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Whitehall, September 1.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was last Night received from Lieutenant-General the Honorable Charles Stuart by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

S I R, *Calvi, August 10, 1794.*

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform you, that the Town of Calvi surrendered to His Majesty's Forces on the 10th Instant, after a Siege of Fifty-one Days.

As I perfectly agreed with Lord Hood in Opinion that the utmost Dispatch was necessary, in order to enable the Troops selected for the Siege of Calvi to begin their Operations before the Commencement of the unhealthy Season, every Effort was used to forward the necessary Preparations; and so effectual were the Exertions of the different Departments, that, in the Course of a very few Days, the Regiments embarked at Bastia; and Captain Neilon, of His Majesty's Ship *Agamemnon*, consented, in Lord Hood's Absence, to proceed to Port Agra, where a Landing was effected on the 19th of June; and, in the Course of the same Day, the Army encamped, in a strong Position, upon the Serra del Capuscine, a Ridge of Mountains, Three Miles distant from the Town of Calvi.

From many of the Out-Posts, and particularly from those the friendly Corsicans were ordered to occupy, I could distinctly discover that the Town of Calvi was strong in Point of Situation, well fortified, and amply supplied with heavy Artillery; the exterior Defences, on which the Enemy had bestowed a considerable Labour, consisted in the Bomb Proof Stone Star Fort *Mozello*, mounting Ten Pieces of Ordnance, with a Battery of Six Guns on it's Right, flanked by a small Entrenchment. In the Rear of this

Line (which covered the Town to the Westward) on a rocky Hill to the East, was placed a Battery of Three Guns. Considerably advanced on the Plain to the South West, the Fort *Mollinochesco*, on a steep Rock, commanded the Communication between Calvi and the Province of Balagni, supported by Two Frigates moored in the Bay, for the Purpose of raking the intermediate Country; But the principal Difficulties in approaching the Enemy's Works, did not so much arise from the Strength of the Defences, as from the Height of the Mountains and rugged rocky Surface of the Country it was necessary to penetrate; and so considerable were these Obstacles against the usual Mode of Attack, that it was judged expedient to adopt rapid and forward Movements, instead of regular Approaches. In conformity to this Plan of Proceeding, the Seamen and Soldiers were laboriously employed in making Roads, dragging Guns to the Tops of the Mountains, and collecting Military Stores for the Purpose of erecting Two Mortar and Four separate Gun Batteries on the same Night. One of these was intended against the *Mollinochesco*; the Second to be constructed on Rocks to cover the principal one of Six Guns; which, by a sudden March, and the Exertions of the whole Army, was to be erected within Seven Hundred and Fifty Yards of the *Mozello*.

From some Mistake, the Battery proposed against the *Mollinochesco* was built and opened Two Days before the appointed Time, and considerably damaged that Fort. Observing, however, that it was the Determination of the Enemy to repair, and not to evacuate it, the Royal Irish Regiment was ordered, on the Evening of the 6th of July, to move towards their Left, exposing the Men to the Fire of their Artillery. This Diversion was seconded at Sun-set, and during the greater Part of the Night, by a feigned Attack of the Corsicans, which so effectually deceived the

the Enemy, that they withdrew a considerable Piquet from the Spot where the principal Battery was to be constructed, in order to support the Mollinochesco, and directing the Whole of their Fire to that Point, enabled the Troops to complete their Work. This important Position established, the Enemy was compelled to evacuate the Mollinochesco, and to withdraw the Shipping under the Protection of the Town. A very heavy Fire immediately commenced on both Sides, and continued, with little Intermision, until the 18th of that Month, when, observing that their Batteries were considerably damaged, and a Breach appearing practicable, on the West Side of the Mozello, a Disposition was made for a general Attack upon the Out-Works, under Cover of Two Batteries, ordered to be erected that Night, which, from their Position, would, in the Event of a Check, appear the principal Object of the Movement.

From the Zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Bauchope, and the great Exertions of the 50th Regiment, the Battery, which he undertook to construct within Three Hundred Yards of the Mozello, was completed an Hour before Day-Break, without Discovery: A Signal Gun was then fired from it for the Troops to advance. Lieutenant Newhouse, of the Royal Artillery, with Two Field Pieces, covered the Approach; and the Grenadiers, Light Infantry and 2d Battalion of the Royals, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore of the 51st Regiment, and Major Brereton of the 30th Regiment, proceeded with a cool, steady Confidence, and unloaded Arms towards the Enemy, forced their Way through a smart Fire of Musquetry, and, regardless of live Shells flung into the Breach, or the additional Defence of Pikes, stormed the Mozello; while Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyss, with the Royal Irish Regiment, and Two Pieces of Cannon, under the Direction of Lieutenant Lemoine of the Royal Artillery, equally regardless of Opposition, carried the Enemy's Battery on the Left, and forced their Trenches without firing a Shot.

The Possession of these very important Posts, which the Troops maintained under the heaviest Fire of Shells, Shot and Grape, induced me to offer to consider such Terms as the Garrison of Calvi might be inclined to propose; but receiving an unfavourable Answer, the Navy and Army once more united their Efforts, and, in Nine Days, Batteries of Thirteen Guns, Four Mortars and Three Howitzers, were completed within Six Hundred Yards of the Town, and opened with so well-directed a Fire, that the Enemy were unable to remain at their Guns; and in Eighteen Hours sent Proposals, which terminated in a Capitulation, and the Expulsion of the French from Corsica.

It is with sincere Regret that I have to mention the Loss of Captain Serocold of the Navy, who was killed by a Cannon Shot when actively employed on the Batteries. The Assistance and Co-operation of Captain Nelson, the Activity of Captain Hallowell, and the Exertions of the Navy, have greatly contributed to the Success of these Movements.

The Spirit, Zeal and Willingness with which this Army has undergone the greatest Labour and Fatigue in the most oppressive Weather, is hardly to be described; and such has been the determined Animation of both Officers and Men, that the smallest Murmur has never been heard, unless Illness deprived them from making their Services useful to their Country.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore for his Assistance upon every Occasion; and it is only a Tribute due to his Worth to mention, that he has distinguished himself upon this Expedition for his Bravery, Conduct and Military Talent.

It is with the utmost Confidence I presume to recommend to His Majesty my Aide du Camp, Captain Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, whose Activity, Zeal and Ability, in his own and the Engineer Department, merits the highest Commendation and Advancement.

Captain Stephens, the Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery, have distinguished themselves with their usual Ability in the Management of the Batteries, and their Attention to the different Branches of that Line.

Sir James Erskine and Major Oakes have been essentially useful in their different Departments; and permit me to assure you, that a Cordiality subsists throughout the Army, which promises the most signal Success on any future Undertaking.

I have the Happiness to inform you, that Captains Macdonald and Mackenzie, and the other wounded Officers and Soldiers, are in a fair Way of Recovery.

Captain Stewart, an Officer of great Merit and my Aide du Camp, will have the Honor of delivering this Dispatch.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. STUART, Lieut. Gen.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.*

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION of the Garrison of Calvi, in Corsica.

I. THE Garrison, and all Persons attached to it in a Military Capacity, shall march out of the Town with all the Honours of War.

Answer. The Garrison, and all Persons attached to it in a Military Capacity, shall march out of Calvi with all the Honours of War, and shall deposit their Arms, Colours, and Cannons, at a Place that shall be pointed out to them for this Purpose; but, in Consideration of their gallant Defence, they shall be allowed to preserve their Swords.

II. The Garrison shall embark on the 10th of August at the Quay of the Lower Town, preceded by its Field Train, Arms, and Baggage, Drums beating, Matches lighted, Colours flying, and shall be conveyed to the Port of the Mountain, and to no other Place.

Answer. The Garrison shall embark on the 10th of August, and be conveyed to Toulon in Transports, which shall be provided for this Service.

III. The Frigates La Melpomène and La Mignonne shall be employed to convey the Garrison and such of the Inhabitants as are disposed to accompany it; the Remainder of the Shipping necessary for this Service shall be provided by the English.

Answer. Refused.

IV. An Inventory shall be taken of all the Artillery and Ammunition; Officers shall be named on both Sides to inspect the Magazines and Stores, and every Thing which belongs to the French Republic; all which shall be delivered up to the Commissary of His Britannick Majesty in their present State; an attested Copy of the Inventory to be kept by each Party.

Answer. Granted.

V. The National Commissioner, the Municipal Officers, and all Persons in the Service of the Republic, as well as the Corsican Refugees, shall be included in the present Capitulation.

Answer. Granted.

VI. The Inhabitants of Calvi, and the Corsican Refugees of both Sexes, shall be protected in their Lives, their Honour and their Property; shall be at Liberty to embark for France immediately with the Garrison, or to retire to such other Places as they may think proper, with their Effects, and shall retain the Power to dispose of their Real Estates, or to manage them by their Agents.

Answer. Granted.

VII. The Refugees who may be desirous of returning, or of sending their Families into the Interior of the Island, shall be at Liberty so to do; and the British Government shall cause their Property to be restored to them, and shall protect them against all Persecution on Account of any Religious or Political Opinions which they may have manifested prior to this Capitulation.

Answer. This Article must be referred to His Britannick Majesty, being of a Nature not immediately connected with the Authority of the General.

VIII. All Papers which concern the Responsibility of the Paymasters of the Army, of the Artillery, of the Engineers, of the Navy, or of any other Branch of Administration, shall be removed to France.

Answer. Granted.

IX. The Sick shall be conveyed to France as soon as possible, and those who may be unable to bear the Voyage, shall remain in the Hospital of the Lower Town, under the Care of such Persons as shall be left for this Purpose, and at the Expence of the Republic; and shall also be sent to France as soon as they are in a Condition to be removed.

Answer. Granted.

X. The Municipality of Calvi shall preserve all its Possessions, and shall be at Liberty to dispose of them, in conformity to the established Regulations.

Answer. Granted.

XI. Neither the Municipality or any Individual shall be called upon to pay any Tax or Contribution on Account of any Events which have preceded or accompanied the Siege, or on Account of their Religious or Political Opinions; and no one shall be molested in the Exercise of his Religious Duties.

Answer. Granted.

XII. The Inhabitants shall not be liable to have the Soldiers billeted upon them, nor be subject to any Military Duty.

Answer. Granted for the present, and for the future, except in Cases of urgent Necessity.

XIII. The Purchasers of National Lands, or those who hold them on Lease, shall continue in the Possession of them.

Answer. Reserved for the Consideration of His Majesty, for the Reasons stated in the Answer to the 7th Article.

XIV. The Inscription upon the Gates of the Citadel, "Civitas Calvi semper fidelis," shall remain, as an honorable Testimony of the Conduct, the Character, and the Virtues of the Inhabitants of Calvi.

Answer. Granted.

XV. The Deserters shall not be delivered up on either Side.

Answer. As there are no Deserters from the British Army, this Article is unnecessary.

XVI. The Prisoners taken by the Ships of His Britannick Majesty since the Blockade of Calvi, those taken at Mosello, the Sailors taken in the Brig employed to convoy the Sick to France, the Sailors and the Passengers taken near Galeria in a Vessel bound to France, and who are now detained, Part on Board the Frigates, and Part in the Castle of Corté, and the Sailors and Gunners who have been taken coming from France, shall be liberated, and allowed either to remain at Calvi, or to return to France, as they shall think proper.

Answer. Refused.

XVII. Passports shall be granted to enable Two Gondolas to go to France, one to the Port of the Mountain, and the other to Nice, with Dispatches from the General.

Answer. Granted, provided these Gondolas do not fail before the 6th of August.

XVIII. In order that the Tranquillity of the Garrison, and of the Inhabitants, may not be interrupted, the English General shall not permit the Corsicans from the Interior of the Country, or the Emigrants from the Town, to enter Calvi or the Lower Town until all the Garrison shall have sailed for France.

Answer. Granted.

XIX. The Inhabitants of Calvi shall retain their Arms, and shall be protected by the Forces of His Britannick Majesty.

Answer. The Inhabitants shall not be allowed to retain their Arms, but His Majesty's Forces shall afford them all necessary Protection.

XX. The Officers and Crews of the Frigates, Brigs and Gun-Boats shall be entitled to the same Terms of Capitulation as the Garrison.

Answer. Granted.

XXI. The British Government to be the sole Guarantee of the present Capitulation.

Answer. Granted.

(Signed) Charles Stuart, Lieut. Gen.
Casabianca, Gen. of Division.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops employed in the Expedition against Calvi, under the Command of Lieutenant-General the Honorable Charles Stuart, the 10th of August, 1794.

- Previous to the Attack of Fort Mosello.
- Royal Artillery and Additional Gunners. 2 Rank and File killed, 6 Ditto wounded.
 - Grenadiers, (Reserve) 1 Rank and File wounded.
 - Light Infantry, (Ditto) 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.
 - 2d Battalion Royals, (Ditto) 2 Rank and File wounded.
 - Royal Regiment of Ireland, 1 Rank and File killed, 50th. 1 Rank and File killed, 1 Ditto wounded.
 - 51st. 1 Rank and File killed, 1 Ditto wounded.
 - Senibaldi, (Corsican Battalion) 1 Field Officer killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
 - Gearupietri, (Ditto) 3 Rank and File killed; 2 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 Rank and File, wounded.
 - Seamen. 1 Captain, 5 Rank and File, killed; 6 Rank and File wounded.

At the Attack of Fort Mosello, and on the Morning of the 18th of July.

- French Artillery. 1 Rank and File wounded.
- Grenadiers, (Reserve) 5 Rank and File killed; 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, wounded.

Light

Light Infantry, (Ditto) 1 Captain, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
 2d Battalion Royals, (Ditto) 1 Rank and File wounded.
 Royal Regiment of Ireland. 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, wounded.
 30th. 1 Rank and File wounded.
 51st. 1 Rank and File wounded.
 Royal Louis. 1 Rank and File wounded.

From the 19th of July, to the 10th of August.
 Royal Artillery and Additional Gunners. 1 Rank and File killed.
 Grenadiers, (Reserve) 1 Subaltern, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern wounded.
 Royal Regiment of Ireland. 1 Subaltern wounded.
 51st. 1 Subaltern killed.
 Seamen. 1 Subaltern killed.
TOTAL. — 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 25 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field Officer, 3 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 49 Rank and File, wounded.

Rank and Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Senibaldi, Corsican Battalion.
 Captain Serocold, Royal Navy.
 Mr. Banks, Midshipman, ditto.
 Lieutenant William Byron, Royal Regiment of Ireland.
 Ensign Boggis, 51st Regiment.

Rank and Names of Officers wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, 51st Regiment.
 Captain Col. Macdonald, Royal.
 Captain Mackenzie, ditto.
 Lieutenant Donald Macdonald, ditto.
 Lieutenant Johnston, Royal Regiment of Ireland.
 Lieutenant Livingston, 30th Regiment.
 Captain John Paoli, Corsican Battalion.
 Lieutenant Francisco Mattei, ditto.

J. St. Clair Erskine, Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Garrison of Calvi, and in the following detached Works, August 10, 1794.

B R A S S.

36 Poundsers, 1 taken at Calvi.
 24 ditto, 8 at Calvi.
 16 ditto, 7 at Calvi, 2 at Marat Battery.—Total 9.
 12 ditto, 7 at Calvi.
 8 ditto, 1 at Calvi.
 4 ditto, Field Pieces, 12 at Calvi, 1 at Fort Mozello.—Total 13.
 1 ditto, 3 at Calvi.

I R O N.

18 ditto, 17 at Calvi, 2 at Molino Acefco, 1 at Fort Mozello, 5 at Six Gun Battery, 1 at Marat Battery.—Total 26.
 9 ditto, 1 at Fort Mozello.
 8 ditto, 24 at Calvi, 7 at Mozello.—Total 31.

B R A S S.

12 Inch Mortars, 7 at Calvi.
 15 ditto, 3 at Calvi.
 6 ditto, Howitzers, 1 at Calvi.
 6 ditto, Carronade ditto, 3 at Calvi.

G U N C A R R I A G E S.

36 Poundsers, 1 at Calvi.
 24 ditto, 23 at Calvi.

18 ditto, 18 at Calvi, 1 at Fort Mozello.—Total 19.
 16 ditto, 7 at Calvi.
 12 ditto, 12 at Calvi.
 9 ditto, 1 at Fort Mozello.
 8 ditto, 5 at Calvi, 7 at Fort Mozello.—Total 12.

T R A V E L L I N G C A R R I A G E S.

6 Inch Howitzer, 1 at Calvi.
 4 Poundsers, 14 at Calvi, 1 at Fort Mozello.—Total 15.
 1 Pounder, 3 at Calvi.

M O R T A R B E D S.

15 Inch, 3 at Calvi.
 12 ditto, 9 at Calvi.
 Sling Cart, 1 at Calvi.
 Truck ditto, 1 at Calvi.

S H O T.

36 Poundsers, 790 at Calvi.
 24 ditto, 2,000 at Calvi.
 18 ditto, 350 at Calvi, 303 at Fort Mozello, 20 at Six Gun Battery.—Total 673.
 16 ditto, 800 at Calvi.
 12 ditto, 2,400 at Calvi.
 8 ditto, 650 at Calvi, 60 Grape at Fort Mozello.—Total 710.
 4 ditto, 4,420 at Calvi.
 1 ditto, 2,340 at Calvi.

S H E L L S.

12 Inch, 2,600 at Calvi, 35 at Fort Mozello.—Total 2,635.
 6 ditto, 16 at Calvi.

C A S E S H O T.

4 Poundsers, 786 at Calvi.
 1 ditto, 100 at Calvi.
 Hand Grenades fixed, 1,280 at Calvi.
 Powder in Barrels, 7,100 lbs. at Calvi, 100 lbs. at Fort Mozello.—Total 7,200 lbs.
 Ditto in Cartridges, 5,070 lbs. at Calvi, 408 lbs. at Fort Mozello.—Total 5,478 lbs.
 Lead in Musquet Balls, 3,720 lbs. at Calvi.
 Ditto in Pigs, 27,190 lbs. at Calvi.
 Musquet Ball Cartridges, 140,200 at Calvi, 4262 at Fort Mozello.—Total 144,462.
 Musquet Flints, 28,864 at Calvi.
 Pistol ditto, 23,100 at Calvi.
 Muskets, 1,225 at Calvi.
 Sulphur, 390 lbs. at Calvi.
 Salt Petre, 705 lbs. at Calvi.
 Pitch, 1,085 lbs. at Calvi.
 Port Fires, 670 at Calvi.
 Tubes, 5,700 at Calvi.
 Fuzes, 12 Inch, 374 at Calvi.
 Ditto, 6 Inch, 34 at Calvi.
 Stand of Colours, 1 at Calvi.

(Signed)

E. Stephens,

Captain, Commanding Officer of Artillery.

Return of Ships and Vessels taken in the Harbour of Calvi. August 10, 1794.

La Melpomene	—	—	40 Guns.
Mignonne	—	—	28
Brig Auguste	—	—	4
Brig Providence	—	—	4
Ca Ira, Gun Boat	—	—	3

(Signed)

E. Stephens, Captain, commanding Royal Artillery.