



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of SATURDAY the 16th of SEPTEMBER.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1815.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Foreign Office, September 16, 1815.

CAPTAIN LEITH HAY, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, G. C. B. commanding His Majesty's forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

Basseterre, Guadaloupe, Aug. 12, 1815.

MY LORD,

Having concerted with the Commander in Chief the necessary naval arrangements, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Durham was so obliging as to receive me, with the head-quarters, on board His Majesty's ship *Venerable*, bearing his flag.

The fleet, consisting of the vessels of war, such parts of the troops as had been assembled from the South American Continent, and from the Windward Islands, sailed from Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, on the 31st July, whilst the land force destined to proceed from St. Lucia, Martinique, and Dominique, were directed to rendezvous without delay at the *Saintes*.

Your Lordship will have already been apprized, by a former dispatch, that the important post of the *Saintes* was already garrisoned by British troops and placed in a state to have resisted all attacks of the enemy, while the expedition was not yet in a state of preparation.

It was important to keep the attacking force to windward of Guadaloupe, as long as the hurricane season (already begun) might permit.

The 1st division from Barbadoes anchored in the Bay of St. Louis, Mariegalante, on the 2d August, and from thence were ordered to threaten a landing to windward off Point-a-Pitre and Fort Fleur d'Epee, where the enemy was in force.

The 2d or Leeward division assembling (but were not yet collected) at the *Saintes*, threatened the whole coast from St. Marie to Basseterre and Baillif.

It was deemed advisable to accompany the demonstration of a landing in force from Gosier, by a summons to surrender the forts, Point-a-Pitre and Grande-Terre. It was the Rear-Admiral's intention and mine to have met the 1st division in the *Venerable*, which sailed from the *Saintes* for that purpose; calms and currents, however, prevented the *Venerable* from reaching the coast, and obliged the 1st division to anchor.

The appearance of the atmosphere denoted the approach of a hurricane, it became therefore necessary to give up secondary objects, and to embrace the first favourable moment for getting the fleet into the *Saintes*; for which the Commander in Chief made the necessary dispositions.

It was not until the night of the 7th that the whole force was assembled at the *Saintes*.

I had previously reconnoitred the coast, in the Barbadoes brig of war, which Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Durham had sent with me for that purpose.

The internal state of Guadaloupe, and the season were both so critical, that not a moment was to be lost; I determined therefore, to attack the enemy on the morning of the 8th instant.

Having made the necessary arrangements with

the naval Commander in Chief, the whole fleet got under weigh at break of day, and stood towards the Ance St. Sauveur, where the landing most to windward was to be effected.

I had received information that the troops of the line, and militia under arms, altogether amounted to 6000. I determined therefore to throw my principal force between that of the enemy in Grande-terre and Basse-terre, where it was his intention to have assembled nearly the whole of his force, immediately after our demonstration to windward had of necessity terminated. My plan was to attack in three columns; the scarcity of boats and the surf required that the whole should assist in each disembarkation, which was therefore effected successively. The first was made at the Ance St. Sauveur, where a detachment of the enemy, about five hundred strong, moving from Grande-Terre to join Admiral Count Linois and General Boyer, shewed a disposition to oppose the landing.

The brigs of war and gun boats, however, soon scoured that point, and eight hundred and fifty of the Royal York Rangers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Starck, disembarked (notwithstanding a heavy surf) without the loss of a man.

Lieutenant-Colonel Starck had instructions to make a rapid movement to drive and disperse the enemy occupying the strong country and ravines of Trou-au-chun, Petet Carbet, and looking towards Trois Rivieres; to threaten the left flank and rear of the enemy, posted to oppose the landing at Grande Ance, and to drive him from the important communication of Pautrizel, which leads to turn the strong post of Dolé and Morne Palmiste, the latter being one of the principal keys to Basseterre.

Meanwhile the fleet dropped down to Grand Ance, to effect the principal landing, where the enemy was in force, and possessed a strong position, with batteries commanding the landing place, which was susceptible of obstinate defence. The brigs of war and a gun boat placed to inflade, soon obliged the enemy to abandon his guns, one of which only, a long twelve pounder, was found mounted.

The surf was very great, and one of the gun boats was lost, but the exertions of the navy, and the steadiness of the troops surmounted every difficulty.

The 15th and 25th regiments with the remainder of the 1st and 2d brigades, under Major-Generals Sir Charles Shipley and Stehelin, were safely disembarked.

I immediately moved forward the troops to drive the enemy; but if he had before any hopes of maintaining his position for the night, a sharp fire of musquetry, by which we speedily drove him from Pautrizel, placed his left flank en l'air, and obliged him to retire.

The approach of darkness left no farther means of attack that night, and I placed the troops in their bivouac.

At break of day on the 9th, the troops were put in motion in two columns; the 1st brigade, under Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, moved upon, and occupied Dolé; the 2d under Major-General Stehelin, marched upon the left of the Morne Palmiste, by Pautrizel. It appeared that Comte de Linois and General Boyer had evacuated Dolé

in the night. The enemy, however, shewed himself in considerable force on the left of the Morne Palmiste, and on the face of that mountain, commanding the road to Basse-terre; his advance occupied Petits Moutons.

Captain Leith Fraser, my Aide-de-Camp, was ordered to gain the top of Morne Boucanier, by a difficult detour, with a rifle company of the Royal West India Rangers, and a light company of the 6th West India regiment, to alarm the enemy's right flank and rear, which being accomplished, obliged him to withdraw; his posts were every where driven, and he retreated to the Morne Palmiste.

I determined to push the enemy as rapidly as possible, considering the nature of the country, of which every part is not only susceptible of defence, but is even difficult of access without resistance, especially under the heat of a tropical sun.

A heavy cannonade now announced the disembarkation of the 3d brigade, under Major-General Douglass, in the vicinity of Bailif, and to leeward of Basseterre. I had instructed him to seize the Batterie des Trois; to occupy the capital, to mask, or if practicable, to take Fort St. Charles by a coup-de-main, to open his communication with the columns moving to the attack of Morne Palmiste, and to menace his retreat from thence to Morne Houel.

Major-General Douglass was, if necessary, also to detach from his rear, for the purpose of taking the passés of Zougeres, Pont de Noziere, and Constantine, commanding the approaches to the strong heights of Matouba, in reverse, so that the enemy might not have the means of equivocating between those positions, but be compelled to choose at once his dernier resource.

The enemy, who had been driven by the vessels covering the landing, collected on the heights, and attacked the light company of the 63d regiment, who were advanced; they gallantly maintained their ground against upwards of three hundred of the enemy, who came down to attack them. Captain Lynch and Lieutenant Wigley were wounded on that occasion.

Major-General Douglass, in person, supported them by part of the York Chasseurs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, and he was immediately driven with loss.

While this operation was going on, the columns of the 1st and 2nd brigades gained the heights of Morne Palmiste, from whence the enemy was driven at all points, and was now retiring to Morne Houel, which he had fortified with eight pieces of artillery. This was the position where Comte Linois and General Boyer had professed their determination of ultimately disputing the superiority in the field.

I received information that the Commandant of Grande-Terre with the whole armed force was, as I expected, moving in my rear to form a junction with the main body at Morne Houel. I accordingly reinforced my rear guard to protect our communications, and occupied in force all the passes of the Gallion, a river running through a formidable ravine at the foot of Morne Palmiste. Thus the troops from Grand-Terre were completely cut off from forming their junction, which they attempted without success by paths through the wood, late in

the afternoon, but with light sufficient to point out to Comte Linois and General Boyer that all their plans of concentration were defeated.

After these laborious movements, which the troops executed in the most creditable manner, there was only time before night to place the columns in readiness to attack the formidable position of Morne Houel at day-break in the morning.

The troops accordingly took up their bivouacs. It rained heavily. At eleven o'clock P.M. in the night of the 9th, the Commanding French Engineer came to me on the top of Morne Palmiste ~~verbally to propose~~ a capitulation, in the name of Le Comte de Linois, to which I replied, that the only terms I ever would accede to were already published in the Proclamation issued on landing, and that I would not delay the attack on Morne Houel to wait for any farther communications. It was so dark, and the rain fell in such torrents, that the Officer from the enemy and Captain Moody, my Aid-de-Camp, took up the greatest part of the night in finding their way to the enemy's position.

The troops were put in motion at day-break. An Officer soon after met me with written proposals, which I positively refused, and proposed some additional conditions. A white flag was displayed on Morne Houel, but I sent Major-General Murray (who had joined the army from Demerary the preceding night), and my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Leith Hay, with the British flag, to say, that the only signal which should stop the troops would be to see it displayed on the parapet.

I had the satisfaction immediately after to see the British standard flying on Morne Houel, and thereby to ascertain that all the troops were prisoners of war, and all the forts and the colony in our possession.

I am happy to be enabled to assure your Lordship, that the conduct of the troops has been most zealous, gallant, and exemplary.

To the naval Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Durham, the service is highly indebted for his prompt and active exertions in whatever concerned the co-operation of the naval force with the army on this expedition.

From Major-Generals Sir Charles Shipley, Stehelin, Johnston, and Douglass I have received most useful and zealous assistance, as also from Major-General Murray since his joining the army. Major-General Sir Charles Shipley was employed in the preliminary occupation of Marigalante, and in reconnoitring Guadeloupe, which he executed with much advantage to the service.

Major-General Douglass, to whose assistance as Adjutant-General I am much indebted, served on this expedition with a Brigade, and executed the service on which he was detached in a gallant and soldier-like manner.

The exertions of all the Captains and Officers of the navy who conveyed troops, covered and conducted the disembarkation, are deserving of the highest commendation, and I hope may recommend them to favour.

Major-General Douglass has especially reported the obligations he is under to Captains Chads and Deacon, in the service of the 2d leeward division.

Lieutenant Sandilands, of the flag ship, accompanied me as an Aid-de-Camp, and assisted me

with such intelligence and activity as I hope may recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Starck conducted the service intrusted to him with intelligence and gallantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Farquharson displayed throughout the service a zeal and attention to the discipline of the 25th regiment, which was proved by the usual efficiency and good conduct of that corps under his command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, York Chasseurs, is reported to me, by Major-General Douglass, as having distinguished himself.

During the absence of Major-General Douglass, with the line, Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, Deputy-Adjutant-General, has conducted that department with zeal and ability, and has rendered me essential assistance. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Popham, and the officers of the Quarter-Master-General's Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, fitted up and conducted the mortar-boats, which would have been of great use, had an opportunity of employing them presented itself.

The medical arrangements were conducted by Doctor Fergusson, Inspector of Hospitals, in a manner that might be expected from his zeal, knowledge, and experience; and I have every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Bullock, Commissary-General, and the officers of his department.

I must not omit to mention to your Lordship the zeal and intelligence of the officers of Royal Artillery and Engineers.

I received every assistance from the intelligence and activity of the Officers of my personal staff.

I have the honour to transmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under my command, which, I am happy to say, are inconsiderable.

When it is considered that this beautiful and extensive colony, with a population of one hundred and ten thousand souls, with forts, and an armed force numerically greater than ours—when it is known that every sanguinary measure had been devised, and that the worst scenes of the Revolution were to be recommenced, that the 15th of August, the birth-day of Buonaparte, was to have been solemnized by the execution of the Royalists, already condemned to death, it is a subject of congratulation to see Guadeloupe completely shielded from Jacobin fury in two days, and without the loss of many lives.

Thus, my Lord, the flag of the most unprovoked rebellion, under which the slaves had been called to arms, and many were wrought up to a pitch of sanguinary frenzy, threatening the immediate destruction of the colony, has disappeared from the American Archipelago, while the colonies faithful to His Most Christian Majesty are secured to his dominions by British garrisons. I cannot avoid on this occasion expressing my sense of the honourable, firm, and wise conduct of Admiral le Comte de Vaugiraud, Governor-General of Martinique, who had afforded me every information and assistance in his power against the common enemy.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Leith Hay, my Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary, who was on my staff the whole Peninsular

war; he will be enabled to give any information which you may be pleased to require. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES LEITH, Commander
of the Forces.

His Majesty's Ship Venerable,
August 3, 1815.

SIR,

WE send you a proclamation, which it is our intention to circulate upon landing at Guadaloupe.

It is unnecessary to make any comments on the contents, as they are applicable to you, Sir, as well as every other individual of the colony.

We are, Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH, Lieut.-Gen.
Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Land Force,
&c.

P. C. DURHAM, Commander
in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces.

To Le Comte De Linas, &c. &c. &c.
Guadaloupe.

Proclamation.—(Translation.)

By Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, K. G. C. B. &c. &c. commanding in chief His Britannic Majesty's Land Forces in the Leeward Islands, and Rear-Admiral Sir C. Durham, commanding in chief His Majesty's Naval Forces.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe!

THE misrepresentations and artifices which have been employed to deceive you with regard to the true situation of Europe, the principles resulting at the same time from despotism and anarchy by which your revolutionary Chiefs have conducted you to the brink of the precipice on which you stand, can no longer prevail. The veil is torn—your eyes are opened.

You are not ignorant that it was the intention of our Sovereign to furnish every assistance for the support of your legitimate Government; but these generous offers have been rejected by the men, who have misled you.

We consequently come with a formidable military and naval force, to place Guadaloupe under the protection of His Britannic Majesty.

The loyal and honourable supporters of Louis the Eighteenth will see, that after having done every thing which depended on us to maintain the white flag, no other alternative remained, either for the salvation of Guadaloupe or for our own security, but to hoist the British standard.

We are not the less, however, the Allies of the legitimate Government of France, and we invite all good and loyal Brethren to rally round us.

It is necessary to make known to you the situation of Europe, and of France, which has, no doubt, been concealed from you by your revolutionary Chiefs. Buonaparte has been defeated by the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blicher in a great and decisive battle, fought on the 18th of June—his army annihilated, and all his artillery and baggage taken. The usurper fled with some of his perjured

Generals and reached Paris, where, knowing how desperate was his situation, he abdicated the pretended Imperial Crown.

The Allies were at La Fere and at Laon on the 24th of June, in full march on Paris, where they would arrive on the 26th; there was nothing to oppose them.

The Austrians and Russians were penetrating into France, in mass, by Italy, Switzerland, and Alsace. At the same time His Most Christian Majesty had re-entered France, and, by the latest accounts was advancing from Cambrai.

The terms upon which we propose to receive the colony, and the consequences which will result from a refusal are briefly these:

As there is reason to believe that many Officers and soldiers of the line, have only yielded to circumstances, and serve under the tricoloured flag, merely with the hope of seizing the first favourable opportunity to evince their loyalty; those who shall immediately so declare themselves, shall be admitted to the protection of the British flag, and shall be recommended in the strongest manner to Count de Vaugirard, Governor-General of the French Islands and Representative of His Most Christian Majesty.

All officers and soldiers of the line actually serving under the tri-coloured flag, who shall so declare and separate themselves from the partizans of Napoleon Buonaparte, and who shall surrender with their arms to the British forces, shall be sent to France as prisoners of war, to be disposed of according to the orders of the Duke of Wellington. The officers and soldiers, who shall thus surrender themselves, shall preserve their baggage.

The militia and other inhabitants, in arms under the tri-coloured flag, who shall immediately separate themselves from the troops of the line serving under the revolutionary banner, and lay down their arms, shall be permitted to return immediately to their respective homes, where they shall be protected as well as their property.

Every officer or soldier of the line who after the publication of this notice shall continue to oppose the arms of His Britannic Majesty shall be sent a prisoner of war to England.

Every officer or soldier of militia, and every other inhabitant, who after this Proclamation shall be found in arms, shall be treated as a prisoner of war, and sent immediately out of the colony to be placed in confinement.

Provided Guadaloupe shall immediately submit to His Britannic Majesty's forces, and its inhabitants shall take an oath of fidelity for the time the colony may remain under British dominion, the inhabitants and their private property shall be protected, and the commerce of the colony shall be placed upon a more advantageous footing than during the last war.

The religion and laws of the country shall be respected.

No person who shall avail himself of the advantages of this Proclamation shall be molested on account of his opinions or political conduct previous to the day of its promulgation.

Every person who shall not immediately avail him of this Proclamation shall be treated, as well

as his property, according to the laws of war and the right of conquest.

(Signed)

JAMES LEITH.
P. C. DURHAM.

(Translation.)

Capitulation between His Excellency Sir J. Leith, G. C. B. &c. &c. and the Count de Linois and Baron Boyer de Peyreleau.

CONDITIONS demanded by His Excellency Rear-Admiral Count de Linois, Governor-General of Guadeloupe, and the Adjutant-General Boyer, Second in Command in that Colony, addressed to His Excellency Sir James Leith, Commanding in Chief the British troops.

Art. I. The Governor, the Second in Command, and all the French troops of the line, shall be sent to France as prisoners of war, as well as the persons composing the Military Administration.

Answer. The Count de Linois and Baron Boyer de Peyreleau, the French troops of the line, with the Military Administration, shall be sent to France to the Duke of Wellington as prisoners of war, according to the tenor of the Proclamation of Sir James Leith.

Art. II. The Officers shall keep their swords, and all the military their baggage.

Answer.—Refused, with the exception of the baggage belonging personally to the military.

Art. III. All the national guards of the Colony shall be allowed peaceably to remain at their homes.

Answer.—The militia which have already withdrawn to their habitations shall be protected as well as their respective property, but such as are still in arms shall be treated as prisoners of war, and immediately sent away.

Art. IV. No individual of Guadeloupe and its dependencies shall be molested for his past political opinions or acts, and shall be placed under the protection of His Britannic Majesty.

Answer.—No one shall be molested by the British Government on account of his political opinions or conduct to the present moment.

Art. V.—The laws of the colony and private property shall be respected, and placed under the safeguard of His Britannic Majesty.

Answer.—Granted. As far as respects the laws and private property on shore.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.

Accepted the conditions proposed by H. E. Sir James Leith, the 10th August 1815,

(Signed) LE COMTE DE LINOIS.
BOYER DE PEYRELEAU.

Conditions demanded by H. E. Sir J. Leith, &c. &c.

Art. I. All the forts, redoubts, and all other places furnished with artillery in the colony, shall be delivered up immediately to His Britannic Majesty's troops.

Art. II. All the eagles, tri-coloured flags, the public treasure, archives, plans, every thing which appertains to the administration civil and military, the magazines of every description, arms of all kind, shall be immediately given up, as well as

all other public property, to Commissaries named by the General in Chief.

Art. III. All persons under arms who are comprized under these stipulations, shall march from their respective posts at three o'clock this afternoon, to be removed to their places of destination, leaving first surrendered their arms.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.

Accepted the three above articles,
(Signed) LE COMTE DE LINOIS.
BOYER DE PEYRELEAU.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in an Attack on the Island of Guadeloupe, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August 1815.

Staff—1 staff, wounded.

63d Foot—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, wounded.

York Chasseurs—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Royal West India Rangers—6 rank and file, wounded.

Royal York Rangers—3 rank and file killed; 1 staff, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 staff, 2 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Staff—Lieutenant Reickards (96th Foot), Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Douglas, slightly.

63d Foot—Captain Lynch, severely; Lieutenant Wigley, slightly.

Royal York Rangers—Surgeon Beresford, slightly.
J. H. BERKELEY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, September 18, 1815.

COPY of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Philip Charles Durham, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *Venerable, Saintes, August 15, 1815.*

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty being aware, of the projected expedition against Guadeloupe, so soon as the Commander in Chief of the forces, Sir James Leith, had assembled a force at this rendezvous sufficient to ensure a prompt and decided reduction of that island; the last division of the troops having arrived on the 7th instant; the island having been reconnoitred by the Commander in Chief of the Forces, and myself, aided by that distinguished and indefatigable engineer Sir Charles Shipley, the places of a debarkation having been determined upon, all overtures to the enemy having been rejected with scorn, and the rainy and hurricane season having set in, not a moment was to be lost.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships that I sailed on the 8th instant, having on board the 15th regiment, in company with the vessels of war and troop ships as per margin*, fifty-

* Dasher, Fairy, Espeigle, Columbia, Barbadoes, Muros, Chanticleer, and Fox and Niobe, troop ships.

three sail of transports and hired vessels, with five thousand men, a corps of artillery, and the usual appendages to the army, and proceeded to the weathermost landing place, Sainte Sauveur, (it had been proposed to have landed in three divisions at the same time, but the want of boats put that out of our power,) where, from the admirable position taken up by Lieutenant George Tupman, Acting Captain of the Chanticleer, who swept the beach of the few troops that made their appearance, and the troops being covered by the Fairy and Espeigle, the debarkation was soon effected.

We then dropped down to the next landing-place, Grand Ance, where we found a large body of troops and a battery, commanded by the Comte de Linois and General Boyer. I ordered Captain Baker, of the Fairy; Captain Chads, of the Columbia; and Captain Fleming, of the Barbadoes, to cover the landing of the troops, and from their well-directed fire, the battery was soon silenced, and the enemy drove back to a respectable distance; two thousand men were then landed, under the command of their gallant Commander in Chief, without the loss of a man. It being now dark and late, and the boats not yet returned, I postponed the third landing until the following morning, when it was accomplished with equal success on the lee part of the island, near Baillif, under cover of the Columbia, Chanticleer, and Muros, in the face of a very large force, who retreated to the heights, and there capitulated on the morning of the 10th instant (a copy of the terms I herewith inclose for their Lordships information*); a few ships and the floating property that remained were immediately taken possession of.

It may be presumption in me to risk an opinion respecting the conduct of the army after they were on shore, but I trust, having witnessed the gallant manner in which they immediately advanced and drove back the enemy, as well as the general plan of attack, I may be permitted to express my admiration.

* See Sir James Leith's dispatches.

The Commander in Chief of the Forces, Sir James Leith, having frequently of late honoured me with his company on board the Venerable, I should not do justice to my feelings were I not to express to their Lordships how much the country is indebted to his zeal, ability, and indefatigable exertions in forwarding the King's service.

I need not state to their Lordships the great exertions and fatigues which the Officers, seamen, and marines, of this small squadron have experienced, in collecting, embarking, and disembarking troops, &c. &c.; but I can assure their Lordships, that every man most cheerfully exerted himself to his utmost, and I beg leave to recommend them to their Lordships notice. The Captains employed on this service are all Commanders.

I feel very much indebted to His Excellency the Comte de Vaugiraud, for the assistance he rendered the service in sending the two corvettes and a schooner, as per margin*, with troops from Martinique.

I trust I shall not be doing an injustice to the squadron by particularly expressing my gratitude to the few Officers of the Venerable who have so long followed my fortune, and supported me with their most active exertions in forwarding the service at all times, particularly Lieutenant Parr, who has done the duty of First Lieutenant ever since I have been in this country.

This dispatch will be delivered by my Flag Lieutenant, Francis Wemyss, an intelligent and zealous officer, who will give their Lordships any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral,
Commander in Chief.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

* Acteon, Monsieur de Venancourt, Capitaine de Fregate; Diligent, Monsieur de Pontever, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; Le Messenger, schooner, Monsieur D'Ozouville, Capitaine de Fregate.

Missing Page

This page has been determined to be missing
from the bound volume.

Missing Page

This page has been determined to be missing
from the bound volume.