

appears, that owing to the Desertion and treacherous Behaviour of some private Soldiers belonging to some of the Regiments above mentioned, the Enemy were enabled to get Possession of the Fort before any effectual Disposition of Resistance could be made. A Part of the Troops, to the Amount of about 900, together with near 1500 of the Royalist Inhabitants, who had joined the Regiments in the Pay of Great Britain, effected their Embarkation on Board the Ships. The Remainder fell into the Hands of the Enemy, together with such Stores and Ammunition as had been landed. A great Proportion of the principal Articles were, however, still on Board the Transports which accompanied the Expedition. The Squadron proceeded to the Islands of Houat and Hedic, where the Troops were landed.

Barcelona, June 20.

On the 4th Instant the Enemy attacked the Spaniards towards Rivas, and on the 7th near Befalu, but were repulsed in both Places with considerable Loss. On the 14th, at Day-Light, upon the Appearance of some considerable Bodies of the Enemy, the whole Spanish Line was got under Arms, and quickly after General Urrutia, seeing the advanced Posts to the Right and Left engaged, passed the River with the whole Center, except a Reserve, on the Bridge just finished at Biscara. This Passage was opposed by a very smart Fire of Cannon and Howitzers, placed in advantageous Situations, but the Enemy were nevertheless attacked and driven from all the Posts they occupied in about Two Hours, during a violent Storm of Wind, Thunder and Rain, and pursued to within Musket-Shot of their Camps. The Whole of the Spanish Line was formed in Battle beyond the Hermitage of Pontos, and then retired and repassed the River, after having taken all the Artillery which the Enemy had with them, viz. 1 Eight-Pounder, 1 Four and 1 Republican Two Pounder, 2 Six-Pound Howitzers, with their respective Ammunition Carts; the Camp Kettles and Messes, and a Quantity of Blankets and Hand-Barrows. When the greater Part of the Spanish Troops had repassed the River, the Enemy appeared again, and attacked those that were yet on the other Side; upon which a Second Action took Place, and was still more obstinately disputed than the former. This Second Action began about One o'Clock; at Three the French retreated precipitately, but the Spanish Light Troops pursued and harassed them till Six, when the whole Army retired across the Fluvia.

Though no correct Statement has been received of the Loss, on the Side of the Spaniards, in the Action of the 14th, it may be computed, according to the different Accounts, to amount to 36 Officers and about 700 Men killed and wounded. The Regiment Fixo de Malaga is said to have suffered much, having borne, with great Firmness, the Fire of Two of the Enemy's Batteries for a considerable Time. The most considerable Loss, on the Part of the French, was on the Right, where the Spanish Cavalry passed the River, and attacked the Division of the Enemy, commanded by General Sorot, encamped at Castellon, consisting of near 6000 Men: They were thrown into Confusion, and killed in great

Numbers by the Spanish Horse, who made no Prisoners: They left a Number of their Dead on the Roads, but carried off the greater Part of their Wounded. All the Spies and Deserters agree in the Report that the Enemy lost about 2,000 Men.

According to the Officer's Report, 25,000 Men had, in the Evening of the 13th, taken the Posts which they occupied the next Morning, in order to protect a general Harvest of Wheat in Lampourdan; 600 Reapers were brought for this Purpose out of Roussillon, and the Troops had Orders to keep their Position to the last Extremity.

Genoa, June 30.

Intelligence has been received here, that, on the 24th Instant, General De Vins had attacked and carried the different Posts of the *Madonna del Monte*, from which the French, stationed on the Heights behind Vado, had attempted in vain to dislodge him; that Two Battalions of Thourn and a Division of Croats of Carlstadt, commanded by General Cantu and Lieutenant-Colonel Marquette, had attacked and driven the French from their strong Intrenchments on the Mountain of *St. Giacomo*; that Two Companies of the free Corps of *Julay* had also carried the French Intrenchments on the Mountain of *Settepani*; that General De Vins, having driven the Enemy from all those Posts, had established himself on the Sea-Coast between Savona and Vado; and that on the Night of the 28th the French had abandoned their Intrenchments at Vado, and fallen back upon Finale, leaving behind them Thirty Pieces of Cannon and Two considerable Magazines of Provisions and Forage.

It appears that General Colli, at the Head of the Piemontese Army, has attacked the French on the Side of Ormea, and succeeded in driving them from several very important Posts, particularly from that of Spinarda.

Whitehall, July 25, 1795.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King, that on the Morning of the 11th Instant, some Person or Persons, at present unknown, did shoot at and kill Matthew Hawkins, in the Park of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the Parish of Farnham in the County of Surrey, who was employed with the Park-Keeper and another Person to protect the Deer therein.

His Majesty, for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the above mentioned Murder, is hereby pleased to promise His most gracious Pardon to any one of them (except the Person who actually killed the said Matthew Hawkins) who shall discover his Accomplice or Accomplices therein, so that he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

PORTLAND.

And, as a further Encouragement, a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS is hereby offered to any Person or Persons (except as before excepted), making such Discovery as afore said, upon Conviction of any one or more of the Offenders, by

*Shotter and Trimmer,
Attornies at Law, Farnham.*

It is supposed the Person who killed the above-mentioned Matthew Hawkins was wounded in the Head with