

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday August 15, to Tuesday August 18, 1772.

Berlin, August 8.

HIS Prussian Majesty came to this City on Monday last the 3d Instant; and, after the Parade, saw the Foreign Ministers at his Levee. His Majesty dined and supped that Day with the Queen Dowager of Sweden, and returned early the next Morning to Potsdam, on Horfeback.

There is the finest Appearance of all Sorts of Grain that has been known in this Country for many Years; and, as the Weather continues fair, it is hoped the Harvest will be very plentiful.

St. James's, August 15.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, and Bamber Gafcoyne, Esqrs. the Honourable Robert Spencer, Esq; commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, the Honourable George Greville, Esq; commonly called Lord Greville, William Jolliffe, Esq; and the Honourable John Stewart, Esq; commonly called Lord Garlies, to be His Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

War-Office, August 17, 1772.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major Sir Allan M'Lean, Bart. of the late 119th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

2d Troop of Horse Guards, Sub-Brigadier and Cornet Willoughby Aston to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Stephen Colman Hickman; by Purchase.

Ditto, George Leighton, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Willoughby Aston; by Purchase.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Surgeon's Mate James Webster (of the 17th Foot) to be Surgeon, vice William Cowper, deceased.

4th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Harry Rooke to be Quarter-Master, vice Hector Hutchinson, who retires.

6th Regiment of Foot, Thomas Slater, Gent. to be Ensign, by Purchase, vice Thomas Otger, removed to the 1st Troop of Horse Guards.

12th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Samuel Montgomery to be Captain, vice James Ruthven, who retires on Half-Pay.

Ditto, Lieutenant John Bernard Smith, from Half-Pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Montgomery.

13th Regiment of Foot, Charles Rush, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Shuttelworth, preferred; by Purchase.

15th Regiment of Foot, Captain Lewis Ourry, from Half-Pay, to be Captain, vice William Douglas, who exchanges.

17th Regiment of Foot, Surgeon Andrew Wardrop to be Surgeon, vice Colin Lauder; by Purchase.

25th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Gerrald Fortescue to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Lumm, preferred; by Purchase.

35th Regiment of Foot, Thomas Ivie Cooke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Buchanan, preferred; by Purchase.

36th Regiment of Foot, Second Lieutenant William Kearney, from Half-Pay, to be Ensign, vice William Lacey, who exchanges.

Ditto, Francis Pierson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Cox, who resigns.

52d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Richard Symes, of the 14th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice William Alcock; by Purchase.

60th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Benjamin Wickham, from Half-Pay, to be Lieutenant, vice James Brigstock, who exchanges.

Marine Pay-Office, Great Newport-Street, St. Martin's-Lane, August 15, 1772.

In Pursuance of the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Paymaster of His Majesty's Marine Forces hereby gives Notice, that on Monday the 24th Instant will be issued at this Office Six Months Half-Pay due to the Reduced Officers of the said Forces, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1772, both Days inclusive.

Custom-House, London, August 14, 1772.

FOR SALE,

By Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, &c. (in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the Third Year of His present Majesty) on Wednesday the 26th and Thursday the 27th of August, and in the following Week, on Tuesday the 1st of September, 1772, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoons of the said Days, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in the Custom-House, London, the following Goods, which are allotted in small Quantities for the better Accommodation of the several Dealers, as well as private Persons, who chuse to become Purchasers.

For Exportation.

East-India Prohibited Goods, Cambricks, Blois and Thread Bone Lace, Muslin stitched with Thread, Silks, Velvets, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, and Women's Leather Gloves.

For Home Consumption.

Muslins, Muslin Neckcloths and Handkerchiefs, Callico, Linnen, Nankeen Cloth, Crapes, Silk, Thread, Cotton Yarn, Box Combs, Irish Poplins, Cocque de Pearl Drops, Crystal Stones, Marcasites, Watch-Chains, large Looking-Glass Plates, India Paper, Human Hair, Skins, Chocolate (to pay the Inland Duty) Gold and Silver Wearing Apparel to be burnt, Violins, Artificial Flowers, Wooden Chairs, China Ware, Wine in Cases and Bottles, Sugar and other Grocery, Drugs, Spermaceti Candles, Elephants Teeth, Purple and Rose Wood, Shot, Lead, Chip and Straw Hats, Gun-Flints, Flour, Biscuit, Boats, and sundry other Sorts of Goods, as mentioned in the Catalogues.

Clear of all Duties;

East-India Prohibited Goods, Cambrick and Chocolate excepted.

The Prohibited Goods, Muslins, &c. to be viewed at the King's Warehouse, Custom-House, London, on Friday the 21st, Saturday the 22d, and Tuesday the 25th Days of this Instant August, from Nine to One in the Forenoons, and on the Mornings before the Sale.

The Flour, Biscuits, and Boats to be viewed at the Tobacco Ground near the Wet Dock, Rotterbith, and the China Ware, Wine, Grocery, Drugs, &c. at the King's Warehouse, Custom-House, London, on Friday the 28th, Saturday the 29th, and Monday the 31st of this Instant August, from Nine to One in the Forenoons, and in the Mornings before the Sale; where Catalogues will be delivered.

Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, July 21, 1772.

The Commissioners of the said Royal Hospital do hereby give Notice, that, at Salters Hall in London, on Wednesday the 26th Day of August next, (or as soon after as may be) the following Estates will be let, viz. The Lough, now in the Tenure or Occupation of ——— Whitelock, Widow; The Lees, now in the Tenure or Occupation of the said Mrs. Whitelock; Lightbirks, now in the Tenure or Occupation of William and John Todd; Middledeanraw, now in the Tenure or Occupation of John Robson; Eastdeanraw,

Lieutenant John Nafmyth, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Woodford's Independent Company of Foot, vice Crotty, who exchanges.

War-Office, September 28.

2d Regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant Richard Isaac Starke to be Captain of a Troop, by Purchase, vice Cochrane, promoted in the 21st Foot.

Ditto, Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant William Gill to be Lieutenant, vice Starke.

Ditto, Cornet the Hon. Patrick Stuart, from the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Gill.

Late 2d Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, Sub-Lieutenant George Graves to be Lieutenant and Captain, by Purchase, vice Knight, who retires.

Ditto, Lieutenant the Hon. Stanhope Wintringham Dormer, from the Nottinghamshire Militia, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Graves.

1st Battalion of the Royals, Captain Samuel Stone, from an Independent Company, to be Captain of a Company, vice Frazer, who exchanges.

21st Regiment of Foot, Captain the Hon. Andrew Cochrane, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Major, by Purchase, vice Lovell, who retires.

75th Regiment of Foot, George Cornish, Gent. to be Ensign, by Purchase, vice Thompson, who retires.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Captain Thomas Frazer, from the Royals, to be Captain of an Independent Company of Foot, vice Stone, who exchanges.

Lieutenant William Johnson, from the 1st Life Guards, to be Captain of an Independent Company of Foot, by Purchase, vice Frazer, who retires.

Ensign James Printice, from the Half-Pay of the late 99th Foot, to be Ensign in Captain Gibson's Independent Company of Foot, vice Bowles, who exchanges.

Orkney and Shetland Battalion of Fencible Men.

Thomas Balfour, Esq; to be Major-Commandant.

To be CAPTAINS.

James Moodie, Esq;

Robert Baikie, Esq;

To be CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT.

Lieutenant George Craigie, of the late Independent Companies.

To be LIEUTENANTS.

Hugh Frazer, Gent.

James Malcolmson, Gent.

To be ENSIGNS.

John Craigie, Gent.

Robert Sinclair, Gent.

Robert Nicholson, Gent.

To be ADJUTANT.

Lieutenant Hugh Frazer.

To be QUARTER-MASTER.

Ensign Robert Nicholson.

To be SURGEON.

Robert Groat, Gent.

GARRISONS.

William Innes, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the Garrison of Stirling Castle, vice Muschett, deceased.

S T A F F.

Colonel the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, of the 38th Foot, to be Quarter-Master-General to the Forces on the Continent under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, vice Moncrieff, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Morrifon, of the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Deputy Quarter-Master General to the Forces in South Britain, vice Moncrieff, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Symes, of the 53d Foot, to be Quarter-Master General to the Forces under the Command of Sir Charles Grey.

Captain Henry George Grey, of the 18th Dragoons, to be Deputy Quarter-Master General to the said Forces.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dundas, of the Royals, to be Adjutant-General to the said Forces.

Captain William Lyon, of the 55th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the said Forces.

B R E V É T S.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. to be General in the Army in America only.

Major-General Robert Precott to be Lieutenant-General in the Army in America only.

Colonel Thomas Dundas to be Brigadier in America only.

IN Pursuance of the Directions of an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to repeal so much of Two Acts, made in the Tenth and Fifteenth Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making out Writs for the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, in the Manner therein mentioned; and for substituting other Provisions for the like Purposes;" I do hereby give Notice, that the Death of James Baillie, Esq; late Member of Parliament for the Borough of Horsham in the County of Sussex, hath been certified to me in Writing under the Hands of Two Members of Parliament; and that I shall issue my Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new Writ for the electing of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough, in the Room of the said James Baillie, Esq; deceased, at the End of Fourteen Days after the Insertion of this Notice in the Gazette. Dated the Twenty-fourth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three.

HENRY ADDINGTON, Speaker.

Manchester, September 4, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session of Parliament for Leave to bring in a Bill and to obtain an Act for altering an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, intituled, "An Act for making the Rivers Mersey and Irwell navigable from Liverpool to Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster," by incorporating the Proprietors and Owners of Shares in the said Navigation into a Body Corporate, and vesting the Estates and Property belonging to the said Proprietors in such Body Corporate, for the Benefit of the said several Proprietors, and to declare their respective Shares therein to be Personal Estates.

Fox and Baldwin, Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the Course of the next Sessions, for Leave to bring in a Bill for improving and supporting the Navigation of the River Ivel, otherwise Yeo, from Iwelchester in the County of Somerset, to Langport in the same County, through the several Parishes of Iwelchester, Northover,

Andrew John Drummond,
 Thomas Swanton,
 John St. Leger,
 Christopher Maxwell,
 Henry Bowyer,
 Richard Bettefworth,
 Arent Schuyler de Peyster,
 John William Egerton,
 Peter Hunter,
 William Maxwell,
 George Lord Herbert,
 John Earl of Chatham,
 George Campbell,
 Alexander Campbell,
 William Viscount Fielding,
 Richard Symes,

To be COLONELS.

To be AIDES de CAMP to His Majesty,
 LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

William Morfhead,
 Francis Dundas,
 Hamilton Maxwell.

As likewise MAJORS

William Anstruther,
 James Stevenson,
 Boulter Johnstone,
 William Swinburne,
 John Doyle,
 William Brady,
 John Dormer Alcock,
 Patrick Wauchope,
 James Higginson,
 Baldwin Leighton,
 Arthur Browne,
 Patrick Sinclair,
 John Elford,
 Benjamin Fish,
 David Campbell,
 M. B. St. Leger Keating,
 John Coffin,
 Hon. George Hanger,
 Richard Armstrong,
 John Callander,
 Archibald Campbell, sen.
 John Murray,

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

War-Office, October 19.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain the Hon. Edmund Phipps to be Captain of a Company, by Purchase, vice Talbot, who retires.
Ditto, Ensign John Lambert to be Lieutenant, vice Phipps.
Ditto, Captain Festin George Ruddock to be Adjutant, vice Hill, who retires.
Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain Henry M'Kinnon, from an Independent Company, to be Lieutenant, vice Ongly, who exchanges.

GARRISONS.

Rev. Edward Drewe to be Chaplain to the Garrison of Sheerness, vice Richards, deceased.

S T A F F.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lennox to be Quarter-Master General to the Forces serving at Toulon and Provence.

Haviland Le Mesurier, Gent. to be Assistant Commissary-General of Stores, Provisions and Forage to the Forces serving on the Continent under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, vice Gould, deceased.

Office of Ordnance, October 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery. Samuel Baker, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fead, promoted.
 Benjamin Fenwick, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Watson, promoted.

Corps of Royal Engineers. Howard Elphinstone, Gent. from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stewart, promoted.
 Elias Durnford, Gent. from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brand, deceased.

Commission in the Denbighshire Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Thomas Smith, Esq; to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Eyton, Esq; resigned. Dated September 19, 1793.

Commissions in the Staffordshire Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

B. Reynolds, Gent. to be Lieutenant and Quarter-Master. Dated January 12, 1793.
 The Hon. W. Bago: to be Captain. Dated August 1, 1793.
 H. S. Metcalfe, Esq; to be Captain. Dated October 1, 1793.
 Richard Gildart, Esq; to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.

ISLE of ELY ASSIZES.

Charles Yorke, Esq; Chief Justice.

At Wisbech, on Monday, October 21, 1793.

Madrid, October 2.

Intelligence has been received here, that, on the 22d of September, General Ricardos obtained a complete Victory over the French near Truillas. The only Particulars yet known are, that the Enemy began the Attack, in Five Columns, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning; that they were repulsed and defeated by the Spanish Cavalry, and by the Columns of Infantry which were ordered out, under the Command of Don Juan Courten and the Count de la Union; that the Loss of the Spaniards was very small, but that of the Enemy was estimated, on the Whole, at Five or Six Thousand Men, including about Fifteen Hundred Prisoners and many more killed, a great Havock having been made by the Grape Shot and Side Arms; and that Ten Pieces of Cannon, Six Cart Loads of Muskets, and a Quantity of Baggage, had been taken. The Number of the Enemy was reported to be Twenty-three or Twenty-four Thousand Men, though by some estimated at no more than Twenty Thousand.

Notice is hereby given, that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for Leave to bring in a Bill for making a Canal in the County of Ayr in Scotland, from Riccartoun Bridge near Kilmarrock, to the Troon Harbour on the Frith of Clyde, leading through the Parishes of Riccartoun, Symington, and Dundonald; and for making a proper Harbour at the Troon.

some Companies of Light Troops, with Two Twelve-Pounders and Two Howitzers, under the Command of Major-General Werneck, and Two Battalions of British Infantry, (the Flank Battalion and that of the 3d Regiment of Guards) with One Squadron of the 7th and One of the 15th Light Dragoons, with Two Twelve-Pounders and Two Howitzers likewise, to attack Lannoy, which the Enemy had entrenched, and occupied with 1500 Men.

Major-General Abercrombie commanded this Detachment; and he had Orders to expose the Troops as little as possible, but to confine the Attack to a Cannonade, until the Enemy should be driven from their Post. This Plan had the desired Success. After resisting some Time the heavy and well-directed Fire of the British and Austrian Artillery, which was gradually advanced to within a very small Distance of the Town, the French gave Way, retiring in great Disorder, Part of them towards Lille, and Part towards Roubay. They were pursued with great Spirit by Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill, at the Head of the Two Squadrons of Light Dragoons, who killed and wounded near 100 of them, and took 59 Prisoners. Several others were killed and taken by a Party of Austrian Infantry, who entered the Town. There were taken in all about 150 Prisoners, and Five Pieces of Cannon, besides several Tumbrils and Baggage Waggons. The Killed are supposed to have amounted to between Two and Three Hundred.

In Point of Numbers the Loss upon our Side has been very inconsiderable; but unfortunately Captain Sutherland, of the Royal Engineers, an Officer of acknowledged Merit, was killed upon this Occasion. Though not called upon to be present at the Attack, he had been induced by his Zeal to accompany the Detachment. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Thornton, of the Artillery, has lost his Arm. The Austrians had Eight or Ten Men killed and wounded.

About the Conclusion of this Affair, Accounts were received from General Walmoden, that the Enemy had evacuated Men in the preceding Night, and that they had the Appearance of intending to give up their Attack upon Ypres.

The March of His Royal Highness from Englesfontaine, and the subsequent Movements of the Troops under his Command, seem to have induced the Enemy to abandon the Enterprizes in which they had engaged upon this Side of Austrian Flanders, and in which they had been, to a certain Degree, successful.

By Accounts from Nieuport of the 28th, the French had summoned that Town, and upon Lieutenant-Colonel de Wurmb's Refusal to surrender, they had erected Batteries against it. There seemed, however, to be reasonable Grounds to expect that the Place would hold out under-

stand that the Attack made there upon the 24th was a very severe one; the 53d Regiment having had Lieutenant Latham and Ten Men killed, and Captain Ferguson and Eighteen wounded.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British Detachment at the Attack of Lannoy, under the Command of Major-General Abercrombie, October 28, 1793:

- 1st Squadron 7th Light Dragoons. 2 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Squadron 15th Ditto. 1 Rank and File killed, 3 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Battalion 3d Regiment of Guards. 2 Rank and File wounded.
- Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant wounded.
- Royal Military Artificers. 1 Captain killed, 1 Lieutenant wounded.
- Total. 1 Captain, 1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

- Royal Engineers. Captain Sutherland killed, Lieutenant Rutherford wounded.
- Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Thornton wounded.
Joseph Baird, Capt. 37th Reg.
Brigade Major.

Whitehall, November 2.

THE following Dispatches from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. and Rear-Admiral Macbride were Yesterday Evening received at the Office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Ostend, October 29, 1793, Three o'Clock, P. M.

S I R,

I HAD the Honor of writing to you Yesterday Morning from Deal, to inform you of my Arrival there, and of my Intention immediately to embark for this Place. We got under Way between Ten and Eleven o'Clock, and about Half past Seven in the Evening came to an Anchor in Nieuport Roads. In consequence of the Accounts I received there from Captain Murray of the State of that Place, and the Force brought against it by the French, I judged it necessary immediately to dispatch Major-General Dundas to Ostend, with Orders to take under his Command the 42d Regiment and Four Companies of Light Infantry, and to march, with all possible Expedition, to the Support of the Garrison; at the same Time sending Colonel Symes to Nieuport, to give the Commander Notice of my Arrival, and of the intended Reinforcement.

The Enemy kept up a constant Fire during the greatest Part of the Night, which was answered by

by the Garrison, and distinctly seen from the Quebec. At about Two this Morning, it became more violent, and continued with great Briskness on both Sides. When we passed Nieuport, about Ten, we saw Major-General Dundas on his March, within Two Miles of the Place, and I have this Instant received a Letter from him, announcing his Arrival. He says, he finds every Thing as well as he could expect; that the Enemy threatened much, kept up a constant Fire, and had last Night carried one of the Towers, within 1700 Yards of the Place. He has made a Requisition of several Articles necessary to the Defence of the Place, which I have ordered to be forwarded to him immediately. With the Force now on Foot, assisted by the Inundation, I hope it may be preserved, and the further Progress of the French on this Side checked. Notwithstanding the constant Fire kept up by the Enemy, I am happy to inform you that the Loss of the Garrison has hitherto been inconsiderable, but I have yet received no regular Returns.

The Service has derived the greatest Benefit from the Zeal and Activity of Rear-Admiral Macbride, Captain Murray, and the Naval Officers under his Command.

A Supply of Ammunition, of which the Garrison was much in Want, was this Morning sent from the Fleet, and about 100 Seamen, under Captain Rogers, have been landed, to assist in working at the Batteries. Every Commendation is due to the gallant Defence made by Colonel Wurmb and the Garrison under his Command.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. G R E Y.

Wednesday Morning, Seven o'Clock.

THE Departure of the Cutter, which will carry this Dispatch, having been delayed, I have an Opportunity of adding, that I have received Accounts from Major General Dundas, dated Ten o'Clock last Night. The Fire from the Enemy had been violent during the the whole Day, but had ceased for near Three Hours. The Garrison still maintained all their Posts, and the Troops remained all Night under Arms on the Ramparts.

I am just setting off for Nieuport, in order to judge myself, on the Spot, of the farther Measures which it may be necessary to take for it's Defence.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Offend, October 30, 1793.

S I R,

MY last Dispatch announced to you the Situation of the Garrison of Nieuport, as far as I was informed of it, to the Time of my Departure for that Place this Morning. On my Road thither I was met by several Persons, with the agreeable Intelligence, that the French were re-

tiring, which was confirmed on my Arrival. They began their Retreat in the Night, and a Part only of the Rear Guard was visible at Day-break this Morning. They returned along the Road to Dunkirk, setting Fire to every Thing in their Way.

I went with Major-General Dundas to visit the Posts which they occupied, and, from the Extent of their Encampment, I should imagine that their Numbers could not have been less than was represented to us, about 8,000. What Loss they may have sustained during the Siege I have no Means of estimating: Our's, as I have already had the Pleasure of informing you, was very inconsiderable. I now inclose you a regular Return of that of the 42d and 53d Regiments; that of the Hessians I have not been able to learn accurately, but it is not greater in Proportion. The French have left behind them Four Twenty-four Pounders and Two Mortars, as well as a great Number of Shot, Shells, and Intrenching Tools. The Whole were secured, and a great Part brought into the Town before I left it. I have already spoken in Commendation of the gallant Behaviour of Colonel de Wurmb and the Garrison under his Command; I cannot, however, help adding, upon a more exact Knowledge of their Situation, when first attacked, that the Safety of Nieuport is owing to their Courage and Perseverance in it's Defence, with Means very disproportionate to the Force brought against them. The Artillery, under Captain Bothwick, with the 53d Regiment, whose Loss has been the greatest, have been very much distinguished; and I think it only an Act of Justice to mention, in Terms of the highest Approbation, Major Mathews, whose long Services and particular Exertions on this Occasion will, I hope, recommend him to His Majesty's Notice. I feel also that much is due to the Zeal and Intelligence with which Major-General Dundas undertook and executed the Service entrusted to him after his Arrival at Nieuport, as well as to Colonel Symes and Captain Rogers, and the Officers, Marines and Seamen from the Fleet.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. G R E Y.

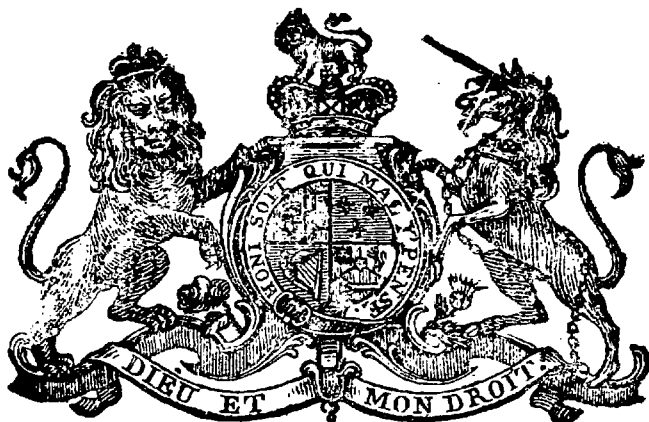
P. S. The Hessian Return of their Loss I have received since I wrote this Dispatch, which I inclose.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British at the Siege of Nieuport.

42d Regiment. 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

53d Regiment. 1 Subaltern, 12 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 31 Rank and File, wounded.

Total. 1 Subaltern, 12 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 33 Rank and File, wounded.



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1794.

Whitehall, April 16.

A Letter, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from General Sir Charles Grey. K. B. dated from Martinico the 16th of March, 1794.

*Camp before Fort Bourbon, Island of Martinico,
March 16, 1794.*

SIR,

IN my Dispatch of the 2d Ultimo I had the Honour to acquaint you, that the Force destined for the Expedition was then embarked, in Carlisle Bay, at Barbadoes; and, having sailed very early in the Morning of the 3d, I have now the Satisfaction to add, that we are in Possession of the whole Island of Martinico, excepting Forts Bourbon and Royal, which I hold completely and closely besieged; the latter being, however, entirely in our Power to destroy at Pleasure.

Having made Dispositions for Three separate Landings, distant from each other, not only for the Purpose of dividing the Enemy's Force and Attention, but to alarm him in every Quarter at the same Time, I have the Pleasure to say they all succeeded, viz. At La Trinité, by a Division under Major-General Dundas and Commodore Thompson, on the 3th and 6th of February; at Caise de Navire, to Leeward, by another, under Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, assisted by Colonel Myers, and Captain Rogers of the Navy, on the 8th following; and near Trois Rivieres, St. Luce, Cul de Sac Marin,

where Lieutenant-General Prescott and I were. All these Services were executed with great Spirit and Ability by the Officers who severally commanded, and were well supported by the Troops.

Major-General Dundas immediately advanced, with Colonel Campbell of the 9th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooté of the 70th, and the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, and carried Morne Le Brun, under a heavy Fire of Musquetry, on the 6th; and instantly detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock with the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, and Major Evatt with Three Companies of Light Infantry, to attack Trinité Fort, the Enemy fled, and our Troops got Possession of it, with the Cannon, Stores, &c. During the same Night, Bellegarde, the popular Leader of the Mulattoes and Blacks, evacuated the Fort bearing his Name, and, leaving his Artillery, &c. set Fire to the Town of Trinité; great Part of which was, however, saved by the Activity of Captain Salisbury and the Seamen. Proceeding to the Gros Morne, he gained that Post by Twelve o'Clock at Night of the 7th, Major Skerrett being left to command at Trinité Fort. Pushing forward again, he seized Morne Bruneau at Noon of the 9th, the Enemy retreating at his Approach; and detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, with Three Companies of Grenadiers, he took Possession of Fort Matilde, which covered a good Landing within Two Miles of his Left. The 10th following, he detached Colonel Campbell, with Five Companies of Light Infantry, who seized Colon during the Night. Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock being reinforced the same Even-

ing at the Post of Matilde, with the 33d Company of Grenadiers, was, however, attacked, and sustained some Loss during that Night, (among whom was Captain Mackewen, of the 38th Grenadiers, an Officer of much Merit) by Bellegarde and a considerable Number of the Enemy; but, on being charged with Bayonets by the Grenadiers of the 9th Regiment, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Craudock, they were totally repulsed. Colonel Campbell being reinforced at Colon on the 11th by Lieutenant-Colonel Coote and Four Companies of Light Infantry, he took Possession of the strong Post of Lemaitre, leaving the 65th Regiment at Colon, which was Three Times attacked during that Night, and repulsed the Enemy with great Spirit.

That Part of the Army which had landed with near Trois Rivières the 6th of February proceeded the same Evening to Rivière Salée, getting the Troops under Cover in the Village of that Name at Seven o'Clock the same Evening, having detached Brigadier-General Whyte, on this Day's March, with the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Close, and Two Amuzettes, to force the Batteries of Cape Solomon and Bourges, in order to get Possession of Pigeon Island, as our Shipping could not go into the Harbour of Port Royal, which was even dangerous for Boats in supplying the Army at Salée with Provisions, 'till that might be accomplished. The following Day, the 7th of February, he took Two small Pieces of Cannon, loaded, at a Village in the Bay of D'Arlet, 150 Mulattoes having fled at his Approach; and marching to the Attack of the Two Batteries abovementioned, they surrendered at Discretion, not having the Means to escape. In the mean Time I had received Intelligence of the Enemy's landing Troops, and taking Post on Morne Pied, to cut off the Communication between Brigadier-General Whyte and Head-Quarters at Salée, and ordered the 70th Regiment, with Two Howitzers, to march the same Night and dislodge them, which was executed with great Spirit, and the Post taken Possession of early in the Morning of the 9th, under the good Conduct of the Adjutant-General Colonel Dundas, the 70th Regiment being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, and the Enemy completely defeated at the first Charge. Brigadier-General Whyte, being reinforced with a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, some Ordnance, Mortars, &c. Colonel Symes and Two Companies of the 15th Regiment, 200 Seamen armed with Pikes and Pikes from the Admiral, ascended the Heights on the 9th, and, aided by the unequalled Exertions of the Seamen under Lieutenants Rogers and Rutherford, got Possession of Mount Mathurine, which commands Pigeon Island, at the Distance of about 400 Yards, where he erected Batteries, assisted by the Zeal and Activity of Colonel Symes. The Two 5½ Inch

Howitzers, brought by the 70th Regiment from Head Quarters, being now placed on the Battery, so as to take the Island in Reverse, under the Direction of Captain de Reufigné of the Royal Artillery, whose Conduct was conspicuously meritorious; and Colonel Durnford, Chief Engineer, having also joined with a Company of Artificers, the Batteries were completed during the Night of the 10th, and opened in the Morning of the 11th, under the Conduct of an excellent Officer, Captain Manley, who kept up so incessant and well-directed a Fire, as to force the Garrison to strike their Colours and surrender at Discretion in little more than Two Hours, 15 being killed and 25 wounded, and having consisted of 203 when our Batteries opened. The highest Encomiums are due to all the Officers, Soldiers and Seamen of this Division, particularly to Brigadier-General Whyte and Colonel Symes, whose good Conduct and Exertions could not be excelled.

The 15th Regiment, led by Major Lyon, and commanded by Captain Paumier, surprized several Hundred of the Enemy, very strongly posted on the Heights of Le Grand Bouclain, the 12th following, killing several, and taking all their Arms, Ammunition, Cattle, &c.

I have mentioned before that Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, assisted by Colonel Myers and Captain Rogers of the Navy, had landed to Leeward, on the Side of Caise de Navire, on the 8th. The Enemy being Master of the Great Road and the Heights above it, he made a Movement towards the Mountains, and turning them unperceived with Part of his Force, gained the most commanding Point in that Part of the Country, by Day-break of the 9th. Colonel Myers descending the Heights, took Possession of La Chapelle, and a Post established by the Enemy above it, and returning to the Column, it proceeded through the most difficult Ground to the Heights of Berne, above Ance La Haye, the Enemy abandoning the Batteries of Cayman, and setting Fire to the Village, keeping a constant Fire on him from the Battery of St. Catherine's. He then took a Position which gave him an easy Communication with the Transports, when, on the 12th, he observed the Battery and Works at St. Catherine's, and the Posts which guarded the First Ravines, were abandoned by the Enemy, of which he took Possession, while Colonel Myers, with Five Companies of Grenadiers, and the 43d Regiment, crossed Four Ravines higher up, seizing all the Batteries that defended them; which Movement was completely successful, the Enemy flying on every Side, and our Troops were soon in Possession of the Five Batteries between Caise de Navire and Fort Royal. He then proceeded, and occupied the Posts of Gentilly, La Coste and L'Archet. The good Abilities and Conduct of Colonel Sir Charles Gordon and Colonel Myers are eminently

eminently manifested throughout this difficult Service, and all the Troops of that Division have performed their Duty most meritoriously.

As the Bay and Harbour of Port Royal had been completely opened to our Shipping by the Capture of Pigeon Island, I moved forward with the Troops from Riviere Salée, to the Post of Bruneau, and joined Lieutenant-General Prescott the 14th; and having previously concerted the Attack of the Town of St. Pierre with Major-General Dundas, he marched the same Evening on that Enterprize with the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, the 33d and 40th Light Companies, and the 65th Regiment, to Gros Morne, from whence he detached Colonel Campbell, through the Woods by Bois le Buc, with the Two Light Companies and 65th Regiment, to reach Montigné on the Morning of the 16th, proceeding himself towards the Heights of Capot and Calebasie: They were evacuated by the Enemy, and, from the latter, he saw Colonel Campbell at Post au Pin, Half a Mile short of Montigné, attacked in great Force, and, under a heavy Fire, from Five or Six Hundred of the Enemy strongly posted; the Major-General pushed forward his Advanced Guard, consisting of 63 Men, under Command of the Hon. Captain Ramsay of the Queen's, who, gaining the Summit by extraordinary Exertions, fired on the Enemy, who were engaged with Colonel Campbell, and silenced their Fire; and, when joined by the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, the Detachment of the Queen's took Possession of Montigné, where it was reinforced with Two Companies of Grenadiers, taking Post himself on Morne Rouge; and then visiting Colonel Campbell's Column; found he had been attacked at Half past Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and the Enemy being within Twenty Yards of the 40th Light Company, had charged them with Bayonets at the Head of it, when he was killed; and in him His Majesty's Service loses a most excellent Officer and a valuable Man, justly lamented by the whole Army and Navy. Major-General Dundas now observed large Bodies of the Enemy moving towards his Front at Morne Rouge, and forming under a small Redoubt near that Post, he therefore hastened back, and was instantly attacked by Five or Six Hundred Men, which lasted about Twenty Minutes, when the Fire ceased, and the Enemy abandoned the Redoubt in Front during the Night, leaving Two Field Pieces, &c. At Day-break the 17th these Two Columns advanced, the Right to Le Jeune, the Left to the Colonial Redoubt, and on the March he received a Letter from the Commandant of St. Pierre, to which he returned an Answer by a Flag, but the Commandant was not to be found: In the mean Time Colonel Symes had landed and was already in the Town, who, agreeable to the Plan I had originally concerted for the Co-

operation with Major-General Dundas, had embarked with Three Light Companies, and Major Maitland, with a Detachment of the 58th Regiment, to land North of the Town; Five Companies of the 1st Battalion Grenadiers, and Five Companies of the 3d Battalion of Light Infantry, under Colonel Myers, having also marched from Camp La Coste for the same Purpose of co-operating with Major-General Dundas; which General's Ability, good Conduct and Activity, first in penetrating through so difficult a Country from La Trinité to Bruneau, and afterwards to the Capture of St. Pierre, do him the highest Honor, and merit His Majesty's Notice in an eminent Degree.

As Fort Bourbon, where Rochambeau commands, could not be closely invested, without the Possession of these Heights of Sourriere, and this Post was still occupied by Bellegarde, with a considerable Number of Mulattoes and Blacks, I had fixed One o'Clock in the Morning of the 19th of February to force him with the Bayonet from my Camp at Bruneau; but at Noon the preceding Day, (February 18th) a most fortunate Event anticipated my Wishes and his Ruin. Bellegarde, with Part of his Troops, descending the Heights, attacked my Left, towards the Landing-Place, in a very daring and spirited Manner; to which Part Lieutenant-General Prescott led a Reinforcement, with great Judgment and in good Time, checking and charging the Enemy. Availing myself of this favourable Moment, when Bellegarde's Camp was weakened, I ordered from my Right the 3d Battalion of Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Buckeridge, and supported by the 1st and 2d Battalions of Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonels Coote and Blundell, who attacked his Camp upon the Left, in such a superior Style of Spirit and Impetuosity, as to prove irresistible; and I got Possession of it, and his Cannon, with inconsiderable Loss; which might have proved very different if my Attack had not taken Place till One o'Clock the next Morning, as was previously concerted, and if it had been properly defended by him, being there in such Force with Cannon and Numbers, and the Situation so eminently strong and difficult. My Admiration of the Gallantry of those Corps who performed this Service, and the Officers who commanded them, is inexpressible, and their Conduct is above Praise; nor did I ever feel more highly satisfied with the Success of any Enterprize in which I have been concerned.

Immediately after forcing Bellegarde, and getting Possession of this Post of Sourriere, on the 18th of February, I held Fort Bourbon besieged; but making a new Road, getting up Cannon, Mortars, &c. and making Batteries, took up the Time till the 7th Instant, when the Batteries of my first Parallel opened.

On the Night of the 28th Ult. Bellegarde, the great and popular Leader of the Mulattoes and Blacks,

Blacks, with his Second, Pelocque, and 300 of their Followers, finding their Situation too perilous outside of their Forts, and exposed to our Attacks, surrendered; the Two former being sent to Boston, on Condition of never carrying Arms against His Majesty's Forces; and their Followers, as Prisoners of War, are sent on board His Majesty's Ships.

Major-General Prince Edward joined this Army the 4th Instant, and commands at Camp La Coste, with great Spirit and Activity.

I have erected the Batteries of my second Parallel, at the Distance of Four and Five Hundred Yards, which I expect will be completed and ready to open by the 20th Instant, although the late Rains retard our Progress, and are unusual at this Time of the Year.

It is just Five Weeks since the last Division of this Army landed, under Colonel Sir Charles Gordon; and I hope it will appear to His Majesty there is no Reason to be dissatisfied with the Progress we have made, in that short Space of Time, with inconfidable Loss.

The Spirit, Unanimity and Perseverance of the Navy and Army never were more conspicuous, nor has more cordial Co-operation ever been manifested between His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces. In a Word, the General and all the Field Officers, as well as all the Commanding Officers of Corps, have set such an Example of Zeal, Activity and Animation, on this Service, which has been so laudably imitated by all the Officers and Soldiers of this little Army, that they merit the greatest Praise.

Admiral Sir John Jervis's professional Knowledge never shone with more Lustre, or ever was exceeded; nor can I sufficiently extol the Promptness with which he has aided the Land Forces, on every Occasion, and his unremitting Exertions to promote the Honor of His Majesty's Arms and the Interest of his Country; in which he has been so eminently supported by the Abilities and Exertions of all the Officers and Seamen under his Command; to whose Services I am indebted for having the Siege in such Forwardness, having brought the Cannon and Mortars, &c. for several Miles, to these Heights, although it appeared almost impossible.

The Arrival of the Roebuck Hospital Ship, with Medicines, &c. for the Sick, is a seasonable Supply; a Number of whom are comfortably accommodated at St. Pierre's, in an excellent Hospital.

The Peggy Transport being also arrived from Lisbon, with the Light Companies of the 44th and 55th Regiments, without any Sick, and in the highest Order, is a fortunate Reinforcement, although a small one, and the Sick left at Barbadoes are recovering.

The Troops are in high Spirits, and generally in good Health.

Enclosed are Returns of Killed, Wounded and Missing, from the Time of landing in Martinico to this Date. A Return of Ordnance and Stores taken is also enclosed.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

Head Quarters, Camp at Sourierre, before Fort Bourbon, Martinico.

General Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates, killed, wounded and missing in the Army under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. from the 6th of February to the 15th of March, 1794.

Royal Artillery. 10 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, and 17 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Engineers and Artificers. 1 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

Light Dragoons. 1 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of Grenadiers. 5 Rank and File killed; Volunteer Collis and 12 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion ditto. 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, and 8 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, and 21 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Battalion ditto. 1 Serjeant and 16 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenants and 38 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry. 1 Serjeant and 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, and 17 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Battalion ditto. 1 Serjeant and 7 Rank and File killed; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 21 Rank and File wounded.

3d Battalion ditto. 7 Rank and File killed; 21 Rank and File wounded.

1st Brigade, 15th Regiment. 1 Serjeant and 2 Rank and File killed; 4 Rank and File wounded.

Ditto, 39th Regiment. 1 Rank and File killed; 4 Rank and File wounded.

Ditto, 43d Regiment. 3 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

2d Brigade, 65th Regiment, 2 Rank and File killed; 11 Rank and File wounded.

3d Brigade, 6th Regiment. 1 Serjeant killed; 1 Serjeant and 1 Rank and File wounded.

Ditto, 9th Regiment. 1 Colonel killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

Ditto, 70th Regiment. 2 Rank and File wounded.

TOTAL. 71 killed, 193 wounded, 3 missing.

Fra. Dundas, Adjutant-General.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

9th Regiment. Colonel Campbell killed.

38th Ditto. Captain Mackewen killed.

Royal Artillery. Captain Hope wounded.

Ditto. Captain Whitworth wounded.

Ditto. Lieutenant Thornhill wounded.

33d Regiment. Lieutenant Keating wounded.

44th Ditto. Lieutenant Holland wounded.

43d Ditto. Lieutenant Graham wounded.

60th Ditto. Lieutenant Schneider wounded.

9th Ditto. Lieutenant Stopford wounded.

8th Ditto. Ensign Toole wounded.

1st Battalion Grenadiers. Volunteer Collis wounded.

2d Battalion Ditto. Volunteer Latouche wounded.

1st Light Infantry. Volunteer Davis wounded.

SMITHS

Forges	14	Compasses, Pairs	16
Bellows, Pairs	17	Sheers, Pairs	5
Anvils	19	Screwblock	1
Bick Irons	9	Ditto Plates	17
Vices	44	Files	1000
Sledge Hammers	126	Rubbers	50
Tongs, Pairs	52	Braces for Drills	90
Squares of Iron	18		

CARPENTERS

Benches	17	Side Planes	200
Augers	356	Ploughs	30
Adzes	294	Bench-Planes	110
Drawing-Knives	60	Saws, { Hand 40 { Cross-cut 150 { Pit 40	
Gouges	543		
Holdfasts	60		
Chizzels	184	Plane Irons	410
Rasps	356		

TURNERS

Lathes, large	1	Chizzels	150
Ditto, small	2		
Earth Rammers	6	Solder, Cwt.	3
Jack Screws, Ps	13	Rosin, lbs.	30
Mafons Hammers	216	Sand Bags	300
Felling Axes	1,200	Canvas Bolts	3
Hand Bills	1,350	Wheelbarrows	18
Large Claw Hammers	100	Grindstones	43
Crows of Iron	35	Petard	1
Tomahawks	100	Iron Hooks, small	200
Coopers Planes	10	Tent Poles	200
Mill Kegs and Barrels	6	Ladders	12
Large Hinges for Gates	107	Ditto, scaling	12
Large Iron Scale Beams	4	Scoops for Trenches, Wood	165
Scales and Beams, complete	2	Iron Bolts	60
Stock Locks	18	Pikes for Chevaux de Frise	50

SPIKES,

12 Inch	300	7 Inch	1250
8 Inch	1650	6 Inch	1470

NAILS,

4s. Cwt.	3 2 0	6d. Rose, Ton	16 0 0
3od.	3 0 0	4d.	1 0 0
2d. Ton	1 0 0		

Lead Cwt.	3 0 0	Steel Cwt.	8 0 0
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IRON BARS.

Square	510	Belt Staffs	600
Flat	1898	Old Ton	15 0 0

Iron Pipes for conveying of Water 1230

FIR TIMBER.

12 Inch sq. 34 Feet	68	7 Inch, 20 Feet	42
10 Inch, 30 Feet	95	Scantling, 22 Feet	500
8 Inch, 30 Feet	30		

DEALS.

1/2 Inch, 16 Feet	500	1/2 Inch, 14 Feet	200
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CEDAR TIMBER.

10 Inch, 16 Feet	20	4 Inch Plank, 12 Feet	338
Scantling, 12 Feet	30	Ends, 6 Feet	90

STONE.

Portland	Feet 4,000	Flag	Feet 2,100
Parbeck	Feet 2,000		

SHOT.

Marble	Feet 1,500	Tiles	40,000
Bricks	30,000		

March 23, 1794. *Mark Warcup,*
Commissary of Stores to the Royal Engineers.

The foregoing List of Stores hath been taken with as much Care as possible, but the Shortness of Time hath not permitted those in Fort Bourbon to be taken by the Commissary.

Elias Durnford,
Colonel and Chief Royal Engineer, West Indies.

Admiralty-Office, April 21, 1794.

CAPTAIN Henry Powlet arrived this Morning with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are Extracts and Copy.

Boyne, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 25, 1794.

S I R,
M Y Letter to you of the 16th, by the Roebuck Packet, a Duplicate of which is enclosed, has made the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty acquainted with the Operations of the Siege until that Date; I have the Pleasure to communicate, for their Lordships further Information, that the Battery on Point Carriere, which forms the East Side of the Entrance of the Carcenage, opened at Day-Light on the 17th, and with the Gun-Boats kept an incessant Fire on Fort St. Louis, while the Gun and Mortar Batteries on the Heights played on Fort Bourbon; Lieutenant Bowen of the *Boyne*, who had commanded the Night Guard and Gun-Boats for a considerable Time, perceiving a favorable Moment, pushed into the Carcenage with the Rowing Boats of the Guard, boarded the *Bien Venu* French Frigate, and brought off the Captain, Lieutenant, and about Twenty Men who were on Board her, under a smart Fire of Grape Shot and Musquetry from the Ramparts and Parapet of the Fort. The Success of this gallant Action determined the General and me to attempt the Fort and Town of Fort Royal by Assault, and I directed Forty Scaling Ladders to be made of Bamboo and small stretched Cordage, from Twenty to Thirty-six Feet long, and ordered the *Asia* and *Zebra* to be held in Readiness to enter the Carcenage, in order to batter the Fort and to cover the Flat Boats, Barges and Pinnaces, under the Command of Commodore Thompson, supported by Captains Nugent and Riou, while the Grenadiers and Light Infantry from the Camp at Soururie advanced with Field Pieces along the Side of the Hill under Fort Bourbon, towards the Bridge, over the Canal, at the Back of Fort Royal. This Combination succeeded in every Part, except the Entrance of the *Asia*, which failed for the Want of Precision in the ancient Lieutenant of the Port Monsieur de Tourelles, who had undertaken to pilot the *Asia*. Captain Faulknor observing that Ship baffled in her Attempts, and the *Zebra* having been under a Shower of Grape Shot for a great Length of Time, (which he, his Officers and Sloop's Company, stood with a Firmness not to be described) he determined to undertake the Service alone, and he executed it with matchless Intrepidity and Conduct, running the *Zebra* close to the Wall of the Fort, and leaping overboard, at the Head of his Sloop's Company, assailed and took this important

Post

Post before the Boats could get on Shore, although they rowed with all the Force and Animation which characterizes English Seamen in the Face of an Enemy. No Language of mine can express the Merit of Captain Faulknor upon this Occasion; but as every Officer and Man in the Army and Squadron bears Testimony to it, this incomparable Action cannot fail of being recorded in the Page of History. The Grenadiers and Light Infantry made good Use of their Field Pieces and Musquets, and, soon after the Surrender of the Fort, took Possession of the Town, by the Bridge over the Canal at the Back of it, while a strong Detachment from the Naval Battalions at Point Negro, under the Command of Captains Rogers, Scott, and Bayntun, in Flat Boats, Barges, and Pinnaces, approached the Beach in Front. Monsieur Reclambau did not lose a Moment in requesting that Commissioners might be appointed to consider of Terms of Surrender; and the General and I named Commodore Thompson, Colonel Symes and Captain Conyngham, to meet Three Persons named by him at Dillon's Plantation, at Nine o'Clock on the 21st, and on the 22d the Terms were concluded. The rapid Success of His Majesty's Arms has been produced by the high Courage and Perseverance of his Officers, Soldiers and Seamen, in the most difficult and toilsome Labours, which nothing short of the perfect Unanimity and Affection between them and their Chiefs could have surmounted.

Commodore Thompson conducted the Enterprize on the Side of La Trinité like an able and judicious Officer. Captain Henry carried on the Business at Ance d'Arlet with great Energy, and has been indefatigable in forwarding all the Operations he has had a Share in. To Captains Brown, Nugent, Harvey, Markham, Faulknor, Sawyer, Carpenter, and Scott, I am greatly indebted for the Manner in which they conducted the Attack against St. Pierre. Captains Harvey, Kelly, Rogers, Salisbury, Inledon, Riou, Lord Garlies, Carpenter, Scott, and Bayntun, have gained great Reputation in the Army by the Conduct of the Naval Battalions, and Working Parties under their Command. Captain Berkeley (since the Arrival of the Assurance) has furnished a powerful Reinforcement of Men from that Ship. Captain Pierrepont has been very active in the Services allotted to the Seafower. In Captain Grey I have found the Experience of Age, joined to the Vigour of Youth. The Captains of the 44 Gun Ships armed en Flute, of the Storeship and Hospital Ship, have done well.

For other Particulars I beg Leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Powlet, who carries this Dispatch, and to Captain Markham of the Blonde, who conveys him. They served with Commodore Thompson at La Trinité, and arrived on the South Side of the Island in Time to have a Share in most of the Transactions there.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
with great Consideration,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
J. J E R V I S.

P. S. Inclosed also is a List of the Killed and Wounded belonging to the Squadron under my Command, also a Letter I received from Commodore Thompson.

An Account of the Number of Officers and Seamen killed and wounded.

Boyne. 1 Lieutenant and 5 Foremast-Men wounded;
Vengeance. 2 Foremast-Men killed; 2 ditto wounded.
Irrepressible. 1 Foremast-Man killed; 5 ditto wounded;
Asia. 3 Foremast-Men killed; 5 ditto wounded.
Veteran. 1 Foremast-Man killed; 1 Lieutenant and 3 Foremast-Men wounded.
Winchelsea. 1 Foremast-Man killed.
Quebec. 1 Foremast-Man killed; 1 Surgeon and 2 Foremast-Men wounded.
Dromedary. 2 Foremast-Men killed; 1 Captain and 1 Foremast-Man wounded.
Nautilus. 2 Foremast-Men killed.
Avenger Sloop. 1 Captain killed.
Zebra Sloop. 1 Foremast-Man wounded.

Name of the Officer killed.

Captain James Milne, of the Avenger:

Names of the Officers wounded:

Captain Sandford Tatham, of the Dromedary.
Lieutenant Thomas Henry Wilson, of the Boyne
Lieutenant Thomas Clark, of the Veteran.
Mr. Robert Lindsay, Surgeon of the Quebec.

Fort Royal, March 20, 1794.

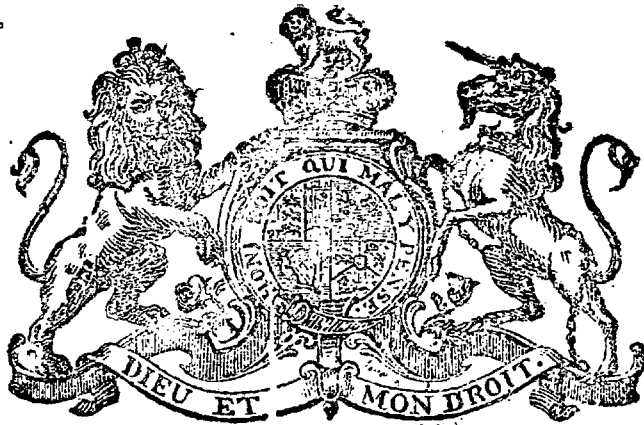
S I R,

I HAVE the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the only Loss we have sustained in the Capture of Fort Royal is the Pilot of the Zebra killed and Four Seamen belonging to the same Ship wounded. So soon as I perceived she could fetch in, I gave Orders to Captains Nugent and Riou, who commanded the Flat Boats, which, with the Men embarked in them, were laying upon their Oars, to push in, and mount the Walls; when every Exertion was made, and the Boats seemed to fly towards the Fort. Captain Faulknor, in the mean Time, in a most spirited and gallant Manner, entered the Harbour through the Fire of all their Batteries; and laid his Sloop alongside the Walls, there being deep Water close to; when the Enemy, terrified at his Audacity, the Flat Boats full of Seamen pulling towards them; and the Appearance of the Troops from all Quarters; struck their Colours to the Zebra. A well-directed and steady Fire from the Gun-Boats under Lieutenant Bowen, as also from our Batteries, was of great Service. The Alacrity and Steadiness of the Officers and Seamen in general under my Command was such, that I had not the least Doubt of Success against the whole Force of the Enemy, had they disputed our Entrance.

The Fort is full of Ammunition and Stores of all Sorts, but the Buildings are in a miserable Condition from the Effects of our Bomb, the Gun-Boats, and Batteries.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
C. THOMPSON.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1794.

Whitehall, April 21.

MAJOR Grey arrived this Morning at the Office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with Dispatches from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. of which the following is a Copy.

*Fort Royal, Martinico,
March 25, 1794.*

S I R,

I Have the Happiness to acquaint you of the complete Conquest of this very valuable Island, the last and most important Fortrefs of Fort Bourbon having surrendered to His Majesty's Arms at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 23d Instant; at which Time His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Major-General of His Majesty's Forces, took Possession of both Gates with the First and Third Battalions of Grenadiers and the First and Third Light Infantry: And I have the Honor to transmit to you the Articles of Capitulation, together with a List of the Killed and Wounded, and a Return of the Ordnance, &c. taken since my Dispatch of the 16th Instant, in which I communicated the Transactions and Progress of this Army to that Period.—The Return of Ordnance taken in Fort Royal is signed by the Commanding Officer of British Artillery; but that of Fort Bourbon is the French Account of it, as there is not Time to make an exact

Return at present, which shall be sent by the next Opportunity.

Having concerted Measures with the Admiral for a combined Attack by the Naval and Land Forces upon the Fort and Town of Fort Royal, and the Batteries of my Second Parallel being ready, those on Morne Tortenson and Carrière kept up an incessant Fire upon Fort Royal, and all the other Batteries on Fort Bourbon, during the Day and Night of the 19th Instant, and on the Morning of the 20th following, till the Ships destined for this Service had taken their Stations. The Asia of 64 Guns, Captain Browne, and the Zebra Sloop of 16 Guns, Captain Faulknor, with Captain Rogers, and a Body of Seamen in Flat Boats, the Whole under Commodore Thompson, composed the Naval Force; and the Land Force consisted of the First Battalion of Grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and the Third Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Close, from Prince Edward's Camp at La Coste; with the Third Grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buckeridge, and the First Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, from Lieutenant-General Prescott's Camp at Soururie.

The Navy acquitted themselves with their usual Gallantry, (particularly Captain Faulknor, whose Conduct justly gained him the Admiration of the whole Army) carrying the Fort by Escalade about

about Twelve o'Clock of the 20th Instant, under the able Conduct of Commodore Thompson, whose judicious Disposition of the Gun and Flat Boats, assisted by that spirited and active Officer Captain Rogers, contributed materially to our Success; at the same Time that the Land Forces, commanded by that excellent Officer Colonel Symes, critically advancing with equal Ardor, forced and entered the Town triumphantly, hoisting the British Colours, and changing the Name to Fort Edward.

Immediately after this General Rochambeau, who commanded in Fort Bourbon, sent his Aide de Camp with a Flag, offering to surrender on Capitulation, and the Terms were finally adjusted and agreed to on the 22d Instant, by Three Commissioners on each Side, the Ratifications thereof being signed by the Commanders in Chief, on the 23d following; and the Garrison, amounting to 900 Men, marched out this Morning Prisoners of War, laying down their Arms on the Parade of Fort Royal, and were embarked for France immediately. His Majesty's Troops having marched in, struck the French and hoisted the British Colours, and changed the Name from Bourbon to that of Fort George.

I consider myself under great Obligations to Lieutenant-General Prescott for the Zeal and Ability with which he has assisted me throughout this arduous Service, now brought to so fortunate a Conclusion, and to all the Generals and other Officers. Colonel Durnford, with the Corps of Engineers, and Lieutenant-Colonels Paterson and Sowerby and Major Manley, with the Royal Artillery, have also a Claim to my warmest Approbation, for their Exertions in placing and constructing of the Batteries, and the well-directed Fire of the Artillery. The Bravery, Regularity, and good Behaviour of the Troops on every Occasion has been most meritorious and exemplary.

Forts Bourbon and Royal have suffered greatly from our Fire during the Siege, and we are diligently employed to put them in a proper State of Defence, effectually to secure this important Acquisition of Territory to the Crown of Great Britain. I am restoring Order as fast as possible, from the Confusion naturally occasioned by a Siege, and have the Pleasure to observe that every Thing in the Forts is as tranquil and well-regulated as could be expected in the Time.

I shall not lose a Moment in embarking Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, with Troops, &c. to prosecute with Vigor the Execution of such other Objects and Services as His Majesty has been pleased to entrust to me; and hope to be enabled to proceed before much Time can elapse, after regulating the Garrisons of these Forts, and all such other Matters as require immediate Attention. Major Grey, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will have the Honor to deliver this Dispatch, and can communicate any other Particulars or Information you may wish to have.

I have the Honor, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

P. S. At the Commencement of the Siege, the Garrison of Fort Bourbon consisted of about 1200.

I send Five Stand of Colours, laid down by the Garrison, together with the Two Colours of Fort Bourbon, to be presented to His Majesty.

The gallant Defence made by General Rochambeau and his Garrison was strongly manifested on entering Fort Bourbon, as there was scarce an Inch of Ground untouched by our Shot and Shells; and it is but Justice to say that it does them the highest Honor.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION of FORT BOURBON.

ON the 21st of March, 1794, by Order of their Excellencies Sir Charles Grey, K. B. General and Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majesty's Forces in the West Indies, &c. &c. &c. and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commanding His Majesty's Fleet, &c. &c. &c. Commodore C. Thompson, Colonel R. Symes, and Captain J. Conyngham, met at Dillon's House to receive Proposals of Capitulation for Fort Bourbon, from Colonel D'Aucourt, Captain Dupriret and Gachet Dumaine, jun. nominated Commissioners for that Purpose by General Rochambeau.

The following Articles were proposed, discussed and modified, at a second Conference held at Fort Royal on the 22d of March, 1794.

Article I. The Garrison, composed of the Troop of the Line, Artillery, Gunners of the Marine, and National Guard, shall march out with Colours flying, 30 Rounds a Man, and Two Field Pieces with 12 Rounds.

Answer. The Colony of Martinique, already reduced by the Arms of His Britannick Majesty, and the Forts and Towns of St. Pierre and Fort Royal taken with Sword in Hand, General Rochambeau can only capitulate for Fort Bourbon, and what it contains.

Granted. But they are to lay down their Arms at a Place appointed, and not to serve against His Britannick Majesty, or His Allies, during the present War.

Article II. Three Months Pay to be allowed to the Troops of the Line.

Answer. No Pay will be given. All their Effects will be allowed them; and they will be provided with whatever may be necessary for their Voyage to France.

Article III.

Article III. The 37th Regiment, formerly Marshal Turenne's, shall keep their Colours and Arms.

Answer. Refused, being contrary to all Customs of War. The Officers may keep their Swords.

Article IV. They shall be furnished with Ships to carry them to France.

Answer. Granted.

Article V. The Emigrants, who have returned to Martinique, shall not be present where the Garrison lay down their Arms or embark.

Answer. Granted.

Article VI. Such Persons of the National Guard, who can give Proofs of their Property, shall be permitted to remain in the Island, giving that Property, as Security for their Conduct.

Answer. Those of the National Guard in Fort Bourbon who have Affairs to settle, and whose Sojourn may not be deemed dangerous to the Colony, may remain according to the Declaration of the General, dated January 1, 1794.

Such as wish to go to France shall be allowed, leaving their Agents here.

Answer. Granted.

Article VII. Persons not included in the above Article, who are compelled to return to France, shall be allowed a certain Time to settle their Affairs.

Answer. A proper Time will be allowed: Fifteen Days at least.

Article VIII. Persons belonging to the Garrison of Fort Convention, possessing no Landed Property, but who exercised some Profession or Trade previous to the present Capitulation, shall be allowed to continue their Trade or Calling; nor sent to France, provided their future Conduct should not make such a Measure necessary.

Answer. They are regarded in the same Predicament with those in Article VI.

Article IX. The legal Regulations of the Constituted Authorities shall be confirmed.

Answer. Refused.

Article X. The Code of Civil Judicature in Force through the Island shall be continued for the Space of Two Years.

Answer. Granted, till His Britannick Majesty's Pleasure be known.

Article XI. The Property of Owners and Captains of Ships shall be secured to them on Board and on Shore.

Answer. Granted, as to their Property in Fort Bourbon.

Article XII. The Inhabitants of St. Pierre, embarked on English Ships, shall be set at Liberty, and their Property, under Seal, secured to them.

Answer. This Article cannot come within the present Capitulation. The Claimants may apply to the Commanders of the Fleet and Army.

Article XIII. The Ordonateur and Officers of Administration shall have Permission and Time to regulate their Accounts, and to take with them the Papers relative to that End.

Answer. Granted.

Article XIV. There shall be an entire and absolute Oblivion of the past, and an End to all Animosities.

Answer. Granted, according to the Proclamations.

Article XV. The Rights of Free Citizens inrolled in the National Guard shall be preserved.

Answer. Refused.

Article XVI. The Liberty of Individuals composing the Companies of P'Enclume, d'Octavius, de la Croire, and de Pontonur, shall be confirmed.

Answer. Refused. The Slaves must be restored to their Owners.

Article XVII. A Period shall be fixed for the taking Possession of the Fort, and the necessary Time allowed for the Garrison to take out their Effects.

Answer. The Two Gates of Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to the Troops of His Britannick Majesty

immediately after the Exchange of the present Articles. The Garrison will march out at the Great Gate, and be conducted to the Place appointed for each Corps by the Commissioners who have managed the present Capitulation, and will lay down their Arms at the Place of their Embarkation. Three Days will be allowed for the Evacuation of the Fort, and the Commissaries of Artillery and Stores will remain in the Fort to take Inventories of all the Magazines.

Article XVIII. The greatest Attention shall be paid to the Sick and Wounded; and they shall be furnished with Ships to carry them to France as they recover.

Answer. Granted; but at the Expence of the French Government, and to be attended by their own Surgeons; if not sufficient for the Purpose, Surgeons shall be furnished.

Article XIX. General Rochambeau, immediately upon the Surrender of the Fort, shall be at Liberty to take his Measures for his Return to France. A Frigate to be furnished him, his Aides de Camp, Secretaries, and Suite.

Answer. A commodious Vessel shall be allowed to General Rochambeau, with the necessary Passports, for his safe Return to France.

Article XX. The Effects, Trunks, Chests, private Papers, and all that General Rochambeau shall declare to belong to himself and his Suite, shall be put under the Protection of an English Guard, when the Troops of that Nation shall have taken Possession of Fort Convention, and shall be embarked with him.

Answer. Granted.

Article XXI. The Civil Ordonateur, or Intendant of the Colony, shall have Liberty also, with the Officers of Administration, Comptroller and Treasurer, with those employed in the Public Offices at St. Pierre and Fort Royal, to return to France.

Answer. Granted.

Article XXII. The same Demands made by General Rochambeau in Article XX. shall be granted to the Intendant and those under him.

Answer. Granted.

Article XXIII. All Papers of Accounts in the Forts or Town shall be carefully collected by the Principals of each Department to which they belong, and embarked in the same Ship with the Ordonateur.

Answer. All Papers, not essential to be left in the Colony, shall be given, and free Access to take authentic Copies of such as it may be thought necessary to retain.

Article XXIV. Captains and Officers of Merchant Ships, who have not settled their Affairs, shall be allowed Time to do so. The former the Space of Four Months, the latter of Two Months, under the Protection of the Commander of His Britannick Majesty's Forces, that they may recover their Debts; after which they will procure the readiest Passage to whatever Place may be expedient for their Affairs, with Passports from the English Commanders.

Answer. Granted.

Additional Article. Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to His Britannick Majesty in it's present State, with no Deterioration of it's Batteries, Mines, Magazines of Artillery or Provisions, and every Thing it contains which is not the private Property of the Garrison.

Fort Royal, March 22, 1794.

Signed,

D' Aucourt.
Gafchet, fils.
Dupriret.

C. Thompson.
Rich. Symes.
John Conyngham.

Approved by me,

Approved by us,

D^{re} ROCHAMBEAU,
Commander in Chief of
the French West India
Islands.

CHARLES GREY.
JOHN JERVIS.



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1794.

Whiteball, May 19, 1794.

A Dispatch, dated Pointe à Petre, Guadeloupe, April 12, 1794, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

IN my Di patch of the 4th Instant, I had the Honor to acquaint you with the Success of His Majesty's Arms in the Conquest of the Island of St. Lucia.

Having left Colonel Sir Charles Gordon to command in that Island, I re-embarked the same Day, and returned to Martinico the 5th Instant, where we shifted the Troops from the King's Ships back to the Transports, took on Board, during the 6th and 7th, the heavy Ordnance and Stores, Provisions, &c. and sailed again in the Morning of the 8th following: The Admiral detaching Captain Rogers with the Quebec, Captain Faulkner with the Blanche, Captain Inledon with the Ceres, and Captain Scott with the Rose, to attack the small Islands

called the Saints, which they executed with infinite Gallantry and good Conduct, having landed Part of their Seamen and Marines, and carried them early in the Morning without Loss. The Boyne, in which I sailed with the Admiral, and the Veteran, anchored off this Place about Noon the 10th Instant; and some more of the Fleet in the Course of that Afternoon; but a fresh Wind and Lee Current prevented most of the Transports from getting in till Yesterday, and some of them until this Day.

Without waiting, however, for the Arrival of all the Troops, I made a Landing at Gosier-Bay, at One o'Clock in the Morning of the 11th Instant, under the Fire of Fort Gosier and Fort Fleur d'Epée, with Part of the 1st and 2d Battalions of Grenadiers, One Company of the 43d Regiment, and 500 Seamen and Marines, detached by the Admiral, under the Command of Captain George Grey, of the Boyne; the Whole under the Conduct and Command of that able and vigilant Officer Colonel Symes, who had infinite Merit in the Execution of it; and the Land-

ing.

[Price Four-Pence.]

ing was covered by Lord Garlies, in the Winchelsea, his Lordship having, with infinite Judgment and Intrepidity, placed his Ship so well and laid it so close to their Batteries, that they could not stand to their Guns, which were soon silenced.

In effecting this essential Service Lord Garlies was slightly wounded, and we did not suffer materially in any other respect. Some more of the Troops being arrived, and perceiving the Enemy in considerable Force and Number at the strong Situation of Fort Fleur d'Epée, I determined that no Time should be lost in attacking them, and carried those Posts by Storm at Five o'Clock this Morning, under a heavy Fire of Cannon and Musquetry, although they were found infinitely strong, and changed the Name of Fort d'Epée to that of Fort Prince of Wales; our Troops being ordered, which was strictly obeyed, not to fire, but to execute every Thing with the Bayonet, having previously made the following Disposition: The First Division, under the Command of His Royal Highness Prince Edward, consisting of the 1st and 2d Battalions of Grenadiers, and 100 of the Naval Battalion, to attack the Post on Morne Marcot. The Second, commanded by Major-General Dundas, consisting of the 1st and 2d Battalions of Light Infantry, and 100 of the Naval Battalion, to attack the Fort of Fleur d'Epée in the Rear, and to cut off its Communication with Fort Louis and Pointe à Petre. The Third, commanded by Colonel Symes, consisting of the 3d Battalion of Grenadiers, and the 3d Battalion of Light Infantry, and the Remainder of the Naval Battalion, to proceed by the Road on the Sea Side, to co-operate with Major-General Dundas. The Detachments of the Naval Battalion, who were of most essential Service in those brilliant Actions, were very ably commanded by Captain Nugent and Captain Faulknor. The Signal given for the Whole to com-

mence the Attack, was a Gun from the Boyne by the Admiral, at Five o'Clock this Morning. The several Divisions having marched earlier, according to the Distance they had to go, to be ready to combine and commence the Attack at the same Instant; and this Service was performed with such Exactitude, superior Ability, Spirit and good Conduct by the Officers who severally commanded those Divisions, and every Officer and Soldier under them, as do them more Honor than I can find Words to convey an adequate Idea of, or to express the high Sense I entertain of their extraordinary Merit on the Occasion. The Success we have already had puts us in Possession of Grande Terre, and we shall use our utmost Exertions to get in Possession of Basse-terre also, with all possible Expedition, to complete the Conquest of this Island. The Returns of Killed and Wounded, and also a Return of the Killed, Wounded and Prisoners taken of the Enemy, are transmitted herewith. The Commanding Officer of Artillery has not brought the Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken; but they shall be transmitted by the next Opportunity.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Army commanded by his Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c. &c. Guadaloupe, April 12, 1794.

1st Battalion of Grenadiers. 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
 1st Battalion of Light Infantry. 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, and 15 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.
 3d Battalion Ditto. 12 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 21 Rank and File, wounded.
 43d Regiment. 1 Serjeant and 2 Rank and File, wounded.
 Total. 15 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, and 39 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain M'Donald, 21st Regiment; Captain Robins, of the 60th Regiment, doing Duty in the 1st Light Infantry; Lieutenant Erskine, of the 1st Battalion of Royals, doing Duty in the 3d Battalion of Light Infantry; Lieutenant Thong, of the 6th Regiment; Lieutenant Gunthorpe, of the 48th Regiment, doing Duty in the 3d Battalion of Light Infantry.

(Signed)

Fra. Dundas,
Adjutant General.

On the Heights of Palmifre.

Morne Howell. 3 Eighteen Pounders.
 Croquet. 3 Twenty-four Pounders, 2 Eighteen ditto.
 Marzial. 3 Eighteen Pounders, 2 Twelve ditto.
 Boudet. 3 Twenty-four Pounders, 2 Six ditto.
 Parize. 3 Twenty-four Pounders, 1 Six ditto.
 Langlaize. 3 Eight Pounders.
 Walkenar. 2 Six Pounders, 1 Four ditto, 1 One ditto.

For Defence of the Line on the Left.

Lagarde. 2 Eight Pounders.
 Boucanier. 2 Four Pounders, 1 Brass Four ditto.
 Howel Mounts. 3 Eighteen Pounders; 1 Ten-Inch Brass Mortar.
 Dispersed in the Country. 4 Brass Four Pounders, 4 Ditto One Pounders.

Total. 6 Thirty-six Pounders, 58 Twenty-four ditto, 35 Eighteen ditto, 15 Twelve ditto, 23 Eight ditto, 5 Six ditto, 10 Four ditto, 5 Threa ditto, 1 One ditto, 5 Brass Four ditto, 4 Brass One ditto; 12 Twelve-Inch Mortars, 2 Brass Twelve-Inch ditto, 1 Brass Ten-Inch ditto.

J. Paterson,
 Lieut.-Col. commanding
 Royal Artillery, Wind-
 ward and Leeward
 Islands.

Admiralty Office, May 21.

CAPTAIN Nugent arrived Yesterday with a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, dated Boyne, Basseterre, Guadaloupe, April 23, 1794, addressed to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an Extract.

ON the 14th Instant the Quebec, Winchelsea, Blanche, Experiment, Woolwich, and Three Gun-Boats, with Two Divisions of the Army under the Command of Prince Edward and Colonel Symes, in Transports, were ordered to anchor under Ilet haut de Fregatte, and the Troops were landed that Night and the following Morning at Petit Bourg. On the same Day the Irresistible, Veteran, Assurance, Santa Margarita, and Two Gun-Boats, were detached with a Corps under the Command of Major-General Dundas, and an Army Hospital Ship and Victuallers, to the Road of Bailiff, near the Town of Basseterre, and the Day afterwards I followed in the Boyne, accompanied by the Inspector and Bull Dog Sloops, some Army Victuallers, and Two Hospital Ships, and was joined by the Terpsichore and Zebra Sloop, and Two Gun-Boats, off les Isles des Saints in the Afternoon; when perceiving that the Troops had not reached Trois Rivieres, I stood off and on between that Anchorage and the Saints during the Night; and on the Morning of the 17th, being joined by the Winchelsea and an Ordnance Storeship, I ordered Captain Lord Garlies to take under his Command the above-mentioned Sloops of War, Gun-Boats, the Victuallers, Hospital Ships, and Ordnance Storeships, and to anchor at Trois Rivieres, which he performed with his usual Promptitude; and I then proceeded in the Boyne to the Road of Bailiff,

where I anchored before Sun-set, and received a very satisfactory Report from Captain Henry of the De-barkation and Progress of Major-General Dundas's Corps. Perceiving, as I passed Basseterre, some Movements amongst the Shipping that indicated a Design to escape in the Night, and a few People busy in the Batteries between that Town and the Road of Bailiff, I sent Captain Grey, with a Detachment of Marines, to disable the Guns in the Batteries, and the Boats of the other Ships to intercept any Thing attempting to go out. Soon after Sun-set some Incendiaries, who had plundered the Town, set it on Fire, and got off in an armed Schooner. Most of the other Vessels were brought into the Road of Bailiff by the Boats; among them the Guadaloupe Republican Sloop of War.

I have now the greatest Satisfaction in informing you of the entire Reduction of the French Islands in these Seas; the Post of the Palmifre was carried by the Divisions of Prince Edward and Colonel Symes, under the Command of General Sir Charles Grey; and that of Morne Howel by the Corps of Major-General Dundas, was carried before Day-Break on the 20th, when General Collot immediately surrendered Fort Charles upon Terms of Honor to himself and Garrison. Lord Garlies, in the Winchelsea, with Three Flank Companies of the 39th Regiment, will proceed this Evening to Mariegalante to receive the Submission of that Island, as commanded by General Collot; from thence he will go with a small Detachment to Desirada for the like Purpose.

The unabated Exertions of the Officers and Seamen under my Command will never be surpassed; they kept constant Pace with the Efforts of the Troops, and, thus united, no Difficulty or Danger arrested their Career of Glory for an Instant. From the General and other Officers of the Army, with whom I had frequent Occasions to transact Business, I never experienced an unpleasant Item; and I found in Colonel Symes, the Quarter-Master General, Resources, Zeal and Ability superior to every Obstacle which presented.

Captain Nugent, who carries this Dispatch, will recite many Parts of the Detail, which, in the various Operations I had to concert, have escaped my Memory. He served with the Naval Battalions at Martinique, St. Lucia, and in this Island, and was present at many of the most important Strokes.

Admiralty-Office, May 21.

Rear-Admiral King'smill, in his Letter to Mr. Stephens, dated Cork, the 17th Instant, gives an Account of the Arrival of Captain Boyles, of His Majesty's Ship Swiftsure, with the French Frigate l'Atalante, of 38 Guns and 274 Men, commanded by Mons. Linois, which he captured the 7th Instant, after a Chace of Thirty-nine Hours.

The Swiftsure had One Man killed by a random Shot; the Frigate 10 Men killed and 32 wounded.

under the Age of Twenty Years, who should fo enter themselves as aforefaid, fould receive the Sum of Thirty Shillings each Man, as His Majefty's Royal Bounty: And whereas His Majefty was alfo graciously pleafed, by His Royal Proclamation bearing Date the Sixteenth Day of the faid Month of February, 1793, to promife and declare, that a Reward of Twenty Shillings for every Able and Ordinary Seaman, fit to ferve on board His Majefty's Ships, fould be paid to any Perfon who fould difcover any Seaman or Seamen who might conceal him or themfelves, fo that fuch Seaman or Seamen fould be taken for His Majefty's Service, on or before the Thirtieth Day of April then next, by any of His Majefty's Sea Officers appointed to raife Men on Shore, or by the Captains and Commanders of any of His Majefty's Ships or Veffels in the Ports or on the Coafts of this Kingdom: And whereas the Time limited by the faid Proclamations for Payment of the faid Bounties and Reward, hath been prolonged and extended to the Thirty-firft Day of this infant Auguft; and it being judged expedient for His Majefty's Service that the faid Bounties and Reward fould be continued to be paid for fome Time longer; His Majefty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that the Time limited for Payment of the faid Bounties and Reward be prolonged and extended, from the faid Thirty-firft Day of this infant Auguft, to the Thirty-firft Day of October next, inclusive: Whereof all Perfons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

Steph. Cottrell.

Admiralty-Office, Auguft 9.

THE Letters, of which the following are Extracts, from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majefty's Ships and Veffels at the Leeward Iflands, to Mr. Stephens, were received at this Office the 5th Infant.

*Boyne, off Point à Pitre, Guadeloupe,
June 13, 1794.*

AT Four o'Clock, the Morning of the 3th Infant, a Schooner brought an Account from Captain Rofs, commanding His Majefty's Ship the Refource, that a French Squadron had appeared off Point à Pitre, on the 3d Infant, with a Body of Troops, which were landed and marching to attack the Fort of La Fleur d'Eprée. I did not lofe a Moment to order the Vengeance to get under Sail; and being joined by the Winchelfea and Nautilus Sloop, I pulled, with a Prefs of Sail, for Baffe Terre, Guadeloupe, and arrived off that Place at Two o'Clock, P. M. on the 7th, and was joined by the Refource; and having put General Grey, his Suite and Baggage on Board that Ship and the Winchelfea, to be landed at Baffe Terre, and ordered Captain Bayntun of the Nautilus to proceed to Martinique, with Orders from the General for a Reinforcement from thence, I made Sail for this Road, and perceived Commodore Thompson, with the Squadron from Martinique, coming round the Point of Vieux Fort: On their joining, I

ordered the Solebay and Avenger into Baffe Terre Road, to carry the General's farther Orders into Execution touching Reinforcements from the different Iflands. I then proceeded hither with the Remainder of the Squadron, and anchored at Noon the following Day, with the Vanguard and Vengeance, having given Orders to the Veteran to cruize between Mariegalante and Defirada, in order to apprize me of any Reinforcement of the Enemy which might appear in that Quarter; and for the Infpector and Bull Dog to cruize to Windward of the Squadron at Anchor, within Reach of Signals. I perceived Two French Frigates, a Corvette, Two large Ships appearing to be armed en Flûte, with Two other Ships, which, being within the Land, we could not afcertain, but took to be Transports, at Anchor in the Carenage of Point à Pitre, and that they were in Poffeffion of La Fleur d'Eprée, confequently Grand Terre; of which I immediately fent Intelligence to the General by different Routes. In the Evening of the 9th the General returned on Board the Boyne, and expreffed a Defire that the Flank Companies from St. Vincent's and St. Lucia might be fent for. On the 10th I difpatched a Schooner, with Orders to the Veteran to perform that Service; the Winchelfea arrived the fame Day, with the Flank Companies of the 21ft Regiment, from Antigua, and on the 11th the Solebay arrived from Martinique, with Brigadier-General Symes and the Flank Companies of the 64th Regiment, as did the Nautilus, with the Two Flank Companies of the 15th Regiment, and the Affurance from Grenada, St. Vincent's and St. Lucia.

The fame Unanimity, Ardour and Enterprize, which carried the Troops and Squadron through the former Part of this Campaign, ftill pervades every Department; and I have no Doubt of a glorious Termination of it.

*Boyne, off Point à Pitre, Guadeloupe,
June 14, 1794.*

IN my Difpatches of laft Night I omitted to acquaint you for the Information of their Lordfhips, that, on Notice of a Body of Troops having landed at Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, the Legiflature of the Ifland of St. Christopher's, under the Direction of Governor Stanley, and the Legiflature of Antigua, under that of Mr. Prefident Byam, had diftinguifhed their Loyalty in a very fuperior Manner, by instantly raifing a confiderable Body of Volunteers for the Expedition, and fent them hither in Schooners at their own Expence.

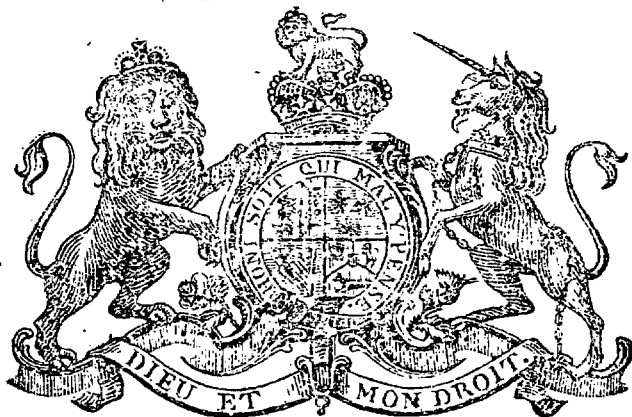
Whitehall, Auguft 9.

The King has been pleafed to grant to the Honorable Newton Wallop, Second Son of the Right Honorable John Earl of Portfmouth, and his Ifsue, his Royal Licence and Authority to affume and take the Surname and bear the Arms of Fellowes only, purfuant to the laft Will and Teftament of his late Maternal Uncle Henry Arthur Fellowes, of Eggefford in the County of Devon, Efq; deceafed; fuch Arms being firft duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Heralds Office: And alfo to order that this His Majefty's Concefion and Declaration be regiftered in his College of Arms.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

*John Anfturber, Efq;
Thomas Potter, Efq;*

*Merionethfhire, Tuefday, September 9, at Dolgelly.
Carnarvonfhire, Monday, September 15, at Carnarvon.
Anglefea, Saturday September 20, at Beaumaris.*



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday August 16, to Tuesday August 19, 1794.

Whitehall, August 19.

ON Friday last, at Four o'Clock in the Morning, Their Majesties and Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ernest and the Princesses, set out from Windsor, and arrived at Gloucester House, Weymouth, at about Half an Hour past Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, in perfect Health.

Horse-Guards, Whitehall, August 19.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was Yesterday received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Berville Camp, opposite Pointe à Petre, Guadeloupe, July 8, 1794.

S I R,

IN my Dispatch of the 13th Ultimo I had the Honour to acquaint you of my Intention to land on the Side of Fort Fleur d'Epée, and try to regain Grand Terre, so soon as what Force could be drawn from the other Islands should be collected; accordingly, having been joined by most Part of it, I ordered Brigadier-General Symes to make a Landing, with the Grenadiers under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, and the Light Infantry under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, which was effected, without Loss or Opposition, early in the Morning of the 19th Ultimo, at Ance Canot, under Cover of Two Frigates, the Solebay, Captain Kelly, and the Winchelsea, Captain Lord Garlies, the Enemy retiring; and the same Troops moved on to Gozier, and took Possession of it in the Afternoon, which the Enemy abandoned, burning some Houses. As the Enemy had Possession of a Situation that commanded the Road to Fort Fleur d'Epée, I detached Three Companies of Grenadiers and Three Companies of Light Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, who marched, at Twelve o'Clock in the Night between the 25th and 26th Ultimo, by a circuitous and most difficult Path, coming on the Back of the Enemy at Six o'Clock the next Morning, who fled. One of their Sentries fell into his Hands, and he

took Possession of that and Two other commanding Heights. Having sent Two Amuzettes to that Detachment the same Day, the Enemy made an Attack upon the Escort when mounting the Hill on which Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher's Detachment was posted, who attacked and repulsed them.

The Enemy continuing in Possession of a Chain of high and woody Grounds, with difficult Passes between our Post and Morne Mascot, the Remainder of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, with Captain Robertson's Battalion of Seamen, were pushed forward to the same Post, and on the 27th Ultimo the Enemy were attacked on all Sides by Brigadier-General Symes, with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, compleatly routed driven down to Morne Mascot, where they again made Resistance, but being charged with Bayonets they fled into Fort Fleur d'Epée. Having collected considerable Force from the Town of Point à Petre and the Neighbourhood, arming Blacks, Mulattoes and all Colours, they advanced in great Numbers the same Afternoon, under Cover of their Guns from Fort Fleur d'Epée, which so completely raked the Top of the Hill, that the Grenadiers could hardly appear on it, until the Enemy were also there, and attacked that Part of Morne Mascot where Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher was posted with the Grenadiers, when an obstinate Engagement took Place, which lasted for some Time, the Front being within a few Yards of each other, and the Enemy's Number very superior; but the Grenadiers forced them down the Hill again with great Slaughter. The 29th following, the Enemy, having collected a still greater Force, cloathing Mulattoes and Blacks in the National Uniform, to the Amount of 1500 Men, again attacked the same Post; and at this Time they had a Field Piece on the Right, which enfladed the Grenadiers, in Addition to their Guns in Front, which fired Round and Grape from the Fort. Having observed the Enemy making a Movement towards the Rear of the Grenadiers, to take Possession of a House and strong Ground, which the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, under Major Ross, was then ordered to occupy, but having some Distance to go, Four Companies of Grenadiers were detached under Major Irving from the Post on Mas-

cot, before the Engagement commenced, who seized the Post in the Rear, left the Enemy might get there before our Light Infantry, which had, however, reduced our Force on Mascot at the Time of it's being attacked; but Major Ross, with the 2d Light Infantry, reaching the Post in the Rear soon after Major Irving, the latter instantly returned to Mascot with the Four Companies of Grenadiers, and having rejoined when the Engagement had lasted for some Time, the Enemy were charged with Bayonets, and driven from the Height with still greater Slaughter than on their former Attack. During the first Day's Engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher was struck with Grape Shot, occasioning Contusions only, and on the last his Horse was killed under him. During this Time Major Ross, with the 2d Light Infantry, was also engaged with the Enemy, and repulsed them with Loss on their Side. The rainy Season being already set in, and this being the last Month for acting before the Hurricane Season, at the same Time that the Troops were exposed alternately to heavy Rains and a vertical Sun, together with the Circumstances of the great Slaughter recently suffered by the Enemy in the Two Attacks they made on Morne Mascot, determined me to make an Effort for finishing the Campaign at once; and I concerted Measures accordingly, ordering Brigadier General Symes to march in the Evening of the 1st Instant from Morne Mascot, with the 1st Battalion of Grenadiers, the 1st and 2d Battalions of Light Infantry, and the 1st Battalion of Seamen, commanded by Captain Robertson, who attacked the Town of Point à Petre before Day of the 2d Instant; but being misled by our Guides, the Troops entered the Town at the Part where they were most exposed to the Enemy's Cannon and small Arms, and where it was not possible to scale the Walls of the Fort; in consequence of which they suffered considerably from Round and Grape Shot, together with small Arms fired from the Houses, &c. and a Retreat became unavoidable, the more so, as the Troops are entirely worn out by Fatigue and the Climate, so as to be quite exhausted, and totally incapable of further Exertion at present. It gives me great Concern to add, that Brigadier-General Symes was wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm (an excellent Officer) and some other meritorious Officers were killed on this Attack; as was also Captain Robertson of the Navy, a valuable Officer, and a great Loss to the Service. Enclosed is Brigadier-General Symes's Report, accounting for the Failure of that Enterprize. I had every Thing in Readiness at the Post of Morne Mascot for an Attack upon Fort Fleur d'Épée, by Storm, with the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, 65th Regiment, Six Companies of Grande Terre, and the 2d Battalion of Seamen, commanded by Captain Sawyer; waiting, as concerted, until I should hear whether Brigadier-General Symes, with his Division, succeeded, or had taken Post near the Town of Point à Petre; but his Failure obliged me to relinquish the meditated Attack upon Fort Fleur d'Épée, by laying me under the Necessity of detaching the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, to cover the Retreat of Brigadier-General Symes's Division.

The Season for Action in the Field being past, and the Troops debilitated by the Fatigue of a long Campaign and the Climate, so as to become unable for further Contest, without Shelter from the scorching Heat of a vertical Sun, or the heavy Rains now so frequent, there remained no Choice but to retreat, and I brought the Troops, with every Thing we had at Morne Mascot, back to Gozier, on the Night of the 2d Instant, detaching the 2d Battalion of Light

Infantry and Loyalists, by Petit Bourge, to Berville, &c. on the 3d following, to secure Basse Terre; and embarking the Remainder of the Troops during the ensuing Night.

I have now occupied the Ground with my whole Force between St. John's Pointe and Bay Mahault, having erected Batteries with Twenty-four Pounders, and Mortar Batteries, at Pointe Saron and Pointe St. John, opposite to the Town of Pointe à Petre and the Shipping, both of which I shall endeavour to destroy; and which Situation gives perfect Security to Basse Terre.

As the Harbour is also perfectly blocked up by the Admiral, the Enemy must suffer every Distress.

I transmit a Return of our Killed and Wounded.

I have appointed Colonel Colin Graham, of the 21st Regiment, Brigadier-General, and to command the Troops in Basse Terre, Guadalupe, of which I hope His Majesty will approve.

When the Intelligence was received that Grand Terre had been retaken by the French, Lieutenant-Colonels Cote and Craddock were both at St. Christopher's, so far on their Way to England, for the Recovery of their Health, having had my Leave of Absence after the Close of our first Campaign; and although they were most dangerously ill of a Fever, from which they were then only recovering, they rejoined me, and have been very essentially useful and serviceable on this Occasion, when Officers were so much wanted, and especially Officers of their Merit and Ability.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cote will have the Honor to deliver this Dispatch, an Officer of infinite Merit, who returns Home for the Re-establishment of his Health; and he is well qualified to give you any further Information that may be required.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES GREY.

P. S. I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the great Assistance I have received from every Officer and Seaman in the Navy. The Unanimity which has prevailed between them and the Army upon this, as upon every other Occasion during the Course of the Campaign, could not be exceeded; nor can I omit once more to express my warmest Approbation of the gallant Zeal and good Conduct of every Officer and Soldier of this brave Army, who have, through a Campaign in the worst of Climates, endured Hardships unparralleled.

C. G.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Army, commanded by His Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c. from June 10 to July 30, 1794. Grande Terre, Guadalupe.

Royal Artillery. 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, killed; 10 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of Grenadiers. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 35 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 90 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 21 Rank and File, missing.

2d Battalion of Grenadiers. 1 Drummer, 3 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Drummer, 15 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.

3d Battalion of Light Infantry. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 21 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 94 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer, 27 Rank and File, missing.

2d Battalion of Light Infantry. 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Serjeants, 30 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 89 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer, 3 Rank and File, missing.

65th Regiment. 1 Lieutenant killed.

Total. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 7 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 91 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 3 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 13 Serjeants, 8 Drummers, 298 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 3 Drummers, 52 Rank and File, missing.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, 55th Regiment.
 Captain Armstrong, 8th ditto.
 Captain Combe, 15th ditto.
 Captain Groves, 35th ditto.
 Captain Morrison, 58th ditto.
 Lieutenant Booth, 8th ditto.
 Lieutenant Lyfter, 12th ditto.
 Lieutenant Crocker, 15th ditto.
 Lieutenant Morrison, 40th ditto.
 Lieutenant Tooley, 65th ditto.

Names of Officers wounded.

Major Rofs, 31st Regiment.
 Captain Tweedie, 12th ditto.
 Captain Foster, 60th ditto.
 Captain Slater, 60th ditto.
 Lieutenant Ekins, 6th ditto.
 Lieutenant Auchmuty, 17th ditto.
 Lieutenant Price, 21st ditto.
 Lieutenant Knolles, 21st ditto.
 Lieutenant Colepeper, 21st ditto.
 Lieutenant Henius, 58th ditto.
 Lieutenant Conway, 60th ditto.
 Lieutenant Cudmore, 64th ditto.
 Lieutenant Mercer, (Marines.)

Brigadier-General Symes wounded, not included the above Return.

(Signed) *Fra. Dundas, Adj. Gen.*

S I R, *Gozier, July 2, 1794.*

IN Obedience to your Commands, I marched at Eight o'Clock Yesterday Evening from the Heights of Mafcot, with the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, the 2d commanded by Major Rofs, the Battalion of Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, and the 1st Battalion of Seamen, commanded by Captain Robertson of the Veteran, to attack the Enemy at Pointe à Petre; and if we could approach it undiscovered to possess ourselves of the Morne de Gouvernement, which commands the Town, and which they had taken much Pains to strengthen; or, if that was not found practicable, to destroy the Provisions which had been landed from the Ships and deposited there.

The Troops marched with the utmost Silence through deep Ravines, in Hopes of reaching the Enemy undiscovered; but our Guides, whether from Ignorance, or the Darkness of the Night, led us in Front to those Posts of the Enemy, which it had been proposed to pass by, and which they assured was practicable: To effect our Purpose by Surprize became therefore impossible.

At Four o'Clock in the Morning we approached the Out-Posts of the Enemy, which were attacked and driven in by Major Rofs and the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, with that Gallantry and good Conduct, which, in the Course of the Campaign, has so

often distinguished that Officer and Corps, which entered the Town under a heavy Fire from Morne de Gouvernement, and cleared the Streets with their Bayonets.

The Morne de Gouvernement was to have been attacked by this Battalion; but the Noise of our Approach had permitted them so strongly to reinforce it, joined with the extreme Difficulty of Access, which admits only Two to approach in Front, rendered the Success of attacking it highly impossible.

To destroy the Stores, in which the Provisions were lodged, we were then to direct our Efforts, which I have no Doubt would have been attended with the most complete Success, the Town being at this Time in our Possession, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, Captain Robertson of the Veteran, and Captain Burnett, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, being charged with the Execution of it; when, by a Fatality as unforeseen as impossible to guard against, we were prevented from completing what carried so fair an Appearance of Success.

Our Troops, to whom you have so strictly enjoined, in Night Attacks, never to fire, who have uniformly succeeded so often by a strict Observance to that Rule, and who, till this Moment, had not in the Course of the Night fired a Shot, most unfortunately began to load and fire upon each other, nor could all the Efforts of their Officers put a Stop to it.

I was at this Time disabled by a severe Wound in the Right Arm, and much bruised by my Horse, killed at the same Time, and falling upon me. Finding it impossible, under these Circumstances, to complete the Destruction of the Enemy's Stores, which we had begun to effect, the Troops were ordered to leave the Town, and form on the Heights at the Post of Caille; from whence in approaching we had driven the Enemy, and taken Two Pieces of Cannon: At this Post, while the Troops advanced into the Town, a Reserve of Four Companies of Grenadiers with Eighty Seamen had been placed.

As the Enemy made every Effort to harass us in our Return, it became necessary to occupy with Care the Ground by which it could be most effectually prevented: In this Disposition of the Troops, I received the most essential and judicious Assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major Rofs, who, though wounded, continued with the Troops, and rendered the most essential Services. The Zeal and Gallantry shown by all the Officers who composed the Corps could not have been exceeded.

It is with extreme Concern I inform you that our Loss has been considerable; and with infinite Regret I find that Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, and Captain Robertson of the Veteran, both eminently distinguished for their Gallantry and good Conduct, are unfortunately of that Number.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD SYMES,
 Brigadier-General.

Admiralty-Office, August 19, 1794.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. to Mr. Stephens, dated off Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe, July 6, 1794.

SINCE my Letter of the 13th Ultimo, by the Dashwood Packet, every Effort has been made to collect a Body of Troops from the different Islands, to enable the General to make a Descent on Grande Terre. The Veteran arrived on the 17th of June with