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EXTRAORDINARY.

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Whitehall, July 16.

THIS Morning Lieutenant-Colonel White-
locke arrived from Port au Prince in the
Island of St. Domingo with a Dispatch from Briga-
dier-General Whyte to the Right Honorable Henry
Dundas, of which the following is a Copy.

Port au Prince, June 8, 1794.

S I R,

IN the Letter which I had the Honour of writing to
you from the Mole, by the last Pacquet, I ac-
quainted you of the very critical Situation in which
I had found this Country, and of the numberless
Detachments that were obliged to march for the
Defence of the different Posts: That the neighbour-
ing Parishes of Bombarde, &c. to the Mole had
deserted our Cause; and that, with the small Body
of Troops within, the Garrison, though strong to a
Degree in the Sea Front, was totally defenceless to
the Land. Having obviated this Defect, by a Chain
of Redoubts and Flèches, which defended each other,
and seeing that Two Frigates, with a Garrison suf-
ficient for the Security of the Mole, was all that
was wanted there, I determined on bold and decided
Measures to save the Country; and, with the Con-
currence of Commodore Ford and Lieutenant-Col-
onel Whitecocke, who had commanded here with

so much Credit, I resolved to attack Port au Prince
the Residence of the Commissioners, and the Capi-
tal of this Side of the Island; and proceeded with
the Three Regiments, viz. the 22d, 23d and 41st,
(except their Flank Companies, which had been left
at Martinique) in their Transports, with a Detach-
ment from the Flank Companies of the Regiments
here, in all One Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-
Five Rank and File fit for Duty, escorted by One
74, Two 64, One 50, Three Frigates, and Three
Sloops, I left the Mole for that Purpose. The Com-
modore was unfortunately seized with a Fever soon
after our Sailing. We picked up what small Craft
we could along Shore, and arrived in the Bay of
Port au Prince on the 31st of May, where, seeing
the Situation favourable to our Plan of Attack,
(which was on both Flanks and Center at the same
Time, as near as Circumstances would admit) the
Militia Cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move
from their Quarters, and to advance on the Bizoton
Road, where the Right Attack was to be made; the
L'Arcabaye Cavalry by the Left, to the Salines,
where the Enemy was posted, and entrenched with
Cannon. This Disposition having been made, I or-
dered Major Spencer, with Three Hundred British
and some of the Colonial Troops, to land within
One Mile of Fort Bizotton, covered by Two Sloops

of War. As soon as the Two Line of Battle Ships and a Frigate, ordered against this, had silenced the Fire, which they effected in Four Hours, the Troops landed, and advanced, through a different Road, towards the Fort, with little Opposition. On their Arrival within a small Distance of the Spot, a violent Thunder Storm took Place, and, taking Advantage of the lucky Minute afforded to them by so favourable a Circumstance, the advanced Troops rushed forward with their Bayonets, and carried the Place by Assault. Unfortunately we lost a gallant young Man, Captain Wallace, of the 22d; and Captain Daniel, of the 41st, was wounded.

This great Point being carried, I repaired (with Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, whom I ordered to take the Command of the Center) to the opposite Side of the Bay; and, having landed Major Handfield with Two Hundred British Troops, to support the Attack on the Post of Salines, (the Frigates scouring the Beach and enflading the Entrenchments) he attacked and carried the Post without Loss, and, continuing his March, the next Day he turned the Batteries which defended the Landings near to and on the Left of Port au Prince. The Enemy being thus hemmed in on all Sides, excepting in the Rear, and perceiving Numbers moving out, by a Road called the Charbonier, we determined on a general Assault, and the Fleet and Army advanced; when the Enemy, perceiving our Motions, struck their Flags, and abandoned the Place, having previously spiked their Cannon on the Land Defences; and the Two Commissioners from France, Pulverele and Santhonax, with the Black General Monbrune, (who was wounded with a Bayonet at Bizotton) escaped, and I have not since been able to learn any certain Accounts of them; but being informed that a Body of the Enemy had assembled near to this Place, with Nine Pieces of Cannon, I gave Orders to attack them, which was accordingly done; they were soon dispersed, with the Loss of their Guns. Another Party, at the Croix de Bouquet, on the further Side of the Plain, and bordering on the Spanish Territories, was also dispersed. The Inhabitants of this Part of the Island insisting on the British Colours being erected, 'twas accordingly done.

The Importance of this Conquest to Great Britain you, Sir, must know: There is more Sugar now nearly ready to cut than in all Jamaica.

I was sent here with discretionary Orders by Sir Charles Grey, and desired to communicate with

Major-General Williamson. The Orders of the Fleet were to assemble at Tiburoone Bay, and, if no Orders had arrived from Jamaica, they were to proceed there; but comparing the different Reports received from the Mole, as well as what I saw of their Danger at Tiburoone, I called upon the Commanding Officer of the Fleet, and requested he would immediately sail for the Mole: From the Reasons I stated to him, he most readily acquiesced, and we were welcomed on our Arrival there by all as their Deliverers. I hope, Sir, my Conduct may meet with my Sovereign's Approbation.

Allow me, Sir, to express how sensible I am of the Zeal and Activity which the Navy and Army have shewn on this interesting Occasion, and how uniform their Unanimity has been on every Occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke will have the Honour to deliver this Dispatch, and there is none can give more real Information of this Country: He has commanded here with infinite Merit, and acquitted himself on many arduous and trying Occasions in a Manner which has contributed to the Good of the King's Service, and to his own Honour. He has done the Duty of Quarter-Master General during the Expedition, and for Colonial Reasons I gave him the Rank of Colonel. I have also given to Major Spencer the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, meaning to appoint him Deputy Quarter-Master General. He is an Officer of great Merit, and has distinguished himself on many Occasions; but as it belongs not to me to give Rank, I hope their Merits may be considered by His Majesty.

Enclosed are Statements of the Killed and Wounded, and of the Stores taken belonging to the several Departments, &c.

Having taken this Place on His Majesty's Birthday, I honoured the Fort with the Name of George; the Port remains as before.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JOHN WHYTE, Brig. Gen.

Commanding St. Domingo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox is just arrived with Eight Flank Companies from Martinique.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British and Colonial Troops at the Attack of Fort Bizotton, June 4, 1794.

22d Regiment. 1 Captain, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

41st Regiment. 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain wounded.

Colonial

Colonial. 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
 Total. 1 Captain, 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Wallace, 22d Regiment, killed.
 Captain Daniel, 41st Ditto, wounded.

J. GRANT,
 Deputy Adjutant-General.

John Whyte, Brigadier-General
 commanding St. Domingo.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken at Port au Prince, in the Arsenal and in the different Forts and Batteries, and Forts in the Vicinity of the City, on the 4th of June, 1794.

Nature of Ordnance.

B R A S S.

Twenty-four Pounders	—	—	4
Twelve ditto	—	—	1
Eight ditto	—	—	1
Four ditto	—	—	4

I R O N.

Thirty-six Pounders	—	—	2
Twenty-four ditto	—	—	23
Eighteen ditto	—	—	17
Twelve ditto	—	—	6
Eight ditto	—	—	27
Four ditto	—	—	24
Three ditto	—	—	8
Two ditto	—	—	3

MORTARS and HOWITZERS.

B R A S S.

Thirteen-Inch Mortars	—	—	2
Eight ditto Howitzers	—	—	2

I R O N.

Thirteen-Inch Mortars	—	—	6
Four Inch two-fifths ditto Howitzers	—	—	1

Total Pieces of Ordnance

131

S H E L L S.

Thirteen-Inch	—	—	625
Eight ditto	—	—	276

R O U N D S H O T.

Thirty-six Pounders	—	—	3217
Twenty-four ditto	—	—	6185
Eighteen ditto	—	—	5223
Twelve ditto	—	—	1776

Eight ditto	—	—	—	9937
Four ditto	—	—	—	2380
Three ditto	—	—	—	200
Two ditto	—	—	—	548
Ditto of Lead	—	—	—	3560

DOUBLE-HEADED SHOT.

Thirty-six Pounders	—	—	—	191
Twenty-four ditto	—	—	—	872
Eighteen ditto	—	—	—	1183
Twelve ditto	—	—	—	1620
Eight ditto	—	—	—	820
Langridge in Bags of different Natures	—	—	—	8000

CASE SHOT FIXED.

Eight Pounders	—	—	—	325
Four ditto	—	—	—	1957
Two ditto	—	—	—	2549
One ditto	—	—	—	500

Corned Powder, in Barrels and Cannon Cartridges, Pounds Weight	—	—	—	105,800
Musquet and Carbine Cartridges	—	—	—	140,000
Musquet Flints	—	—	—	90,000

TRAVELLING CARRIAGES.

Twenty-four Pounders	—	—	—	3
Eight ditto	—	—	—	23
Four ditto	—	—	—	6
Two ditto	—	—	—	4

GARRISON CARRIAGES.

Thirty-six Pounders	—	—	—	6
Twenty-four ditto	—	—	—	37
Eighteen ditto	—	—	—	19
Twelve ditto	—	—	—	2
Eight ditto	—	—	—	6
Four ditto	—	—	—	19
Three ditto	—	—	—	22

Covered Waggon for Ammunition	—	—	—	11
Carts for carrying Stores	—	—	—	6
Devil Carriages	—	—	—	2
Slow Match, Pounds Weight	—	—	—	5418
Port-Fires, Dozens	—	—	—	217
Tubes	—	—	—	4594
Fuzes for Shells	—	—	—	2180
Spunges, of different Natures	—	—	—	514
Ladles, ditto	—	—	—	490
Wadhooks, ditto	—	—	—	236
Handspikes	—	—	—	656

N. B. A very large Proportion of Laboratory and other Ordnance Stores for Service of the above-mentioned Ordnance; but no Returns being found and

and from Information received of Ammunition, &c. concealed in different Parts of the Town, the Quantity of each Species cannot be ascertained till Time will allow for a regular Survey being made.

W. P. Smith,
Captain commanding the
Royal Artillery.

Wm. M'Kerras,
Captain commanding
Royal Engineers.

Intrenching and other Tools found in the Arsenal.

- 4776 lb. Nails.
- 36 Adzes.
- 81 Carpenters Ditto.
- 3618 Hoes.
- 369 Shovels.
- 1396 Spades.
- 656 Pick Axes.
- 1396 Axes (assorted)
 - 1 Dozen Latches and Catches.
- 558 Holdfasts.
- 34 Masons Hammers.
- 83 Sledge Ditto.
- 2 Clod Ditto.
- 48 Miners Ditto.
- 2 Bill-Hooks.
- 7700 Hinges, Hooks and Locks.
- 49 Saws (assorted).
- 213 Iron Crows.
- 444 Iron Bolts.
- 4 Iron Wrenches.
- 320 Augurs (assorted.)
- 15 Bench-Hooks.
- 314 Grinding Stones.
- 80 Gouges.
- 5 Blacksmiths Beats.
- 126 Iron Bars (assorted.)
- 87 Mortice Chisfels (assorted.)
 - 1 Box Fountain Lids.
- 230 Miners Tools.
- 700 Stock Locks.
- A large Quantity of Steel.
 - 4 Grinding Irons.
 - 2 Trunks of Locks and Keys.
 - 1 Small Trunk of Padlocks.
 - 1 Box of Cutlers Tools.
 - 12 Parcels of Wire.
 - 2 Boxes of Varnish.
 - 20 Carpenters Planes.

- 4 Casks of Screws and Nuts.
- 24 Casks of Coals.
- 2000 Shingles.
- 1612 Polished Marble Flags.
- 11 Bras One-Foot Rules.
- 1 Winch.
- 29 Pitch-Forks.
- 18 Carpenters Files.
- 20 Compasses (assorted.)
- 8 Coopers Spoke Shaves.
- 3 Scrapers.
- 1 Turning Lathe and Tools complete.
- 2 Large Ladders.
- 6 Door-Hooks.

A considerable Quantity of old Iron.

A considerable Quantity of Lumber, not to be ascertained at present.

A large Quantity of Water Pipes.

W. P. Smith,
Captain Royal Artillery.

Wm. M'Kerras,
Captain commanding
Royal Engineers.

PROCLAMATION of his Excellency Brigadier-General Whyte, commanding His Britannick Majesty's Forces in St. Domingo.

THE Commissioners and their Agents, in order to carry into Execution those perfidious Designs which have proved so fatal to the Lives, the Laws, the Liberty and the Happiness of this once flourishing Colony, have every where calumniated the British Government.

General Whyte, who has the Honor to represent His Britannic Majesty, assures the Inhabitants of Port au Prince, and it's Vicinity, that the Object of His Majesty and of his Government is to restore Peace among every Class of Inhabitants.

Those Parts of the Colony, which have already placed themselves under His Majesty's Protection, can bear a faithful Testimony that there is nothing oppressive in the Behaviour and Laws of the English.

A considerable Part of the People of St. Domingo has been seduced from it's Duty; these Persons are hereby invited to return to their Occupations, to lay down their Arms, and to forget every Cause of Re-
sentment.

The English Government demands, and will obtain, by Force if necessary, that peaceful Obedience which is due to it's mild and just Laws.

The

The Mulattoes will find in the General and the Government every Disposition to favour their Interests; they are considered by the English, who are and will continue to be their Friends.

The Negroes, who have been so long the Dupes of the vile Artifices of the Commissioners, will soon be convinced that the English disdain Falsehood and Deceit.

Let them, relying with Confidence on the Generosity of the British People, return to their Masters, lay down their Arms, and enjoy the Advantages of a Life devoted to Industry; their present Sufferings will soon be relieved, and the Laws will protect them against Cruelty and Oppression.

The Forces, which are now in this Colony to support the Happiness of the Inhabitants, and the Glory of the English Nation, are but a Part, even a *small Part*, of the Army destined for it's Service; it being His Majesty's Resolution to punish in a Manner as certain as severe, those who will not accept the Offers of this and of the preceding Proclamations.

All Persons who shall repair to Port au Prince, and to the English General, within the Delay of Eight Days from the Date of this Proclamation, except those who have been guilty of Murder, or of taking a Part in Insurrections, will be received and pardoned; but all those who are taken in Arms after the above-mentioned Period, will be put to Death as Traitors.

Done at Port au Prince, the 8th of June, 1794:

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE,
Brigadier-General Commandant.

Admiralty Office, July 16.

A Letter from Rear-Admiral Ford to Mr. Stephens, dated in Port au Prince Road the 9th of last Month, of which the following is an Extract, was received at this Office last Night by Captain Rowley, of His Majesty's Ship Penelope.

IN my Letter of the 22d Ultimo, per Cumberland Packet, I acquainted you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Brigadier-General Whyte, with the 22d, 23d, and 41st Regiments, (Flank Companies excepted) had arrived at the Mole, with the Irresistible, Belliqueux, and Fly Sloop; and that, notwithstanding the Difficulties we had to surmount, (the rainy Season being set in, the Ships and Troops sickly, &c.) it was the Intention of the General and myself to proceed immediately against Port au Prince, and every Exertion was

used accordingly. It was thought expedient for the Ships of War and Transports to rendezvous in L'Arcahaye Road, on the North Shore of Port au Prince, where they arrived on the 25th, in order to collect and prepare the small Craft and Boats necessary to land the Troops, and to get the Colonial Troops, both on the Side of Leogane and L'Arcahaye, in Readiness to co-operate with the Army; which being completed by the 30th, the Squadron sailed at Noon on that Day, and I proceeded in the Europa, with the Irresistible, Belliqueux, Sceptre, and Fly Sloop, with a Detachment of the British and Colonial Troops, of the advanced Post of Bissoton, on the South Side; while Captain Hills, with the Hermione, Iphigenia, Swan, and Marie Antoinette Schooner, went on, with the Transports and the grand Body of the Troops, to Point Saline, where they anchored the same Evening. The whole Force being thus collected, and the Operations ready to commence, a Flag of Truce was sent, on the following Morning, to demand the Surrender of the Place; but, on approaching the Harbour, the Officer, charged with the Dispatch, was informed that no Flag of Truce would be admitted, and the Letter was, consequently, returned unopened.

As the General concurred with me in Opinion that the Possession of Fort Bissoton was an Object of the first Consideration, the Belliqueux and Sceptre were ordered to attack the Sea Front; the Penelope, at the same Time, to anchor close to the Shore, to flank a Ravine to the Eastward on the Back of the Fort, while a Party of Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Spencer of the 13th Regiment, were to be landed just out of Gun-Shot to the Westward, in order to act, on the Moment, according to the Exigency of Service: And at Half past Eleven o'Clock, A. M. on the 1st Instant, the Sea-Breeze setting in, Captains Brine and Dacres, the Commanders of the two first mentioned Ships, weighed, per Signal, and placed themselves with the utmost Precision against the Fort, and immediately commenced a very brisk and well-directed Fire against it, and the Penelope in the same Manner upon the Ravine. The Europa and Irresistible also weighed and kept under Sail, to throw in a Broadside when Opportunity required, as well as to keep off a Body of the Enemy's Horse, and some Brigands, who appeared disposed to annoy the Landing of the Troops. At Five o'Clock the Detachment was wholly disembarked, under the Direction of Captain Affleck, of the Fly Sloop; and, although the Fort returned the Fire of

the Ships but slowly after they were placed, and sometimes appeared quite silenced, yet the Colours were still flying, and a Shot now and then fired 'till Six o'Clock, P. M. when a most tremendous Thunder Storm and Deluge of Rain put an End to all Firing; and, about Half an Hour past Eight o'Clock, the Fort was stormed and carried, by Captain Daniel of the 41st Regiment, with 60 Men, who was soon after joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer and his Detachment; and in the Morning the British Colours were hoisted.

On the Evening of the 2d, a Party of 200 British, under the Command of Colonel Hampfield, were landed at Point Saline; and early next Morning the Hermione and Iphigenia were, under Sail, firing on an advanced Post of the Enemy, named Bernadon, in order to divert their Attention from Colonel Hampfield's Detachment, while he effected a Junction with a Body of Colonial Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel La Pointe, as well as to prepare for the Landing of the Grand Body of the Troops, with which the General intended to disembark, and possess himself of the Heights above Fort Robin, and, after securing the advanced Posts of Fossé and Dimanche, to attack that Fort, while the Ships were to engage the Sea Batteries; and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer was to make a Diversion from Bissoton, assisted by a Body of Colonial Cavalry: But the Weather proving bad in the Evening, the Troops on the North Side could not be disembarked, though the Enemy shewed every Appearance of Fear and Confusion; and during the Night I received Information, by some Deserters from the Town to the Europa, that the Commissaries, with the principal Part of their Force, had made their Escape towards Aux Cayes before they were surrounded by our Troops, by which Means the Town and Shipping were saved, as they had fitted several Merchant Ships with Combustibles, moored expressly for the Purpose of setting Fire to the Whole.

As soon as the Sea Breeze set in on the 4th Instant, the Ships of War got under Sail, and hoisted the British Colours on the Sea Batteries, while the General landed at the North Part of the Town, and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer marched in on the South at the same Time, and took Possession of the principal Posts, without much Opposition or Loss; upon which I ordered a Royal Salute to be fired, in Honor

of the Day, and of the important Advantage gained over the Enemy: And I have the most heartfelt Satisfaction in assuring their Lordships, that a cordial and distinguished Zeal prevailed between the Army and Navy; and that the Captains, Officers, Seamen and Marines, under my Command, conducted themselves in a Manner truly spirited, active and commendable, and deserving the Name of True Britons.

Inclosed are Returns of the Loss sustained by His Majesty's Ships, and of the Ships found in the Harbour upon Possession being taken.

Return of the Loss sustained by His Majesty's Ships in the Attack of Port au Prince.

Belliqueux. 10 Seamen and Marines wounded.
Hermione. 5 Seamen killed, 6 Seamen wounded.

Return of Ships and Vessels found in the Harbour of Port au Prince, the 4th Day of June, 1794.

Ship La Clementine, 550 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship La Sufette, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton and Indigo.
Ship La Lydia, 250 Tons, laden with Sugar and Indigo.
Ship La Fidèle, 500 Tons, laden with Sugar and Indigo.
Ship L'Ocean, 340 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig La Manon, 260 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship La Momus, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship L'Aimable Petite Sufette, 270 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship Le Casimir, 400 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig Le Charles Honoré, 280 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship Le Courier, 500 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig La Margareta, 200 Tons, laden with Indigo, Sugar and Coffee.
Ship Le Bon Accord, 350 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig, Name unknown, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig, Name unknown, 150 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

Brig

Brig, Name unknown, 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
 Brig La Catherine, 160 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
 Ship La Rosalie, 260 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
 Brig, Name unknown, 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
 Ship Le Metier, 350 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
 Brig, Name unknown, 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
 Ship La Petite Rivière, 500 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

All in Ballast.

Ship Le Du Guefelin, 400 Tons.
 Ship La Henriette, 600 Tons.
 Ship Le Bien Aimé, 600 Tons.
 Ship Le Courier du Cap, 400 Tons.
 Ship L'Espérance, 400 Tons.

Sloop, Name unknown, 60 Tons.
 Sloop, Name unknown, 40 Tons.
 Ship Le Sage, 700 Tons.
 Polacre Theodore Jofephine, 200 Tons.
 Brig Le Charles, 350 Tons.
 Brig Les Deux Coufins, 250 Tons.
 Ship L'Espoir, 400 Tons.
 Ship Le Forbé, 350 Tons.
 Snow Le Jeune Defiré, 300 Tons.
 Brig, Name unknown, 250 Tons.
 Sloop, Name unknown, 40 Tons.

Old Vessels in the Careening Harbour.

Ship Le Custard, 550 Tons.
 Ship L'Amphitrite, 550 Tons.
 Ship Lempriere, 300 Tons.
 Brig Le Charlotte Defiré, 200 Tons.
 Brig La Jennings, 90 Tons.
 Brig La Ville, 200 Tons.
 Ship Le Manuel, 550 Tons.

