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EXTRAORDINARY.

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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 5th 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 Rivières, 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 Coote 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 me 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 Pistolets 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 Rousigné 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 Caisse 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 Caisse de Navire and Fort Royal. He then proceeded, and occupied the Posts of Gentilly, La Cotte 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 Calebasse: 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 inconsiderable 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; 1 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.

GENERAL RETURN of Ordnance and Stores taken in the Island of Martinico, between the 5th of February and 16th of March, 1794, on the Expedition under the Command of Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

		Pigeon Island.	Fort Belle Garde.	Fort Trinité.	Gros Morne.	Heights of Brunc.	Heights of Sour- rierre.	St. Pierre, and De- penden- cies.	Caisse de Navire and Depen- dencies.	Total.
36 Pounders	Guns	10							17	27
	Round Shot	1000							901	1901
	Cafe or Grape								53	53
24 Ditto	Guns	6	2	3				14	14	39
	Round Shot		70					100	903	1073
	Cafe or Grape	100	54						38	192
18 Ditto	Guns							3	12	15
	Round Shot							150	609	759
	Guns		2							2
12 Ditto	Round Shot		10							10
	Guns			2	2					4
	Guns	1	Brafs 1 Iron 1	2					6	9
6 Ditto	Round Shot	300							25	325
	Cafe or Grape								65	65
	Guns	4	Brafs 1 Iron 4	5	2	5	Brafs 1	Brafs 1	6	24
4 Ditto	Round Shot	250	402					225		877
	Cafe or Grape		71							71
	Guns			3	2			2		7
3 Ditto	Round Shot							200	24	224
	Guns		2				Brafs 1	2	1	6
	Round Shot							84		84
Howitzers	7 1/2 Inch							1		1
	5 Ditto	1						2		3
	12 Inch	4							2	6
Mortars	10 Ditto		Brafs 1		1					2
	5 Ditto							1		1
	12 Inch	1050							98	1148
Shells	10 Ditto		9						3	12
	7 1/2 Ditto							37		37
	5 Ditto	80						50		130
Swivels		7						5		12
Blunderbuffes								29		29
Pistols								114		114
Musquets or Carbines		167						1801		1968
Swords or Cutlasses		10						309		319
Powder	Barrels, 200 lb. each	156	small quantity	400				38	28	622
	Kegs, large							112		112
	Ditto small							174		174
36 Pounder Cartridges filled		377								377
Ditto empty		400								400
Reed Tubes, Barrels		3							1	4
Fuzees, 12 Inch		2000								2000
Straw Match, lb.		2000						25		2025
Rockets		120								120
Portfires		300						22		322
Musquet Balls, Barrels		16					Boxes 20 55			36
								17		55
										17
Musquet Cartridges, Ditto										4
Quadrants, Wooden		4								4
Portfire Moulds		1								1
Cartridge Paper, Quires		30								30
Tin Funnels		6								6
Pendulums		3								3
Rocket Formers		2								2
Shot Gaugers, Copper		10								10
Ladles Ditto, 36 Pounder		13								13
Ditto, 6 Ditto		4								4
Ditto, 4 Ditto		6								6
Powder Horns		13						8		21
Wadhooks, 36 Pounder		15								15
Spunges, Ditto		14								14

Iron

	Pigeon Island.	Fort Belle Garde.	Fort Trinid.	Fort Morne.	Heights of Brune.	Heights of Sour- rierre.	St. Pierre, and De- penden- cies.	Caise de Navire and Depen- dencies.	Total.
Iron Crows	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gyn	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Furnaces for heating Shot	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pincers for hot Shot	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
12 Inch Mortar Bed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cartouches of Leather	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Boxes for carrying 5 Inch Shells	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Sheep Skins	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mallets	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Handspikes	66	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	125
Prickers	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Cases for Grenades	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Can Hooks for Shells	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cartouch Boxes slung	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
Copper Measures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ammunition Boxes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

General Remarks. The above is the most correct Return that can be given at present. There are likewise many Guns mounted and dismounted, some spiked, and others unserviceable, not included.

There are many Shot and Shells in different Places, not included, being scattered about the Country.

There are many Guns and Stores on the Batteries, which were taken Possession of by the Troops on the South East Part of the Island, which are not included. The rapid Manner in which the Troops advanced not affording a sufficient Time to take an Account

of them. There is likewise a considerable Quantity of Powder and other Stores in the Magazine at St. Pierre's, which as yet have not been examined or reported to me:

T. Paterfon,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding
Royal Artillery, Windward and
Leeward Islands.

His Excellency Sir Charles Grey, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, April 16.

A Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received from Major General Williamson by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated King's House, Jamaica, March 2, 1794.

It being judged that the Post of L'Acul, about Six Miles from Leogane, at the Extremity of the Plain of Leogane, should be taken, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke made a very proper Disposition of his Troops, and on the Night of the 18th Ult. detached 200 Colonial Troops, with One Field Piece and some of the British Artillery; they were embarked on board Two Transports, and were to land at Five o'Clock the next Morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke marched, at Four o'Clock on the Morning of the 19th, with the Flank Companies, Artillery, Two Howitzers, Two Field Pieces, and about Fifty of the Colonial Troops of all Colours. Captain Vincent, with the Flank Company of the 49th, and 120 Colonial Troops, took

a Mountain Road, which led to the opposite Flank upon which the Detachment of Colonial Troops was to commence the Attack.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke advanced with the main Body just within Cannon Shot of the Fort, to co-operate with the Detachment, but from the Mismanagement of One of the Transports, and an unfavourable Wind, the Troops could not land.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke drew his Artillery back a little, which the Enemy perceiving, a heavy Fire of Musquetry commenced from a Wood on their Right, which was instantly silenced by a Corps commanded by Major Spencer. All this Time Four Guns fired incessantly from the Fort, but fortunately did little Execution.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke finding that he could not have any Assistance from the Troops that were embarked, determined at once to storm the Post. He ordered some Refreshment for the Men, and sent away the Howitzers.

About Half past Four, P. M. Major Spencer was ordered, with Two Flank Companies, to join Captain Vincent, to advance and fire on the Fort, which

he

he did according to a Signal given, and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke advanced in Front under the Fire of Two Guns loaded with Grape, and a heavy Fire of Musquetry. They ascended the Hill, which was rendered as difficult as possible by Trees placed in all Directions, gallantly pushed on with fixed Bayonets, and drove the Enemy from their Works.

Many of the Enemy were killed; and had the Colonial Corps been landed, not a Man would have escaped. The Garrison was supposed to consist of about 600 Men, commanded by a White Man of the Name of De Lisle, who had served in the late King's Time, and is said to have murdered, or caused to be murdered, near 300 White Persons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke speaks in the highest Terms of both Officers and Men, and particularly of Major Spencer, Captain Smith of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant M'Kerras of the Engineers.

I have the Honor to send herewith Returns of Stores, and of the Killed and Wounded; and I have to lament the Death of Captain Morhead, who gallantly entered the Work, and was blown up by a Quantity of combustible Matter, which was set Fire to by one of the Brigands, who also perished in the Explosion. Captain Morhead had received a Wound in the Body before, but that did not prevent his going on.

The Attack was so spirited, that the Garrison had not Time to carry off any Thing.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of a Detachment of His Majesty's Forces and a Corps of Loyalists, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, at the Attack on the Post of L'Acul, St. Domingo, February 20, 1794.

Royal Engineers. 1 Lieutenant wounded.
Light Infantry, 1st Battalion of Royals. 1 Captain killed; 1 Captain and 3 Rank and File wounded.
13th, Flank Companies. 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant and 1 Rank and File wounded.
20th, Flank Companies. 1 Lieutenant and 10 Rank and File wounded.

49th, Flank Companies. 1 Lieutenant and 2 Rank and File wounded.
Detachment of the 13th Battalion. 1 Rank and File wounded.
62d Regiment. 1 Lieutenant wounded.
French Colonial Volunteers and Artillery. 3 Rank and File killed; 9 Rank and File wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Morhead, of the Light Company 1st Battalion of Royals, killed.
Captain Hutchinson, 1st Battalion of Royals; Lieutenant M'Kerras, of the Engineers; Lieutenant Tinlin, of the 20th Grenadiers; Lieutenant Lord Aylmer, of the 49th Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Caulfield, of the 62d Regiment, wounded.

TOTAL. 5 killed, 32 wounded.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, found in Fort L'Acul, after storming it the Evening of the 20th of February, 1794.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

Four-Pounders, French, on Travelling Carriages with Limbers, - - - - -	3
Two-Pounders, on Travelling Carriages without Limbers, - - - - -	1

IRON ORDNANCE.

Twelve-Pounders on Travelling Carriages, without Limbers - - - - -	2
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ROUND SHOT.

Twelve-Pounders - - - - -	190
Four-Pounders fixed to Cartridges with Wooden Bottoms - - - - -	20
Two-Pounders fixed to ditto with ditto - - - - -	124

CASE SHOT.

Twelve-Pounders - - - - -	18
Four-Pounders fixed to Cartridges with Wooden Bottoms - - - - -	117
Two-Pounders fixed to ditto with ditto - - - - -	130

BAR SHOT.

Twelve Pounders - - - - -	18
Corned Powder, in Cannon Cartridges and Barrels, lbs. Weight - - - - -	707
Musquet Cartridges with Ball - - - - -	1800

N. B. The greatest Part of the small Stores, such as Side Arms for the Guns, &c. &c. were blown up by the Explosion of One of the Enemy's Magazines upon the British entering the Fort.

