, the 3d of June, 1692, new style.

High and Mighty Lords,  
Since my two last of the 31st of May, and first instant,



stant, which gave an account of what had passed in the defeat of the French fleet, I came to anchor under this Cape, where I have been since yesterday with your Highnesses' squadron, and that of Sir John Ashby, admiral of the English blue squadron, and some other British force. At my arrival here, I was informed by the captain of a French fire-ship, who was taken prisoner, that about twelve of the ships which had engaged your Highnesses' squadron had got in among the rocks; upon which I prepared to go and destroy or burn them, but as soon as I was ready to put my design in execution, I found that Admiral Ruffel was giving orders to the same purpose; I immediately offered him your Highnesses' light frigates and fire-ships to assist him in this enterprise, and immediately gave the necessary orders in case he should make use of them; but as yet I know not whether those frigates and fire-ships were employed or not; all that I can assure your Highnesses is, that the same day they took a resolution to put the scheme of destroying those ships in execution, they burnt five of the largest, being ships of three decks; and this day the rest which remained incurred the same fate, being burnt with all their ammunition and provision, together with six other small vessels which they had lightened of their guns, to try whether it were possible to save them by towing them any higher; so that this expedition has completed the ruin of the French ships. I understand this day that Admiral Ruffel has issued orders to burn the transport vessels which are in the Bay of La Hogue, to the number of 300, if it may be possible; but I apprehend it will be a difficult attempt, as the water is very shallow where those vessels lie, and great resistance will undoubtedly be made from the land side; I therefore leave the success of this arduous undertaking to Providence. On the other hand, it has been resolved in a grand council of war, to reduce our fleet to fifty or sixty great ships, to sail away to the isle of Ushant, and endeavour to take all the enemy's ships that shall come off, or design to go into Brest, as also to send the rest of the men of war, with some fire-ships, to scour the coasts of France as far as Dunkirk, to seek and destroy, if possible, the scattered remnants of the French fleet, that have steered their course to the east.

I am,  
Most High and Mighty Lords,  
Yours, &c.  
O. ALLEMONDE.

The Dutch Admiral seems to be misinformed as to the true intent of the intended separation of the fleets, which was rather to draw away the French troops to the coast, in order to weaken the power of Louis by land, an object very much in the contemplation of King William, and which was adopted by our acting minister, Mr. Secretary Pitt, in the late war. To harass their coasts, to embarrass their arms by such a diversion, and to draw their attention to their maritime towns, must always have its desired effect, when Great-Britain is any ways connected with continental interest, and will always prove the most salutary expedient to strengthen the hands of our allies.

In the conducting this great and glorious expedition, so wisely planned, and so bravely performed, the two chief commanders, Ruffel and Tourville, were very much talked of by the public; the former for not having done more than he did, the latter for doing what he was commanded to perform; therefore to come at the secret springs, the reasons, causes, and motives of actions and events, it will be proper to state their cases separately, and by that scrutiny to lay an appeal before the public, for the justice or imprudence, misconduct or good behaviour of both and each.

First, as to Admiral Ruffel. It was alleged by his enemies, and believed by some of his friends, that the bare suspicion of his fidelity had awoken in him a spirit of jealousy and resentment against individuals, as well as the interests of King William. It was too much propagated, and perhaps invidiously supported, that if this success of his had been pursued with as much vigour as it was begun, considering the consternation with which the French were struck, upon such an unusual and surprising blow, the victory had been more complete as well as more splendid. But Admiral Ruffel (as Burnet insinuates) was provoked by some letters and orders which the Earl of Nottingham sent him from the Queen, which he thought the effects of ignorance, upon which he fell into a gloominess of disposition. To be at once suspected, commanded, countermanded, thwarted, and crossed, will sour the temper of the most patient; such perhaps he construed those reiterated orders and dispatches; and therefore (as Burnet says) he found fault with almost every order that was sent him, but would offer no advice on his part. His letter before recited, indeed, seems not to be written in the best of humours, for he says, "I can give no particular account of things, but that the French were beaten." These words might be dictated from hurry and confusion, but it bears the stamp of Spartan laconicism. He certainly came to St. Helena's, which was much censured, for though (says Burnet) the disabled ships should have been sent in, there was no apparent reason for bringing in the rest that were untouched. Cross winds kept them in port, so that a great part of the summer was spent before he went out again, and this gave time to the French to recover from the consternation which had dispirited them. Now it has already appeared, that the Admiral had sent in Sir George Rooke to destroy the ships that had taken shelter in the Bay of La Hogue. He accordingly went in person to encourage the attempt, burnt six that night, eleven the next morning, together with a great number of transports and other vessels of ammunition; this, it would appear, was a signal piece of service, and indeed it was much the greatest that happened during the whole transaction, for it was performed against a prodigious fire from the enemy's batteries on shore, within sight of the enemy's camp, and with the loss only of ten men; it appears also by the Dutch admiral's (Allemonde's) letter to the States-General, that this was a most difficult and dangerous undertaking, and his letter was dated the very morning the action was performed, and he seems to insinuate the execution of it to be unlikely, which evidence of his in favour of the Admiral,

ral, as well as Sir George Rooke, seems to be much stronger proof of their distinguished merit in that performance, than any other written by an English admiral.

Notwithstanding which, Bishop Burnet by an odd stroke, either of ill-humour or partiality, has thought fit to blame Sir George, as if he had not been inclined to fight. As to Sir John Ashby's part in this conduct, he did with his own squadron and some Dutch ships pursue the remainder of the French fleet, till they ran through the Race of Alderney, among such rocks and shoals as our own pilots were against following them; for which he was also censured, though perhaps without cause, since some of the ablest seamen in England were of opinion, that there could not have been a more desperate undertaking, than even the flight of the French ships through that passage, it appearing a more eligible step to have suffered themselves to be taken than lost. But though despair might justify them, it seems to be no convincing argument, that because they were fool hardy, Sir John ought to have followed them; and the reader will be satisfied of this, if he runs his eye over a sea chart, and considers the great risk the French run in order to get through the Race of Alderney; and this circumstance is particularly taken notice of in our tar's song on the victory, which shews what the seamen thought of it.

It is very remarkable, that though the Confederate fleet was near double to that of the French, yet scarce half of it could engage, which was owing to the original disposition of the fleet, by which the blue squadron, Sir George Rooke, vice-admiral, was directed to tack northward and to the weather; not in the least to any deficiency in that Admiral, as Bishop Burnet alleges. Yet the defeat was the most signal that ever happened at sea, since besides the Royal Sun, of 104 guns, the French lost another of 104, one of 90, two of 80, four of 76, four of 60, and two of 56.

If indeed Sir John Ashby could have safely reached those that took shelter in St. Maloes, it had in a great measure put an end to the French power at sea; as it was, we must acknowledge it a most glorious victory, not to be gained by malevolence, or want of spirit in the conductors; and as such we are bound in gratitude to pay a just tribute to the memory of those brave men who achieved it, as well as our most humble thanksgiving to the Providence that favoured it.

Notwithstanding all the ruinous consequences that attended the French affairs by this event, we find it treated in such a style by the French writers, as must appear amazing, even to such as are well acquainted with their gasconade, and most of this founded on their first attacking of the English fleet. In order to explain this, we may remember that Count Tourville found himself obliged to take this step in obedience to his orders, which were so express that they did not leave any room for his Lordship to exercise his judgment. He called a council of war indeed the night before the engagement, wherein most of the officers gave their opinions, that, considering the superiority of the Confederate fleet, and the situation themselves were in, it was most prudent to decline fighting: upon this, after de-

claring his own sentiments to coincide with theirs, he produced the King's orders, which appeared to be so precise for fighting, nay, for attacking the English, strong or weak, that it was then directly and unanimously resolved to obey the orders. Several reasons have been assigned for the French King's giving such orders; and amongst these the most probable is, that he was deceived in the strength of both fleets: as to his own, he looked upon it as certain that Count D'Etrees, with his squadron, would have joined the fleet before any opportunity offered of fighting, and that Count Tourville's line of battle should have consisted of sixty-six ships at least. He was, however, deceived in both: Count D'Etrees met with such bad weather in passing the Straits of Gibraltar, that notwithstanding all the pains he could take, his squadron did not arrive at La Hogue till after the battle; and though there were at that time sixty-six French men of war at sea, yet from the detachments made for particular services, but forty-four were actually under his command when he took this resolution to fight. On the other side, it was presumed that the English and Dutch fleets would not have joined so early, and that if they had, still it would be impossible for them to unite with their two great squadrons then at sea, before the junction of the French fleets.

In this too the French King was overseen, but then it was owing to that bold stroke of Admiral Ruffel beforementioned, by which he joined the Dutch squadron ten days sooner than he could have done, if he had been ruled by his pilots, who advised him against that precipitate step, as they then judged it to be.

There is yet another circumstance mentioned by French authors, as supposed by some to have been the reason for the King's orders; and it was really this, that he expected the greater part of the English fleet would have deserted and come over to King James, from whence it is pretended by French writers, that they were deterred by finding Count Tourville so weak: however, all authors agree, that upon the junction of our fleet, the French King sent two orders by different routes to Count Tourville, to forbid his fighting for that reason: but the master of a small vessel, which carried one of those orders, was taken off Barfleur by Captain Wyvill, before he could reach the French fleet; and the other, which came over the land, was too late by several days. This, however, sufficiently proves that Louis did not expect the desertion of the English fleet, but rather their inability to form the junction with the Dutch.

The Marquis de Quincy, another French writer, after having given a particular account of the first day's engagement, proceeds to parade in this extravagant manner.

As to the advantage gained in this fight, it must be allowed us, that Count Tourville did not lose so much as a ship; nor had he any that were disabled; while on the other hand, the enemy lost two, one sunk, and one disabled: the rest of their ships were as well treated as his, besides their spending a vast number of fire-ships without any effect. Thus, in spite of the prodigious inequality of the fleets, the success was at least equal in the



the first day's engagement. It is true, it happened otherwise in the succeeding days; in which, however, there fell out nothing that ought to tarnish the reputation of the French nation, since, while there remained any room for courage to exert itself, they not only acted gallantly in their own defence, but made themselves respected by their enemies. What afterwards followed was the effect of unforeseen accidents and inevitable misfortunes: and yet, after this fine flourish, the Marquis fairly confesses that the French flag ran for it, and that their other ships did their best to follow them. But partly through the want of safe ports on their own coasts, and partly through the vigorous pursuit of the English, they were burnt and destroyed in the manner before related.

It was indeed necessary to run the hazard of a battle, in order to make the descent secure; for there was nothing could prove an impediment to the invasion, but the interposition of the English fleet. It is not to be doubted, but if the English had been worsted, which probably would have happened, if we had hindered their fleets from joining, this projected descent, which fell to the ground by the blow our fleet received, would have caused the English a great deal of uneasiness and pains. But the contrary winds, which lasted three whole weeks, and several other intervening accidents, gave the enemy time to form a junction; so that instead of forty-five ships, which the English were supposed by us to be, proved to amount when joined to ninety-six.

Neither this writer, nor any other of the French historians, pretend to diminish their loss, or to say that our Admirals did not well and truly perform their duty in the most minute as well as the most important branches; on the contrary, they ascribe the safe retreat of part of their ships into the road of St. Maloes, to their lucky passage through that dangerous Strait, and not to any want of vigilance in our Admirals. Fourbin says, that the views of France, and the projects previous to the defeat at La Hogue, of making a vigorous descent upon England, were no longer kept a secret. It was well known that King James was already gone to La Hogue, where he was ready to embark at the head of 20,000 men, and waited only the success of a battle with the English, which M. de Tourville had orders to give at all events, as on that issue depended all the hopes of James.

This loss at La Hogue was so sensibly felt by King James, and so intimately connected with his interests, that he thereupon wrote an affecting and pathetic letter to the French King, which should be preserved, and is to this purpose: That he had hitherto, with some constancy and resolution, supported the weight of his misfortunes, so long as he himself was the only sufferer; but he acknowledged that this last disaster deeply overwhelmed him, and that he was become altogether comfortless, in relation to what concerned his most Christian Majesty, through the great loss which had befallen his fleets: that he knew too well, that it was his own unlucky star which had drawn this misfortune on his Majesty's forces, ever victorious, but when they fought for his (James's) interests, which

plainly proved that he now no longer merited the support of so great a Monarch. He therefore entreated his most Christian Majesty no longer to concern himself about a Prince so unfortunate as himself, but permit him to retire with his family to some corner of the world, where he might, in retreat, no longer obstruct the usual course of his most Christian Majesty's prosperities and conquests, and where nothing could more contribute to his consolation, than to hear of the quick return of all his wonted triumphs both by sea and land, over both your enemies (says he) and mine, when my interest shall no longer be intermixed with yours.

The French King endeavoured to alleviate his misfortunes and afflictions by a kind answer, wherein he promised never to forsake him in the worst and last extremity.

Queen Mary, the Consort of King William, no sooner heard of the victory obtained off La Hogue by her fleet, than she sent 30,000*l.* to be distributed amongst the sailors. She ordered medals to be struck, as tokens of honour to the officers; and caused the bodies of Admiral Carter and Colonel Hastings to be honourably interred. And thus ended this great and glorious event, to the immortal honour of the British flag, and to the extirpation of all future hopes of James's title to the crown.

To the French King it proved a most mortifying defeat, who had been so long flattered with an uninterrupted series of successes. To the friends of James in England it was no less ungrateful, as it reduced them to the last ebb of despondence, frustrated the whole scheme of a descent, and broke all the measures of the French ministry in his favour. It has been observed, that Russel was accused of not improving his victory with all the advantages which might have been obtained before the enemy recovered from their consternation. His enemies alleged, that his affection to the service was in a great measure cooled by the disgrace of his friend the Duke of Marlborough; that he hated the then secretary, the Earl of Nottingham, whom he thought not qualified to issue dispatches or orders in the naval department; and that he adhered to the letter rather than to the spirit of his instructions. But this seems a malicious insinuation, and a very great injury to his memory, as well as an ungrateful return for his manifold services. He behaved during the whole progress of this expedition like a gallant and wise officer, as well as an expert admiral. His forcing down the Nore to the Downs with a small wind, and through dangerous shoals, was truly brave, and executed with policy and design, though contrary to the judgment of his pilots, as by this bold step he effected a junction with the Dutch and the other squadrons, which otherwise the French would have attacked, if not defeated singly. In a word, he obtained decisive victory, that during the rest of the war, the French never dared to attempt fighting by sea, or in the least disputing the ocean with the British flag.

HOHENTWIEL, seized by the French in April 1800, is a small mountain-fortress, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, of which the French obtained possession.

by stratagem, immediately after they had crossed the Rhine near Schaffhausen, had been famous ever since the thirty years war. In the 17th century, it had frequently been besieged, but never conquered, and during the whole of the present war, it had never been in the possession of the French or the Austrians, but always remained in the hands of the Duke of Wurtemberg.

The curious surrender of Hohentwiel is related in the following manner: the Commandant received an order from the Duke of Wurtemberg, that on the same day, he should receive a reinforcement of 500 men, for whom he should order bread to be baked immediately. Soon afterwards a body of troops made its appearance, dressed in Imperial and Wurtemberg uniforms, who were admitted into the fort, where the fraud was discovered, and it appeared that the order was forged, and that the pretended reinforcements were French soldiers in disguise.

The French found a great quantity of jewels and plate in the fortress, which from its situation was considered a place of safety.

Articles of capitulation of the fort of Hohentwiel, concluded between the general of division, Vandamme, commanding the first division of the army of the Rhine, and M. de Wolff, lieutenant-colonel and vice-commandant of the said fort.

Art. I. One hour after Lieutenant-Colonel Wolff shall have returned into the fort of Hohentwiel, the lower fort shall be surrendered to the troops of the French Republic.—Ans. Granted.

II. None of the communications which lead to the upper fort shall be destroyed; and to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, the upper-gate shall be surrendered to the troops of the French Republic, and a garrison received equal in force to the Wurtemberg troops.—Ans. Refused. The Wurtemberg garrison shall march out to-morrow morning, with the honours of war.

III. The Wurtemberg garrison shall march out on the third of May, at eight in the morning, shall evacuate the upper fort, and put the troops of the French Republic in possession of the artillery, the arsenal, the military stores and magazines.—Ans. The garrison must carry away nothing that does not immediately belonging to the officers and soldiers, their arms only excepted.

IV. The garrison shall march out with their arms, and may retire to the first town in Wurtemberg, which is Tuttelingen: but the troops engage not to serve during the course of this war against the French, unless they be exchanged.—Ans. Granted.

V. The officers and all the garrison shall preserve their property, and may carry it with them on waggons brought from Tuttelingen and other parts of Wurtemberg. The women and children shall follow the garrison. The sick, whom it may be improper to remove, shall remain until they are cured.—Ans. Replied to in the third article. Granted in all that relates to the women and children.

VI. The persons in civil employments, the commissary of the fortress, the priest, the baker, and the cooper may, if they please, remain in the fort, and retain their property. The papers of the commissary, which contain his accounts and other memorandums, shall not be touched.—Ans. Granted.

VII. The priest shall be allowed to carry with him the sacred vases, and the books belonging to the church.—Ans. Granted.

VIII. The prisoners confined in the fortress for civil crimes shall depart with the garrison.—Ans. Granted.

IX. The vine-dressers, and the two farmers shall remain, and be treated with all that humanity which may be expected from the generosity of the French nation.—Ans. Granted.

X. After the signing of the capitulation the Commandant shall be permitted to send an officer with a copy to Stuttgart.—Ans. Granted, at six o'clock to-morrow.

XI. General Vandamme will repeat the promise he has already made, that at the conclusion of a peace, the French government will interest itself in stipulating that the state of Wurtemberg shall retain possession of the fort of Hohentwiel, and in procuring its restoration in the condition in which it has been surrendered to the French Republic.

DE WOLFF.

Singen, April 1, 1800.

General Vandamme promises to use all his influence with the general in chief and the government of the French Republic, for the fulfilment of his promise. To this he pledges himself on his honour.

D. VANDAMME.

Head Quarters at Singen, 11 Floreal—April 21.

(A true copy),

DUPART.

Adjutant-General, and Chief of the Staff.

HOLLAND, unsuccessful expedition against, in 1799. Lieutenant Collier, of his Majesty's ship Isis, arrived with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Mitchell of which the following are copies.

Isis, at anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, August 31.

I have the very great satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Dutch fleet near the Vleiter surrendered to the squadron under my command without firing a gun, agreeable to a summons I sent this morning. The Dutch squadron was to be held for the orders of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, and the orders I may receive from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for my farther proceeding.

(Signed)

A. MITCHELL.

Isis, at anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, August 31.

It blowing strong from the south-west, and also the flood tide, I could not send away my short letter of last night; I therefore have, in addition, to request you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,



THE  
SEVEN UNITED  
PROVINCES.

THE  
NORTH SEA  
OR  
GERMAN  
OCEAN



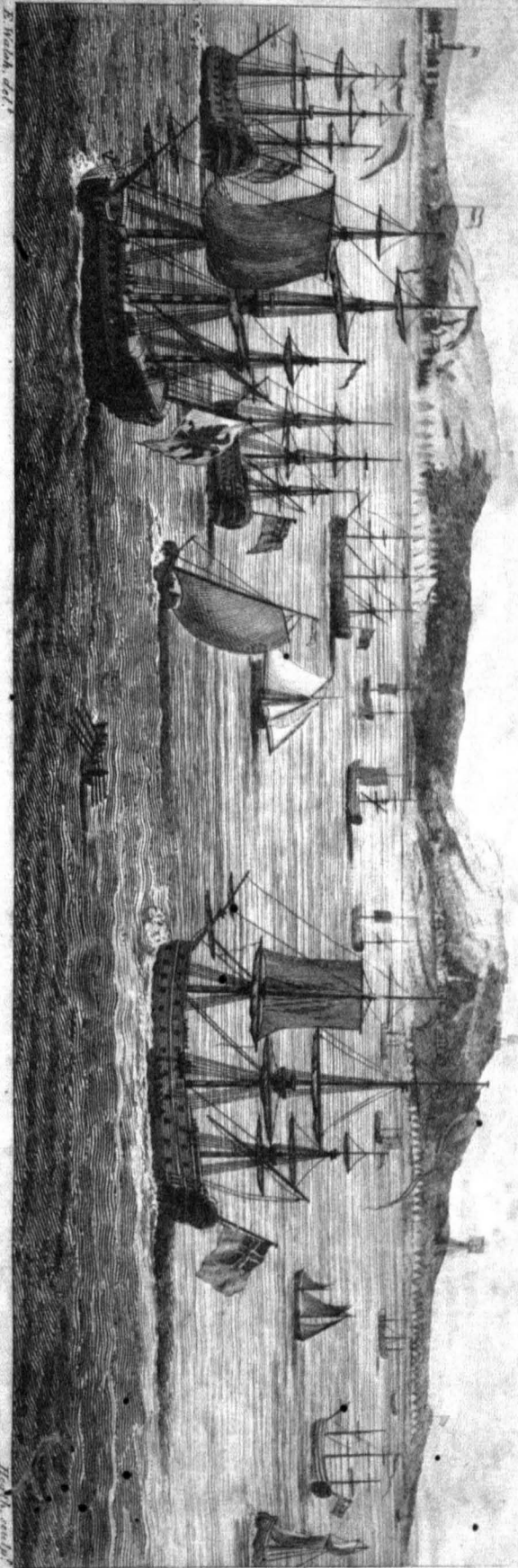
Longitude East from London.



LORD DUNCAN.



*The Meldey Point, from Mars-Duich, West Roads.*



*E. H. H. 1847*

*H. H. 1847*

ralty, that on the morning of yesterday I got the squadron under weigh at five o'clock, and immediately formed the line of battle, and prepared for battle. In running in, two of the line of battle ships, Ratvian and America, and the Latona frigate, took the ground. We passed the Helder Point and Mars Diep, and continued our course along the Texel in the channel that leads to the Vleiter, the Dutch squadron lying at anchor in a line at the Red Buoy in the east-south-east course. The Latona frigate got off and joined me; but as the two line of battle ships did not, I closed the line. About half past ten I sent Captain Rennie of the Victor with a summons to the Dutch Admiral, as it was Lord Duncan's wish that I should do so; and in her way she picked up a flag of truce with two Dutch Captains from the Dutch Admiral to me. Captain Rennie very properly brought them on board; and from a conversation of a few minutes I was induced to anchor in a line, a short distance from the Dutch squadron, at their earnest request. They returned with my positive orders not to alter the position of the ships, nor do any thing whatsoever to them, and in one hour to submit, or take the consequences. In less than the time they returned with a verbal answer, that they submitted according to the summons, and should consider themselves (the officers) on parole, until I heard from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Prince of Orange, for my further proceedings. I have now the honour to inclose you herewith the line of battle in which the squadron advanced, a copy of my summons to the Dutch admiral, and also a list of the Dutch fleet. Admiral Story's flag is down, and I have sent an officer on board each of his ships to have an eye over and charge of them, as they themselves requested that it should be so. I have also furnished them with the Prince of Orange's standard, many of them not having had it before, and they are all now under these colours. To maintain quiet among their crews, I issued a short manifesto, of which I also enclose a copy herewith. The animated exertions and conduct of the whole squadron are far above any praise I can bestow on them: but I shall ever feel most sensibly impressed on my heart the spirited conduct during the whole of this business. We have all felt the same zeal for the honour of our sovereign and our country; and although the conclusion has not turned out as we expected, yet the merit, I may say, in some measure, is still not the less due to my squadron; and, if I had brought them to action, I trust it would have added another laurel to the navy of England in this present war. The Dutch were astonished and thunderstruck at the approach of our squadron, never believing it possible that we could so soon have laid down the buoys and led down to them in line of battle, in a channel where they themselves go through but with one or two ships at a time. I have sent Lieutenant Collier with these dispatches, who will give their Lordships every information, as he has been employed in the whole of the communication with the Dutch squadron, and was also on shore with me as my aide-de-camp on the day of landing.

A. MITCHELL.

P. S. Since writing the above, I received the Dutch Admiral's answer in writing, which I enclose herewith.

## Line of Battle.—At Noon, August 30, 1799.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Glatton,	Capt. Charles Cobb,	54	343
Romney,	Capt. John Lawford,	50	343
Isis,	{ V. Adm. Mitchell,	50	343
	{ Capt. J. Oughton,		
Veteran,	Capt. A. C. Dickson,	64	491
Ardent,	Capt. T. Bertie,	64	491
Belliqueux,	Capt. R. Bulteel,	64	491
Monmouth,	Capt. George Hart,	64	491
Overysfel,	Capt. J. Bazeley,	64	491
Mittisloff,	Capt. A. Maller,	60	672

Frigates.—Melpomene, Latona, Shannon, Juno, and Lutine.

Given on board the Isis, in the Vleider Channel, August 30, 1799.

A. MITCHELL.

To —, Captain of his Majesty's ship the —, by command of the Vice-Admiral,

Isis, under sail in line of battle, August 30.

I desire you will instantly hoist the flag of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. If you do, you will be immediately considered as friends of the King of Great Britain, my most gracious sovereign, otherwise take the consequences. Painful it will be to me for the loss of blood it may occasion, but the guilt will be on your own head. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

A. MITCHELL.

Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships employed on the present Expedition.

To Rear-Admiral Story, or the Commander in Chief of the Dutch squadron.

A list of the Dutch squadron taken possession of in the Texel, by Vice-Admiral Mitchell, August 30, 1799.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.
Washington,	{ Rear-Admiral Story,	74
	{ Capt. Capelle,	
Guelderland,	Capt. Waldeck,	68
Admiral de Ruyter,	Capt. Huljs,	68
Utrecht,	Capt. Kolf,	68
Cerberus,	Capt. De Jong,	68
Leyden,	Capt. Van Braam,	68
Befchermer,	Capt. Eilbracht,	54
Batavier,	Capt. Van Senden,	54
	under the Vleiter,	
Amphitrite,	Capt. Schutter,	44
	under the Vleiter,	
Mars,	Capt. de Bock,	44
Ambuscade,	Capt. Rivierj,	32
Galathica,	Capt. Droop,	16

A. MITCHELL.



Isis, August 30, 1799.

The undersigned, Vice-Admiral in the service of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, charged with the execution of the naval part of the expedition to restore the Stadtholder and the old and lawful constitution of the Seven United Provinces guaranteed by his Majesty, having agreed that in consequence of the summons to Rear-Admiral Story, the ships, after hoisting the ancient colours, will be considered as in the service of the Allies of the British crown, and under the orders of his Serene Highness the Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of the Seven United Provinces, has thought it proper to give an account of this agreement to the brave crews of the different ships, and to summon them by the same to behave in a peaceable and orderly manner, so that no complaints may be represented by the officer the undersigned will send on board of each of the ships to keep proper order, until the intentions of his Majesty, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, as Admiral-General, shall be known, for the farther destination of these ships, on account of which, dispatches will be immediately sent off. And to make them aware, that in case their conduct should not be so as may be expected from the known loyalty and attachment of the Dutch navy to the Illustrious House of Orange, on this occasion, any excess or irregularity will be punished with the severity which the disorders which may have been committed, merit.

(Signed) ANDREW MITCHELL.

On board the Washington, anchored  
under the Vleiter, 30th August.

ADMIRAL,

Neither your superiority nor the threat that the spilling of human blood should be laid to my account, could prevent my shewing you to the last moment what I could do for my sovereign, whom I acknowledge to be no other than the Batavian people and its representatives, when you, Prince's and the Orange flags have obtained their end. The traitors whom I commanded refused to fight; and nothing remains to me and my brave officers but vain rage and the dreadful reflection of our present situation: I therefore deliver over to you the fleet which I commanded. From this moment it is your obligation to provide for the safety of my officers, and the few brave men who are on board the Batavian ships, as I declare myself and my officers are prisoners of war, and remain to be considered as such.

I am with respect,

S. STORY.

To Admiral Mitchell, commanding his  
Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Texel.

Isis, at anchor at the Red Buoy, near  
the Vleiter, August 31.

Since my letter of the 29th by Captain Oughton, I received a letter from Captain Winthrop, of the Circe, containing a more particular account of the men of war, &c. taken possession of in the New Diep than I had then in my power to send, of which you will receive a copy

herewith for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. MITCHELL.

Helder, August 28.

I have the honour to inform you that I this morning took possession of the New Diep, with the ships and vessels under-mentioned, and also of the naval arsenal containing ninety-five pieces of ordnance. A copy of the naval stores I will transmit as soon as it can be made out.

R. WINTHROP.

Urwachten, 66 guns; Broederfchap, 54; Heclor, Dinffee, Expedition, Constitutie, Bell Antoinette, and Unie, 44; Helder, 32; Follock, Minerva, Venus, and Alarm, 24; Dreighletlahn, Howda, Vreede loft, India-men; and a sheer hulk.

*A Dispatch from Admiral Lord Duncan, K. B. of which the following is a Copy.*

Kent, at anchor off the Texel,  
August 23, 1799.

The troops rowed towards the shore at day-break, and landed, though immediately opposed by numbers, and from that time till half past four P. M. were continually in action.—However, the gallantry of the British troops surmounted all difficulties, and drove the enemy wherever they met them. The Ratzivan Russian ship got ashore on the south Haik, in coming to the anchorage, where she remained some time in great danger, but by timely assistance and exertion of her captain and officers, in getting out some of the guns and lightening her, she was got off; and last night reported to be again fit for service. At five P. M. the Bellicieux, with her convoy from the Downs, anchored.

I never witnessed more attention and perseverance in spite of most unfavourable weather, to get the troops landed; and nothing shall be wanting on my part towards furnishing him with every aid in my power, in order to bring the business to a happy termination.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. Eight P. M. The weather is still bad; but a Luggie is just returned with an answer to a letter I wrote Vice-Admiral Mitchell this morning, by which I find the Helder Point was last night evacuated, and the guns in it spiked up.

*From Lieutenant-General Sir R. Abercromby, K. B.*

Helder, August 28, 1799.

From the first day after our departure from England, we experienced such a series of bad weather, as is very uncommon at this season of the year. The ardour of Admiral Mitchell for the service in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his example of zeal and perseverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept a numerous convoy collected. It was our determination not to depart from the

the resolution of attacking the Helder, unless we should have been prevented by the want of water and provisions. On the forenoon of the 21st instant, the weather proved so favourable that we stood in upon the Dutch coast, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to sea by a heavy gale of wind. It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began once more to clear up. On the 26th, we came to anchor near the shore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the morning, the troops began to disembark at day-light. Although the enemy did not oppose our landing, yet the first division had scarcely begun to move forward, before they got into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had assembled a very considerable body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Callonstooq, and made repeated attacks on our right, with fresh troops. Our position was on a ridge of sand hills, stretching along the coast from north to south. Our right flank was unavoidably exposed to the whole force of the enemy. We had no where sufficient ground on our right to form more than a battalion in line; yet, on the whole, the position, though singular, was not, in our situation, disadvantageous, having neither cavalry nor artillery. By the courage and perseverance of the troops, the enemy was fairly worn out and obliged to retire in the evening to a position two leagues in his rear. The contest was arduous, and the loss has been considerable. We have to regret many valuable officers lost to the service, who have either fallen or been disabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged were the reserve under the command of Colonel Macdonald, consisting of the 23d and 55th regiments. The regiments of Major-General Coote's brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 84th. Major-General D'Oyley's brigade was brought into action towards the close of the day, and has sustained some loss. As the enemy still held the Helder with a garrison of near 2000 men, it was determined to attack it before day-break on the 28th, and the brigade under Major-General Moore, supported by Major-General Burrard's, were destined for this service; but about eight o'clock, yesterday evening, the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under weigh, and the garrison was withdrawn, taking their route through the marshes towards Medemblick, having previously spiked the guns on the batteries, and destroyed some of the carriages. About nine at night Major-General Moore, with the second battalion of the Royals, and the 92d regiment, under the command of Lord Huntley, took possession of this important post, in which he found a numerous artillery of the best kind, both of heavy and field train. All that part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuwe Diep, together with their naval magazine at Nieuwe Werk, fell into our hands this morning; a full detail of which it is not in my power to send. This day we have the satisfaction to see the British flag flying in the Mars Diep, and part of the 5000 men, under the command of Major-General Don, disembarking under the batteries of the Helder. During the course of the action, I had the misfortune to lose the service of Lieutenant General

Sir James Pulteney, from a wound he received in the arm, but not before he had done himself the greatest honour, and I was fully sensible of the loss of him. Major-General Coote supplied his place with ability. Colonel Macdonald, who commanded the reserve, and who was very much engaged during the course of the day, though wounded, did not quit the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, returning to England, to go on another service, and Major Kempf, my aid-de-camp and bearer of this letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice and protection, will be able to give you any further information which may be required. A list of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, accompanies this letter.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Head-quarters, Klein Keeten, August 28, 1799.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of his Majesty's forces under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the action of the Helder, on the 27th of August, 1799.

Detachment of the Royal Engineers, 1 lieutenant-colonel killed, 2 subalterns wounded.—1st brigade of the grenadier battalion of the guards, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 48 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—3d battalion of the 1st regiment of the guards, 1 captain, 13 rank and file, wounded.—2d brigade of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment, 7 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—3d brigade of the 2d (or Queen's) regiment of foot, 2 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—27th regiment of foot, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 43 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.—3d brigade of the 29th regiment of foot, 3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded.—3d brigade of the 69th ditto, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.—3d brigade of the 85th ditto, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 29 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file, missing.—The reserve, 2d battalion of the royals, 18 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 5 serjeants, 69 rank and file, wounded.—55th ditto, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 2 captains, 5 serjeants, 61 rank and file, wounded.—Total: 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 51 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 6 subalterns, 18 serjeants, 1 drummer, 334 rank and file, wounded; 26 rank and file, missing.

Return of officers killed and wounded.—Lieutenant-Colonel Smollett, of the first regiment of the guards, Major of the 1st brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, of the Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Crow, of the 3d brigade of the 27th regiment of foot, killed.—Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart. second in command; the Honourable Colonel John Hope, of the 25th foot, Deputy-Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, of the 3d regiment of guards, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain Arthur McDonald, of the 5th West India regiment, Assistant



Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain Manners of the 32d regiment, aid-de-camp to Major-General Coote; Lieutenant Chapman and Lieutenant Squire, of the Royal Engineers; Captain Gunthorpe, of the 1st brigade of the grenadier battalion of the guards; Captain Ruddock, of the 1st brigade of the 3d battalion of the 1st regiment of guards; Lieutenant Swan, of the 3d brigade of the 2d (or Queen's) regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, of the 3d brigade of the 27th regiment of foot; Captain Wyatt and Lieutenant Grove, of the 3d brigade of the 29th regiment of foot; Major Otley, Captain M'Intosh, Lieutenant Traverse, Lieutenant Berry, of the 3d brigade of the 85th regiment of foot.—The reserve; Captain Berry, Captain Ellis, Captain Honourable G. M'Donald, of the 23d regiment of foot; Colonel M'Donald, Captain Brown, Captain Power, Volunteer John M'Gregor, of the 55th regiment of foot.

One non-commissioned officer and four gunners of the Royal Artillery; one serjeant and fourteen rank and file, of the 92d regiment, drowned in landing.

N. B. The casualties in the General Staff, noticed in the detail, but not in the body of the return.

Isis, at anchor off the Texel, August 29, 1799.

In a former letter I had the honour to write you, I there mentioned the reasons that had determined Sir Ralph Abercromby and myself not to persevere longer than the 26th in our resolution to attack the Helder and Port of the Texel, unless the wind became more moderate. Fortunately the gale abated that morning; and although a very heavy swell continued to set in from the northward, I thought a moment was not to be lost in making the final attempt. The fleet therefore bore up to take the anchorage, and I was happy to see the transports, and all the bombs, sloops, and gun-vessels, in their stations to cover the landing of the troops by three in the afternoon of that day, when the signal was made to prepare for landing. The General, however, not thinking it prudent to begin disembarking so late on that day, it was determined to delay it until two in the morning on the 27th. The intervening time was occupied in making the former arrangements more complete, and by explaining to all the Captains individually my ideas fully to them, that the service might profit by their united exertions. The troops were accordingly all in the boats by three o'clock: and the signal being made to row towards the shore, the line of gun-brigs, sloops of war, and bombs opened a warm and well-directed fire to scour the beach, and a landing was effected, with little loss. After the first party had gained the shore, I went with Sir Ralph Abercromby, that I might superintend the landing of the rest, and with the aid of the different Captains, who appeared animated but with one mind, the whole were disembarked with as great regularity as possible. The ardent and glorious intrepidity which the troops displayed, soon drove the enemy from the nearest sand hills, and the presence of Sir Ralph Abercromby himself, whose appearance gave confidence to all, secured to us, after a long and very warm contest, the possession of the whole neck of land

between Kyck Down and the road leading to Alkmaar, and near to the village of Callanstoog. Late that night the Helder Point was evacuated by the enemy, and taken possession of by our troops quietly in the morning, as were the men of war named in the enclosed list, and many large transports and Indiamen by us the next day. I dispatched Captain Oughton, my own Captain, to the Helder Point last evening, to bring off the pilots, and he has returned with enough to take in all the ships necessary to reducing the remaining force of the Dutch fleet, which I am determined to follow to the walls of Amsterdam, until they surrender or capitulate for his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange's service. I must now acknowledge in the warmest manner the high degree of obligation I am under to you for the liberal manner in which you continued to entrust to my directions the service I have had the honour to execute under your immediate eye; a behaviour which added to my wish to do all in my power to forward the views of Sir Ralph Abercromby. It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my admiration of the bravery and conduct of the General and the whole army, or the unanimity with which our whole operations were carried on; the army and navy having on this occasion (to use a seamen's phrase) pulled heartily together. Where the exertions of all you did me the honour to put under my orders have been so great, it is almost impossible to particularize any; but Captain Oughton has had so much to do, from the first embarking of the troops to the present moment, and has shewn himself so strenuous in his exertions for the good of the expedition, as well as given me much assistance from his advice on every occasion, that I cannot but mention him in the highest manner to your Lordship, and at the same time express my wish that your Lordship will suffer him to accompany whoever may bear your dispatches to England, as I think the local knowledge he has gained may be highly useful to be communicated to their Lordships of the Admiralty. The manner in which the captains, officers, and seamen, landed from the fleet, behaved, while getting the cannon and ammunition along to the army, requires my particular thanks; and here let me include in a special manner the Russian detachment of boats, from whose aid and most orderly behaviour the service was much benefited indeed. I am also much indebted to Captain Hope, for the clear manner in which he communicated to me your Lordship's ideas at all times, when sent to me by your Lordship for that purpose, as every thing was better understood from such explanation than they could otherwise have been by letter. It is impossible for me to furnish your Lordship at present with any list of the killed, wounded, or missing seamen, or of those that were unfortunately drowned on the beach in landing the troops, having as yet no return made me, but I am very sorry to say, that I was myself witness to several boats oversetting in the surf, in which I fear several lives were lost.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. MITCHELL.

To the Right Hon. Adm. Lord Viscount  
Duncan, Commander in Chief, &c.

A List of Men of War, &c. taken possession of in the Nieuve Diep.

Broederfchap, (guard-ship) of 54 guns; Vefwagting, of 64 guns; Helden, of 32 guns; Venus, of 24 guns; Dalk, of 24 guns; Minerva, of 24 guns; Hector, of 44 guns; and about 13 Indiamen and transports.

A. MITCHELL.

*A Dispatch received from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby.*

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Sept. 4, 1799.

From the 27th of August to the 1st of September, the troops continued to occupy the Sand Hills on which they fought. On that day the army marched and took post with its right to Petten on the German Ocean, and its left to Oude Sluys on the Zuyder Zee, with the canal of the Zuype in front. A better country is now open to us. We have found some horses and waggons, and a plentiful supply of fresh provisions. The troops continue healthy and behave extremely well. The 11th regiment of dragoons are arrived, and have begun to disembark. The transports have been ordered to return to the Downs. I have the honour to inclose herewith a return of the artillery, ammunition, and engineer stores captured at the Helder.

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

Helder, August 31, 1799.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores, taken on the 28th inst. at the different batteries and magazines at and near this place, viz.

Brass Ordnance, mounted, 24 twenty-four pounders, 5 nine-pounders, 4 six-pounders, 1 three-pounder; 13 eight-inch, and 4 five and half-inch howitzers; 5 ten-inch mortars.—Iron Ordnance, mounted, 18 twenty-four pounders.—Ditto, dismounted, 44 twenty-four pounders, 56 nine pounders.—Round shot, 713 twenty-four-pounders, 2780 twelve-pounders, 164 nine pounders, 3492 six-pounders.—Cafe shot, 345 twenty-four-pounders, 64 nine-pounders; 77 eight-inch and 61 five and half-inch howitzers.—Fixed shells, 148 ten-inch, 224 eight-inch, 394 five and half-inch.—Empty shells, 447 ten-inch, 920 eight-inch.—Round carcases, 15 eight-inch.—Cartridges (flannel filled with powder) 685 twenty-four-pounders, 37 nine-pounders, 168 six-pounders, 530 five and half-inch howitzers; (paper filled with powder), 11 twenty-four-pounders, 620 nine-pounders; (musket-ball) 77,888; (fuzee-ball), 1800.—521 whole barrels of corned powder.

J. WAITWORTH,

Lieut. Col. commanding Royal Artillery.  
General Sir R. Abercromby, &c. &c. &c.

Helder, August 31, 1799.

Return of engineers' stores taken possession of in the different batteries in the vicinity of the Helder.

Wheel-barrows, 20—Hand-barrows, 6—Baskets, 22—Spades, 30—Wooden mallets, 10—Pallisadoes, 2200—Pieces of Scantling, 70—Ditto Timber, 30—Boards, 84—Bricks, 3000—Barrels of Tar, 7—A very large proportion of fascines—Bundles of sticks and pickets.

R. H. BRUYERES,

Captain commanding Royal Engineers.

In the Mars Diep, Sept. 5.

The Argus, by which this letter is sent, carries home thirteen stand of colours, taken on board the captured ships of the enemy, which we had the pleasure to see come to anchor off the Helder Point yesterday afternoon, from the Vleiter Channel, where they lay at the time of their surrender. They are now safely moored in the centre of the English fleet between the Texel island and the Helder, and both ships and officers are to be sent to England as soon as matters are arranged. The America, Ratvizan, and Latona, which have been a-ground, will accompany them, being in want of repairs.

*A Dispatch from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan.*

Kent, off Aldborough, 1st Sept. 1799.

I transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter to me from Vice-Admiral Mitchell, giving a distinct detail of the great success with which it has pleased Almighty God to crown his Majesty's arms. The boldness of the Vice-Admiral in running in on an open shore with so numerous a fleet, and in so very unsettled weather, could only be equalled by the gallantry of Sir Ralph Abercromby and his brave troops, landing in the face of a most formidable opposition. During the whole of the conflict on Tuesday I could plainly perceive the vast superiority of the British troops over those of the enemy, though opposed with obstinacy; and, in justice to both the land and sea service, I must say that I never in my life witnessed more unanimity and zeal than has pervaded all ranks to bring the expedition to its present happy issue. Finding the Kent with several of the Russian 74 gun-ships draw too much water to be able to get into the harbour, I have returned with them to this anchorage; but previous to my getting under weigh at eight o'clock on Friday morning, I had the pleasure to see Vice-Admiral Mitchell, with the men of war, transports and armed vessels, in a fair way of entering the Texel, with a fair wind, and have not the least doubt but the whole of the Dutch fleet were in our possession by noon on that day. I shall now only add my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on this great event, which, I think, in its consequences may be ranked among one of the greatest that has happened during the war.

I am, Sir, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. The winds having proved unfavourable, has occasioned my anchoring here: but I shall proceed to Yarmouth as soon as the weather moderates.

*A Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Isis, near the Vleiter, Sept. 20, 1799.*

I beg leave to transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed extract of a letter I received from Captain Portlock, of his Majesty's sloop arrow, giving an account of the capture of a ship and brig of superior force. The gallantry and good conduct displayed on the occasion by Captains Portlock and Bolton, their officers and ships' companies, merit my highest praise and thanks.



I have the honour to state to you, that in obedience to your order of the 9th instant, I immediately got under weigh, accompanied by the *Wolverene*, and proceeded on the service you did me the particular honor to intrust to my care. On the evening of that day, the tide of flood being done, we anchored abreast of the Texel; and on the afternoon of the following day we anchored on the edge of the Flack or Flat, abreast of Wieringen. At this anchorage I found it necessary to lighten the ship, which was very speedily done, bringing her from twelve feet eight inches to twelve feet, and on the day following we turned over the Flack, carrying shoal water from one side to the other. On the morning of the 12th instant we weighed again and proceeded on for the Fly Island, on approaching which we saw a ship and brig at anchor in the narrow passage leading from the Fly Island toward Harlingen: it was soon perceived they were vessels of force, and bearing the Batavian Republic colours: we approached, the British and antient Dutch colours flying together, until within half gunshot of the brig, she being the nearest to us, without either of them changing their colours: the Dutch colours were then hauled down, and I made the signal to engage the enemy as coming up with them, meaning the *Wolverene* to engage the brig and to pass on to the ship myself.—Captain Bolton anchored his ship in the most masterly and gallant manner, and just in the position I could have wished, which was on his weather quarter, at a quarter of a cable distance, and so as to have enabled me, had it been necessary, to give the enemy a broadside in passing, without annoying the *Wolverene*, and after heaving on his spring until his broadside bore on the brig, fired one shot just to try his disposition, upon which the enemy fired three guns to leeward and hauled down his colours.

I made the signal for the *Wolverene* to take charge of the prize, and desired the officer sent on board to send her pilot to conduct the *Arrow* to the ship (my Dutch pilots having declined the charge) and requested of Captain Bolton to follow me to the Jetting passage, where the ship lay, and then pushed on towards her. We had to turn to windward towards the enemy against a strong lee tide, which retarded our progress much; she lay with springs on her cables, and her broadside opposed directly to our approach, and for twenty minutes before we could bring a gun to bear with effect on her, annoyed us very much, and cut us up a good deal in the hull, sails, and rigging; but after bringing the ship up by the stern and head in a very narrow passage, at about a quarter of a cable from him, the contest became smart, but was short, for she struck in about fifteen minutes after we commenced our fire upon her, and just before the *Wolverene* (which was pressing in the most gallant manner to my aid) came up. I sent my first Lieutenant to take possession of her, and found her to be the Batavian Republic guard-ship, *De Draak*, commanded by Captain-Lieutenant Van Esch, mounting 24 guns, 16 of them long Dutch 18-pounders, 2 long English 32-pounders, six 50-pound howitzers, and 180 men. From the howitzers I rather suppose langridge was fired, as several pieces of iron were picked up in the

ship after the action was over. Our loss in killed and wounded (considering the length of time we had to advance on her under every disadvantage, such as being exposed to her raking fire for about twenty minutes, working ship in a very narrow navigation, shortening sail, and anchoring) is very small, having only to lament at present the death of one brave man; there are nine wounded, some of them badly, and myself slightly in the left knee. The loss of the enemy I have not as yet been able to ascertain; two dead and three badly wounded were found on board her, and from the appearance of great quantities of blood, &c. covered with tarpaulins, which Captain Bolton discovered, I am led to think has been very considerable; indeed some of them confess that a number were put into a boat and sent to Harlingen immediately upon the ship striking, and from the number they at present must not agreeing with the establishment, I am induced to believe that was the case. On my going on board the *Draak* I found that she had been built for a sheer hulk, and converted into a guard-ship, extremely old; her masts and rigging very much cut, and the vessel altogether unfit for his Majesty's service, determined me to destroy her; I therefore directed Captain Bolton to perform that duty, which he did effectually by burning her. This service performed, we weighed and proceeded towards the Fly Island, at which place we anchored on the 15th instant, I immediately sent Captain Bolton to take possession of the Batavian Republican ship the *Dolphin*, riding at anchor close to the town of the Fly. She had on our anchoring hoisted the Orange colours, and the same step was taking on the Island. A person came off from the municipality desiring to surrender the island to the government of the Prince of Orange; and I have the honour to request you will be pleased to direct some persons to be sent as soon as convenient to take upon themselves the arrangement of civil affairs in the island.—The island of Schelling has not yet adopted the same steps; I shall therefore, if it meets your approbation, take the necessary steps to induce them to do it.

Captain Portlock here mentions his having put the prisoners, 230 in number, on board the *Dolphin*, and expresses his opinion, that most of them would volunteer to serve the Prince of Orange. He mentions in terms of high commendation the able and gallant conduct of Captain Bolton, and of Lieutenants Gilmour and M'Dougal, of the *Arrow* and *Wolverene*; and of the steady and spirited behaviour of the crews of these vessels. The killed and wounded were, John Shean, seaman, killed; Wounded—Captain Portlock, William Wilson, master's mate, dangerously; Francis Yeats, carpenter's mate, slightly; Joseph Thompson, dangerously; John Speak, badly; Philip Sanders, badly; William Palmer, slightly; Philip M'Garnet, slightly; James Groves, seamen, slightly; Richard Haines, boy, slightly.—The British force consisted of—*Arrow*, 28 guns, 38-pound carronades; *Wolverene*, 12 guns, 2 long 24-pounders: Total, 40 guns, and 180 men. That of the enemy—*Draak*, 24 guns, six 50-pound brads howitzers, two 32-pounders, sixteen 18-pounders,

pounders, long guns; Gier, 14 guns, 12-pounders, long guns; two schooners, each four guns, 8-pounders, long guns; four schoots, each two guns, 8-pounders, long guns: Total, 54 guns, and 380 men.

*Copy of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Enkhausen Road, September 14, 1799.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the weather having moderated on the 21st inst. I shifted my flag to the Babet: though blowing a gale of wind the day before, Captain Mainwaring, by his great exertions, had lightened her sufficiently for the pilot to take charge; and the captains of the bomb-vessels made equal exertions for the same purpose, having lightened their respective ships to twelve feet eight inches; I left the Isis, Melpomene, and Juno, with yards and top-masts struck, having taken all the seamen and marines that could be spared from them, with Sir C. Hamilton, Captains Dundas and Oughton, and a proper number of officers, in large schuyts, to assist me in the expedition; about ten we weighed in the Babet, accompanied by the four bombs, L'Espeigle and Speedwell brigs, and Lady-Ann lugger, and Prince William armed ship.

We fortunately had a fair wind, which raised the tide considerably over the flats, though in many parts we had only twelve feet six inches. On our approaching Medenblie at noon, I made the signals for the Dart and gun brigs to weigh and join me; and at three P. M. I anchored with the squadron off Enkhausen, and a boat came off with four men wearing Orange cockades; in consequence of which I went on shore attended by the captains; we were received by all the inhabitants with every testimony of joy at their deliverance from their former tyrannical government, and in the highest degree expressive of their loyalty and attachment to the House of Orange.

I proceeded to the stadthouse, and having summoned all the old and faithful burgomasters, who had not taken the oath to the Batavian Republic, I instantly reinstated them, until His Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange's instructions were received; to whom, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, I immediately sent an express, and at the same moment, summoned before me and dissolved the municipality, amidst the joyful acclamations of the inhabitants around the stadthouse, part of them at the same time cutting down the tree of liberty, which they instantly burned; all of which was done in the most loyal, quiet and regular manner.

I have detached Captain Boorder, in the Espeigle, with the Speedwell, to scour the coast from Steveren to Lemmer; but previous to his going on that service I sent him to Steveren, to bring me intelligence of the disposition of the inhabitants: he returned yesterday morning with the pleasing information of their having hoisted the Orange colours, and most of the neighbouring towns had done the same, and the inhabitants joyfully complying with the same terms as Enkhausen and Medenblie; I have likewise detached the Dart, with two gun brigs, to cut off the commu-

nication with Amsterdam, and the towns in East Friesland, that have not returned to their allegiance.

Our appearance in the Zuyder Zee with such an unexpected force, has had a most wonderful and happy effect, and given the greatest confidence to those well disposed to the House of Orange.

I shall not lose a moment's time in moving forward, when the wind and tide will permit, to complete, as far as lays in my power, what is finally intrusted to my charge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

A. MITCHELL.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Duncan, dated the 19th inst.*

I transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Ommanney of his Majesty's sloop Busy, giving an account of his having, with his usual alacrity, captured and sent in here Le Dragon, French lugger privateer, of sixteen guns, belonging to Dunkirk.

I am, Sir, &c.

DUNCAN.

Busy, Yarmouth Roads, September 18.

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 16th inst. I perceived a lugger running close along the Dutch coast, and after a short chase drove her so close in shore, that she was anchored in the midst of a very heavy surf, about five miles to the southward of Egmont. Upon anchoring his Majesty's sloop close alongside of her the colours were struck: and though I scarcely entertained a hope of saving her, yet by the skill and good management of Mr. Dewmat, the first lieutenant, she was speedily got off. Ten of the crew of the lugger, to effect their escape, took to the boat, eight of whom were drowned by the violence of the surf. She is named Le Dragon, commanded by Citizen Liard, mounts two twelve-pound carronades, and fourteen long four-pounders, eight of which were thrown overboard. She was returning to Dunkirk from the coast of Norway.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. A. OMMANNEY.

*Dispatch of which the following copy was received from Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

The Helder, North Holland, September 14.

I have to acquaint you with my arrival at this place yesterday evening, having sailed from Deal on board the Amethyst frigate on Monday morning the 9th inst. Upon coming on shore I had great satisfaction in witnessing the disembarkation of eight battalions of Russian auxiliary troops, consisting of 7000 men, under the command of Lieutenant General D'Hermann, which had arrived from Revel in the preceding day and yesterday morning. I afterwards saw these troops upon their march towards the position occupied by the British near Schagen; and I have great pleasure in assuring you that, from their appearance in every respect, the most happy consequences may be expected from their co-operation with his Majesty's arms in this country:



try: Lieutenant-General D'Hermann seems to enter most heartily into our views, and I form very sanguine hopes of receiving essential assistance from his zeal and experience. I understand that Sir Ralph Abercromby has made you acquainted with his having repulsed the enemy in an attack made upon him on Tuesday last. I proceed to join him at his quarters at Schagen immediately. I have had the pleasure to meet the Hereditary Prince of Orange here. His Serene Highness is occupied in arranging into corps a large body of deserters from the Batavian army, and volunteers from the crews of the Dutch ships of war which have proceeded to England. Every assistance shall be given to his Serene Highness to render these corps an efficient addition to our force.

FREDERICK.

*A Dispatch, received from Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,  
September 20, 1799.

In my dispatch of the 16th inst. I acquainted you with my intention of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's position, the moment that the reinforcements joined.

Upon the 19th, every necessary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns in the following order:

The left column, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons, Major-General the Earl of Catham's brigade, Major-General Moore's brigade, Major-General the Earl of Cavan's brigade, first battalion of British grenadiers of the line, first battalion of light infantry of the line, and the 23d and 55th regiments under Colonel Macdonald, destined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee, marched at six o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

The columns upon the right, the first commanded by Lieutenant-General D'Hermann, consisting of the 7th light dragoons, twelve battalions of Russians, and Major-General Manners's brigade; the second, commanded by Lieutenant-General Dundas, consisting of two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons, two brigades of foot guards, and Major-General his Highness Prince William's brigade; and the third column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, consisting of two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons, Major-General Don's brigade, and Major-General Coote's brigade, marched from the positions they occupied at day-break the morning of the 19th. The object of the first column was to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duyn, the villages under these heights, and finally to take possession of Bergen; the second was to force the enemy's position at Walmenhuysen and Schoreldam, and to co-operate with the column under Lieutenant-General D'Hermann, and the third, to take possession of Oude Carpel at the head of the Lange Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaar.

It is necessary to observe, that the country in which we had to act presented in every direction the most

formidable obstacles. The enemy upon their left occupied to great advantage the high sand hills, which extend from the sea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were intrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the columns under Lieutenant-Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney had to move for the attack of the fortified posts of Walmenhuysen, Schoreldam, and the Lange Dyke, is a plain intersected every three or four hundred yards by broad deep wet ditches and canals. The bridges across the only two or three roads which led to these places were destroyed, and abatis were laid at different distances.

Lieutenant-General D'Hermann's column commenced its attack, which was conducted with the greatest spirit and gallantry, at half past three o'clock in the morning, and by eight had succeeded in so great a degree as to be in possession of Bergen. In the wooded country which surrounds this village the principal force of the enemy was placed, and the Russian troops, advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable resistance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was necessary to preserve the advantages they had gained, and they were, in consequence, after a most vigorous resistance, obliged to retire from Bergen (where, I am much concerned to state, Lieutenants D'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made prisoners, the latter dangerously wounded), and fell back upon Schorel, which village they were also forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by Major-General Manners's brigade, notwithstanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Russians, which had co-operated with Lieutenant-General Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuysen, by Major-General D'Oyley's brigade of guards, and by the 35th regiment, under the command of his Highness Prince William. The action was renewed by these troops for a considerable time with success; but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Russians, and the exhausted state of the whole corps engaged in that particular situation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zuyper Sluys.

As soon as it was sufficiently light, the attack upon the village of Walmenhuysen, where the enemy was strongly posted with cannon, was made by Lieutenant-General Dundas. Three battalions of Russians, who formed a separate corps, destined to co-operate from Krabbendam in his attack, commanded by Major-General Sedmoratzky, very gallantly stormed the village on its left flank, while at the same time it was entered on the right by the first regiment of guards. The grenadier battalion of the guards had been previously detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the left of Lieutenant-General D'Hermann's column, as was the 3d regiment of guards, and the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, to keep up the communication with that under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney. The remainder of Lieutenant-General Dundas's column, which, after taking possession of Walmenhuysen, had been joined by the first battalion of the 5th regiment, marched

marched against Schoreldam, which place they maintained, under a very heavy and galling fire, until the troops engaged on their right had retired at the conclusion of the action.

The column under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney proceeded to its object of attack at the time appointed, and after overcoming the greatest difficulties and the most determined opposition, carried by storm the principal post of Oude Carpel, at the head of the Lange Dyke; upon which occasion the 40th regiment, under the command of Colonel Spencer, embraced a favourable opportunity which presented itself of highly distinguishing themselves.

This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian army, under the command of General Daendels. The circumstances, however, which occurred on the right rendered it impossible to profit by this brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the highest credit on the general officers and troops engaged in it; and made it necessary to withdraw Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney's column from the position which he had taken within a short distance of Alkmaer. The same circumstances led to the necessity of recalling the corps under Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Hoorne, of which city he had taken possession, together with its garrison.

The whole of the army has therefore re-occupied its former position.

The well-grounded hopes I had entertained of complete success in this operation, and which were fully justified by the result of the three, and by the first successes of the fourth attack upon the right, add to the great disappointment I must naturally feel on this occasion; but the circumstances which have occurred I should have considered of very little general importance, had I not to lament the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, both of His Majesty's and the Russian troops, who have fallen.

The gallantry displayed by the troops engaged, the spirit with which they overcame every obstacle which nature and art opposed to them, and the cheerfulness with which they maintained the fatigues of an action, which lasted without intermission from half past three o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to describe or to extol. Their exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their king and country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this first attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the distinguished merit of those who fell, I have much consolation in being enabled to state that the efforts which have been made, although not crowned with immediate success, so far from militating against the general object of the campaign, promise to be highly useful to our future operations. The capture of sixty officers, and upwards of 3000 men, and the destruction of sixteen pieces of cannon, with large supplies of ammunition, which the intersected nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loss of the enemy in the field has been far superior to our own; and in addition to this it is

material to state that nearly 15,000 of the allied troops had unavoidably no share in this action.

In viewing the several circumstances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid expressing the obligations I owe to Lieutenant-Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney, for their able assistance, and also to mention my great satisfaction at the conduct of Major Generals his Highness Prince William, D'Oyley, Manners, Burrard, and Don, to whose spirited exertions the credit gained by the brigades they commanded is greatly to be imputed.

Captain Sir Home Popham and the several officers of my staff, exerted themselves to the utmost, and rendered me most essential service, I feel also much indebted to the spirited conduct of a detachment of seamen, under the direction of Sir Home Popham and Captain Godfrey, of the navy, in the conduct of three gun-boats, each carrying one twelve-pound carronade, which acted with considerable effect on the Alkmaer canal; nor must I omit expressing my acknowledgements to the Russian Major-Generals Essen, Sedmoratzky, and Schutorff.

I transmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, Sir, your's,  
FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received returns of the loss sustained by the Russian troops, I can only observe, that I understand their loss in killed, wounded, and missing, amounts to near 1,000 men.

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, September 20.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of His Majesty's forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the action of the 20th of September.—11th regiment of light dragoons, 1 rank and file wounded.—Grenadier battalion of guards, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 11 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 44 rank and file wounded; 4 serjeants, 23 rank and file missing.—3d battalion of the 1st regiment of guards, 2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 42 rank and file wounded; 43 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment of guards, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of the 3d regiment of guards, 2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 17 rank and file wounded.—27th regiment of foot, 1 rank and file wounded.—1st battalion of the 17th regiment of foot, 6 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 34 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—2d battalion of ditto, 2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 subaltern, 19 rank and file wounded.—1st battalion of the 40th regiment of foot, 1 subaltern, 16 rank and file killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 12 rank and file missing.—2d battalion of ditto, 10 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 1 subaltern, 4 serjeants, 39 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of the 5th regiment of foot, 3 rank



5 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of the 35th regiment of foot, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 1 captain, 3 subalterns wounded; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer missing.—1st battalion of the 9th regiment of foot, 1 subaltern, 1 staff killed; 3 subalterns wounded; 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 203 rank and file missing.—2d battalion of the 9th regiment of foot, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 4 serjeants, 46 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 97 rank and file missing.—56th regiment of foot, 30 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 33 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and file missing.—Total, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 109 rank and file killed; 7 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 15 captains, 15 subalterns, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 345 rank and file wounded; 22 serjeants, 5 drummers, 463 rank and file missing.

Return of officers killed, wounded, missing, and taken prisoners.

Grenadier battalion of guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris and Captain Gunthorpe killed; Colonel Wynyard and Captain Neville wounded.—3d battalion of the 1st guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, and Captain Forbes wounded and taken prisoners; Captain Henry Wheatley wounded; Ensign D'Oyley, wounded and taken prisoner.—1st battalion of the Coldstream guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham wounded.—1st battalion of the 17th foot, Major Grey, Major Cockburne, Captains Grace and Knight wounded; Lieutenant Wickham missing, supposed taken; Lieutenant Wilson and Ensign Thompson wounded.—2d battalion of ditto, Major Wood and Lieutenant Saunders wounded.—1st battalion of the 40th foot, Ensign Elcomb killed; Major Wingfield, Captains Dancer, Thompson, Gear, Myers, and Lieutenant Williams wounded; Captain O'Donnell missing.—2d battalion of ditto, Captain Trollope wounded, since dead; Captains Dancer and Thornton, and Lieutenant M'Pherson wounded.—1st battalion of the 5th foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson wounded; Lieutenant Harris wounded, since dead.—1st battalion of the 35th foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald and Major Hay wounded; Major Petit wounded and taken prisoner; Captain Manary, and Ensigns Wilkinson, Deane, and Jones, wounded.—1st battalion of the 9th foot.—Lieutenant Woodford and Quarter-master Holles killed; Lieutenant Smith wounded and taken prisoner; Lieutenant Grant and Rothwell wounded.—2d battalion of the 9th foot, Captain Balfour killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Crew wounded; Ensign French wounded and taken prisoner; Ensign Butter missing.—56th regiment of foot, Captains King and Gilman, and Lieutenant Prater wounded.

N. B. Lieutenant Rowad, of the royal navy, wounded. Four seamen killed, seven seamen wounded.

Three hundred and fifty rank and file of the 1st battalion of the 35th regiment cannot exactly be ac-

counted for, from the nature of the action, and from the regiment being sent immediately to the Helder in charge of prisoners; but it is much feared that nearly 100 are killed, and the remainder are wounded and missing.

The return of the royal artillery, received since the general return was closed.

Five gunners, 4 gunner drivers, three additional gunners killed.—First Lieutenant Eligie wounded and taken prisoner.—Volunteer John Douglas wounded.—Eight gunners, 6 gunner drivers, 4 additional gunners wounded.—Seven gunners, 9 gunner drivers, missing.

(Signed)

ALEX. HOPE.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

A bulletin which was published by Government, in mentioning the above action, says, "the Russians proceeded to the charge full four hours before the time agreed on, and carried every thing before them." They, however, penetrated too far, and in consequence lost two generals and many men in killed and prisoners. The British covered their retreat, and in so doing they also suffered a good deal.

*Copy of the General Order issued on the 20th, by Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Sep. 20.

In noticing the events of yesterday, the first impression of his Royal Highness's mind, is to express to the troops, whose distinguished and spirited exertions added new lustre to the British arms, his sincere regret for the loss sustained in the performance of that arduous but highly useful service. However much the Commander in Chief has to lament the calamities of war, he cannot but be deeply impressed with, nor can too highly applaud the conduct of the British, whose lot it was to be engaged.

The column of General Dundas, consisting of the first brigade of guards, under Major-General D'Oyley, and the Coldstream regiment, under Major-General Burrard, the brigade under his Highness Prince William of Gloucester, and that under Major-General Manners, maintained the action upon the right of Alkmaer canal in the most spirited manner; and on the retreat, the conduct of the troops upon the left of the canal, under the command of Major-General Burrard, is highly deserving of praise.

The third guards, Major-General Don's brigade, and the second battalion of the fifth regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, after an obstinate resistance, stormed the strong and important post of Oude Carspel, possessing themselves of the enemy's artillery. Every exertion was made by Major-General Coote, with his brigade, to assist this attack by a flank movement, which the insurmountable difficulties, arising from the nature of the country alone, prevented from being more effectual.

The columns under Sir Ralph Abercromby, after a most fatiguing march, possessed themselves of the city of Hoorn, but, from the doubtful situation of affairs upon the right, could not in prudence advance further.

His

His Royal Highness will not fail to represent to his Majesty the sense he entertains of the services rendered by the Generals and different troops engaged on this occasion.

Three thousand prisoners taken from the enemy, and the severe loss they have otherwise sustained, sufficiently proves, that no advantage has been gained on their side, whilst the bravery shewn by the allied troops promises the most brilliant co-operation in future. The troops will make immediate application to the park of artillery for the ammunition wanting to complete sixty rounds per man.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepran, Esq. dated Babel, off Enkhuyzen, October 1, 1799.*

This morning a lieutenant of the *Espiegle* brought me the accompanying letter, which I have sent for their lordships information. Much zeal and gallantry has been displayed by Captains Bolton and Boorder, with their officers and men.

Wolverene, Lemmer Roads, Sept. 20.

SIR,

On Friday morning, at six o'clock, I came to an anchor with the *Haughty* and *Piercer*, close to *L'Espiegle*, distant about six miles from Lemmer; from Captain Boorder I received every information I could desire. Finding the enemy had a thousand regulars in the town, and desperately determined to defend it, I immediately gave direction for completing the flotilla which Captain Boorder, with his usual judgment had begun. He had pressed two schoots, on board of each were put two of *L'Espiegle's* six-pounders, which, with the two flat-bottomed boats, and *Isis's* launch, formed a respectable armament. Being willing to spare the effusion of human blood, especially of innocent victims, on Saturday at day-light I sent Captain Boorder on shore with the following letter:

SIR,

Resistance on your part is in vain; I give you one hour to send away the women and children; at the expiration of that time, if the town is not surrendered to the British arms for the Prince of Orange, your soldiery shall be buried in its ruins.

I have the honour to be, your obedient Servant,  
W. BOLTON,

Captain of his Majesty's ship *Wolverene*.

To the Commander of Lemmer.

Soon after Captain Boorder's departure I weighed and stood in shore. About nine A. M. I observed him returning, and soon after a flag of truce came out of the harbour. Before Captain Boorder arrived, I noticed the gun-boats which had been moored across the harbour, moving towards the canals; I instantly dispatched Lieutenant Simpson with a flag of truce to inform them that I considered their removal, or any other military arrangement, as a breach of the armistice, and if persisted in I should instantly bombard the town; before he returned, the flag of truce came on board with the following letter:

To Captain Bolton, commandant.

I have received your summons; the municipality request twenty-four hours to send to their proper authority to accede to your demands.

(Signed) P. VAN GROUTTEN, Commandant.  
N. B. Please to send an answer by the bearer.

I immediately replied as follows:

SIR,

I have received your letter; and have the honour to inform you, that if the Prince's colours are not hoisted in half an hour after the receipt of this, I shall bombard the town.

Your obedient Servant,  
W. BOLTON.

To Mynheer P. Van Grouetten, Commander of Lemmer.

I dispatched the Dutch officer, and informed him I was coming down into my position before the town. I found by Captain Boorder, that the north part of the Pier was considerably reinforced by some eighteen-pounders, taken from the gun-boats, which made a little alteration in our disposition necessary; and I was much concerned to find my brave able Dutch pilot declare, that from the southerly winds the water was so low the *Wolverene* could not get in. Finding it a regular oozy flat for two miles, I pushed through the mud until within pistol-shot of the shore. The gun brigs passed a-head within pistol-shot of the Pier; but both, as well as myself, were, and not in the most favourable position, completely aground; but seamen ought never to be at a loss. The enemy, notwithstanding the flag of truce, commenced a heavy fire, which in an instant was returned from every part of the squadron: the action continued nearly an hour, when the enemy flew from their quarters, the soldiers deserted the town, and the *Piercer's* boat's crew planted the British standard on the Pier. I do not wonder at the strong opposition, as the troops were mostly French.

I cannot too much praise the valour and conduct of the officers and men under my command. Lieutenants Mends and Fields led their gun-brigs in with great courage; the same with the officers who commanded the schoots and flat boats. I feel great obligation to Captain Boorder for his assistance; but his praise is beyond my commendation. Lieutenant Reddy, of the *Speedwell*, and Lieutenant Simpson, of the *Isis*, distinguished themselves particularly; the former I sent with a flat boat to get off the *Piercer*; the latter the *Haughty*. To Captain Boorder I confided the arrangements on shore. The gale freshened fast, and it was necessary to preserve the *Wolverene*; with some difficulty her bow was hove round; the wind fortunately came round to the southward; and by starting all the water, with a heavy press of sail for two miles, I dragged her through the mud, steering by sails only into eleven feet water, where she now lies. All last night it blew excessive hard, the ship struck repeatedly, but using every means to lighten her, she rode it out tolerably well. This morning at ten o'clock I observed a body of the enemy advancing against the town along the



the northern causeway, I immediately sent to Captain Boorder to apprise him of the danger; in a little time the town was attacked on all sides, but very soon I had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy retreat. From the mast head I perceive the town is nearly surrounded by water, so that a few brave men, with a flotilla on the canal, can most effectually defend it. I have no doubt but a well-timed succour to these people would cause the whole province to throw off the French yoke.

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

WILLIAM BOLTON.

October 3.

In my last, I informed you, that every preparation was making for renewing the attack on the enemy's lines, which our dear-bought experience of the 19th would enable us to do, with surer approaches and more certain co-operation of the whole of our forces. You must always bear in mind, that this singular country, wrested from the ocean by the industry of its inhabitants, and preserved from its depredations by innumerable canals, dykes, ditches, embankments, sluices, floodgates, and windmills for working water, is the most difficult to be conquered, and the easiest to be defended, of any other on the face of the globe. Even the climate unites with the physical obstacles of the soil, and, in fact, it wants only motion to be similar to the element of which it once formed a part. With all these formidable disadvantages against us, we have, however, through the fortitude and valour of our brave troops, been able to achieve a most brilliant and important victory, after a hard-fought battle, which lasted almost the whole of yesterday; the result of which is, that we have this day possessed ourselves of the whole of the positions which the enemy had so long occupied in this quarter; and we have just marched into this place, while the other divisions of our army have possessed themselves of Egmont, Alkmaer, and several other posts.

Before I proceed to relate the few particulars of this important affair which have come to my knowledge, I must inform you, that the preparations which, on our part, succeeded this unfortunate affair of the 19th, were of so active a nature, that, in a few days, every thing was ready for a renewal of the attack.

On the morning of the 27th ult. we were in a state to advance, and every moment expected an order to that effect; but the Russians, who are now under the command of General D'Essen, for what reason I cannot pretend to say, begged one day more to prepare. On the 28th, the Commander in Chief visited the lines; and on the 29th, at two in the morning, the word was given for the whole army to advance; but the elements siding with the enemy, afforded them for that time another respite; for after a march of four miles, the most part of the way up to our girdles in water, we found it impossible to proceed, and were of course under the necessity of returning to our former positions.

This disappointment proved a cause of much vexation to the whole of the allied army, whose number was little short of 40,000. Their eagerness for the ex-

pected combat was beyond any thing you can conceive; but it was not till the 1st instant that orders were given to the several generals to resume the offensive on the following morning. Our troops were all in motion some hours before day-light, and by six o'clock the attack became general. The contest lasted with the utmost violence for at least twelve hours, and was so gallantly maintained in every direction, particularly on the right and in the centre, where the principal scenes of action lay, that victory for some time seemed doubtful, but, at length, declared in favour of the impetuous valour of the British troops, who, throughout the whole of the contest, appeared determined to conquer or perish.

General Abercromby performed prodigies of valour, and indeed all the other generals acquitted themselves with so much ability and courage, that it would be invidious to attempt to distinguish between the services respectively performed by them on this memorable occasion. The enemy retreated from all their positions in the course of last night, and this day our army has moved forward, and occupied the whole of them.

The loss of the enemy, whose force is said to have consisted of 30,000 men, is estimated at little short of 4000, including the wounded and prisoners, and I understand we have taken some of their cannon. The allies have not lost altogether above 1500 men. I cannot, however, pretend to be correct in this estimate, as no regular return has yet been made; at least I have seen none. One thing, however, is certain, that the enemy were as successful as usual in marking out our officers, an incredible number of whom are killed and wounded; among the latter are General Moore and the Marquis of Huntley, who greatly distinguished themselves in the action. I have heard the names of many; but, lest I should commit any error on so delicate a point, I shall for the present forbear mentioning them; and this conduct I am the more inclined to adopt, from the consideration that the official returns will probably be before the public as soon as this has reached you.

The Russians did not, as it was expected they would, lead the attack; but they soon followed, and supported the right column with their characteristic intrepidity and courage. Captain White, of the 17th regiment, has died of the wounds he received in the affair of the 19th, and was interred on Sunday last with the usual military honours.

*A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received from Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

Head-quarters, Zuyper Sluys, Oct. 4, 1799.

The inclemency of the weather which prevailed at the time of writing my last dispatch, and which, as I therein explained, alone prevented me from putting the army in motion, having in some measure subsided, and the necessary previous arrangements having been made, the attack was commenced on the whole of the enemy's line on the morning of the 2d; and I have now the happiness to inform you, that after a severe and obstinate action, which lasted from six in the morn-

ing until the same hour at night, the distinguished valour of his Majesty's and the Russian troops prevailed throughout; and the enemy, being entirely defeated, retired in the night from the positions which he occupied on the Lange Dyke, the Koe Dyke at Bergen, and upon the extensive range of sand hills between the latter place and Egmont-op-Zee. The points where this well-fought battle was principally contested, were from the sea shore in front of Egmont, extending along the sandy desert or hills to the heights above Bergen, and it was sustained by the British columns under the command of those highly distinguished officers, General Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lieutenant-General Dundas, whose exertions, as well as the gallantry of the brave troops they led, cannot have been surpassed by any former instances of British valour.

On the night of this memorable day, the army lay upon their arms, and yesterday moved forward and occupied the positions of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaar, Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee.

The enemy's force, according to the best information I have been able to obtain, consisted of between 25 and 30,000 men, of whom a very small proportion only were Dutch. General Daendels, who commanded the latter, is wounded. The French troops, who have been continually reinforcing themselves, and whose loss has been very great, were commanded by Generals Bruhe, Vandamme, and Bouter.

From the continuance of the action, and the obstinacy with which it was contested, the victory has not been gained without serious loss. At present I am not in possession of particular returns; but I have the satisfaction to say that no officer of rank has fallen. The British army has to regret Major-General Moore's being wounded in two places; and the Russian army, Major-General Emme's being also wounded; but I am happy to say that their wounds are not of a nature to lead me to apprehend that I shall long be deprived of the assistance of their abilities and gallantry. It is impossible for me at this moment to do justice to the merits of the other generals and officers of the allied army who distinguished themselves, as I must defer until to-morrow paying my tribute of praise to them and to the troops generally, as well as giving the details of the battle of the 2d instant. My attention is seriously engaged in making the arrangements which are necessary for occupying a forward position in front of Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, to which line the enemy has retreated. I entertain no doubt that the extent of country which will now be under the protection of the allied army, and rescued from French tyranny, will afford an opportunity to its loyal inhabitants of declaring themselves. The town of Alkmaar, which is the seat of the States of North Holland, has opened its gates to our troops, and a considerable number of the Dutch troops have come over to the Prince of Orange's standard.

In order that you may be in possession of such information as want of time will not at present allow me to detail, I charge my aid-de-camp, Captain Fitzgerald, with this dispatch. He is entirely in my confi-

dence, and I request leave to recommend him to his Majesty as an officer of superior merit and intelligence.

I am, Sir, yours,  
FREDERICK.

*Extract of a Letter, dated Helder, Twelve o'clock, Friday, October, 4.*

An officer came in here yesterday with the intelligence, that on Wednesday morning the Commander in Chief engaged the enemy, and drove them from their strong position. They were driven before our victorious troops for about ten miles before the action ended, which was not till it was nearly dark. The loss on our side is but small, that of the enemy very great, and 4000 or more are made prisoners.

The enemy first yielded to our right wing, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercromby; then to the centre, under General Dundas; and at last, to the column headed by Major-General Burrard. All these officers have very greatly distinguished themselves.

Two o'clock. This instant the agreeable intelligence has reached us, of our troops having taken possession of Alkmaar. This news will be immediately dispatched for England in the Fox armed lugger.

*Extract of another Letter, dated Helder, October 5.*

Captain Fitzgerald, of the guards, aid-de-camp to the Duke of York, arrived here, and immediately sails for England in the Nile cutter, with dispatches from his Royal Highness.

A general attack was made on the whole of the enemy's lines on Wednesday morning last, which lasted the whole of that day, and the greatest part of Thursday, when they every where gave way, burning all the bridges and villages in their retreat. They attempted to get into Alkmaar, but the inhabitants having witnessed their barbarous conduct to the harmless people in the places from which they had before been driven, wisely refused them entrance, and fired upon them, which obliged them to move quickly off to the southward.

Our troops entered Alkmaar on Friday morning, amidst the loud acclamations of its inhabitants, who hailed them as their deliverers.

The loss on our side has been about 600, including forty officers killed and wounded.

The Russians on this occasion behaved with their characteristic firmness and bravery; the most of what was done being effected, both by them and the British, with the point of the bayonet.

Sir Ralph Abercromby had two horses shot under him.

By the latest accounts, Admiral Mitchell was close to Amsterdam, and a canal leading from thence to Alkmaar, a direct communication will be opened by him with our army.

*Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, were this afternoon received from Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable*



*Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, October 13, 1799.*

Head-quarters, Alkmaar, October 6, 1799.

SIR,

I dispatched my aid-de-camp, Captain Fitzgerald, on the 4th instant, with an account of the success obtained over the enemy on the 2d; and circumstances at that moment not enabling me to give the particulars of that day's action, I shall now enter into a detail of the occurrences which then took place. The disposition I have already transmitted to you of the intended attack will shew that it was determined that a vigorous effort should be made on the left of the enemy, where the French troops were posted and concentrated about Bergen, a large village surrounded by extensive woods, through which passed the great road leading to Haarlem, and between which and the sea lies an extensive region of high sand hills, impassable for artillery or carriages, difficult and very embarrassing from their depth and broken surface for cavalry, and exceedingly forbidding from all these and other circumstances to any movements being attempted in them by a large body of infantry. Behind these sand hills, and to the enemy's right, through the whole extent of North Holland, lies a wet and low country, every where intersected with dykes, canals, and ditches, which it rested with the enemy to occupy and strengthen in whatever manner and in whatever points he pleased, and thereby to prevent our making any successful attempt against his right. His centre was supported by the town of Alkmaar; and whatever communications gave him in every direction the advantage of drawing from and profiting by the resources of the country. The delays, which the unusual severity of the weather at this season, and the whole of our situation rendered inevitable, enabled him to improve his position by new works, which bore a formidable appearance and threatened much resistance. Under all circumstances it was evident, that it was only by a great advantage gained on the enemy's left that we could drive him back, and force him to evacuate North Holland, thereby materially bettering our situation by opening the sphere of our resources and future exertions. The combined attacks were therefore made in four principal columns. The first on the right, under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of Major-General D'Oyley's brigade, Major-General Moore's ditto, Major-General Earl of Cavan's ditto, Colonel M'Donald's reserve, nine squadrons of light dragoons commanded by Colonel Lord Paget, and one troop of horse artillery, marched by the sea-beach against Egmont-op-Zee, with a view to turn the enemy's left flank. Of the second, consisting of Russian troops commanded by Major-General D'Essen, the greater proportion marched by the Slaper Dyke through the villages of Groete and Schofel upon Bergen, by the road which all the way skirts the foot of the sand hills of Camperdown, about 300 feet high, presenting a steep face to the country much wooded, but from their summit more gradually sloping towards the sea. Part of this column, under Major-General Sedmoratky, debouched from the Zuyper-Sluis, and were destined to

cover the left flank of the remainder of the Russian troops moving under the sand hills, to co-operate with the brigade under Major-General Burrard in the attack of Schoreldam, and to combine their attack upon Bergen with the troops upon their right. The third column, under the command of Lieutenant-General Dundas, consisted of Major-General Earl Chatham's brigade, Major-General Coote's ditto, Major-General Burrard's ditto, and one squadron of the 11th light dragoons. Major-General Coote's brigade was ordered to follow the advanced guard of Sir Ralph Abercromby's column from Petten, to turn to the left at the village of Campe, and proceeding under the hills to take the Slaper Dyke in reserve and clear the road to Groete and the heights above it, for that part of the Russian column which marched by the Slaper Dyke, whose right Major-General Coote was to cover, during its progress towards Bergen, by detaching the required number of troops into the sand hills. Major-General Lord Chatham's brigade was to follow that part of the Russian column which marched from the Zuyper Sluis, to turn to the right, and falling into the road in the rear of Major-General D'Essen's corps, to join such part of Major-General Coote's as moved along that road, to proceed in support of the Russian column, covering its right upon the sand hills, and from them ultimately to combine with that column in its attack upon Bergen; for which purpose these two brigades were to extend as much as possible to the right, and endeavour to connect themselves with the right column. Major-General Burrard's brigade was ordered to move from Tutenhoorn and Krabbendam upon the left of the Alkmaar canal, to combine, with the corps under Major-General Sedmoratky, its attack from Schoreldam, which was further supported by seven gun-boats moving along the above canal. Major-General Burrard was to communicate upon his left with the fourth column under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, consisting of Major-General his highness Prince William's brigade, Major-General Manners' ditto, Major-General Don's ditto, two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons, and two battalions of Russians. This column covered the whole of the left of our position to the Zuyder Zee, and was destined to threaten the enemy's right and to take advantage of every favourable circumstance that should offer. Proportions of artillery of reserve were attached to each column, and to the Russian column about 200 Cossacks and hussars. The force of the enemy was computed at 25,000 men, much the greater proportion of which were French. The state of the tide determined the march of the right column, which proceeded from Petten at half past six in the morning. Its advanced guard, composed of the reserve under Colonel M'Donald, viz. 1st battalion of grenadiers of the line, 1st battalion of light infantry of ditto, 23d regiment of infantry, and 55th regiment of infantry, drove the enemy from Campe and from the sand hills above that village, and continued its march upon the ridge of those hills inclining a little to the left. Major-General Coote's brigade, which next followed, turned to its left at Campe, and advancing

advancing as far as the extremity of the Slaper Dyke and the village of Groete, cleared the road for the Russian column under Major-General D'Essen. Part of this brigade, in connexion with Colonel M'Donald's corps, drove the enemy from the sand hills to the right and front of the Russian column, and continued moving forward upon the sand hills a little in advance of the Russian troops. Major-General Sedmoratky's corps had marched from the Zuyper Sluys as soon as the enemy had abandoned Groete, and advanced across the plain between the Alkmaar canal and the road by which Major-General D'Essen moved, whose left he joined, whilst his own left was protected by the fire of the gun-boats and the advance of Major-General Burrard's corps. The enemy, who had gradually retired from Schorel, were now formed in considerable force from Schorel to Schoreldam, and kept up a very warm fire from the cannon which they had posted at different points of their line. Major-General Lord Chatham's brigade moved in the rear of Major-General Sedmoratky's corps, close behind which it was formed in the plain. The column under Major-General D'Essen proceeded along the road upon Schorel, whilst Major-General Coote's brigade was rapidly driving the enemy from the ridge of sand hills above that village and to its right. Colonel M'Donald's corps had moved considerably to the right, with a view to connect itself with the right column, and continued warmly engaged with the enemy, who were in very considerable force in the sand hills. After some delay the enemy were driven, about eleven o'clock, by the Russian troops, and by the gun-boats and Major-General Burrard's brigade upon their left, from Schorel and Schoreldam, between which Major-Generals D'Essen's and Sedmoratky's corps took post, and continued the remainder of the day engaged in a cannonade with the enemy posted in the village of Bergen and between it and the Koe Dyke. Schoreldam was occupied by Major-General Burrard, whence he continued his attack (in conjunction with the gun-boats) upon the enemy, who was strongly posted on the Koe Dyke. In this situation it became necessary to make a great effort to clear the summit of the sand hills of the enemy, who occupied them in great numbers, and for a great visible extent quite beyond Bergen. The left of Major-General Coote's brigade was then above Schorel, and the regiments which composed it were separated by very considerable intervals, and extended a long way into the sand hills. The 85th regiment being on the right, and considerably advanced, was warmly engaged with the enemy, who shewed a disposition to come upon the right of the brigade. I therefore directed Lieutenant-General Dundas to march Major-General Lord Chatham's brigade from the plain into the sand hills to the right of Major-General Coote's, leaving one battalion (the 31st) to move close under the hills parallel with the left of Major-General Coote's brigade. This movement was admirably executed; and Major-General Lord Chatham's brigade having arrived at some distance behind the 85th regiment, and outflanking it by about two battalions, the line was formed, and the whole was ordered to advance at a brisk pace to gain

the heights about three quarters of a mile distant, across a scrubby wood, and then by a gradual ascent to the summit of the sand hills: the 35th regiment at the same time charged, and drove the enemy before them, who, being thus taken in flank and rear, retired precipitately towards his right, and took post on the summit of the heights which hang over Bergen, whilst the remainder of Major-General Coote's brigade having also moved forward, joined the left of Major-General Lord Chatham's. The 85th regiment took post in a favourable situation below those heights, so as to block up and command the avenue and great road, which leads through Bergen. From the heights the enemy were seen in the village of Bergen and the woods and plains about it, wavering, and apparently in great uncertainty; but Lieutenant-General Dundas's corps not being able alone to undertake the attack of the village and woods, or to bring cannon into the sand hills, the enemy re-occupied the village in force, and kept up a brisk fire of cannon and musquetry on the heights occupied by the British, and by which the latter were sheltered. A considerable body of the enemy advanced along the avenue, and made a spirited attack to regain the heights on the post of the 85th, but were driven back with loss, and that regiment gallantly maintained their situation during the rest of the day against several other attempts of the enemy. A large body of the enemy having been seen moving to their left, three battalions of Major-General Coote's brigade were marched beyond the sight of Lord Chatham's to support him and extend the line. The 27th regiment, posted at the termination of another avenue from Bergen, were attacked by a considerable body issuing from the woods; the regiment having, however, by a spirited charge driven the enemy into the wood, no further attempt was made by them from that time (about half past three P. M.) to dislodge Lieutenant-General Dundas's corps. The extension of his line had now brought its right very near to the reserve under Colonel M'Donald, who had been advancing rapidly, notwithstanding the considerable resistance he had experienced, and was now warmly engaged with a body of the enemy, lining a sand hill ridge which crosses the downs in a perpendicular direction, and which body had probably moved from Bergen and Egmont-op-Hooff, with the view of turning Lieutenant-General Dundas's right flank. Lieutenant-General Dundas, therefore, sent down the 29th regiment on the left of Colonel M'Donald close to the road leading from Bergen to Egmont; and although the enemy's position appeared steep and formidable, a general attack was made. The advance of the 29th regiment was the signal for the whole on the right of it to move forward briskly, which was done with such spirit that they were soon at the bottom of the enemy's position; and ascending the hill without stopping, they pursued their advantage with such vigour as to drive the enemy totally from the sand hills. This was the last event which took place on the side of Bergen; and as the close of the day was fast approaching, Colonel M'Donald, with two battalions, was sent to the support of General Sir Ralph Abercromby. The heights of the sand hills surrounding



rounding Bergen for about three miles remained crowned and possessed by eleven British battalions. General Sir Ralph Abercromby had marched, according to the disposition, along the beach with Major-General D'Oyley's, Major-General Moore's, and Major-General Lord Cavan's brigades, the cavalry and horse artillery (the reserve under Colonel M'Donald not having been able, owing to the great extent of the sand hills, to rejoin him, after turning to the left at Campe). The main body of Sir Ralph Abercromby's column had proceeded without meeting with much resistance in the early part of the day, but was nevertheless much inconvenienced and his troops harassed by the necessity of detaching continually into the sand hills to his left, to cover that flank against the troops whom the enemy had placed in the sand hills. The admirable disposition, however, which he made of his troops, and their determined spirit and gallantry, enabled him to arrive within a mile of Egmont. Here he was seriously opposed by a very considerable corps of French infantry, which occupied Egmont-op-Zee and the high sand hills in its front, and who had formed a very strong corps of cavalry and artillery to their left upon the beach. The engagement was maintained during several hours with the greatest obstinacy; and in no instance were the abilities of a commander, or the heroic perseverance of troops in so difficult and trying a situation, more highly conspicuous. Animated by the example of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the general and other officers under him, the troops sustained every effort made upon them by an enemy then superior in number, and much favoured by the strength of his position. Late in the evening, the enemy's cavalry having been defeated in an attempt which they made upon the British horse artillery on the beach, and having been charged by the cavalry under Colonel Lord Paget, was driven with considerable loss nearly to Egmont-op-Zee: his efforts then relaxed considerably upon the right; and General Sir Ralph Abercromby having soon after been joined by the reinforcement under Colonel M'Donald, took post upon the sand hills and the beach within a very short distance of Egmont-op-Zee, where the troops lay upon their arms during the night. Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney had assembled the greater part of his corps in front of Drixhoorn, whence he threatened an attack on Oude Carspel, in and near which was placed the principal force of the enemy's right, and could at the same time have supported any part of the line which might be attempted. Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, seconded by the active exertions of the general officers and troops under his command, executed with his usual ability that part of the disposition with which he was entrusted, and effectually prevented the enemy from sending any detachments to his left. On the 3d, at day-break, the enemy evacuated their strongly fortified posts at Oude Carspel and the Lange Dyke, retiring upon Saint Pancras and Alkmaar: the above posts were very soon after occupied by Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney. The enemy still continued in the woods and town of Bergen, and appeared with cannon, and in some force on that side of it next

to the Koe Dyke. They had, however, withdrawn the greater part of their force during the night, and before mid-day the village was taken possession of by the 85th regiment. About one, General Sir Ralph Abercromby entered Egmont-op-Zee; and in the evening the Russians under Major-General D'Essen advanced from the ground where (as I have already stated) they had halted the preceding day, to Egmont-op-Hooff. Major-General Burrard, who when the enemy retired from Bergen had advanced to Koe Dyke, was ordered in the evening to occupy with a detachment from his brigade the town of Alkmaar, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and had been entered nearly at the same time by patrols from his and Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney's corps. The exhausted state of the troops, from the almost unparalleled difficulties and fatigues which they had to encounter, prevented me from taking that advantage of the enemy's retreat to Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee which, in any other country and under any other circumstances, would have been the consequence of the operations of the army upon the 2d. Of the loss sustained by the enemy, the reports are so various that I cannot venture to say any thing decisive; but from all circumstances I have reason to think it must have exceeded 4000 men. Seven pieces of cannon and a great proportion of tumbrils were taken. The prisoners having been immediately sent to the Helder, I cannot at present give any statement of their number, but I do not believe it exceeds a few hundred men. Under Divine Providence this signal victory obtained over the enemy is to be attributed to the animating and persevering exertions which have at all times been the characteristics of the British soldier, and which on no occasion were ever more eminently displayed; nor has it often fallen to the lot of any General to have such just cause of acknowledgement for the distinguished support he that day experienced from the officers under his command. I cannot in sufficient terms express the obligations I owe to General Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lieutenant-General Dundas, for the able manner in which they conducted their respective columns, whose success is in no small degree to be attributed to their personal exertions and examples. The former had two horses shot under him. I must also state my warmest acknowledgements to Lieutenant-General Hulse, Major-Generals Lord Chatham, Coote, D'Oyley, Burrard, and Moore, for their spirited efforts upon this occasion, and the abilities which they shewed in the conduct of their respective brigades. The latter, by his ability and personal exertion, very materially contributed to the success of his column: and, although severely wounded through the thigh, continued in action for near two hours, until a second wound in the face obliged him to quit the field. Much praise is due to Major-General Hutchinson for the manner in which he led the 5th or Lord Cavan's brigade; and I hope it will not be considered as an improper intrusion, if I take this occasion to express my sincere regret that an unfortunate blow from a horse in going into action, by fracturing his leg, should have deprived me of his Lordship's services.

Colonel

Colonel M'Donald distinguished himself by his usual spirit and ability in the command of the reserve, as did Lord Paget, who commanded the cavalry upon the beach, and whose exertions are deserving of every praise. Nor must I omit expressing my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonels Whitworth and Smyth, who commanded the artillery of reserve, and to Major Judson of the Horse Artillery.—The detachment of seamen under the command of Captains Goddard and Jurcoing were upon this, as upon a former occasion, of the most essential service in the direction of the gun-boats.—The conduct of Major-General Knox, who was attached to the column of Russian troops, was such as to afford me the greatest satisfaction. I inclose the returns of the loss of the British and Russian troops, and must repeat my sincere regret that the advantages we have obtained (however brilliant) have been so dearly bought. In closing his dispatch, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my approbation of the staff of my army, and in particular of the exertions and abilities shewn by Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Head-quarters, Alkmaar, Oct. 6, 1799.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of his Majesty's forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the battle of Bergen, fought on the 2d of October, 1799.

7th, or Queen's own Light Dragoons, 2 rank and file, 4 horses killed; 11 rank and file, 25 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.—11th Light Dragoons. 1 rank and file, 2 horses killed; 4 rank and file, 4 horses wounded.—15th, or King's Light Dragoons, 2 rank and file, 4 horses killed: 1 lieutenant-colonel, 9 rank and file, 3 horses wounded; 2 horses missing.—Royal Artillery, 9 rank and file, 34 horses killed; 1 captain, 4 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 46 horses wounded.—Grenadier battalion of the line, 4 serjeants, 9 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 3 serjeants, 59 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 2 subts. 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 30 rank and file missing.—Light Infantry battalion of the line, 4 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 2 serjeants, 57 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.—Grenadier battalion of the guards, 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file wounded.—3d battalion of the 1st regiment of guards, 6 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 47 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—2d, or Queen's, 2 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 13 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.—27th regiment, 4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 drummer, 40 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—20th ditto, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file missing.—85th ditto, 1 subaltern, 6 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 66 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.—2d battalion of the Royals, 7 rank and file killed; 2 cap-

tains, 5 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 61 rank and file wounded; 10 rank and file missing.—25th regiment, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 32 rank and file killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 4 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 61 rank and file wounded; 13 rank and file missing.—49th ditto, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 50 rank and file wounded; 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file missing.—79th ditto, 1 captain, 13 rank and file killed; 1 colonel, 3 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 54 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.—92d ditto, 4 captains, 2 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 54 rank and file killed; 1 colonel, 4 captains, 6 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 175 rank and file wounded; 39 rank and file missing.—2d battalion of the 17th ditto, 2 rank and file killed; 2 subalterns, 5 rank and file wounded.—1st battalion of the 40th ditto, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.—2d battalion of ditto, 1 staff wounded.—1st battalion of the 20th ditto, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—2d battalion, 3 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 20 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—63d regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 33 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of the 4th ditto, 1 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 3 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—2d battalion of ditto, 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file missing.—3d battalion of ditto, 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.—31st regiment, 2 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 6 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.—23d ditto, 7 rank and file killed; 2 substitutes, 1 serjeant, 3 drummers, 49 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing.—55th ditto, 1 major, 2 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file wounded.—Company of Riflemen, 6th battalion of the 60th regiment, 6 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing. Total. 1 Major, 5 captains, 5 subalterns, 11 serjeants, 215 rank and file, 44 horses killed; 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 22 captains, 39 subalterns, 1 staff, 46 serjeants, 7 drummers, 980 rank and file, 78 horses wounded; 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 3 drummers, 178 rank and file, 3 horses missing.

Return of officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Staff. Major-General Moore, of the 4th brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Sontag; Major, Calcraft, of the 25th light dragoons, aid-de-camp to Colonel Lord Paget; Captain W. Gray, of the Queen's regiment, Brigade-Major of the 3d brigade; Lieutenant C. Jackson, of the 40th regiment, acting on the staff with the Russian army, wounded.—15th light dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine wounded.—Royal Artillery, Captain Nichol wounded, since dead.—Grenadier battalion of the line, Captain Leith, of the 31st of foot; Captain Pratt, of the 5th regiment; Lieutenant Stafford, of the 31st regiment; Lieutenant Philpot, of the 35th regiment; Volunteer Barrington, wounded; Capt. O'Neil, wounded and missing.—Light Infantry battalion of the line,



line, Captain Robertson, of the 35th regiment, Captain Hitchman, of the 3d battalion 4th regiment, wounded.—3d battalion of the 1st guards, Major Coleman, Ensigns Spedding and Campbell, wounded.—27th foot, Captain A. M'Murdo, Adjutant and Lieutenant G. Tuthill, Quarter-Master and Ensign J. Ryan, Ensign W. T. Brazier, wounded.—29th ditto, Captain White, Lieutenants Tandy, Rowan, and Bamfield wounded.—85th ditto, Lieutenant Nesler, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, Captains Bowen and M'Intosh, Lieutenant Keilly, wounded.—2d battalion Royals, Captains Barnes and Hunter, Lieutenants Ainslie, Frazer, Edmonstown, and Patton, Ensign Birmingham, wounded; Lieutenant Hope, wounded and taken prisoner.—25th foot, Captain-Lieutenant J. W. Johnston, Lieutenant H. M'Donald, killed; Major S. W. Hinde, Captains G. Callandar, F. P. Scott, and F. C. Carew, Lieutenants A. W. Light, J. Peat, J. A. Grant, and J. Austin, wounded.—49th foot, Captain Archer, Ensign Ginn, killed; Major Hutchinson, Captains Sharp and Robins, Lieutenant Urquhart, Ensign Hill, wounded; Lieutenant R. Johnston, missing.—79th ditto, Captain J. Campbell, of the grenadiers, killed; Colonel A. Cameron, Lieutenants M'Donald, M'Niel, and Rose, wounded.—92d ditto, Captain W. M'Intosh, Lieutenants A. Frazer and G. M'Hardy, killed; Col. Marquis of Huntley, Captains J. Cameron, A. Gordon, and P. Grant, Lieutenants G. Frazer, C. Chad, and D. M'Donald, Ensigns C. Cameron, J. M'Pherson, and J. Bent, wounded; Captain J. M'Lean, wounded and taken prisoner.—2d battalion of the 17th ditto, Lieutenants Wyllie and Morrison, wounded.—2d battalion of the 40th foot, Quarter-Master Phillips, wounded.—1st battalion of the 20th foot, Captain Pawlett, wounded.—2d battalion of ditto, Ensign Mills, wounded.—63d foot, Captain M'Niver, Lieutenant L. Gittie, Ensign Hall, wounded.—1st battalion of the 4th foot, Ensign T. B. Carruthers, wounded.—31st foot, Ensign P. King, wounded.—23d foot, Lieutenants A. M'Leen and W. Keith, wounded.—55th foot, Major W. Lumsden, killed; Lieutenant W. H. Dixon, wounded.—Navy, Lt. Roward and 3 seamen, wounded.

ALEX. HOPE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Head-quarters, Egmont-op-Hooff,

October 5, 1799.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Russian forces, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the battle of Bergen on the 2d of October, 1799.

1 Field-officer and captain, 3 subalterns, 9 non-commissioned officers, and 157 privates killed or taken prisoners; 1 general, 1 field-officer and captain, 18 subalterns, 38 non-commissioned officers, and 365 privates wounded.—Total, 170 killed or taken prisoners, and 423 wounded; 50 horses killed.

Head-quarters, Alkmaar, October, 7, 1799.

SIR,

The enemy, after the action of the 2d, having taken

up the position between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, I determined to endeavour to force him thence before he had an opportunity of strengthening by works the short and very defensible line which he occupied, and to oblige him still further to retire before he could be joined by the reinforcements which I had information were upon their march. Preparatory, therefore, to a general forward movement, I ordered the advanced posts which the army took up on the 3d instant in front of this place, of Egmont-op-Hooff and Egmont-op-Zee, to be pushed forward, which operation took place yesterday morning. At first little opposition was shewn, and we succeeded in taking possession of the villages of Schermerhoorn, Acher Sloot, Limmen, Baccum, and of a position on the sand hills near Wyck-op-Zee: the column of Russian troops under the command of Major-General D'Essen, in endeavouring to gain a height in front of their intended advanced post at Baccum, (which was material to the security of that point) was vigorously opposed and afterwards attacked by a strong body of the enemy, which obliged General Sir Ralph Abercromby to move up in support with the reserve of his corps. The enemy on their part advanced their whole force; the action became general along the whole line from Limmen to the sea, and was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides until night, when the enemy retired, leaving us masters of the field of battle. The conflict however, has, I am concerned to state, been as severe, and has been attended with as serious a loss (in proportion to the numbers engaged) as any of those which have been fought by the brave troops composing this army since their arrival in Holland. The gallantry they displayed, and the perseverance with which they supported the fatigues of this day, rival their former exertions. The corps engaged were: Major-General D'Oyley's brigade of guards, Major-General Burrard's ditto, Major-General Earl of Chatham's brigade, Major-General Coote's ditto, Major-General the Earl of Cavan's brigade, commanded by Major-General Hutchinson, the reserve under the command of Colonel M'Donald, part of the 7th and 11th light dragoons, and seven battalions of Russians.—To General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the other general officers in command of the brigades before-mentioned, as also to Colonel M'Donald, my warmest acknowledgments are due, for their spirited and judicious exertions during this affair; nor ought I to omit the praise due to Colonel Clephane, commanding four companies of the 3d and one of the Coldstream regiment of guards, who, by a spirited charge, drove two battalions of the enemy from the post of Acher Sloot, making 200 prisoners. I have sincerely to regret, that in the course of the action Major-General Hutchinson received a musket-shot wound in the thigh, which however, is not serious. I have not received any reports of the killed and wounded, but I am apprehensive that the number of British is not less than 500, and that the loss of the Russian troops, as far as I can understand, amounts to 1200. I shall, as early as circumstances possibly admit, transmit particular returns. The loss of the enemy upon this occasion has been very great: and

and, in addition to their killed and wounded, 500 prisoners fell into our hands.

I am, Sir, &c.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

FREDERICK.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug,  
October 9, 1799.

SIR,

I have already acquainted you with the result of the action of the 6th instant, which terminated successfully to the allied arms, and at the same time pointed out the necessity of the movement which produced this affair. From the prisoners taken upon the 6th instant, I learned the certainty of the enemy having been reinforced since the action of the 2d by two demi-brigades, amounting to about 6000 infantry, and of their having strengthened the position of Beverwyck, and fortified strongly in the rear of it, points which it would still be necessary to carry before Haerlem could be attacked. It ought also to be stated, that the enemy had retired a large force upon Purmerind in an almost inaccessible position, covered by an inundated country, and the debouches from which were strongly fortified and in the hands of the enemy; and further, that as our army advanced this corps was placed in our rear. But such obstacles would have been overcome, had not the state of the weather, the ruined condition of the roads, and total want of the necessary supplies arising from the above causes, presented difficulties which required the most serious consideration. Having maturely weighed the circumstances in which the army was thus placed, and having felt it my duty on a point of so much importance to consult with General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the Lieutenant-Generals of this army, I could not but consider (and their opinion was unanimous on the subject) that it would be for the benefit of the general cause to withdraw the troops from their advanced position, in order to wait his Majesty's further instructions. I must request you will again represent to his Majesty the distinguished conduct of his army, which whilst acting under the pressure of uncommon difficulties, never for a moment ceased to be actuated by the noblest feelings for the success of the public cause, and the honour of the British arms. As there are many points resulting from our present situation upon which you may require particular information, and such details as cannot be brought within the compass of a letter, I have thought it necessary to charge my secretary, Colonel Brownrigg, with this dispatch, who will be able to explain fully all matters relating to this army. I transmit a return of killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's and the Russian troops in the action of the 6th instant; I most heartily lament that it has again been so serious, and that so many brave and valuable men have fallen.

I am, yours, &c.

FREDERICK.

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the action of the 6th of October, 1799.

11th Light Dragoons; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, 7 horses killed; 18 rank and file, 13 horses wounded.—Royal Artillery; 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—Grenadier battalion of the line; 4 rank and file killed; 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 40 rank and file wounded; 10 rank and file missing.—Light infantry battalion of ditto, 5 rank and file killed; 3 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 34 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.—Grenadier battalion of the guards; 1 rank and file killed; 18 rank and file wounded.—3d battalion of 1st guards: 3 rank and file killed; 1 colonel, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 21 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of Coldstream ditto; 1 rank and file killed; 13 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of the 3d regiment; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 17 rank and file wounded.—2d, or Queen's regiment of foot; 1 rank and file wounded; 8 rank and file missing.—27th regiment of foot; 17 rank and file missing.—85th ditto; 25 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of the 40th ditto; 30 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of the 20th ditto; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 7 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.—2d battalion of ditto; 7 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 1 subaltern, 67 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file missing.—63d regiment of foot; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 140 rank and file wounded; 45 rank and file missing.—1st battalion of the 4th ditto; 15 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file wounded; 19 rank and file missing; 2d battalion of ditto; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 35 rank and file wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 10 subalterns, 8 serjeants, 169 rank and file missing.—3d battalion of ditto, 2 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 1 serjeant, 34 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 141 rank and file missing.—31st of foot, 1 subaltern, 10 rank and file killed; 3 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 82 rank and file wounded; 33 rank and file missing.—23d ditto, 6 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 35 rank and file wounded.—55th ditto, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file wounded.—Total, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 83 rank and file, 7 horses killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 7 captains, 23 subalterns, 1 staff, 23 serjeants, 666 rank and file, 13 horses wounded: 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 5 captains, 11 subalterns, 13 serjeants, 2 drummers, 569 rank and file missing.

Names of officers killed:—Lieutenant-Col. Philip Bainbridge and Ensign Curris, of the 1st battalion of the 20th foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, of the 2d battalion of the 4th ditto.—Lieutenant Forster, of the 3d battalion of the 4th ditto. Wounded.—Grenadier battalion of the line, Lieutenant Dunn, of 1st battalion of 4th of foot; Lieutenant Hamilton, of 1st battalion of 5th ditto.—Light infantry battalion, Lieutenant Alexander, of the 3d battalion of 4th foot; Lieutenant Nicholson, of 2d battalion of the 35th ditto; Ensign



Ensign Parsons and Volunteer J. M'Innis, of 1st battalion of 9th ditto.—Colonel Maitland and Ensign Burke, of 3d battalion of 1st guards.—Surgeon Babington, of 1st battalion of 3d ditto.—Major Campbell, Captain Newman, Lieutenant Stevens, and Ensigns Fevel and Humphries, of 1st battalion of 20th foot.—Captains Masters, Wallace and Torrence, and Ensign Drurie, of 2d battalion of 20th ditto.—Captain-Lieutenant John Wardlow; Lieutenants Bennet, Puscall, Sankey, and M'Intosh, of the 63d of foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson; Ensigns Johnston, Carruther, and John Nichols, of 1st battalion of 4th ditto.—Captains Gilman and Palman; Lieutenants Deare and Wilson; Ensigns Highmore and Archibald, of 2d battalion of 4th ditto.—Majors Wynch and Horndon, of 3d battalion of 4th ditto.—Ensigns Williams, Johnston, and King, of the 31st of foot. Missing. Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, of 3d battalion of 1st guards.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cholmondeley; Major Pringle; Captains Archdall, Brodie, Gilmore, Chaplin; Lieutenants Gasley, Wilson, Deare, Wilbraham; Ensigns Brown, Ellis, Hill, Anderson, M'Pherson, Tryor, of 2d battalion of 4th foot.—Captain Williamson; Ensign Algeo, of 3d battalion of ditto.

ALEXANDER HOPE, Assistant Adj. Gen.

N. B. 7th Light Dragoons, 2 rank and file, 2 horses killed; 7 rank and file, 6 horses wounded; 2 rank and file, 1 horse missing.—15th ditto, 2 rank and file, 1 horse wounded. The return did not come in till the 10th. 11th Light Dragoons, 7 men and 7 horses prisoners of war, not in the above return.

Head-quarters, Zuyper Sluys.

October 13, 1799.

List of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Russian forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the action of the 6th of October, 1799.

8 subaltern officers, 15 non-commissioned officers, and 359 privates killed or taken prisoners.—5 field-officers and captains, 21 subaltern officers, 34 non-commissioned officers, and 675 privates wounded.—Total, 382 killed or taken prisoners, and 735 wounded.

(Signed) D'ESSEN, Major-General.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Isis, near the Vlieet, the 15th instant.*

I inclose a copy of a letter from Captain Campbell, giving an account of the capture of four gun-boats in the Zuyder Zee, and a copy of a letter from Captain Boorder, containing an account of two unsuccessful attacks made by the enemy on Lemmer; by all which their Lordships will perceive that I cannot too highly extol the gallantry and good conduct of these captains, and of the officers and men under their command.

His Majesty's gun-brig Hasty, off Marken,

SIR, October 7, 1799.

I beg to inform you, that I yesterday failed from Usk,

with the Hasty, Defender, and Cracker, brigs, and Isis schuyt; and having reached this place by four A. M. I proceeded with the boats to attempt cutting out the Dutch gun-boats lying on or near the Pampus, and am happy to say, succeeded in getting possession of four without the loss of a man. They each mount four long guns or carronades, and have between twenty and thirty men; one of them built on purpose for a gun-vessel, and quite new, carrying two long 18-pounders in her bow, and two 18-pounder carronades on her broadside; the rest are schuyts. I beg to recommend to your notice Messrs. Hall and Winter, Midshipmen, for their spirited behaviour on this occasion, as also all the seamen engaged, for their alacrity in boarding, and good conduct after having gained possession. I have sent the Defender with charge of the gun-boats, and have the honour to be, &c.

PATRICK CAMPBELL,

Commander of his Majesty's sloop Dart.  
Vice-Admiral Mitchell, Enchuyfen.

Lemmer Town, West Friesland,

October 11, 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that at five o'clock this morning the enemy made a general attack on this town, in four different parts. Their advanced party, attempted to storm the North battery. We soon got them between two fires; our tars, with pikes surrounded them, and they immediately laid down their arms. Their force was one officer, one serjeant, one corporal, and twenty-eight men, two of the latter killed. We had no sooner secured our prisoners than they attacked us with the remainder of their force, 670 in number: our little army did wonders; for, with sailors and marines, our force was only 157. We fought them for four hours and a half, when the enemy gave way in all directions: I immediately ordered the marines to pursue them. Their breaking down a bridge prevented their colours and two field-pieces from falling into our hands; but before this was effected, the heavy fire from the marines had killed eighteen of the enemy, and wounded about twenty; and in their general attack they had five men killed, and nine wounded.—It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the men and officers under my command. Lieutenant Wyburn, of the marines, as also Lieutenants Howell, Higginton, and Gardner, behaved with honour to themselves and credit to their country. Lieutenant Norman, of the navy, as also Mr. Lane, Mr. Iron, Mr. Wheatly, Mr. Travers, and Mr. Petty, distinguished themselves in a most gallant manner, as did likewise the whole of the sailors and marines.—It affords me great satisfaction to inform you we had not a man hurt.

I am, &c.

JAMES BOORDER.

William Bolton, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's gun-vessel Wolverene.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Isis, the 18th instant.*

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose you the copy of

of a letter to me from Captain Winthrop, giving an account of his having captured a sloop of war and an armed schooner, by which their Lordships will perceive that he acquitted himself with his usual zeal and good conduct; and that the officers and men under his command are entitled to my highest commendations.

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

A. MITCHELL.

Circe, River Ems,

October 11, 1799.

SIR,

Being detained here by contrary winds, which deprived me of the pleasure of acting with you in the Zuyder Zee, I proceeded to reconnoitre the port of Delfzel, where I discovered a sloop of war and a schooner lying within musquet-shot of the batteries; and conceiving it practicable to carry them by a coup-de-main, I gave the necessary orders for that purpose, but the weather proving tempestuous, nothing could be effected until the 8th, at night. Delfzel being distant twenty miles from the Circe, the boats proceeded with the first of the tide, and arrived there just as the moon went down; at which time I ordered the attack to be made by Lieutenant Maughan upon the ship, and Lieutenant Pawle upon the schooner, who boarded and carried them in a most gallant manner, and, I am happy to say, without any loss, notwithstanding the enemy's guns were loaded, primed, and the matches lighted. The name of the ship is the Lynx, of 12 guns, eight and twelve-pounders, and 75 men; that of the schooner, the Perseus, mounting 8 four-pounders, and 40 men.—The officers, seamen, and marines employed upon this service deserve my warmest acknowledgments, for their cool, silent, and steady conduct, to which our success was in a great measure owing: and I feel great satisfaction in having an opportunity to do justice to the merits of my first Lieutenant, Mr. Maughan, whose zeal for the service I have often witnessed; and also to Mr. Pawle, my second Lieutenant, whom I have had frequent occasion to commend.—To Lieutenant Buckle, of the Hawke cutter, and Captain May, a naval officer in the service of the Prince of Orange, who very handsomely volunteered their services with me on this occasion, I am much indebted for their advice and assistance.

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

R. WINTHROP.

Vice-Admiral Mitchell, &c.

Head-quarters at Alkmaar, Oct. 5.

Parole—Alkmaar. Counter-sign—St. George.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief desires to express to the army his warmest thanks for the steady and persevering gallantry of their conduct in the general action of the 2d instant, to which alone is to be ascribed the complete victory gained over the enemy, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty. His Royal Highness feels it particularly incumbent on him to offer his best thanks to General Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lieutenant-General Dundas, and Major-General Emmes, who commanded and led the right, left, and cen-

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tre divisions of the army to the attack; as also Lieutenant-General Hulse, for the assistance he afforded to Sir R. Abercromby; and thinks it no less his duty to place on record the following general officers, and brigades of British, who had an opportunity of contributing to the success of that ever memorable and distinguished day.

I. Colonel Lord Paget, commanding the British cavalry, consisting of the 7th, 11th, and 15th regiments of light dragoons.—Major-General D'Oyley's brigade, consisting of grenadiers of the guards, and ditto of the 2d battalion 1st regiment (or royal) foot.—II. Major-General Burrard's brigade, consisting of 1st battalion Coldstream guards, 1st battalion 3d regiment of foot.—IV. Major-General Coote's brigade, consisting of 2d foot, (or Queen's) 27th, 29th, and 85th regiments of foot.—V. Major-General Moore's brigade, consisting of the 2d battalion of the Royals, 25th, 40th, 70th, and 92d regiments.—VI. Major-General Hutchelton's brigade, consisting of 1st and 2d battalions, 20th regiment, 63d regiment.—VII. Major-General Lord Chatham's brigade, consisting of 1st, 2d, and 3d battalions 4th regiment, 31st regiment.—VIII. Colonel Macdonald, commanding the grenadiers of the line, the light infantry of the line, and the 23d and 25th regiments of foot.—IX. Major-General Knox, attached during the day to the Russian column, and afterwards sent, in consequence of Major-General Moore's being wounded, to take the command of his brigade.—His Royal Highness likewise desires to express his satisfaction of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitworth, and Major Judson, attached to General Sir Ralph Abercromby's column, and also to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith; commanding the artillery of the wing under Lieutenant-General Dundas.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, October 3.

Parole—Portsmouth. Counter-sign—St. Peter's.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief desires the troops will accept his best thanks for the persevering bravery and good order which has so eminently distinguished their conduct during the whole period from the 2d to the 8th past, although suffering from the inclemency of the weather, and precarious supplies necessarily originating from the situation of the army. From the former of these causes, his Royal Highness has found it necessary to withdraw the troops from a situation where they must have been continually exposed to insupportable hardships, and which no efforts of an enemy twice beaten could have effected.

Antwerp, October 11.

The English officers, prisoners, to the Commandant of the department of the Deux Netes and of the Place of Antwerp.

We are astonished, Sir, that you should put us in the citadel while the Russian officers are lodged at the houses of citizens. We pray you to grant us the same indulgence.

(Signed)

ROBERT,

Late Captain in the 28th regiment, followed by four other signatures.



*Answer to the above Letter.*

SIR,

You complain of being lodged in the citadel, and not in the houses of the citizens, like the Russian officers. I have the honour of telling you, Sir, that, in respecting misfortune, I know how to honour courage. As prisoners of war, I shall have you supplied with every thing which the law allows you; but if, beyond that, I refuse you all the indulgence you request, it is because I do not consider it any respect due to you.

I have the honour, &c.  
(Signed)

E. F. LESPINAGE.

Supplement to the account of the armistice concluded between His Royal Highness the Duke of York and General Brune, published in the Gazette of the 26th ultimo.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug,

GENERAL,

October 15, 1799.

The late hour at which your letter reached me last night, prevented my sending sooner to Alkmaar Major-General Knox, the officer alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date. He is intirely in my confidence, and is fully authorized to treat and conclude with you on the subject respecting which he has received my instructions.

(Signed)

FREDERICK, Duke of York,  
Commander in Chief of  
the Combined English  
and Russian Army.

To General Brune, Commander in Chief, &c.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug,

October 15, 1799.

By virtue of the authority, and in obedience to the order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian army, Major-General Knox will have the honour of communicating with General Brune, Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian army, and of stating to him,

That in consequence of the difficulties arising from the very unfavourable and unusual state of the weather at this season, we have judged it expedient to re-occupy the position of the Zuyp.

That in this situation, with cantonments amply adequate to the amount of our forces, having an uninterrupted and certain means of keeping up our communication with England, and masters as we are of the Helder, the Texel, the Zuyder Zee, and the Ocean, it depends upon us either to await the period when a favourable change of weather and of circumstances may enable us to renew offensive operations, or to withdraw our army by degrees and without risk from this country, retaining possession of such detached points as might be judged most favourable for annoying the enemy, or for securing real advantages to ourselves.

In the event of our recurring to this last mentioned measure, it will become our duty to neglect no means which can contribute to the preservation of the brave troops entrusted to our care, and for this purpose (however distressing, however ruinous to the inhabitants, and

to the country, the alternative may be) we shall be compelled to avail ourselves of those dreadful expedients which it is in our power to adopt. Having perfectly at our disposal the sea dykes, both towards the ocean and the Zuyder Zee, as well as the interior dykes, we should, in that case, be reduced to the terrible necessity of inundating the whole country of North Holland, and of adding to this calamity every destructive evil which must necessarily result from an attempt to force or interrupt our retreat. We should, under such circumstances, also be constrained to make use of the ample means we possess, of rendering the navigation of the Zuyder Zee henceforth impracticable, by obstructing the Mars Diep, and destroying the Nieuve Diep; works upon which so many years labour, and such immense sums have been expended.

Our system of carrying on war having, on all occasions, been governed by the most liberal principles, necessity and the strongest sense of duty could alone induce us to adopt a system repugnant to the sentiments which have ever directed the conduct of the English nation.

From these considerations, and from our persuasion that General Brune and the Dutch people must be actuated by similar motives, and equally desirous to prevent an useless effusion of blood by the amicable arrangement of a point which is perhaps the object of both parties, and from our anxiety, in case of a different result, to stand justified to the whole universe, from whatever destruction may in consequence devolve upon this country; we propose and offer to General Brune, and to the Batavian Republic, that the English and Russian troops shall evacuate, before the end of the month of November next, all the coasts, the islands, and the interior navigation of Holland, without committing any act detrimental to the great sources of its navigation, or laying the country under any inundations.

For this purpose, we propose that a suspension of hostilities shall take place until the period above specified.

That during this interval we shall remain in full possession of all the points, and of the whole extent of country we occupy at this moment, and that the line of the respective advanced posts shall also be that of separation between the two armies, and that this line shall not, under any pretence, be passed by the troops of either, even in the event of our choosing to retire from any part of our present position, or of our quitting it altogether.

That during the above-mentioned interval no interference shall be allowed, nor any objections be started, with respect to the conduct of either of the parties within the limits of their respective possessions; and that all the rights of war (every act of hostility excepted) shall continue mutually in force.

That we will grant to the persons and property of the inhabitants of the country occupied by us, every protection consistent with discipline, in the circumstances under which we are placed, and all the advantages which the conduct generally observed by British troops intitles them to expect on such an occasion.

If these proposals accord with the wishes and are conformable to the intentions of General Brune, there can be no difficulty whatever in carrying them into execution in three days from the date hereof.

By order of his Royal Highness the  
Commander in Chief.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR, Secretary,

*Brune, General in Chief, to the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army.*

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, the 15th of October, 1799, the 8th Year of the French Republic.

GENERAL,

Major-General Knox, who was instructed to confer with me on your part, upon the subject of a note which he has delivered, signed by your secretary, will communicate my answer contained in an explanatory note.

(Signed) Citizen BRUNE,  
General in Chief of the Combined  
French and Batavian army.

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, the 15th of October, 1799, the 8th Year of the French Republic.

The Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the English army, proposes that a cessation of hostilities shall take place, in consequence of the approach of the inclement season. He promises to withdraw from the Batavian territory, between the present period and the end of November next, the whole army under his command; and consents that no damage shall be committed, no sluices opened, or dykes broken up, on condition of his retreat not being molested by the French and Batavian army.

These motives would not have been brought forward by the Duke of York, if he had considered himself possessed of means sufficient for advancing into the country; for in that case, he would have had the facility of extending his quarters, of procuring subsistence, and in short, of placing himself beyond the reach of the inconveniences arising from the unfavourable season. We ought consequently to look to advantages in an arrangement, proportionate to the insufficiency of the forces under his command.

The terms proposed by the Duke of York contain nothing but what would be the necessary result of a cessation of hostilities. It can scarcely be supposed that the Duke of York will cause the dykes to be destroyed, the country to be inundated, and the villages to be burnt, for the mere purpose of committing such acts of violence; as such conduct would be contrary to the laws of war, and must draw upon him the reprobation of all Europe and of his own nation. It appears therefore evident, that the Duke of York would confine himself to such measures as might be useful to his own army, or detrimental to ours; but we look upon such accidents as inseparable from a state of war. No object of advantage to us appears therefore to result from the proposals which have been made.

Since, however, the sufferings of humanity come under the consideration of the Duke of York, General

Brune is ready to meet this honourable feeling, and, in doing so, declares that the following stipulations, on which he offers to consent to a suspension of hostilities, are so obviously just, that he cannot depart from them.

I. The Batavian fleet which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell by Admiral Storry, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic with its stores and crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient powers to comply with this article, his Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his court an equivalent compensation.

II. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavian, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. The mode of selection, and the proportion for each country, to be settled between the Governments of the two Republics. The Batavian Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged. This article shall in no degree prejudice or interfere with the cartel of exchange at present established.

III. The batteries and fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army. An officer of artillery shall be sent to the Helder by General Brune to see that this article is complied with.

IV. The army under the command of the Duke of York shall within forty-eight hours evacuate the position of the Zuyp; its advanced posts shall be withdrawn to the height of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian army shall preserve the positions it occupies at present, taking up however its advanced posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen-Brug, and Colhorn. It shall have merely a vidette at the height of Callants-Oog.

V. The troops composing the English and Russian army shall be embarked successively and as speedily as possible. All the British shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian troops be withdrawn from the seas, coasts, and islands of the Batavian Republic, before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great sources of navigation, or occasion any inundation in the country.

VI. All ships of war or other vessels having on board reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, shall be put to sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.

VII. To guarantee the execution of these articles, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York; to be selected amongst the officers of rank in his army.

By order of General BRUNE, Commander  
in Chief of the Combined French and  
Batavian army.

(Signed) VEVRY, Secretary,

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,  
October 17, 1799.

GENERAL,

I send back Major General Knox with my answers to the explanatory note which he has delivered to me,



in your name. He is fully authorized to conclude on my part upon every point which relates to the subject of his mission.

(Signed)

FREDERICK, Duke of York,  
Commander in Chief of the Combined English  
and Russian army.

To General Brune, Commander in Chief, &c.

Head-Quarters, at Schagen Brug,  
October 17, 1799.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian army, proposed to General Brune, Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian army, an arrangement equally to the advantage of both parties, originating in his desire to prevent the farther effusion of blood, and to preserve this country from the terrible effects of an inundation, as also from the destruction of the best of its ports, involving the total ruin of the principal channels of its interior navigation and commerce.

In answer to which General Brune observes, that he cannot imagine his Royal Highness will recur to measures not less revolting to humanity, than repugnant to the character of the British nation, and to the general feeling of all Europe.

Devastation or destruction is certainly incompatible with the character and with the uniform conduct of the English nation; and as little do the French know the disposition of his Royal Highness, the Commander in Chief: but there are laws peremptorily prescribed by the nature of certain situations, theodium of which must fall, not on those who execute, but on such as refuse the measures necessary, by rejecting the conditions of a just and honourable agreement.

Deeply impressed with what is due to his country on the one hand, and to the claims of humanity on the other; persuaded, likewise, that General Brune is equally guided by these sentiments, his Royal Highness has taken his proposals into consideration, and consents to abide by the agreement as it stands in the answers annexed to the different articles.

Major-General Knox, who is charged therewith, is authorized to sign and conclude this agreement, as well as to arrange any points of detail which may arise out of it.

It being the duty of every officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops to make an exact report of whatever relates to his command, his Royal Highness the Duke of York will of course lay before the British government every communication which has taken place between his Royal Highness and General Brune.

*Articles proposed in the Explanatory Note from General Brune.*

Art. I. The Batavian fleet which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell by Admiral Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic, with its stores and crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient power to comply with this article, his Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his Court an equivalent compensation.—Ans. his Royal Highness

will, on no account, treat upon this article, the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible.

II. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. The mode of selection, and the proportion for each country, to be settled between the Governments of the two Republics. The Batavian Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged. This article shall in no degree prejudice or interfere with the cartel of exchange at present established.—Ans. This demand appears to rest upon a supposed loss the combined army must sustain should its embarkation be resolved upon. It is by no means admitted that such would be the result; but as in the event of the army's carrying on the campaign during the winter, the loss of a certain number of men must naturally be expected; his Royal Highness, influenced by this consideration, agrees to promise, in the name of the British Government, that five thousand French and Batavian prisoners, the proportion of each to be regulated according to the terms of the article, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. Nothing further in this article can be agreed to.

III. The batteries and fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army. An officer of artillery shall be sent to the Helder by General Brune, to see that this article is complied with.—Ans. The fort and batteries of the Helder will be left, generally considered, in an improved state. None of the Dutch artillery shall be carried away.

IV. The army under the command of the Duke of York shall within forty-eight hours evacuate the position of the Zuyp. Its advanced posts shall be withdrawn to the height of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian army shall preserve the positions it occupies at present, taking up however its advanced posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen Brug, and Colborn. It shall have merely a vidette at the height of Callants-Oog.—Ans. On no account will it be consented that the army shall be withdrawn from the position of the Zuyp, until every preparation requisite to render its embarkation easy and complete can be arranged at the Helder. It must be evident, that it cannot be desirable that any delay should take place in this respect. No addition shall be made to the works at the Zuyp, and persons properly authorized shall be admitted from time to time to ascertain and report upon this point for the satisfaction of General Brune; but no armed detachment will be permitted to approach, or to take post, nearer than they already are to our position. It must be further understood, that on his part, General Brune will not allow any approaches or offensive preparations to be carried on, and that the French and Batavian army shall remain in the line of advanced posts which it occupies at present, which shall also be the line of separation between the two armies respectively.

V. The troops composing the English and Russian army

army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible. All the British shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian troops be withdrawn from the seas, coasts, and islands of the Batavian Republic before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great sources of navigation, or occasion any inundation in the country.—Ans. The embarkation of the English and Russian troops will take place with all possible expedition; and at this season of the year any unnecessary delay will naturally be avoided as much as possible: but to prevent any difficulty or future discussion upon this point, it is proposed, that the period of the suspension of hostilities shall be limited to the end of the month of November next, in order to secure sufficient time for the complete evacuation of the country, which, however, shall be effected sooner, if practicable.

VI. All ships of war, or other vessels, having on board reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, shall put to sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.—Ans. The ships of war, or other vessels, immediately expected with reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, or which may hereafter be sent, shall not land their troops, but shall put to sea again as soon as possible.

VII. To guarantee the execution of these clauses, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected among the officers of rank in his army.—Ans. Hostages shall be reciprocally given, to be selected among the officers of rank of the two armies, to guarantee the execution of this agreement.

By order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian army.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

SIR, Alkmaar, October 17, 1799.

I have seen General Brune, and have talked over with him fully all the articles on which I have received his Royal Highness's instructions. I have found the greatest disposition on the part of General Brune to enter fairly into the subject.

In respect to the essential article of the fleet, General Brune has already received a letter from the Dutch Directory, to make the delivery of it a *finé qua non*: and I much doubt whether there is any chance of his being brought to give way on this point, at least without some assurance that his Royal Highness would forward the demand to his Court.

In respect to the other very essential article of the prisoners, after much conversation, I brought the General to lower his demand to eight thousand men, beyond which he cannot recede. Every other point can be amicably settled.

I beg his Royal Highness's orders on these points; and I hope to receive them by noon to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. KNOX.

To the Hon. Colonel Hope,  
Adjutant-General, &c.

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,  
October 18, 1799.

SIR,

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in his instructions to you of yesterday's date, having declared that every paper or proposal from General Brune, and consequently that relative to the whole Dutch fleet, will of course be regularly transmitted to England, can give no other answer than what you are already empowered to make, viz.

"His Royal Highness will, on no account, treat upon this article; the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible."

If General Brune expects any thing further to pass on the subject, the sooner the negotiation is put an end to the better.

In regard to the number of prisoners, if every other point is clearly and immediately decided upon, his Royal Highness may be induced to relax; if not, it is unnecessary to enter further into the subject; and he directs you to finish the negotiation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER HOPE,

Deputy Adjutant-General.

The Hon. Major-General Knox, &c.

SIR,

Alkmaar, October 18, three P. M.

I have received your letter, and have the pleasure to inform you, that every thing is settled to his Royal Highness's satisfaction; in consequence of which General Brune has given immediate orders to all his posts that hostilities shall cease, and that no further work of any kind shall be carried on; he requests his Royal Highness will be pleased to give similar orders without loss of time, as a report has just been made that some houses have been set on fire on the road leading to Herenhuyfen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. KNOX.

To the Honourable Colonel Hope,  
Adjutant-General, &c.

P. S. General Brune has sent off to Amsterdam to direct that nothing hostile shall be attempted on the part of the flotilla there fitted out; and he begs that similar notice may be sent to Admiral Mitchell.

*A Letter, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Hope, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Army lately serving in Holland, from Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Baronet, and, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, transmitted by him to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.*

Swan Cutter, at Sea, Nov. 20, 1799.

SIR,

I have from time to time, reported to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the progress which had been made in the embarkation and departure of the British and Russian troops which were left under my command, in the pro-



vince of North Holland; and I am now happy to acquaint you, that the last of them embarked yesterday morning, when the wind being fair, the whole of the ships of war and transports remaining in the Texel left that port.

Every thing belonging to the army was brought off excepting a small proportion of damaged provisions, a few waggons, and about three hundred draft horses of little value, for which there was no tonnage; of these the latter alone were saleable, but they bore so small a price, that I thought it better to distribute the whole to the magistrates of the different villages in and near which the army had been cantoned, to be delivered to any of the inhabitants who might have suffered from the inevitable consequences of war.

Several large Dutch indianmen and other ships, which it was impossible for us to remove in their present state, but which might have been fitted out as ships of war by the enemy, were completely disabled and rendered useless for any other purpose, through the exertions of a detachment of seamen, under the direction of Captain Bovar. The desire of complying most strictly with the articles of the agreement entered into between his Royal Highness and General Brune, prevented their being blown up, which could not have been done without endangering the navigation of the Nieuve Diep.

Vice-Admiral Dickson, as well as myself, made it our study to comply in this, as in every other instance, with the articles of the agreement; and I must do the French General the justice to say, that he seemed actuated by the same spirit.

Previous to quitting the Helder, I had, in obedience to his Royal Highness's instructions, discharged every just demand of the inhabitants of the country which has been occupied by the army; and I was happy to find that very few claims were brought forward beyond those which it was in my power to satisfy.

The embarkation of the troops, difficult from the multiplicity of the arrangements required, and sometimes arduous from the state of the weather, was carried on with the utmost zeal and activity by Vice-Admiral Dickson, and the officers and seamen under his command. I feel particularly indebted to Captain Lawford, of his Majesty's ship Romney, who was left on shore, and had the immediate direction of the embarkation, for his exertions and his attention to every branch of his Majesty's service, and to Captain Woodriffe, principal agent of the transport service, for his great zeal in the execution of the duties of that situation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES PULTENEY.

The Honourable Colonel Hope,  
Adjutant-General, &c.

P. S. Three armed vessels have been left to cruize off the Texel, to give warning to any British ships of our having evacuated the port.

It was agreed by the French General, that if any should arrive previous to the expiration of the month, they should, as a matter of course, be allowed to depart.

Schagen Brug, October 24.

Nothing of consequence has occurred here since my last.

Colonel Brownrigg and Mr. Grenville have arrived with the determination of the Privy Council, which is, that we shall return to the Helder, and get embarked as speedily as may be. The enemy have agreed with us for a cessation of arms, upon condition that we leave the country without destroying the dykes, &c. Our retreat will be more fully explained by the following general orders, which have been issued by the Commander in Chief.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 19.

Parole—Liverpool. Countersign—Ramsgate. All superfluous baggage, to be immediately sent to the Helder, where it will be delivered into the Quarter-Master General's stores. Parties from the different regiments to accompany their baggage, who will return to their regiments as soon as this service is performed. Lieutenant Walker, assistant quarter-master general, will receive the baggage, but it is understood that he is no ways answerable for it.

A suspension of hostilities having been agreed upon between the two armies, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief thinks it right to acquaint all generals and other officers to whom the duty of the army is intrusted, that the same line of service is to be punctually observed as heretofore, the situation of posts or piquets is in no instance to be changed, or their force weakened. The reserves of support will be continued the same as usual, and one half of the troops, according to the existing order, will be at their alarm posts an hour before day-break.

No individual is to be permitted between the outposts and those of the enemy's, except such as the commanding officers, on either side, may direct, for purposes of duty. It is also directed, that all acts of hostilities whatever shall cease. The construction of field-works throughout the positions to be suspended, and no farther damage done whatever to the country, for purposes of defence. Generals and other officers will be held responsible for the punctual execution of these orders. Every instance which may occur of irregularity in the conduct of the troops towards the inhabitants will meet with the most rigorous punishment.

Schagen Brug, Oct. 20.

Parole—Perth. Countersign—Dundee. His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has the satisfaction to announce to the troops, that it had been found advantageous to both armies to enter into an agreement and cessation of arms; the object of which, on our part, is the undisturbed evacuation of a country in which, from untoward circumstances of the weather, and the lateness of the season, it is found impracticable to carry on any longer offensive operations; and on that of the enemy, to prevent the execution of strong measures of severity and destruction, which it appeared in our power to execute, but which are repugnant to British

tish feelings and practice, unless compelled to it by unavoidable duty, and the pressure of self-defence.

This agreement for the cessation of hostilities being now completed, his Royal Highness is determined to see it executed, on our part, in the fullest and most liberal manner.

The line of duty to be observed by the troops was pointed out in the orders of yesterday, and generals, or officers commanding brigades, are desired to report personally every day at head-quarters, at eleven o'clock, to the Commander in Chief, the regular performance of the duty ordered, also as to the regular behaviour of the corps under their command.

On the 20th, 100 men and horses from each regiment of dragoons, marched to the Helder, to be embarked for England. No regiment can take above 300 horses; the remainder must be shot; even the officers are not allowed to carry back the horses which they were obliged to purchase in England at a very high price.

Every English regiment must destroy upwards of 200 horses each, as there are not transports sufficient to bring them back. Some of the officers have killed three, four, and even five of their own property, for which it is to be hoped Government will grant some allowance on our arrival in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton, aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, with dispatches, of which the following are copies.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug,  
Oct. 20, 1799.

SIR,

In my late communications I have represented to you the circumstances under which I found it expedient to withdraw the army from its forward position in front of Alkmaar, within that which it at present occupies, and which, I trust, will have appeared to his Majesty sufficient to warrant the measure.

The season of the year which has already assumed here the aspect of winter gave me, from day to day, additional reason to apprehend that any attempt towards a prosecution of the campaign in this country could not be attended with decisive advantages, whilst the impossibility of covering the troops in the narrow district of the country in our possession during the winter, and the precarious state of supplies to be expected in that season, added to the conviction I felt that the most advisable measure to be pursued, was to remove with the army to England, an operation which although it might have exposed the army to some loss in its execution, I judged in my mind preferable to any other which could be adopted.

Under this impression, and considering that serious loss might ensue from delay, I have been induced to conclude an armistice, in conjunction with Vice-Admiral Mitchell, with General Brune, commanding the French and Batavian armies, of which the conditions are inclosed, and which, although they provide for delivering up a large number of prisoners of war, now

in our hands, yet I trust will not be thought by his Majesty an inadequate compensation for many valuable lives which must have been lost, after the object which has hitherto directed them no longer promised success; and when the only means which presented themselves of insuring a secure retreat, were those of resorting to the destructive measures of inundation from the sea, which as it would have involved the inhabitants of the northern part of this province in ruin for a series of years, must have been highly repugnant to the feelings, as well as contrary to the character and practice of the British nation.

I rest confident that the motives which I have here detailed will excuse me to his Majesty for having acted without waiting for previous instructions from home, and that I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that my conduct in this respect has met with his Majesty's gracious approbation.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

FREDERICK.

The Right Honourable  
Henry Dundas, &c.

Articles agreed upon between Major-General Knox, duly authorized by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian army, and Citizen Rostollant, general of brigade, and adjutant-general, duly authorized by Citizen Brune, General and Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian army.

Art. I. From the date of this convention all hostilities shall cease between the two armies.

II. The line of demarkation between the said armies, shall be the line of their respective out-posts as they now exist.

III. The continuation of all works offensive and defensive shall be suspended on both sides, and no new ones shall be undertaken.

IV. The mounted batteries taken possession of at the Helder, or at other positions within the line now occupied by the combined English and Russian army, shall be restored in the state in which they were taken, or (in case of improvement) in their present state, and all the Dutch artillery taken therein shall be preserved.

V. The combined English and Russian army shall embark as soon as possible and shall evacuate the territory, coasts, islands, and internal navigation of the Dutch republic, by the 30th of November, 1799, without committing any devastation, by inundations, cutting the dykes, or otherwise injuring the sources of navigation.

VI. Any ships of war or other vessels which may arrive with reinforcement for the combined British and Russian arms, shall not land the same, and shall be sent away as soon as possible.

VII. General Brune shall be at liberty to send an officer within the lines of the Zuyp and to the Helder, to report to him the state of the batteries and the progress of the embarkation. His Royal Highness the Duke of York shall be equally at liberty to send an officer within the French and Batavian lines, to satisfy himself that no new works are carried on on their side.

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An officer of rank and distinction shall be sent from each army respectively, to guarantee the execution of this convention.

VIII. Eight thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavian, taken before the present campaign, and now detained in England, shall be restored without conditions to their respective countries. The proportion and the choice of such prisoners for each, to be determined between the two republics. Major-General Knox shall remain with the French army to guarantee the execution of this article.

IX. The cartel agreed upon between the two armies for the exchange of the prisoners taken during the present campaign, shall continue in full force till it shall be carried into complete execution; and it is further agreed that the Dutch Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged.

Concluded at Alkmaar, the 18th of October, 1799, by the undersigned general officers, furnished with full powers to this effect.

(Signed)

J. KNOX, Major-General.  
ROSTOLLAN.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 20, 1799.

I transmit to you herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of his Majesty's forces under my command, between the 6th and 10th instant,

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 10, 1799.

Return of the killed, wounded, missing, and left in Alkmaar, of his Majesty's forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, between the 6th and 10th of October, 1799.

18th light dragoons, 15 horses killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 4 horses wounded; 1 staff, 1 sergeant, 1 horse missing.—2d battalion royals, 1 subaltern, 9 rank and file missing.—25th regiment of foot, 14 rank and file missing.—79th ditto, 2 sergeants, 8 rank and file missing.—92d ditto, 4 rank and file missing.—Total, 15 horses killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 4 horses wounded; 1 subaltern, 1 staff, 3 sergeants, 45 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

Return of officers wounded and missing.

18th light dragoons, Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Captain Hay wounded; Quarter-Master Mr. Kelly missing.—2d battalion royals, Lieutenant Lytster missing.

(Signed)

ALEX. HOPE, Dep. Adj. General.

Separate agreement concluded between Monf. J. T. Lambert and Major-General Knox, for carrying into execution the 8th article of the Convention, signed at Alkmaar.

Article I. In conformity to the 8th article of the Convention concluded at Alkmaar, 8000 prisoners of war, French and Batavians, taken previously to the present campaign, and now under detention in England, are to be unconditionally released, and sent

home; the choice and the proportion of prisoners for each to be settled between the governments of the allied republics; and Major-General Knox is to remain with the French army, to guarantee the execution of the said articles.

II. According to the proportion settled by General Brune, 1500 Batavians and 6500 French prisoners are to be released.

III. The 6500 French prisoners to be released, shall consist, in the first instance, and as far as the number now in England may be sufficient, of all persons belonging to the land forces; and the number, if not completed from troops of this description, shall be made up by officers and persons belonging to the sea service. The latter to be selected according to the length of time they have been prisoners, or according to any other instructions which may be given by the minister of the marine to the French commissary in England.

IV. Amongst the persons to be released shall also be included all the officers hereafter named, already returned on parole, and specified by the minister of war. Sub-Lieutenants Cardivet, Gauvin, Durand, Regnier elder, Regnier younger, Camiade, of the regiments serving in India; Sub-Lieutenant Piquet, of the regiment of Omeara; Captain Leman, of the 56th regiment of light artillery; Captain Moynet, of the engineers; Lieutenant Cavellieuse, of the 5th regiment of light artillery; Captain Stench, of the cavalry; Captain Deguery, of the 22d regiment of light cavalry; Captain Richard, of the 11th regiment of ditto; Lieutenant Malaife, of the 43d demi-brigade; Captain Cazot, of the regiment of Omeara; Lieutenant Neverchon, of the regiment of Lee; Lieutenant Chube, of the regiment of Omeara; Sub-Lieutenant Barbier, of the 7th regiment of Hussars; Sub-Lieutenant Bonquet, of the 16th regiment of Chasseurs; Sub-Lieutenant Clement, of the 81st demi-brigade.

V. Each officer released under this agreement shall be reckoned for as many privates as correspond to the rank he holds, in conformity to the cartel of the 13th of September, 1798.

VI. The prisoners belonging to the land forces shall be landed at Calais, and the seamen (if any) at Dunkirk and Gravelines.

VII. They shall be embarked on board English vessels, and the expences of their conveyance, and of their maintenance during their passage, shall be borne by the British government in conformity to the cartel.

VIII. The foregoing articles are applicable in their full extent to the release of the Batavian prisoners, and the mode of carrying the agreement into effect with respect to these prisoners, shall be settled by Major-General Knox, with the government of the Batavian Republic.

IX. No delay shall take place in carrying the present agreement into execution, and all the necessary orders shall be given by Major-General Knox, or by the English government, immediately after his arrival at the head-quarters of the French and Batavian army.

X. The present agreement shall be presented to the minister

minister of war, and the minister of the marine, for ratification.

X. The ministers of war and of marine shall transmit the present agreement to their respective agents.

Signed at Paris the 15th of Nov. 1799.

LAMBERT.

J. KNOX.

Approved 16th Nov. 1799. Approved 16th Nov. 1799.

(Signed)

ALEX. BERTHIER,  
Minister at war.

(Signed)

M. A. BOURDON.  
Minister of marine.

Dutch account of the battle of the nineteenth.—*Lieutenant-General Daendels to General Brune, Commander in Chief of the United French and Batavian Army.*

Head-quarters, at St. Pancras, 14th Complementary Day, Sept. 20.

GENERAL,

Yesterday, at day-break, the enemy appeared in front of our advanced posts before Oude Carpsel, Adjutant-General Durutte and Colonel Crafs had already repaired to the batteries which we had raised to defend the head of Oude Carpsel and the Laenderweg. At half after five in the morning, the light discovered the front of the enemy's columns, consisting of 5000 strong, advancing against our intrenchments. Our posts were at this time relieving by the advanced guard, and there were happily two battalions which Adjutant-General Brune and Colonel Crafs kept with them, making, at the same time, every necessary disposition to receive the enemy with advantage.

Our advanced posts of chasseurs were soon repulsed to our intrenchments, against which the enemy boldly advanced in a column. The two brave officers I have named gave their troops examples of courage and coolness. The infantry mounted the raised works, and the artillery waiting for the head of the column till it came within thirty paces of the intrenchment, let fly several discharges of grape-shot with so much precision and justice, that it was entirely overthrown, and retired in the utmost disorder. The enemy left on the spot a quantity of killed and wounded; among others, Captain O'Donnell and a colonel, whose name I am ignorant of, both of whom were made prisoners.

It was at this moment I arrived at the intrenchment. The enemy, recovered from their first disorder, continued their attack by a severe fire of artillery and musquetry. General Durutte was slightly wounded, and his hat and cloaths pierced with balls; but the enemy seeing the obstinacy of our resistance, and that our artillery, which, aimed with superior skill, had dismounted several cannon, and set fire to the caissons, relaxed in the ardour of their attack; and I perceived that, without directing their forces wholly against my front, they were filing a considerable number towards my right.

It was now ten o'clock, and I thought I perceived, by the direction of the fire, that the enemy was gaining ground on my left. I was assured they had made themselves masters of Walmenhuysen and Schoreldam; I also learnt that General Dumonceau had been

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wounded. Fearing lest his division should suffer by his absence, and that the enemy would attack it with superior forces, I left my advanced guard, which, satisfied with its first successes, was in the best possible state, and repaired to my camp at St. Pancras, where I hastened to file off two battalions of Dumonceau's division, the regiment of dragoons, and my light artillery, the whole under the orders of General Zulien Van Nyevelt. I also placed a battalion in reserve near Alkmaar.

I sent the rest of the troops which I could spare to cover my right: and fearing the enemy would march against Munn'ken-dam, and Purmerend, I ordered a battalion to march that way, and occupy the two posts which I had intrenched, in case they should have been menaced.

The enemy continued their progress on the left, and profiting by the evacuation of Walmenhuysen, a body of 2000 Russians filed across the meadows, which were on the left of our intrenchments, and placed themselves on our flank between the division of Dumonceau. Colonels Crafs and Durutte perceiving the danger of their situation, and knowing I had no fresh forces to send them, and acquainted also with the difficulty of retreating through a narrow defile, two miles in length, deliberated whether they should attempt it; but reflecting that by maintaining their position they would afford a considerable diversion to the enemy's forces, and give a greater facility to our left to resume its advantages, they resolved to stand their ground to the last extremity even at the risk of being forced to abandon their cannons, and accordingly they advised me of their situation. I received at this moment the news that the left had obtained the greatest successes. General Bonhomme informed me that he was going to attack with vigour, and invited me to make a diversion by attacking on my side. I returned to the head of Oude Carpsel. The fire of our artillery had already silenced that of the enemy. The column which had appeared on our left was concealed; we thought it had retreated; the enemy's cannon on the right were dismounted, and appeared abandoned. Colonels Crafs and Durutte proposed to send the volunteers forward to take possession of them, and to form an attack, in order to second that of Bonhomme; I would only consent to send an hundred of the grenadiers. Scarce had they advanced, when the English, concealed behind the dyke, attacked them with vigour, and the Russian column appeared in the meadows marching hastily towards our flank; they advanced within fifteen paces of us, receiving at the same time discharges of grape-shot, which moved down whole ranks; but our grenadiers, surrounded by fire, fell back in disorder, upon our intrenchments, and put a stop, in some degree, to the fire of our artillery; to add to our misfortune, the advanced train of one of our cannons, charged with ammunition, took fire in the redoubt, and burnt almost all our cannoneers; the enemy profiting by our disorder, entered pell-mell with the grenadiers into our intrenchments; by this unforeseen stroke we were forced suddenly to abandon them. We had made our retreat through the long defile with all the order possible,

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ble, suffering, however, from the fire of the enemy, who pursued us with ardour. On leaving the defile, the troops rallied of themselves, and faced the enemy, who dared not contend with them.

A short time after I received from you the confirmation of the complete success of the left, and an order to resume our former position. In consequence of this I penetrated to the village of Brock, which the enemy evacuated with so much precipitation, that they not only abandoned the cannons we had left in the intrenchments, but also two of their own. We made a number of prisoners, four of whom were officers, and the whole of a strolling party that had been left at Oude Carpsel.

I have been in general perfectly satisfied with the troops, but particularly with the commanders, who, till the moment of the train taking fire, incessantly fought with an address and courage above eulogium. The grenadiers of the first battalion of the first demi-brigade, which were placed at the end of the defile to sustain the retreat, performed the service with the utmost valour. They were the same who, at the close of the day, penetrated to the village to resume their situation. I have considerable praise to bestow upon the intelligent manner with which Citizens Nicholson and Storm, the former chief of that battalion, and the second major, acquitted themselves of their two commissions. Adjutant-General Durutte and Colonel Crafs are already too well known to you for me to repeat those praises which they have never ceased to merit; but I must mention to you Merlin, the colleague of Adjutant-General Durutte, who has given the greatest proofs of talent and courage, and who was unfortunately wounded, when charging the enemy with the grenadiers.

I will continue to inform you of the names of the other persons who have distinguished themselves, particularly the officers of artillery, many of whom are wounded, and who are well entitled to the gratitude of the public. Among these is Citizen Van Alphen, sub-lieutenant, for whom I demand the rank of lieutenant.

Health and respect,  
DAENDELS.

(Signed)

**HOLMEDON-HILL, BATTLE NEAR.** Near Wal-lowover, on the borders of Northumberland, towards Scotland. In the year 1402, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, with the flower of the Scottish nobility, made an irruption into the English marches, at the head of 13,000 men, and ravaged the country for some time without opposition; but on their return to Scotland, they found themselves intercepted by a strong body of English troops, commanded by the Earl of Northumberland, his son Henry Hotspur, George, Earl of Dunbar, who was a refugee in England, and the Lord Greyfroke. The two armies engaged each other at Holmedon-Hill. The Scots were drawn up on the declivity of the Hill, so as to stand quite exposed to the arrows of the English archers, who plied them so vigorously, that no armour could resist their force. Douglas perceiving their advantage, ordered his men at

arms to advance and attack the English bowmen, who retired as they approached, still letting fly their arrows, until that body of Scots was fatigued with the weight of their armour, and the rest of their army left exposed to the English archery, who made such havock among them, that they could no longer stand the shock, but fled with great precipitation. In this battle, which was fought on Holy-Rood day, 7000 Scots were left dead upon the field of battle, besides a great number that perished in the Tweed.

The Earl of Douglas, who was dangerously wounded, and lost an eye in the engagement, was taken prisoner, together with Mordock, Earl of Fife, son to the Duke of Albany; the Earls of Murray, Angus, and Orkney; the Lords Montgomery and Erskine, and about fourscore knights of distinction.

**HOLOWZIN, BATTLE AT.** A town on the river Wabitz, in Russia, near the Boristhenes. In the year 1708, Charles XII. King of Sweden, hearing that the Hettman Mazeppa was on the march with 25,000 men to join the Russian army, that the great General Sini-airiki was also in motion, and that another body of between 15,000 and 20,000 Russians were moving from another part, he resolved to attack these different bodies before they could effect a junction, or at least, to prevent their having any communication.

On the 25th of June, he found at the river Berezine, over against Borislau, the Russians under General Goltz, to the number of between 12,000 and 15,000, encamped ready to dispute that passage with him, which however, he succeeded in, by one of those fine feints so usual to him. Thus evading his foes, he arrived at the neighbourhood of Holowzin, which, on his approach, the Muscovites abandoned, and after breaking the bridge behind them, joined a body of their troops on the other side of that river. They had a wood in the rear, and their intrenchments were defended by several pieces of cannon. There was a large ditch behind them, and the river was difficult to pass. The King of Sweden viewed the ground, and caused his artillery to move in the night a quarter of a league to the right, where he had observed a post, from whence he could fire into the Russian intrenchments on their left: he also observed, that there was a pretty large opening between their right and left, which the Russian General had left so, thinking it impassable, because of a morass which extended to a very thick wood.

The King of Sweden having thus reconnoitred the place, and finding that he could improve the advantage of that opening, came at three in the morning to the banks of the river, at the head of five regiments of foot, and soon after followed part of the cavalry. He then began to cannonade the Russian camp with so much success, that such of their battalions as were most exposed were forced to give way. As soon as the rest of the infantry came up, he determined to assault them sword in hand; so leaping into the water, at the head of his foot guards, he crossed the river and the morass, the water being up to his arm-pits. While he thus marched against the enemy, he ordered the horse to pass round the morass, and fall upon them in flank; but the ground on the other side was so marshy that they

they could not keep their ranks. In the mean time the Muscovites turned all their cannon on them; but in spite of the fire, and the difficulty of the ground, the Swedes got over the morafs, and posted themselves between the two wings of the Muscovite army. This obliged General Goltz, who commanded the Russians, to withdraw his infantry from the camp, and post them at the entrance into the wood, to which the King of Sweden followed him with his regiment of guards, ordering the rest of the troops to join him, as soon as they should all have passed the morafs, which they did, and he attacked the Russians with a terrible fire about four in the afternoon.

The Muscovites in amaze, that no barrier could defend them from the fury of the assault, which lasted four hours with great slaughter and uncommon bravery on both sides, were at last obliged to retire, and leave the King master of the field of battle, where the Russians left behind them several pieces of cannon.

This is said to be one of the most glorious battles he ever fought, as one wherein he shewed the greatest skill as well as bravery. The Swedish horse had made their way through the enemy, and joined the King in the midst of the battle; for he himself began the fight on foot. He then mounted on horseback; but some time after, finding a young Swedish gentleman, named Galenstern, whom he had a great esteem for, wounded in the field, and unable to march, he obliged him to take his horse, and continued to command on foot at the head of the infantry.

The memory of this battle at Holowzin, and the defeat of the Russians at that town, is preserved by a medal with this inscription on one side:

SYLVÆ, PALUDES, AGGERES, HOSTES VICTI.

And on the reverse,

VICTRICES COPIAS ALIUM LATURUS IN ORBEM.

Englished:

Woods, morasses, intrenchments, enemies overcome.

The other.

On the point of leading his victorious troops into another world.

(Meaning Muscovy.)

The Muscovites, thus obliged to fly before him, re-passed the Boristhenes with precipitation, which river separates the dominions of Poland from their own country. Charles lost no time in the pursuit; he crossed that great river after them, as far as Mohilow, the last frontier town in Poland, where he rested, as well to refresh his army, as to concert measures proper to be taken in an unknown country, into which he was penetrating with no less an intent than to follow the Muscovites to the capital of Moscow.

HOMBERG, a part of Alsace. On the 14th of August, 1793, the French attacked the Prussian army near this place, in which the former was defeated, and pursued as far as Neufchuren, and were supposed to have sustained a loss to the amount of 1000 men killed, and

300 taken prisoners, with eight pieces of cannon, six waggons, and near fifty horses, and a vast number of tents, baggage, &c.

HONDSCHOOT, in Flanders.—*A Dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a Copy.*

Furnes, Sept. 9. 1793.

It is with extreme sorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate event of an attack which the French army made upon that of Field Marshal Freytag upon the 8th instant. The latter was posted at Hond-schoote, the right upon the canal, the left extending towards Leyel.

The enemy had made an attack the preceding evening, in which they had been repulsed; but upon that day attacking upon every point, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in General Walmoden, who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the centre of his line. He retired behind the small canal which runs from Bulsam to Steenkirk.

The loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not as yet received any return, nor have any further particulars been transmitted. Many gallant officers have fallen. The whole loss in the different actions is supposed to be near 1500 in killed, wounded, and missing; that of the enemy has been unquestionably greater. Three pieces of cannon, and between 2 and 300 prisoners have been taken. I understand that the Hanoverians have lost the same number of cannon.

Upon the 7th his Royal Highness sent two battalions of Hessians to General Walmoden's support; but finding that aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the necessity of collecting his whole force, by abandoning the position he had taken near Dunkirk. Thirty-two of the heavy guns, and part of the stores provided for the siege, were left behind, there being no means of carrying them off. The army marched last night, and encamped this morning near Adinkerque.

It appears that the enemy had collected force for this enterprize from every quarter of the country, from the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, and particularly that which had occupied the Camp de César. They were commanded by General Houchard, who is said by the prisoners (though with what degree of truth cannot be ascertained) to have been mortally wounded at Rexpoede.

In the retreat upon the night of the 8th, his Royal Highness Prince Adolphus and the Field-Marshal were, for a short time, in the possession of the enemy. A patrol of cavalry, which ought to have been in their front, having taken another road, they went into the village of Rexpoede, through which one of the columns was to pass, but which was then occupied by the enemy. His Royal Highness was slightly wounded with a sword upon the head and arm; but I have the satisfaction to say, that no bad consequences are to be apprehended. The Field-Marshal was wounded in the head, but I am happy to add, only in the same degree. He has, however, been unable, since that time, to take



the command of the army. Captain Ouslar, one of his Royal Highness's aide-de-camps was killed, and another Captain, Wangenheim, very severely wounded.

From this situation his Royal Highness and the Field Marshal were relieved by the intrepidity and presence of mind of General Walmoden, who, upon discovering the enemy were in possession of Rexpoede, had immediately collected a body of troops, attacked without hesitation, and defeated them with great slaughter.

I must repeat that nothing could exceed the steadiness and good behaviour of the troops in these repeated engagements. Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine commanded the rear guard, and much is due to his conduct and military skill.

The enemy made a sortie on the night, and another on the evening of the 8th; in both of which they were repulsed without much loss on our side.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. MURRAY, Adjutant-General.

P. S. The cavalry, from the nature of the country, have been very little engaged.

As the army was approaching Ostend, I kept my letter till this day, in hopes of being able to give some account of Marshal Freytag's operations. His Royal Highness has just received information, that he has defeated the enemy at Oost Capelle, Rexpoede, and Hondschöot. He has taken eleven pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners, and killed about the same number of men. The pursuit was continued to within a small distance of Bergues.

There are on our side about forty killed and wounded.

**HOOGLAND**, July 26, 1788. The Russian fleet of eighteen sail of the line and nine frigates, fell in with that of Sweden, consisting of fifteen of the line and ten frigates, off the heights of Hoogland, fifteen miles from Cronstadt and four from Wybourg.

The Russians having the wind, began the attack, and Admiral Greig in the beginning seemed to have the advantage of the Duke of Sudermania, who, through excess of zeal ran the hazard of breaking the line, and attacking him and two other ships, and would probably have been taken if two of the Swedish fleet, one commanded by the brave Captain Killenskiörne, and the other by the deceased Lieutenant-Colonel Balthazar Horn, had not also quitted the line to go to his assistance.

These two brave officers attacked the Russians with so much vigour and success, that they not only relieved their Admiral, but sunk one of the Russians, and took another, commanded by the Vice-Admiral Berger, with 800 men on board, of whom 300 were killed and wounded.

After this the action became general, and continued with great loss of men on both sides for upwards of five hours, during which the Swedes lost only one ship of the line, but the Russians lost four frigates and thirteen lesser vessels. At the end of the action, the Russians retired towards the Gulph of Revel, mostly dismasted, and very much shattered. The ship belonging to the

Swedes, which was missing, was commanded by Captain Wachmeister.

**HOPE**, ACTION THERE IN 1667. Charles the II. growing tired of the war with the Dutch, from which he had reaped no solid advantage, overtures of peace were made, and the conferences were opened at Breda by all the belligerent powers. Charles, relying on a peace being speedily concluded, unrigged his large ships, and kept only a squadron of frigates in commission. De Witt, the Dutch Pensionary, resolving to take the advantage of this unpardonable negligence, caused preparations to continue in Holland, for fitting out a fleet in the spring, under pretence of protecting their trade from the privateers of Scotland. The better to conceal his real design, he sent Admiral Van Ghendt, with a considerable fleet into the Forth, with orders to burn the coasts, and recover such ships as were in those ports.

He came into the Forth on the 1st of May. If he had at first hung out English colours, and attacked Leith harbour immediately, which was then full of ships, he might have done what mischief he pleased; for all were secure, and were in expectation of Sir Jeremy Smith with some frigates, for the defence of the coast. Van Ghendt did nothing in the Forth for some hours. He shot against Burnt Island without doing any mischief. For this was all a feint to amuse the King, that he might not dive into the real design of the Dutch. All being ready, Van Ghendt with his squadron returned, and joined De Ruyter, who, with 70 sail of ships, appeared in the Thames' mouth, the 7th of June, and on the 10th, sending in a squadron, possessed themselves of the fort at Sheerness, and burnt or plundered the magazines of stores; though as bravely defended by Sir Edward Spragge, as a place then unfinished and of no defence could possibly be. The Duke of Albemarle, who was Lord General, with all expedition hastened down thither with some land forces, and to oppose the enemy's progress sunk some vessels in the entrance of the Medway, and laid a strong chain across it. But the Dutch, with a high tide, and a strong easterly wind, on the 12th, broke their way through and burnt three ships, the Matthias, the Unity, and the Charles V. (all taken from them this war) which lay to defend the chain.

The advantage of wind and tide continuing, they advanced, the 13th, with six men of war, and five fireships, as far as Upnor castle; but were so warmly received by Major Scott from the castle, and Sir Edward Spragge from the opposite shore, that they received no small damage in their ships, but more in the loss of a great number of their men. However, in their return, they burnt the Royal Oak; and having much damaged the Royal London, and the Great James, fell down the river again on the 14th, carrying off with them the hull of the Royal Charles, which the English twice fired, to prevent that dishonour, but the enemy as often quenched again. In this action one Captain Douglas, who was ordered to defend the Royal Oak, which was burnt, when the enemy had set fire to it, receiving no commands to retire, said, "It should never be told that  
a Douglas

a Douglas had quitted his post without orders," and resolutely continued on board, and was burnt with the ship, falling a glorious sacrifice to discipline, and obedience to command, and an example of so uncommon a bravery, as, had it happened among the ancient Greeks or Romans, had been transmitted down to immortality with the illustrious names of Codrus, Cynægyrus, Curtius, and the Decii.

The Dutch got out to sea again, with the loss of two ships, which ran aground in the Medway, and were burnt by themselves, and eight fireships spent in the action, with no more than 150 men (according to their accounts), but, probably a far greater number was lost.

Part of the fleet being left to block up the mouth of the Thames, under the command of Lieutenant-Admiral Van Nes, De Ruyter with the rest proceeded to Portsmouth, with a design on the shipping in that harbour; but the Earl of Macclesfield and Captain Elliot, had so well provided for their reception, that they thought fit to desist from any attempt; and sailing to the westward, entered Torbay with intent to land there; but being repulsed, returned to the Thames' mouth; and though they knew the peace was now actually concluded, they came up with twenty-five sail as far as the Hope, where lay all the ships of force we had then fitted out, which were about eighteen, under the command of Sir Edward Spragge. Sir Edward happening not to be on board, the enemy did considerable damage with their fireships, but he immediately repairing to his command, and being presently joined with some small vessels, under Sir Joseph Jordan, the Dutch were forced to retire with loss. They then appeared off Harwich, where they made an attempt on Landguard fort, with 1600 land forces, under the command of Colonel Doleman, a republican; but they were repulsed with great loss; and Van Nes sailed away again for the Thames; and venturing up as far as the Hope, attacked Sir Edward Spragge's squadron of five frigates and seventeen fireships, which proved a sharp engagement. One of the English fireships grappling with a Dutch fireship, they both burnt down together, but so close to another of the Dutch ships, that she likewise took fire and blew up. Soon after, another of their ships took fire and burnt down; and after that, another of our fireships and one of theirs being grappled together were both burnt. All the time of this fight the English made good their place, inasmuch that another of the Dutch men of war ran aground and fired herself; and another of their fireships was burnt, with the loss of one of ours. When they were about to draw off, they sent one man of war and four fireships towards the English, but with bad success; for the foremost of their fireships, seeing the English ready with their ketches to cut off their long-boats, forsook the vessel, which was presently seized. And the other three fireships fearing to meet the same fate, burnt themselves, which, when the Dutch man of war saw, she retired, and joined the fleet. The English Admiral then bore up with his own ship to the whole fleet of the enemy, and sent off a fireship, which got up very near one of the enemy's largest men of war, being quickly seconded by our man of war; but

being galled by the shot of the whole fleet, they thought it convenient to come off.

The English now thought it most proper to withdraw to Gravesend, and leave the enemy at anchor in the Hope; but the next day, they, with the help of their fireships, attacked the Dutch in their turn, and after a sharp dispute, in which they themselves set fire to the only fireship they had left, to prevent her being taken, obliged them to retreat. They then sailed down the Channel to the western coasts (after having been again attacked at the mouth of the river, and suffered some damage), having alarmed the country with several offers of landing, as first at Wenbury in Devonshire, and then near Cowland in Cornwall. At length, when they could dissemble the knowledge of the peace no longer, De Ruyter invited some of the Cornish gentlemen on board him, gave them a liberal entertainment, and excusing some of his latter acts of hostility, he dismissed them civilly, and then with his fleet made sail to their own coasts.

While the Dutch loitered before the river, and at Torbay, without effecting any thing remarkable, the English found means by their privateers, and a squadron of frigates, commanded by Sir Jeremy Smith, in the North Sea, abundantly to repair the damage sustained at Chatham, by taking great numbers of their merchant ships, bound from the Baltic and Norway, as also from and to France, Spain, Portugal, and the Straits. And some English frigates took a man of war, called *Het Raedt Huis Van Haerlem*, which was going with some others to join their fleet.

Among others, a gallant action of Captain Dawes must not be omitted. This brave officer, who commanded the Elizabeth frigate, meeting with fifteen sail of Rotterdam men of war, fought with their Rear-Admiral of 64 guns and five others, of 48 and 50 guns, and presently after with the Admiral of 70 guns, and two of his seconds; yet got clear of them all, forcing the enemy to lie by the lee.

Not long after, the same frigate engaged with two Danish men of war, of 40 guns each; in which action, after four hours fight, the brave Captain Dawes was slain by a cannon ball; but was heard with his last breath to cry, "For God's sake do not yield the frigate to these fellows." Soon after, the lieutenant being desperately wounded, and the master who succeeded him slain, the gunner took his place, who so plied the two Danes, that they were glad to steer to their own coasts.

**HOPTON-HEATH, BATTLE AT.** Near Stafford. This battle was fought on the 19th of March, 1642, between the Royalists, under the Earl of Northampton, and the Parliament forces, under Sir John Gill, who being timely reinforced by Sir William Brereton from Nantwich, advanced to Stafford in quest of Spencer Compton, the said Earl; and found him on Salt Heath or Hopton, and gave him battle.

The engagement lasted with great obstinacy on both sides for four hours. Though Sir John Gill's exceeded that of the Earl of Northampton by three to one, his horse was at first immediately routed; but unfortunately the Earl being dismounted, was himself slain.



plain, after he had given repeated proofs of his undaunted bravery and firm allegiance, refusing quarter, by which the forces of the Parliament became victorious.

**HORNBACH**, a town of Germany, in the Duchy of Deuxponts. About the middle of November, 1793, the French took possession of this place without any opposition.

**HOXON, BATTLE NEAR.** This is an obscure village near Horleston, in Suffolk. The Danes having ravaged and plundered the north of England, landed in Suffolk in 870, where Edmund was chief of the East Angles. This young Prince, more used to acts of devotion than arms, having given the Danes battle near this spot, was easily defeated, and soon after ordered to be tied to a tree, and shot at with arrows.

**HOYA, BATTLE AT.** A town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, the capital of the country of Hoya, on the river Weser, 43 miles north-west of Zell, subject to the Elector of Hanover. This battle was fought on the 24th of February, 1758, in the late war. A considerable detachment under Count Chabot, was posted at Hoya, a strong fort on the Weser, a place of such consequence that Prince Ferdinand, Commander in Chief for Hanover, resolved to dislodge the enemy from it. He appointed for that service the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, with four battalions of foot and some light horse. This Prince, though not twenty years of age, had already entered into the course of glory under the auspices of his uncle, and being full of ardour to signalize himself, with joy embraced the occasion; and herein he gave an earnest of his future fame, in one of the most lively and best conducted actions in the war. The first fruits of this young hero were such as would have done honour to the most experienced veterans: he had a broad and deep river to pass, without means of transporting his men, except by the help of a single float, so that a long time would necessarily be spent in getting them over: what was worse, before half his men had passed, a strong wind arose, which rendered the float unserviceable, and by an unforeseen calamity, cut off all communication between him and the most considerable part of his force; while on the other side, to increase his apprehensions, the party he was going to attack was superior to him, though his whole body had been joined with him. In this exigence, he came to a resolution worthy of himself, and resolved not to spend any fruitless time in attempts to bring over the rest of his troops, much less to make any attempts to return to them, but to push on boldly, in such a manner as to possess the enemy with an opinion of his strength, and to attack them briskly before they had time to be undeceived: therefore, upon this sudden crisis, between four and five in the morning, he marched with the utmost speed to Hoya; when near the town, another accident was on the point of defeating the whole enterprise. One of his detachments fixed by mistake upon four of the French dragoons, who were patrolling; the firing was caught from one to another, and at last became general. This seemed sufficient to discover their motions, and to alarm the enemy; but the same spirit influenced the conduct of

every part of this affair: a bold countenance became necessary, which was immediately assumed: he marched with the utmost diligence to the town, and encountered the enemy at the bridge; a fierce fire on both sides ensued. The ground was such that the Prince could not bring up his whole detachment equally; sensible of that disadvantage, he formed a design to overcome the difficulty. The design was as judicious as it was resolute, which was to turn the enemy by attacking them in the rear. To execute then this design, it was necessary to make a circuit about the town. Every thing succeeded. The attack on the enemy's rear was made with bayonets fixed: a terrible slaughter ensued. The French abandoned the bridge, and fled in confusion. The Prince of Brunswick having cleared the town of the enemy, joined the party he had left. The Count de Chabot threw himself with two battalions into the castle, with a resolution to maintain himself there, but in a little time capitulated, surrendering the place, stores, and magazines, his troops being permitted to march out. The Prince who had no artillery, and who, on account of the badness of the roads, despaired of bringing up any heavy cannon, suffered them to depart. Six hundred and seventy men were made prisoners in this action, and a place of much importance, as it opened a passage over the Weser, secured to the Hanoverians, and this with not 100 men killed and wounded.

**HUDSON'S BAY**, a large Bay, in North America. This place was invaded by Paul Jones in 1782, who entirely destroyed the English settlements.

The ships employed on this occasion, were a 74, one frigate, and some smaller vessels, having on board about 1000 troops, 600 of which were landed, who destroyed the forts and factories, plundering the British settlers of much property.

**HUGHLY, TAKEN.** See the Article CALCUTTA.

**HULL, ATTEMPT UPON.** A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Hull, sometimes called Kingston upon Hull. During the memorable contest between King Charles I. and the Parliament, the former influenced by a promise from the Governor of Hull that he would surrender it to him if he would attempt it, assembled a number of militia, with about 700 horse, and formed the blockade of this place, after having published a proclamation, specifying his reasons for undertaking the siege, and therefore he summoned the town to surrender. He had sent to Hull the day before, the Duke of York his second son, with the young Elector Palatine his nephew, under colour of seeing the place; Hotham and the Mayor received them with all the respect due to their rank. The young Princes were entertained the first day by the Mayor, and invited to dine with the Governor on the morrow, being St. George's day; but the entertainment was disturbed by the arrival of an officer, Sir Lewis Diver, who told the Governor that the King was coming after to dine with him, and had sent him before to acquaint him thereof, as he had with him a train of 700 horse. Hotham, surprised at this message, consulted with some of his friends, with whom it was resolved to send a message to the King, humbly desiring him not to come, as he could

not,

not, without betraying his trust to the state, set open the gates to so great a train as he then had with him. The messenger returned to Hotham with a dubious answer from the King, but certifying Hotham of his advancing: he directly drew up the bridge, shut the gates, and armed the walls. The King coming to Beverley gate, called for the Governor, who appearing on the walls, he commanded him to open the gate. The Governor answered, that he was intrusted with the town by the Parliament for his Majesty's honour and security, as well as the kingdom's use, which he intended by God's help to do; proffering, however, that if his Majesty would be pleased to enter the town with twelve gentlemen only, he should be welcome, otherwise he could not without betraying his trust to the state, admit entrance to so great a guard; but the King refusing to enter on these terms, repeated several times his command to set the gates open, and as often received the same denial: presently after the Duke of York and the Prince Elector quitted the town and came to the King, who gave Hotham one hour to consider of it; but he still persisting in his denying entrance, the King offered at last to enter with thirty horse only, which was refused. About five in the evening of the 23d of April, the King appeared before the gates again, commanding Hotham once more to open them; and upon his refusal he ordered him to be proclaimed a traitor by two heralds he had with him, and then retired to Beverley, where he passed the night: the next morning he sent a herald to Hotham once more to order him to open the gate, with a promise of pardon for what was past; but not being able to prevail on him, he was forced to return to York.

When it is considered that the King had formed a design to secure Hull, one would imagine that he had also contrived means to accomplish the undertaking, the success whereof was of so much importance. The King was not ignorant that Hotham was a member of the House of Commons, and that they had chosen him for the government of Hull as a man they could confide in; the King was certainly over credulous in giving ear to a promise of Hotham's, however specious; but from this time all confidence vanished. Some say he had no other design than to visit the place, to examine the magazine, to know what might be taken for the service of Ireland, or for arming the Scots, who were to serve in that country. These pretences were not solid enough to deceive the Parliament, who saw but too plainly into the King's design, and of what consequence the evacuation would have been.

The King was extremely mortified at the disappointment of his intentions upon Hull, and seeing no other way to palliate his proceedings, he resolved expressly to deny that he had ever intended to become master of Hull. By this he meant to represent Sir John Hotham's action as a manifest treason, and accordingly demanded open reparation on him as such; he cited the laws and statutes which placed in the King the care of defending the realm, and the command of the forts and magazines; he also said the forts and magazines were his own proper goods, and particularly that of Hull, which

being purchased with his own proper money, could not be withheld from him with any shew of justice, without rendering his condition worse than that of his meanest subject. But the Parliament did not grant those suppositions; they pretended that the forts and magazines were committed to the King, as a trust to be employed for the preservation, not the destruction, of the people; and that the King's claim to the property of the forts and magazines was groundless. It is no wonder, that, upon such different principles papers, should abound between the King and Parliament without producing any great effects. The King, however, had this advantage, that the Parliament could not evidently prove their assertions against him; and that the authority assumed by both Houses was founded on bare suspicion of the King's ill designs, which would have rendered it plausible had they been averred; but they did not think proper to wait for a demonstration to be assured of the King's secret intentions; it was enough for them to have so public a reason for suspecting him (which to them appeared to be sufficiently strong) to oblige them to take precautions which might come too late, in case more convincing proofs were expected. The Parliament therefore openly supported Sir John Hotham with respect to his conduct at Hull. So that after reiterated complaints, arguments, letters, declarations, and answers on both sides, the King had no way left to become master of Hull but by surprise or force; the last of these ways did not seem to him very practicable, because he could depend but on a very small number of troops, and had no artillery, arms, or ammunition; indeed, he expected some from Holland, but the time was very uncertain, and therefore he attempted by another channel to make himself master of Hull, namely, by correspondence. In the execution of this design he made use of Mr. Beckwith, a gentleman from Beverley, who had a son-in-law an officer in Hull; but this officer discovered the plot to the Governor, who was so civil as to send the King word he might save himself the trouble of carrying on the intelligence, and then sent an express to the Parliament. Beckwith retired to the King at York; the Parliament dispatched a messenger to seize Beckwith and bring him to London, but the messenger could not execute his orders.

With the Queen's assistance, who was now busy in Holland in procuring artillery, arms, and ammunition, and that of several gentlemen in England, he hoped to possess Hull; he expected also to prevent the Parliament, and to be beforehand with them as to the affair of that town, which he determined they should never possess, both to revenge his honour on the collusion and treachery of Sir John Hotham, who had drawn him into that premunire with his people; he next flattered himself, that when he was master of Hull and Portsmouth, and had received arms from Holland, many people, who were afraid of the Parliament, though well affected to his cause, would then openly declare themselves in his favour, and publicly take his part. Shortly after his disappointment at Hull, he summoned all the Yorkshire tenants in chief to appear at York, which was followed by a deputation from both Houses, under a pretence of bringing a message concerning Hull, but in reality



reality to be spies on his actions and motions; as he was quicksighted enough to penetrate into their design, he gave them audience, and dismissed them; but they told him they had orders not to quit York. Upon which, when the gentry he had summoned met, he complained that both Houses had braved him even in York; that they were on the point of taking from him his magazine at Hull; and therefore, as the treason of Sir John Hotham was openly countenanced by them, he expected they would grant him a guard for the security of his person and family, which after some altercation, and four different answers, they granted him, and the guard was put under the command of the Prince of Wales. And now both parties being embittered, prepared for hostilities, of which the affair of Hull was the apparent cause and spring of action, as it put an end to all further confidence between the King and Parliament.

**HULST, SIEGES OF.** A town of French Flanders, the capital of the county of Waes, fifteen miles from Ghent. This town was invested in the year 1598, during the dispute about the Austrian Netherlands between the Spaniards and the States-General; the conquest of Calais by the Archduke of Austria preceding it, struck such a terror into the inhabitants of Andres, that they surrendered upon the first summons. He next had the reduction of Ostend in his contemplation, the only seaport town in the hands of the Confederates on that coast; but Prince Maurice by his assiduity timely prevented it, so that the Spaniards thought fit for that time to lay aside the thoughts of besieging it; and at length the Archduke, to revenge the ravages of the Dutch in the province of Brabant, laid siege to Hulst, a place that could boast of no other strength than its situation, being inclosed by an artificial canal, branched out of the river Hont, in the form of an isle, and by the old wall, with round antique towers, defended only by some outworks. Various opinions were formed about the carrying on this siege, most of the officers looking upon the matter as impracticable, or at least subject to no small hazard, since the enemy being masters of the river, they were in a condition to supply the place from time to time with all manner of necessaries for a long and vigorous defence; besides that, it appeared difficult to transport their forces over the branch of the river that surrounded the town. Claudius Barlotta, one of the Flemish colonels, finding the Spaniards make great difficulties about the transportation of the forces, told them he would undertake that task himself, and that once done, they must leave the rest to fortune, who generally encouraged the bold. His persuasions prevailed, and the siege being resolved upon, a flying body was ordered immediately to pass the river Scheldt, in order to amuse Prince Maurice, as if they intended to invest Breda, or Bergen-op-Zoom, which first had the desired effect.

The Prince, to observe their motions, was then obliged to leave the government of Hulst to Count Solms, while he himself followed the Spaniards at a distance, his whole body consisting only of 2000 men, a slender force for the defence of so considerable a country; but, besides that, part of their troops were sent as

auxiliaries to the French King, others on board the English fleet. The States, to save charges, had disbanded lately some German troops, being resolved to keep no more on foot than was just sufficient to serve their garrisons; but the loss of Hulst taught them afterwards to take more secure measures.

In the meantime, Barlotta having brought together a great number of boats at the fort that lies opposite to Hulst, embarked in them about 1500 chosen men, most Walloons and Germans, and under favour of the darkness of the night transported them to the opposite side; the Dutch guard vessels thinking every thing so secure, that they did not perceive it till too late for remedy; not even the garrison took to their arms till the enemy was landed, and had made themselves masters of a small fort, guarded only by thirty men, which afforded them at the same time a safe retreat, and furnished them with some great guns, both which they greatly stood in need of at that juncture. It is true, after the besieged had made a most desperate and furious sally, they forced the Germans to retire; but being rallied by Barlotta himself, they again obliged the besieged to retreat in their turn; at the same time possessing themselves of the adjacent dykes, which were but poorly guarded, contrary to the express orders of Prince Maurice.

This unexpected ill news had no sooner reached the city of Brabant, but the Prince, as well as the Spanish army, hastened towards Hulst; the former to dislodge the besiegers before they should be reinforced, and the latter to assist their friends. The Spaniards effected their point, by transporting eight regiments more before the Prince could oppose their landing, while the Archduke Albert himself lay encamped at the same time on the opposite side. The Prince was intrenched upon the borders of Zealand, to furnish the place with fresh supplies as occasion should require; to effect which, the States ordered strong detachments to be drawn out of the garrisons, lest they should be exposed to the enemy, and new levies to be made in England and elsewhere. The main point which Barlotta had in contemplation was the reduction of the two forts facing the Scheldt, and the Dutch camp, which he thought to carry sword in hand; but as they lay under the fire of the city, he failed of his intentions. Thus being taught that nothing was to be effected without the assistance of heavy cannon, he contrived a kind of engine, composed of several large flat-bottomed boats chained close together, filled with earth, and covered with boards and hurdles, upon which they planted two pieces of cannon, and under cover of the fort on the Spanish side, advanced towards the isle: while their whole artillery was gradually transported in the same manner, and levelled against the fort, they renewed the assault, but still meeting with more opposition than they expected, Barlotta commanded a strong detachment of Italian troops about midnight to take post on the middlemost dyke, between the town and the fort, and from thence to attack the latter; which being done, there ensued a bloody conflict, without any considerable advantage on either side; the Dutch being as obstinate in repelling as the Spaniards were in attacking. At length some Germans of Barlotta's party advancing through the marshes,

marshes, on the backside of the fort, they broke down the pallisades, cut to pieces the centinels, and made their way through every obstacle, while a party of those employed against the Italians, hastening to the defence of those on the other side, were beaten back by the Italians, who possessed the bridge. Barlotta was not idle to second this advantage the ensuing day, by battering the walls of the fort, which were composed of earth, with the utmost fury; so that the garrison, consisting of 8000 men, threw down their arms, and would have forced the officers to capitulate, but this they bravely refused. The soldiers marched off in the evening towards the town, just as Count Solms was coming to reinforce them with fresh supplies.

The Spaniards highly rejoiced at this unexpected success, which secured them a free communication with their army on the opposite side, together with supplies of all sorts of necessaries. They next began to drain the adjacent grounds, in order to make themselves masters of the other outworks, which the besieged had laid under water; but the Spaniards being in possession of the dykes, they found means to divert the waters to another course; but as they could not effectually carry their intentions into execution so as entirely to drain the lands, the besieged made frequent sallies, most of which proved very successful, and cost the enemy many of their best officers. On the other hand, the besieged were kept in continual alarm by the Spanish cannon, and vast numbers of fire-balls, which nearly laid the town in ashes, there being now no other shelter left for the garrison but the cellars and the back side of the walls. Count Solms having by this time received a wound in one of his legs, was forced to keep his bed; but Prince Maurice, who lay encamped on the other side of the river, sent constant supplies under the care of Count Ernest Nassau, and took all other necessary precautions to preserve the place.

The besiegers began now to doubt the success of the siege, unless they could find means to prevent the Dutch from being supplied by the river's side, to which end they erected batteries and forts on both sides the harbour, to dispute the passage of those supplies; but this also they failed in, being for the most part out of the reach of their cannon, while they themselves were exposed to the fire of the fort of Nassau, and the inconveniences of the high tides.

Count Solms, in the mean time, having ordered a small fort to be made to cover the gate, against which the enemy had directed the main attack, a detachment of Italians was directed to assault it, but were repulsed by the Zealanders. The Spaniards resolving to carry the fort at all events, ordered the assault to be renewed by detachments out of all the different nations in the army, divided into different bodies, that being so selected, it might raise among them a spirit of emulation: the first attack to be made by a body of volunteers, who bore a certain kind of flags or streamers instead of colours, such as the ancient Spaniards made use of in their wars against the Moors. Thus they mounted the assault with incredible fury, but were as bravely received by the besieged, for the fight continued three days, and at length proved in favour of the besieged:

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then the besiegers had recourse to their mines, some of which being sprung with good success, they renewed the assault, and forced the enemy to retreat into another half-moon made within the breach of the wall; upon which the besieged set fire to the mine made under the fort, and blew it up into the air. The besiegers continued incessantly to labour in draining the lands and battering the walls, which the others endeavoured to repair by fascines, bushes, and pallisades; but they met with more than ordinary resistance at the fort upon the dyke near the harbour, for while they were employed in battering it with their great cannon, the powder designed for that use taking fire, blew up many of the cannoners into the air, with so terrible an explosion, that it was heard as far as Middleburg in Zealand. The besieged laid hold of their present distress, and detached 600 of their choice men over to the other side, where the Spanish army lay encamped, broke into their lines, forced them to retire, and nailed up their cannon; upon which successful sally, 800 Spaniards, who were sent to relieve their friends, were also repulsed, and permitted the Dutch to repass the river unmolested. Notwithstanding this and several other sallies, the Spaniards by perseverance in battering, had now made a considerable breach in the wall, and in so critical a place where they wanted intrenchments, for which Prince Maurice had given positive orders. The Spaniards perceiving this deficiency, resolved to improve it, and sent a peremptory summons to the town for an immediate surrender, without which they were to expect no quarter; but Barlotta receiving a resolute answer, he durst not venture upon an assault, as he had lost in the several preceding attacks 2000 of his best men and ablest officers; he therefore resolved to continue mining till he found a fairer opportunity to assault with less hazard, which was still prevented by the fresh reinforcements sent by Prince Maurice. In this uncertainty, chance brought to pass what in reason he could scarcely have hoped for; the besieged amazed at the remissness of Barlotta, were seized with a panic, apprehending he had some secret design in view, which, if executed, must tend to their ruin; prepossessed with this fear, they ran in bodies to the Count de Solms, demanding that the place might be surrendered; as they insisted it was no longer tenable against an army of 20,000 men. There were, notwithstanding, divers officers of resolution, and among them one Matthew Hall, who declared for maintaining the place, and by making an intrenchment, before neglected, to venture another assault, if it should be made, till they should consult Prince Maurice who was so near at hand with his army. This opinion was, however, over-ruled by the rest; and at last by Count Solms himself it was agreed to capitulate, before the enemy could have any intelligence by deserters of the true condition of the place. The conditions were soon agreed upon, as the Archduke, being overjoyed at such an unexpected surrender, was willing to grant them whatever they desired, and the garrison marched out towards the latter end of August, leaving the fort Nassau untouched by the enemy's cannon; and thus ended that memorable siege, to the great consternation of the States.

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The siege of this town was again undertaken in the year 1702, while the Confederate armies were victorious and triumphant in Spanish Guelderland; fortune likewise favoured them in Flanders. The Marquis de Bedmar having declared war in the Spanish Low Countries, in favour of King Philip V. against the Emperor; Queen Anne, and the States-General, assembled an army, and formed a project to besiege Hulst. He began that siege by the attack of four forts which he became master of; but the fort which is called Great Hykuy made a better defence; he bombarded and cannonaded it five days successively, but without any effect, and was at last, after the loss of 600 men, obliged to retire. This saved Hulst, and very much abated the haughtiness which the Marquis discovered at the beginning of the expedition.

**HUNDSACK** in the Palatinate, Germany. The Commandant of this city issued the following bulletin: October 31, 1796.

On the 27th inst. the corps of French troops, detached to act in the Hundsfack, under the command of General Ligneville, attacked the enemy all along the line from Bingen, as far as Kaiserslautern. All these positions, though attacked with impetuosity, made an obstinate resistance; but success finally crowned the efforts of the Republicans. The advanced guard under the command of General Hardi, forced the passes of Falkenstein and Kirchheim Poland. Those of Fursfeld and Duffenthal were carried by the right wing, under General Lorge. Three villages and two military posts of the enemy, beyond Kreutznach, were captured by the troops of the rear and the centre, under the command of Generals Daurier and Klein; and the left wing, under Adjutant-General Gaulois, made itself master of Bingen, and of the height of St. Roch. The engagement, as wisely planned, as courageously executed, lasted from day break till late in the evening. A great number of prisoners, and one piece of cannon, fell into the hands of the French.

• **HUNINGEN**, and the fortress of Kehl on the Rhine, had been invested by the Austrians in November 1796. On December 1, before midnight, the Austrians attempted an assault on the head of the bridge and the out-works at Huningen, in which, however, they were not successful. They made two attacks, in one of which an Austrian column pressed forward, but not being sufficiently supported by the other column, and the French throwing great reinforcements into Huningen, it was obliged to retreat. The French pursued them quite under their batteries, one of which they dismounted. The Austrians lost a great number of men, and the French 200, among whom was Colonel Neflinger. The French works contained at the time of the attack, 6000, and the two columns of the Austrians amounted only to 1200. It was attacked again on February 1, 1797, when the presence of the Archduke Charles, who arrived at the Tete de Pont of Huningen, was attended with the happiest effect; for in consequence, that important post surrendered by capitulation, upon conditions nearly similar to those on which Kehl was given up.

Capitulation, proposed by the general of division, Dufour, commanding in chief the defence of the said post, to the General Furstemberg, commanding the Austrian troops, both furnished with full powers from their generals in chief.

Art. I. The French troops shall evacuate the Tete de Pont of Huningen, on the 5th of February, with arms, baggage, ammunition, and every thing defensive.—Ans. Agreed.

II. The Austrian troops shall take possession at mid-day of the same day.—Ans. The Austrian troops shall enter at mid-day precisely, on the 5th of February, the Tete de Pont of Huningen, comprehending the isle of Cordonniers, and the horn-work there, and shall take possession as the French troops leave it.

The Austrian general shall have it in his power to demolish, without interruption, the works of the said Tete de Pont, comprising the said work, within the present month of February.

III. From this moment all hostilities shall cease on both sides; the Austrian troops shall take possession of one of the redoubts of the half-moon, and shall have their advanced post at the barrier of the half-moon.—Ans. The Austrian troops shall take immediate possession of the redoubt placed on the left of the half-moon, and shall have their centinels at the barrier of the half-moon. After to-morrow at mid-day precisely, they shall take possession of the half-moon, and their centinels shall be placed upon the bridge of the small arm of the Rhine: the French centinels shall occupy the opposite side, as well the barrier as the bridge.

IV. No firing shall take place from the right side of the Rhine on Huningen.—Ans. Agreed, provided Huningen be neither attacked nor surrounded on the left bank of the Rhine; and, on the other hand, to balance this, the said fortress shall not fire on the Austrians placed on the right bank.

V. All the works constructed on the right side, for the attack on the Tete de Pont, shall be destroyed; and every thing in this quarter shall be set in the same condition in which things were before the French troops passed the Rhine.—Ans. The works constructed before the surrender of Kehl, and the line which joins them, shall be preserved, as well as the line and batteries constructed on the Lower Rhine, to the left of the horn-work. All the works between the above-mentioned works and the Rhine shall be destroyed.

VI. An officer of the general staff shall be given on both sides, who shall remain as hostages, till the term fixed for the evacuation, after which they shall be exchanged.—Ans. Granted.

Schillikeim, 3d Feb. 5th Year.

A true copy,

(Signed)

DESAIX.

**HUY, SIEGE OF.** A strong town in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Maes, sixteen miles north-east from Namur. On the 16th of August, new style, 1703, Count Noyelles with a detachment from the grand army arrived before Huy, which had a strong castle, three forts, and four churches; upon his approach the Governor broke down the bridge between the two towns, and retired with his garrison into the castle,

castle, and the forts St. Joseph, Picard, and Rouge, or Red Fort. The trenches were opened on the 17th in the night: the attack against fort St. Joseph was commanded by the Prince of Anhalt, and that against fort Picard by Colonel Frederick Hamilton, the only English brigadier in the army. The trenches against the former were carried on 190 paces; but the engineer who was to conduct the workmen to fort Picard, fell into a hollow way in the dark, which carried him off from the said fort, and was the occasion that the trenches on that side were deferred till next night. The approaches were continued with a great deal of success, and some of the besiegers batteries being ready by the 21st, began to throw some bombs into the works of the enemy, and the next morning to play with cannon and mortars upon fort Picard, fort St. Joseph, and the castle, which continued till three in the afternoon, when fort St. Joseph beat a parley, as did also fort Picard, and the Red Fort at seven in the evening on the 21st of August. The garrisons desired to retire with their arms and baggage; but being denied, and no other terms offered them, than either to surrender prisoners of war at discretion, or retire into the castle; the continual fire of the besiegers obliged them at length to abandon the forts, of which the Confederates took possession on the 23d, and M. Milion, Governor of the castle, refusing to admit his own men into it, they were forced to return into the town, where they were made prisoners of war, and disarmed. Upon taking the forts, the batteries which had been raised against them were removed, and began to play upon the castle. The 25th of August, the dispositions were made for the attack, and all the batteries firing without intermission, the besieged had above 100 men killed and wounded, in which last were many officers, and the Governor himself. The Confederate troops advanced in the mean time, and placed several ladders at the foot of the castle; this was designed only for a feint, but the enemy being alarmed by it, beat a parley about six in the evening, offering to surrender upon condition that they might retire to Namur, with the usual marks of honour. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough thereupon sent a message to the Governor, that notwithstanding the advantage he had, if they would lay down their arms, all that belonged to them, the officers and soldiers, should be allowed them, and they should be exchanged for a like number of our men, whenever the Marechal de Villeroy should desire it. Time was allowed them till three the next morning to send a positive answer; upon the Governor's refusal, orders were given for renewing the assault, whereupon the soldiers in the garrison refusing to defend the place any longer, the Governor accepted the terms offered, whereby he and his garrison, which consisted of 900 men, including those in the forts, were to remain prisoners of war, till the two regiments taken some months before by the French at Tongeren were released. On the 27th in the morning, the garrison marched out of the castle, and were all disarmed, except the officers, who, by the generosity of the Duke of Marlborough were allowed to keep their swords.

During the siege, the Confederates had not more than twenty men killed, and thirty-five wounded.

Huy was a second time invested by the French in 1705, under the command of the Marechal de Villeroy, on the 28th of May. On the 30th, the Marechal and the Count d'Artagnac, having several times summoned the town, it was thought proper, as it was not defensible, and in order to prevent the ruin of the inhabitants, to come to such an agreement as was made in the Duke of Marlborough's investiture; and in consequence the garrison retired, as the French had done before, into the castle. The next day, being the last of May, the enemy stormed the fort of St. Joseph three times, but were repulsed with a very great loss. On the 3d of June, after a vigorous attack on the one side, and resistance on the other, they made themselves masters of fort Picard, and the Red Fort, and then battered the castle and fort St. Joseph; the necessary preparations for a general assault being then made; the Governor beat a parley on the 10th; but could obtain no other conditions than that the garrison should march out of the breach with their arms, and should afterwards lay them down, and surrender themselves prisoners of war.

**JAGO, (ST.) CITY, DESTROYED IN 1585.** One of the Cape de Verd islands, on the coast of Africa.

The fleet sailed from Plymouth on the 14th of September for the coast of Spain, strictly examining every ship by the way, amongst which was a French brig, deserted by its crew, and detained by the Admiral to serve him as a tender; and a Spanish banker laden with poor jack, which the Admiral made a prize, and ordered the fish to be distributed among the whole fleet. Two days after the wind slackening, the fleet came to anchor before Bayonne; and the Admiral preparing to surprise that city by a select number of men well armed in boats, with his own galley commanded in person at their head, was met in the way by an English merchant, sent by the Governor to demand the reason of their coming into that port, whom the Admiral detained; and sent Captain Sampson to demand of the Governor, whether he knew that there was any war between Spain and England; and why the English merchants and their ships were arrested and detained in the harbours of Spain? To which the Governor replied, that he knew of no war between these nations; and that he had received command from his Spanish Majesty to discharge all English merchants, goods, and ships, confirming the same by the attestation of those English merchants then trading at Bayonne.

The night approaching, and the Admiral with his boats being advanced almost to the city, thought it most advisable to land for that night; and accordingly being lodged ashore in a convenient place, and under a proper guard, he was presented by the Governor with a regale of bread, wine, apples, grapes, marmalade, &c. About midnight the weather overcasting, it was thought necessary to make the best of their way on board; but before they could recover the ships, many of them were



driven from their anchors, the Talbot and Hawkins were driven out to sea, and the Speedwell as far as England by a sudden tempest. This storm continued three days; at the end of which Lieutenant-General Carlisle was detached with his own and three more ships to plunder Vigo, where amongst other booty he seized on a boat, as it was carrying off a great silver cross of curious workmanship, double gilt, and other church furniture. - He was followed by the whole fleet, and they all anchored a little above Vigo to take in fresh water, which was permitted by the Governor of Galicia, who on this occasion had marched into that neighbourhood with 2000 foot and 300 horse; on promise that the English, having taken on board what water they wanted, and other provisions to be provided by the Spaniards for ready money, would depart from that coast.

Admiral Drake leaving these parts, bent his course toward Cape Verd Islands, where he arrived on the 16th of November, coming to an anchor between the town St. Jago and another town called Plaje or Praje. A thousand men, under the command of Lieutenant-General Carlisle, landed here in the evening, surprised St. Jago, the chief town, sacked the place, and carried off a considerable booty of gold, meal, wine, and oil. And after a stay of about fourteen days, neither the governor, nor the bishop, nor any of the inhabitants, either of the town or island, coming near them to intreat some favour for the place, they destroyed the town, and all the houses in the adjacent country with fire, sparing none but the hospital.

From hence they sailed for Dominica; but soon after their departure from the island there died near 300 men of a burning fever and continual ague; and many that recovered of this distemper, were not able to do duty for a long time. In this condition the fleet arrived at Dominica, after a passage of eighteen days; and after taking in fresh water, it sailed to St. Kitt's, where they went ashore and spent their Christmas, without seeing one inhabitant.

JAGO, (St.) EXPEDITION AGAINST, IN 1741. A city on the island of Cuba.

His Majesty, in his instructions sent from Herenhausen the 10th of July 1740, had particularly recommended to the Vice-Admiral to attempt the Havannah, La Vera Cruz, Mexico, Carthagena, and Panama; but of all these the most desirable acquisition was the reduction of the town and port of the Havannah. It was now impossible to attempt the Havannah, because Don Rodrigo de Torres was in that port, with an equal, if not a superior force to the British Squadron; and therefore the conquest of St. Jago seemed the most preferable to be undertaken, as that port was the rendezvous of the Spanish privateers; and if the British forces were once in possession of Cuba, the whole world would not be able to dispossess them again. The inhabitants of Jamaica, sensible of the abilities of the Vice-Admiral, and grateful for the service he had done them, by ordering his cruizers to such advantageous situations for the protection of their valuable trade, and perceiving the too visible havoc that had riotously raged among, and diminished the land forces, who from

12000 were now reduced to 3000, offered to raise a body of 5000 negroes, for the present expedition; but it was judged most advisable, both in regard to the royal service, and to their own convenience to desire a smaller number, and to have only 1000 chosen blacks, which were immediately collected, and the fleet and forces were as expeditiously prepared for the enterprize.

The Vice-Admiral, on the 25th of June, ordered Captain Renton, in the Rippon, to proceed immediately to sea. On the 13th of July the fleet assembled off the island of Navassa, when the whole squadron consisted of the following ships:

#### Line of Battle.

##### Vice-Admiral Vernon.

Ships.	Commanders.	Men.	Guns.
Chester	Long -	300	50
Grafton	Rycaut -	480	70
Boyne	{ Vice-Admiral Vernon } Captain Waton	620	80
Worcester	Cleland -	400	60
Tilbury	Dent -	400	60

Frigates, &c. Shoreham, Alderney, Strombolo, Phaeton, Bonetta, Princess Royal, Pompey, Triton.

##### Rear-Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle.

Kent	Mitchel -	480	70
Cumberland	{ Sir Chaloner Ogle } Captain Norris -	615	80
Tiger	Herbert -	300	50
Montague	Chambers -	400	60

Frigates, &c. Experiment, Sheerness, Vesuvius, Scarborough.

The transports and storeships consisted of forty-one sail, and the land forces and blacks on board the fleet, made a body of 4000 men.

The whole fleet got into Walthenam harbour on the 18th of July, being sixty-one sail in all, where they had the pleasure to find themselves possessed of the finest harbour in the West Indies, capable of containing any number of shipping, and secure against hurricanes; which, as that dangerous part of the season was approaching, yielded the fleet a much safer protection than the harbour of Port-Royal, against the violence of such dreadful encounters. To this harbour the Vice-Admiral immediately gave the name of Cumberland-Harbour, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The narrowness of the entrance into the harbour of St. Jago, and the singular difficulty of ships getting into it, occasioned by the obstruction of the eddy wind (that comes down the Moro castle and the Estrella, and would infallibly drive them on the western shore, without the assistance of a cable fastened to an anchor on shore, in the bite between the two castles), renders it impossible to attack the town by sea; for this reason Vice-Admiral Vernon had fixed on Walthenam Bay, distant eleven leagues W. S. W. from St. Jago,