

THE
NAVAL AND MILITARY
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
WARS OF ENGLAND;
FROM THE ROMAN INVASION TO THE TERMINATION
OF THE LATE WAR.
INCLUDING THE
WARS of SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

IN WHICH IS GIVEN,

An accurate and lively Description of the SIEGES, BATTLES,
BOMBARDMENTS, SEA-ENGAGEMENTS, EXPEDITIONS,
and extensive CONQUESTS, of the BRITISH ARMS,
in all Quarters of the Globe.

WITH A VARIETY OF

Interesting and extraordinary ANECDOTES of Military Skill and
Intrepidity, heroic Adventures, brilliant Exploits, Martial Achieve-
ments, and memorable Actions, of the BRITISH WARRIORS.

CALCULATED

To inspire the Rising Generation with MAGNANIMITY and VIRTUE,
and to IMPRESS on their MINDS the generous ARDOUR and NOBLE
EMULATION of their ANCESTORS.

By the late THOMAS MANTE, Esq.

AUTHOR OF MILITARY TACTICS, AND MAJOR OF BRIGADE
UNDER GENERAL SIR GUY CARLETON.

CONTINUED TO THE END OF THE LATE WAR, BY AN ABLE AND
IMPARTIAL HAND.

ORNAMENTED WITH ELEGANT COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME THE EIGHTH.

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T H E

NAVAL AND MILITARY

H I S T O R Y

- OF THE

W A R S OF ENGLAND.

FROM THE YEAR 1794 TO THE PEACE OF 1802.

THE British parliament assembled on the 21st of January 1794. In the speech from the throne his majesty called the attention of the two houses to the issue of the war, “on which,” he observed, “depended the support of our constitution, laws, religion, and the security of all civil society—to the advantages which had attended our arms both at land and sea—and the expectation of ultimate success, as the operations of our enemies were alone derived from an arbitrary system, which enabled them unjustly to dispose of the lives and properties of the people, which must necessarily induce internal discontent and confusion.” His majesty proceeded to state “the impossibility of making peace upon the only grounds on which it ought to be concluded, the permanent safety of the country, and the tranquillity of all other nations.” He noticed “the treaties and conventions into which he had entered for this object with foreign powers”—and mentioned “the general loyalty which prevailed amongst all ranks notwithstanding

standing the continued efforts to mislead and seduce the people." The address to the commons was, as usual, more brief. His majesty "doubted not of their readiness to provide for all exigencies—lamented the necessity of additional burdens, and noticed the favourable state of the revenue." Both houses were reminded of the reasons so often urged for commencing the war, and were earnestly exhorted to continue their exertions against the enemy.

Though ministers had been so confident of the subjugation of France, as in the course of last session to have declared the expectations of an uninterrupted march to Paris, the face of the public affairs had now undergone such a melancholy change, that at this time they appeared to have serious apprehensions for the safety of England. In order, therefore, to provide for the internal defence of the kingdom, Mr. Pitt, on the 6th of March, introduced to the house a motion for an augmentation of the militia. As this application was said to be founded on the dread of a French invasion, it met with the entire concurrence of all sides of the house. The minister, not contented with the vast alliances he had already formed, was still willing to strengthen the combination by employing every needy and desperate adventurer in the crusade against France. With this view, he brought forward a bill to enable his majesty to employ subjects of France on the continent of Europe, in the French West-India islands, in Guernsey, Jersey, and other places. This measure was opposed by several gentlemen of the minority, upon the grounds of its being inhuman, dangerous, and unconstitutional—because their numbers were to be unlimited—because they were to be allowed to land in the island of Great Britain as a place of rendezvous for health, exercise, &c.—and because, in the case of defeat or capture, it exposed the unhappy objects themselves to certain and cruel death. The bill was strongly contested in all its stages, but passed at last by a great majority.

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The next business which engaged the attention of parliament, was a motion respecting sinecure places and pensions, introduced by Mr. Harrison on the 8th of April. In Mr. Harrison's speech on this occasion, he said, " he did not desire to deprive gentlemen of the rewards due to their present or former services, but he thought that those who had neither of these claims ought, in the present exigencies of this country, to contribute largely. Sinecure places and pensions were, he thought, fair objects of resource, at a time when every other which the country could procure appeared necessary. At such a time there was a peculiar propriety in the servants of the crown, who enjoyed large emoluments, giving an example of promptitude to serve the state. It would make the poor more cheerfully bear their burden; it would shew them they were in earnest when they talked of the calamity of the war, and be the best proof of their willingness to put an end to it. This bill was, he said, not intended to touch any person below two hundred pounds per annum. Out of the net produce of an efficient place amounting to four hundred pounds a year, he proposed that one fourth should be appropriated to the public service. Out of the sinecure places and pensions of four hundred pounds a year and upwards, he proposed to appropriate to the public one half, and the whole of any sinecure place held by a person who had another, and efficient place under government. Of these however he excepted the judges, the speakers of both houses of parliament, ambassadors, and officers of the army and navy. He quoted, as a precedent, the motion of Admiral Ruffel in 1691, for relinquishing a part of every salary, in which the house had then been willing to concur. He was averse to mention any thing relative to another kingdom, but he desired gentlemen to recollect, that it was the luxury and resistance to reform in the higher orders, which produced all the

the miseries of France. He concluded by moving for a bill to appropriate certain parts of salaries, &c. to the use of the public during the continuance of the war."

Mr. Burke treated the motion as a jest, and considered "the proposition as a flagrant invasion of the rights and properties of individuals, rights which were as sacred as that of any landed property. He compared the present measure to those which had occasioned the ruin of France. He considered the emoluments of office as absolutely necessary for the support of its dignity, and thought the salaries of the servants of the crown were far from adequate to their services. If the poor were only to be relieved in this way, then *let them submit to the will of God*. He protested against the impropriety of considering the fluctuating circumstances of manufactures and commerce, as a ground of imputation on the executive government. Money, he said, was not the proper means of relieving distressed manufacturers; to give them money would be to make them idle; if they chanced by misfortune to fall into poverty or distress, *their sole relief must be from Heaven*. This motion, he asserted, was contrary to the wishes of the nation, and could only confirm the seditious opinion of the Jacobins, that a greater sum was paid by the people of this country for their government than it was worth." On a division, there appeared for the motion 50, against it 119.

Whatever reluctance ministers might have to relinquish any part of their own salaries, their whole conduct during the prosecution of this most unfortunate war proves, that they were sufficiently prodigal in squandering the money of the public. An extraordinary instance of this sort occurred in April, and was occasioned by the defection of the King of Prussia from the general confederacy. That monarch, with a mixture of fraud, meanness, and perfidy, unparallel-

leled in modern history, now abandoned the war as a principal, and transferred the burden on England, which he had involved in the contest. There being no possible chance of securing his future services but by purchase, a message was delivered from the king to the commons on the 28th of April, importing that he had concluded a treaty with the King of Prussia, a copy of which he had ordered to be laid before the house. By the first article of this famous treaty between the King of Prussia, the King of Great Britain, and the States General of the united provinces, his Prussian majesty engaged to furnish an army which should be composed of 62,400 men, to be under a Prussian commander; to act most suitably to the interest of the maritime powers; to arrive at the place of their destination on the 24th of May 1794, or sooner if possible; and to be completely provided with field pieces and carriages, and also with tents and all military equipments necessary for taking the field. The treaty was made to last only one year, and the following payments were to be made to his Prussian majesty, viz. 300,000*l.* for starting, and 100,000*l.* for returning to the Prussian territories; 50,000*l.* subsidy to be paid monthly; and another monthly payment of one pound twelve shillings per man, for the bread and forage of this mercenary army. The whole payment therefore for eight months and a half, amounted to about the sum of 1,675,000*l.* sterling: of this sum Holland bound herself by a separate treaty to pay 400,000*l.* as her quota part of the whole subsidy. By this extravagant treaty, each Prussian soldier was hired at the exorbitant rate of more than two shillings per day, though it is well known, that in the armies of the great Frederic, the maintenance of a Prussian scarcely exceeded the fourth part of that of a British soldier.

The next subject which engaged parliamentary attention, was not only the most important which occurred

curred in the course of the session, but led to the immediate introduction of a bill for suspending the habeas corpus act. This was the discovery of a plot and extensive conspiracy against the king and constitution. The business was announced to the house on the 12th of May, with the solemnity of the following royal message:—"His majesty having received information that the seditious practices which have been for some time carried on by certain societies in London, in correspondence with societies in other parts of the country, have lately been pursued with increased activity and boldness, and have been avowedly directed to the object of assembling a pretended general convention of the people, in contempt and defiance of the authority of parliament, and on principles subversive of the existing laws and constitution, and directly tending to the introduction of that system of anarchy and confusion which has fatally prevailed in France, has given directions for seizing the books and papers of the said societies in London, which have been seized accordingly: and these books and papers appearing to contain matter of the greatest importance to the public interest, his majesty has given orders for laying them before the house of commons: and his majesty recommends it to the house to consider the same, and to take such measures thereupon as may appear to be necessary for effectually guarding against the further prosecution of these dangerous designs, and for preserving to his majesty's subjects the enjoyment of the blessings derived to them by the constitution happily established in these kingdoms." On the same day Mr. Hardy, the secretary of the London Corresponding Society, and Mr. Adams, the secretary of the Society for Constitutional Information, were taken into custody and examined before the privy council; and a few days after several of the leading members of these societies were also taken into custody.

On the above annunciation to the house, a secret committee was immediately formed, and in two days this committee produced a voluminous report. Mr. Pitt, who brought it up, stated, "that it had appeared to the committee that a plan had been digested and acted upon, and was then in forwardness for its execution, the object of which was to assemble a pretended convention of the people for the purposes of assuming the character of a general representation of the nation, superseding the representative capacity of the house, and arrogating the legislative power of the nation at large. It would be for the house to consider, whether they were impressed with similar opinions. If they were, he could not entertain a doubt of their concluding, that not one moment was to be lost in arming the executive power with such additional means as should effectually prevent the execution of such a plan. It had, he said, been usual in time of danger to enact a temporary suspension of the *habeas corpus* law. The temporary sacrifice of that law might be, on certain occasions, as necessary to the support of the constitution, as the maintenance of its principles was at others. It had been suspended when the constitution and liberty of the country were most guarded and respected; and such a suspension was more particularly called for at this crisis, when attempts were made to disseminate principles dangerous to that constitution, for the preservation of which the law had been made." Mr. Pitt concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, empowering his majesty to secure and detain all persons suspected of designs against his crown and government, &c.

Mr. Fox observed, "that after having listened with the utmost attention to the report, and in vain expecting something which might call for the interference of the house, he had never been more surprised than to hear that the worthy framers of the report should recommend so sudden, so violent, so

alarming a remedy as that now proposed—a proposal grounded upon facts notorious for years. He was astonished that the committees should so solemnly call the attention of the house to facts published in every newspaper, and notorious to every one; and after a long history of these proceedings, call upon the house for its immediate consideration of the probable effects of such events, and of the necessity of putting an end, by the most violent means, to what had so long been suffered to pass in silence.

Through the whole course of the business these men had wished for a parliamentary reform. The convention at Edinburgh, which had been noticed in all its proceedings published in the newspapers, had uniformly stated their design to be not to oppose the power of government, but to seek redress of grievances. Was the minister prepared to say such conventions were seditious? He did not know that the minister was ever a member of one, but for his own part he certainly was in the year 1780; and if that was illegal they carried on their proceedings with great imprudence; they held a public correspondence with societies in Yorkshire and other places; they presented the result of their labours to the house, which refused to recognise them as delegates, but allowed their right to petition as individuals, and received their petition. Such a convention as that stated by the minister was, he said, perfectly ridiculous; the idea of those persons assuming the authority of government was so contemptible, that bedlam was the only proper receptacle for them. Were a hundred of these persons to issue the orders of government, would they find a hundred to obey them? Supposing, however, this convention assembled by Messrs. Hardy and Adams, and that they had the views ascribed to them, he would then say the measure now proposed was a greater evil than the one it was intended to remedy. Let the house consider the extent

tent of the measure, which was no less than giving to the executive authority absolute power over the personal liberty of every individual in the kingdom. Every man who talked freely, every man, who, like him, from his heart detested the war, would be in the hands and at the mercy of ministers. For his own part, he thought the bill would surrender the personal freedom of every man to the caprice of the minister." The bill however soon passed.

As an introduction to the trials of those persons committed on a charge of treasonable practices in London, it will be necessary to mention the state-trials which took place in other parts of the kingdom. At the spring Lancaster assizes, 1794, Mr. Thomas Walker, a manufacturer of Manchester, who had distinguished himself in defeating certain measures of the minister, which were supposed injurious to the manufacturers of Lancashire, and who had always been a strenuous advocate for a parliamentary reform, was indicted for conspiring with nine other persons, to overturn the constitution by force of arms, and to assist the French in case of invasion. The principal evidence against the prisoner was a spy of the name of Dunn, who was afterwards convicted of perjury, and who confessed that he had been hired for the purpose by certain persons. His evidence on this trial was so contradictory and absurd, that the prosecution was even abandoned by the counsel for the crown. Mr. Walker was honorably acquitted without being put upon his defence, and the witness committed to take his trial for perjury.

The next state-trials were those of Robert Watt and David Downie at Edinburgh, which took a very different turn from the last, and terminated in the conviction of both. On the 3d of September Watt was tried, and found guilty of high treason. The principal charge in the indictment related to a plan which it appeared the prisoner had committed to

paper, and communicated to several persons, and particularly to Downie, for seizing the castle of Edinburgh, the excise office, and the bank; also for seizing the persons of the lord justice clerk, the lords of justiciary and session, and the provost of Edinburgh; and for procuring and giving orders for arms to effect these purposes. But the most curious circumstance in the trial was the prisoner's defence. By the testimony of the lord advocate of Scotland, and by letters from Mr. Secretary Dundas, it was proved that the prisoner had carried on a confidential correspondence with Mr. Dundas, and actually been retained as a spy in the service of government, and had received money for his services. The prisoner's counsel with much ability and eloquence, availed himself of this plea in favour of his unhappy client; but so little did any thing urged on this head weigh with the jury, that in five minutes they returned into court with a verdict of guilty. The crime of Downie appears to have consisted rather in being a silent auditor of the plans of Watt, than in any active measures he had taken in the proceeding. The only thing material proved against him was, his having paid a bill for fifteen pikes, which had been made to the order of Watt. So little satisfied, indeed, were the jury with the verdict of guilty which they brought in, that "on account of certain circumstances" they unanimously recommended the prisoner to mercy; and he received his majesty's pardon.

On the 10th of September, 1794, a special commission was issued for the prisoners confined on a charge of high treason in the Tower of London; and on the 2d of October it was opened at the sessions-house, Clerkenwell, by the Lord Chief Justice Eyre, in an elaborate charge to the grand jury; and in the course of their proceedings the jury found a bill of indictment against Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke,

Tooke, I. A. Bonney, Stewart Kydd, Jeremiah Joyce, Thomas Wardell, Thomas Holcroft, John Richter, Matthew Moore, John Thelwall, Richard Hodson, and John Baxter. John Martin, attorney, was afterwards indicted in a separate bill.

The trial of Hardy began on the 8th of October.—Mr. Wood opened the proceedings. He stated that this was an indictment preferred against Thomas Hardy, the prisoner at the bar, for maliciously and traitorously conspiring with John Horne Tooke, &c. to stir, move, and excite, insurrection, rebellion, and war, against our sovereign lord the king, within this kingdom; and to depose our said lord the king from the royal state, title, power, and government, of this kingdom; and to bring and put our said lord the king to death. Mr. Wood stated nine overt acts of this species of high treason. When he had finished, Sir John Scott, the attorney-general, in a speech of nine hours, went into a very minute detail of the grounds of these prosecutions for high treason. The counsel for the prosecution then proceeded to produce their evidence, which consisted of papers that had been found in the custody of different persons, and seized under the warrant of the secretary of state. The 29th, 30th, and 31st, of October, were employed in the production of evidence for the crown, both documentary and oral; which latter took up great part of the morning of November the 1st. This being finished, Mr. Erskine, in behalf of the prisoner, addressed the jury for the space of six hours in a style of impressive eloquence that transcends description. The remainder of the day was occupied in the examination of the witnesses for the prisoner; all of whom, who had known his manner of life, gave him a most excellent character—stating, that he was an honest, quiet, inoffensive, man; and that his object in connecting himself with these societies, was merely to procure a parliamentary reform, by all peaceable
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and lawful means, and on no account whatever by a subversion of the constitution. The court adjourned at half past twelve November the 1st, being Sunday morning, till the Monday following, when the evidence for the prisoner being finished, Mr. Gibbs addressed the jury in his favour, and was followed by the solicitor-general in reply. On the same day Lord Chief Justice Eyre began his summing up, which he did not finish till the succeeding morning. The jury then retired, and after being absent for upwards of two hours, returned, and delivered their verdict—NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Hardy was acquitted on the 5th of November, his trial having lasted eight days; and on Monday, the 17th, John Horne Tooke was put upon his trial. The same introductory forms having been gone through as in the trial of Hardy, some difficulties arose concerning the identifying of the hand writing of Mr. Tooke; upon which, to save time, he offered voluntarily himself to identify his own writing wherever it appeared, adding, "I protest I have never done an act—I protest I never have had a sentiment—I protest I never had a thought of any important political nature, which, taken fairly, I have the smallest degree of disposition not now to admit.—I am anxious that my life and character should go together, and I wish to admit all that I have said, done, or written."—The lord president observed, that he wished the evidence to take its course: "I do not think," said his lordship, "that any prisoner is quite cognizant to take upon himself to admit evidence that may be adduced against him."—Some other altercations took place in the early stages of the trial; but the whole was soon converted into such a scene of pleasantry and good humour, as never, perhaps, occurred in a trial for a capital offence. It appeared on evidence that the minister had been more than usually terrified by a letter from Mr. Joyce
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to Mr. Tooke, which had been intercepted, and which was in substance as follows—"Dear citizen, This morning Citizen Hardy was taken away by an order from the secretary of state's office. They seized every thing they could lay hands on.—Query, Is it possible to get ready by Thursday?—yours—J. JOYCE."—The query, it appeared from the evidence, related merely to an extract which Mr. Tooke was to have made from the red book of the places and emoluments derived from the public by Mr. Pitt and his family, and which was to have been published in the newspapers. Immediately on the intercepting of this letter, it appeared a strong body of light horse was ordered to Wimbledon, and warrants were issued for the apprehension of Mr. Tooke and Mr. Joyce. On this and other parts of the charge the prisoner exercised his wit and raillery with such effect, that the judges themselves could not help joining in the ridicule. From various other evidence it appeared that Mr. Tooke was a man of such moderate principles, that some of his majesty's ministers went much farther than he did on the subject of a parliamentary reform; that it had even been reported in the societies that he was pensioned by ministry; and that in a conversation with Major Cartwright on the topic of a reform, Mr. Tooke made use of the remarkable expression—"You would go to Windsor, but I should choose to stop at Hounslow."

On the part of the prisoner, a number of witnesses of high rank and connected with administration were examined; among these were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Camden, Mr. Beaufoy, and Mr. Pitt. They all appeared to have drunk most copiously of the Lethæan stream; and Mr. Pitt, in particular, seemed literally to have forgotten all that he had ever attempted in the cause of reform. He positively denied his ever having been in any way concerned with a society or convention of delegates for procuring a parliamentary

mentary reform, till Mr. Sheridan had in his evidence established the fact, that such a society had existed publicly in 1780, that he belonged to it as a delegate for Westminster, that their meetings were notorious, that among other places they had met, at the Duke of Richmond's; here Mr. Pitt begged leave to correct his evidence, and confessed that he was present at some meetings held at the Duke of Richmond's, where there were delegates from different counties.—Mr. Gibbs as counsel for the prisoner, insisted, that the witnesses for the crown had given a complete verdict of acquittal.—The attorney-general made an ingenious reply; but the case was so clear, that the jury did not retire above six minutes, before they returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

After the acquittal of Mr. Tooke, which took place on the 22d of November, the attorney-general declined any further prosecution of the remaining members of the Constitutional Society; and on Monday December the first, a jury being impanelled *pro forma*, Messrs. Bonney, Joyce, Kydd, and Holcroft, were acquitted and discharged.—The trial of Mr. Thelwall commenced on the same day. The charge was opened with great ability by Mr. Serjeant Adair; but no new evidence was adduced on the trial, except some intemperate expressions at the various meetings at Chalk Farm, his lecture-room, &c. which were supported only by the testimony of the spies, Lynam and Taylor, whose evidence was afterwards rendered nugatory by that of two other witnesses. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Erskine and Gibbs with their usual ability, and this jury also brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The other prosecutions were abandoned by the crown lawyers, and those who had been indicted were liberated from confinement.

The campaign of 1794, upon which we are now entering, far surpassed in carnage and devastation, that
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of 1793. The amazing and unexampled efforts, the numerous and brilliant achievements, of the French, in this period, have been the terror of Europe and the wonder of the world. In reviewing the operations of their armies, a distinguished British statesman gives the following summary account of their exertions—"twenty-three sieges successfully conducted—six pitched battles decisively won—two thousand eight hundred and three pieces of cannon taken—six thousand of the best troops in Europe compelled to surrender prisoners of war—one hundred and forty-four towns and cities captured, amongst which are many of the strongest fortresses in Europe." Such is the outline of a campaign, the detail of which will be perused by every feeling and intelligent reader with a mixture of pity and astonishment; and which, from the scenes of misery and horror it exhibited, calls loudly upon European governments to abandon the barbarous trade of war, and to adopt a pacific system for the regulation of national concerns, and the adjustment of national differences.

The year 1793 closed with the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents in La Vendée. By the report of Carriere, presented to the convention in February, 1794, in his return from the rebellious departments, it appears that "there had been sixteen districts in full revolt, and that the inhabitants of the whole country between the Loire and the sea, from Painbœuf to Saumur, a space of more than forty square miles, were in arms. The royalists were divided into several columns. Whenever they wanted reinforcements, they sounded the alarm bell and set the mills going, whose sails served for signals, and immediately a large force was collected. In the month of August, the royalists had one hundred and fifty thousand men in arms, but the victories of Mortaigne and Chollet were so fatal to them, that the reporter had passed over fourteen leagues of country entirely co-

vered with their dead bodies." They however were still far from being subdued. The forests, mountains, and all those natural recesses with which that romantic country abounds, still afforded them variety of shelter. The party which had escaped to the isle of Noirmoutier, failed in making that resolute stand which their desperate situation required. Though the town was remarkably well situated for defence, yet the royalists surrendered at discretion on the 3d of January, even before the republicans had come within reach of their batteries. In the reduction of the island, five hundred royalists were killed and twelve hundred taken prisoners; fifty pieces of cannon, eight hundred stand of arms, and thirty thousand pounds of powder, also fell into the hands of the republicans. The most dreadful executions succeeded the defeat of the royalists. At Nantz, on the 15th of February, five hundred of them were shot. The trials were of the most summary kind. The guillotine was considered as an instrument of too slow an operation, and numbers of them were dispatched with grape-shot discharged from artillery, and others confined within barges which were scuttled and sunk. Such was the melancholy fate of these unfortunate royalists.

The French at this period had no fewer than seven hundred and eighty thousand effective men in the field, and this force was distributed as follows:

The army of the North	220,000
The united armies of the Rhine and Moselle	280,000
The army of the Alps.....	60,000
The army of the Eastern Pyrenees.....	80,000
The army of the South.....	60,000
The army of the West.....	80,000
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	780,000
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On the other hand, without reckoning the forces of Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, or Naples, we had the following statement of the combined forces brought into

into the field to act against the French in the North and on the Rhine :

Army under Cobourg.....	140,000
Ditto under the Duke of York.....	40,000
The Dutch army.....	20,000
Austrian army on the Rhine.....	60,000
Prussian ditto.....	64,000
Troops of the Empire.....	20,000
Emigrant corps under the Prince of Condé	12,000
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	356,000
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On the 5th of March, 1794, the Duke of York arrived on the continent to take the command of the British army ; on the 17th, he proceeded with General Clairfait to Valenciennes, where a council of war was held with the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, after which the generals returned to their respective headquarters.

Towards the latter end of March the French made their appearance in West Flanders ; and on the 29th of that month they attacked the Austrian out-posts at Cateau, Beauvais, and Solefmes, in the vicinity of Landrecy. The posts were carried, but a large body of Austrian cavalry coming up, the French were obliged to retreat with the loss, it is said in the London Gazette, of five hundred men. The Austrians, according to the same authority, lost one hundred and twenty. About the same period, a party of the French having succeeded in surprising the Hessian posts at Tenbreuil, between Werwick and Ypres, got in the rear of the Hanoverian pickets, and cut them off. Upon the appearance however of a considerable body of troops approaching from Menin, the French, who had effected the object they had in view, hastily retreated across the Lys, carrying with them three officers, and one hundred and forty-three other prisoners. Though as yet the combined army had suffered little

from the dangers of war, they experienced, even at this early period of the campaign, the no less fatal ravages of disease. The general return of the sick and wounded, in the Austrian army in Brabant alone at this time, was twenty-three thousand men.

On the 16th of April, the combined army was reviewed by the emperor on the heights above Cateau; and on the following day proceeded in eight columns to invest Landrecy, a small but well-fortified town in the province of Hainault. The first column, composed of Austrian and Dutch troops under Prince Christian of Hesse Darmstadt, advanced upon the village of Catillon, which was forced after some resistance. The second, under Lieutenant-general Alvintzy, forced the French entrenchments at Mazinguer, Oisy, and Nouvion, and took possession of the whole forest of Nouvion. The third column, led on by the emperor and Prince of Cobourg, after carrying the villages of Ribouville and Wassigny, detached forward the advanced guards, which took possession of the heights called Grand and Petit Blocus. The fourth and fifth columns were entrusted to the Duke of York; the first was under his own immediate direction, the latter commanded by Sir William Erskine. The objects of these columns were the redoubts and village of Vaux, and the strong entrenchments of the French in the wood called Bois de Bouhain. As the position of the French army was evidently strong, the duke determined if possible to turn their right, and for that purpose ordered the whole column to move forwards under the cover of the high ground, leaving only sufficient cavalry to occupy their attention. The fire of the republicans was at first severe; but finding the position no longer tenable against the superior force of the British, they retreated as soon as the latter approached to a close engagement. A part of them were cut off in their retreat through the wood,
and

and the remainder continued to retire through the village of Bouhain to the main army. Sir William Erskine was equally successful with the other column. The sixth, seventh, and eighth, columns, under the Hereditary Prince of Orange, were not engaged, being only a corps of observation on the side of Cambray. On the morning of the 18th, the Prince of Orange's advanced guard was attacked by a small party of French, who however were easily repulsed.

In consequence of these successes the siege of Landrecy was immediately formed, under the direction of the Hereditary Prince of Orange. From this period little of consequence occurred till the twenty-first, except the reduction of an entrenched camp, and a redoubt at the village of Eloques by that prince. On the 21st the French attacked two detachments of the Prince of Cobourg's advanced guard at Blocus and Nouvion. At the former, by the aid of the Duke of York with five battalions of Austrians and Sir Robert Laurie's brigade of British cavalry, they were repulsed; but at the latter they succeeded in forcing General Alvintzy to retreat. At the same time the Duke of York received information from General Wurmb, who commanded a detached party at Denain, that he had been vigorously attacked by the French on the 19th of the month.

While such were the movements of the allies, the French had assembled considerable force at the camp of Cæsar, in the vicinity of Cambray. On the 23d the Duke of York dispatched General Otto with a detachment of cavalry to reconnoitre them in this position; but finding the enemy in great force, and strongly posted at the village of Villers en Couche, General Otto sent back for a reinforcement, which was immediately detached: it consisted of two squadrons of the Zetchwitz cuirassiers, Major-general Mansel's brigade of heavy cavalry, and the 11th regiment of light dragoons. As they could not arrive

rive till it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when it took place soon after day-break. He then ordered two squadrons of hussars and two squadrons of the 15th regiment of light dragoons to charge the enemy, which they did with the greatest success: and, finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without hesitation, and broke them likewise. Had they been properly supported, the entire destruction of the enemy must have been the consequence; but, by some mistake, General Mansel's brigade did not arrive in time for that purpose. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat, in great confusion, into Cambrai, with the loss of twelve hundred men killed in the field, and three pieces of cannon. The gallantry displayed by these troops, but particularly by the 15th regiment of light dragoons, does them the highest honour; and, considering the danger of their situation when left without support, the loss they experienced is not considerable. The only officer wounded was Captain Aylett, of the 15th regiment.

A medal was afterwards presented by the Emperor of Germany to the officers of the 15th regiment, accompanied by the following attestation: "The 15th light dragoons charged the enemy on the 24th of April, 1794, who were in great force at Villers en Couche, routed, and sabred a great many; and by this conduct rescued his imperial majesty from the danger that menaced his person, who, being on the road from Valenciennes to Catillon, was cut off by the patrols of the enemy, as his majesty on that day was returning from Brussels to the army, and the enemy had already passed the river Selle. The courageous conduct of this regiment, animated by its brave officers, is so much the more meritorious, as the main column of the allied army did not arrive to its support; but this gallant regiment, abandoned to itself, relied on
its

its own valour, attacked the enemy, so much stronger, and whose bravery alone prevented the melancholy consequences above stated; and not content with that, they took from the enemy, who were so much more numerous, three pieces of cannon.—MERFELD, Major-gen.—*Names of the officers.* Major William Aylett; Captains Rob. Pocklington and Edward Michael Ryan; Lieutenants Thomas Cranby Calcraft, William Keir, and Thomas Burrell Blunt; Cornets Edward G. Butler and Robert Wilson.

On the 26th the Duke of York was attacked on all sides by the French, who however were repulsed after a severe conflict, with the loss of their General Chapuy, who was taken prisoner with three hundred and fifty officers and privates, and twenty-two pieces of cannon. On the same day, General Count King ski and Major-general Bellegarde, after having repulsed the enemy with great slaughter from Prisches, pursued them as far as day-light would permit, in the direction of Capelle, and took twenty-two pieces of cannon: so that we were already in possession of fifty-seven pieces of ordnance taken from the enemy that day.

The following are the particulars of this day's business, from the dispatches of his R. H. Duke of York: "It appears that the attack of the enemy was intended to be general, along the whole frontier, from Trèves to the sea.

"The corps, which attacked that under my command, consisted of a column of eight and twenty thousand men, and seventy-nine pieces of cannon, which marched out of Cambrai the preceding night at twelve, and a smaller one, which moved forwards by the way of Prémont and Marets. The enemy formed their line at day-break in the morning, and under favour of a fog advanced to the attack of the villages in my front, which, being occupied by light troops only, they possessed themselves of without much resistance; and advancing formed their attack upon the village
of

of Troisville, into which they had actually entered, but were dislodged again by the well-directed fire of grape shot from two British six-pounders, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Congreve.

“ Their movements being now plainly seen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, I determined to detach the cavalry of the right wing, consisting of the Austrian cuirassier-regiment of Zetchwitz, of the blues, 1st, 3d, 5th, dragoon guards, and royals, under the command of Lieutenant-general Otto, and to turn them on that flank; whilst, by a severe cannonade from our front, I endeavoured to divert their attention from this movement. Some light troops likewise were directed to turn, if possible, their right flank; but having received a very severe fire from a wood, which they imprudently approached too near, they were obliged to retire. They however immediately rallied, and, after driving the enemy back, took from them two pieces of cannon. General Otto completely succeeded in his movements. The enemy were attacked in their flank and rear, and, although they at first attempted to resist, they were soon thrown into confusion, and the slaughter was immense. Twenty-two pieces of cannon, and a very great quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands. Lieutenant-general Chapuy, who commanded this corps, with three hundred and fifty officers and privates, were taken.

“ While this was passing on the right, we were not less fortunate on our left. The cavalry of the left wing having moved forwards, to observe the enemy's column, which was advancing from Prémont and Marets, the 7th and 11th regiments of light dragoons, with two squadrons of Archduke Ferdinand's hussars, under the command of Major Stephanitz, attacked their advanced guard with so much spirit and impetuosity, as to defeat them completely. Twelve hundred men were left dead on this part of the field; ten

pieces

pieces of cannon, and eleven tumbrils filled with ammunition, were taken."

This action has generally been called the *battle of Landrecies*, which town surrendered to the duke on the 30th. The whole of the siege, after the opening of the trenches, lasted scarcely ten days; yet the bombardment was so severe, that not more than three houses were left standing. Two hundred of the inhabitants and one thousand two hundred of the garrison lost their lives. The remainder of the garrison, which surrendered prisoners of war, consisted of 4,400 men.

At one point of attack the French were however successful; at the post of Moucron, General Clairfait, with some battalions of Austrians, had joined the Hanoverians, and was waiting only for six battalions of Austrian infantry to commence offensive operations. The vigilance and activity of General Pichegru defeated the design of the Austrian commander. On the 29th of April the French general attacked the post, which he carried after an obstinate conflict. The town of Courtray was taken by the French at the same time, and by this event Menin, being deprived of every hope of succour, fell also into their hands; the garrison, consisting of four battalions of Hanoverians and four companies of loyal emigrants, forced their way through the victorious army, and made good their retreat to Ingelmunster, but with considerable loss, as they were continually harassed during the whole of their march.

On the side of Treves, the French army of the Moselle was also successful. Early in March, this army received orders to advance from Longwy near Arlon, in order to cut off the communication of the counties of Treves and Luxemburg with those of Liege and Namur. This movement was ably executed by General Jourdan. On the 17th of April, when the grand attack was made by the French along

the whole line, the Austrian General Beaulieu was completely defeated. The conflict, according to the account of General Jourdan, lasted for two days, and the loss of the Austrians must have been very considerable. Arlon fell into the hands of the republicans, but being untenable, was soon after abandoned. The French obtained also some advantages over General Melas, near the Moselle and the Saer.

The beginning of May was distinguished by some severe but indecisive actions.—On the fourth of that month, the French attacked a small party at Roufflaer under Colonel Linsingen, but after a bloody conflict were repulsed with the loss of two hundred men.—On the 10th, the Duke of York was assailed near Tournay by the French forces in different columns to the amount of thirty thousand men. The attack began at day-break, when the French attempted to turn the right flank of the combined army; but were driven back by the Austrian regiment of Kaunitz, which was posted in a wood to cover the army on that side. The French then directed their efforts against the duke's centre, upon which they advanced under a heavy cannonade with astonishing resolution. An opportunity however soon presented itself of attacking them in their right flank, when they were compelled to retreat. In this engagement the French are computed to ~~have~~ lost three thousand men.—On the Sunday following, General Clairfait, who in the course of the preceding night had crossed the Heule, was again attacked by the French. The Austrian general is said to have repulsed the assailants, and driven them back into the town of Courtray; but in what manner this is to be reconciled with his precipitate retreat, first across the Heule, and afterwards behind the river Mandel, it is impossible to conceive. But this war, among many curious phenomena, repeatedly exhibited the victorious commander of the combined forces flying before the discomfited republicans.

licans. General Clairfait, however, it is allowed by all, suffered greatly in this engagement; and, being closely pursued, found himself under a necessity of continuing his march to Thieldt, where at length he was enabled to take a position to cover Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend.

It was nearly about this period that the French army of the North crossed the Sambre, and, according to their own account, seized the town of Binche. Gen. Kaunitz was compelled to retreat, and to take a position between Rouveroy and Binche, in order to cover Mons. With that impetuosity, which has distinguished their whole military career, the French soon pressed forward to dislodge him from this situation. They attacked him on the 14th of May; the conflict was long and bloody; but the French were completely repulsed, and obliged to recross the Sambre with the computed loss of five thousand men and some pieces of cannon.

From this unexpected success, the emperor was persuaded that he had perfectly secured that part of the country. He determined therefore to march without delay to the assistance of the Duke of York, who still retained his position at Tournay. Here the grand attack upon the French lines, which was at once to clear Flanders of the invading republicans, was concerted; and the army under Clairfait was ordered to co-operate with the forces under the emperor and the Duke of York.

By some unaccountable treachery on the part of the allies, the French in Lisle were made acquainted with the whole plan in sufficient time to take effectual measures to disconcert it. On the night of the 16th the allied army moved forward in five columns; two of which on the left were to force the passages of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the French posts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns. These columns however forced the passages so late, and were so fatigued with

their march, that they were unable to accomplish the remainder of the proposed plan. The column on the right under General Bafche was equally unfortunate; for, finding the French at Moucron in much greater numbers than he had expected, the general was obliged to relinquish his object, and retreat to his former position at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-general Otto was however more successful with his column; he drove the French from Waterloo, and pushed forward to Turcoing. The column under the Duke of York was also successful in its first movements. After a short cannonade, his royal highness forced the enemy to evacuate Lannoy, and proceeded to Roubaix. This post also, after considerable resistance, was forced: but having received no intelligence of the two columns on his right and left, he did not think it prudent to advance further. Having acquainted the emperor with his intentions, the necessity of co-operating with General Clairfait induced his imperial majesty to order the British forces to proceed to the attack of Mouveaux. The French entrenchments here were carried by Lieutenant-general Abercrombie, after an obstinate contest, and the day of the 17th concluded with some prospect of success to the allies. But a sad reverse soon succeeded. Early on the morning of the 18th, the French attacked the post at Turcoing, where Colonel Devay commanded; and the duke dispatched two battalions of Austrians to make a diversion in that part, with express orders to fall back on the main army if hard pressed; but by some mistake these battalions joined Colonel Devay at Turcoing. From this circumstance an opening was left on the right of the Duke of York's corps, of which the French commander immediately availed himself. At this instant a column of fifteen thousand men appeared advancing from Lisle; and another corps having now forced General Otto's position near Waterloo, attacked the
British

British in the rear. The few troops that remained with his royal highness soon gave way, nor was it possible to rally them; the duke himself was obliged to fly, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, and join General Otto, with whom, from the disastrous state of his own army, he was obliged to remain. After this separation, the very difficult task of extricating the British forces devolved upon Generals Abercrombie and Fox; which critical duty they performed with great firmness and address.

It has been said, that the allies on this occasion did not act with that vigour and spirit which was expected; but the Austrian official details seem to cast a principal share of the blame on the Hanoverians, who, they assert, were the first to retreat. They created the greatest confusion; for their cavalry not only destroyed the foot, but threw the whole army into such disorder, that they became a helpless prey to the pursuing enemy. Of the loss of the allies there was no authentic return, but one account states it at three thousand; and it must have been very great, since the British troops alone lost upwards of one thousand men, and forty-three pieces of cannon. Two columns of the imperial troops, which were brought up by the emperor and the Prince of Cobourg, were also obliged to retreat with loss. The army of General Clairfait, being still separated by the Lys, was unable to cooperate.

This unfortunate engagement may be said to have decided the fate of the Netherlands. Consternation and terror spread a panic over the whole face of the country. In this desperate state of their affairs, the allied forces collected as soon as their dispersed condition would admit, and resumed their former positions near Marquain, Templuive, and Leers; while the emperor in vain endeavoured to cheer the drooping spirits of his subjects by proclamations. Fortunately for the allies, the impetuosity of the French soon afforded

forded a more substantial subject of consolation, and convinced the trembling multitude that they were not invincible. On the 22d they renewed the attack, and a force estimated at 100,000 men was brought against the right wing of the combined army, with the intention of forcing the passage of the Scheld, and investing Tournay. They at first succeeded in driving in the out-posts; but a reinforcement being sent, under the command of General Fox, the skill and intrepidity of that officer enabled the allies to maintain their position. The conflict continued from five in the morning till nine at night; an instance almost unprecedented in the annals of modern war. The French, finding it impracticable to accomplish their object, withdrew their forces during the night, and fell back upon Lisle. They are reported to have sustained the incredible loss of nearly twelve thousand men and seven pieces of cannon; an account which, however, the Duke of York does not give as authentic. The loss of the British was little more than one hundred; but of that of the allies we have, as usual, no account. The French were commanded in this action by General Pichegru, whose arrangements were made with such judgment, that though the attack was unsuccessful, both the wings and the rear of his army being covered by a wood, they could neither be turned nor assailed by cavalry.

About the same period in which these desperate conflicts took place, another partial success occurred in favour of the allies. General Beaulieu made an excursion into the duchy of Bouillon, defeated a considerable body of French stationed in that canton, took the town by storm, which was delivered up to be pillaged, on the plea of the inhabitants having fired upon the Austrian foldiers. About twelve hundred French are said to have been killed on this occasion; three hundred prisoners were taken, and six pieces of cannon. Another victory was obtained on the 24th by General Kaunitz over the French, who had again crossed the Sambre,

Sambre, and taken a position with their left to Rouveroy, and their right to Fontaine l'Evêque. As General Kaunitz had advanced upon the French by surprise, they were obliged to abandon their cannon, amounting to fifty pieces; the French are also said to have lost two thousand men killed and wounded, besides three thousand prisoners. The loss of the Austrians was stated to be inconsiderable.

Marshal Mollendorf, on the same day, surprised the French in their entrenchments at Keyserflautern, and defeated them with considerable loss. The force of the French consisted of about twelve thousand men. They were posted behind the defiles of Otterbach, Hagelsbach, and the Lauter. The whole of this country was covered with redoubts and entrenchments; several dykes had been cut, and the bridges were every where destroyed; while three strong positions were prepared, to facilitate their retreat in case of accidents. The loss of the French amounted to one thousand killed, more than two thousand prisoners, eighteen pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. After the engagement, Marshal Mollendorf established his head-quarters at Winnweiler, and the Prince of Hohenloe Ingelfingen took possession of Neustadt.

The success, on the part of the combined powers was again of short duration; for, while General Beaulieu was amusing himself with his incursion into Bouillon, the duchy of Luxemburg was invaded by General Jourdan, with a force of forty thousand men, who obtained immediate possession of Arlon. General Beaulieu was therefore obliged at once to abandon his conquests by a precipitate retreat, and to fall back on Marche, in order to cover Namur.

Encouraged by this success, the French prepared to invest Charleroi, having already cut off the communication between that place and Brussels. They were, however, attacked on the 3d of June by the hereditary Prince of Orange, who compelled them to raise

raise the siege and recross the Sambre with considerable loss. In the course of a few days, they again recrossed the river to the amount of sixty thousand men. On the 14th they destroyed a strong redoubt erected by the besieged, on which they placed much dependence. But on the 16th, the Prince of Orange again attacked and defeated the French army which had taken up a position near Jesselies, in order to cover the siege of Charleroi, before which they had begun to open trenches. The enemy's loss was computed at about seven thousand men, as well as twenty-two pieces of cannon, thirty-five ammunition waggons, and a considerable number of horses and baggage. They retreated once more across the Sambre.

Still, however, the danger to which Charleroi, as well as Brussels itself, was exposed, determined the Prince of Cobourg to make one grand effort for its relief. In compliance, therefore, with the request of the Prince of Orange and General Beaulieu, he marched with the greatest part of the combined army, leaving only the British and Hanoverians with the Duke of York at Tournay. On the 21st he reached Ath; and on the 24th effected a junction with the Prince of Orange and General Beaulieu at Nivelles.

The main body of the French army, under Jourdan, was posted at this time at Templeuve, Gosselies, and Fleurus. Although there was great reason to suspect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy, yet, as no certain intelligence could possibly be procured, the attack, which had been determined on for its relief became necessary, to prevent the fate of so important a place as Charleroi from being left to chance. In consequence, the army marched on the 25th in five columns, and early on the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy's entrenched position between Lambusart, Espinies, and Gosselies. The attack, which was executed with great resolution, was at first successful; and the enemy's advanced corps, although
protected

protected by strong redoubts, were driven back. In the evening the left wing arrived at the principal heights on this side the Sambre. The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extensive line of redoubts, into which they had brought an immense number of cannon.—Notwithstanding these obstacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's position with fixed bayonets. But the surrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th, having enabled the enemy to reinforce themselves with the besieging army, and thus to bring the greatest part of their force against our left wing, this advantage, added to those of their situation and of the quantity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulse our attack. The troops nevertheless formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns; and would have renewed the attack with the same resolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the report of prisoners and by several other circumstances, determined our general officers not to expose their brave troops any farther. They halted to remove the wounded, and to give the infantry time to rest; and then began to retreat, which was effected with the greatest order, as far as Halle, thirty miles from the field of battle. The French did not fail to take advantage of their victory; they pushed on to Brussels without loss of time, and forced the Prince of Cobourg to retreat from Halle, leaving Brussels to its fate.

In the mean time, Ypres, which is considered as the key of West Flanders, was besieged by thirty thousand French, supported by a covering army twenty-four thousand strong. The great importance of this place induced General Clairfait to hazard the whole corps under his command for its relief. On the 13th of June he attacked the French. He drove them from their first position, but quickly experienced a melancholy reverse of fortune. In the course

of five days this intrepid officer was thrice defeated in attempting to raise the siege, and was at last compelled to retire in great confusion to Ghent, where he had the mortification to find the communication between that place and Oudenarde entirely cut off. Ypres surrendered, after a most gallant defence, to the French general Moreau, on the 17th of June, and the garrison were allowed very honourable terms.

The defeat of Clairfait was attended with the worst consequences to the allies. General Walmoden found himself no longer able with his small force to maintain his position at Bruges: the magistrates of that place, therefore, on the 24th, opened their gates to the French, and signed a formal submission to the armies and sovereignty of the republic; and, in the meantime, the Hanoverian general fell back to Landmark, and united his corps to the right flank of Clairfait's army. The retreat of the Austrian general rendered also the Duke of York's position at Tournay, which, since the defeat of the Prince of Cobourg, had always been extremely hazardous, no longer tenable. His royal highness, therefore, on the 24th of June, marched to Renaix, in order to support Oudenarde, which was already invested, leaving only a small garrison for the defence of Tournay.

These events so deeply affected the emperor, that he left the army, despairing of success. The force of the allies, which in the beginning of the campaign had amounted to 187,000 men, was now reduced to less than half that number. It was in vain the emperor issued repeated proclamations, calling on his subjects in the Netherlands to rise in a mass. They answered him with fair but delusive professions, while their conduct evinced a strong attachment to the cause of the French.

The French arms were also successful on the side of Spain. In the beginning of February 1794, a battle was fought near St. Jean de Luz, which terminated in

favour of the French; three regiments were dispersed or taken prisoners, and the Irish regiment of Ultona was cut to pieces. On the 5th, a similar victory was obtained near the same place.—In the eastern Pyrenees the armies were not in motion so early in the campaign. In the month of April the Spaniards were compelled to evacuate Boulon, and the camp of Ceret. The city of Urgel soon after surrendered to General Dagobert; but as the citadel was still in a condition of defence, and the Spaniards had broken down the bridge which communicated with the town, the general retired to Puycerda to wait for reinforcements, where he was killed by a cannon ball. He was succeeded at first by General Doppet, and afterwards by General Dugommier. On the 1st of May a considerable victory was gained by the French near Ceret: two hundred pieces of cannon were taken, with the Spanish camps, magazines, equipage, and two thousand prisoners. About the same period the main army of the Spaniards was totally defeated near Collioure, and the whole of the baggage and artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors; such was the sense which the convention entertained of the importance of this victory, that they decreed that a column should be erected near the spot with the following inscription. “Here seven thousand Spaniards laid down their arms before the republicans.” On the 23d of May St. Elmo was evacuated by the Spaniards, and Port Vendies capitulated to General Dugommier.

In Italy, to adopt the singular and inflated style of Barrere, “victory was also in a state of permanence.” Early in April, the post and city of Oneglia, in Piedmont, submitted to the French arms. This success was immediately followed by a considerable victory, in which five hundred of the allies, the greater part Austrians, were killed. Ormea on the Tanaro, and the county of Nava, immediately submitted; so that

the whole communication between Turin and the sea, except through neutral countries, appears to have been cut off. Immense magazines, a superb manufactory of cloth, and large quantities of provisions, cannon, and ammunition, fell at the same time into the hands of the invaders. In the beginning of May, Dumerlion, the provisional commander in chief of the army of Italy, possessed himself of the forts of Saorgio, Belvedere, Rocabiliere, and St. Martin. The allies were also obliged to abandon their famous camps of Fouche and Raous. On this occasion the French took sixty pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of provisions, with two thousand prisoners. The loss of the Piedmontese in killed is also said to have been very considerable. The French lost sixty in killed, and had about twenty five wounded. This was immediately succeeded by another victory, in which Durmerlion drove the enemy, amounting to eight thousand, from their intrenchments near the village of Tende, took two hundred prisoners, and a great quantity of military stores.

About the middle of May, Dumas, commander in chief of the army of the Alps, obtained a most decisive victory at Mount Cenis. On this celebrated mountain the Sardinians had doubled their forces; and on this account the French general, who seems to have acted with great ability, formed a system of vigorous diversion, extended over all the line. On the night of the 10th, the fort Mirabouk was attacked by Caire, commander of the chassours; and the garrison capitulated, leaving twenty pieces of cannon, and a considerable quantity of provisions and stores. At the moment of taking fort Mirabouk, the general himself proceeded, with three thousand men, to the rich valleys of Bordonack; all the posts were forced, and the French succeeded in establishing themselves at Oux. The general next proceeded across the precipices of Gollibier, in order to reach to Maurienne, and execute immediately



GENERAL SIR CHARLES GREY.

immediately the attack upon Mount Cenis. From Le-nebourg they ascended the mountain, and amidst volumes of fire, they carried all the redoubts with fixed bayonets. The left column, under General Bagde-laune, made their way over frightful precipices, and turned the enemy. The junction of the columns was no sooner effected, than the Piedmontese abandoned their well appointed and numerous train of artillery, their equipage, and magazines. The French pursued them with unabated ardor for three leagues beyond Mount Cenis. The carnage was great, near nine hundred prisoners were taken; and yet the loss of the French is said to have amounted only to eight killed and thirty wounded.

The success of the French on the continent of Europe was in some degree counterbalanced by the dismemberment of their foreign possessions; since in the course of the summer almost the whole of their West-India islands were taken by the English. Early in the year 1794 the British fleet, under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey, rendezvoused in Carlisle Bay at Barbadoes, from whence they sailed on the 3d of February to the attack of Martinico.

Martinico was without exception the richest, best planted, and strongest, of all the French Caribbee islands; and its fertility is unquestioned by its very great production of sugar, ginger, and tobacco, the last of an extraordinary quality. It is in 61° W. lon. $14^{\circ}30'$ N. lat. The land is not only rich and fruitful, but also improved with the utmost industry, and with extraordinary skill. The sea coast and harbours were excellently well fortified, and the several forts had constantly strong garrisons of regular troops from France. The principal commodity at present raised in the Caribbee islands is sugar, whereas formerly it was tobacco. M. de Poincy was the first who taught the art of raising the sugar-cane, and curing the juice of it. Besides sugar they raise also a great deal of indigo. They also cultivate cocoa to great advantage, and draw considerable

considerable profit from ginger, cassia, and pimento, which is what we call Jamaica pepper, or all-spice, of which they export considerable quantities. They likewise manufacture rocou, for the use of dyers, and send home variety of medicinal gums, and wet sweet-meats of several kinds; together with valuable woods for dying, inlaying, and cabinet-work.

In Martinico it is computed that they make, one year with another, ten thousand hogsheds of sugar, each of about six hundred weight; in Guadaloupe, about four thousand hogsheds; and in the other islands, about one thousand hogsheds all together. The French employed in this trade annually between two and three hundred ships, from the burden of one hundred to three hundred tons. The time in which they sailed from France is between September and February, that they might avoid as much as possible the hurricanes, and arrive at a fit season for completing their cargoes.

The island is sixteen leagues in length and forty-five in circumference, leaving out the capes, some of which extend two or three leagues into the sea. It is very uneven, and intersected in all parts by a number of hillocks; which are mostly of a conical form. Three mountains rise above these smaller eminences. The highest bears the indelible marks of a volcano. The woods with which it is covered continually attract the clouds, which occasions noxious damps, and contributes to make it horrid and inaccessible; while the two others are in most parts cultivated. From these mountains issue the many springs that water the island. These waters, which flow in gentle streams, are changed into torrents on the slightest storm. Their qualities are derived from the soil over which they flow. In some places they are excellent, in others so bad that the inhabitants are obliged to drink the water they have collected during the rainy season.

Of all the French settlements in the West Indies, Martinico was most happily situated with regard to the winds

winds which prevailed in those seas. Its harbours possess the inestimable advantage of affording a certain shelter from the hurricanes which annoy these latitudes. The harbour of Fort Royal is one of the best in all the windward islands; and so celebrated for its safety, that, when it was open to the Dutch, their shipmasters had orders from the republic to take shelter there in June, July, and August, the three months in which the hurricanes are most frequent.

Before the 16th of March, the whole island was in our possession, except Fort Bourbon and Royal; and these surrendered on the 23d, at four in the afternoon of which day, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, major general of his majesty's forces, took possession of both gates with the first and third battalions of grenadiers, and the first and third light infantry. The navy acquitted themselves with their usual gallantry. Lieutenant Bowen of the Boyne, who had commanded the night-guard and gun-boats for a considerable time, perceiving a favourable moment, pushed into the Careenage with the rowing-boats of the guard, boarded the Bieuvenu French frigate, and brought off the captain, lieutenant, and about twenty men, who were on-board her, under a smart fire of grape-shot and musquetry from the ramparts and parapet of the fort. The success of this gallant action determined the general and admiral to attempt the fort and town of Fort Royal by assault, and Sir J. Jarvis directed forty scaling ladders to be made of bamboo and small stretched cordage, from twenty to thirty-six feet long, and ordered the Asia and Zebra to be held in readiness to enter the Careenage, in order to batter the fort and to cover the flat-boats, barges, and pinnaces, under the command of Commodore Thompson, supported by Captains Nugent and Ricu, while the grenadiers and light infantry from the camp at Soururie advanced with field-pieces along the side of the hill under Fort Bourbon, towards the bridge, over the canal, at the back of Fort Royal. This combination succeeded in every par'

part except the entrance of the *Asia*, which failed for the want of precision in the ancient lieutenant of the port, Monsieur de Tourelles, who had undertaken to pilot the *Asia*. Captain Faulknor observing that ship baffled in her attempts, and the *Zebra* having been under a shower of grape-shot for a length of time, (which he, his officers and sloop's company stood with a firmness not to be described,) he determined to undertake the service alone, and he executed it with matchless intrepidity and conduct, running the *Zebra* close to the wall of the fort, and, leaping over-board at the head of his sloop's company, assailed and took this important post before the boats could get on-shore, although they rowed with all the force and animation which characterises English seamen in the face of an enemy. The land-forces, commanded by that excellent officer Colonel Symes, critically advancing with equal ardour, forced and entered the town triumphantly, hoisting the British colours, and changing the name to *Fort Edward*.

Immediately after this, General Rochambeau, who commanded in Fort Bourbon sent his aid-de-camp with a flag, offering to surrender on capitulation, and the terms were finally adjusted and agreed to on the 22d, by three commissioners on each side, the ratifications thereof being signed by the commanders in chief on the 23d, and the garrison, amounting to nine hundred men, marched out prisoners of war, laying down their arms on the parade of Fort Royal, and were embarked for France immediately. His majesty's troops, having marched in, struck the French and hoisted the British colours, and changed the name from Bourbon to that of *Fort George*.

The gallant defence made by General Rochambeau and his garrison was strongly manifested on entering Fort Bourbon, as there was scarce an inch of ground untouched by our shot and shells; and it is but justice to say that it does them the highest honour.

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The quantity of stores taken at this place being supposed more than sufficient for the capture of the remaining French West-India islands, a great quantity of ammunition that was going to be immediately sent from this country for that purpose was stopped. Major Grey, who brought the dispatches from thence was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The number of vessels captured at Martinico was one hundred and thirty-five; seventy-one of which were at St. Pierre, and fifty-four at Fort Royal. Most of them were loaded with the produce of the island, and were of great value. At Fort Royal Bay, there were five thousand hogsheds of clayed sugar, and above thirty square-rigged vessels. And at St. Pierre, about half that quantity of sugar, and double the number of smaller vessels. The whole property was estimated at a million and a half sterling.

About the same period, cape Tyburon in St. Domingo was reduced by Colonel Whitlock, and a considerable quantity of ordnance and stores taken. Several parishes in the same island submitted so to Commodore Ford. Shortly afterwards the post of L'Acul, six miles from Lesgane, which was garrisoned by about six hundred men, was taken by storm by Colonel Whitlock. The French convention, it is well known uniformly asserted, that the conquests of Britain were chiefly effected by the agency of gold. However false and absurd this assertion may appear in a general view, yet it must be confessed that the following letter of Colonel Whitlock to the French general Lavaux, proves at least that the charge is not entirely destitute of foundation. The letter is dated the 9th of February, in which the colonel thus expresses himself: —“ I now, therefore, in the name of his Britannic majesty, do hereby offer to you safe protection, on condition that you shall first deliver the town and forts of Port de Paix and its dependencies into the possession of the British government. I further add,

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that as a reward for the confidence which I demand of you in the name of the government which I serve, the sum of five thousand crowns Tournois shall be paid you in person, or deposited in the bank of England, payable to your order, on your delivering the town of Port de Paix, with the forts, artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c. without any damage or devastation having been committed upon them, into the hands of the officer whom I shall appoint to receive them, as also the ships of war that may be in the same port."

The answer of Lavaux reflects the highest honour on his character; that part of it which relates to the above proposal is expressed in the following terms:—
 "Permit me now to complain to yourself of the indignity you have offered me, in thinking me so vile, so flagitious, so base, as not to resent an offer of five thousand crowns. In this you have wronged yourself. I am a general; hitherto I have been worthy to command the army. You have endeavoured to dishonour me in the eyes of my comrades; this is an offence between you and me, for which you owe me satisfaction; I demand it in the name of honour, which must exist among all nations: therefore, previous to any general action, I offer you single combat till either of us falls, leaving to you the choice of arms either on foot or horseback; then, if victorious, I shall have proved myself worthy to command republicans. If I fall gloriously, the republican army will have another leader still more formidable, and every individual in the army will imitate my example. Your quality of enemy, in the name of your nation, did not give you a right to offer me a personal insult; as a private person, I ask satisfaction for an injury done me by an individual. I must tell you, that the English papers you send me are not conformable to the news we receive from France. Our two nations have often made war with each other, but always with equal weapons: cease then to attack us by tenders of money. Let us be equally generous; let us contend in honourable hostility; and
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Let us scorn the arts of seduction. The enemy made prisoner of war with arms in his hands commands respect, as he merits esteem. The universe has its eyes upon us; the universe will say there still exist men who prefer death to dishonour; we shall serve as examples to all military men, and your country itself will testify its approbation. We have always before our eyes the proverb which says, the treason pleases us well, but the traitor is detested."

To the uncommon activity of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis their brilliant successes must be chiefly ascribed. They scarcely afforded time to their enemies to put themselves upon their guard; and before the conquest of one island, according to all common calculation, could well be accomplished, they appeared in full force at another. The reduction of Martinico was no sooner effected, than without the loss of a moment the troops, ordnance, &c. were re-embarked; and the fine island of St. Lucia was completely subjected to the dominion of Great Britain on the 4th of April. Every necessary matter being previously concerted and arranged with the admiral, they effected three different landings with little resistance, and no loss, viz. Major-general Dundas's division, consisting of the 3d battalion of light infantry under Lieutenant-colonel Close, and conducted by Captain Kelly and Lord Garlies of the navy, at Ance Du Cap; and the 2d light infantry, under Lieutenant-colonel Blundell, conducted by Commodore Thomson, at Ance Du Choc, who were ordered to join, taking the enemy's batteries in reverse, and to occupy a near position for the purpose of investing the works of Morne Fortunée, on the side of Carenage, which was executed with the usual spirit and ability of that major-general and the flank battalions. His Royal Highness Prince Edward's division, the 1st and 3d grenadiers, disembarked at Mariot des Roseaux, immediately under the admiral's own direction, assisted by

Captain Hervey, and immediately proceeded to cooperate with Major-general Dundas, to invest Morne Fortunée. Lieutenant-colonel Coote, with the 1st battalion of light infantry, did not disembark till seven o'clock the same evening from the Boyne, and landed at Ance de la Tocque, proceeded to and took the four-gun battery of Ciceron, investing Morne Fortunée on that side, and at the same time covering Cul de Sac or Barrington-bay for our shipping, which anchored there next morning, the 2d instant. The 2d grenadiers, and Colonel Sir Charles Gordon's brigade (the 6th, 9th, and 43d, regiments,) were kept in reserve on-board ship. About seven o'clock in the evening of the 2d inst. Lieutenant-colonel Coote, with four light companies, stormed a redoubt and two batteries by my order, close to the enemy's principal works on the Morne, killed two officers and near thirty men, made one prisoner, and released one British sailor from captivity, spiking six pieces of cannon.

When his Royal Highness Prince Edward had hoisted the British colours on Morne Fortunée, the name of it was changed to *Fort Charlotte*; and the entire conquest of this island effected without the loss of a man, although there had been a good deal of cannonading from the enemy's batteries and works.

After leaving Colonel Sir Charles Gordon to command at St. Lucia, the indefatigable General Grey re-embarked with the troops on the very day when the conquest of the island was achieved, and returned on the 5th of April to Martinico. Here on the 6th and 7th, he shifted the troops from the king's ships to the transports, took on-board the ordnance, stores, and provision, and sailed on the morning of the 8th. Four ships, viz. the *Quebec*, Captain Rogers, the *Blanche*, Captain Faulkner, the *Ceres*, Captain Inledon, and the *Rose*, Captain Scott, were detached to attack the small islands called the Saints, which they executed with great gallantry and spirit, and carried them

them all early in the morning without loss. The *Boyne*, the admiral's ship, on-board of which was the commander in chief, and the *Veteran*, anchored off *Point-a-Petre* in *Gaudaloupe* on the morning of the 10th, and some more of the fleet in the course of the afternoon. Without waiting, however, for the arrival of all the troops, the British general made a landing at *Gosier-bay* at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th. The landing was covered by Lord *Garlies* in the *Winchelsea*, who placed his ship so close to the batteries on-shore, that the soldiers could not stand to their guns, and the batteries were soon silenced: in effecting this service his lordship was slightly wounded. At five in the morning of the 12th, Sir *Charles Grey* carried by storm a strong post, which was called *Fort Fleur d'Epée*, the name of which they then changed to *Fort Charlotte*: the troops being ordered not to fire, but to execute every thing with the bayonet. This success served to put them in immediate possession of *Grande Terre*, which was followed on the 12th by the surrender of *Basseterre* by a capitulation, which included the whole island of *Guadaloupe*, with *Marie Galante*, *Desirada*, and all the dependencies of that government. The terms were the same as those granted to General *Rochambeau* at *Martinico*. It is stated that the French lost 232 killed, wounded, and prisoners, at *Fort Fleur d'Epée*: the loss of the English at the same place was about 80; and at *Basseterre* only 11. After these glorious successes, Sir *Charles Grey* returned to *Martinico*, leaving General *Dundas* to command at *Guadaloupe*.

The progress of the British arms in the Mediterranean was not so rapid as in the West Indies: yet, on the whole, since the evacuation of *Toulon*, they may be considered as successful. After leaving *Toulon*, Lord *Hood* cruised for some time off *Hieres bay*; and early in the month of February proceeded to *Corfica*, which was in a state of revolt against the authority

rity of the convention. The tower and garrison of Mortella surrendered on the 10th of that month: the tower of Torneli was abandoned by the republicans on the 17th; and in two days after they evacuated St. Florenza, and retreated to Bastia, to which place Lord Hood soon followed them. The number of persons capable of bearing arms in Bastia originally amounted to no more than three thousand men. The fortifications were not in the best state, and the garrison but indifferently provided; yet they made a most gallant defence against the united efforts of the British fleet and army, joined by a considerable corps of Corsicans, which Paoli had collected and dispatched thither; and resisted till the 19th of May, when Lord Hood, "in consideration of the gallant defence made by the garrison of Bastia, and from principles of humanity," offered honourable terms to the commandant Gentili, which in the situation of the garrison it would have been desperation to reject. In consequence of this negotiation, the garrison on the 24th marched out with the honours of war, and Bastia was taken possession of by the English. The loss of the French has not been ascertained on this occasion; that of the English was not considerable. In consequence of this success, the whole island submitted to the British arms, except the town of Calvi, which resisted under the gallant Casabianca till the 10th of August, when it surrendered on terms of capitulation. Thus the kingdom of Corsica was annexed to the British crown.

On the 23d of April a detachment of Rear-admiral Macbride's squadron, under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, consisting of the following frigates: *Flora* of 36 guns, Captain Warren; *Arethusa*, 38, Captain Edward Pellew; *Concorde*, 36, Captain Strachan; *La Nymphe*, 36, Captain G. Murray; *Melampus*, 36, Captain T. Wells; being then cruising off Cancale-bay, they discovered four sail of ships of war coming out from thence, on which a signal was made

made for a general chase, which the French discovered, and with great intrepidity drew up in a line of battle, and prepared immediately for action, which commenced about half past six o'clock; but the French, finding they were likely to be overpowered, crowded sail and endeavoured to escape, on which a running-fight took place, and continued until three P. M. at which time the French frigate *l'Engageante*, mounting 38 guns, was captured off the *Isle de Bas*, and towed into Plymouth by the *Nymphe* and *Concorde* frigates, to the latter of whom she struck, but not until her masts were carried by the board, and the frigates were yard-arm and yard-arm, and the Frenchmen absolutely driven from their quarters. *Monf. Le Garthe*, her commander, was killed by the second broadside from the *Concorde*. The number of killed and wounded on-board the *l'Engageante* amounted to about forty; the *Concorde* had only one boy killed and five wounded; among the latter was *Sir R. Strachan*, her commander, who was wounded in the face by a splinter. *Sir Richard Strachan* behaved most gallantly during the whole action. He first ran the *Concorde* along-side *La Babet*, of 24 guns, and then kept up so tremendous a firing, that the Frenchmen presently hauled down their colours: he did not take possession, but left her to be boarded by some of the frigates a-stern, and then made sail to get up with *l'Engageante*, and prevent her from making her escape: he soon got along-side her, and, by his excellent manœuvring and keeping up a well-directed fire, he presently had the good fortune to see the Frenchmen's masts go one by one over the side, and the colours hauled down.

Sir J. B. Warren in the *Flora* engaged two other ships of the squadron for nearly three hours, when the *Pomone* and *Babet* struck: he then made the signal for those who were coming up to pursue and engage the rest, as from the situation of his ship, having led

the line into action, she was incapable of continuing the pursuit. Captain Warren owns himself much indebted to Sir Edward Pellew in the *Arethusa*, who was second astern, and to the other officers and ships, who exerted themselves in engaging and pursuing the enemy.

It is generally allowed, that during the whole of the action the French fought with the most determined bravery; and such was their madness after their capture, that they concerted a scheme to carry off the *l'Engageante*, notwithstanding she was an entire wreck.

These frigates were a detachment of the Cherbourg-squadron, which had done so much injury to the trade of this kingdom since the commencement of hostilities; and it is reported that *l'Engageante* alone had taken fifty-six prizes. The English had 5 killed in all, and 13 wounded.—The French had 150 killed and wounded.

That the military force of Britain is inadequate to the maintenance of a contest on the continent of Europe, with so populous, enterprising, and warlike, a nation as France, is a truth clear to demonstration. It is also, however, a truth equally clear, that Britain possesses, and must for many years to come continue to possess, a decided superiority over France at sea. The French are, indeed, so sensible of their inability, as a maritime power, to contend with Britain, that during the course of the war, they chiefly directed their naval efforts to harass the commerce of England by cruisers and small squadrons detached to intercept our trade. Though in this line of naval hostilities they had been eminently successful, yet they were obliged, in the month of May, to depart from their favourite system, in order to protect a large convoy which was hourly expected from America, conveying home the principal produce of the West-India islands. Accordingly the Brest fleet, to the amount of twenty-six sail of the line, ventured to sea, under the command
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of Real-admiral Villaret Joyeuse with the representative of the people Jean Bon St. André.

As the English admiral, Lord Howe, was not un-informed of the expected convoy, he had proceeded to sea from St. Helen's Road, on the 2d of May, with thirty-two sail of the line, besides frigates, thirty-eight East-India ships, and other merchant vessels. On the 4th, off the Lizard, Admiral G. Montague, with six sail of the line, was dispatched to convoy the India ships, and others, to their destination; while with the remaining twenty-six sail, and frigates, Lord Howe stood for the French coast, and made Ushant the next day; he then stood away to the southward, as far as the latitude of forty-six degrees. After being beat about a considerable time, with baffling winds, chasing some ships, and re-capturing two British, from the Mediterranean, Lord Howe stood to the northward, saw them into the latitude of safety, and made Ushant again on the 20th. On the evening of this day, the admiral spoke to an English frigate, the Venus, which brought him intelligence. He bore away directly to the westward, and next morning at four o'clock hove to, captured ten sail of merchant-ships which fell in our way, and which we supposed to be part of the convoy mentioned. A signal was made for destroying the prizes; accordingly one was scuttled, and nine burned. They still continued a westerly course, as the wind would permit, till the morning of the 25th, meeting some of the enemy's ships, and still setting them on fire. On this morning early fell in with a French ship of the line, l'Audacieuse, with a sloop of sixteen guns, and a ship of twenty guns. The two last they burned, but the first got away by the dint of good sailing, after several hours chase. We found that the greatest part of the ships which we had destroyed, and which amounted to about eighteen sail, had been a Newfoundland convoy under Captain Trowbridge,

of the *Castor*, which had just before been taken by a French squadron.

Early in the morning of the 28th of May, the French fleet was discovered by the advanced frigates far distant on the weather-bow of the English admiral. They came down for some time in loose order, as if unapprised that they had the British fleet in view. After hawling to the wind when they came nearer, they were some hours before they could regularly form in order of battle, and this circumstance afforded time for the detached part of the British fleet, commanded by Rear-admiral Pasley, to be placed advantageously for effecting an impression on their rear; and in the mean time the whole of the English fleet was making a nearer approach. In the report of Jean Bon St. André, he observes, that while the two fleets continued manœuvring, one of the ships, *Le Revolutionnaire*, from motives not understood by the rest of the fleet, slackened her sails on the approach of the English; and Admiral Pasley taking advantage of this circumstance, led on his division, and attacked this vessel. In the conflict the British rear-admiral had his topmast disabled. Assistance was therefore immediately ordered; and Lord Hugh Seymour, of the *Leviathan*, pushed up also to attack the *Revolutionnaire*, and was supported by Captain Parker of the *Audacious*. The captain of the *Revolutionnaire* was killed, and the vessel greatly damaged. The English accounts add, that she struck to the *Audacious*. Night, however, put an end to the conflict; and in the morning a French ship fell in with the *Revolutionnaire*, and towed her into Rochfort. The two fleets continued within sight of each other the whole night, and on the morning of the 29th Lord Howe gave the signal for the fleet to tack, with an intention of making some further impression on the rear of the French. On this manœuvre the French also wore from van to rear, and continued edging down in a line to engage the
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van of the British. Lord Howe then made the signal for passing through the enemy's line, and a very severe action commenced. The *Cæsar*, the leading ship of the British van, however, not keeping to the wind, the movement of passing through the French line appeared likely to fail of its intended effect. The *Queen Charlotte*, therefore, (the admiral's ship,) was immediately tacked, and, followed by the *Bellerophon* and *Leviathan*, passed through the action between the fifth and sixth ships of the French line. The admiral then put about again, in preparation for renewing the attack, but the rest of the British fleet being at this time passing to leeward, and without the sternmost ships of the French line, the latter wore again to the eastward in succession to succour their disabled ships in the rear. Having succeeded in that operation, the French wore round again, and stood away in order of battle on the larboard tack, followed by the British fleet in the same order.

The fleets then remained separate a few miles, in view at times on the intermission of a thick fog which lasted for the greater part of the two following days. Having, in the course of the above manœuvres, obtained the weather-gage of the French; on the *first of June* an opportunity presented itself for bringing them to close action, which the British commander determined to improve, and the ships bore up together for that purpose, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. The French fleet consisted of twenty-eight ships of the line, having been joined by the squadron that had captured the *Castor*, Capt. Trowbridge, and his convoy. The English force was only twenty-five, the *Audacious* having parted company after the engagement with the *Revolutionnaire*.

A close and desperate engagement ensued, and both fleets exhibited prodigies of valour. All advantages of skill and discipline, however, were on the side of the English seamen. Earl Howe broke the French

line in a noble manner, engaging several of their ships as he passed them. He pushed for the French admiral's ship, whose second, seeing his intention, made sail to close in with Earl Howe. The Royal Charlotte steered between the two ships, the boom of the second French admiral passing over the stern of the Royal Charlotte, who poured a broadside into both, and lay by them for near an hour. The French admiral's ship the Montagne, finding the fire becoming too hot, bore away, after having a number of men killed. The second admiral had his main-mast carried by the board. It was then that victory seemed our own. The French line was broken in three places, and three of their ships bore away, six were dismasted, and one sunk. The French soon after gave way in every quarter. The Marlborough was for some time jammed in between two of the enemy's ships, one of which she completely dismasted, and obliged the other to sheer off.

The Brunswick, Captain Harvey, sustained a most tremendous conflict; being singly engaged for a considerable time with three seventy-fours. One of these, le Vengeur, she sent to the bottom. Another, conceiving her much weakened from her exertion, determined to board, and manned her yards and shrouds, with a view of running up along-side, and flinging in all her crew at once. She, observing this, with the greatest intrepidity and coolness, reserved a whole broadside, and waited her approach. The enemy now drew near, and in one discharge brought every mast by the board, and scattered her crew like so many mice upon the ocean. The other seventy-four yet remained, and now attempted to close with the Brunswick, harrassed and enfeebled by her amazing efforts. At this moment the Ramillies, commanded by Captain Harvey's brother, came up, and, running in between the Brunswick and the Frenchman, took the enemy's fire, and relieved the gallant ship. So closely was she at times engaged, that she

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was unable to haul up her lower-deck port-lids, and was therefore obliged to fire through them. Nine were, in consequence, torn from her side; and, the last broadside she gave, every muzzle of her lower deckers touched the copper of the enemy's bottom.

The sinking of the *Vengeur* was one of the most awful fights ever beheld. This ship and the *Brunswick*, by some means, got on-board each other. The *Brunswick* lost her mizen-mast before she got clear; but left her enemy a wreck of horrible ruin. She carried her yards and masts, every one, away; tore her decks and sides to pieces, and left her sinking. She went to the bottom at about a quarter past six, and was seen sinking fast, but gradually. After the loss of her mizen-mast, main-top-mast, and rigging cut to pieces, the French hoisted an English jack, and called for quarter; but the *Brunswick*, having all her boats shot to pieces, could not board the enemy, and was obliged to let her go down, and 320 men perished.

The most obstinate contest, however, was between the *Defence*, of seventy-four guns, Capt. J. Gambier, and the *Jacobin*, of seventy-four guns. They were in close action for upwards of three hours, at the expiration of which time the *Jacobin* went to the bottom with 700 men, and the *Defence* was become so totally unmanageable, as to be obliged to be towed out of the line by the *Phaeton* frigate. The *Jacobin* lay without masts or helm, and wearing round by the force of the water, which rapidly entering her shot-holes, and running over her galleries, she quickly sunk. Yet so invincible was the spirit of her crew, that they actually fought their upper-deck guns when the water was running in at the lower-deck ports. It seems that they had previously agreed never to strike, and had nailed their colours to the staff, which were flying when she went down. Those on the upper-deck, even to a man, refused to be taken into a cutter;

cutter; and, when the water had gained the place they stood upon, they took off their hats and gave three cheers, univcrsally crying out, *Vive la republique! Vive la liberte!*—These striking parts of the action are represented in the copper-plate View of the Engagement.

The Mutius Scævola was one of the best-fought ships belonging to the French in this action. She was engaged with the Orion for five hours, during one of which the men could be picked off the guns with pistols. The captain of the Mutius Scævola was a man of most undaunted courage. During the action he ran twenty of his men through their bodies, for attempting to desert their quarters. He was easily distinguished by a large red-cap ornamented round the bottom with gold fringe. He had only one arm; but whether the other was shot off during the action, has not been ascertained.

Captain Trowbridge, captured in the Castor frigate, was on-board the Sans Pareil, standing near the arm-chest with the French commander, during the whole action.—So severe was the slaughter on-board this ship, that her decks were totally cleared twice during the action and at last the survivors refused to come up to quarters. Captain Trowbridge, seeing the abandoned state of the ship, and the extreme distress of the captain's mind, entreated him to permit the colours to be struck, to prevent the farther unnecessary effusion of blood. To this the French officer replied, that they should not be struck so long as he had life. The Royal Charlotte at this instant was ranging up alongside, to pour her whole broadside into the Sans Pareil, when Captain Trowbridge, taking up a trumpet, called out, "Is Lord Howe well?" Astonished to hear such a question in English from an enemy's ship, Sir Roger Curtis asked whence it came? and, on being informed, desired to know where the Castor's crew were? "Here, on-board," was the reply. "Take immediate possession then of the ship,"



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Dunlop sculp

A View of the Engagement & memorable Victory, obtained by Adm^l Earl Howe, over the French Fleet, on the 1st of June, 1794.

Published as the Act directs, Aug. 1. 1794.



Christall delin.

Barlow sculp.

A View of the Engagement & memo of June, 1794.

said Sir Roger Curtis, "That is impossible," rejoined Captain Trowbridge; "for I am only a spectator here on my parole of honour." "You are commanded to do it by Lord Howe," said Sir Roger Curtis, "to save the lives of his majesty's seamen, as well as those of the enemy." On this, Captain Trowbridge, turning to the French commander, said, "You have done, sir, every thing becoming a gallant officer; therefore permit me to save the ship and crew, by taking possession." The French captain at length bowed assent; the *Castor's* crew were released from under hatches, and the British colours soon hoisted on-board the *Sans Pareil*.

In less than an hour after the close action commenced, the French admiral, who had been engaged with the *Queen Charlotte*, crowded off, and was followed by most of the ships in his van in a condition to carry sail, leaving ten or twelve of his crippled or dismasted ships behind. Such, however, was the disabled state of the majority of the British fleet, that several of these afterwards escaped, and two or three, even under a spritsail singly, or a smaller sail raised on the stump of a foremast, could not be detained. Six remained in possession of the British admiral, and were brought safe into Plymouth, viz. *La Juste* of eighty guns, *la Sans Pareil* of eighty, *l'America* seventy-four, *l'Achille* seventy-four, *l'Impetueux* seventy-four, and *Northumberland* seventy-four; these, with *le Vengeur* and *Jacobin* which were sunk, made the whole loss of the French amount to eight ships of the line. The French must have lost a very considerable number of men. The captain of *la Montagne* was killed, and nearly five hundred men were killed or wounded on-board the same ship. In the ships that were taken, six hundred and ninety men were killed, and five hundred and eighty wounded; three hundred and twenty perished in *Le Vengeur* and seven hundred

hundred in the Jacobin!—The return of killed on-board the English fleet was 272, and 787 wounded.

Upon the whole, we may consider this action as a fair and decisive trial of courage and skill, between two contending empires; and it will serve to convince the world, that even against a superior force, conducted with all the intrepidity of enthusiastic temerity and zeal, the British fleet shall still ride triumphant on the ocean, and shall conquer or consign her obstinate foe to the relentless bosom of the deep! This, indeed, was literally fulfilled in the present glorious victory. All our movements were directed by the most consummate bravery, wisdom, and experience. We attacked in the night, when it was necessary to attack, and our numbers were equal. We chased and did the same, to a disadvantage, in the day, when we had equal force to force. When we were much inferior, when the French, in similar circumstances, would have fled in terror, yet not deterred by numbers, our chief was bent on conquest; but as action could not be commenced till late, and not then dreading their flight, while so superior in numbers, our chief was determined to have the length of a summer's day, to give them a total defeat, and to secure his prizes. To do which, more effectually, he never bound his captains in fetters;—he never tied them down to a particular place in the line, but made the signals for them to take the stations most convenient. And whenever the signal for the line was thus displayed on another mast; the signal flew for breaking the enemy's, as well when to the windward as to the leeward. No time was, by this direct measure, spent in idle manœuvring, by which space and opportunity might be, and often has been, lost. The enemy had no leisure left for reflection and defeating our measures, by taking the advantage of ships backing and filling, and retreating from the van to the centre, or passing from the rear to the van.



SIR THO^S TROWBRIDGE

Published as the Act directs April 1 1800



The following is a correct list of the ships which formed the line of battle on that glorious day, the 1st of June 1794.

ENGLISH LINE OF BATTLE.			FRENCH LINE OF BATTLE.		
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Cæsar	80	Capt. A. J. Molloy	America	74	Taken
Bellerophon	74	Rear-Adm. Pasley	Revolutionaire	110	Struck, but not taken possession of
Leviathan	74	Capt. Ld. Conway	Gasparin	80	
Ruffel	74	Capt. J. W. Payne	Indomptable	80	
Marlborough	74	Capt. G. Berkeley	Terrible	110	
Royal Sovereign	100	Adm. T. Graves	Impetueuse	74	Taken
Defence	74	Capt. J. Gambier	Mutius Scævola	74	
Impregnable	90	Rear Ad. Caldwell	Eole	74	
Tremendous	74	Capt. J. Pigott	Tourville	80	
Culloden	74	Capt. J. Schomberg	Pelletier	80	
Invincible	74	Capt. Pakenham	Tyrannicide	74	
Barfleur	98	Rear Ad. Bowyer	Juste	80	Taken
Gibraltar	80	Capt. Collingwood	Jacobin	74	Sunk.
Royal Charlotte	110	Capt. Mackenzie	Montagne	110	Adm. Villaret Joyeuse
Brunswick	74	Adm. Earl Howe	Achille	74	
Valiant	74	Capt. Sir R. Curtis	Vengeur	74	Taken and sunk
Orion	74	Capt. T. Pringle	Northumberland	74	Taken
Queen	90	Capt. Duckworth	Entreprenant	74	
Ramillies	74	Rear-Ad. Gardner	Neptune	80	
Alfred	74	Capt. J. Hutt	Jemappe	80	
Royal George	110	Capt. H. Harvey	Republicain	120	
Montague	74	Capt. J. Bazeley	Convention	80	
Majestic	74	Adm. Sir A. Hood	Scipion	74	
Glory	90	Capt. W. Domett	Montagnard	74	
Thunderer	74	Capt. Montagne	Sans Pareil	80	Taken
		Capt. C. Cotton	Temeraire	74	
		Capt. Elphinstone	Trajan	74	
		Capt. A. Bertie	Patriote	74	

The above signal victory was celebrated throughout London with ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. the Park and Tower guns were fired; and the streets were splendidly illuminated for three successive nights. —At Portsmouth, and indeed all over the kingdom, similar rejoicings were made. Lord Howe was presented with the freedom of the borough of Portsmouth, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. Sir Roger Curtis in his journey to town with the above

news, was twice overturned in a post-chaise, and arrived with both his arms in slings.

The French were consoled, in some degree, for this humiliating defeat, by the attainment of the object for which they risked the engagement. Their American convoy, amounting to one hundred and sixty sail, valued at five millions sterling, and conveying a considerable quantity of provisions and naval stores arrived safe in port l'Orient a few days after the engagement.

It is now time to return to the state of the war in West Flanders, the theatre on which the French displayed their skill and courage to the greatest advantage. After the battle of Eleurus, the Duke of York was compelled to quit his position at Tournay; General Walmoden was obliged to evacuate Bruges, and join the broken corps of Clairfait. The fate of the Netherlands, and of West Flanders in particular, was no sooner decided, than Lord Moira was dispatched to Ostend, with the remains of that army which was to have established royalty in Brittany, and arrived only in time to assist at the evacuation of that place. The reinforcements of Lord Moria amounted to ten thousand men, and it was the latter end of June when his lordship landed at Ostend. By the capture of Ypres on the one side, and Bruges on the other, his situation was rendered peculiarly critical. The French in the mean time were advancing upon Ghent in great force, and but little expectation was entertained of General Clairfait being able to make any effectual resistance in that quarter.

By the reinforcements remaining at Ostend, the place might perhaps have been defended for some time; and while the British remained masters of the sea, the greater part of the troops might have been able to reembark should they be closely pressed. On the contrary, to relieve the allies, and support the Duke of York in particular, appeared to the British commander an object of more urgent importance than
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the precarious possession of a single town; and whatever movement was to be made required dispatch, lest the advance of the French armies might completely cut off the communication. A council of war was therefore called by Lord Moira, and it was determined immediately to evacuate Ostend. This difficult and laborious task was committed to Colonel Vyse. On the morning of the 1st of July, he began to embark the troops on-board the shipping, which lay at single anchor in the harbour, and the baggage and stores were on-board before night. The French entered the town as the last detachment embarked. Three columns of infantry were admitted by the west gate, with two pieces of cannon, and began immediately to fire upon the British transports, which was answered by the frigates and gun-boats. The inhabitants received the French with transports of joy; and the republican general Van Danme immediately convoked them and desired them to choose provisional representatives. The British fleet, amounting in all to one hundred and fifty sail, took their departure for Flushing on the third. The Gatton East-India ship, laden with ordnance stores, unfortunately ran aground in getting out, and it was necessary to set her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the French. The wealth which was left in the place was considerable, as it was impossible, in so short a time, to remove the whole of the stores; and, from the convenience of the port, the acquisition to the French republic was important.

While Colonel Vyse was engaged in conducting the evacuation of Ostend, Lord Moria with his main army repaired to Malle, about four miles from Bruges, on the great causeway to Ghent, and shortly after effected a junction with General Clairfait. On the 3d of July, the Duke of York retreated from Renaix to Gramont, and the sick were sent to Antwerp. On the same day the French entered Tournay, the hand-

ful of Austrians and Hessians, who had been left there by the Duke of York, having hastily evacuated the place. The inhabitants of this town had been more attached to the English than those of any other in the Netherlands; yet they received the French with every mark of festivity and rejoicing, and liquor was brought to regale them at the gates by which they entered. The French army entered Ghent on the same day, which rendered the situation of the English precarious, as the enemy were now nearer Antwerp by twenty miles than the Duke of York. Oudenarde was evacuated at the same time; and at this place the French found twenty-four pieces of artillery, besides the magazines and ammunition. At Tournay they found twenty guns spiked, ten thousand musquet balls, a large quantity of gunpowder, two hundred rations of forage and barley, and several magazines. Near that city they also took fourteen barges laden with ammunition.

The beginning of July was fatal to the allies at every point. On the second, Prince Cobourg was again defeated near Mons, and that place immediately submitted to the French, who entered at one gate while the Austrians retreated through another. Prince Cobourg next attempted to make a stand near the forest of Soignes, where he intrenched himself strongly. The French attacked the Austrian batteries with the bayonet, and carried them all. Cobourg is said to have lost seven thousand men in this dreadful conflict. With the miserable remains of his army, the prince ordered a retreat in the night, through Brussels and its environs, which he effected in good order. He had previously caused an order to be issued, enjoining the inhabitants, on pain of death, to confine themselves to their houses, to lock their doors, and even bar up their windows. Such was the melancholy state in which this representative of the emperor took leave of that place, which his master but a short time before

had entered in splendour, pomp, and triumph. The French armies of the North, the Sambre, and the Meuse, formed a junction at Bruffels about the 10th of July. The magazines and stores which fell into the hands of the French, in the course of their progress, are beyond computation. The rich harvest of the Netherlands was then on the ground; and contributions of corn and money were levied on the corporations and the monks.

It was expected that Nieuport would have surrendered immediately on the fall of Ypres; it however resisted till the 19th, and the brave garrison sustained a most severe bombardment during the whole siege, from an army of thirty thousand men, by whom it was invested. A number of emigrants taken in arms at Mons and Nieuport, were put to death. The surrender of Ghent and Oudenarde, added to the other successes of the French, did not permit the Duke of York long to retain his position at Gramont. In the morning of the fourth, he began his retreat. The line moved off about seven, and at four in the afternoon they arrived at the heights of Lombecke St. Catharine.

When the duke retreated from Gramont, Lord Moira's army was at Alost. On the 6th, his outposts were attacked, and the piquets being driven in, the French penetrated to the town: his lordship, however, arriving with a reinforcement, they were repulsed. The loss of the British, in killed, wounded, and missing, was only thirty. From the moment of their quitting Ostend, this brave army had suffered incredible hardships, as they marched without tents or baggage. From Lombecke St. Catherine's the Duke of York marched on the 5th of July towards Mechlin, and on the 8th was joined by Lord Moira's corps. On the 12th, the outposts occupied by the British, in front of the canal leading from Bruffels to Antwerp, were attacked and driven into Mechlin, upon which place the French also fired; but on a reinforcement
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being brought up by Earl Moira, they were obliged to retreat with some loss. On the 15th, however, the French renewed the attack, and succeeded in obliging the posts on the left of Mechlin to abandon the canal, and retreat from the Dyke. Mechlin was immediately evacuated by the Austrian garrison, and Antwerp itself was no longer considered as a safe retreat. On the 20th, Lord Moira took his leave of the army; and the Duke of York only continued in the vicinity of Antwerp, to give the Dutch time to put their fortifications in repair, ready for a vigorous defence. The Prince of Cobourg at this time informed the duke by letter, that he meant to have given battle to the enemy, had not the Dutch fallen back, and left his army too weak to attempt it. In the prince's letter there is a remarkable expression; speaking of the allies, he says "We seem to be bewitched!" an exclamation which strongly marks the confusion and want of system prevalent in the combined armies.

The Prince of Orange, in the beginning of the month, had taken post at Waterloo; and here he was at first successful in repelling an advanced guard of the French. He was soon, however, compelled to abandon this post, by the advance of the French armies to Brussels. He attempted afterwards to make a stand along the canal of Louvain; but the French bringing up continual reinforcements, he was obliged, with considerable loss, to retreat on the 16th across the Dyle, and established, for a short time, his head-quarters at Nyle. It was in vain that the stadtholder, solicited the Dutch, by repeated proclamations, to make a levy of one man in ten throughout the united provinces. A considerable proportion of the people were disaffected to his government, and the rest were sunk in an incorrigible torpidity.

The French generals lost no time in advancing from Brussels to Louvain. Kleber proceeded on the 15th of July with one division towards that city; while, to
favour

favour this movement, the divisions under Generals Lefevre, Dubois, Championet, and Morlet, advanced in front of the Dyle. At the iron mountain the unfortunate Clarfait attempted to make a spirited resistance, but was completely defeated by General Kleber, with the loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of six thousand men; while Generals Lefevre and Dubois, seized on the position of the abbey of Florival. General Kleber's advanced guard next made an attack upon Louvain, which they carried after an obstinate resistance. General Lefevre at the same time drove the Austrians as far as Tirlemont, killed an immense number, and made many prisoners.

It was at first the intention of the commanders of the combined armies to defend Namur, and to form a line of defence from that city to Antwerp; but these successes of the French, and their rapid movements, totally disconcerted this plan. Namur was abandoned by General Beaulieu on the night of the 16th, leaving behind him only two hundred men, who surrendered both the city and the citadel on the first summons. A large quantity of artillery was found at Namur. On the 20th, the keys of the city were presented at the bar of the convention.

The important pass of the Lier, where General Walmoden was posted, was forced nearly about the same time; and on the 23d, the French sent a trumpeter to Antwerp, to inform the inhabitants that they intended to visit them on the succeeding morning, which they did at eleven o'clock, and took quiet possession of that city. The allies had previously set fire to the immense magazines of forage there; and destroyed, in different kinds of stores, to the amount of half a million sterling. The French commissioner, however, stated in his dispatch, that he found undestroyed magazines well stored, especially of hay, besides thirty pieces of cannon.

The retreat of the Austrians from Louvain, left open the territory of Liege to General Jourdan, who, with the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, lost no time in improving his success, and endeavouring to press the enemy more closely towards Maestricht. On the 27th his advanced guard marched towards the river Jaar. The allied army before Liege resisted the cannonade for some time; but the vigour of the French charge at last put them to flight. The French were most cordially received at Liege, while the enemy retreated to the heights of the Chartreux, where they were entrenched, and in a petty spirit of revenge, directed their fire against the city. About the same period fort Lillo was evacuated by the allies; and on the 29th the French general Moreau took possession of the island of Cadisand, where he found seventy pieces of cannon, a third of them brass, with a quantity of tents, stores, and waggons. The garrison of Sluys was summoned early in the month of July by General Almain; but the commander Vander Dugu returned an answer remarkable at once for its brevity and spirit:—"The honour," says he, "of defending a place like Sluys, that of commanding a brave garrison, and the confidence they repose in me, are my answer." This brave and able officer resisted the torrent till the 25th of August, when honourable terms were granted. The garrison were made prisoners, but marched out with the honours of war, "in testimony (says the French general) of the fine defence they have made."

The armies of the Rhine and the Moselle were not inactive during these successes of their brethren in arms. On the 12th of July, General Michaud attacked the Prussians near Edichoffin; and, to favour their operations in that quarter, advanced at the same time against the Austrians before Spiers. The contest was long and bloody, and both parties claimed the victory. The French general-of-division Laboissiere,
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by venturing too far, was taken prisoner. On the following day the French renewed the attack on the Prussians with redoubled vigour. The battle lasted from early in the morning till nine at night. General Defaix made himself master of Fresboch and Freimerheim. At the same time a second division, under Generals Sisca and Desgranges, combined its movements to the left of the mountain with those of the other column. They attacked seven times, and at last carried by assault, amidst a terrible fire, the important posts fortified and occupied by the Prussians on Platoberg, the highest mountain in the whole territory of Deux Ponts. Nine guns, besides ammunition, waggons, horses, and a number of prisoners, were taken by the French. The Prussian general Psau was killed in the action, and two others wounded. The remainder of the corps under the hereditary prince of Hohenloe retreated at eleven o'clock at night to Edichoffen. On the 14th the French made an attack upon Triptadt; they drove in the outposts, but the enemy was strongly entrenched upon steep and shelving mountains. Here, therefore, the contest was sharp and bloody. The French took six field pieces and two howitzers; they lost on their part three hundred men; and General Moreau says, that "the loss of the enemy, many of whom were cut to pieces in their flight, was very great indeed."

On the afternoon of the 15th, the French repeated their attack on the whole chain of posts, from Newstadt to the Rhine, along the Rebach. From two o'clock till eight the cannonading continued without intermission. The French were at length victorious, and at night all the German troops retreated with the utmost precipitation. The imperial army passed the Rhine, and the Prussians, under Prince Hohenloe, retired towards Gunterblum, by way of Durchein. Another corps of Prussians took the road of Winweiler, towards Mentz. The French are computed

to have lost nearly four thousand men in these actions; Keiserlautern was abandoned to the French in consequence of these successes.

The army of the Moselle proceeded on the 5th of August, in three columns, with a promise to meet at Treves at the same hour on the same day. In their progress they encountered and forced several posts of the allies. On the 8th they united according to compact on an immense plain, and immediately surrounded Treves on every side. One of the columns in the afternoon entered the city, which had been hastily evacuated by the German troops. The magistrates met them in their robes at the gates, congratulated them on their successes, declared they were happy to see them, and presented them with the keys of the city.

After these successes, it was not to be expected that the fortresses which had been conquered from the French, insulated as the garrisons were, and deprived of every hope of succour, should long resist. Landrecy was invested by General Scherer, with a division of the army, in which were incorporated the national guards, and volunteers of the communes of Avesnes, Maubeuge, and the neighbouring territory. The adventurous general, as if to shew his inflexible determination to carry the place without loss of time, opened the first parallel at only one hundred and thirty toises from the works; and, in this bold manœuvre, eventually spared the effusion of blood; for the garrison, not apprehending the besiegers to be so near, directed their fire in such a manner, that the shot went a hundred toises over the ground on which the workmen were employed. Without firing a gun, the general summoned the town, and at the same time advertised the garrison, that no capitulation would be admitted. As resistance, in such circumstances, would have been insanity, the garrison surrendered at discretion on the 15th. It consisted of two thousand men; and besides ninety-one guns, which were originally mounted on the fortifications,

tifications, the French found twenty-six others, as an additional security.

Quefnoy followed the fate of Landrecy, and the garrison surrendered at discretion to General Scherer on the 15th of August. It consisted of three thousand men; and a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions, was found in the fortress, with one hundred and nineteen Austrian and Dutch cannon. Valenciennes surrendered upon capitulation on the 26th of the same month. The garrison were made prisoners of war, but were to be conducted to the first post of the imperial and Dutch armies, on condition that they were not to serve against the French till regularly exchanged. Considerable stores of every kind, with two hundred pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, and three millions of florins in specie, and six and a half millions of livres, were found in Valenciennes; one thousand head of horned cattle, and great quantities of oats and other corn, were also included within the fortress. So earnest indeed had the emperor been to retain this important place, that he is said to have expended three millions in repairing and improving the fortifications. It is a melancholy truth, that upwards of one thousand unhappy emigrants were surrendered on this occasion to the vengeance of their enraged countrymen. Surely it would have been wise as well as humane conduct, while the combined powers accepted the services of these unfortunate men in the field, to avoid including them in fortified places, were their inevitable lot, on a surrender, must be death.

The last of these four fortresses which was restored to the French, was Condé. Here the allies had formed their depôt, and the magazines and stores which fell into the hands of the besiegers were immense. It was on the 13th of August, in the midst of the violent altercation respecting the accusation of Billaud Varennes, &c. that this intelligence was communicated to the

convention by the telegraph, as the re-capture of Quefnoy and Valenciennes had been before. The news was received a few hours after the surrender; and by the telegraph a decree of the convention was transmitted back, on the same day, changing the name of Condé for that of *Nord-Libre*. A corps of one thousand six hundred and six men formed the garrison of Condé, and surrendered prisoners of war. Besides a large quantity of provisions, there were found in the fortress one hundred and sixty one pieces of cannon; six thousand musquets, besides those of the garrison; three hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder; one hundred thousand bombs, balls, and shells; one million five hundred thousand cartridges; six hundred thousand pounds of lead; one hundred and ninety-one waggons of stores, provisions, &c. The fortifications were in the most complete repair, and there were casemates for a much more numerous garrison.

The British army, after their retreat from the vicinity of Antwerp, proceeded to Breda, which it was determined to defend, and a Dutch garrison was placed there for that purpose. The right column of the English marched through Breda on the 4th of August, while the left went round it. They then took a position which had been previously marked out for them about four miles distant from the town. In this station they continued some days, at the particular request of the Prince of Orange, while he was occupied in putting Breda in a respectable state of defence. The British army at this time amounted to twenty-five thousand men. From Breda the British retreated, about the latter end of August, towards Bois-le-Duc, with little molestation, except a slight skirmish with an advanced party of the French. A Dutch garrison of seven thousand men was also left in this fortress.

In the beginning of September, the British troops were alarmed by the approach of a body of French, under General Pichegru, which the Duke of York supposed

ſuppoſed could not be leſs in number than eighty thouſand. The poſts on the Dommel, and the village of Boxtell, were attacked and forced on the 14th, by the advanced guard of the French. The duke, therefore, conſidered his ſituation as no longer ſafe, and on the 16th of September croſſed the Meuſe, and took a poſition which had been previously reconnoitred, about three miles from Grave. The loſs of the Britiſh only, in the attacks on the poſts behind the Dommel and at Boxtell, was ninety-one in killed, wounded, and miſſing. Of the Heſſians, who ſuffered moſt in this engagement, there was no return. The Dutch account ſtates the whole loſs of the allies at two thouſand men; and adds, that by the retreat of the Duke of York, an opening was left between Breda and Boiſle-Duc, by which an enemy, leſs daring than the French, might penetrate into Holland, by paſſing the Meuſe near Bommel. The French account ſtates, that they took two thouſand priſoners, and eight pieces of cannon, in the action at Boxtell.

After the defeat at Treves, that part of the imperial army which was under the command of the Duke of Saxe-Teſchen retreated up the Rhine in order to cover Mentz and Coblentz. This army, at the preſent period, amounted to 94,535 men, of whom about ſixty-five thouſand were the troops of the empire. The Pruſſian army added to theſe, makes the whole force of the allies acting on the Rhine in the beginning of September not leſs than 150,000. From the latter end of July to the beginning of September, the armies of the Sambre and the Meuſe do not appear to have been engaged in any very important enterpriſe; but the rapid advances of General Jourdan afterwards amply compenſated for this pauſe. In the neighbourhood of Liege the Auſtrians were ſtrongly entrenched. On the right of the river Aywaille, the banks of which were defended by remarkably ſteep rocks, a corps of eighteen thouſand men under General Latour occupied

pied two strongly fortified camps. On the 18th, the French in four columns attacked the whole line from the Aywaille to Emeux. All the passages were forced with the bayonet, and the camp taken at full charge. The Austrians left two thousand men dead on the field of battle, and several of their battalions were reduced to one hundred and fifty men. Seven hundred prisoners, twenty-six pieces of large cannon, one hundred horses, and forty ammunition waggons, were taken, as well as the general's own carriage, his secretary, and papers. The remnant of Latour's army was completely routed and dispersed; and in the night the camp of the Chartreux was hastily abandoned. The Austrian account mentions, in addition to these particulars, that the whole left wing of their army was destroyed on this occasion. Three new-raised companies of the Archduke Charles were entirely cut to pieces, or made prisoners. The regiment of Beau-lieu lost all its officers and most of its men. The emperor's own regiment of horse was cut to pieces; and Murray's regiment of infantry lost nine hundred men. Previous to the action, the French launched a balloon with two skilful engineers, who threw down successive notes describing the situation of the enemy; and to this precaution the Austrians, in a great measure, ascribe the success of the French.

General Clairfait, who was posted between Liege and Maestricht, was no sooner informed of the defeat of Latour, than he dispatched eighteen battalions to support the left wing; and by this reinforcement Latour was enabled during the night of the 18th to rally the fugitives. On the following day, however, the French attacked him again with their usual impetuosity, and forced him to retreat to Hervé with the loss of all his artillery. The corps de reserve under General Dalton, which was driven by the French to Aix-la-Chapelle, fled in such confusion from that place to Cologne, that the roads were covered with the fugitive

five cavalry, and they were not able to rally till the third day. General Clairfait was in consequence obliged to retreat as far as Juliers; and on the 21st the French entered Aix-la-Chapelle. An action took place in the mean time (on the 20th) between a division of the French army and the rear guard of the Austrians at Clermont, which is chiefly deserving of notice, to shew the amazing variation in official accounts. General Clairfait estimates the loss of the French at two thousand, and their own at that of thirty killed and three hundred wounded: and, on the contrary, the French commissioner Gillet, states the loss of the Austrians at eight hundred, and that of the French at only nine killed and twelve wounded. It appears from the former account that the French were repulsed.

General Clairfait was not long permitted to enjoy in tranquillity his position near Juliers, which he had taken with his accustomed judgment and military skill. On the 29th the French advanced from Aix la-Chapelle, crossed the Roer, and attacked all the Austrian general's extensive posts from Ruremonde to Juliers and Duren. The conflict lasted the whole of the 29th and 30th of September, and was renewed on the 1st and 2d of October. The battle was fierce and obstinate on both sides. On the 3d, however, General Clairfait, unable any longer to resist, and having lost at least ten thousand men, took advantage of a fog, which rose early in the morning, to make a precipitate retreat. In the course of the contest the French soldiers assaulted the mountain of Merzenich four times successively. The works on the mountain were uncommonly strong, and defended by twenty-four pounders. Though repulsed in each assault, they still returned to the charge with renewed vigour, and at length obtained possession of the mountain. Several Austrian regiments suffered most severely, and three battalions of Hulans were utterly annihilated. The city

city of Juliers immediately surrendered at discretion. The arsenal was well provided, there being found sixty pieces of cannon, and fifty thousand pounds of gunpowder. The retreat of the Austrian general was made in haste and confusion, and the French pursued so closely, that an immense number was lost in the flight. The French state them at between four and five thousand, including seven hundred prisoners. The Dutch account estimates the whole loss of the allies in the actions, and the retreat, at thirteen thousand men.

General Clairfait made but a short halt at Cologne, and soon after crossed the Rhine. He was pursued by the French to the very banks of the Rhine; and, as the rear of the imperial forces crossed the river, they were insulted by the French soldiers calling out to them, and asking *if that was the road to Paris?* An allusion to the childish gasconade of some young members of the British parliament. The French entered Cologne on the 6th of October. The magistrates had previously sent four deputies to the French general to deprecate the admission of light troops within the walls; the request was granted, and he entered at the head of only four thousand men. The French conducted themselves in a most honourable manner. Very few of the inhabitants left the place; the persons and property of all who remained were in the most perfect security; and the secular clergy were permitted the free exercise of their functions. Such was the change of system after the fall of the ferocious Robespierre. Venlo and Nuys submitted in consequence of these victories, and a great number of loaded vessels on the rivers fell into the hands of the conquerors. On the morning of the 7th, fifty French chasseurs entered Bonn, and they were followed on the same evening by three thousand more.

The committee of public safety had transmitted to General Jourdan a wish that he would send some troops

troops against Coblentz, which was particularly obnoxious to the French, from its having been the first resort of the emigrants. Before this city the allies had been for two months laboriously erecting very strong redoubts. About the middle of October the French commander detached General Marceau thither with his division. On the 22d he arrived at Andernach, where he met the enemy's hussars, charged them vigorously, killed several, and took fifty prisoners, with the loss of only three men on his own part. General Marceau arrived on the following day before Coblentz. The redoubts were carried by assault by the infantry, and turned by the cavalry, and the Austrians retreated with precipitation across the Rhine. "This important acquisition did not cost the republic one drop of blood," according to the German gazette of Cologne.

While the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse were making this near approach to Mentz, the army of the Rhine was victoriously advancing to the same point from the other side. On the 17th of October, Frankendal submitted to the French, and on the following day they entered in triumph the episcopal city of Worms. The army of the Moselle about the same period took possession of Bingen; and from this time Mentz may be considered as in a state of siege. General Pichegru, it is said, had demanded of the convention, that they would reinforce his army to two hundred thousand men, with which force he pledged himself to subjugate Holland before the close of the campaign.

The exertions of that able and indefatigable commander were however not inconsiderable, even previous to his receiving the expected reinforcement. It has been already stated, that after the retreat from Boxtell, the Duke of York took a position near Grave. His retreat from the former place, where he occupied a most advantageous position, was attributed to the failure of the Austrians, who had promised to strengthen

strengthen the communication between the British and their own posts at Waert towards Helmont, and to guard a pass of importance between the morafs of Peel and the Meuse. His royal highness was again compelled to change his position by the Austrians having abandoned the Roer, and leaving his left wing unprotected; and in the beginning of October, after throwing a regiment into Grave, he encamped under the walls of Nimeguen. In the mean time the French directed their principal force against Bois-le-Duc; but previous to the reduction of this place, fort Crevecœur on the Meuse surrendered to Delmas, a general of division, on the 27th of September. The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and were permitted to retire into the United Provinces upon condition of not serving till individually exchanged. The possession of this fort rendered the French masters of the inundation, and it was always considered as one of the principal keys of Bois-le-Duc. The garrison consisted of five hundred men; and there were found in the fortress twenty-nine pieces of cannon, one thousand muskets, and thirty thousand pounds of powder. Bois-le-Duc followed the fate of Crevecœur on the 10th of October, and the event was announced to the convention by the telegraph on the same day. Similar conditions as at the latter place were allowed to the garrison, which consisted of two thousand five hundred men. The French took also in this place one hundred and forty-six pieces of cannon, one hundred and seven of which were brass; one hundred and thirty thousand pounds of powder, and nine thousand fuses.

After the capture of this place, General Pichegru demanded leave to retire from the command for a short time, in consequence of a cutaneous disease resulting from excessive fatigue. It is remarked in the dispatch of the French commissioners, "that it is in the power of few generals to say what he can, that he commanded during

during two active campaigns, without being once beaten." The convention acceded to his wish, and appointed, as his successor for the time, General Moreau, the conqueror of Ypres, Nieupoort, Sluys, and Cadfand. It does not appear, however, that General Pichegru immediately quitted the army after the taking of Bois-le-Duc; as in a dispatch dated from Posthick, October 20th, he mentions the action of the 19th between the Meuse and the Waal as a skirmish. The Duke of York's account of this action is more detailed. He says, that on the morning of the above day the French attacked the whole of the advanced posts on his right wing in great force; and that the post on the left of the thirty-seventh regiment, which was occupied by a detachment of Rohan hussars, being forced, Major Hope, who command the thirty-seventh, was obliged to retreat upon the dyke along the Waal, which he continued for some time without being much annoyed. "Unfortunately however, (adds his royal highness) a strong body of the enemy's hussars being mistaken for the crops of Rohan, the regiment allowed them to come on unmolested, when the hussars immediately attacked, and the narrowness of the dyke, which on every other occasion must have afforded a security to the infantry, in this instance acted against them, as they were driven off it by the enemy's charge." It was said that the whole of the thirty-seventh regiment, except the major and about fifty men, was cut to pieces. General Pichegru in his dispatch states, that they had taken four pieces of cannon and six hundred prisoners, exclusive of sixty-nine emigrants. He also mentions that three hundred of the latter had been cut to pieces. All the prisoners who were taken by the English agreed in the intelligence, that the French had brought over on this occasion thirty thousand men: and the British commander received a report, at the same time, that a very considerable body had passed the Meuse between Ru-

remonde and Venlo, and were advancing on his left flank. Thus circumstanced, his royal highness determined to pass the Waal, and to take up the different cantonments, which had been marked out for the defence of that river, leaving General Walmoden with a corps to cover the town of Nimeguen.

Little of importance passed in this quarter till the beginning of November, except an attack which was made on the 27th of October by the French on the British out-posts in front of Nimeguen, which were driven in with some loss, and a new position taken to the left of the town. On the 4th of November a sortie was made in the night from Nimeguen by order of Count Walmoden, and conducted by General de Burgh. The troops employed in the sortie were about three thousand British, Hanoverians, and Dutch; and their object was to destroy the batteries newly erected to annoy the city. By what means the French were informed of this intention is not ascertained; but it is certain they knew of it, and were accordingly prepared. The resistance was proportionably obstinate; and a terrible carnage ensued on both sides. The loss of the French is stated by the Duke of York at five hundred; that of the British and Hanoverians (exclusive of the Dutch) at two hundred and ten. The brave General de Burgh was among the wounded.

This sortie had the effect of checking the operations of the French till the morning of the 6th, when they opened two batteries upon the bridge of boats, and one on the town. The effect of the former, which very easily sunk two of the boats, determined his royal highness to withdraw every thing from the troops posted in the town, beyond what was barely necessary for its defence; and the bridge having been repaired, all the artillery of the reserve, with the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian, battalions, marched out in the night, leaving picquets under the command of General de
Burgh

Burgh to the amount of two thousand five hundred men, who with the Dutch forces were judged sufficient to maintain the place till the Austrian movements could be determined. This partial evacuation was however no more than a prelude to the total abandonment of the town, which took place on the following night. The British and Hanoverians effected their retreat in tolerable order; but before the Dutch battalions, who covered the retreat, could reach the bridge, they found that it had been with too much precipitation set on fire. They then attempted to pass the great flying bridge; but when they got upon it, it swung round towards the city, either from the ropes being cut by the French artillery, or from some error on the part of the troops on the right side of the Waal, who fired in the dark on this bridge, supposing it to be in the possession of the enemy; and the Dutch troops either perished or were taken prisoners by the French, who had forced their way into Nimeguen. Phillippine on the Scheldt, and Sas-de-Gand, both surrendered to different divisions of the French army, under General Michaud, on the 23d of October. Both garrisons were made prisoners of war, but were permitted to retire to Holland, and not to bear arms till exchanged.

The siege of Maestricht was formed by the French soon after the defeat of the Austrian general Latour. On the 22d of September they crossed the Meuse near the town, and blocked it up on the side of Wyk. On the 26th the town was formally summoned by General Kleber, who commanded the besieging army. On the morning of the 28th a detachment of Austrian cavalry made a sortie, and took one piece of cannon; and on the 6th of October they made a second familiar attempt, but were repulsed. The French having begun to break ground and construct batteries on the mountains of St. Peter, under the guns of the fort, a third sortie was attempted on the 9th, which partly succeeded;

succeeded; but in less than two days the batteries were re-established on the mountain of St. Peter, as well as other formidable works on the Limberg, over against that mountain. On the 20th, the French park of artillery was increased by thirty pieces of heavy cannon. On the 23d, they completed their first parallel, and commenced the second. The town was again summoned on the 30th; and the trumpeter had hardly departed from the gate on his return, when the besiegers began to pour a most dreadful shower of shot and shells from all their works, with which they had surrounded the place. This fire lasted the whole of the night. Such were the destructive effects of this tremendous assault, that scarcely a place of safety was left in the whole circuit of the city: a number of public and private buildings were demolished; and the groans of the wounded inhabitants and soldiers resounded in every quarter. Three days were passed in this distressing situation; when the governor, moved by the entreaties of the magistrates and the people, entered into a negotiation with General Kleber, and the city capitulated on the 4th of November. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war, not to serve till regularly exchanged. About two hundred of the garrison and inhabitants were killed or wounded during the bombardment; more than two thousand buildings were either entirely destroyed or greatly damaged: twelve thousand bombs, balls, and shells, had been thrown into the town, and some of the first weighed two hundred weight. It was the intention of the French commander to have attempted a general storm on the 4th; which the garrison, consisting of 5,600 Austrians, and 1,500 Dutch troops, would probably not have been able to resist.

The fate of Holland was now determined. The French, however, waited for the setting in of the frost, in order to complete the total reduction of that country; and it is highly probable, that they delayed on purpose their grand irruption, lest in the alarm the
Dutch

Dutch ships of war might be carried out of the Texel, and the other ports, presuming that the intenseness of the frost would, as the case really happened, completely block them up. In this interval, the inhabitants of the United Provinces appeared to rouse from their torpor, and to open their eyes to the gulf, which their infatuated rulers had hitherto endeavoured to conceal from their view. Negotiation, which might have prevented the calamities they had already suffered, and the danger of being left wholly at the mercy or generosity of the conquerors, was eagerly caught at as a last resource.

The states of Friesland were the first to feel their alarming situation, and to see, what they ought to have seen long before, the necessity of peace. About the beginning of October, they resolved to break with England, a power which they said dragged them into the war, but was no longer able to protect them against the common enemy, with whom policy therefore suggested the making of the best terms they could.

In some other provinces the popular party were equally active; and several resolutions, hostile to the stadtholder and his government, were passed. This weak prince betrayed at once his fears and impotence by a proclamation against memorials or petitions upon public subjects, and against all popular meetings on any occasion. There cannot be a worse omen for the administration of a country, than when such arbitrary and absurd efforts are used to support a tottering fabric. The proclamation was treated by the people with contempt; and a bold and energetic petition was presented in November to the magistrates of Amsterdam by some of its most respectable inhabitants, stating, that the sudden and unexpected appearance of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, and the Duke of York, in that city, could have no other object than to influence the deliberations of their high mightinesses; to induce them to consent to the ad-
mission

mission of English troops, and to perform the grand inundation by opening the surrounding sluices. The petition concluded in deprecating these pernicious measures, and demanding a categorical answer respecting the intention to admit foreign troops. The gentlemen who presented this petition were ordered under arrest, but did not remain long in confinement. Their speedy release from prison was marked with triumph; and the magistrates, in excuse for so flagrant an attack on the rights and liberties of the people, pretended that the arrest had been made at the request of the British minister.

Pichegru, still adhering to his judicious plan of seeming tardiness and irresolution, made no advances whatever for above a month after the reduction of Maestricht. He knew very well that his opponents could not derive any advantage from his apparent inactivity. They were scarcely able to stand on the defensive, much less to annoy him by any offensive operations. A dreadful sickness and mortality prevailed at this time in the allied army. To the unhealthiness of the climate was added the want of every comfort, and almost of every necessary of life. Either from the neglect of their commissaries, or from a deficiency in their supplies, even the hospitals were unprovided with wine, medicines, and attendants. The soldiers had neither clothing to shield them from the inclemencies of the season, nor even shoes to enable them to perform the rapid marches which the service required. These hardships, aggravated by the sudden changes of the weather at this disastrous period, produced a fatal putrid fever: in the British corps only, it was not uncommon, while they were stationed at Arnheim, to bury from twenty to thirty in a day; and few of those who entered the hospitals ever returned to their regiments. The French army on the contrary enjoyed the united advantages of health, ease, security, and abundance. Detachments were occasionally sent in boats and on rafts across the Waal, rather

rather for the purpose of exercising the men upon the river, and of making experimental attacks upon the allies, than with any serious hopes of success from such enterprises.

But the frost setting in with unusual rigour about the middle of December, opened a new field to the adventurous spirit of the republicans. In the course of a week the Maese and the Waal were both frozen over; and on the 27th a strong column of French crossed the Maese near the village of Driel. They, indeed, attacked the allied army for an extent of above twelve leagues, from Nimeguen to beyond the river Necker; and, according to the report of General Pichegru, "were, as usual, victorious in every quarter." The right wing, extending from Nimeguen to Fort St. André, was employed in watching the movements of the allies; while the centre made themselves masters of the Bommel-waert and of Langstraal, and the left forced the lines of Breda. In this one day they gained 120 pieces of artillery, 1600 prisoners, two pair of colours, and 300 horses. Notwithstanding this success, the French were driven back again across the river, in three days after, with the loss of a considerable number of men, and four pieces of artillery, by an impetuous and well conducted onset of the British troops, co-operating with a body of Hessians, and a party of the emigrant hussars.

But Pichegru had taken his measures too effectually to be long obstructed by the expiring exertions of a brave, but reduced, army. Even on the very day that he received this last check, another of his detachments took possession of the fortress of Grave, after a long and obstinate resistance. General Bons defended it, according to his promise, till his last shot was expended. The whole town was reduced to a heap of ashes: the garrison were made prisoners of war; the terms granted were very honourable to the humanity of the conquerors, particularly with respect to the hi-

pulation in favour of the sick and wounded; and in answer to a demand of the citizens, that their property should be unmolested without regard to political opinions, it was pointedly replied, "The French make a duty of respecting both property and opinions." This answer was not more generous than politic, as it prepared the Dutch to receive them every where with open arms.

Pichegru did not make his grand movement till the 10th of January, 1795, when the main body of his forces, to the amount it was said of sixty or seventy thousand men, crossed the Waal at different points, and made a general attack on General Walmoden's position, between Nimeguen and Arnheim. The allies were defeated in every quarter; and before they had time to rally, or even to make any necessary preparations for flight, their remaining posts between the Waal and the Rhine were attacked with irresistible fury. It is a very extraordinary circumstance that our gazettes should have represented the French as repulsed in this instance, since the only proof they afford of it is, that the allies made use of the darkness and stillness of midnight to commence a precipitate retreat from the Dutch frontiers.

After this decisive blow, neither the troops nor the inhabitants of the United Provinces made any attempt to stop the progress of the victorious army. In vain had the stadtholder issued manifestoes, proclamations, and exhortations to the Dutch peasantry, conjuring them to rise in a mass for the defence of his country: he had rendered his government too odious and contemptible to expect assistance from a suffering people. It was with no small difficulty that he and his family effected their escape in bye-boats to England, about the middle of January, 1795. The tricoloured flag was soon displayed, and the tree of liberty was planted in every province. The towns and fortresses not only threw open their gates, but sent deputations

deputations of their citizens to thank the French for breaking their chains.

Amid the crowded incidents of the eventful year 1794, we ought not to omit the invasion and conquest of Corsica, though the place remained not very long in our hands.

No sooner were the English forced to evacuate Toulon, (see vol. vii. p. 377.) than the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean conceived the idea of annexing Corsica to the crown of England. He was incited to this undertaking by a variety of reasons. In the first place, the possession of it would prevent the French from supplying their great naval arsenal in that quarter with ship-timber; and in the next, the situation of its ports, particularly that of St. Fiorenzo, could afford, at any time, an excellent asylum to the British fleet.

Circumstances were also peculiarly favourable. Pascal Paoli, who after the retreat of king Theodore, and the transfer of Corsica to Louis XV. had struggled for several years to render that island independent, was discontented with the late revolution in France, although permitted by its leaders to return to his native country, and enjoy his patrimony in tranquillity. After subscribing the civic oath, he had accordingly repaired to Bastia, and been nominated successively mayor of that place, commandant of the national guard, and president of the department. But notwithstanding the republican zeal professed by this celebrated man, it soon became evident that he endeavoured to convert the immense influence which he possessed over the minds of his countrymen, to his own advantage; and the failure of an expedition against Sardinia, (vol. vii. p. 420.) as well as the revival of projects supposed to be dictated by ambition and the love of glory, were at length ascribed to this celebrated chief.

The convention, impressed with these notions, summoned

moned him to its bar, and on his refusal to appear there, proclaimed him a traitor. On this, no longer concealing his projects, he immediately convoked a *consulta*, or popular assembly. by which he was elected generalissimo; but being conscious from former experience that he was incapable of contending alone with France, he kept up a secret correspondence with the English, and successfully held out the allurements of a petty sovereignty, to a prince already possessed of ample dominions.

Lord Hood, who had been but lately foiled in a naval expedition fitted out against this very island, wisely determined to make himself well acquainted with the strength and resources of the party which had declared for Paoli, before he embarked seriously in an undertaking of such magnitude. He therefore dispatched two field-officers to Corsica, and on their report, which was extremely encouraging, he resolved to repair thither in person; more especially as he learned at the same time, that the French had already embarked eight thousand troops at Nice, for the purpose of securing possession of the island.

The vice-admiral accordingly sailed from the bay of Hieres, Jan. 24, 1794, accompanied by a fleet of sixty sail, with two thousand two hundred of the unfortunate Toulonese on-board; but a storm having ensued, it was several days before they could reach the object of their destination. At length Commodore Linzee anchored in the bay to the westward of Mortella Point; the troops were landed the same evening under Lieutenant-general Dundas, and possession taken of a height that overlooked the tower of Mortella.

The general and commodore being both of opinion that this important post ought to be taken immediately, with a view of securing the anchorage, the Fortitude and Juno were accordingly placed in their proper stations, and a combined attack took place both by sea and land, on the 8th of February. Notwithstanding the garrison consisted of no more than thirty-three
men,

men, the defence was so obstinate, that the ships were obliged to withdraw after a severe and well-directed fire of two hours and a half, during which several hot shot were lodged in the side of the Fortitude.

But what could not be effected by the navy, was at length achieved by the land-forces, who occupied an eminence that commanded the place, and established a battery consisting of one eighteen, two nine-pounders, and a carronade, within one hundred and fifty yards of it. The enemy however still held out: this partly proceeded from the form of the tower, which was round, and partly from its being arched over and rendered bomb-proof. It also in some measure set an assault at defiance; for it was not only provided with loop-holes, commanding the ground below, but it could be alone entered by a narrow aperture in the wall, through which the garrison ascended, by means of a ladder, afterwards secured within. The besieged, consisting of a single officer and thirty-two men, with only two eighteen-pounders, one of the carriages of which was broken, at length, on the 10th, surrendered, in consequence of the bass belonging to the tunny fishery, which constituted its chief defence, being set fire to.

In the mean time Lieutenant-colonel Moore had been detached with two regiments, a small howitzer, and a six-pounder, which were dragged seven or eight miles, through a desert and mountainous country, destitute of roads, on purpose to obtain possession of the town of Fornelli; but it was soon found that it could not be taken with light artillery. However, on examining the mountains that skirted the western part of the gulph and overlooked the enemy's posts, an attack on this side appeared likely to prove successful, provided heavy cannon could be carried thither. This operation was cheerfully undertaken by the officers of the navy; and after four days' incessant labour, four eighteen pounders, a large howitzer, and a ten-inch

inch mortar, were hauled over rocks and precipices, to an eminence elevated at least seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. By the 16th of February, one battery, consisting of three pieces of artillery, was constructed so as to enfilade the *redoubt of the convention*, mounted with twenty-one pieces of heavy ordnance, and considered as a key to the whole, while a second took it in reverse: another eighteen-pounder was brought up next day, to prevent two French frigates in the bay from obstructing the attack; at the same time a body of Corsicans, to the number of twelve hundred, assembled by General Paoli, occupied the advanced posts and covered the flanks. In the course of that very evening, Lieutenant-colonel Moore led one column against the advanced point of the redoubt; Lieutenant-colonel Wauchope marched with another towards the centre, while Captain Stewart with a third entered on the left, and carrying the works with the bayonet, drove the enemy down a steep hill in their rear. The complete success of this measure was partly owing to the gallantry of the troops and men who gave the assault, partly to a false attack on the part of the islanders, and partly to a judicious fire of the batteries, which distracted the attention of the enemy, of whom, ten officers and sixty men were made prisoners, and one hundred killed and wounded, out of five hundred and fifty who occupied the work.

The heights of Fornelli might still have been defended, but the town and batteries, on which an unsuccessful attack had been made in the course of the last year by one of our flying squadrons, were now abandoned; the two frigates, both of which were fated to be destroyed soon after, were hauled off, and the neighbouring town was abandoned.

The English were now masters of the gulph, fortress, and town, of St. Fiorenzo; and it was the opinion of the admiral, that Bastia, whither the French had retreated,



J. Chapman Sc.

ADMIRAL LORD NELSON.

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treated, ought to be immediately attacked. Notwithstanding Major-general Dundas did not deem it prudent to join in this undertaking, Lord Hood made the necessary dispositions; and, as the capture of the tower of Mortella is to be solely attributed to the land-forces, so the glory of reducing this town entirely appertains to the navy, and the troops serving on-board of it. Lieutenant-colonel Villettes having landed with a body of men who had hitherto acted in the capacity of marines, and Captain (now Lord) Nelson with a detachment of seamen, batteries were opened and the place summoned on the 4th of April, while the mouth of the harbour was guarded so as to intercept the arrival of supplies to the besieged, the ships being moored in form of a crescent, gun-boats and armed launches occupying the intervals. General Gentili, a Corsican, who commanded in the town, where there was a garrison of 300 men, made a gallant defence; but after a siege of thirty-three days, during which the English officers both by sea and land distinguished themselves greatly, articles of capitulation were agreed to, the place was resigned to a detachment of British troops, and the French, who had stipulated that the Corsicans should not be permitted to enter the place to witness the surrender, were sent to Toulon.

As Calvi was the only town now belonging to the enemy, it was determined to obtain possession of it also: and while the British admiral was cruising to intercept a squadron of six sail of the line, from Toulon, supposed to be destined for its relief, which he soon after forced to seek protection under the batteries of St. Honora, St. Margareta, and Cape Garoupe, Captain Nelson proceeded with the troops from Bastia, and effected a landing at Port Agra, on the 19th of June; in the course of the same day the army, now considerably reinforced, and commanded by the Hon. Lieutenant-general Stuart, encamped in a strong position

sition upon the Serra del Cappucine, three miles distant from the town. The works being very strong, and the approaches difficult, it was determined to adopt rapid and forward movements instead of regular approaches; the seamen and soldiers were accordingly employed in making roads, dragging cannon to the tops of precipices, and collecting military stores, for the purpose of erecting two mortar and four-gun batteries, against Mollinochesco, situated on a steep rock, and the stone star-fort Mozello; the latter of which, by a sudden march, and the united exertions of the whole army, was to be attacked by batteries erected within seven hundred and fifty yards of its walls.

In the mean time Lord Hood, having left Admiral Hotham to blockade the French in the road of Gourjean, returned to Corfica, to assist in the reduction of Calvi; and not only kept close off that port, to relieve the wants of the besiegers every morning, but landed seven of the lower-deck guns of the *Victory*, on purpose to make an impression on the enemy's works.

At length the French were obliged to evacuate the Mollinochesco, and withdraw the shipping under the protection of the town; at which period, July 18, a breach appearing practicable on the west side of the Mozello, Lieutenant-colonel Moore and Major Breton advanced with unloaded arms, and stormed the place, regardless of the fire of musquetry and the bursting of shells; while Lieutenant-colonel Wemys, with the royal Irish regiment and two pieces of cannon, under the direction of Lieutenant Lemoine of the royal artillery, carried the enemy's battery on the left, and forced the trenches without firing a shot.

Casa-Bianca, a general of division in the French service and a native of the island, now proposed a truce of twenty-five days; but this being deemed inadmissible, the navy and army united their efforts, and in the course of nine days more, additional batteries
of

of thirteen heavy guns, four mortars, and three howitzers, were opened within six hundred yards of the town; in consequence of which the enemy's fire being nearly silenced, after a cannonade and bombardment of eighteen hours, and a siege of fifty-one days, the garrison consented to an honourable capitulation, by which the English obtained complete possession of, and the French were expelled from, the island, on the 10th of August, 1794. Soon after this, a general *consulta* was assembled at Corte, and General Paoli being elected president, the representatives of the nation voted the union of Corsica with the British crown, which was cheerfully accepted on the part of the viceroy, Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto. The constitution presented to the Corsicans contained many admirable provisions in behalf of their national liberty, and privileges highly advantageous in their nature were readily conferred on these new subjects.

The following ships were taken in the harbour of Calvi:—La Melpomene, of 40 guns; Mignonne, 28; Auguste and Providence, two brigs, four each; and Ca-ira, a gun-boat, three guns.

On the side of Spain, the French arms were even more successful at the conclusion than at the commencement of this memorable campaign. The army of the eastern Pyrenees, under the command of General Doppet, proceeded from Puycerda on the 14th of June 1794, to Campredon, where, after carrying Tonges and Ribes, the general established his headquarters on the 17th. He advanced to Ripell on the 21st, where the Spaniards had a manufactory of arms, a large quantity of which the general added to his military stores. During this time the siege of Bellegarde continued to be closely pressed. A bold attempt was made on the 13th of August, by the Count de l'Union, for the relief of that place. He had been reinforced by several foreign battalions lately arrived from Africa, whose impetuosity obliged the French at first to

give way. They, however, soon rallied, regained the heights from which they had at first been dislodged, and the Spaniards were completely defeated, leaving two thousand five hundred dead on the field of battle. The French General Mirabel, a brave and active officer, was killed in this action; and the French lost besides one hundred and eighty-seven killed, and six hundred wounded. Bellegarde, being thus deprived of every chance of relief, submitted to General Dugommier on the twentieth of the following month. The garrison consisted of six thousand men. On the day after its surrender, the Count de l'Union made another spirited attempt to dislodge the French, but was completely repulsed with the loss of six hundred men, and four pieces of cannon. It does not appear that the Spanish commander, when he made this attempt, was conscious that the town was in possession of the French.

General Dugommier concluded his mortal career by a signal victory which he obtained over the Spaniards and emigrants at Spouilles. The slaughter of the emigrants was dreadful, but one thousand Spaniards and Portuguese obtained quarter by surrendering prisoners of war. The French took a large quantity of cannon, and tents and camp equipage for twelve thousand men. Dugommier was killed by a shell upon the black mountain, which he had ascended the better to direct the military operations. His death was severely revenged on the 20th of the same month, when his great opponent, the Count de l'Union, was killed, with three other Spanish generals, near St. Fernando de Figueres. For the defence of this post the Spaniards had spent six months in erecting from eighty to one hundred batteries, mounted with heavy cannon. Their force amounted to forty thousand men, strongly entrenched; and yet they were put to flight, and the batteries carried by the French, in the space of three hours. The fort of St. Fernando de Figueres

Figueres was then attacked, and surrendered on the third day. The garrison, amounting to 9107 men, were made prisoners of war. The French found in the fort one hundred and seventy-one pieces of cannon, and five thousand stand of arms; they also took twelve founderies for cannon, and an immense quantity of ammunition. The towns of Ascoita and Aspeta soon after submitted; and, in the course of a few days, another victory was announced to the convention, in which five hundred prisoners, one brass cannon (the only one remaining in the possession of the Spaniards), and the military chest, were taken.

As the post of Rosas, situated eight leagues to the north-east of Gironne, in the province of Catalonia, and on the borders of the Mediterranean, was considered as an object of great importance, the whole force of the army of the eastern Pyrenees was directed towards its reduction before the close of the year. The possession of the fort of Boretou, which commanded the bay of Rosas, and kept the naval force in check, was however, an indispensable preliminary; and this was taken with great gallantry by the republican troops. After this, the siege of Rosas commenced in form, and the first parallel was opened before the gates; but the operations were interrupted by an unusual flood from the fall of rain, and the melting of the snow; and twenty-three days elapsed before the besiegers could derive advantages from the works they had erected. It was at first intended to open a second parallel; but this was found to be impracticable, and the necessity of the case induced the French general to adopt a new mode of attack. A little hill, which overhung the city, was favourable to the designs of the besiegers; and such engineers as the French are, were not likely to overlook so obvious an advantage. On the night of the 30th of December, 1794, the order was given, and a battery of eighteen twenty-four pounders was begun and com-

pleted. On the morning of the third of January, 1795, the besiegers began to batter in breach; but the first shot was hardly fired before the volunteers solicited permission to mount. The wall was already damaged, and the garrison embraced the opportunity afforded by the darkness of the night, to embark on board the fleet which was at anchor in the bay. Five hundred and forty men, who remained in the garrison, surrendered at discretion: and the disquietude of the inhabitants was soon removed by the order and discipline maintained by the conquerors.

The army of the Western Pyrenees was not less successful. In the latter end of July, 1794, the redoubt of Mary Louisa, the camp of St. Jean de Luz, and the fort of St. Barbe, were stormed and carried in one day, by the French general of division Delaforde. Great numbers of the Spaniards were killed, and three hundred and twenty prisoners taken, with seven pieces of cannon, two hundred tents, and great quantities of ammunition and small arms. The villages of Bera and Lessaca were also taken at the same time, in which were abundant granaries for the supply of the army.

These, however, formed but the prelude to a still greater victory; for on the first of August, fifteen thousand Spaniards, posted near the mountain of Kaya, fled before a body of six thousand French. By this retreat, immense magazines, two thousand muskets, six thousand of colours, two hundred cannon and howitzers, tents for twenty-five thousand men, and two thousand prisoners, among whom were two entire regiments, who grounded their arms, fell into the hands of the conquerors. On the evening of the same day Fontarabia, which guards the entrance of Spain, and which cost the Duke of Berwick eight thousand men, was taken almost instantaneously by a detachment of the French army. On the following day a single division, commanded by General Moncey, seized

seized on the port of the passage. On the 3d, St. Sebastian was invested, and capitulated on the succeeding morning. The garrison, consisting of two thousand men, surrendered prisoners of war. More than one hundred and eighty pieces of brass cannon were taken, with considerable magazines and stores; and after the reduction of these places, two Spanish ships, laden with powder and ball, wine and cod-fish, entered the port of the passage.

On the day that General Moncey advanced against St. Sebastian, another division, under Generals Fregeville and Laborde, proceeded against the Spanish posts at Ernani; but, disheartened by their repeated defeats, the Spaniards fled on the first approach of the French. After these victories, the French extended their advanced posts to the gates of Tolosa.

In the beginning of September the Spaniards again attempted to rally; but, according to the French dispatches, six thousand of them were repulsed by an advanced guard of six hundred men. At the same time it is to be remarked, that one hundred and fifty of the Walloon guards deserted to the French; so that the victory is perhaps more to be attributed to the disaffection of the Spanish troops than to the valour of their opponents.

In the beginning of the succeeding month the Spaniards encountered another signal defeat. A line of posts had been established upwards of forty leagues in extent. The French, however, did not wait to be attacked, but assailed these posts in twelve different points at once. The Spaniards were entrenched on the heights, and well fortified: but all their intrenchments near Beddaditz, Cubeg, Villaneuva, &c. were carried with the bayonet, and the works destroyed which they had laboured upwards of a year to erect. It was the intention of the French general to surround the whole Spanish army; but one of columns which was to have co-operated, arrived a day too late,

late, and the Spaniards, favoured by a thick fog, were enabled to retreat to Sangonella, with the loss of two thousand five hundred killed, and an equal number of prisoners.

Admidst these accumulated distresses, it was expected that the cabinet of Spain would be prudent enough to propose a negociation for peace; and at one time it was said that some progress had been made towards this desirable object. An infatuation, however, appeared to possess that weak and dissipated court. Attempts were made in vain to excite the people to rise in a mass, and considerable efforts were employed to provide resources. One measure of this cabinet proved at least their sincerity in the support of the war, since they voluntarily submitted to tax themselves. In the month of September a tax of twenty five per cent. was laid, at the *desire of the placemen themselves*, upon all places, salaries, and pensions whatever. A large sum was levied at the same time on the opulent clergy; and it was determined, "that no minister, person or persons of any class or condition whatever, should receive *more than one salary*, though they might possess various employments under the government." These self-denying ordinances were truly honourable to the grandees of Spain, who, instead of battenning on the spoils of their country, were the first to bear a part in the public distress. See p. 5.

The experiment of raising the people in a mass, was made by the King of Sardinia in Piedmont, in the month of July; but in such a manner as fully justifies the King of Prussia's censure of this absurd mode of warfare in a regular government, where the people are not actuated by a strong enthusiasm. Nothing else can put so vast a machine in motion; for if the enthusiasm of war does not enter into the heart from the enthusiasm of liberty, little good can be expected from the exertions of a mixed, undisciplined, and perhaps disaffected, multitude. It is the free spirit of the
people

people only that must give effect to such daring projects, though the genius of the ruling power may certainly regulate the energy on which success must ultimately depend. This was precisely the case in France, where every faculty both of soul and body was called forth into action; and where the whole country was taught, that their sole occupation and passion ought to be arms, because their only good and blessing was liberty. But the King of Sardinia could not infuse that spirit into a mass of slaves. Ten thousand of his raw recruits were dispersed by a few French battalions. On the 14th of September the Piedmontese were again defeated with considerable slaughter by the army of the Alps. In the same month a grand plan was formed for attacking the French posts in the vicinity of Genoa, and afterwards, it is said, Genoa itself. The French anticipated this plan, carried the Austrian and Sardinian posts with the bayonet, pursued them to Alexandria, and forced them to evacuate Le Caife with considerable loss. The war on the part of the Austrians and Sardinians was defensive during the following months; and in some inconsiderable attacks they were so fortunate as to repulse the French.

A remarkable change took place in the state of affairs in the West Indies before the close of the year, to the disadvantage of Britain. The force originally sent out under Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, was comparatively small, considering the magnitude of the undertaking; and the diseases so fatal to European constitutions in that climate, made dreadful havoc among the soldiers in the course of the summer, and greatly reduced their numbers. That accomplished officer, Major-general Dundas, fell among other victims of this unfriendly climate, and died at Guadaloupe of a fever, after a few days illness, early in June. "In him (says Sir Charles Grey) his majesty and his country lose one of their best and bravest officers,

officers, and a most worthy man. I too feel sincerely the loss of so able an assistant on this arduous service."

This irreparable loss was immediately followed by other disastrous circumstances; for, on the 3d of June, a French squadron, consisting of two fifty-gun ships, one of forty, one frigate, and five transports, appeared off the island, and manifested an intention of attacking fort Fleur d'Epée. It appears that Colonel Drummond, who commanded there, at first mistook with respect to the number of invaders, whom he supposed not to exceed three hundred men. He therefore acceded to the earnest solicitation of the royalists, and dispatched a party of them, under the command of Captain Mac Dowal, in hope of surprising the republicans at the first post where they had established themselves near the village of Gozier. On the first fire, however, the royalists fled and dispersed, and only a few returned to the fort. On the 5th, the French landed thirteen boats crowded with men, and on the following day attacked fort Fleur d'Epée, which they carried by storm; and the English garrison retreated with considerable loss to Fort Louis. This post, however, not being considered as tenable, was also evacuated; and Colonel Drummond, with the shattered remains of his garrison, retired to Basseterre.

The French commissioner, Victor Hugues, a man of uncommon enterprise and daring courage, and who acted both in a military and political capacity, lost no time in making the necessary arrangements both to defend himself in case of attack, and to reduce the English who remained on the island. Conformably to the famous decree of the convention, he declared the negroes free, and equipped with clothing and with arms a strong body of these, and such of the mulattoes as appeared well affected to the French cause.

Sir Charles Grey, on the other hand, was equally active.

active. He sailed from St. Kitts with all the troops he could collect on a short notice, and landed on the 19th of June at Guadaloupe, under cover of the English fleet. Unfortunately the force of the British general was inadequate to a contest with the numerous bands of negroes and mulattoes which Hugues had collected. The gallantry of the British troops procured them a temporary success in some slight skirmishes; but as nothing conclusive was effected, and the rainy season already set in, the general determined to make one grand effort to put an immediate end to the campaign. On the 2d of July, therefore, he dispatched Brigadier Symes with three battalions of grenadiers and light infantry, and a battalion of seamen, to attack the town of Point-à-Petre before day light, and to take it by surprise. By accident or design, the British troops were misled by the guides, and entered the town in a part where they were most exposed to the fire of the French, and where it was impossible to scale the walls of the fort. After suffering greatly from round and grape shot, as well as by a continued fire from the houses, a retreat became unavoidable, and was not effected without considerable loss. General Symes was wounded; Lieutenant-colonel Gomm, and Captain Robertson of the navy, were both killed, with several other officers, and nearly six hundred men were killed, wounded, and missing, in this unfortunate attempt. The British general after this took measures for the defence of Basseterre, and re-embarked the remainder of the troops during the ensuing night. Basseterre made a long and gallant resistance, but was compelled at last to surrender. Fort Matilda held out till the 10th of December, when the French having received a re-inforcement of three thousand men, it was judged prudent entirely to evacuate the fort and island. The British troops were brought away with the loss of sixteen killed and seventy-five wounded.

On the 25th of the same month, the fort of Tiberon in St. Domingo was attacked by three armed vessels from Aux Cayes. Having landed their artillery, they mounted one eighteen-pounder, one of nine, two pieces of four, and one of two, and commenced a brisk and well-directed cannonade. The King George armed vessel was blown up by the fire from the French battery: the guns on the lower battery of the fort were dismounted and silenced. The efforts of the French were then all directed against the fort itself, which, after a severe contest, was evacuated by the British forces on the 29th. The loss of the garrison in killed and wounded was considerable. In addition to these mortifications, a French Squadron of one ship of the line, two frigates, and two sloops, destroyed, in the course of the same winter, all the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and took a number of merchant ships, with an immense quantity of plunder. Thus terminated this eventful campaign, which exhibits such an unparalleled number of sieges, battles, and conquests, as to form a new epoch in military history.

The campaign of 1794 may be considered as the most brilliant which had ever occurred in the annals of France; and that of 1795 promised to equal if not surpass it, in point of interest and glory. Holland was now wrested from the coalition by force of arms, and Prussia by treaty; many of the petty German states had sued for forgiveness and oblivion, while the neutral powers were eager to acknowledge the authority, and solicit the alliance, of the republic. But the pacification of La Vendée, (signed in March 1795,) which had so long occupied the armies and exhausted the resources of France, seemed to constitute the chief incident in this state drama; and it now began to be vaunted, that a nation which had laid combined Europe prostrate would be more than a match for two of its states.

Every idea of peace was, however, treated with the most supercilious contempt by the British ministry; and hopes were still entertained and propagated, that a nation "not only on the brink but in the very gulph of bankruptcy" would soon be subjugated. "Indemnity for the past and security for the future" began to be the cry; and the matchless eloquence and enormous expenditure of the premier threatened alike to protract the contest.

As the head of the house of Brandenburg had withdrawn from the league, the cabinet of England, justly alarmed at the idea of being left to contend alone against France, was under the necessity of listening to the demands of Austria, which had already received an advance of 250,000*l.* sterling in the course of the former campaign. A convention was accordingly signed at Vienna, in which, the King of Great Britain engages to propose to his parliament to guarantee the regular payment of the half-yearly dividends on the sum of 4,600,000*l.* sterling, to be raised on account of the Emperor of Germany. In return for this, it was stipulated on the part of his imperial majesty, "that he shall employ in his different armies, in the ensuing campaign, a number of troops, which shall amount at least to two hundred thousand effective men;" and these were to act against the common enemy, according to the dispositions agreed upon in a secret article.

As the season for taking the field now approached, the French convention began to regulate the position and the command of the troops. The army of the Sambre and Meuse was accordingly confided to Jourdan; that of the North to Moreau; and that of the Rhine and Moselle to Pichegru; who, in case of a junction, was to act as generalissimo. The armies of the Alps and Italy were united under Kellermann; the army of the Eastern Pyrenées was to be led by General Scherer, and that of the Western by Mar-
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ceau;

ceau; while Conclaux was to command a body of troops in the neighbourhood of the insurgent departments, and Hoche to be entrusted with the direction of the joint armies of the coasts of Brest and Cherbourg.

The campaign commenced on the side of Flanders, with a most important conquest. The French determined to obtain possession of Luxemburg, without which they were unable to secure the possession of the Austrian Netherlands. This fortress, which had been formerly taken by the same nation, and restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, was now deemed nearly impregnable. Aware that its reduction was extremely difficult, and that it would be easier subdued by famine than the sword, the republican generals had cut off all supplies, and left a numerous garrison to subsist entirely on its own magazines. It was now regularly invested, and notwithstanding the Field-marshal Bender, a veteran general, commanded in the place, yet he found himself under the necessity of capitulating, June 7, 1795, as there was not the most distant prospect of being relieved.

The blockade of Mentz was the first operation that took place on the frontiers of Germany. The defence of that place, formerly entrusted to the troops of the house of Brandenburg, had now devolved upon the empéror; and his majesty was pleased to select Marshal Clairfait, as the most able officer to whom he could confide the command of the troops collected for that purpose. This general, who had been driven at the latter end of last campaign across the Rhine, being now placed at the head of the Austrian army, as well as that of the empire, returned to the charge, and, nothing dismayed by his recent defeats, attacked and routed the French who were posted upon the heights of Mornbach, after which he occupied that advantageous position with his own forces.

Notwithstanding this, Germany was soon after
menaced

menaced with a new invasion, and Mentz with a new siege, by two of the greatest commanders in the service of the republic. After a considerable time had elapsed in preparation, a large portion of the army of the Sambre and Meuse suddenly crossed the Rhine, October 6, in the neighbourhood of Duffeldorff. That city was immediately summoned, and, having refused to surrender, was taken by assault, the Austrian garrison having previously retired. The duchy of Berg was also overrun; a large quantity of ammunition and artillery belonging to the enemy fell into the hands of the invaders, and the imperialists retiring on every side, Mentz was again invested.

No sooner had Pichegru received intelligence of these exploits, than he also crossed the Rhine with his army, advanced against Manheim, and obtained possession of that important city, with a degree of facility so disproportionate to the strength of the place, that it was evident he must have been favoured by the good wishes at least of the inhabitants. On this, General Wurniser, who was advancing by rapid marches to its relief, endeavoured to form a junction with Marshal Clairfait, but he was overtaken and defeated by a detachment of the army of the Rhine and Moselle. The French, however, were surprised and overcome in their turn; and in consequence of those sudden reverses, so common in all wars, but more especially during the present, the fortune of the campaign, from being highly disastrous, became at length eminently propitious to the imperial arms.

Pichegru being no longer able to second the efforts of Jourdan, the latter was under the necessity of raising the siege of Mentz, and retreating before the victorious Austrians to Duffeldorff, where he repassed the Rhine; while the former fell back upon Manheim, and after leaving a considerable garrison in that place, and sustaining a number of sanguinary attacks, was happy to escape across that river also.

Clairfait,

Clairfait, not unmindful of the great object of the campaign, appearing before Mentz, attacked and carried the entrenched camp which the French had endeavoured to render inexpugnable by the labours of eleven months. General Schaal, who occupied this strong position on the retreat of Jourdan, with fifty-two battalions of infantry and five regiments of cavalry, was obliged to retire, and leave one hundred and six pieces of cannon, two hundred ammunition waggons, and about two thousand prisoners, among whom were two generals, in the hands of the assailants.

Notwithstanding the disasters sustained by the French army, the garrison of Manheim, consisting of about nine thousand men, contrived to make a stout resistance. The imperialists at length obtained possession of an entrenched hill called the Gulyenberg by assault, as well as the Necker fort; but although they were driven from the latter, they persevered with unabating ardour, and after a long siege obliged this important city to capitulate on the 23d of November.

Clairfait and Wurmser crossed the Rhine in pursuit of the French; and having formed a junction, resumed possession of the Palatinate, reconquered many of the acquisitions of the French, and even threatened to retake Luxemburg. On this, Pichegru and Jourdan, after receiving the necessary reinforcements, marched to encounter the triumphant enemy. The former carried the town of Kreutznach twice by storm in the course of one day; but he was obliged at length to evacuate that place, while his colleague was repulsed soon after in an attack upon Kayserlautern, in which he lost two thousand men. At length the severity of the season, and an unexpected armistice of three months, put an end to a campaign, the close of which was not only far different from its commencement, but also from what might have been augured from the relative forces of the contending powers.

In the mean time great and important changes had taken place in France. In the course of this summer, the legislature at length adopted measures for its own dissolution, and also for the creation of a new constitution, by which, under the names of the Councils of Five Hundred and Ancients, the once-hated idea of a balance of power was revived and adopted. The last moments of this assembly were accompanied by the most terrible convulsions; and its members were threatened with insurrection, and even death, by the very jacobins by whom they had been once supported, while they were cheerfully succoured by the royalists, whom they had punished and oppressed. Their power, however, survived the struggle; and as some little compensation to suffering humanity for the manifold injuries of war and of faction, they conceived a brilliant plan for the encouragement of arts and sciences, and with their expiring breath bequeathed the National Institute as a legacy to their successors.

Thus, after three years' duration, closed the memorable career of the Convention, to paint the character of which is reserved for the pencil of some future Tacitus. Never did any popular body unite within itself so many contrarieties; vice and virtue, heroism and cowardice, patriotism and perfidy, were by turns triumphant. Its deputies, entirely selected from among the philosophers and plebeians, after proclaiming the destruction of a monarchy consecrated by the lapse of ages, and signing the death-warrant of Louis XVI. the successor of more than a hundred kings, basely crouched under the triumviral yoke, and suffered the most virtuous of their colleagues to be exiled, proscribed, and massacred, by Couthon, Marat, and Robespierre.

On the dissolution of the convention, the executive power was confided to a Directory consisting of five members, who were entrusted with the sole management

nagement of military affairs, the appointment to a variety of civil offices, and the conduct of all foreign transactions. To support the dignity of their office, they were provided with ample revenues, surrounded by guards, clothed in magnificent apparel, and lodged in the palace of the Luxemburg.

The peace with the Vendéan chiefs, which had produced so much joy throughout the whole empire, proved false, hollow, and delusive. The government, under pretence of bad faith, refused to advance the sums stipulated in the late treaty, and even issued orders to arrest several of the principal insurgents. About the same time, a correspondence with the English ministry was intercepted, and both sides now prepared once more for war. On the 16th of June, 1795, a report was made to the convention relative to the critical situation of La Vendée; and in the course of a few days after, appeared a manifesto on the part of the insurgents, which was published in form at the head-quarters of Charette and Stofflet. It is not a little remarkable, that this manifesto contained a clause hostile to England: "We have not contracted, nor will we contract, any alliance with the English nation, nor with the allied powers, unless Louis XVIII. shall make a treaty with them; for in that case these powers would be our allies, as being the allies of our king. We will suffer no troops belonging to the coalesced powers to advance into the country occupied by our armies; and we would repel from our shores any army intended to dismember France, or to excite insurrections in the provinces."

The British government, however, was meditating an attack upon France. Conscious, if that country were left to the full enjoyment of her own strength and resources, she would prove too powerful for all her enemies, it was determined to attempt a descent on her coasts, and, by landing a body of emigrants, involve her once more in the endless labyrinth of intestine

testine commotions. A number of regiments were accordingly raised and embodied, consisting in part of the unhappy Toulonese who had been forced to abandon their country, and in part of those who had withdrawn from France at different periods. But as the number of volunteers for so desperate an expedition was not sufficient, a fatal measure was resorted to, and a multitude of prisoners were recruited from the gaols. The Count de Sombreuil, a youth of great promise, and who, by an extraordinary instance of courage, had lately obtained a military decoration from the King of Prussia, was prevailed upon to engage in this expedition, along with Count d'Hervilly, a general anterior to the destruction of the monarchy. The chief command was, however, bestowed upon M. de Puisaye, formerly adjutant-general to Wimpffen, who possessed considerable influence among the Chouans, of whom he had been one of the leaders; but he neither enjoyed the confidence of the troops which served under him, nor displayed any of those military talents that could alone entitle him to direct such an important enterprise. It was asserted in England, that some of the troops exhibited a spirit of mutiny immediately after they had sailed; but according to the French author, their disaffection amounted to a regular conspiracy: "No sooner were they embarked at Southampton, than they attempted to murder their officers, and carry the vessels into a French port. Fourteen of them were put to death, declaring to the last moment that they died republicans." *Hist. philos. de la Rev. tom. vi. p. 186.*

Every thing being prepared with a liberality bordering on profusion, this little army, consisting principally of the regiments of Hector, Hervilly, Dudrenuc, Royale-Marine, Royale-Louis, Loyal-Emigrant, and Royale-Artillerie, was embarked in transports, under the convoy of a small squadron commanded by Sir John Borlase Warren, whose intimate knowledge

of the French coast rendered him particularly adapted for such an undertaking. After being sixteen days at sea, the fleet at length arrived at the place of destination, and anchored in the bay of Quiberon July 4, 1795. The debarkation of the main body of the troops was effected during the night, under the orders of General d'Hervilly, and the remainder landed on the succeeding days, together with an immense quantity of muskets, uniforms, stores, provisions, and five pieces of cannon. Nor was any thing omitted that might gain the hearts of the royalists; for immense quantities of assignats, homilies, benedictions, and titles of nobility, were provided with the most profuse liberality upon this occasion.

The invaders now extended their cantonments, and the republicans being obliged to evacuate Auray and Vannes, they took possession of both these places; but as their position could not be maintained without Fort Penhievre, which had recently received the appellation of Fort Sans-Culottes, it was immediately attacked by means of three frigates on one side, while the emigrants presented themselves on the other with four pieces of artillery, and, after a defence of two days, by a garrison consisting of four hundred men, capitulated to the English.

The royalists soon after made themselves masters of the whole peninsula, and also of the entrenched camp of Carnac: the inhabitants of the neighbouring country indeed appeared unfriendly to their cause, but they were soon joined by a body of Chouans; and M. de Puifaye, who had established his headquarters at the village of Genesc, armed and clothed such of the peasantry as presented themselves.

No sooner did the intelligence of these events reach Paris, than the national convention selected two deputies, Blad and Tallien, on whose energy they could rely, and sent them to Brittany. While these raised the neighbouring departments, Hoche assembled troops
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and organised an army. Having left Cherin, whom he had placed at the head of his staff at Rennes, on purpose to forward supplies of ammunition, provisions, and artillery, he himself proceeded to Auray, to observe the motions of the enemy. Being as yet unable to oppose so formidable a force, he allowed the emigrants to remain in quiet possession of the fort of Quiberon, as well as of the peninsula; but, no sooner had a body of troops been collected, than the general forced them to withdraw to the camp of Kousten, under protection of the fort of Penthievre, while he himself remained at the village of Sainte-Barbe, and entrusted General Lemoine with the erection of the batteries destined to hem in and enclose the invading army.

The chiefs of the royalists, alarmed at these preparations, immediately perceived the necessity of raising the blockade, on purpose to keep up a communication with the disaffected in the interior parts of the country, and accordingly determined to assault the republican lines by break of day. But intelligence of this important operation was communicated on the preceding evening, to the republicans, by no less than four different deserters, and preparations were made to defeat the project. Accordingly, on the approach of their columns, General Humbert fell back, conformably to orders, and the assailants were not only exposed to a severe fire of grape-shot from two masked batteries in front, but also to a charge of infantry and cavalry on both their flanks. So unexpected a reception entirely disconcerted the emigrants, three hundred of whom, with Count Thalmont and a number of nobles, were left dead on the field of battle. General d'Hervilly, who commanded on this occasion, was desperately wounded, and three pieces of cannon fell to the lot of the victors, who were alone prevented by five English gun-boats from

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entering

entering Fort Penthièvre along with the fugitives. This happened on the 15th of July, 1795.

Hoche had by this time collected a formidable force, consisting of the national guards of Brest, and all the adjoining towns on the coast, in addition to a powerful reinforcement of regular troops. He therefore determined to leave the lines hitherto occupied by his forces, and attack the invaders, whom he had penned up within the peninsula. But as it was first necessary to render himself master of Fort Penthièvre, he resolved to attack that place; and although all the engineers in his army were of opinion that it could be reduced by regular approaches alone, he declared his intention to carry it by assault. He was undoubtedly influenced on this occasion by the number and the zeal of the deserters from the royal standard, who not only made him acquainted, from time to time, with all the movements in the enemy's camp, but even undertook to conduct the troops and obtain the surrender of the fort.

Accordingly three thousand of the republicans, led by the generals Humbert and Valle, left the camp of St. Barbe about eleven o'clock at night, July 21, and notwithstanding their march was retarded by a storm, this circumstance serving to conceal their operations from the enemy. The forces being divided into three columns, two of them moved along the shore, and were obliged at times to wade breast-high; they were also perceived by the English gun-boats, which immediately commenced a heavy fire of grape, and would have actually returned, had not some person, about two o'clock in the morning, exclaimed that the three-coloured ensign was flying upon the ramparts. This proved to be actually the case; for while one of the detachments had proceeded to assault the fort in front, Adjutant-general Menage, at the head of about three hundred chosen soldiers and deserters, braving the waves of the ocean, and the fire of the fort and the

the shipping, scaled the rocks on the west side, and, being favoured by part of the garrison, obtained possession of one of the advanced works.

On receiving intelligence of this event, the remainder of the republican army was instantly put in motion, and the commander in chief, assisted by the two representatives Tallien and Blad, penetrated into the peninsula, in three columns, one of which marched straight forward, while the other two followed the direction of the coast, with an intention to cut off the enemy's retreat. It was now five o'clock in the morning, and although the French had been in possession of Penthievre upwards of two hours, yet this event seems still to have been unknown to the ill-fated emigrants in the camp of Kousten; but a number of the Chouans, perceiving the danger with which they were menaced, found means to escape in boats to the continent.

Notwithstanding they were surpris'd, and left destitute of a leader by the flight of M. de Puisfaye, who, on the first alarm, sought and obtained shelter on board a man-of-war, the royalists rallied under the gallant Sombreuil, who, unmindful of his own preservation, was only anxious to hold out until the women and children, who were precipitating themselves into the sea, had obtained an asylum on-board the English fleet.

At length the entrenched camp was forced, and while nearly one-half of the invaders joined the army of Hoche, and protested their inviolable attachment to the cause of the republic, the remainder retired to a rock, where they had posted a piece of cannon, and defended themselves with the greatest intrepidity. But it being found impossible to resist the numbers and the artillery of the assailants, the vanquished demanded leave to capitulate, and a parley accordingly took place; however, as some of the chiefs took advantage of this opportunity to escape on-board the
boats

boats sent to their succour, the fire of the republicans recommenced, and being now reduced to the deplorable alternative of perishing by the swords of the victors, or the waves of the sea, these wretched and unhappy men were forced to surrender at discretion. In Fort Penthièvre and the peninsula were found seventy thousand muskets, one hundred and fifty thousand pair of shoes, and all the artillery landed from the fleet; the beach of Quiberon was covered with wines, liquors, provisions, and stores of all sorts; and a regiment of infantry, taking advantage of the general consternation, is reported to have obtained possession of a number of vessels laden with flour, rice, and provisions.

Thus ended this unfortunate expedition to the coast of France, the fate of which for some time cast a gloom over the public mind. No less than six or seven hundred of the emigrants perished at the foot of a rock, where they had taken shelter; about two thousand were saved by the boats of the fleet; of those who surrendered, such as were not noble, after some time obtained their liberty, and all the women and children of the Chouans were immediately set free. The Bishop of Dol and fourteen of his clergy, who had devoted themselves to inevitable destruction, received death with the most exemplary resignation; M. de Broglie and several men of birth, to the amount of near three hundred, also suffered upon this occasion: but the fate of Count Charles de Sombreuil, who had embarked in the expedition from sentiments of honour, and conducted himself in a gallant and disinterested manner to the very last scene of the bloody tragedy, attracted the attention and the commiseration of all Europe.

Notwithstanding the catastrophe attendant on this ill-fated invasion, the British squadron remained some time on the coast, and occupied the attention of the republican troops. Several partial descents were also attempted,

attempted, from time to time, and it was at length resolved to seize on Noirmoutier, formerly the haunt of Charette and his followers. But as this island proved to be too well guarded, Isle d'Yeu, although much smaller in extent, was taken possession of, and converted into a place of arms, whence the Chouans could occasionally be succoured; while the British cruisers, by hovering in the neighbourhood, kept the adjacent coast in continual alarm, and intercepted all communication by sea.

The conquest of Holland by the French, and the treaty of alliance which speedily followed this event, produced an entire change in the connection between that country and England. The cabinet of the latter therefore deemed itself justified in recurring to decisive measures; his majesty was accordingly pleased to issue a proclamation, February 9, 1795, ordering all Dutch vessels in the ports of Great Britain to be stopped; and five men-of-war, nine Indiamen, and about sixty sail of smaller vessels, were immediately detained. Soon after this, all the property whatsoever of that nation was ordered to be seized; and at length the king in council published a third declaration, September 15, in which, after stating "that divers injurious proceedings had lately taken place in the United Provinces, in derogation to the honour of his crown, and the just rights of his subjects," an order for general reprisals was granted "against the ships, goods, and subjects," of that country.

The Dutch are never in a hurry. It was not till the 2d of May, 1796, that a manifesto appeared in the name of "the national assembly representing the Batavian nation." In this singular production it is stated, that the people of Holland, so often "oppressed and pillaged under the mask of friendship, will no longer suffer themselves to be dragged in the dust, and will cease to be the sport of the infamous and ambitious ministers of England, who by the
dazzle

dazzle of piratical treasures blind their own nation, which fancies itself to be free, and at the same time exempt from the terrible calamities they have brought upon Europe and the whole of the human race."

It was assuredly the policy of the English ministry during the whole war to render every event subservient to the interests of a commercial nation; and the Dutch settlements in Asia, America, and Africa, undoubtedly presented the hopes of a rich harvest of spoil, which would fascinate the people, while it invigorated the resources and extended the trade, of Great Britain. Some fortunate circumstances also tended greatly to facilitate these views; and it appears from the evidence of undisputed authority that the stadtholder was prevailed upon to transmit letters to the Dutch settlements abroad, commanding the governors to put their respective colonies under the protection of Great Britain. It accordingly happened, that during the course of this year all the factories of Holland in Asia were either obtained by stratagem, or seized after a short resistance, by a power, the arms and influence of which received a fresh accession in that distant quarter of the globe.

Upon receiving the necessary instructions from England, the government of Madras immediately determined to fit out a small armament, with a view of obtaining possession of the important island of Ceylon. This expedition, which was entrusted to Rear-admiral Rainier and Colonel Stuart, sailed towards the middle of the summer, and consisted of the Suffolk, which was the flag-ship, the Centurion, the Diomede, which joined off Negapatam, and several transports. But the chief hope of success depended upon a secret negotiation entered into with a Swiss officer, who commanded there: for the Dutch, in the true spirit of all nations strictly commercial, had entrusted the defence of their settlements to foreign mercenaries, and abhorring the profession of arms dedicated their lives
to

to trade alone. The name and authority of the Prince of Orange were also made use of upon this occasion with considerable effect, but the promised liquidation of certain real or supposed debts contributed still more to the advancement of this intrigue, which was entrusted to the deputy adjutant-general of the army.

On the day after the little squadron had anchored in Back Bay, Major Agnew, who had been dispatched in the *Heroine* to Columbo with letters from Lord Hobart, returned with an order from M. Van Angelbeck, the governor-general of Ceylon, to the commandant, to surrender Fort Oostenburgh to the English. The latter having refused obedience to this mandate, under pretence of informality, it was determined to attempt the reduction of that part of the island by force. Notwithstanding the loss of the *Diomede*, which struck upon an undescribed rock between Pigeon Island and the outer point of the bay, the first detachment, consisting of 520 European and 110 native soldiers, and two field-pieces, landed without opposition, on the 3d of August, 1795, at the White Rocks, and were immediately followed by the remainder of the troops. About ten days more were consumed in the debarkation of stores and provisions; after which the English commenced their approaches, opened batteries against the fort of Trincomalé, and completed a practicable breach in the course of a week after they had broken ground, during all which operations little or no molestation was experienced from the enemy. Rear-admiral Rainier and Colonel Stuart now summoned the garrison to surrender; and Major Fornbauer soon after consented to a capitulation, by which the troops, amounting to more than 600, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, on the 26th of August; and, as some apprehensions were perhaps entertained of the displeasure of the Dutch government, it was expressly stipulated, “that

none of the officers should be sent to Europe against their own consent."

On this the commandant of Oostenburgh immediately entered into a negotiation for the surrender of that place also, which was accordingly delivered upon terms similar to those granted at Trincomalé, and the British colours were hoisted on the ramparts. The fort of Batticaloe was secured a short time afterwards, as well as the settlement of Jaffnapatam, and the fort and military post of Molletivee.

These important acquisitions were soon followed by the capture of the island of Manar, which was seized on the 5th of October, by Captain Barbutt, with the flank companies of the 72d regiment and two parties of sepoy. A small armament from Madras, consisting of the *Resistance*, Captain Newcome, some transports; and the *Suffolk's* tender, with four European and a few native troops, commanded by Major Browne, had obtained possession of Malacca, on the 17th of August; by the acquisition of which, additional security was afforded to the British commerce in the straits of that name, as well as in the Chinese seas. Cochin also surrendered to the English arms, with Chinsurah and its dependencies, the fort of Porca, and Quilon; and, in fine, all the settlements on the continent of India appertaining to the Dutch, for the security of whose commerce and territories Great Britain had originally commenced the war."

Nearly about the same time the flourishing colony of the Cape of Good Hope was transferred to the English. The invasion of that settlement was undertaken partly with a view of preventing the French from obtaining possession of it, and partly with an intention of securing an intermediate station between Europe and the rich and numerous possessions of Great Britain in the east. The conduct of this expedition was entrusted to Vice-admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone and General Sir Alured Clarke;

but

but a considerable time elapsed before the armament could be completed, and it failed even then subject to a variety of disadvantages.

At length part of the Squadron reached the place of its destination, and a negociation was immediately entered into with the governor of Simon's-town; but as he could not be prevailed upon either to acknowledge the authority of the Prince of Orange or surrender his charge, a landing was effected, and possession obtained of that place, July 14, which had been previously evacuated with an intention of being burnt.

Notwithstanding the disparity of forces, and although the commander in chief, with the remainder of the troops, had not yet arrived, and they were entirely destitute of artillery, it was determined by Major-general Craig to march against the enemy, who occupied Mysenberg, a formidable station, provided with cannon, and rendered difficult of approach both by land and sea, on account of a steep mountain on the right and the shallow water and high surf on the left. In the mean time, the admiral secretly prepared a gun-boat and armed the launches of the fleet with heavy carro-nades; he also landed two battalions of seamen, about 1000 in number, under the command of Capt. Hardy of the Echo, and Capt. Spranger of the Rattlesnake, while his cruisers were frequently dispatched around the bay to prevent any suspicion of an attack.

A favourable opportunity having occurred soon after, the preconcerted signal was hoisted from the flag-ship, on which General Craig put the troops in motion, while Commodore Blankett in the America, with the Stately, Echo, and Rattlesnake, got under weigh, so as to precede and protect the march of the advancing columns. Two small batteries were immediately abandoned on their approach; and, the respective vessels having taken the stations assigned to them, a fire commenced upon the Dutch camp, which was evacuated with precipitation in the course of a few mi-

nutes; and Craig took possession of it, after a most fatiguing march; he also found means to drive the Dutch from an advantageous ridge of rocky heights, and to resist an attack made upon his position next morning by the whole force of the enemy, supported by eight field-pieces. A night attempt upon one of the principal out posts defended by the burgher militia, however failed, partly on account of the intricacy of the roads, and partly from the timidity and ignorance of the guides.

The British commanders were now reduced to a very awkward dilemma, for neither the numbers nor energy of their adversaries seemed to be diminished; and, while no fair opportunity presented itself to advance on the one hand by the army, the navy on the other was unable, on account of the unfavourableness of the season, to occupy Table Bay, and thus procure a shorter and readier communication with the troops. At length it was agreed to wait six days longer for General Clarke with the forces under his command; and, if at the expiration of that period no succour arrived, Major-general Craig was to march forward under every disadvantage, to try the fortune of an attack before the total failure of their provisions rendered a retreat unavoidable.

They were, however, anticipated in their intentions by the enemy, who on their part meditated a general assault on the British camp, which in all probability would have decided the fate of this important colony. They accordingly advanced during the night with their whole strength, supported by a train of eighteen field-pieces; and considerable bodies of troops had already made their appearance, when at this critical and important moment the signal for a fleet, soon after succeeded by the appearance of fourteen large vessels, induced them to relinquish their enterprise, and return to their former post.

This event was decisive of the conquest of the
Cape;

Cape; for General Clarke, having immediately landed with a body of troops, (Sept. 14,) proceeded to the camp, and soon after advanced against the post of Wyneberg, where the Dutch seemed prepared for resistance with nine pieces of cannon. On this the army, which had marched in columns, was formed into two lines, and a detachment dispatched against each of the flanks of the enemy, while the main body and artillery advanced against the centre. Commodore Blankett having appeared at the same time with three ships in Table Bay on purpose to effect a diversion on that side, the Dutch immediately retired; and early next morning an officer arrived with a flag and letter from Governor Sluyfken, in consequence of which a cessation of arms ensued, and the castle and Cape of Good Hope were surrendered to the British arms, Sept. 16, 1795.

In the West Indies, Victor Hugues not only retained possession of Guadaloupe, but extended his arms and his influence to the neighbouring isles. Nor was the French government unmindful of the services of this singular man; for early in the year 1795 a small armament arrived safe in the West-Indies with the loss of one single vessel only. On this the commissioner, who had dispersed proclamations and emissaries everywhere, determined to extend the theatre of war, and retaliate on the English by attacking them in their own settlements. He began with the island of Grenada, which had formerly appertained to France; and having conveyed a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition thither, with a small body of troops, an insurrection took place under Fedon, in consequence of which, the lieutenant-governor and several of the principal inhabitants were taken prisoners. As materials for combustion are ever ready in colonies where a few whites hold a multitude of negroes in slavery, St. Vincent's also was subjected to all the calamities of civil war, which were aggravated greatly by the fury of

of the Charibbs. The French inhabitants of Dominica were likewise instigated to revolt, and a small detachment sent to their assistance; but they did not hold out so long as in the other islands, for the invaders were resisted by the militia, and obliged to submit as prisoners of war, while those who had joined them were punished with all the rigour of the laws.

Victor Hugues, however, found means to resume possession of St. Lucia, having landed a body of troops there under Massades and Lombard, and incited the negroes to revolt by the allurements of liberty, so congenial to the heart of man. Brigadier-general Stuart, after obtaining possession of Vieux Fort, proceeded to attack the enemy at Souffriere; but he was anticipated in his intentions, and although he found means to dissipate an ambuscade, yet his troops were compelled, at the close of an engagement of seven hours, to retire. The capture of Pigeon Island, and the loss of the Vigie soon after, rendered St. Lucia no longer tenable; it was accordingly determined to evacuate it, which was happily effected without any loss, on the 19th of June.

Nearly about the same time, the Maroons, instigated by real or supposed injuries, took up arms in Jamaica; in consequence of which a contest commenced, and was carried on with a spirit of relentless hostility never before practised by Englishmen. On all former occasions, when the insurgent slaves, or such of their descendants as had been admitted to the protection of the British government, made war upon the colonists, no unmanly or perfidious stratagems were resorted to, but they were constantly overcome by the superior bravery, discipline, and resources, of the Europeans and Creoles. Yet upon the present, not only Spanish arts but Spanish arms were employed for their extirpation; the ferocity of the canine race, for the first time in our history, was invoked in aid of the soldiery; while the women, children,

dren, and old men, were exposed to the rage of blood-hounds, and the public faith itself is said to have been violated in respect to the articles of a treaty entered into with these deluded people. But their sufferings did not end here; for such as the sword had spared were transported from the tropical region of the Atlantic isles, and exposed to all the rigours of polar cold in Upper Canada, until they were at length transferred by the interposition of some humane individuals to a more congenial climate on the coast of Africa.

From scenes such as these the indignant Briton will readily avert his eyes, to contemplate the more honourable triumphs of that navy destined to add to the glory and protection of his native country.

Notwithstanding the naval power of France had been greatly reduced, and the spirit of her seamen almost entirely annihilated, by the memorable engagement off Ushant in the course of the former campaign, she yet found means early in the spring to fit out a squadron in the Mediterranean. Toulon, although hitherto supposed to have been rendered incapable of furnishing a supply of stores for that purpose, was the port whence this armament, consisting of fifteen sail of the line, four frigates, and two corvettes, issued forth with a view of making a descent upon Corsica, and restoring that island to the dominion of its former masters.

Vice-admiral Hotham, having received intimation from Genoa that this fleet had been seen off the isle of Marguerite, left Leghorn road in pursuit of it, with fourteen sail of the line, four frigates, and four armed vessels, on the 9th of March, 1795. Anticipating the enemy's destination, he shaped his course accordingly, and sent orders for the Berwick, then at St. Fiorenzo, to join him off Cape Corse; but he received the unwelcome news that this ship, after an action in which Captain Littlejohn the commander was killed, had been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

Although

Although the respective squadrons were seen daily by the advanced frigates of both, yet they did not descry each other until after the lapse of three days, when the French were discovered to windward. As they evinced no inclination to bear down, the signal was made by the admiral for a general chace; in the course of which, the weather being squally and blowing very fresh, one of the enemy's line-of-battle ships was perceived to have lost her top-masts. On this the *Inconstant*, which acted as repeating frigate to the commander in chief, attacked and harassed this vessel until the arrival of the *Agamemnon* of 64 guns, commanded by Captain (now Lord) Nelson, who rendered her a complete wreck; but he was twice recalled by signal from the *Britannia*, as several of the enemy's ships were advancing to her succour, by one of which she was soon after taken in tow.

Finding that the British squadron did not gain upon that of the French, the ships of the latter being fresh from port, the vice-admiral gave orders to form on the larboard line of bearing; and perceiving the disabled ship with her consort separated from and to leeward of the main body, it was determined to reduce the enemy to the alternative of either abandoning two of their line of battle or coming to action. The *Captain* and *Bedford*, of 74 guns each, were accordingly dispatched to secure these vessels: on this the French squadron bore down to their assistance, and a partial action ensued, March 14, in the course of which the British van ships, particularly the *Illustrious* and *Courageux*, not only lost their main and mizen masts, but suffered considerably, the former having twenty seamen and marines killed, and seventy wounded. But, although nothing further was effected, the *Ca Ira* of 80, and the *Censeur* of 74, which had been separated from the fleet, were captured after an obstinate and very bloody engagement; their decks were strewwed with carnage, and they lost between three and
four

four hundred men. The whole loss on the part of the English amounted to only seventy-five killed, and two hundred and eighty wounded.

Notwithstanding this success, a flying squadron, consisting of the *Agamemnon*, *Meleager*, *Ariadne*, *Moselle*, and *Mutine* cutter, under the command of Captain Nelson, was chased soon after into *St. Fiorenzo* bay by twenty-three sail of the enemy, seventeen of which proved to be of the line. On this Admiral Hotham immediately put to sea, and the enemy was at length descried to leeward. But, as six of the English squadron were unluckily forced to bend main-top-sails in the room of those that were split in the course of the night, some time was lost, and the attempt to cut the French off from the land, whence they were only five leagues distant, proved abortive: about eight o'clock, July 13, the signal was hoisted for a general chase, and a few of the van ships got up with their rear about noon, in consequence of which a partial action took place, and the *Alcide*, of 74 guns, struck, but about half an hour after she caught fire and was consumed. The rest of the fleet being favoured by a shift of wind, took shelter in *Frejus* Bay, and eluded all further pursuit.

A detachment from the Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Captain Nelson, a few days after proceeded to the bays of *Alaffio* and *Languelia*, in the neighbourhood of *Vado*; whence he cut out nine ships belonging to the French. On the other hand, the *Censeur* and part of the Mediterranean convoy were taken nearly about the same time by a squadron under *Richery*, consisting of six sail of the line and three frigates; and that admiral, being afraid either to keep the sea or return to a French port, immediately took shelter in *Cadiz*, which was afterwards blockaded by the English.

A French fleet, consisting of twelve sail of the line and eleven frigates, was perceived off *Port L'Orient* on

the 22d of June, by Admiral Lord Bridport, whose flag was flying in the Royal George, with a Squadron, consisting of two ships of a hundred, three of ninety-eight, one of eighty, and four of seventy four guns, under his command: Perceiving that the French declined a contest, four of the fastest sailing men-of-war were the first detached, and the whole followed soon after, in quest of the enemy, the pursuit continuing during the whole night. Early next morning the headmost ships came up with the enemy; and, after an action of three hours, the Alexander, Formidable, and Tigre, struck; and, had not the remainder been protected by the land, more would perhaps have been captured; however, when it is recollected that the action was fought in the face of batteries and before a strong naval port, it must be allowed to have evinced considerable gallantry on the part of the British Squadron.

In the course of this summer the coasting trade of France was greatly distressed, and many of her armed ships captured, by English cruisers. But, of all the actions between single ships during the present campaign, and perhaps also during the whole of the war, no one deserves more particular notice than that which occurred between the *Blanche*, mounting thirty-two, and *La Pique*, of thirty-eight, guns, in the West-Indies. Capt. Faulkner, who commanded the former, during a cruise off the island of Gaudaloupe, perceived a frigate at anchor near *Pointe-à-Petre*, under protection of the batteries. Next day, Jan. 5, finding that this vessel had come out, and was two leagues a-stern, he made sail for, and about noon passed under her lee on the starboard tack, exchanging broadsides at the same time; having put about and come up with her again, the enemy wore within musket-shot, with intention to rake, on which the English tacked also, engaged nearly a-board, and soon after, putting the helm a-starboard, ran across and lashed the bowsprit to their

their own capstern. While in this critical situation, the French frigate's main and mizen masts having fallen, they payed off before wind, the towed the enemy along with them, and finding that their own stern-ports were not sufficiently large, the upper transom beam was blown away so as to admit the guns to run out and fire into the adversary's bows, while the marines kept up such a well-directed fire, that no man could appear upon her fore-castle.

At length, after an engagement of five hours, during which *La Pique* had seventy-six men killed and one hundred and ten wounded, she surrendered to the *Blanche*; but her gallant commander, who had before distinguished himself in the fight of the English fleet and army at the assault of Fort Royal, was no longer alive to receive the sword of his vanquished rival, having fallen by a shot which proved mortal, in the midst of the action. The superior skill and seamanship of the victors will appear more conspicuous when it is stated, that during the whole of this memorable fight eight of them only were killed, and twenty-one wounded.

A gallant action fought in the Mediterranean between two English and two French frigates ought not to be omitted here. Captain *Towry* of the *Dido*, and Captain *Middleton* of the *Lowestoffe*, having fallen in with these off the *Hieres*, the former bore down upon *La Minerve* carrying forty-two guns, and commenced a close fight, in the course of which both vessels suffered considerably, while the latter prevented the *Artemise* of thirty-six guns from assisting her consort, and, after forcing her to retreat, returned and helped to secure the crippled ship, which had lost her bowsprit, fore-mast, and main-top-mast.

In fine, the naval campaign of this year was peculiarly auspicious to England, for she lost only four ships: the *Berwick* of seventy-four guns, in the Mediterranean, and *Le Censeur*, of seventy-four also,

retaken by the enemy off Cape St. Vincent; the *Daphne*, which was forced to yield to two men-of-war; and the *Nemesis* of twenty-eight guns, taken by two frigates in the port of Smyrna, in express violation of the law of nations, by way of retaliation for a similar outrage committed at Genoa. On the other hand, the French had about fifty armed vessels of various descriptions sunk, destroyed, and captured. Of these one was a ship of ninety-eight guns, two of eighty, four of seventy-four, two of forty-four, one of forty-two, two of forty, one of thirty-eight, and one of thirty. In addition to the five Dutch men-of-war detained in England, one of sixty-four was seized at Cork, and six smaller ships were captured elsewhere.

The campaign of 1796 was glorious to the republican arms in Italy and Germany. The Vendean war also was completely terminated by the execution of Stofflet on the 23d of February, and of Charette on the 23d of March. Unmoved, however, by the conquests of the French in Europe, the English persevered in their intentions of capturing all their remaining colonies, as well as those of their allies between the tropics; and they were now enabled, by the prosperous situation of their navy, to experience a success in that quarter unknown during any former war.

The mortality that had occurred among the British troops in the West Indies, added to the exploits and intrigues of Victor Hughes, rendered a new army absolutely necessary in that quarter. The ministry had accordingly prepared a formidable expedition during the course of the summer and autumn of the preceding year; but a considerable interval elapsed before it reached the place of its destination. Much to the credit of the government, the most judicious regulations that could be framed by military and medical men were adopted, for the care of the land-forces while confined to transports; and neither pains nor expence
were

were spared to furnish the soldiery with every comfort on their arrival in a climate where a malady not entirely new to the West-Indies, but hitherto unexampled in respect to its pestilential violence, committed the most terrible ravages, particularly among the English troops. It has been stated, from authentic documents, that no less than 54,212 British soldiers had been sent to the colonies; and it cannot be added without pain, that nearly all of them perished there.

Early in the year 1796, the British fleet arrived at the island of Barbadoes; soon after which, Lieutenant-general Sir R. Abercromby determined to commence operations. Accordingly, on application to the admiral on that station, a naval force was procured for an expedition against the Dutch settlements. This consisted of the Malabar, La Pique, and Babet, frigates, under Captain Parr; on-board of which, the Grenada transport, and some small vessels, Major-general Whyte embarked with the 39th, 93d, and 99th, regiments, accompanied by a detachment of artillery. This small squadron, having arrived on the coast of Demerara, after a passage of seven days, Governor Beaujon and the council were summoned to surrender the colony. As that rich settlement did not possess the means of an obstinate defence, a capitulation was immediately agreed to, April 22, and the British troops took possession of Fort William-Frederick. After leaving Lieutenant-colonel Hislop and a small garrison behind, Major-general White proceeded to the little colony of Berbice, which experienced a similar fate on the 2d of May.

In the course of the same day on which Demerara and Iſſequibo had surrendered to Great Britain, the troops destined for the attack of St. Lucia sailed from Carlisle bay, and anchored next morning at Martinico, under protection of a squadron commanded by Admiral Sir John Laforey. That officer having resigned his command to Rear-admiral Sir Hugh Christian, the

the expedition failed for the place of its destination; and Major-general Campbell, with a body of seventeen hundred men, effected a landing at Longueville's bay, with little or no opposition, except what was experienced by a few shot from Pigeon island, which was kept in check by a detachment of men-of-war. Having advanced next morning to Choc-bay, the centre division of the army disembarked near the village of the same name, upon which about five hundred of the enemy, stationed at Angier's plantation, retired to Morne Chabot, one of the strongest posts in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortune.

It being deemed absolutely necessary to occupy the former, before the latter was invested, the brigadiers-general Moore and Hope were accordingly detached that very evening to attack it on two opposite sides. As the troops took different roads, the complete success of the expedition depended greatly on their arrival at the same time; but, in consequence of some miscalculation arising from the misinformation of the guides, General Moore's division fell in with the enemy's advanced picquet an hour and a half earlier than was expected: on this, finding that he was discovered, it was immediately determined to risk the attack, without waiting for the approach of the other column; and notwithstanding the strength of the post, and the small number of the assailants, such was the gallantry of the detachment, that the place was immediately carried.

In the course of next day, the same officer occupied Morne Duchassaix, in the rear of Morne Fortune: a body of three hundred seamen was also landed under Captain Lane of the *Astrée*, and Captain Ryves of the *Bull-dog*; while Major-general Morshead, after obtaining possession of the bar of the Grand Cul de Sac, assumed a suitable position on the south side.

As the commander in chief, in conformity to the original plan for the investment of Morne Fortune,

was

was determined to drive the enemy from their batteries on the base of the mountain, on the side of the Grand Cul de Sac, so as to open the bay to the ships of war, a movement was now made for that purpose. Brigadier-general Hope accordingly carried the battery called Seche, within a short distance of the principal works, with a loss by no means proportionate to the importance of the service, had it not been for the death of Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, who unfortunately received a mortal wound after the success was complete. In the mean time, Colonel Riddle, with a column acting on the left, also seized on, and for some time retained possession of, the lower battery, called Chapuis; but another column, under an officer who commanded during the absence of Major-general Morshead, having omitted to cross the river at Cools, the two successful divisions were obliged to retire to their former position, while the ships of war, destined to enter the harbour, returned to their anchorage.

Partly from the intricate nature of the country, and partly from the difficulty of approaching the Morne on any side except by that of the ridge of Duchaffaux, the commander in chief was obliged to employ several bodies of soldiers and sailors to form a road capable of admitting the transport of artillery from Choc bay. As soon as this arduous undertaking had been achieved, batteries of eighteen-pounders were opened, and a second and third parallel completed, but a night attack on the Vigie proved unsuccessful; a lodgment however was soon after made by the 27th regiment, within five hundred yards of the fort, and a sally from the works was at the same time repulsed by Brigadier-general Moore.

The enemy sent out a flag of truce in the course of that evening, and a suspension of arms being demanded and obtained, this was followed by a capitulation on the part of the agent of the Executive Directory, for the whole island and its dependencies. The troops, consisting

consisting of about two thousand men, were accordingly made prisoners of war, the armed negroes disarmed, and the whole settlement put under the protection of Great Britain; May 25, 1796.

No sooner had this great object been attained, than the most prompt and efficacious measures were resorted to for the security of such of the English colonies as had been invaded by the enemy. As Dominica, by the gallantry of its own militia, had defeated the French, and subdued the rebellion of such of the planters of that nation as declared in their favour, preparations were now made to repress the spirit of revolt in other islands, where it had proved more successful. Two separate expeditions for this purpose were concerted and prepared by General Abercromby and Major-general Nicolls, at the same time. That destined for St. Vincent's having sailed for Kingston bay, and disembarked soon after, the troops marched in one column as far as Stubbs, all the divisions being ordered to halt in the evening, opposite to their respective points of attack; next morning, the enemy's flank was turned, and two twelve and two six-pounders, with a couple of howitzers, were advanced within six hundred yards of their works.

On this, Major-general Morshead proposed to carry the redoubt by assault, but the offer was declined until Major general Hunter's division, and some other troops on the right, availing themselves of the profile of the hill, had effected a lodgment within a short distance of the fort; the attack commenced soon after, and the enemy retiring in succession from their first, second, and third, redoubts, rallied around the New Vigie, which was their principal post. No sooner had this been effected, than the Caribbs, and about two hundred of the islanders, who had joined the insurgents, made their escape into the woods: but Brigadier-general Knox, and Lieutenant-colonel Dickens, having soon after cut off all communication with the country,

country, the French, to the amount of about seven hundred, were obliged to capitulate, and peace was restored to the settlement; June 11.

The armament against Grenada proved equally successful. A body of troops disembarked at Palmiste near Goyave, where the enemy had their principal posts, while Brigadier-general Campbell advanced in an opposite direction from the windward side of the island to attack the enemy's rear. The necessary preparations were immediately made for the assault of two strong positions on Morne Quaquo, and Foret Noire, or Aches-camp, while a small detachment of three companies of the colonial black troops, and the grenadiers of the 38th regiment, proceeded against a fortified station at the head of Beaufejour valley. In consequence of these spirited and judicious movements, the troops were completely successful, and nearly at the same hour obtained possession of every post occupied by the enemy in the island; June 20. On this Captain Joffey, who commanded the republican forces, surrendered; but Fedon escaped into the woods, after he and his followers had seized on about thirty whites, and put them to death in the most cruel manner.

Notwithstanding this unbroken series of success, General Abercromby declined to attack the strong hold of the French in the West Indies, and the policy of that forbearance is obvious. In those colonies where liberty had been granted as a boon, such as at Cayenne and Guadaloupe, the negroes, numerous, determined, and indefatigable, were prepared to fight for their franchises with all the vigour of freemen; while in the settlements where they had extorted it as a right, they were jealous of their former masters, and more eager to sacrifice them to their fury, than to repress the progress of a foreign invasion.

In the mean time the war was carried on with various success in the island of St. Domingo, the command

of which had now devolved upon Lieutenant-general Williamfon. The extension of the British posts, along a chain of at least three hundred miles, in some measure obliged that officer to recur to a plan of very doubtful policy, by the establishment of negro battalions commanded by the French royalists, De Source, Depyfter, Degrafs, La Serre, and the Marquiffes d'Alfun and Cocherel. Foreign regiments were also introduced, fuch as the British legion, and the Rohan and York huffars; bodies of colonial cavalry were levied at the fame time, and horses were imported from America to remount three old regiments. His fucceffor, Major-general Forbes, found himfelf under the neceffity of taking a body of between eight and nine hundred inhabitants of the Spanish part of St. Domingo into British pay; and it has been eftimated, upon good authority, that upwards of two millions fterling were expended annually in this manner.

The mortality that prevailed among the Englifh troops was at the fame time dreadful. A body of about feven thoufand men, which had arrived at the Mole in the fpring, under the command of Brigadier-general Howe, after a long and difaftrous paffage, became a prey to the difeafes of the climate, and the unhealthinefs of the ftation; in fine, fuch was the wafte of blood and treasure, that the retention of any portion of the colony began to be confidered as an odious meafure by all parties in England. The war too, in that opulent and extenfive fettlement, had affumed a new afpect. The negroes and men of colour, after obtaining their freedom and their franchifes from the whites, whom they had overpowered, at prefent acted in concert; and Touffaint and his black followers on one hand, and Rigaud with his mulatto adherents on the other, carried on a defultory but fierce war againft the British posts.

The failure in an attempt to regain poffeffion of Leogane from the republicans, infpired the enemy
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with new ardour; for soon after this they entertained the design of straitening, if not closely investing, the town of Port au Prince, by means of an insulated mountain in the neighbourhood of the English post of Morne Grenier, and also of opening a communication through the Cul de Sac, to the north side of the island. On the other hand, Major-general Forbes, in the course of the summer, forced the garrison of Bombarde to surrender, and General Rigaud was nearly at the same time obliged to raise the siege of Irois.

The war in this colony raged with unabated violence throughout the year 1797; the English on one hand, and the negroes and mulattoes on the other, contending for superiority with an unexampled degree of enmity. An alternate series of good and bad fortune, as usual, characterised the campaigns in this portion of the globe: but both proved equally disastrous to Great Britain; for every defeat required fresh supplies of wealth to repair the recent loss, while the most trifling triumph seemed to justify new demands upon an exhausted treasury, to improve the advantages resulting from victory. It appears, however, upon the whole, that the influence of England in that quarter was upon the decline, and the directory, from the recent successes of the people of colour, began already to anticipate the final result.

On the other hand, the British ministry had been for some time in search of an officer calculated by professional knowledge to defend the acquisitions in St. Domingo, and disinterested enough from principle to restrain peculation and abuse. Such a man was at length found in the person of General Simcoe, who landed under great disadvantages; for in the first place, he brought no reinforcement with him, and in the second he found the attachment of the royalists considerably cooled. He, however, found means, notwithstanding the daily decrease of his troops and the growing unpopularity of the English name, to foil

Touffaint before St. Mark, to recapture Miraballaïs, to storm the forts of Le Boutilliere and St. Laurent, and to prevent Rigaud, a gallant mulatto chief, from obtaining possession of Irois.

After a residence of five months, the general returned, and proposed to subjugate the whole island, provided he obtained a sufficient supply of men; but by this time the French had become so formidable in Europe, the negroes in arms were so numerous, and the expences required for such an undertaking, even on the most economical scale, appeared to be so enormous, that the ministers were fully justified in totally abandoning a project on which immense sums had been already lavished without the hope of any permanent advantage in return. At length, on the 22d of April, 1798, it was determined by the commanding officer of the British forces at St. Domingo (Brigadier-general the Hon. Thomas Maitland) to evacuate the places then in our possession on that island, namely, the towns of Port au Prince and St. Marc's with their dependencies, together with the parish of Arcahaye; and this measure was carried into complete effect without the smallest loss of any kind. He began on the 23d to embark the heavy stores of every description; stating a full determination to all the parties concerned, and sending, at the same time, a flag of truce to General Touffaint l'Ouverture, at Gonaives, leaving to his option, either to obtain the possessions we evacuated in a state of ruin, or in a state of perfect order, provided he would guarantee, in a solemn manner, the lives and properties of such persons as chose to remain. Touffaint immediately agreed to the last proposition, and sent to Port au Prince on the 28th of April a confidential officer, who, having met Lieutenant-colonel Nightingale, deputy adjutant-general, on the 30th of April an agreement was mutually exchanged and ratified by both parties. The stipulation in favour of the inhabitants

bitants and planters afforded them a security with which they were so entirely satisfied, that, although at first they had universally resolved to follow the king's forces, yet upon hearing of this agreement in their favour, many of them who had actually embarked re-landed, and there were not ten rich proprietors who ultimately, upon this occasion, quitted their properties.

We must now return to the operations of the year 1796. The capture of the Cape of Good Hope in the course of the year 1795 had produced a considerable sensation in Holland, and it was determined to attempt the re-conquest early in 1796. A squadron, composed of two sail of the line, one ship of fifty-four guns, one of forty-four, one of forty, and three armed vessels, was accordingly fitted out, under Rear-admiral Lucas, who was also to command a small body of troops, which he carried along with him. Lieutenant-colonel Henri embarked with the rank of adjutant-general, and M. Grandecourt, a French officer, acted as commandant of the artillery, the whole of which appears to have consisted of only four field-pieces; but, as many of the ships' guns were of brass, they might easily have been landed, and rendered fit for service. In addition to this force, a small fleet, under an able and enterprising commander, was promised on the part of France, whose interest it obviously was that this settlement should be restored to her ally.

The Dutch squadron sailed from the Texel in the spring; and as it was dangerous to pass through the English Channel, the admiral, instead of the direct, being determined on a circuitous, passage, shaped his course by the eastern coast of Scotland and the Orkneys. This circumstance not only rendered the voyage extremely tedious, and exposed the armament to storms and disease, which harassed and thinned the crews, but also produced a discovery of his design; for Ad-
miral

miral Pringle, being then cruising in the North Sea with an inferior force, immediately returned to port, and communicated the intelligence to the admiralty. It also happened, unluckily for the Dutch, that Captain Brisbane, in the *Moselle*, described the squadron some time after, and immediately altered his course on purpose to communicate the important intelligence to the commander in chief. Had Admiral Lucas reached the Cape after a short voyage, he would have met with only a single ship of force on that station, as Vice-admiral Elphinstone was then in the East Indies, and several men-of-war arrived but a few days before himself. But in consequence of his tardy movements, time was given for collecting a formidable fleet, which immediately proceeded on a cruise for the express purpose of intercepting him.

On the 2d of August, 1796, General Craig received intelligence that nine ships had anchored in Saldanah bay. On this, no less than five different vessels were dispatched in quest of the English admiral; while the commander in chief, leaving Major-general Doyle with about four thousand troops in the Cape-town and neighbourhood, proceeded through a country never before explored by an army, and arrived in the neighbourhood of the enemy with his advanced guard, consisting of the light infantry, a body of Hottentots, and a few horse. As these troops were descending towards the shore, they perceived the British fleet, consisting of two seventy-fours, five sixty-fours, a fifty-gun ship, and six other vessels, which, after putting into False-bay for intelligence, had sailed during a violent gale, and was now advancing with a fair wind directly for the mouth of the harbour. At length, about sun-set, it appeared off the bay, and the *Crescent*, which had been ordered a-head for information, gave notice by signal that two sail of the line, three frigates, and other ships, were moored there. The English squadron soon after dropped anchor

anchor within cannon-shot, when the admiral, being fully aware of the enemy's inferiority, instead of commencing an immediate attack, transmitted a written summons to the Dutch commander; and, on receiving a positive assurance that no damage should be done in the mean time to any of the vessels, hostilities were suspended until the morning. At the stipulated period an officer repaired on-board the flag ship, and Rear-admiral Engelbertus Lucas capitulated for the surrender of the armament, which was accordingly effected without firing a single gun; August 17. Two reasons have been assigned for the tame submission of this Squadron, which however must be allowed to have been greatly inferior in point of strength: in the first place, it has been asserted, that the Dutch mistook the English fleet for that of Richery, and did not discover their mistake until too late; while it is believed, on the other hand, that a great proportion of the crews and commanders were attached to the Orange interest, and therefore deemed resistance impolitic, if not unlawful.

In the East Indies, the remaining settlements of Holland were captured at the beginning of the present year, without any difficulty. Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone having dispatched a small detachment of the king's and eight of the East-India company's ships and vessels, under Captain Gardner, with a body of troops commanded by Colonel James Stuart, the fort of Negombo immediately surrendered, February 5, and Colombo capitulated on the 14th; in consequence of which, all the Dutch portion of Ceylon was put under the protection of the British government.

The valuable islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their several dependencies, were soon after taken by Admiral Rainier, who found a considerable sum of money in the public treasury, and a large portion of cloves, nutmegs, and mace, in the magazines.

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Notwithstanding the superior strength and admirable disposition of the navy, yet, in the course of this year, the British trade received considerable damage from a young and enterprising commander. Although the Toulon fleet did not dare to put to sea, for fear of encountering the English, then cruising in the neighbourhood of Genoa, Admiral Richery found means to slip out with a small squadron consisting of six sail of the line and three frigates. After having captured several prizes in the Straits, he retired to Cadiz, where he remained blocked up during some months, by a few ships under Admiral Mann. Having at length escaped from that port, he immediately proceeded to the island of Newfoundland, where he carried on a predatory warfare against the property of individuals, and had the good fortune to return to Rochelle in safety with his acquisitions.

The commerce of Great Britain suffered still more severely in the Mediterranean, in consequence of the victories of Bonaparte; for Genoa, unable to preserve even the appearance of neutrality, was forced to shut her ports against the enemies of France; while in Leghorn, the property appertaining to the coalesced powers was seized upon by the consul of that nation. Luckily, however, all the vessels, and most of the merchandise, appertaining to Great Britain, were removed; and as it was supposed that the governor had favoured the evasion, he was immediately arrested and transferred to Florence.

On this it was determined by the viceroy of Corsica to seize on some commodious station on the coast of Tuscany, as an arsenal for the English fleet; and the island of Elba being deemed proper for this purpose, a small squadron accordingly sailed from Bastia, with a body of troops under Major Duncan. Commodore Nelson having joined the convoy, a landing was effected, and the Captain, of seventy-four guns, placed within half pistol-shot of the grand bastion. On this
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the governor consented to a capitulation, and the town of Porto Ferrajo, with one hundred pieces of cannon, was immediately surrendered; July 10, 1796.

But, soon after Great Britain had obtained the temporary sovereignty of this barren but useful rock, she lost one of the principal islands in the Mediterranean; the possession of which had conferred an unprofitable crown (worn in turn by Theodore and the doge of Genoa) on her king. The viceroy, Sir Gilbert Elliot, finding the Corsicans dazzled with the exploits of their countryman Bonaparte, disgusted with the English, and determined on a reunion with France, was reduced to the disagreeable necessity of evacuating the island on the 20th of October. This was not effected without considerable loss; for General Cazzate had landed with a detachment from Leghorn, and, being joined by the natives, immediately seized on the heights above Bastia, summoned the town, and captured several of the unhappy emigrants, who constituted part of the garrison. Fiorenzo was taken possession of next day; a small body of troops in Bonifacio was forced to surrender, and the tower of Mortella being also reduced by the republicans, the English fleet was obliged to remove from the adjoining bay, and leave considerable quantities of cannon, stores, and provisions, behind.

But the French failed, towards the latter end of this year, in an attempt to seize one of the most valuable possessions appertaining to the British empire. The directory, exasperated at beholding the wealth of England employed in subsidising their enemies abroad, and promoting insurrections at home, determined to retaliate on a country which, amidst a terrible and disastrous warfare, enjoyed greater commercial advantages than had been ever reaped by her before in the bosom of peace.

An armament was accordingly fitted out at Brest by Vice-admiral Truguet, then minister of the marine,

the command of which was to have been conferred on Admiral Villaret Joyeuse; but, as that officer did not seem eager to engage in the adventure, Vice-admiral Morard de Galles, who had formerly acted as captain to the Bailli de Suffrein in the East Indies, was entrusted with the direction of the fleet. Fifteen thousand chosen troops were embarked in it, for a descent upon Ireland; and Hoche, who had acquired such reputation by his exploits at Dunkirk and Quiberon, was nominated general in chief, a post which he aspired to with no common degree of ardour, partly from his insatiable love of glory, and partly from his rooted hatred to the English.

Having given out that the squadron was intended against Portugal, and actually procured manifestoes to be drawn up in that language, on purpose to conceal the object of his destination, he employed a native of Ireland to compose and print proclamations, in which the latter endeavoured to captivate his countrymen, by the most seductive promises of national independence, and civil and religious freedom. But the principal dependence of the commander in chief was on the society of United Irishmen, whose military organisation was nearly complete, and whose strength, numbers, and local knowledge, when supported by an able commander and a veteran army, might have defied all the exertions of Great Britain. He was intimately acquainted with all their machinations, expected to be joined by them the moment he should land; and in a late interview with two of the chiefs, he had settled the mode, and even fixed upon the place, of invasion. Every thing being prepared, the admiral sailed from Brest, with a fleet consisting of eighteen sail of the line, thirteen frigates, and a considerable number of transports; while the general embarked, December 15, on-board a frigate called *La Fraternité*. The wind was at first favourable, but scarcely had the expedition left the outer harbour when

when a storm took place, in the course of which most of the vessels were separated, and many of them entirely dismantled. Hoche, who had lost sight of the flag ship, after being exposed to the double danger of the sea, in which his vessel was in hourly jeopardy of being ingulphed, and the enemy, by two of whose cruisers he had been for some time pursued, arrived at the end of a month with great difficulty at Rochelle, by the assistance of the captain of the Revolution, who also took on-board the crew of the Scævola, which foundered.

In the mean time, Rear-admiral Bouvet, who commanded the second division, had reached the coast of Ireland, and appeared off Bantry bay, on Christmas-eve, with eight two-deckers. After remaining there three days without any attempt to land, he was forced to leave that station during a gale of wind: part of his squadron, however, returned soon after, while some large vessels hovered near the mouth of the Shannon; but they again disappeared, and sailed for France, having lost no less than three ships of the line and three frigates during this disastrous expedition. They were peculiarly lucky, however, in escaping from the English fleet under Lord Bridport, which arrived on the coast soon after their departure, as well as from the squadron commanded by Admiral Colpoys, which had been stationed off Brest on purpose to intercept them.

During the course of this year the remaining commerce of France was harassed and diminished by the indefatigable exertions of the British cruisers. Sir John Borlase Warren, with only four frigates, gallantly attacked a squadron of seven sail of French vessels, three of which were ships of considerable force, not far from the Saintes, and, after dispersing their convoy, captured the Etoile, of thirty guns; August 22.

In the Mediterranean, Captain Nelson, on-board

the Agamemnon, accompanied by the Meleager, Diadem, and Peterell, performed a brilliant exploit at Loana, having boarded and cut out four French store-ships by means of the boats of his squadron, April 25, under the fire of the batteries, and amidst an incessant discharge of musquetry. This indefatigable officer also took possession, in the same manner, on the 31st of May, of several vessels laden with cannon and ordnance stores, destined for the siege of Mantua, in the neighbourhood of Oneglia, fearlessly boarding the enemy amidst the fire of three eighteen-pounders stationed on-shore, and a fourth mounted in a gun-boat.

Towards the autumn, Admiral Duncan blockaded the Texel, to prevent the sailing of the Dutch fleet, and captured a frigate and a sloop of war belonging to that nation. Captain Williams, of the Unicorn of thirty-two guns, and Captain Martin, of the Santa Margarite, a ship of equal force, pursued and took two heavy frigates of forty and thirty-six guns, called the Thames and Tribune. The Dryad of thirty-six guns, also obtained possession of the Proserpine of thirty, twenty-six of which were eighteen-pounders, after a chace of eight hours and a gallant action of forty-five minutes.

Captain Bowen, of the Terpsichore, also distinguished himself by the capture of the Mahonesa, a Spanish frigate of superior force, near Gibraltar: he soon after forced the Vestale, a French ship, which carried the same number of guns as his own, to strike; she, however, escaped next morning into Cadiz, under jury-masts, and was reclaimed in vain.

But one of the most gallant actions during the whole war was fought by Captain Trollope, in the Glatton of fifty-four guns; she was formerly an Indiaman, and now carried carronades of a large calibre. Having fallen in with six frigates, accompanied by a brig and a cutter, off Helvoet, this brave commander, undismayed

undismayed either by the number or the force of the enemy, bore down upon and came up with them late in the evening; and, notwithstanding he was surrounded in such a manner as to be attacked at the same time on the lee-quarter, the weather bow, and the stern, so incessant and severe was the fire of his battery, that the adversaries deemed it prudent to desist and retire.

Amidst these successes, the navy of Great Britain did not lose a single ship of any force; while, on the contrary, upwards of seventy sail of armed vessels belonging to the enemy were either detained or captured during the course of this year, among which were five line-of-battle ships, nine of forty-four guns, and three of forty.

But, notwithstanding her repeated misfortunes on the ocean, and the terrors of a perpetual bankruptcy in her capital, France still continued to maintain the war with undiminished ardour on the continent, and that too at the expence of her enemies. Military incidents, and attendant negociations, render this period important in the history of the continent; of course we can in this work only take a slight survey of them. While Hoche was acting with vigour and success against the royalists of La Vendée, whose chiefs, Stofflet and Charette, were put to death as rebels, Bonaparte carried into the Italian states the terror of the French arms. He engaged the Austrians at Montenotte, and, with the aid of Berthier and Massena, put them to a total rout. He also obtained another victory, of which the Piedmontese felt the bitter effects. In a third conflict, he met with similar success. Mondovi and other towns were reduced by his active troops; and the King of Sardinia was so discouraged, that, to procure a cessation of hostilities, he delivered up some of his principal fortresses to the victorious army. A peace was soon concluded between him and the French, to whom he ceded
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the duchy of Savoy and county of Nice. The Duke of Parma and Modena, and the King of Naples, also purchased an armistice; and treaties of pacification with those princes followed. Advancing to Lodi, the French encountered General Beaulieu; but they were opposed by such strenuous efforts, and so tremendous a fire, that victory seemed to promise itself to the Austrian battalions. At length, however, the bridge was forced, and the republican army bore down all before it. By this victory Bonaparte gained possession of the greater part of the Milanese; and, after having quelled an insurrection of the new subjects of France at Pavia, he alarmed the pope by an invasion of his territories. After thus disproving his infallibility, he granted the favour of a truce to the pontiff, and proceeded to cover the siege of Mantua. The Austrians, under the command of General Wurmser, now obtained some advantages over his troops, and compelled him to raise the siege; but he soon retaliated with superior effect. He prevailed in the most obstinate conflicts, and eventually constrained Wurmser to take refuge within the fortifications of Mantua. On the banks of the Brenta, Bonaparte was nearly defeated by Alvinzi; and, at Arcole, he was involved in the greatest danger; but he finally dislodged the foe, and after great loss had been sustained on both sides, he completely triumphed over the empire of ancient Rome.

The campaign of 1796, in Germany, was opened with success on the part of the French, who, led by Jourdan and Kleber, gained the battle of Altenkirchen. The republicans were less fortunate in an engagement near the Lahn; but, proceeding to the Mayne, they reduced Frankfort, Wurtzburg, and some other considerable towns. In the autumn, they were defeated in several actions, and obliged to recross the Rhine with marks of disgrace. Moreau, who commanded on the Upper Rhine, took the fort of Kehl,
and

and made great progress in the enemy's country. At Rhenchen he put the Austrians to flight: at Raftadt he was also victorious. He compelled the Duke of Wirtemberg to relinquish all opposition to the French cause, and to sue to the directory for peace, which was granted both to him and the Margrave of Baden. He penetrated to the Bavarian capital, and exacted large contributions from the elector, with whom he agreed to a truce. Finding that the emperor was marching against him with augmented forces, he commenced a retreat, which he executed with great skill and extraordinary judgment. He was exposed to various difficulties and frequent attacks; but he surmounted every obstacle, and continued his perilous retreat from the Lech to the Rhine, exciting alike the admiration of his astonished adversaries.

In conformity with the intimations his Britannic majesty had given of a desire of restoring the blessings of peace, he made propositions for negociatory conferences; and the French directory, after various subterfuges and evasions, agreed to the proposal. Lord Malmsbury (formerly Sir James Harris) was sent to Paris to negotiate with M. Delacroix, the French minister. Lord Malmsbury required, That the emperor should be reinstated in the full possession of his dominions; that peace should be settled with the Germanic body on a basis which might not injure or weaken the general safety of Europe; that the *status ante bellum* should, as far as practicability would allow, take place in Italy; and that Russia and Portugal should enjoy the benefit of the negotiation, if they were so inclined. On these conditions the King of Great Britain promised to restore all the territories which his armies had taken from the French since the beginning of the war. With regard to the Dutch, he would not engage for the restitution of conquests, unless the political situation in which they stood before the war should be re-established.

Some of these terms were declared by M. De la Croix to be inadmissible, as they would unreasonably diminish that degree of power to which France, in consideration of the increasing strength of other European states, was fairly entitled; and he particularly opposed the disjunction of the Netherlands from the French dominions. On this demand Lord Malmesbury peremptorily insisted, though he hinted that France might be allowed to retain a part of her German conquests, besides Savoy and Nice. After a long conference on these points, he received a note, requiring the delivery of an ultimatum within twenty-four hours. He remonstrated against this arbitrary preclusion of deliberate negotiation, and requested a *contre-projet* on the part of the directory, that the proposals of both parties might be fairly weighed, and mutually discussed with conciliatory candour. This reasonable request was answered, December 19, 1796, by a determined refusal of restoring any country which had been constitutionally annexed to the republic; accompanied with an order for his departure from Paris within two days, and his expeditious retreat from the French territories. This insult was qualified by alleging that his part in the negotiation was merely passive, as he was obliged to send, on every occasion, for the advice of his court, and that a negotiation might easily be carried on by the channel of couriers.

An extraordinary measure followed the meeting of parliament. The unbounded remittances, in *cash*, to the emperor, and other foreign princes, and the recal of cash from all the banking-houses for the purpose of raising the sums required, had alarmingly diminished the circulation of coin; and after frequent consultations with the directors of the bank, the embarrassed directors and ministers discussed the affair in council. From these deliberations resulted an order, February 26, 1797, against the issue of cash from the bank; an act of policy which, though it did not demonstrate

monstrate insolvency, filled the minds of the timid with the dread of national bankruptcy.

When French influence, operating on the fears of the Spanish monarch, had produced a peace between the nations, there was reason to suppose that the artful republicans would lead that passive prince into a close alliance, and endeavour to render his arms subservient to the views of France. This effect did not immediately follow, as the Spaniards were not very eager to commence hostilities against their late allies; but a treaty of confederacy was at length concluded, and war was declared against Great Britain by his catholic majesty, on the 5th of October, 1796.

Naval and military preparations were expedited; and, while an army threatened an irruption into the Portuguese territories, a considerable fleet sailed from Cadiz to join a French squadron. Sir John Jervis descried this fleet to the south west of Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797; and, though he had only fifteen sail of the line, he resolved to risque an engagement. He was so fortunate as to reach the enemy before a regular line could be formed to oppose him; and, by a skilful manœuvre he separated one third of the enemy's ships from the main body. The intrepid Nelson and Troubridge, in the *Captain* and *Culloden* men of war, highly distinguished themselves in this action. For some time their ships were engaged with six of the Spanish vessels, out of twenty-seven sail of the line. At length they were assisted by the *Blenheim*; and the exertions of Captain Colingwood, in the *Excellent*, greatly contributed to make them victorious. Nelson, when his ship was disabled, prepared to board the *San Nicolas*; and his orders for that purpose were executed with promptitude and alacrity. The cabin-door was forced by some marines; and, rushing upon the quarter-deck, he found that Captain Berry was nearly master of the ship. When all opposition was subdued in this vessel,

the San Josef was boarded; and the commodore received the swords of the Spanish officers. The conflict was but partial, though other ships, besides those which we have particularized, had a share in it; and, when the action ceased, four ships, from 74 to 112 guns, were prizes to the British fleet. In the English ships 73 were killed, and 227 wounded; while in the captured vessels, above 600 are said to have suffered. The conduct of the victorious admiral was honoured with general applause; and he was advanced to the peerage with a title drawn from the cape near which he triumphed. Nor ought it to be denied, on the other hand, that although Don Cordova was assailed by no less than three men of war, he resisted with the most commendable fortitude, and at length succeeded in escaping to Cadiz with the remainder of his squadron, after losing a great number of officers and men, among the former of whom was Commodore Don Francisco Xavier Winthuysen.

Great rejoicings took place throughout the nation, on the arrival of intelligence relative to this decisive victory. The fleet was honoured with the thanks of both houses of parliament; the king conferred a patent of an earldom, with a pension of three thousand pounds per annum on the admiral in chief; Vice-admiral Thompson, and Rear-admiral Parker, were created baronets; Commodore Nelson was invested with the order of the Bath; and Capt. R. Calder was knighted. Gold medals and chains were also presented to all the commanders; and it appears that the success of this day was unclouded with either jealousy or suspicion, as no reproach was incurred by any one officer.

Great Britain being the only country now either at war with, or formidable to, the French commonwealth, the eyes of the directory appeared to be averted from every other object. After conquering so many kings, they insolently proclaimed that the
safety

safety of the republic was endangered, so long as its government existed, and idly menaced the independence of the empire, by ordering troops to be assembled on the coasts of the Channel, under the name of “the army of England;” while, as if to add some weight to their impotent resolves, they declared that “the conqueror of Italy” was appointed to the command.

A most extraordinary and ridiculous attempt at an invasion was accordingly made early in the present year; not, indeed, as had been often predicted, by means of a formidable fleet, but with a naval force so contemptible, and a body of troops so utterly disproportionate to its object, that those who planned derived but little credit from this ill-judged enterprise. A small squadron, consisting of two frigates, a sloop of war, or corvette, and a lugger, appeared in the British Channel, and disembarked about 1400 men near Fishguard, on the coast of Pembrokehire, on the 22d of February. Immediately on receiving intimation of this event, the Welsh peasantry flew to arms, and attacked the enemy before any troops could be assembled, while all the gentlemen of the county and its neighbourhood displayed the most active loyalty and zeal. As the invaders neither possessed cannon, nor any of that martial ardour which had hitherto so conspicuously distinguished their countrymen, their commander, in the course of the next day, transmitted a letter addressed to the first British officer that could be met with, and immediately surrendered himself and followers.

It has since been discovered, that the persons embarked in this expedition were galley slaves, who had been liberated on condition of serving in Italy; but the veteran soldiers having declared that they would neither dishonour themselves nor their cause, by a communion with such associates, they were sent to England.

The exertions of the British navy during the war, had been highly useful and important; and, as their merit was a constant theme of universal praise, they were induced to take the opportunity of demanding not only an advance of wages proportioned to the increased price of the articles which they were obliged to purchase, but also an enlargement of the quantity of provisions allowed to them by government. An application to Lord Howe being disregarded, they resolved to enforce redress by spirited behaviour. When orders were given to prepare for putting to sea, the crew of the *Queen Charlotte*, and other ships lying at Spithead, refused to act; and, treating with contempt the remonstrances of the officers, they made choice of delegates, who, after a formal consultation, drew up petitions to the board of admiralty and the house of commons. Earl Spencer, the naval minister, dreading a mutiny, and not thinking the demands unreasonable, promised compliance; and the king offered full pardon to all who should immediately return to their duty. The seamen, however, would not declare their satisfaction before the parliament had confirmed the promises of the lords of the admiralty; and as this sanction was unnecessarily delayed, the irritation of their minds led to a contest with Vice-admiral Colpoys, May 7, in which some lives were lost. A bill was in consequence enacted for the relief of the seamen, in point of pay and allowance; and subordination was happily restored at Spithead and at Plymouth.

The grant of these claims, however, encouraged the seamen at the Nore to insist on a greater freedom of absence from their ships while in harbour; on a more punctual discharge of arrears; a more just distribution of prize-money; and a general abatement of the rigours of discipline. The chief fabricator of these demands was Richard Parker, a man of a daring spirit, who acted as president of the seamen's council

of delegates. Having received an unsatisfactory answer from the board of admiralty, through the medium of Vice-admiral Buckner, he boldly superseded the authority of that commander, and the other officers of the squadron, and conducted himself with singular arrogance. He required the personal attendance of some of the lords of the admiralty at Sheerness, and to signify their assent to the new demands; but, as they gave no hopes of concession, he treated them with rudeness and insolence. He prevailed upon the men to reject the repeated offers of pardon: he robbed two merchant ships of their provisions, and obstructed commerce by the detention of others; and he fired on some men of war that refused to accede to the mutinous combination.

The parliament being requested to interfere on this alarming occasion, a bill was proposed for the infliction of capital punishment on every one who should hold communication or intercourse with the crew of ships declared to be in a state of rebellious mutiny, as well as on all who, after such declaration, should voluntarily continue on-board. This bill, and one equally severe against all attempts to seduce seamen or soldiers into mutinous practices, was passed on the 6th of June. These acts concurring with the strong disapprobation with which the public in general viewed the conduct of the mutineers at the Nore, accelerated the suppression of the disturbances. A returning sense of loyalty, and the hope of obtaining that indulgence which the lords of the admiralty were authorized to grant at their discretion, produced a separation of some of the ships from the rest, and the mutiny gradually subsided. Parker, when the crew of the *Sanwich* ceased to support him, was taken into custody; and, being tried by a court-martial was condemned to death. He was hanged at the yard-arm, June 30, in the ship which had been the scene of his defection. Seven of the delinquents were afterwards

wards put to death; and, at different times the same fate attended others; but a pardon was granted to the far greater number of those who were condemned:

The French, whose revolutionary principles had certainly some weight in producing these commotions, exulted at the intelligence of the mutiny; and, while they lamented its extinction, conceived hopes of the eruption of future discontent in the same branch of the service, or in the military department; but the true-hearted seamen resumed their habits of order and submission, and the soldiers, who also received an augmentation of pay, preserved their loyalty unimpaired.

The sailors in the fleet of the Earl of St. Vincent were totally uninfected with the mutinous spirit which had appeared at the Nore. After the defeat of the Spanish squadron, they blocked up Cadiz, and captured the straggling ships of the enemy. This enterprise was conducted by Rear-admiral Nelson, and the Thunderer bomb stationed during the night under his management, within two thousand five hundred yards of the walls; on which the Spaniards sent out a great number of mortar and gun-boats, and launches, but they were attacked, dispersed, and obliged to return. On this occasion a singular combat took place between Don Miguel Tyrafon, who led this armament, and the gallant officer, afterwards destined to distinguish himself and his country on the coast of Egypt; the former having laid the admiral's boat alongside, in which position his barge remained, until eighteen out of twenty-six of his own crew were killed, and he himself and the remainder wounded. Nor was the British commander exempt from danger; for a captain who accompanied him was hurt, and his coxswain received a shot while defending his person during an engagement in which six of the English were killed, and about two hundred and twenty wounded.

A second bombardment took place in the course of
a few

a few days, which produced considerable effect on the town, and perhaps also in a small degree annoyed the shipping; ten sail of the line, among which were the flag-ships of the admirals Mazzaredo and Gravina, being obliged to warp out of the range of shells. Another operation of a similar kind, meditated soon after, was prevented on account of the weather; and, it is to be hoped during future contests, which will probably be carried on with less rancour, that undertakings of this kind, when productive of no determinate public advantage, will be declined, as they tend only to add to the calamities, without shortening the duration, of war, and inevitably produce the misery, ruin, and death, of a multitude of unoffending individuals.

England still continued to carry on a destructive war against the distant settlements of the French republic, the commerce of which was by this time completely annihilated both in the East and West Indies. All her factories on the continent of Asia had been long since ruined; and it appeared from a dispatch received during the spring, that Foul Point in Madagascar, the only remaining settlement in the Eastern seas, except the Mauritius, had been captured by the Crescent, Braave, and Sceptre, belonging to Rear-admiral Pringle's squadron, towards the end of the former year.

Another colony, of much more importance, was also subjected to the dominion of Great Britain in another hemisphere, at the beginning of the present year.

On the surrender of St. Lucia, Lieutenant-general Abercromby determined to invade Trinidad, a large island, thinly inhabited, but supposed capable of great improvement. The troops intended for this expedition were accordingly embarked at Martinico, under the protection of a small squadron, commanded by Rear-admiral Henry Hervey. After steering between Cariacou and Grenada, the armament failed to-
wards

wards the Gulph of Paria, and on passing through the great Bocas channel discovered a Spanish Squadron, consisting of four ships of the line and a frigate, commanded by Rear-admiral Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodoca, at anchor in Shagaramus bay, under cover of the island of Gaspar-grande, which was well fortified. The English commander anchored in order of battle, within random-shot of the enemy's ships and batteries, to prevent the flight of the former during the night, which was now fast approaching; but early in the morning the whole were discovered to be on fire, one only of seventy-four guns excepted, which luckily escaped the conflagration, and was towed out by the boats of the fleet.

In the mean time the troops, having been landed about three miles from the town, under the direction of Captain Woolley, of the royal navy, covered by the Favourite sloop, advanced against Port d'Espagne, which, as well as two forts, was seized upon with little or no opposition, a lieutenant being the only person wounded. In the course of the ensuing morning, the governor Don Josef Maria Chacon, agreed to a capitulation, by which he delivered up the island to Great Britain, and surrendered himself and troops prisoners of war.

On his return to Spain the governor was disgraced, but the admiral experienced great attention from the court. The latter, on being asked by Admiral Harvey why he had burnt the greater part of his Squadron, replied that he had received instructions from his court to that purpose, and that a Spanish commander had been formerly put to death for neglect of duty in a similar situation.

The want of sufficient information, and an adequate force, occasioned the failure of two other expeditions. On the reduction of Trinidad, it was conceived that the large and valuable island of Porto Rico might be easily wrested from the dominion of Spain. Admiral
Harvey

Harvey and Sir Ralph Abercromby, having accordingly determined to make the attempt, the squadron, which found no small difficulty in procuring pilots and guides, sailed from Martinico, and after a short passage anchored off Congrejos Point. Although the whole of the north side of the island is bounded by a reef, a narrow channel was at length discovered, about three leagues to the eastward of the town; through this the Beaver and Fury sloops, with other vessels of small draught, passed into a bay, on the shore of which the English troops effected a landing. After experiencing a slight opposition from about a hundred of the enemy who were concealed in the bushes, the detachment advanced in the afternoon of the same day, and seized on a roost extremely favourable to a small force, the two flanks being protected, one by the sea, and the other by a lagoon.

The artillery was then brought up, and the necessary preparations made for an attack on the town, which is situated upon a small island; but it was soon discovered, that as the Moro castle commanded the passage into the harbour, the enemy could keep open a free communication with the southern and western parts of the settlement, and as they were in possession of a number of gun-boats, they might greatly annoy the left flank of the invaders. A multitude of other obstacles also presented themselves: for, although the place might be assaulted with some probability of success on the eastern side, which was, however, defended by the castle and lines of St. Christopher, yet it was first necessary for the English to force their way across the lagoon; and as the bridge which connected the island with the main was destroyed, and the pass defended by armed vessels and redoubts, the attempt was deemed hazardous, more especially as the Spaniards, from the number of their cannon, could open a fire far superior to that of the besiegers. The troops were therefore embarked during the night, with the greatest order and regularity;

regularity; and, although it was found necessary to abandon a few iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, which were considered as unserviceable, this loss was fully counterbalanced by four brass field-pieces captured from the enemy, which were transported on-board the fleet.

Another expedition of nearly a similar kind, and likely at one period to be attended by still more disastrous circumstances, took place in a different quarter, and is well calculated to shew that valour alone is not sufficient for the conduct of great enterprizes. The commander in chief of the squadron stationed off Cadiz, having received intelligence that one of the Spanish islands on the coast of Africa was vulnerable, conceived the idea of an expedition, which, if successful, would have obtained for him additional glory, and rendered Great-Britain mistress, for a time at least, of the wines and fruits with which the Canaries abound. He accordingly detached Rear-admiral Nelson in the *Thefeus*, with eight sail of men of war. On the arrival of this armament, July 15, a body of men, including one thousand marines, was landed under the direction of Captain Trowbridge of the *Culloden*, assisted by Captains Hood, Thompson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who volunteered their services upon this occasion.

Having obtained possession of the town of Santa Cruz, after a long and vigorous resistance, an attack was made on the neighbouring fort: but the strength of the place not having been previously ascertained, an unexpected degree of opposition ensued; and this being followed by an ineffectual attempt to carry the batteries by assault during the night, July 24, an immediate retreat became necessary. But an unfortunate event rendered even this impracticable; for on repairing to the beach, the English found most of their boats destroyed by the violence of the surf.

In the mean time the governor, having assembled all

all the force of the island, marched in pursuit of his enemy, and summoned them to surrender, but their commander gallantly refused to capitulate. On this the Spaniard, actuated as has been reported by sentiments of Castilian honour, and but little anxious, perhaps, to retain such troublesome visitors, entered into a negociation, and not only furnished the invaders with the means of repairing on-board their respective ships, but even supplied them with refreshments. The loss sustained upon this occasion was unhappily great; for forty-four privates were killed, one hundred and five wounded, ninety-seven drowned, and five unaccounted for. Captain Bowen, of the *Terpsichore*, and six lieutenants of the navy and marines, lost their lives; Captain Thompson of the *Leander*, Captain Freemantle of the *Seahorse*, a lieutenant, and a midshipman, were wounded, and the rear-admiral himself lost his right-arm in this unfortunate exploit.

At a time when the moderate party prevailed in the two councils at Paris, the English court, in conformity with the wishes of the people, again offered to negotiate; and Lord Malmesbury and Le Tourneur met at Lisle for that purpose. The former, in lieu of the territories which were to be conceded to the French, demanded the cession of Trinidad, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and the settlement of Cochin; but the French minister replied, that the republic would not allow Great Britain to retain any one of these conquests; upon which, Sept. 5, the negociation was dismissed. A declaration from the King of Great Britain announced to the world this new proof of the hostile spirit of the rulers of France, and asserted his eager desire of putting an end to a war "so destructive in its progress, and so burthensome even in its success." He added, that, though "his claims had been strengthened and confirmed by a recent victory, he was yet ready (if the calamities of war could then be closed) to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he had before proposed."

The victory to which his majesty referred, was that of the fleet which engaged the Dutch. Admiral Duncan, during the summer, had blocked up the ships of that nation in the harbour of the Texel. When he retired for a short time, Admiral de Winter, who had repeatedly distinguished himself under Pichegru as a general officer, and was also supposed to be well acquainted with naval affairs, left the Texel with twenty-six sail, consisting of four ships of seventy-four, five of sixty-eight, two of sixty-four, two of fifty-six, two of fifty-four, and eight inferior vessels. Captain Trollope, who had been stationed with a light squadron on purpose to give notice of his approach, immediately hoisted a signal for the enemy's fleet to leeward. On this orders were given for a general chase, and the Dutch were soon discovered drawn up in a line of battle on the larboard tack, with the country between Camperdown and Egmont, about nine miles to leeward.

Admiral Duncan, whose fleet consisted of seven seventy-four gun ships, seven sixty-fours, and one fifty, being determined to get in between the enemy and the coast, immediately threw out a signal to bear up, *break the line*, and engage to leeward, which was obeyed with promptitude; but the order of battle, from the state of the weather, was far from being complete. However, Vice-admiral Onslow gallantly led his division against the enemy's rear, and commenced the fight, while the commander-in-chief, having passed through the Dutch line with the Venerable and her division, closed upon the van, regardless of the shore, and determined either to conquer or to perish. On this occasion, the hostile admirals, on-board of ships exactly equal in size and guns, singled out each other; but as De Winter was not only inferior in point of general force, but deserted during the action, after an engagement of more than two hours the *Vryheid*, which had by this time lost all her masts, being greatly damaged.

damaged in her hull also, and having her decks crowded with the dying and the dead, struck her colours. The vice-admiral's flag-ship, which surrendered to Admiral Onslow, was also dismantled; and these, with three of sixty-eight guns, two of sixty-four, two of fifty-six, and two vessels of inferior force, were taken possession of by the English.

In the mean time, Rear-admiral Story, who commanded in the centre, instead of supporting his gallant commander, fled for the Texel in the States-General of seventy-four guns, with part of his division, at the beginning of the action; and afterwards, under pretence of having saved part of the fleet, made a merit of his conduct. This circumstance, in all probability, proved exceedingly fortunate for the English, as the remainder of the Dutch ships fought with uncommon gallantry; and many have been of opinion, that had they been assisted by the second in command, this action might have exhibited but too close a resemblance to that fought off the Dogger Bank during the American war.

Happily, however, on the contrary, it proved one of the most brilliant and decisive engagements recorded in our annals, nearly two-thirds of the enemy's line-of-battle ships having been captured: nor was it less memorable for the spirit of enterprise which distinguished the English commander; the greater part of his fleet, at the conclusion of the engagement, being in only nine fathoms water, within five miles of the enemy's coast, and exposed to the danger of a lee-shore. The English had 750 killed and wounded.

The votes of both houses of parliament greeted the arrival of the gallant sailors; many of the captains were gratified by medals; the veteran admiral was rewarded by the king with the dignity of Viscount Camperdown, and a pension of 3000*l.* per annum; while Vice-admiral Onslow was created a baronet, and the Captains Trollope and Fairfax knights bannerets. Captain Williamson of the Agincourt was, however,
tried

tried by a court-martial soon after his return, and dismissed from the command of that ship. Upon the whole, the naval campaign of this year afforded abundant cause for triumph; as two memorable victories; the bombardment of one, and the blockade of all the enemy's principal ports, added to the capture of their merchantmen, and the acquisition of five sail of the line from Spain, and nine from Holland, sufficiently testify.

Nor ought it to be omitted, that although the French were averse from appearing at sea, a seventy-four gun ship of that nation was engaged, chased, and driven ashore near the Penmarks, after a running fight of sixteen hours and a half, by Sir Edward Pellew, in the *Indefatigable* of forty-four, and Captain Reynolds in the *Amazon* of thirty-six guns; while several frigates and sloops of war appertaining to the directory, either experienced a similar fate, or were conducted in triumph to the British ports.

Though every thing conspired to disappoint the maritime views of the French, the success of the continental war afforded them ample compensation. In the first month of the year, Bonaparte repeatedly triumphed over the Austrians in the Veronese, particularly near the lake of Garda. Mantua, after a long and murderous siege, was obliged to surrender; and the general then directed his course toward the papal dominions. He received the submission of the whole country in his progress, and compelled the pope to cede Ferrara and other provinces, and grant a considerable sum of money, besides valuable pictures, statues, and manuscripts, as the only terms of being suffered to retain the rest of his territories.

Returning towards the dependencies of the Venetian state, Bonaparte advanced against the Archduke Charles, who, after he had dispossessed the French of Fort Kehl, had assumed the command of the Austrian army in Italy. He crossed the Piave with little difficulty;

culty ; but the *Tagliamento* was defended against him by the bold efforts of the archduke, who could not, however, secure a victory. The French now rushed into the hereditary dominions of the emperor, and reduced *Gradisca*, *Goritz*, and *Trieste*. Having invaded *Carninia*, *Massena* defeated the Archduke at *Tarvis*, while *Joubert* met with uninterrupted success in the *Tyrol*. *Laubach*, the capital of *Carniola*, was taken ; the province of *Styria* was threatened with an overwhelming torrent ; and the circle of *Austria* trembled to its centre. Yet, affecting a spirit of peace and philanthropy, the French commander made overtures of accommodation to the archduke. The terrified court of *Vienna* assented to an armistice ; and preliminaries of peace were signed near *Leoben*, on the 18th of April, to the great disgust of the British ministry, without whose knowledge and concurrence they were adjusted, though the war had been carried on wholly at their expence.

The Venetian government having testified a partiality for the Austrians, and encouraged the hostilities of its subjects against the French, *Bonaparte* resolved to revolutionise that state. Many of the inhabitants of the capital anticipated his views ; and some democratic innovations were in force when the French arrived. That constitution which had long been the boast of *Italy* was easily subverted ; and an executive directory, under Gallic influence, assumed the administration. The *Genoese* state was democratised with equal facility ; and the *Cisalpine* republic, which the French general had erected on the conquest of the duchy of *Milan*, was enlarged and strengthened by his victories and vigilance.

A definitive treaty, between the emperor and the French republic, as hinted above, was signed October 17, at *Campo Formio*, near *Udina*. The *Netherlands* were ceded by the emperor ; who also consented that the *Venetian* islands in the *Levant*, and territories

territories in Albania, should be possessed by the French, on condition of his enjoyment of the city of Venice, and the chief dominions of that state. Renouncing all right to the Milanese, he acknowledged the independence of the Cisalpine republic. By secret articles, the left bank of the Rhine was allowed as a boundary to France; a part of Bavaria was assigned to the House of Austria; and the princes injured by these arrangements were to be indemnified by the grant of other territories within the empire. On the injustice of the contracting parties, in combining to degrade and plunder the Venetians, strong censures may be lavished without the imputation of severity.

As the peace with the emperor left several French armies unemployed, the directory proclaimed an intention of sending a considerable force to attempt a descent on the British coast; and, while preparations were expedited in the ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, as if such an intention really prevailed, the parliament of England assembled on the 2d of November, 1797. In the speech from the throne, the long delay, and final breaking-up of the negociation, were attributed to "the evasive conduct, the unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition, of the French; and, in particular, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms." Being thus compelled to persevere in hostilities, his majesty had the satisfaction of knowing that the country possessed means and resources proportioned to the nature and demands of the contest. The state of the war, he thought, would admit some diminution of charges: but a heavy expence was still unavoidable; and the "true value of any temporary sacrifices, could only be estimated by comparing them with the importance of effectually supporting public credit," and convincing the enemy of the unconquerable spirit and undiminished power of the nation.

Early in the year 1798, the commons voted 10,000 additional seamen; and, as the king informed the house that his foreign enemies were encouraged in their views by the “communications and correspondence of traitorous and disaffected persons and societies in these kingdoms,” the habeas corpus act was again suspended, after a loyal speech from Mr. Sheridan, who recommended an union of all parties against an arrogant foe.

A bill was brought forward which excited among the people a dread of being compelled to take arms for the defence of the country; but such a violent measure was not intended. Its object was to ascertain how many male adults were willing to act in a military capacity, that their service might by regular management be usefully directed. It met with little opposition; and the spirit of the country soon rendered the use of arms general.

To answer the extended demands of different services, the supplies were augmented to 28,490,000*l.* and, in the sequel, they rose to thirty five millions. The loan was seventeen millions, of which, however, only a part was added to the permanent debt of the country. All who used armorial bearings were obliged to pay for that distinction; and new duties were imposed on tea and salt, and on various articles under the head of customs.

With a view of strengthening public credit, Mr. Pitt proposed that the funded capital should be reduced by the redemption of the land-tax; in other words, that the owner of land, or any other person, should purchase this tax by a transfer of stock which produced a dividend greater than the amount of the impost. From this plan, he said, the individual would derive the benefit of landed security; and, besides a saving of 400,000*l.* per ann: to the state, a great relief would arise to the funds. The serious inconvenience of this scheme was the perpetuation of an ill-adjusted

and unequal tax; but the bill for this purpose was enacted, in defiance of strong objections.

Attempts were repeatedly made, in both houses, to produce an inquiry into the affairs of Ireland, and a reform in the administration of that kingdom. It was affirmed that the calamities of the country principally arose from the improper conduct of ministers, and that their unwillingness to consent to an inquiry argued a consciousness of their demerits: but no remarks or insinuations could extort their assent to the proposals of the speakers of opposition.

During the session, many individuals were apprehended on suspicion of being disaffected to the government, and were detained in different prisons. On the 22d of May five were tried at Maidstone on the charge of having attempted to pass over to France with traitorous intentions; but all were acquitted, except one. This was James O'Coigly, an Irish catholic, whose guilt was so fully proved in the general opinion, that the king was not inclined to rescue him from the fate to which he was doomed by the process of law. The criminality of Arthur O'Connor was afterwards demonstrated, though his innocence and honour were asserted at his trial by several distinguished members of the British parliament. O'Coigly suffered death, declaring in his last moments that he had no concern in that invitation to the French of which he was said to be the bearer, and that he had never been guilty of any act of treason.

By the mention of these traitorous intrigues, we are led to the subject of those disturbances which endangered the kingdom of Ireland. Having already spoken of the application of the United Irishmen for Gallic aid, we may now observe that this society arose in the infancy of the French revolution, under the auspices of bold leaders, who wished to introduce democratic innovations. Sensible of the utility of securing the co-operation of the catholics, the factious demagogues held

held out the prospect of a removal of every restriction which yet formed a ground of complaint among that numerous body; and, by encouraging the hopes of a rescue from that deplorable state of poverty which harassed the greater part of the nation, they enlarged the association which they headed, and extended the sphere of their influence. Their views were counteracted by the vigilance of the government, and by the enactment of rigorous laws. Suspected persons were disarmed; the troops of the government, and the yeomanry of the disturbed countries, were active in the repression of all disloyal proceedings. The United Irishmen, however, still continued their intrigues and exertions: they received all who were disaffected, after pledging their fidelity by the solemnity of an oath. A system of representation, and a code of laws, were prepared, formed, and completed, by the labours of an aspiring individual, Theobald Wolf Tone, a Protestant, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and a barrister, practising in the courts of law. By an ascending scale of representation, from decennaries and hundreds, to baronies, provinces, and at length to the whole kingdom, such an interchange of opinions took place, and such a force was prepared, as had never before been witnessed in modern times, in the face of an existing government.

At the head of the whole presided a directory of five, possessing unbounded influence over all, but known only to a few: we shall record their names: Lord Edward Fitzgerald, brother to the Duke of Leinster; Mr. Arthur O'Connor, nephew of Lord Longueville, descended from Roderic O'Connor, king of Connaught; Mr. Oliver Bond, a reputable manufacturer of Dublin; Mr. Emmet, a barrister of considerable eloquence; and Dr. M'Neven a physician, and a man of great talents, who acted for some time as secretary. These, dazzled with the success of America and France, and warmed with the theories of the

day, conceived the romantic idea of shaking off all dependence upon England, converting the monarchy into a republic, and effecting a complete toleration in respect to religion; but neither the state of the country nor of the people was calculated for such a change. It was determined, however, to attempt it; and the directory which had its ambassador at Paris, and whose diplomatic agents were supposed to have some influence on the late negotiations of Lisle, was at length resolved to try its strength with the established government, aided by all the wealth and all the power of Great Britain.

But, fortunately for England, their schemes were completely blasted, by the treachery of a subordinate agent, the nominal treasurer of a county and a colonel of the insurgents. In consequence of his information fourteen delegates and three members of the directory were arrested; a fourth soon after died of the wounds which he received in his own defence, and the whole plot was at length completely developed. New directors were indeed nominated; but a new discovery not only revealed their names and intentions, but consigned two of them to death.

In the mean time the government had recourse to measures which subjected some of its members to censure; and the army itself appears to have acted, according to the manly confession of the commander in chief, with an indefensible degree of severity. By a law lately passed, the viceroy was enabled to proclaim certain districts out of the king's peace; but Lord Camden thought proper, on his own authority, not only to put forage and provisions in requisition, but also to supersede the ordinary tribunals of justice, and issue orders for the trial of civil offences by means of courts martial. General Sir Ralph Abercromby actually declared in public orders, "that the very disgraceful frequency of courts martial, and the many complaints of irregularities in the conduct of
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the troops in Ireland, had too unfortunately proved the army to be in a state of licentiousness, which must render it formidable to every one but the enemy."

The remaining leaders, who had determined on a general insurrection, particularly in the province of Leinster, had not only fixed on a day for that purpose, the 23d of May, but meditated an attack on the camp of Loughlinstown, the park of artillery at Chapel-izod, and even the castle of Dublin, at the same time; but they were thus anticipated in their daring attempt, while the capital was subjected to military jurisdiction, and the most efficacious measures adopted for its preservation.

But although many of the chiefs had been secured, and those not as yet arrested were overwhelmed with dismay, a partial revolt actually took place, on the day subsequent to that fixed upon for a general insurrection, of which the stoppage of the mail-coaches was to be the signal. An assault was made by a half-armed rabble on the town and goal of Naas; but as their scheme had been discovered, they were instantly repulsed by a body of the military, about one hundred and forty killed on the spot, and three of the leaders executed. A more numerous party was defeated by General Dundas, near Kilcullen; and on the preceding day, a small detachment, consisting of between four and five hundred, which had ventured to advance as far as Rathfarnham, was dispersed by only thirty-five dragoons under Lord Raden, many being put to death in their flight, but two of their chiefs were reserved for public execution.

These feeble and unconnected attempts were not countenanced by a general rising; for Ulster, in which province alone one hundred and fifty thousand United Irishmen are said to have been enrolled and mustered, in consequence of the unpromising state of affairs wisely declined the contest; and the progress of the rebellion, unsanctioned even by the formality of

a manifesto, had hitherto resembled the capricious freaks of a discontented mob, rather than the united efforts of a large portion of the nation.

But the agitators had succeeded in implanting certain principles into the minds of the common people; and these appear to have struck their roots into a congenial soil; for although one attempt on Carlow and another on Kildare failed, while a still more formidable commotion at Tallagh-hill was suppressed, yet the inhabitants of the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, being taught to expect immediate assistance from France, ran to arms, and experienced a transitory but delusive success.

Father John Murphy, who had received the degree of D. D. in Spain, and at this period officiated as priest in the barony of Gorey and parish of Kilcormick, appears to have been the first to recur to arms in this quarter. He collected his forces by lighting a fire on a hill called Corrigrua, which was answered by a similar signal on an eminence contiguous to his own house at Boolavogue. After disarming the protestants and burning their houses, a savage mode of warfare but too often perpetrated by both sides on their enemies, they repaired to the village of Oulart, near Kilmuckridge; and as their numbers had now increased to about fourteen thousand, armed chiefly with pikes, they began to acquire confidence.

In the mean time, part of the troops in Wexford, on hearing of the atrocities committed in their neighbourhood, determined to march against and dissipate the insurgents. Accordingly, a detachment of the North Cork, consisting of one hundred and nine picked men, under Lieutenant-colonel Foote, with some of Colonel Lehunte's yeoman cavalry, marched against the rebels, then posted on the side of Oulart-hill. The attack at first proved successful, and the apparent trepidation of the enemy encouraged the assailants to climb the eminence in pursuit of the fugitives; but on their

their approach they not only found the hedges lined with musketry, but their flanks turned: so complete indeed was the defeat, that the whole party was cut to pieces, the commanding officer, who was wounded by a pike in the breast and arms, a serjeant, and three privates, excepted.

On the succeeding day, May 28, Dr. Murphy issued circular notices written in red ink, commanding all persons capable of bearing arms to join him immediately, for the purpose of attacking Eunniscorthy; and such was the reputation he had acquired by his late victory, that great numbers flocked to his standard. Having said mass on Ballyorle-hill, and set fire to some houses in the neighbourhood, their leader immediately marshalled about six thousand of his followers, and they were soon after seen on the Newtown-barry road, formed into an immense column, which extended a mile in length; another body, posted on an adjoining eminence, advanced at the same time on the opposite side, and endeavoured to throw the troops into disorder by means of a stratagem. They were gallantly and successfully opposed for a considerable time, by about three hundred and forty men who occupied the principal outlets; but, as a number of disaffected persons was supposed to be in the place, and this small force was incompetent to a prolonged defence, it was determined to evacuate it. No sooner had this been effected, than it was taken possession of by the enemy, who formed a camp on Vinegar-hill early next morning, threw up entrenchments, erected batteries, and regulated all military affairs by means of a committee of twelve, four of which were priests.

The peasantry now flocked thither in such numbers, that the main body soon consisted of ten thousand men. Sentinels, vedettes, picquet guards, were posted around, and all the appearance of regular troops affected; but it was easy to perceive, that the majority were

were utterly unacquainted with the use of arms, while the motley appearance of the tents, consisting chiefly of quilts, blankets, and carpets, gave a grotesque and ridiculous appearance to the whole. Nor did they fail to imitate the army in other points of view; for having converted the ruins of a windmill into a gaol, they collected prisoners, and having tried them by the summary jurisdiction of a court-martial, several of the unhappy victims were occasionally shot or piked in the front of the rebel line. Several protestant women also, who fell into the hands of their scouts and foraging parties, were not only treated with barbarity, but subjected to violation. To the credit, however, of one of the leaders, called General Sutton, he made use of his authority to restrain such atrocious conduct.

To inure their followers to military exploits, irruptions were made in various directions. One body of insurgents, under the direction of Father Kearns, a priest, seized on the town of Borris, and burnt all the houses belonging to the yeomen; but the assailants were repulsed in an attack on the mansion-house, notwithstanding they had provided themselves with a howitzer. About this time also they formed a camp on the hill of Forth, commonly called the Three-Rock Mountain, and on this the detachment marched in procession from Enniscorthy, headed by Father John Murphy, with a large crucifix in his arms. On the 29th of May they were fortunate enough to surprize part of the Meath regiment, and a detachment of the royal artillery with two howitzers; while Major-general Fawcett, who had marched with eighty of the thirteenth regiment and a small number of militia for the purpose of supporting those troops, on hearing of their defeat was reluctantly obliged to return to Duncannon fort.

On the same day, Lieutenant-colonel Maxwell advanced against the enemy with two hundred of the Donegal regiment, and about one hundred and fifty yeoman

yeoman cavalry; but he soon found himself and party annoyed by means of a heavy fire from behind rocks, hedges, and houses. The howitzers also, which had been taken in the morning, were brought into action, and some of the matrosses, who had been saved expressly for that purpose, forced, by the terror of the pike, to point them at their fellow-soldiers. They at the same time drove a number of horses along the road, for the purpose of embarrassing the troops; and this stratagem, which failed on another occasion, proved successful here; for the cavalry, being pent up in a defile and unable to act, wheeled round from the galling fire, and retired. On perceiving this, the insurgents rushed down from the mountain on purpose to cut off the retreat of the infantry, which they would have effected, had it not been for the resolute conduct of the Donegal regiment, which repulsed them by means of a few well-directed volleys of musquetry, and then fell back on Wexford.

That town, seated at the mouth of the Slaney, at no great distance from the camp at Vinegar-hill, and only three miles from their position on the Forth mountain, became the next object against which the insurgents determined to direct their operations. The successful result of the late skirmishes, the acquisition of two pieces of artillery, together with the possession of a large quantity of arms and ammunition, tended to increase their audacity and their numbers: while the spirit of fanaticism was kept alive among the ignorant multitude by means of masses and ghostly exhortations, the faith of some of them is reported to have been raised to such a ridiculous excess, as actually to believe that the balls of the heretics could make no impression upon a true believer.

While they were meditating an assault on Wexford, Lieutenant-colonel Maxwell determined to evacuate the place; and a deputation from such of the inhabi-

tants as chose to remain arrived at the Three-Rock Mountain, where the rebels had increased to 10,000, on purpose to announce that a white flag, in token of submission, had been hoisted on the town-house. This was on the 30th of May.—A column was accordingly put in motion under General Roche, lately a serjeant in the yeomen cavalry; and Mr. Keugh, who had risen from the humble station of a private to the rank of captain-lieutenant in the sixty-fifth regiment during the American war, was nominated governor by acclamation. On entering the place, the insurgents immediately liberated all the prisoners confined in the gaol, and soon after nominated one of them, Mr. Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, a protestant of considerable fortune, commander in chief of the united army of the county of Wexford.

Flushed with a series of uninterrupted success, they now marshalled their forces, and determined on achieving still greater enterprises. For this purpose they formed their army into three divisions: one, under the command of Harvey, to whom was assigned Father Philip Roche as coadjutor, received orders to encamp on Carrickbyrne-hill, for the purpose of attacking the town of New Ross; a second, under Captains Doyle and Redmond, was to proceed from Vinegar-hill, and seize on Newton-barry, situate in a defile surrounded by high and steep mountains, which would not only give them the command of the Slaney, but open a communication with their associates in the counties of Carlow and Kildare; the third, led by a person denominated General Perry, accompanied by Father Michael Murphy of Ballycanoe, and Father John Murphy of Boolavogue, was destined to attack Gorey: and such was their confidence, that, after seizing on those places, it was determined to advance with this victorious column against the capital, where their partisans were numerous, intelligent, and indefatigable.

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But, after the capture of Wexford, they were fated to experience a number of signal defeats; and as their operations were equally deficient in method and concert, and they had hitherto proved successful from numbers and accident alone, so they were of course dissipated on the first appearance of an effective opposition.

After obtaining possession of Newton-barry, the assailants were driven out with great slaughter, by a small body of yeomen. They were also foiled, about the same time, in an attack upon Gorey; but a large body, posted on Ballymore-hill, succeeded in defeating Colonel Walpole, who, despising his adversaries, advanced to the attack without the usual military precautions, and fell into an ambuscade at Tubberneering. After having lost their commander, who, by being dressed in full uniform, and mounted on a tall grey horse, became a conspicuous object for the enemy's marksmen, the troops, who were raw and unexperienced, at length retreated in confusion. Two six-pounders and a howitzer, seized upon this occasion, being turned against them, the rout would have been complete, but for the good conduct of Colonel Cope, of the Antrim militia. This officer rallied and formed his remaining forces on the road so as to impede the progress of the rebels, who now charged in their turn, and at length entered Gorey in pursuit of the fugitives. Arklow also was evacuated; and it was with some difficulty that General Loftus, who had advanced to support Colonel Walpole, found means to escape with his feeble detachment across Slievebuoy mountain.

In the mean time, an immense number of insurgents, posted on Carrickbyrne-hill, within six miles of Ross, determined on the capture of that place, which, by its commanding situation, was calculated to increase their power and influence. They accordingly approached it; and, as an opportunity had

not yet occurred to divide them into companies and regiments, they were formed under the more familiar denominations of parishes and baronies. During their march, they halted for some time at a chapel, where mass was said at the head of each column by their priests, who also sprinkled an abundance of holy water. They then repaired to Corbet-hill, an eminence about a mile and a half from Ross, and formed on its summit with some appearance of regularity.

But the capture of this town was an object of considerable difficulty, as the garrison consisted of 1,200 effective men, besides 150 yeomen, commanded by Major-general Johnson. The troops, who had been for some time prepared for the attack, were also judiciously stationed; the infantry and artillery having been posted in a line on the east and south sides of the town, with the cavalry on the quay, and the volunteers at the bridge.

About five o'clock in the morning of June the 5th, 30,000 insurgents advanced against the town of Ross, in an irregular manner, uttering hideous yells; about one-fourth was armed with muskets, and the remainder with pikes: they were provided with four small field-pieces and a few swivels, while their fanaticism was roused and their valour excited by priests, clad in vestments and carrying crucifixes, who moved slowly through the ranks, and administered divine consolation.

One of the crowd, waving a white handkerchief in his hand, preceded the rest; on being shot by the sentinels, it was discovered that he had brought a letter from Mr. Harvey, the newly-elected general, dated at the camp of Corbet-hill, summoning the commanding officer to deliver up the place to the forces assembled against it. "Flushed with victories," says he, "the Wexford forces, innumerable and irresistible, will not be controuled, if they meet with opposition: to prevent, therefore, the total ruin of all
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property in the town, I urge you to a speedy surrender, which you will be forced to in a few hours with loss and bloodshed, as you are surrounded on all sides."

Having marched up to the place with great resolution, they drove in the advanced guard, took possession of the alarm posts, and made use of one of the pieces of artillery which they had taken at the Three Rocks, by means of a matross, who was not only tied to it to prevent him from running away, but excited to the performance of his duty by one of the revolvers, who on perceiving the elevation to be too great, is reported to have drawn a pistol from his belt and shot him on the spot. The first onset was furious, but they were repulsed at the Three-Bullet-gate, and charged by a detachment of the fifth dragoons; they however rallied soon after, and seized on a piece of artillery, which they immediately turned against the troops. After this they entered the town, and notwithstanding cannon were planted at the cross lanes, so as to sweep the streets as they advanced, yet such was the weight and impetuosity of the column formed by the assailants, that the main body of the garrison, overpowered by numbers, and intimidated also perhaps by the late successes of the rebels at Enniscorthy, Three Rocks, Wexford, and Tubberneering, fled over the bridge with great precipitation to the Kilkenny side of the river.

Fortunately, however, the place was soon after recaptured by the gallantry of the commanding officer, who had served during the war on the transatlantic continent. Indignant at beholding the success of the revolvers and the sudden panic of his own troops, General Johnson rode up to the fugitives, and demanded if they meant to forsake their leader and their countryman? Being received with three cheers, he placed himself at their head, advanced toward the Three-Bullet-gate, where a post was still maintained
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by the English, and recurring to one of the least culpable stratagems of war, he confidently assured the soldiers stationed there that he had brought a reinforcement from Waterford. Having thus re-animated them by the joyful intelligence, he advanced against and dissipated a column of the enemy; and that nothing might be wanting to secure the fortune of the day, he contrived to turn their rear, at the same time manning the trenches on the outside so as to prevent the arrival of a reinforcement.

The assailants, who had not improved their first advantage, but consumed that time in drunkenness and devastation which they ought to have employed in securing their victory, were now dispersed and overcome; and as raw troops can never be rallied, they retreated with the utmost speed, first to Corbet and then to Carrickbyrne hills, leaving 2,600 dead behind them. Nor was this signal success obtained by their adversaries without bloodshed; for Lord Mountjoy, colonel of the Dublin militia, fell in the first onset; one ensign, four serjeants, and eighty-four men, were killed, and one captain and fifty-seven men wounded.

On the very day that this engagement took place, some of the insurgents hearing of the success of the king's troops, perpetrated a most shocking massacre on several prisoners whom they had confined at Scullabogue; an endeavour has been made to throw the whole of the odium of this transaction on one of the priests, and certain it is, that a layman of the name of Murphy, who commanded there, refused to sanction the atrocity, and turned away with horror from the disgusting scene, which he was unable to prevent; he however had still influence sufficient to rescue a woman from death by observing, "that such a horrid deed would kindle a blush on the cheeks of the Virgin Mary;" nor ought it to be omitted, that the bodies of the unhappy sufferers were buried by a subscription on the part of the principal leaders.

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The ill success of the attack on Rofs put a period to the short-lived power of the general in chief, who was immediately deposed from his military command, and appointed to a civil employment, president of the council of Wexford. The lay commanders, after this period, no longer appear to have enjoyed the confidence of the multitude; for we now find Father Roche presiding in the camp on Lacken-hill, and calling on the inhabitants of the adjacent parishes to repair to his standard, by requisitions addressed to the catholic clergy. Father Michael Murphy at the same time acted in the capacity of general at Gorey; and as his troops had hitherto been successful, and were still flushed with their recent victory at Tubberneering, he meditated a great and important attempt. Undismayed by the late signal defeat at Rofs, he determined on marching against Arklow, although at this time defended by a strong garrison; after the capture of which he is said to have intended to advance against the capital itself, wisely judging that the possession of Dublin would in some measure decide the fate of the whole kingdom. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the metropolis was at this period in a state of consternation; for Lady Camden and many other ladies of distinction had fled to England, and the disaffected there were both resolute and numerous.

Although General Needham now occupied Arklow with about 1,500 troops, consisting of dragoons, militia, fencibles, and yeomanry, the insurgents advanced boldly against it. They, however, did not commence their march until the morning was pretty far advanced; and it was four o'clock in the afternoon before they were perceived, formed in two immense columns, so as to attack the town in the upper and lower extremities at the same time. In addition to their numbers, which have been estimated at about 20,000, they were supported by two six-pounders, formerly taken from the regulars, neither injudiciously
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posted nor ill served, and preceded by an advanced guard, composed of horse and foot. All their motions were evidently intended to out-flank and overpower the garrison, who were formed behind a barricado, strengthened with artillery.

The attack, which continued for upwards of two hours, was as usual fierce; but the steady countenance and incessant fire of the troops, together with the destruction occasioned by the cannon, rendered all their efforts abortive, and they were never able to penetrate into the place. One body was soon defeated by the cavalry under Colonel Sir W. W. Wynne, who appears to have given no quarter; but the other, which had advanced on the side of the Charter-school, and was led by Father Michael Murphy, made a number of successive but abortive attacks on a barricade, whence they were driven by incessant volleys of musquetry and grape. At length this ecclesiastic, after haranguing his followers, advanced with a standard on which a cross had been emblazoned, but he was soon after killed by a cannon-shot; on this his troops instantly dispersed, and retreated about eight o'clock at night towards Coolgreney in a disorderly manner. They found means however to occupy a formidable station at Limeric-hill, which they evacuated on the approach of the Generals Dundas and Loftus.

Notwithstanding these reiterated miscarriages, a numerous body to the amount of 20,000, posted on the heights on the banks of the Slaney, called Vinegar-hill, still assumed the appearance of an army, and continued to sustain a drooping cause; luckily this important station was not fortified by heavy artillery, nor strengthened by redoubts on the flanks, nor defended by skill. Against these, General Lake, after collecting various detachments; determined to march, and he was fortunate enough to be joined by the Loyal Cheshire, who landed from England two days previously

previously to the battle. The mode of attack adopted upon this occasion, was well calculated to terrify new levies, always diffident of themselves, and afraid of being surrounded. The troops, being divided into four distinct columns, advanced against the insurgents under the Generals Dundas, Eustace, Duff, and Loftus. A fifth, under General Johnson, having carried the town of Enniscorthy, situated at the base of the hill, the heights were sealed in different directions, so as to menace the front and flanks at the same time. But, notwithstanding these formidable preparations, the revolted were enabled from the natural strength of their position to defend the lines during an hour and a half; and it was not until they were outflanked and nearly surrounded, that they at length gave way, leaving behind them thirteen light field pieces. As civil are always more bloody than foreign wars, the slaughter was immense, for no quarter seems to have been given upon this occasion; those who escaped the musquet when overtaken perished by the merciless bayonet; while so insignificant was the loss on the part of the king's troops, that not above one hundred were either killed or wounded.

The only person of any note who fell on the other side upon this occasion was Father Clinch, a priest of Enniscorthy, who was singled out on account of his large white horse, huge scymetar, and broad cross-belts; and the action itself was less bloody than could have been well supposed, as the troops under General Needham were unable to reach the position assigned them, and General Lake could not be prevailed upon to defer the combat until the succeeding day. In consequence of these events, an immense column retreated by the east side of the Slaney; part entered Wexford, where many horrid murders were committed on the bridge; while another and more numerous detachment, headed by two priests of the name of Murphy, and a third called Roche, reached

the Three Rocks, and having held a council of war there, marched across the mountains to the county of Kilkenny.

However, the battle, or rather skirmish, of Vinegar-hill, not only occasioned the dispersion of those who survived the pursuit, but proved fatal to their cause. An ineffectual attempt was immediately made by the pretended governor of Wexford to obtain a capitulation; yet, as the offer of pardon to the garrison was accompanied with a stipulation that the chiefs should be delivered up, the insurgents, to preserve their leaders, evacuated the town, which was immediately occupied by Major-general Moore, to the no-small joy of the remaining inhabitants.

In the mean time, the body of rebels which had retreated from Vinegar-hill and penetrated into the county of Kilkenny by the Scullagh Gap, burned the village of Kil Edmond, and proceeded to Gorebridge, under the command of Father John Murphy, of Ballavogue. Having advanced in column, they were opposed by Lieutenant Dixon, who was posted there with a party chiefly composed of dragoons; but he was obliged to retreat, as they had brought a swivel and several pieces of cannon to bear on the post, which he in vain endeavoured to maintain against such a multitude of assailants. But their success was of short duration, for they were pursued by General Dunn and Sir Charles Asgill; and, having made a stand at Kilcomney-hill, experienced a complete defeat. Murphy, the commander in chief, who fled from the field of battle, was taken soon after; and, being conducted to the head-quarters of General Sir James Duff, at Tullow, was hanged the same day. After this the body of that sanguinary priest was burnt, and his head, with indiscreet zeal, placed on the market-house—a savage and horrid custom, tending little to intimate, but admirably calculated to render a disaffected people more savage and ferocious,
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by making them familiar with barbarity, and accustoming them to the violation of the rights of sepulture.

A body of insurgents, who assembled soon after at Whiteheaps, was dispersed by General Needham, assisted by General Duff and the Marquis of Huntley, the last of whom acquired great credit during his residence in Ireland, by uniting humanity with courage, and compassionating the failings of a deluded multitude at the same time that he rendered their fury ineffectual.

The spirit of rebellion in the south, which assumed all the appearance of a war of religion, was now completely subdued; and, in the north it never exhibited a very formidable shape; for the disaffected protestants in that quarter, shocked at the enormities perpetrated, the intolerance displayed, and the pretended miracles wrought by two popish priests, determined to resist the seduction. They indeed found means to keep possession of Antrim for a few days; however, on being attacked with cannon and musquetry, they were driven out of that place, but not until Lord O'Neil, who commanded a regiment of Irish militia, had fallen. They were also repulsed in an ill-concerted attack on Carrickfergus; at Ballynahinch, where they had determined to make a stand under Munroe, although they could not muster more than six thousand men, they received a total overthrow, and the insurrection was completely quelled: notwithstanding, a few of the stragglers assembled in some force, first at Ardee and then at Garrets Town.

In the mean time courts martial were held on all the leaders. Mr. B. Harvey, whose influence had been superseded after the battle of Ross by that of Father Murphy the priest, and who had seized the first opportunity of abandoning men inflamed into habitual cruelty by those who ought to have preached the language of Christian charity, was surpris'd in a cave on one of the rocks that form the harbour of

Wexford, and hanged on the bridge of that town. Although this sentence was enforced by a court of a very equivocal kind, the jurisdiction of which is not recognised by the law, such was the resentless spirit of the times, that his heirs were bereaved of his large property; and as this could not be done in the usual course of justice, a *post facto* act was obtained for that purpose.

It is greatly to be lamented that a trial by jury was denied to such as were supposed to have dipped their hands in blood or forfeited their lives by rebellion; as it would surely have been at once more dignified and more legitimate, to have convicted the offenders according to the usual mode, and not have imitated the example of the French during the Vendéan war, by the conversion of military tribunals into courts that were to decide on the lives of men, some of whom had not even been accused of appearing in arms. But posterity will learn with horror, that torture was in some instances recurred to by individuals on purpose to extort confessions of guilt; and what is still more shocking, that this barbarous and inhuman custom was not only permitted, but is said to have been palliated by men in high authority.

Luckily for the happiness of Ireland and the honour of Great Britain, a more generous policy soon after prevailed; for Lord Cornwallis, although bred to arms from his youth, yet detesting schemes of vengeance and proscription, after making some public examples, put an end to the scene of blood. In the course of a few days subsequently to his arrival, he informed the house of commons by a message, of “his majesty’s orders to acquaint them, that he had signified his gracious intention of granting a general pardon for all offences committed previously to a certain time, upon such conditions and with such exceptions as might be compatible with the public safety;” and it was added, “that the offers of mercy
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were not to preclude measures of vigour against the obstinate." This was on the 17th of July, 1798.

His lordship accordingly, while he held out the immediate prospect of pardon and forgiveness to the ignorant rabble, was determined to bring several of the principal chiefs to trial; but he did not recur to the invidious mode of impannelling military men, unacquainted with the rules of evidence and the forms of justice, who, after bravely overcoming the enemy with their swords, were afterwards to supersede the laws by sitting in judgment upon them and their followers: on the contrary, he issued orders for a special commission, and the culprits were arraigned, convicted, and condemned, by competent tribunals, with a solemnity suitable to the occasion. A few suffered; and as the insurrection was now completely crushed, and public justice fully vindicated, both mercy and policy called aloud for pardon and oblivion.

But, although the government had quelled the insurrection, it was still unacquainted with the ultimate views of the conspirators, the full extent of their plan, the exact form of their organisation, and, above all, with the nature of their connection with France: it was deemed adviseable, therefore, to obtain ample information on these subjects. Accordingly, Mr. Bond, a member of the directory, was offered his life, lately forfeited by a verdict of his peers, on this express condition; as he was deterred for some time, by a consideration for the safety of his colleagues, the same promise was extended to all under confinement; and these having acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the administration, they were to be permitted to exile themselves to any country not then at war with Great Britain. After this, an act of general amnesty was passed, with the exception of a few men of some note, who had taken refuge on the continent. Mr. Bond died previously to his removal; the two O'Connors, Neilson, and M'Nevin, instead

of being sent to a neutral country, were afterwards confined with some others at Fort George, in Scotland, whence they were liberated soon after the peace.

By the able conduct and dignified moderation of the new lord-lieutenant, the deluded peasantry returned to their cottages, and many of the chiefs who had escaped detection became peaceable, if not loyal, subjects. Had a system of obdurate severity been pursued, Ireland would perhaps have resembled Poitou, and the scenes about to be depicted might have terminated fatally for the interests of the empire.

The French directory, who had hitherto contemplated the progress of the civil war in seeming tranquillity, now seemed eager to revive it, by transmitting a force, which would have been formidable previously to the action at Vinegar-hill, but now proved insignificant and contemptible. On the 2d of August, a body of men, amounting to about 900, landed from three frigates, at Killala Bay, in the county of Mayo, within 120 miles of Dublin; and General Humbert, an officer who had distinguished himself under Hoche during the Vendéan war, immediately took up his head-quarters at the bishop's palace. But although the alluring symbol of a green flag was erected, accompanied by the emblem of a harp, and encircled with the motto of *Erin Go Brach*, or "Ireland for ever," yet but a few of the peasantry could be prevailed upon to join him; of these, none professed the protestant religion, and no individuals of note of any persuasion, two or three only excepted, countenanced the invaders.

After leaving a small garrison under Colonel Charost behind him, to keep up the communication and receive supplies, General Humbert clothed and armed all those who had repaired to his standard, and immediately marched towards Castlebar. In the mean time, being still in hopes of a more powerful support, he prepared a proclamation, in which he entrusted the govern-

government of the province to a council consisting of twelve members, and gave orders for the raising of twelve regiments. He also enjoined "every individual from sixteen to forty, in the name of the Irish republic, to repair immediately to the French camp," on purpose "to march in a mass against the common enemy of the government of Ireland, the English, whose destruction alone," it was added, "can secure the happiness and independence of the ancient Hibernia."

In the mean-time Major-general Hutchinson anticipated the French, having by a sudden evolution obtained possession of the chief town in the county of Connaught; but on the other hand, the latter completely deceived their adversaries, on their arrival at Ballina, by advancing through Barnahgecby instead of Foxford, and thus experiencing no obstacle whatsoever in the route to Castlebar.

Although he relied chiefly for success on his own troops, yet being desirous to magnify his little army by the appearance of numbers, Humbert had dressed up a number of the natives in uniforms, and afterwards contrived to post his new levies on the flanks in such a manner as to protect his column from the fire of the enemy.

The field of battle, to which he was now in full march, consisted of a hill, at the north-west extremity of the town, where the English forces were drawn up in two lines, which crowned the summits; a small reserve was stationed in the rear, two curriole and some battalion guns were posted in front, and commanded a rising ground, over which the invaders must necessarily pass: the exact effective strength has never been ascertained, but it appears to have exceeded 1500 men, and it must be allowed that the troops were not injudiciously posted.

About eight o'clock in the morning, August 28, the French with their allies were seen advancing in column;

column; and some of the peasantry, who accompanied them, made an effectual attempt to divert the fire of the artillery, which was well served, by driving some cattle before them. On this Humbert, after reconnoitring, halted under cover of a rising ground, and pushed forward a body of his best marksmen, who advanced rapidly, and occupied some hedges in front, whence they extended themselves, with a view of annoying and outflanking the adversary.

The fire of the opposite lines, instead of being reserved, was expended before it could be serviceable, a mistake of which the enemy immediately took advantage; for the main body having rushed forward, and the sharpshooters evincing a design to penetrate into the rear, the detachment posted for the purpose of supporting the guns retired, and they were immediately abandoned. The Earls of Ormond, Longford, and Granard, endeavoured to rally their men, and they so far succeeded, as to impede for some time the progress of the assailants; but they were pursued with alacrity, and the royal Irish artillery, who had gallantly defended the bridge by means of a single gun, were at length charged by the horse and nearly cut off. The loss sustained upon this occasion has been vaguely estimated at 600 men and eight pieces of cannon; it is certain, however, that it was considerable, and the suspicion of disaffection among part of the troops rendered the calamity still greater.

Castlebar, a place of some importance on account of its situation, now became the head-quarters of the invaders, and a number of deserters from the Irish militia regiments, chiefly actuated by the hopes of booty, joined the invaders; but to the honour of the French commander, he acquired the odium of many of his new allies, by his scrupulous regard to the lives and property of individuals.

General Humbert being determined to take advantage of the consternation occasioned by his victory,
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and hoping also to be able to obtain succours and assistance in proportion as his troops advanced into the heart of the country, he moved with his whole force through Swineford and Tubbercurry, towards Tuam, as if with intention to reach the capital, now only eighty miles distant. But his career did not extend beyond that town; for Lord Cornwallis, with great propriety, determined to take the field in person, and having collected a large body of troops, marched against the invaders. On this, the French commander, knowing that his force must cease to be formidable the moment that it ceased to act offensively, generously determined on the preservation of such of the insurgents as had joined him, although their conduct had in no instance entitled them to his esteem, and in more than one case not even to his protection; he, however, made a retrograde but circuitous march, partly on purpose to enable them to escape, and partly with the hope of receiving reinforcements from France.

In the mean time, the army under the lord lieutenant advanced with hasty steps, on purpose to cut off the progress of the invaders, who in the course of seventeen days had penetrated a considerable way into the kingdom, fought and gained a battle, and appeared to be in possession of the whole of Connaught. At length a column of troops under Lieutenant-colonel Crawford, burning with patience to wipe off the late disgrace, came up with the rear of the retiring foe at Ballinamuck; and after a short but sharp contest, the French, who, to the astonishment of their conquerors, amounted to no more than eight hundred and forty-four men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war on the 8th of September. The loss of the British was contemptible; but a great slaughter took place among such of the insurgents as, trusting to their good fortune, had not disbanded; for a considerable number of these perished in their flight, about

one hundred only having been taken prisoners, among whom were three of their chiefs.

After this, a few parties still lurked amidst the fastnesses and traversed the mountains, skirmishing with the troops, and carrying on a predatory warfare. An obscure but bold and intrepid chief, of the name of Holt, contrived for a long time to elude the vigilance and baffle all the arts of his pursuers; such at last was his celebrity, that he seemed to resemble one of the Vendéan leaders; and, had Connaught presented the same resources as the woods and marshes of Brittany and Anjou, he appeared calculated to exhibit all the stratagems displayed by a Stofflet or a Charette. This man at length became of such consequence as to obtain terms from government, and his life was preserved on condition of leaving the kingdom.

Thus, after a bloody and disgusting scene of more than three months' duration, ended the insurrection in Ireland, which, in addition to the loss of upwards of one million of property, as well as the lives of a multitude of the inhabitants, threw the whole of that kingdom into indescribable confusion; and, had but the French directory exhibited the same degree of ability as the prime movers of the conspiracy, might have ended in a measure which can never be sufficiently deprecated, not only as tending to the alienation of a large portion of the strength of the empire, but as an event intimately connected with its prosperity and independence.

Far be it from us to attempt to vindicate the deluded insurgents, who were rendered frantic by a treatment unknown under modern civilized governments: but we would observe, that their horrid excesses scarcely call forth greater detestation than the cool deliberate malice which meditated and incessantly pursued their destruction: for it seems as if Machivellian policy anticipated the late dreadful storm, and, deeming it a process necessary to pave the way for
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certain measures which it had determined to carry *per fas et nefas*, had calculated on its result. This reflection has presented itself to us by perusing Mr. Hay's respectable publication entitled History of the Insurrection in Wexford, from which we shall make a few extracts.

The author is far from thinking with a witty senator, that the recal of a very respectable nobleman occasioned the Irish rebellion, in the same sense that the presence of Columbus in a western island caused the moon to appear under an eclipse to its inhabitants. He is of opinion that "the removal of Lord Fitz-William must ever be considered as one of the greatest misfortunes, that, in the revolution of ages, has befallen this devoted nation. It originated a train of calamitous circumstances, which the disclosing information of every day renders more and more lamentable to the friends of Ireland. The great majority of the people was insulted, public faith was violated; the cup of redress was dashed from the lips of expectation, and it cannot be wondered at that the anger of disappointment should have ensued. Had the healing balm been applied at the critical moment, the fever of commotion had long since passed its crisis. Had the benevolent measures, intended by that nobleman as the basis of his administration, been effected, the rankling wounds of division and distraction were for ever closed, nor would the poison of prejudice and party-spirit still threaten convulsion and confusion; but harmony, confidence, and peace, would reign throughout the land."

Numerous facts and considerations appear to justify the author in the position, that the rebellion in Wexford did not proceed from a preconcerted plan, but was the effect of a sudden impulse; and this will not be considered as surprising, when we duly reflect on the circumstances detailed in the passages which we are about to insert. Speaking of the disturbances in

Ulster, in which the partisans of government were the actors, Mr. Hay informs us, that "numbers went about in the night, searching houses, and taking away all the arms they could find, without violating any other property. This becoming generally known, the houses were usually opened upon the first summons. This easy mode of admittance was afterwards taken advantage of by common robbers; who at first only assumed the character of disarmers, to come at their prey with less trouble and more certainty. After a continued series of similar circumstances of violence and outrage, arising from a nation's greatest curse, the disunion of its people, but which our limits will not permit us to detail at present, General Lake issued his proclamation for disarming the inhabitants of the North of Ireland, on the 13th of March 1797; and on the 21st of the same month, Mr. Grattan, after a speech delivered with his usual force of talent and brilliant ability, moved for an inquiry into the causes which produced this proclamation; but his motion was unfortunately rejected. The persecutions in the county of Armagh were so flagrant, and the conduct of many of the magistrates so contrary to law, that applications were made to the court of king's bench for attachments against several of them; but a bill of indemnity prevented a judicial investigation of their conduct; and thus they were screened from merited punishment. This total disregard of their grievances, and inattention to their complaints, added to the barbarous outrages afterwards committed by the military in the northern counties, very much exasperated the feelings of the suffering party. They resorted for temporary relief to private sorrow and secret lamentation. In this sad state, bordering on despair, every injured person sympathized with his neighbour in affliction, and their united resentments, like a raging flame, suppressed, but not extinguished, were the more likely to burst forth with sudden fury, and unexpected

pected violence. It may not be impertinent to remark, that in all cases of popular commotion, an inquiry into the alleged grievances ought to go hand in hand with the measures of rigour and coercion. These two principles are far from being incompatible; and any government acting upon them, must be certain of conciliating obedience and affection, respect and attachment.

“Immediately on the departure of General Abercromby, the military were sent out at free quarters, in the county of Kildare, and parts of the counties of Carlow and Wicklow. What hardships, what calamity, what misery must not the wretched people suffer, on whom were let loose such a body as the soldiery then in Ireland are described to be in the general orders before alluded to of the 26th of April, 1798? — They became masters of every house in the country, the real owners were obliged to procure them every necessary they thought proper to demand; and, as their will was then the only law, and a very imperious and tyrannical law it was, the people dared not, except at the risque of their lives, complain of any outrage or brutality of which their savage disposition prompted them to be guilty. The inevitable consequence was that such horrid acts were perpetrated, such shocking scenes were exhibited, as must rouse the indignation and provoke the abhorrence of all not dead to humane feeling, or not barbarised by unnatural hatred of their fellow-creatures!”

The county of Wexford, not many months preceding the rebellion, was regarded as one of the most peaceable in Ireland: it had fewer United Irishmen than most others; and it did not labour under the nearly equal curse of having many Orangemen. This new class of friends to regular government, who supported lawful authority and social order by taking away the lives, destroying the property, and by torturing and ill-treating the persons, of their fellow-subjects,

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are here represented as the immediate and sole causes of the rebellion; and the extension of them is ascribed by Mr. Hay to the North Cork militia, commanded by Lord Kingsborough, who came there in April 1798:

“ In this regiment (says he) there were a great number of Orangemen, who were zealous in making profelytes, and displaying their devices; having medals and orange ribbons triumphantly pendant from their bosoms. It is believed, that previous to this period, there were but few actual Orangemen in the county; but soon after, those whose principles inclined that way, finding themselves supported by the military, joined the association, and publicly avowed themselves by assuming the devices of the fraternity.

“ It is said that the North Cork regiment were also the inventors—but they certainly were the introducers—of pitch-cap torture into the county of Wexford. Any person having their hair cut short, (and therefore called a *croppy*, by which appellation the soldiers designated an United Irishman,) on being pointed out by some loyal neighbour, was immediately seized and brought into a guard house, where caps, either of coarse linen or strong brown paper, besmeared inside with pitch, were always kept ready for service. The unfortunate victim had one of these well heated compressed on his head, and when judged of a proper degree of coolness, so that it could not be easily pulled off, the sufferer was turned out amidst the horrid acclamations of the merciless torturers; and to the view of vast numbers of people, who generally crowded about the guard-house door, attracted by the afflicting cries of the tormented. Many of those persecuted in this manner experienced additional anguish from the melted pitch trickling into their eyes. This afforded a rare addition of enjoyment to these keen sportmen, who reiterated their horrid yells of exultation, on the repetition of the several accidents to which their game was liable upon being turned out; for
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in the confusion and hurry of escaping from the ferocious hands of these more than savage barbarians, the blinded victims frequently fell, or inadvertently dashed their heads against the walls in their way. The pain of disengaging this pitched cap from the head must be next to intolerable. The hair was often torn out by the roots, and not unfrequently parts of the skin were so scalded or blistered as to adhere and come off along with it. The terror and dismay that these outrages occasioned are inconceivable. A serjeant of the North Cork nicknamed *Tom the Devil*, was most ingenious in devising new modes of torture. Moistened gunpowder was frequently rubbed into the hair, cut close, and then set on fire; some, while shearing for this purpose, had the tips of their ears snipt off; sometimes an entire ear, and often both ears, were completely cut off, and many lost part of their noses during the like preparation. But, strange to tell, these atrocities were publicly practised, without the least reserve, in open day, and no magistrate or officer ever interfered, but shamefully connived at this extraordinary mode of quieting the people!—Some of the miserable sufferers on these shocking occasions, or some of their relations or friends, actuated by a principle of retaliation, if not of revenge, cut short the hair of several persons whom they either considered as enemies or suspected of having pointed them out as objects for such desperate treatment. This was done with a view that those active citizens should fall in for a little experience of the like discipline, or to make the fashion of short hair so general that it might no longer be a mark of party distinction. Females were also exposed to the grossest insults from these military ruffians. Many women had their petticoats, handkerchiefs, caps, ribbons, and all parts of their dress that exhibited a shade of green (considered the national colour of Ireland) torn off, and their ears assailed by the most vile and indecent ribaldry. This was a circumstance so unforeseen, and of course so little provided against, that many women

of enthusiastic loyalty suffered outrage in this manner. Some of these ladies would not on any account have worn any thing which they could even imagine partook in any degree *croppyism*. They were, however, unwarily involved until undeceived by these gentle hints from these kind guardians of allegiance."

The county of Wexford was proclaimed by an order of the assembled magistrates on the 27th of April 1798; from which period forwards, "many magistrates of the county made themselves conspicuous in practising the summary mode of quieting the country, by the infliction of all kinds of torture. They seem, indeed, to have emulated or rather rivalled the conduct of the magistrates of other counties, who had made trial of the salutary effects of persecution somewhat sooner. In the several neighbourhoods of Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey, the people suffered most, as in each of these towns a magistrate started up eager for the glorious distinction of outstripping all others, each by his own superior deeds of death, deslagration, and torture! but it is to be observed, that none of these men had ever before possessed either talents or respectability sufficient to entitle him to take a leading part; yet, if burning houses, whipping and half hanging numbers, hanging some, and shooting others, with attendant atrocities, constitute the characteristic of loyal and good magistrates, they must be allowed strong claim to eminence."

From this statement we are forced to confess, that the conduct of the judicial proceedings, the excesses of the troops, and the outrages committed by the yeomen, exhibit scenes as disgraceful as those which were chargeable on the rebellious multitude. Were a comparison to be instituted between the abominations committed on both sides,—a task which we beg leave to decline,—it would be difficult to determine against which it is that the mind most revolts. Justice, humanity, and every social tie, were on each side equally violated.

violated. If most of those, who in such numbers have irretrievably tarnished their reputation, are too obscure and insignificant to suffer from the memorials of history, they may depend on it that their names, wherever mentioned among the subjects of this enlightened empire, will excite but one sentiment, that of confirmed detestation. Still there are bright passages in the history of these commotions. The virtuous and the humane will dwell with heart-felt pleasure on the exertions of a Fitzwilliam, of a Moira, and of a Fox, to arrest the torrent of calamity before it overran that unhappy country; the generous will peruse with kindred feeling the declarations of an Abercromby and of a Hutchinson, will do justice to the perseverance of a Cornwallis, and will applaud the noble clemency of a Moore and a Hunter; and memory will not easily relinquish a Sir James Fowles, and a brigade-major Fitz Gerald, who raised a name for justice and humanity, at a period and in scenes in which the foulest and most inveterate passions of our nature raged with uncontrolled fury.

To return from this digression.—The security of the British isles was greatly promoted by the failure of an expedition, and the capture of a body of troops destined to renew the horrors of civil war in Ireland. This armament consisted of one ship of the line and eight frigates, which had sailed from Brest with a reinforcement to the troops in Ireland. Sir John Borlase Warren, who was cruising in the Canada, off Lough Swilly, having received intelligence of the approach of a hostile squadron from some vessels stationed for the purpose of watching the motions of the enemy, immediately endeavoured to fall in with it. Accordingly, he and the four sail of men-of-war under his command at noon next day discovered an eighty-gun ship, several frigates, a schooner, and a brig. On this he threw out the signal for a general chase, and gave orders to form in succession as each

man-of-war reached her antagonist; but from the great distance and a hollow sea, it was impossible to commence the action before next morning, by which time it was discovered that the large ship had lost her main-top-mast. Instead of attempting to run away, the French squadron bore down and formed a line of battle in close order upon the starboard tack; on this the Canada threw out a signal for the Robust to lead, and the rest of the ships to form in succession in the rear of the van. An action of three hours and forty minutes ensued, October the 12th, 1798, at the end of which period the three-decked vessel, which proved to be the Hoche, struck, and three other frigates following her example, hauled down their colours also, after a long and gallant resistance. The whole squadron was entirely new, and full of troops, stores, and every thing for the establishment of their views. Five frigates, the schooner, and brig, escaped; but two of the former were afterwards captured, and the expedition completely frustrated.

Among the prisoners taken upon this occasion was Theobald Wolfe Tone, with whom had originated the plan of the society of United Irishmen, and the idea of an Irish republic, with the assistance of France. After acting in the character of a plenipotentiary, he was now returning with a commission as a lieutenant-general in the service of the directory, on purpose to support with his sword the principles he had so earnestly inculcated by his pen; and as he knew that his life was forfeited by the laws of his country, he found means to put a period to it while in prison, and thus prevent the ignominy of a public execution.

As no enemy on the continent seemed desirous at this moment to incur the vengeance of the French republic, and the subjugation of Britain appeared too arduous a task, Bonaparte, averting his eyes from the north, turned all his attention to the east: he who dared not to rival the exploits of William the Conqueror,

queror, appeared determined to imitate the more splendid achievements of Alexander the Great.

This young general, smitten with the love of glory, and imbued with high notions from his early youth, had formed plans of a gigantic magnitude, which, trusting to his talents and his good fortune, he deemed himself destined to realise.

But what engrossed his immediate notice, was the idea of rescuing Egypt from the vassalage of the Turks and Mamelukes, and restoring a country so famous in history to its ancient splendour. That portion of the world, before the age of Vasquez di Gama, had participated in the commerce of India, and it was possible to render it once more the staple at which the merchants of the eastern and western hemispheres might exchange the commodities of their respective soils. Rich in its own productions, it even at this period maintained a considerable trade with Arabia and Abyssinia through the Nile, and with Turkey and Europe by means of the Mediterranean. While the navigation of the Red Sea was calculated to acquire, or at least to share in, the wealth of Asia, the caravans piercing by land into the interior country, in return for the manufactures of the eastern and western nations might bring back the most precious commodities, such as gold-dust and elephants' teeth, at the same time that the pilgrims who resorted to Mecca would ensure a profitable trade with all the Mahomedan states situated along the coast of Barbary.

It was even surmised that the passage by the Cape of Good Hope would be abandoned, and while Suez on one side commanded the commerce of two continents, Alexandria, restored to its primitive destination, would circulate their rich productions throughout another; and, by giving the entire monopoly to the southern provinces of France, increase the wealth and strength of that country in the same proportion that the

opulence of her great maritime rival was diminished. In addition to these splendid theories, it was doubtless suggested that the loss of the American isles might be supplied by the acquisition of the fertile plains yearly enriched by the Nile, and that the Delta and Saïd alone would furnish a richer and more certain harvest than colonies the production of which were acquired by the precarious services and cruel bondage of slaves.

But although these commercial speculations might engage the attention of Bonaparte, yet the mind of the conqueror of Italy was chiefly fascinated by objects of another kind. The achievements of the English in the east, the acquisition of immense revenues, and the facility with which independent rajahs and sultans were rendered tributary to a trading company, aroused all his attention, and he at length began to consider Egypt but as the fulcrum whence he might stretch an immense lever across the Arabian gulph to overturn the empire of Britain in Hindoostan. Nor would powerful allies be wanting: many of the native princes were disaffected; and the sovereign of the Mysore not only participated in the resentment of France, but was disposed, like another Mithridates, to collect all the strength of the east, on purpose to wage an eternal war against those who had invaded and diminished his dominions.

The directory, eager to find employment for the armies which the plunder of Piedmont and Lombardy had sharpened rather than fatiated, and desirous also, perhaps, of the removal of a general in whose presence all their power seemed to be eclipsed, notwithstanding a peace was not yet finally settled with the empire, at length consented to a romantic enterprise that had been in some measure sanctioned during the monarchy; happy, in thus averting the swords of a victorious soldiery from the bowels of their country, and in securing their own safety by finding employment

ment for enterprising and ambitious chiefs. Although this project was founded on the spoliation of an ally, the gross injustice of the expedition does not appear to have excited the least repugnance. No application was made to the court of Constantinople to obtain permission to chastise the rebel beys, and to be allowed in return to establish factories on the shores of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. On the contrary, although the divan had kept its faith with the republic inviolate, an armament was now fitted out for the express purpose of depriving the emperor Selim III. of his precarious but acknowledged sovereignty over Egypt, which yielded an annual tribute to his treasury, and supplied his capital with corn.

The ports of Marseilles and Toulon were busied in refitting and launching ships, the fabrication of cordage, and the preparation of naval and military stores. The spoils of the rich arsenal of Venice contributed an ample share; Corsica was called upon to furnish its quota; even Genoa granted supplies with a liberal hand; and while all Europe, during the solemn pause that ensued, was contemplating the extent and destination of the armament, Bonaparte, accompanied by a few of the chief warriors who had planted the three-coloured standard on the summit of the Norick Alps, and a multitude of men of learning and artists, had repaired to the borders of the Mediterranean Sea, where he was joined by many thousands of the combatants who had gained the victories of Lodi and Arcole.

The preparations being completed, Bonaparte set sail on the 20th of May, 1798, with a formidable veteran army, consisting of nearly forty thousand men, besides an immense quantity of artillery and military stores, and leaving Sicily on the left, was joined by a squadron of Venetian men-of-war, commanded by Rear-admiral Bruix, who had proceeded from Corfu nearly at the same time. To this officer, who had served

served with no higher rank than that of lieutenant in the royal navy, was entrusted the command of the fleet, and he now repaired on-board the *Orient* of one hundred and twenty guns, where he hoisted his flag, and received a general salute.

After a passage of eighteen days, this formidable armament, now consisting of about three hundred sail, including ships of the line, frigates, and transports, descried Malta, known to the Romans by the name of *Ogygeia*, to the Greeks by that of *Melite*, and celebrated in our own days as the residence of an order, the laws of which mingled the duties of the cowl with those of the sword, and all the pride, pomp, and glories of chivalry, with the vows, the humility, and the resignation, of the cloister. This celebrated institution, coeval with the crusades, and originating in the same spirit of enterprise that induced European kings and barons to lead their followers to the Holy Land in quest of extraordinary adventures, was at first known under the name of the Order of St. John, and established at Jerusalem in 1103. The heroic courage of the Turks, and the declining fanaticism of the Christians, after a residence of eighty years, occasioned its removal to Acre, where it flourished for a century. Thence, following the fate of the common cause, it was obliged to emigrate, but it conquered Rhodes from the infidels, against whom all the knights had sworn perpetual war; and being driven, after a long and gallant defence, from an island which had owned its sway for more than two centuries, Malta was presented by Charles V. in 1530 to the remnant of chevaliers who had survived the contest, and their successors had continued until now to carry on continual hostilities by sea against the unbelievers in the true faith.

This little island, which was defended by its gallant knights for more than two hundred years against the whole power of the Mussulman empire, and had expelled

elled the Sultan Solyman with immense slaughter about the middle of the sixteenth century, was strongly fortified on all sides; but Valetta constituted its chief defence. That city is built on a peninsula; its walls are for the most part surrounded by the waves; and it is built on the declivity of a hill called Scebera. The front which looks towards the sea, and is protected by the castle of St. Elmo, has always been considered as inexpugnable; that flank facing the principal harbour is defended by Ricafoli and the castle of St. Angelo, while the forts of Manoel and Tigné guard it on the side of Murfa Murcet. Bastions, cavaliers, covered-ways, the Bourg, Burmola, the Cotoner, in short, all the means of defence that the genius of Vulpurga could point out, had been employed.

As every thing was considered as subordinate to the protection of Valetta, the old city, nearly in the centre of the island, was only intended to hold out during a few hours; neither could the entrenchment called Nasciar, constructed along the chain of hills which traverses Malta, long resist a powerful enemy; but ample precautions were taken to prevent a disembarkation. Batteries and towers had been erected for this purpose on every point, the chief of which are denominated St. Paul and Marfa Sirocco, built so as to command two of the ports, and produce a cross-fire of red-hot bullets. In addition to this, the rocks were cut at intervals into the form of immense mortars, and being loaded with grape-shot, are so calculated as to overwhelm the invaders with inevitable destruction. In short, according to the system of defence laid down for Malta, it might be considered as impregnable if maintained with skill and courage.

Count Ferdinand de Hompesch, descended from an ancient and illustrious family, and the first grand-master who had ever been a German, presided at this moment as the sovereign of the order. The knights were

were in number three hundred and thirty-two ; but as fifty were incapable of service, on account of their age, two hundred and eighty-two only were able to carry arms. The troops and militia, consisting of 17,282 men, were capable of affording a formidable resistance, but they were not actuated by similar motives. Great dissensions had unfortunately taken place between the order and its subjects ; the latter were accordingly disaffected ; many of the French knights were also dazzled with the glory lately acquired by their country ; and the arrival of the conqueror of Italy, supported by a numerous army and powerful fleet, was calculated to make a great impression on all the other tongues.

However, the grand master, on the first appearance of an armament which still continued to keep all Europe in suspense, had assembled the militia, ordered the troops kept in reserve to march into the forts, and all the necessary preparations to be made for the defence of the island. The great council, consisting of twenty grand commanders, priors, baillies, treasurers, an admiral, a bishop, and a grand chancellor, were assembled ; the Prince Camille de Rohan, as seneschal, mustered the armed inhabitants ; the bailli de Loras, as marshal, undertook the defence of Valletta ; the old city was regulated according to established custom, by a Maltese governor ; all the commanders repaired to their respective posts, and the galleys then cruising were enjoined to return immediately.

In the mean time, Bonaparte only wanted a pretext to seize on the island : he began therefore by demanding leave for his fleet to enter the port ; on this the grand master and council informed the consul of France, that it was contrary to the laws of the order that all the squadron should enter, but that every necessary refreshment should be distributed among the soldiers and seamen. No sooner was this answer made

made public than the commander Bosfredon Rafjeat, after reading a letter from Dolomieu, another chevalier, then on-board the *Orient*, informed his chief "that he begged leave to resign his employment, as he had only sworn to wage war against the Turks, and was not disposed to carry arms against his countrymen."

By break of day on the 9th of June, all the boats of of the fleet were seen rowing to the shore, and a letter was presented to the grand master from the representative of France, threatening to obtain by force what had been so inhospitably denied; but at the same time promising to respect the religion, customs, and property, of the Maltese. The debarkation, however, was not effected until seven o'clock at night, when the soldiers were landed at the roadstead of *la Madelaine*, the only place in the island where the rocks were neither mined nor cut into mortars; ample means of defence, however, presented themselves, and the progress of the enemy might have been instantly arrested. Inclination alone was wanting. After firing a single cannon, the knight who commanded the tower of *St. George* deserted with his garrison to the enemy. The battery at the point of *St. Julian* was also abandoned, and the regiment of militia of *Birkarhara*, posted there, took refuge under the cannon of fort *Manoel*.

The dawn of the succeeding morning discovered that the enemy had encircled the city, stopped the supplies of provisions and ammunition, and were erecting redoubts to the latter place. On this the confusion soon became general; nine hundred of the regular troops refused to attack a post occupied by the enemy; whole companies of militia expressed a determination not to be shut up within the fortifications, and it was found necessary to relieve all the posts commanded by the French chevaliers.

At length the nobles, the advocates, and the burghers,

ghers, who had retired from different parts of the island into the city, on the approach of evening surrounded the palace of the grand master, and stated, that as there could no longer be any doubt of treachery, they had drawn up a declaration and presented it to the Dutch consul, intimating their resolution of surrendering to the French; it was added, that they had requested him to transmit the capitulation to Bonaparte, either with or without the consent of the order. Several of the knights were at the same time massacred, a bloody head was carried about on a pike, and it was with great difficulty that the chevaliers of the priories of Castille and Bavaria could prevent the minister of Russia from being killed during the tumult. The doors of the council chamber were soon after burst open, the bodies of the murdered chevaliers presented to the members, and the sovereign himself threatened with death.

Terms of capitulation were immediately debated upon and agreed; but neither the grand master nor the council, nor the congregation of state, affixed their signatures. At length the French entered the city, and seized on all the posts; while the grand master Homspesch, deprived of all authority, and anxious to abandon a place where he no longer found any respect, was at length permitted to leave the island and take refuge in the dominions of the emperor. Not being permitted to carry away his plate or jewels, it was intimated to him that he should receive a pension of three hundred thousand livres during his life. On his departure, he received the sum of one hundred thousand livres; a poor compensation for a chief who ranked as a sovereign, lived in a palace, was served in plate, surrounded by guards, and received an annual revenue of eight hundred thousand livres.

Thus in a few days Bonaparte, in consequence of his talents and good fortune, contrived to obtain possession

session of this city of Valetta and the whole island of Malta; while the ancient order of St. John of Jerusalem beheld itself bereaved of its territories, after being in possession of them during more than two centuries and a half.

Having appointed a provisional government, and watered his fleet, the commander in chief entrusted the care of his new acquisitions to General Vaubois, and again proceeded to sea. After a passage of a week, the armament arrived in sight of Candia; in five days more the tower of the Arabs was descried; and in the course of that very night it anchored in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

This city, still retaining many vestiges of its former grandeur, is situated on a tongue of land, between the sea and the western arm of the Nile: it is surrounded by a wall, and defended by the triangular fort, and that of Farillon, so called from being the spot on which the ancient pharos stood; but it did not possess a regular garrison and was not calculated, at this period, to restrain the assault of disciplined troops.

While contemplating the scene of his future conquests, Bonaparte received a visit from the French consul, who repaired on-board the *Orient*, and communicated the most important intelligence. In the first place, he stated that the appearance of the fleet had occasioned great commotions in the city, which was prepared for defence; that all the Christians were in danger of being massacred; that Admiral Nelson, with fourteen-line-of battle ships, had arrived three days before, and, not finding the armament there, sailed immediately in pursuit of it towards the north-east. No part of this information was agreeable; but that respecting the English, in particular, rendered the situation of the commander in chief peculiarly critical, and determined him to precipitate all his movements.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the wind blew from the

north with great violence, and the fleet was nearly three leagues distant from the spot intended for debarkation, yet Bonaparte determined on effecting a descent in the course of that very afternoon. He himself superintended this operation on-board a galley, which was stationed off Marabou; but it was sun-set before all the boats belonging to the squadron had arrived at the place of their destination. At length, near one o'clock in the morning, July 2, the commander in chief landed in the desert, about nine miles from Alexandria; and, his troops, after experiencing but little interruption, except from a few scattered Arabs, who killed an officer, at break of day beheld Pompey's pillar, and soon arrived within a short distance of the old town, which was immediately summoned; but the shouts of men, women, and children, accompanied by some cannon shot, soon demonstrated that the enemy were not inclined to surrender.

On this, Bonaparte gave orders to beat a charge, and the French, advancing towards the walls, prepared to scale them, notwithstanding the fire of the besieged, which was accompanied by a shower of stones. A guide, rushing on before the grenadiers, was one of the first to gain a firm footing on the rampart, and, having assisted the soldiers next to him, the walls were soon covered with French, while the besieged fled: but, instead of pursuing the fugitives, the troops were enjoined to form on the little hills which command the place; but being hurried away by their ardour, they penetrated into the city, engaged in the streets, and put a great number of the people to death. The commander in chief now prevailed upon the captain of a Turkish caraval to announce to the besieged, "that their property, liberty, and religion, should be respected; and that the French republic, desirous of preserving the friendship of the Ottoman Porte, would employ its forces against the Mamelukes alone." The inhabitants, dispirited by the slaughter that had
already

already taken place, and happy at the idea of escaping from being plundered, immediately laid down their arms. On this, the imans, the cheiks, and the cherifs, presented themselves before Bonaparte, a treaty was signed, and the invaders obtained possession of the city, and the two forts. The Arabs, who had attacked them in the morning, sent deputies to the conqueror, who partook of a repast with them in token of friendship, and sent them home loaded with presents, on purpose to secure their fidelity.

Possession having been thus obtained of Alexandria, with the loss of only a colonel and seventy soldiers killed and wounded, General Desaix, who had arrived with his division, accompanied by two field-pieces, was immediately dispatched towards Cairo, on purpose to take advantage of the terror with which the Mamelukes would necessarily be inspired, by the sudden arrival and successful exploits of the French.

General Bonaparte now issued orders for the transports and two Venetian men-of-war to enter the old port; he was desirous also that the fleet should shelter itself there from the enemy, but, on sounding the channel, it appeared that there was not sufficient depth of water for the Orient; the road of Abouquir was therefore chosen as the fittest anchorage.

In the mean time, this grand expedition fitted out in the Mediterranean had attracted the attention of all Europe. England appeared to be eminently interested in its destination, as it was evidently intended to increase the acquisitions of her rival; and, whatever might be the ultimate object of the armament, the number and rates of the ships employed upon this occasion were well known; yet circumstances did not permit us at this period to detach a fleet for the purpose of blocking up Toulon, and preventing the French from leaving that port.

Positive instructions were however sent out to Lord St. Vincent, then stationed off Cadiz, to select a sufficient

a sufficient number of line-of-battle ships, the nomination of which was left entirely to his own choice; but the name of the commander to whose discretion they were to be entrusted, was specifically pointed out. This proved to be Sir Horatio Nelson, an active and enterprising officer, who had repeatedly distinguished himself during the course of the war by an undaunted resolution and a gallant spirit of enterprise; qualities which were supposed, in cases of emergency, to justify a deviation from the precedency given to seniority by established usage.

The rear-admiral was already in the Mediterranean, having a flying squadron under his command, with his flag hoisted on-board the Vanguard; but this force was by no means sufficient to cope with so powerful an armament as that under Admiral Bruix. Ten sail were however detached under Captain Trowbridge, the moment that the arrival of a reinforcement from the channel fleet had enabled Lord St. Vincent to spare such a force; and when these had joined, Rear-admiral Nelson, finding himself invested with the command of a fleet of fourteen ships, thirteen of which carried seventy-four, and one fifty guns, which he admitted into the line of battle, determined to proceed in quest of the enemy.

He accordingly repaired to the neighbourhood of Naples, on purpose to obtain information, and afterwards directed his course towards Sicily, and there heard for the first time of the surrender of Malta. On this, he immediately took on-board expert pilots, and was the first commander who ever passed through the strait of Messina with a fleet of men-of-war.

Having learned that, after staying no more than a week, the French had left Malta, he steered for Candia, and being now assured that their destination was for Egypt, he sailed thither, and arrived at the mouth of the Nile three whole days before Bonaparte. After consulting with the English consul, sup-
posing

posing his former information to be false, he proceeded again to sea, and repaired to Rhodes; thence he returned to Sicily, and entering the bay of Syracuse, obtained refreshments and assistance of every kind for his squadron.

In the course of a few days, the admiral sailed once more in quest of the enemy, and having received undoubted information that the French fleet had been for some time in Egypt, he steered once more for Alexandria, and on his approaching the coast, discovered thirteen sail of line-of battle ships at anchor.

The position occupied by the French had been already celebrated in history, as the scene of a famous combat between Augustus Cæsar and Mark Antony, near nineteen hundred years since, which decided the empire of the world. On the present depended the naval superiority of two rival nations, the immediate renewal of the war on the continent of Europe, and the eventual possession of Egypt.

Admiral Bruix, instead of returning to France, or entering the old harbour, where he might have anchored in safety, had chosen to wait the event of an action at Aboukir. He accordingly moored his thirteen ships at the distance of two-thirds of a cable's length from each other; his flanks were strengthened by gun-boats; his own flag was flying on board *l'Orient*, carrying one hundred and twenty guns, and stationed in the centre; while a little isle to the left, provided with a battery of cannon and mortars, enfiladed the whole: in fine, the disposition exhibited a marked and fatal similarity to the position occupied by the Ottoman fleet, when destroyed by the Russians in the bay of Tschemené.

To give a more just idea of the comparative force of the two fleets, we here present in a close point of view, the line of battle on that memorable day, August 1, 1798.

ENGLISH.		Guns.	Men.	FRENCH.		Guns.	Men.
1	Culloden	-	74	590	1	Le Guerrier	- 74 700
2	Thefeus	-	74	590	2	Le Conquerant	74 700
3	Alexander	-	74	590	3	Le Spartiate	- 74 700
4	Vanguard	-	74	595	4	L'Aquilon	- 74 700
5	Minotaur	-	74	640	5	LeSouverain	Peuple74 700
6	Leander	-	50	343	6	Le Franklin	- 80 810
7	Swiftsure	-	74	590	7	L'Orient	- 120 1010
8	Audacious	-	74	590	8	Le Tonant	- 80 700
9	Defence	-	74	590	9	L'Heureux	- 74 800
10	Zealous	-	74	590	10	Le Timoleon	- 74 700
11	Orion	-	74	590	11	Le Mercure	- 74 700
12	Goliath	-	74	590	12	Le Guillaume	Tell80 800
13	Majestic	-	74	590	13	Le Genevex	- 74 700
14	Bellerophon	-	74	590	14	La Diane	- 48 300
	La Mutine (brig)	-	14	100	15	La Justice	- 44 300
			1026	8168	16	L'Artemife	- 36 250
					17	La Serieufe	- 36 250
							1190 10810

On reconnoitring the position of the enemy, Admiral Nelson, who had the choice of the point of attack, determined on an evolucion never attempted hitherto by any commander, and which would not have been justifiable now perhaps, had he not known that he was seconded by veteran officers, and sailors habituated to victory. Notwithstanding the enemy was evidently drawn up along the margin of deep water, and moored as close to the shoals as possible, yet he was led to suppose that a channel must still be left between them and the shore, and that wherever the French could swing the English might float.

The sun was about to set, and darkness likely to ensue before there was a possibility of carrying the experiment into practice; but it was his fixed determination to make an immediate and decisive attack by piercing the line, and after surrounding part, to destroy or capture the whole of the squadron.

The fleet having worn on its approach, and formed the order of battle, a signal was accordingly made to engage from van to centre, both to windward and leeward; but as it advanced for that purpose the Culloden struck on the northern shore of the Bequier island,

land, and remained unserviceable: this circumstance^d which on other occasions would have been considered as eminently disastrous, and perhaps have put a period to the whole enterprize, produced no ill effect whatsoever; on the contrary, it contributed to the preservation of two other vessels, she being considered by the Alexander and Leander, then in her wake, as a beacon or strand mark, which by pointing out enabled them to avoid the danger.

Captain Foley in the Goliath, who now led, being followed by the Zealous, the Orion, and the Theseus, notwithstanding they were assailed by the batteries on shore, and the gun-boats stationed on the flank, attacked the van ships of the French in succession as they came up, and then pushed in between their line of battle and the land; while the Vanguard, with the admiral's flag on-board, and the signal for close action still flying, kept on the outside, and came to anchor exactly opposite the Spartiate, a ship of her own rate. In the mean time, the Minotaur was opposed to the Aquilon, the Defence to the Souverain Peuple, and the Swiftsure of seventy-four to the Franklin an eighty-gun ship carrying the flag of Rear-admiral Blanquet the second in command: but the most unequal part of the contest was reserved for Captain Darby of the Bellerophon, a seventy-four gun ship, which had to oppose the commander in chief in the Orient; but he was soon assisted by the Alexander, Captain Ball, who assumed such a position as enabled him to annoy, although he could not silence, the tremendous batteries of their antagonist. A little after this the Leander of fifty guns, which could not be considered as appertaining to the line battle, anchored in a most judicious station, by placing a spring upon her cable, and opening a well-directed fire on the Franklin and Le Peuple Souverain, which she would have been unable to have contended with had they not been previously engaged, contributed greatly to the general success.

It is evident from the masterly disposition of the British fleet, which had thus doubled upon and engaged with only half of the enemy's while the remainder was obliged to remain inactive, that the result must have eventually proved fortunate; more especially as, from the nature of an action during which the yards and rigging of the adverse ships were not unfrequently entangled together, the English seamen were enabled to display their wonted superiority in a close fight. However, although some of the van had already struck, the fate of the engagement was not as yet decided; for those in the rear were untouched, and the *Orient*, which still continued to pour forth successive broadsides from all her decks, seemed to prove a match for her adversaries; but a little after nine she was perceived to be on fire, and, in the course of about an hour more, blew up with a most terrible explosion, the force of which was so great, as to shatter her upper works to pieces, and endanger the safety of her adversaries. Notwithstanding this awful spectacle, the combat was not suspended until day-light: even then, after a short interval, it was again resumed, as several vessels of force still displayed the French flag, nor did it wholly cease until about noon, when the victory was complete.

Admiral Brueix has been blamed for not standing to sea, and engaging the British fleet. But it ought to be recollected, that two English admirals (*Barrington* and *Hood*) rendered themselves famous by occupying defensive situations in the West Indies, on nearly similar occasions, and baffling the efforts of superior fleets. But the French commander appears to have been indefensible: 1. In omitting to strengthen his flanks by means of the two Venetian men-of-war then lying useless in the old harbour of Alexandria; which would have presented a more formidable bulwark than the batteries on the little island and the gun-boats; which indeed annoyed but never once interrupted

interrupted the evolutions of the British squadron. And 2. In forgetting to moor his fleet in such a manner as to *tail* on the shoals, and thus prevent the enemy from doubling upon and getting between them and the land.

Achard, a lieutenant, in his account of this action, condemns the conduct of the French commander. He asserts, that the fleet ought to have received the English under sail; but if a defensive position was preferred, the ships should have been moored with one anchor a-head and another a-stern, and the battery on the isle strengthened by heavy artillery.

Thus ended a naval battle, which will be ever memorable in the annals, not only of England but of Europe. The result was, that of a fleet of thirteen sail, the admiral of 120 guns, and the *Timoleon* of 74, were burnt; while two 80-gun ships, the *Franklin* and *Tonnant*, and seven of 74, were captured. Two vessels of the line, the *Guillaume Tell*, commanded by Rear-admiral Villeneuve, and the *Généreux*, put to sea during the general confusion, and with two frigates found means to escape, notwithstanding the *Zealous*, Captain Hood, was sent in pursuit of them: but they did not long remain in possession of the enemy, having been seized soon after; so that the whole of the armament was thus either taken, sunk, or destroyed by fire.

The loss of men on the part of the French has never been ascertained, but it is calculated at about six thousand: that of the English amounted to no more than 218 killed, and 677 wounded; of these the largest portion appertained to the *Bellerophon*, the *Majestic*, and the *Vanguard*. One officer of the rank of captain only perished; this was Captain Westcott, who was killed early in the action: Admiral Nelson himself was wounded in the head, and carried off the deck; he was succeeded by Captain Berry, who displayed the same courage and intrepidity as his commander.

His majesty conferred the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, with a pension of 3000*l.* per annum on the admiral, who was accordingly called up to the house of peers by the style and dignity of Baron Nelson of the Nile. The grand-signor also transmitted a superb diamond chelengk, or plume of triumph, taken from one of the Imperial turbans: and the King of Naples, at a later period, granted the title of Duke of Bronte, with an estate in Sicily. Captains E. Berry and T. B. Thompson received the honour of knighthood, and the other commanders were presented with gold medals. The Turkish sultan sent a purse of two thousand sequins to be distributed among the wounded; and a much larger sum was raised for the widows and children of those who perished in the action, by public subscription.

The offensive operations of Great Britain in the course of this year were chequered with a variety of good and bad fortune. During the spring an expedition was fitted out against maritime Flanders; for as no hope was now entertained of being able to restore that country to the emperor, the ministry thought proper to render it as little serviceable as possible to the enemy. An armament accordingly sailed for this purpose from Margate Roads, on the 18th of May, under Captain Popham, with a body of troops on board commanded by Major-general Coote. On its arrival before Ostend, the necessary preparations were made for a descent, and while the *Woolvereen*, *Asp*, and *Biter*, returned the fire of the batteries, the *Hecla* and *Tartarus* bombs threw their shells with such quickness and precision, that the town was set on fire in several places, and some damage done to the shipping.

In the mean time a landing was effected on the north-west, notwithstanding the violence of the gale, and many of the troops were actually put on shore before an alarm was given. As soon as the soldiers had

had formed, they proceeded to execute the object of the expedition, which had been undertaken for the express purpose of blowing up the bason, gates, and sluices, of the Bruges canal, as well as destroying the internal navigation by means of which transport-schuyts, instead of risking a voyage by sea, were enabled to keep up an intercourse between Holland, France, and Flanders. General Coote accordingly burnt several boats, demolished the sluice-gates, and effected a grand explosion, by which he hoped to have destroyed a grand national work, which had cost the states of Bruges an immense sum of money, and occupied the labours of five years to complete. After having thus, as was supposed, rendered the canal of Bruges unserviceable, and prevented, for a time at least, the conveyance of naval and military stores, the commander in chief attempted about noon to retreat on-board the shipping; but he soon discovered that the wind was so high, and the surf so much increased, that this had become impracticable. Upon this it was deemed proper to occupy a position on the sand-hills at a little distance from the beach, and, by way of gaining time, the governor of Ostend was summoned to surrender; but this fate was unhappily reserved for the invaders themselves, as that officer found means in the course of the night to assemble a great force, with which he hemmed in the English early in the morning, and all resistance being in vain, they surrendered after a gallant defence, in the course of which Major-general Coote was wounded. Captain Popham endeavoured without effect to obtain an exchange of prisoners, and it appears at first to have been the intention of the French government to oblige the troops to labour at the reparation of the works they had demolished; but it was soon found on inspection, that the damage was but trifling, every thing being restored to its former state in the course of a few weeks.

An expedition to another quarter, towards the close of the year, proved more fortunate. As it was considered to be an object of considerable importance to wrest the island of Minorca from the Spaniards, a small squadron was detached under Admiral Duckworth for that purpose, and the command of the land-forces conferred on the Hon. General Stuart, an active and enterprising officer. A landing having been effected in the bay of Addaya by a division of eight hundred men, the Spaniards, who had previously evacuated a small battery at the entrance, and spiked the guns, soon after abandoned and blew up the works at Fornelles. Nearly at the same time about two thousand of their troops approached in different directions, and threatened to surround the English detachment; but they were repulsed with some loss on the left, while the guns of the *Argo* checked a similar attempt on the right flank, and time was thus obtained for the debarkation of the rest of the land-forces.

Notwithstanding the badness of the roads, and the disagreeable intelligence brought by deserters, that the force on the island exceeded four thousand men, General Stuart detached Colonel Graham to seize on the important post of Mercadel. On learning soon after that the town of Mahon had been left nearly destitute of troops, Colonel Paget, who advanced with a body of three hundred, summoned Fort Charles, and made the lieutenant-governor of the island and some officers prisoners. He also removed the boom which obstructed the entrance of the harbour, and enabled the *Cormorant* and *Aurora* frigates to enter immediately.

The commander in chief, having now learned that the Spaniards were throwing up works and forming an entrenched camp in front of Ciudadella, determined to attack them there; and, having obtained the assistance of some seamen and marines from the squadron,

squadron, he advanced in two columns, and forced the Spaniards to retire within the walls.

Notwithstanding these favourable events, such was the deficiency of heavy artillery and every article necessary for a siege, that the place could not have been carried had it been defended with any degree of resolution. On the governor's being summoned, he appears to have been restricted merely by a point of honour from delivering up the island immediately: for he took the preliminary articles into consideration, and was at length deterred from surrendering by his doubts whether the investing force was superior to that of the garrison. Two batteries of three twelve-pounders and five and a half inch howitzers were therefore erected in the course of the following night; but, although it became obvious that such light metal was totally inadequate to the capture of the place, only two eighteen-pound shot were fired by the besieged; for a capitulation was immediately entered into, in consequence of which Minorca submitted to the British arms, on the 15th of November, 1798. This valuable island was reduced without the loss of a man.

In another quarter of the globe the island of Goza surrendered to a British squadron, on the 28th of October; and Malta was blockaded by a detachment of men-of-war under Captain Ball. Lieutenant Price gallantly defended St. Marcou against a French flotilla from La Hogue; and a Spanish armament, with a body of troops, commanded by General O'Neil, governour of Yucatan, was also foiled in an attempt on the bay of Honduras.

The successful exertions of the British navy were particularly conspicuous during the campaign of this year; thirteen line-of-battle and as many forty-gun ships and frigates, having been either captured, burnt, or destroyed. On the other hand, the English lost the Ambuscade, mounting thirty-two guns, after a severe action, in the bay of Biscay, with the Bayonnaise;

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the Jason and La Pique ran aground near Brest at the end of a contest of three hours with La Seine of forty-two guns, which was captured, as was also the Leander of fifty, the flag of which was reluctantly struck to Le Généreux of seventy-four, soon after the battle of the Nile, whence the latter had escaped; but notwithstanding this disparity of rates, a gallant contest of six hours, during which about one hundred of the crew of the latter were killed, and one hundred and eighty-eight wounded, conferred honour on her commander.

The terror of the British arms, in the campaign of 1798, did not operate with important effect on the affairs of the continent. The weak remains of influence, enjoyed in Holland by the stadtholder, could not prevent the French from drawing their Batavian allies into a state of more implicit submission than that which had been adjusted at the first offer of democratic fraternity. Nor could the menaces of the British cabinet secure the cantons of Switzerland from that yoke to which, after a fruitless resistance to an invasion from France, they were unjustly subjected. The same thirst of dominion prompted the French to violate their engagements with the pope, and erect the territories of the church into a commonwealth dependent on their power. With their usual ostentation, they boasted of their glorious efforts for the ruin of a tyrannical theocracy, and the revival of the Roman republic. The deposed pontiff, exiled from his country, died a prisoner in France.

The grand signor, who holds a nominal supremacy over Egypt, was however provoked by the invasion of that country, to declare war against France. But more important benefits were expected from the arms of Russian emperor Paul, who, now leagued with the Porte, took an active part in the war. His magnanimity was panegyrised by the King of Great Britain in a speech to the parliament, and the success of his arms for a time excited the admiration of Europe.

1799. The recent treaty of Campo Formio had only produced an insidious truce, during which the head of the house of Austria and the five members of the directory surveyed each other with mutual jealousy, and seemed to wait but for a favourable opportunity to renew the scene of blood. The congress of Rastadt instead of adjusting the disputes between the Germanic empire and the French republic, was still employed in the vain forms of discussion, less guided by the interests of the numerous but petty coestates, who were certain of falling sacrifices on a final conclusion of hostilities, than the particular views of two great preponderating powers.

The people of England, without fearing the war, were become anxious for the halcyon days of peace; but, notwithstanding the decisive victory of Aboukir, it did not appear possible for the ministry to obtain any terms which would justify the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, or realise the splendid hopes they had held out at the commencement, and even during the progress, of the contest. New alliances were therefore formed, fresh subsidies promised, and preparations of all kinds continued with redoubled activity.

The chastisement of the greater cantons, and the unjust and terrible war levied against the smaller ones, had completely subjected Switzerland to the French yoke; and although a certain class of men, who styled themselves exclusively patriots, governed there in the name of liberty, it was evident that they ruled only for, and by the permission of, the central commonwealth.

While their mountains presented a formidable barrier to her enemies on one side, Italy was studded with republics, which looked up to France for support and protection. The Cisalpine and Ligurian, presented allies at once faithful and dependant; Rome, apeing all the forms and symbols of ancient liberty, had

created consuls and prætors; but the fasces and the lictors were at Paris, and the real power resided no longer in the capitol, but in the camp of the modern Gauls.

Nor had the policy of France been unaccompanied by great advantages in this, which may be termed the fairest, portion of Europe. From the time of Gustavus Adolphus, all wars, however distressful to the subjugated countries, had at the same time proved ruinous to the invaders; but, ever since Bonaparte penetrated across the Alps, the army of Italy had not only maintained themselves at the expence of the conquered nations, but enriched the public treasury with the wealth acquired there. The present moment too, appeared to be peculiarly auspicious in that quarter; for the spoils of one prince, who had been lately forced to relinquish his dominions, afforded new resources to the state, while the capital and the kingdom of another, presented the prospect of wealth hitherto unequalled during the whole of this long, bloody, and disastrous, conflict.

The late expedition into the Roman territory had proved eminently disastrous to the King of the Two Sicilies; and Ferdinand IV. so lately proclaimed a victor in the capitol, was now forced, by a sudden reverse of fortune, to abdicate his dominions on the continent. While his majesty, on-board of a British flag-ship, commanded by the gallant admiral so lately victorious at Aboukir, was steering towards Palermo, on purpose to take refuge in the palace usually allotted for the residence of his viceroys, the French advanced with hasty marches towards the metropolis, which they got possession of, on the 23d of January. Naples was immediately proclaimed a commonwealth, under the designation of the Parthenopean republic; and the provisional government confided to twenty-one citizens, chosen by the French general. These were enjoined to draw up a plan for a new constitution,

stitution, worthy of a free people; and while money was levied for the payment of the army, the estates of the clergy and the domains of the crown were declared to appertain to the conquerors.

As if it had been determined that no portion of Italy should be exempt from change, the little republic of Lucca, nearly at the same period, caught the general infection, and exhibited symptoms of an approaching revolution. But the government, conscious of the innovations that had been made on the ancient constitution, wisely determined to reform itself. It accordingly, under the protection of France, consented to the abolition of all titles and exclusive privileges, proclaimed the sovereignty of the people, established a directory, and levied two millions of livres on the estates of the ex-nobles alone; which sum was immediately presented to General Serrurier, under whose mediation these changes had been happily effected without a struggle, and even without bloodshed.

While the French armies were endeavouring to conquer and civilise Egypt in one hemisphere, and employed in new-modelling the government of Lucca and establishing the Parthenopean republic in another, a body of troops belonging to the same nation reduced Ehrenbreitstein, on the banks of the Rhine. This important fortress, built on a mountain in front of Coblenz, was forced to open its gates after a blockade that had continued during a year, in consequence of which the garrison experienced all the privations arising out of famine. But although this acquisition materially strengthened the frontiers of the republic, it added not a little to the jealousies of the princes of the empire.

The Emperor of Germany, being now certain of powerful assistance in case of a renewal of the contest, no longer concealed his animosity. The acquisition of Piedmont, the conquest of Switzerland, and

the revolution which had so recently occurred at Naples, were events in which he was nearly interested; and he had already exhibited symptoms of suspicion, by marching a column of troops into the mountainous regions occupied by the Grisons, and taking possession of their country. His imperial majesty also gave orders for assembling a powerful army between the Inn and the Lech, which was to be joined by a body of troops under the prince of Condé, while his ministers at the congress were instructed to check the too eager wishes of some of the co-estates for peace.

In the mean time, an appearance of negotiation was still kept up at Rastadt; and notwithstanding the disputes that had taken place relative to the islands of the Rhine, the debts of the ceded countries, and the exact limits of the respective nations, yet the *ultimatum* of the French appears to have been accepted by the majority of the deputation of the empire, and a peace would assuredly have taken place but for the interposition of the emperor Paul. That prince, in conformity to his recent engagements, had put his troops in motion, and the advanced guard of a numerous and well-disciplined army was now approaching the hereditary states of Austria. On this the French plenipotentiaries, Bonnier, Debry, and Roberjot, intimated "that if the diet of Ratisbon should consent to the entry of the Russian army on the territory of the empire, or even if it did not oppose that measure, the approach of a foreign army would be regarded as a violation of neutrality, and the republic and the empire return to the same relative situation in which those two powers were previously to the signature of the preliminaries at Leoben, and the conclusion of the armistice."

The court of Vienna evaded a direct answer; and in the mean time, the armies of the rival powers had taken the field, and waited only for the signal to engage. The Austrian forces, assembled between the
Inn

Inn and the Lech, to the amount of sixty-five thousand, were confided to the Archduke Charles, a prince greatly beloved by the soldiery, and not unskilled in the art of war.

Jourdan, whose military life had been singularly chequered with the most brilliant victories and the most disastrous retreats, was now appointed to the command of the French forces destined to enter Germany, which were to assume the appellation of the "army of the Danube," as that river was expected to be the theatre of their exploits. He began by addressing a proclamation to his troops, in which he stated that the Austrians had passed the line of demarcation. "The emperor," said he, "deceiving the pacific disposition of the French government, has called into the bosom of Germany armed strangers, less known for their military success than their ravages in former wars; and while, scrupulous observers of the faith of treaties, you remained in a firm but peaceable attitude, this prince dared to concert hostile movements with his new allies, and avail himself, under favour of a perfidious silence, of the advantages resulting from your security." After beseeching his troops to respect the property and the persons of the inhabitants, the commander in chief made the necessary dispositions, and crossed the Rhine in three different places, on the 1st of March 1799; and on the very next day Mannheim opened its gates to a body of his troops. The commander in chief advanced through the valley of the Kintzig, entered Suabia, and hoped, with the assistance of Massena, who intended to penetrate by the side of the Tyrol, to enable France to anticipate the arrival of the Russians, and force Francis II. once more to sue for peace under the walls of his own capital.

As an action had become inevitable, in consequence of the open hostility of the two governments and the approximation of the rival armies, Prince Charles re-
moved

moved his head quarters to Umerdorf, near Biberach, and determined to give battle immediately to the French, who had now reached Pfullendorf, and were posted in a line, with the right at Salmansweiller and Mandorf, their centre near Stockach, and the left at Mingen.

The imperialists upon this occasion were superior in point of numbers, and possessed a manifest advantage in respect to artillery, having brought no less than three hundred pieces of cannon into the field. In addition to this, they were the assailants, and attacked with a degree of fury that rendered all the valour of their enemies unavailing. Jourdan, however, continued to maintain his position without flinching, until night put an end to the action, when he took advantage of the darkness to assume a more respectable attitude near Engen. The *battle of Pfullendorf* was fought on the 20th of March.

The archduke, unwilling to make a new attack until he had assembled additional forces, distracted the attention of the enemy by means of partial actions during the three succeeding days, in the course of which the success was alternate. At length, having concerted the necessary dispositions, and increased his army to upwards of seventy thousand combatants, his royal highness determined once more to try the fortune of arms.

The *battle of Stockach* was fought on the 25th and 26th of March in the plain of Lieblingen, in the midst of woods; and such was the eagerness on both sides, that the two commanders in chief, after reconnoitring in person, instead of assuming, as usual, a central position in the rear, fought at the head of their respective troops.

The French were at first successful, in consequence of a spirited attack on the right wing of the enemy; Count Nauendorf and Prince Schwartzberg were both forced to fall back, while General Van Damme succeeded in intercepting the communication with
Pfullendorff.

Pfullendorff. After this the left wing was also assailed, and the Princes of Furstenberg and Anhalt Bernberg, who commanded divisions, were killed in succession; the little town of Leuzingen was also taken possession of, but that of Walwis, and the batteries on the Nellenberg, resisted all their efforts; while the archduke, by detaching two battalions on the flank and rear of the assailants, checked their ardour, and obliged a half brigade to surrender. Night, which put an end to the combat, also left the victory undecided; and the ensuing morning discovered the invaders renewing their attack on the village, which had been so gallantly defended during the preceding evening by Lieutenant-general Prince Reufs. Being however once more foiled, and despairing of success on any other point, after losing about four thousand men, Jourdan fell back with his centre on the heights of Villingen, and waited for the arrival of the army of observation, which was advancing with hasty marches; but before Bernadotte could effect a junction, the archduke, following up his late success, ordered the enemy to be attacked on all sides, and having forced some of the posts in the valley near Villingen, a precipitate and disorderly retreat immediately ensued.

One portion of the vanquished troops, although closely pursued, found means to cross the Rhine at Lauttemburg, and another at Strasburgh; while Jourdan returned to Paris, and threw the whole blame of his miscarriage on the government, having been expressly ordered by the directory, according to his account, to engage the imperialists contrary to his own judgment, with an inferior army, dispirited in consequence of neglect, and subjected to a variety of disadvantages.

In the mean time Massena had taken the field to drive the Austrians from the mountainous regions inhabited by the Grisons. Having placed himself at the head of the army of Helvetia, he accordingly marched
against

against the imperialists, forced the important pass of Lucianleg, and obliged the enemy to retire into the Tyrol. But the defeat of the grand army in Suabia checked his career, and gave a new turn to the war in that quarter; for no sooner had the French retreated, than the archduke Charles advanced along the banks of the Rhine towards Swisserland, and thus prevented the possibility of completing the arrangements agreed on at the commencement of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the rupture between France and the emperor, the congress at Rastadt had still continued to sit, under pretence of accommodating the differences on the part of the empire. But the Austrian plenipotentiaries soon after withdrew, and those of the republic also intimated their intentions to leave a town, in the neighbourhood of which a body of imperialists had already assembled. While making the necessary preparations for this purpose, they received a letter from an Austrian officer enjoining them to depart within the space of twenty-four hours. Being determined to comply with this peremptory order, although they were refused an escort, they set out in the course of that very night, April 28. Two of them were assassinated during their journey, after being despoiled of their papers. Bonnier fell, pierced with many wounds; Roberjot was murdered while clasped in the arms of his wife; Jean Debry, cut with sabres in the presence of his two daughters, his secretary, and servants, fortunately escaped, by feigning that death which had been intended for him. After wandering during the whole night in a wood, whence he heard the Austrian patrols relieving each other, he was lucky enough to return unperceived to the place in which he had so lately appeared in a character hitherto deemed inviolate even among barbarians, and found refuge in the house of the Prussian ambassador, after beholding the bodies of his murdered colleagues on the road.

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This unexampled outrage astonished Europe, and of course produced the most violent complaints on part of the French government. The directory stated, in an address to the nation, "that their plenipotentiaries had been recently massacred in cold blood, by the orders and the satellites of Austria. Those illustrious victims, whose character was sacred, have been sacrificed only," it is added, "because they were the representative image of a people which your ferocious enemy would have been happy to have butchered without a single exception; similar to that other emperor, who in his brutal ferocity wished the Romans had but one head, that he might strike it off with a single blow." They were at the same time told, "that vengeance was not far off;" that it was not the cause of "liberty alone, but of humanity," which they were now called upon to defend; and it was asserted, "that a memorable punishment had become necessary, to preserve the world from the new outrages, which were reserved for it by the impious league of the monarchs of Russia and Austria, formed by ambition, and cemented by crimes."

No sooner was this event notified to the gallant archduke, than he promised to inflict the most exemplary punishment on such of his troops as might have committed so foul an assassination, and actually delivered up to Massena twelve individuals found near Rastadt, who did not belong to, although clothed in the uniform of, an Austrian regiment. His imperial majesty Francis II. also solemnly pledged his word, to make the necessary enquiries and exact a suitable retribution; but Germany has not yet beheld his guilty deed expiated, and the feelings of mankind had become so callous by war, that even in England, which affects purer morals and loftier sentiments of honour than other countries, it was attempted at one time to ridicule the atrocious scene, and at another to accuse one of the sufferers of being privy to an enormity,

enormity, that deprived him of part of his fortune, and had nearly bereft him of life.

Scherer was appointed commander in chief of the French army of Italy. He crossed the Alps, and began his operations, by demanding an extraordinary contribution of six hundred thousand livres from the provisional government established in Piedmont. This exaction taught all the Italians what they were to expect; and although many of them persevered in their wish for a complete enfranchisement from foreign bondage, others rejoiced at the present critical state of affairs, because it seemed to presage the return of the Austrians, whose yoke, intolerable as it once seemed, appeared to be lighter than that of their present protectors.

The first military operation attempted by Scherer was the invasion of Tuscany, and the possession of its capital. The grand duke, instead of opposing an useless resistance, published a declaration, in which he requested as a proof of "the attachment and affection of his faithful subjects, that they would respect the French army and the individuals who compose it." The port of Leghorn at the same time was seized upon by General Miollis, March 25, 1799; and all the property appertaining to the subjects of Great Britain, Portugal, Austria, Russia, the Ottoman Porte, and the states of Barbary, subjected to sequestration. But although his royal highness and his family were completely in the power of the victors, and might have been sent prisoners to Paris, they were furnished with a guard of honour, and permitted to pass through the head-quarters of the French and proceed in tranquillity on their journey to Vienna.

The command of the Austrian Army had been entrusted to General Melas, an officer grown hoary under arms, without having hitherto been able to distinguish himself. He now occupied Verona and the neighbourhood of that city with a body of twenty thousand

thousand men; from eight to ten thousand were posted at Porto-Lignano; the heights of Pastringo, Cyse, and Calmasino, were fortified with great care; and while the right wing extended to the lake of Garda, the left was posted on the Adige, over which were thrown two bridges of boats, with the double view of preserving a communication, and facilitating a retreat.

The army of Italy was on this occasion formed into several divisions, five of which were to attack the enemy in front, while the sixth, commanded by General Surrurier, received orders to pass the Adige, and after forming a junction with other troops posted in the neighbourhood of Trent, was instructed to turn the enemy's flank in the mountains. The French having been accordingly put in motion, advanced in column, and the *first battle of Verona* commenced early on March 25, in the neighbourhood of Castel Nuovo, between the lake of Garda and the Adige. The battle continued from sun-rising until night, and it was a long while before it seemed possible to determine to which side the victory inclined. Moreau, who served upon this occasion as a volunteer, was prevailed upon to assume the direction of the right wing of the army, and took from fourteen to fifteen hundred prisoners; but Scherer, who had taken post on the left, being routed, the former found himself obliged to relinquish all his advantages.

As the French had failed in their attempt to pierce the enemy's line, it was proposed by Moreau to evacuate the territories of Tuscany, Rome, and Naples, for a time, on purpose to concentrate all their forces in Italy, with a view of recovering the ascendancy, and forcing the Austrians to retire. Scherer, however, determined to draw fresh supplies from the garrisons in Piedmont, and try once more the fortune of arms; he accordingly sent a large detachment to turn Verona, and take that place by storm. But by this

time General Kray had arrived with a large body of troops, and resolved to drive the enemy behind the Mincio, after which he would be at liberty to besiege Peschiera and Mantua. The *second battle of Verona* accordingly commenced March 30, by an attack on the right wing of the French, while a large body of Imperialists advanced against the left, where Moreau was posted with the divisions of Hatry, Montrichard, and Serrurier.

This general, aware of the approach of the Imperialists, immediately marched out to meet, and at length forced them to retire; but Scherer having been again beaten, he was obliged to halt in the midst of the pursuit, for the purpose of covering the retreat of the main body of the army. The corps that had advanced against Verona was also surrounded and made prisoners. In addition to this, General Kray defeated the French near Magnan, while the Count Bellegrade obtained several advantages over Desolles, who had penetrated into the Tyrol.

But nothing decisive had been as yet achieved, and the fate of Italy still hung in suspense, when the commander dispatched by the Emperor Paul arrived on the 18th of April with his advanced guard, and took upon him the direction of the Austro-Russian army, now estimated at 100,000 men. Field-marshal Suwarrow, who had risen from the ranks, through all the intermediate gradations, to that of general in chief, brought with him a reputation established by more than fifty campaigns.

The moment was peculiarly favourable for the new commander; as the French, after having been successively defeated by Melas and Kray, were obliged to take refuge under the cannon of Mantua, and had become so inferior in point of numbers, that nothing but a sudden retreat could save them from captivity. It was at this critical period that Scherer, overwhelmed with the curses of the allies and the
troops

troops of France, after having ruined the army of Germany by his dilapidations as a minister, and that of Italy by his ignorance as a general, resigned the command, and obtained an escort to shelter him from the indignation of the people.

Moreau, whose reputation had not been diminished by late events, was immediately invested with the chief command; but his forces did not exceed 35,000 men, and these were not only harrassed by severe marches, but discouraged and intimidated by recent defeats. A retreat therefore having become absolutely necessary, Isola della Scala and Villa Franca were abandoned in succession; the Mincio was crossed, and the strong fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua being abandoned to their fate, the generals Kray and Klauau formed the blockade of both with a body of twenty-five thousand men.

Suwarrow now took the field, in order to pursue the French; and as if fortune had determined to smile on the new commander, two days after his arrival, April 20, the town and citadel of Brescia, with a garrison of a thousand men, capitulated to a detachment commanded by Field-marshal Lieutenant Otto.

Having crossed the Oglio, and advanced to the Udda, in three columns, the French were found strongly posted on the other side, having fortified Cassano, and made all the necessary preparations for an obstinate resistance. The Russians and Austrians found means to cross the river during the night on a flying bridge; and the *battle of Cassano*, during which Moreau had several of his aides-de-camp killed by his side, decided the fate of the Cisalpine republic: and to the Machavilian policy of France may be attributed perhaps the loss of this day's victory; for, instead of permitting the Italians to defend their own territories, they were disarmed from jealousy, and left to the protection of an army now forced to abandon them. The directory, on learning the fate of
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the action, immediately left Milan; the two councils followed on the succeeding morning, and in the course of the same forenoon, a body of the allies entered and took possession of the city. The castle, however, which was garrisoned with seven hundred troops of the line, and about six hundred natives, held out for a short time, under General Bechaud.

Field-marshal Count Bellegarde nearly about the same time obtained a series of uninterrupted successes in a war of posts in the mountainous regions of the Engadine; while Hotze made a general attack on all the French troops in the Grison country, and dislodged them from their positions between Luciensteig and Coire; having taken upon this occasion sixteen pieces of cannon, and two thousand prisoners. Many partial insurrections had also occurred in Switzerland; the whole canton of Uri was in arms; the people of the Valais, protected by a body of Austrians under General Kaim, had risen in mass; and the greater part of Valteline was in possession of the Imperialists. To complete this reverse of fortune, Peschiera surrendered to General Count St. Julien, May 26, after a short siege; Mantua was closely pressed; the capital of Piedmont was at the same time threatened by a column of the allies; and Moreau, yielding to a superior numbers, was obliged to abandon his strong position between the Po and the Tena-ro, after defeating General Vukassowich on the banks of the Bormida.

No sooner had General Macdonald received instructions for that purpose from the commander in chief, than he immediately evacuated Rome and Naples, after leaving strong garrisons in St. Elmo, Capua, and Gaeta, and marched towards Florence, with a view of uniting with Generals Gauthier and Miolis, who commanded the French troops in Tuscany, and receiving the succours now advancing to his relief from the head-quarters of Moreau. He reached Florence without

without any accident, and effected a junction with Moreau on 8th of July.

The retreat of Macdonald from the south of Italy was productive of extraordinary changes both at Rome and Naples, and subjected those who had taken part in the late revolutions there, to the most terrible responsibility. That general, however, having left garrisons in the castles of St. Angelo and St. Elmo, as well as at Capua, Castel Mare, and Gaeta, several of the patriots retired thither in consequence of the commotions originally excited by the rapacity of the French commissaries; and now greatly increased, partly by the successive defeats of the republican armies, and partly by the attachment which many of the people still entertained for the ancient government.

Ferdinand IV. although he had abandoned his capital, was not wholly forsaken by his subjects. The inhabitants of the provinces in particular, still retained an affection for their absent king, and were ready to sacrifice their lives in his defence.

These sentiments had been carefully cherished by Cardinal Ruffo, one of the most extraordinary men of the age. This singular ecclesiastic, in consequence of some disputes with the pope, had taken refuge in the court of Naples, where he exercised an employment but little suitable to the dignity of the Roman purple. Having accompanied the king to Palermo, at a period when all the courtiers despaired of the restoration of the monarchy, he obtained leave to repair to Calabria, on purpose to erect the standard of royalty there.

No sooner was intelligence received that the French had evacuated Naples, than, after collecting the wreck of General Mack's army and being joined by a body of English and Russians, Ruffo marched against the capital, of part of which he made himself master, on the feast of St. Anthony, who immediately succeeded to all the honours of St. Januarius, now considered as an apostate

tate and a jacobin, and deposed soon after, on account of the decided protection exhibited by him towards the patriots.

The executive directory, the members of the legislature, and all those who held any offices under, or countenanced, the Parthenopean republic, now took shelter within the fortresses, and set their enemies, who were but ill prepared for a siege, at defiance. Ruffo, who by this time was appointed governor, and exercised his civil and military functions under the denomination of Vicar to the King of Naples, resolved to put an end to the civil war by means of a treaty, which, while it restored his sovereign, should at the same time secure the lives of the principal insurgents. He therefore entered into a negociation for that purpose, and it was at length stipulated, in a treaty to which the English, Turkish, and Russian, commanders acceded, that the members of the new government, and the patriots in the forts, should march out with all the honours of war, for the purpose of being conducted in safety to Toulon; until which period they were to retain possession of the castles of Ovo, Nuovo, and St. Elmo.

A capitulation of this kind, although perhaps justified by the critical situation of cardinal, could not but be displeasing to the king, who entertained exalted notions of his prerogative, and had lately imprisoned the viceroy, Prince Pignatelli, on account of his negociations with General Championnet. His majesty, who had anticipated, is said to have strictly prohibited, such a compromise of the royal authority; and on the arrival of a British squadron under Lord Nelson, a nobleman in full possession of the confidence of Ferdinand IV. he immediately put an end to the truce, and blockaded the convoy destined to carry the members and adherents of the late government to France.

On the 10th of July, the King of the Two Sicilies arrived

arrived at Naples from Palermo; and, having repaired on-board the *Foudroyant*, where the royal standard was hoisted, he formally disavowed the authority of Cardinal Ruffo to treat with subjects in rebellion; but, as the honour of the English nation was immediately implicated in respect to the prisoners at *Castel Mare*, which had surrendered to the Squadron under Commodore Foote, the articles of that capitulation were strictly enforced, and considered as inviolate amidst all the convulsions that afterwards ensued.

In consequence of the extraordinary intervention alluded to above, the transports were boarded, and the victims selected for punishment. It was in vain that the victorious Cardinal Ruffo, now decorated with the Russian orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newski, interposed and pleaded the recent treaty; a multitude of the prisoners were executed on the spot; many of the palaces and hotels of the nobility were also consumed by the flames, after being pillaged by the Lazzaroni; while a special commission was organised to discover and try all those who had participated in the late revolution.

In the mean time, many of the insurgents having retired to St. Elmo, and the other forts, where they were determined to stand a siege, preparations were made to reduce them. Captain Hood was accordingly sent on-shore with a body of troops, to take possession of the castles of *Ovo* and *Nuovo*, where he hoisted the colours of his Sicilian majesty; while Captain Trowbridge landed with a detachment of English and Portuguese marines, and being assisted by some Russians and Neapolitans, immediately commenced the siege of St. Elmo, and contrived, by the exertions of a body of British seamen, to drag cannon, unknown to the enemy, to the summit of a nearly inaccessible precipice. The garrison, however, persisted in a vigorous defence, and did not yield until several heavy gun and mortar batteries had been opened for eight days.

Mejan, the commanding officer, thinking that the place was about to be stormed, at length consented to a second capitulation, by which the French were to be sent home, and "all the subjects of his Sicilian majesty delivered up to the allies."

It was hoped, as the garrison had thus yielded to the combined powers, notwithstanding the presence of the Duke Della Salandra, captain-general of the forces of the King of the Two Sicilies, that the magnanimity of the allies would shelter the patriots from the burst of royal vengeance; but Ferdinand IV. was unfortunately persuaded upon this occasion to disregard treaties which his predecessors had respected as sacred. Therefore, when misfortune again fell upon him, he was little pitied.

The executions begun with the Chevaliers Massa, Serra, Julian Colonna, and the Prince de Strongoli, who suffered death in the castle of Œuf. Belloni and Pistici, two priests, were hanged near the Vicaria; the Adjutant-general Grimaldi burst from the hands of the guards, and perished fighting against them. Manthone, the minister at war, suffered heroically, after a short and memorable speech; Dominico Cirillo, on being interrogated as to his condition, replied, "Under the despotism I was a physician; in the time of the republic, a representative of the people; at present I am a hero!" He added, that he had capitulated with the first powers in Europe, and could not be executed without a gross infringement on the law of nations.

Nor was the softer sex exempt from this terrible proscription; for Eleonora Fonseca, who had conducted a patriotic journal, the Marchioness of Piementello, and eighteen ladies of distinguished rank, were executed by the cord; while the Duchesses of Cassano and Popoli were shut up for life in a penitentiary house.

Ferdinand IV. however, notwithstanding he was supported by a British fleet, a body of confederates,
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and an army of Calabrians; although he was still further strengthened by a new alliance offensive and defensive with the court of Vienna, and the promise of sixty thousand Austrians, in case his dominions should be again invaded, did not yet deem himself safe in Naples, but thought fit to return to Sicily, and fix his residence once more at Palermo.

Notwithstanding the retreat of the French armies had been no-where attended with such terrible consequences as in the kingdom of Naples, yet this event was felt throughout the whole of Italy.

The archdukes of the house of Austria had always exhibited great mildness as sovereigns of Tuscany; and the reign of Leopold, who appeared worthy even of the name and the honours of a philosopher, was not yet forgotten. No less than forty thousand of the inhabitants of the mountains, on learning the disasters of Macdonald and Moreau, immediately flew to arms, and attacked the French on every side. The garrison, being alarmed for its safety, immediately abandoned the capital, on which the populace cut down the tree of liberty, and the ancient magistrates resumed their functions.

A few days after, a column of Austrians and Aretins obliged the invaders to abandon Lucca; Leghorn also was evacuated in consequence of a capitulation between Darcoubet and General de Lavilete, the former governor.

Rome, however, still remained unconquered; but the most vigorous measures were now taken to subdue that capital. A body of Tuscan insurgents accordingly invested it on one side, while a large detachment of Neapolitan troops, under the Prince of Rocca Romana, took possession of all the principal posts on the other. But as they did not possess the means of besieging it, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to make any impression; more especially, as some of the Parthenopean patriots, who had

lately joined the garrison, asserted that any capitulation would be violated.

However, as Captain Trowbridge had appeared off the mouth of the Tiber with an English squadron, and, notwithstanding his distance from the capital, had sent a summons thither, it was determined at length to rely on British faith alone, and enter into a negociation with that commander. In consequence of this resolution, a convention was immediately settled between the French general and the commodore, by which it was agreed to surrender Rome, Civita Vecchia, and the posts adjacent to both, on condition that the troops should be sent to France. It was also expressly settled in behalf of the allies who had either acted in a public capacity or served along with the Romans, that they should be allowed to depart at the same time unmolested. The whole of these provisions were strictly enforced; and notwithstanding his Sicilian majesty sent instructions to demand the Neapolitan patriots, in express violation of the twelfth article, Captain Trowbridge nobly refused to comply with the royal mandate.

By the retreat of Macdonald and Moreau, the Italian fortresses, being destitute of a covering army, were obliged to yield. Fort Urbino and St. Leon capitulated in succession, and the citadel of Alexandria, in which General Gardanne had made a stout resistance, also changed masters, on the 21st of July. The batteries against Mantua were furnished with one hundred and eleven heavy cannon two days after, and a most formidable and tremendous fire was opened upon that city. General Kray, no longer afraid of being disturbed in his operations, was soon enabled to employ near five hundred pieces of different kinds, including mortars; and being now reinforced by a body of the allies, this strong fortress, with a garrison of more than ten thousand men, was reduced, July 28, after

28, after the trenches had been opened no more than fourteen days.

Suwarrow, having conquered the greater part of Italy, began to menace the southern departments of France; but he was kept in check by the army of Moreau, which occupied a formidable position in the neighbourhood of Genoa, and, although inferior in point of numbers, prevented the advance of his antagonist, by threatening to fall upon his rear. The young men of the requisition were at the same time put in motion on that frontier, and Championnet was employed in assembling forty thousand men in the vicinity of Grenoble.

Supplies were also sent to the army of Italy, and Joubert, who was soon after placed at the head of it, received orders to act on the offensive, and relieve Tortona, closely besieged at this moment by the Russians. Having left fourteen thousand men to maintain his positions in the Col de Tende, the valley of Ormea, and the neighbourhood of Genoa, capital of the Ligurian republic, he accordingly left his camp of Cornigliano, at the head of thirty-six thousand combatants, and marched against the enemy. Having advanced in three columns to the heights of Novi, his army encamped with its right, commanded by General St. Cyr, posted on the Scrivia, and the left, under General Perignon, stationed at Pastarana. The centre, led by General Ney, had already occupied the position assigned to it some hours before; while General Dombrowsky with a small corps invested the fort of Serravalle, then in possession of the Austrians.

The allies were far superior in numbers. Suwarrow and Melas were at the head of thirty-five thousand troops of their respective nations; and fifteen thousand Piedmontese acted as light troops; while General Kray entered the camp on that very day with a supply of eighteen thousand men.

No sooner had Joubert received intimation of the arrival

arrival of the army which had taken Mantua, than he summoned a council of war to meet at Novi; and it was the unanimous opinion of all the generals, that it would be the height of imprudence to descend into an immense plain, where the least reverse in the face of such numbers might prove fatal. The commander in chief, being as yet undecided on the conduct fit to be pursued, repaired next morning along with Moreau, who had consented to remain a few days longer, and even to accept of an inferior situation in case of a battle, on purpose to reconnoitre the enemy, whom he found posted with the right at Bocco, the left at Tortona, and the centre at Pozzolo.

While employed in observing a distant part of the line, the general received intelligence that his left wing was attacked; for Suwarrow, conscious of his superior strength, had determined to anticipate the French, whom he knew to be always most formidable when the assailants. On the return of Joubert, he found that the action had become general. Being desirous to encourage his troops, he immediately advanced at the head of his staff, and received a mortal wound during a charge with bayonets; but he still continued to animate his men to the last, and even exclaimed after he had fallen, "March! march! and fight for the republic."

The *battle of Novi* was fought on the 14th of August. The loss of their general did not diminish the ardour of the soldiers. The enemy were received every-where with intrepidity, and would have been obliged perhaps to abandon the field but for the indiscreet valour of the right wing, which had advanced towards the plain in pursuit of the allies. Advantage was immediately taken of this error by General Melas, who found means to turn the flank of the division under St. Cyr; on which Moreau, who had re-assumed the command, was under the necessity of giving orders for a retreat, after having two horses shot under

under him. The battle of Novi was attended with immense advantages to the allies, as it permitted them to send a body of troops into Swisserland, and rendered them masters of the citadel of Tortona, which had agreed to surrender if not relieved by a certain day. Nor did Suwarrow fail upon this occasion to receive the most gracious testimonies of approbation from his sovereign, for the Emperor Paul, by a special ukase, conferred upon him the title of Prince Italiski; an appellation which must be allowed to have been premature while the Genoese territories were occupied by French troops, and the army of Moreau, although frequently defeated, was not overcome.

The success of the allies had hitherto been uniformly brilliant, both in Germany, which now seemed to be exempt from the dangers of invasion, and in Italy, most of the principal fortresses of which had yielded by this time to the Austro-Russian armies. But no sooner did the French cease to be formidable, than the fatal effects of jealousy began to be visible in the councils of two nations differing in language, in opinions, and in interest, and only agreeing in the vaunted project of supporting the cause of civilised nations. Suspicion and distrust at length attained such an alarming height, that it was deemed impolitic to confine their exertions to the same theatre. Accordingly, after frequent consultations, measures were taken, if not to accommodate their differences, at least to prevent them from proving hurtful to the common cause. In consequence of this it was resolved, that Melas should continue the war in Italy; while the Russians under Suwarrow were to enter Switzerland, and, after *defeating* the army of Massena, penetrate into the territories of the French republic by the lake of Geneva. But Massena, who had defeated an army of the allies near Zurich, encountered the Russian general without dismay, and impeded his advance. He also checked
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the career of Korsakoff, and secured the ascendancy of the French in Swisserland.

As for Suwarrow, of 100,000 men, who had either left Russia with him but eight months before, or joined him within that period, scarcely forty thousand reached the banks of the Lech in the neighbourhood of Augsburg. After thus losing about sixty thousand of his best warriors, the veteran field-marshal, overwhelmed with grief, retired to his native country, where, being exposed at the same time to the frowns of fortune and the indignation of a capricious prince, he soon perished either by poison or despair.

Notwithstanding Massena's successes in Swisserland, the campaign upon the whole had hitherto proved eminently disastrous to France. Italy, whence she had derived so much wealth and glory, appeared to be lost for ever. The Roman and Parthenopean republics, with their consuls, directories, and legislatures, were all swept away; the citadel of Turin, and nearly the whole of Piedmont, had been forced to surrender; and if the emblem of a commonwealth was still retained in Liguria, (Genoa,) this event was to be attributed alone to the temporary residence of the army of Championnet.

Holland however remained still faithful; and it was there that France, finding loans and resources of every kind, continued by means of the wealth of her ally to support her own declining credit. The British ministry, aware of these advantages, and sensible of the importance of the Batavian republic, whether considered in the light of a foe or a confederate, determined on fitting out a formidable expedition for the purpose of restoring the old system of government. The benefits to be derived from such an event were obvious. The ancient alliance between the two states would be renewed; the power of France diminished; and the Prince of Orange, now in exile on account of his attachment to England, restored to the rank of stad-

stadtholder and captain-general of the forces by sea and land.

Such undoubtedly were the motives by which the cabinet was actuated upon this occasion; and had the expedition been undertaken but a few weeks sooner, ere the arms of the French republic had again triumphed in Helvetia, and before the rigours of a Dutch autumn interdicted active movements, the issue perhaps would have proved fortunate.

As an army of thirty thousand men was required upon this occasion, an application had been made to the court of St. Petersburg; and the emperor Paul, "in consequence of the friendship, and the ties of intimate alliance," as well as "their common and sincere co-operation in the present war against the French," agreed to furnish Great Britain with a supply of 17,593 troops, and a detachment of six ships, five frigates, and two transports, for each of which he was to receive a separate subsidy. Nor did his imperial majesty, notwithstanding the warmth of his zeal, neglect upon this occasion to stipulate for ample pecuniary indemnification; like all the continental princes in their dealings with England, he took care to exact terms the compliance with which could be alone justified by the pressure of the times, and the magnitude of the object.

The convention between Great Britain and Russia was signed at St. Petersburg, the 22d (11th) of June, 1799.—By article iv. it was stipulated, that on the arrival of the corps of 17,593 men at Revel, the sum of 44,000*l.* sterling was to be advanced immediately, and 44,000*l.* more paid in two months; the same sum was also to be furnished at the commencement of every month.—By article vi. his Britannic majesty engages to provide and maintain at his own expence the necessary number of horses.—And by article viii. it is agreed that two months additional subsidies shall be paid for the troops after their return to their own

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country.—It was agreed in a separate article, that the emperor is to lend the assistance of his ships, frigates, and transports, on the following conditions: viz.—

1. Upon their quitting the port of Cronstadt, the sum of 58,927l. 10s. sterling was to be advanced for the expences of equipment for three months, over and above the subsidy of 19,642l. 10s. per month; to be paid always on the first day thereof.
2. As the squadron was already furnished with provisions for three months, the same was to be paid for by estimate.
3. The officers and sailors were to be fed at the expence of Great Britain.
- And 4. The officers were to be indemnified for the preparations made for the campaign.

While Russia was making preparations at Cronstadt and Revel, for co-operating on this occasion, the hereditary prince of Orange repaired to Lingen, on the Emms, where he assembled all the stadtholderian party capable of bearing arms; magazines were at the same time formed at Bremen, and an active intercourse kept up with the partisans of his family.

In the mean time a considerable body of troops having been assembled on the coast of Kent, the necessary dispositions were made for effecting a descent; and it was determined that there should be two successive expeditions; one under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, an officer of high reputation; and the other under the Duke of York, whose rank as a field-marshal, and dignity as a prince of the blood, were calculated to confer splendour on an enterprise intended to be achieved by an army of near forty thousand regular troops, exclusive of such of the Dutch refugees as intended to take the field.

The Prince of Orange had also prepared a proclamation, in which he informed "his dear countrymen" that the long-wished for moment had arrived when they were to be delivered from so many calamities. He stated that the troops sent to their assistance did not

not repair as "enemies, but as friends and deliverers," in order to rescue them from the odious oppression under which they were kept by the French government. "Hesitate not therefore," adds he, "brave inhabitants of the United Provinces, to meet and assist your deliverers. Receive them among you as friends and protectors of the happiness and welfare of your country. Let every difference of political sentiments and opinions vanish before this great object. Do not suffer the spirit of party, or even the sense of the wrongs you have experienced, to induce you to commit any acts of revenge or persecution. Let your hearts and your hands be united to repel the common enemy, and to re-establish the liberty and independence of your common country." His serene highness concluded by giving assurances, that as soon as the first efforts which were making towards their delivery should have acquired some consistency, "his dearly-beloved son, who was in possession of all his confidence, and deserving of theirs, would put himself at their head, and, following the steps of his illustrious ancestors, spare neither his property nor his life, in order to assist with them, and for their sakes, in bringing this great undertaking to a successful issue."

The hereditary prince soon after published a declaration, nearly the same in substance as the former, in which he promised forgiveness to such "as should return to their duty, and assist in liberating their dear country." He also warned all the present rulers not to offend any one either belonging to the ancient legal government, or who should have distinguished himself as a partisan of the house of Orange; and so sanguine were the expectations of success, that "all who had been formerly employed in the departments of police, finance, and justice, were enjoined to take upon them the provisional administration of their former offices."

The English fleet, and the first division of the army, on-board one hundred and forty transports, soon after sailed from Margate, Ramsgate, and the neighbouring ports, in August 1799, after which they proceeded under the convoy of Vice-admiral Mitchell, to join Lord Duncan, who was cruising in the North Seas.

Two grand objects were embraced upon this occasion; the first was the possession of the Helder, which would not only confer on the invaders a sea-port and an arsenal, but contribute greatly to the second; the possession of the Batavian fleet, most of the seamen and some of the officers of which were greatly discontented with the government, while the naval commander himself was supposed not to be wholly averse from the cause of the stadtholder. The weather, however, from the first moment of embarkation, proved so unfriendly to the designs of the English, that apprehensions were at length entertained of a deficiency of water, and a certain period was actually fixed, on the expiration of which it would not have been deemed prudent to hazard an attack.—Five days however before the arrival of this epoch, the weather proved so favourable, that the fleet was enabled to stand in for the Dutch coast.

Notwithstanding a landing could not be effected, General Abercromby seized on this opportunity to disperse the proclamation of the Prince of Orange, as well as another of his own, in which it was stated, “that his majesty the King of Great Britain, the ancient ally of the United Provinces, had entrusted him with the command of a body of troops,” and that it was not “as enemies, but as friends and deliverers, that the English now entered their territories.”

His excellency at the same time found means to transmit a summons to the commanding officer of the Dutch troops; while Lord Duncan sent a letter to the admiral of the Batavian fleet, on the supposition that the forces were about to land immediately, stating that,

as more than twenty thousand men had disembarked at the Helder, "he had now an opportunity of manifesting his zeal to the Prince of Orange by declaring for him, together with all the ships that might choose to follow his example." The answers, however, were not favourable: as the former replied, "that he would oppose the progress of the army with the brave troops under his command;" while the latter stated, "that the enemy might expect a defence from him worthy of his nation and his honour."

At length, after the squadron had been once more forced to sea, in consequence of unceasing efforts the shore of the Helder was again descried, and the troops began to disembark by day-light on the 27th of August; all the bomb-vessels, sloops, and gun-brigs, being stationed so as to open a well-directed fire, on purpose to scour the beach, and prevent all opposition from the enemy. The first division however had scarcely begun to move forward before it was attacked, and a very warm but irregular action ensued, which lasted from five in the morning till three in the afternoon.

General Daendels, an officer of some experience, and the determined enemy of the Orange party, having assembled a body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Callanstorg, made repeated attempts to dislodge the right of the British, now posted on a ridge of sand-hills, stretching along the coast from north to south, and incapable of forming more than a battalion in line of battle; but the narrowness of the position was on the whole favourable to troops entirely destitute of horse and artillery, so that the enemy, instead of being able to make any impression, were at length obliged to retire to another position, six miles in the rear.

This circumstance proved highly advantageous to the future designs of the English, and General Abercromby determined immediately to attack the Helder, although

although occupied by two thousand men. The brigades commanded by the Major-generals M^oore and Burrard were accordingly destined for this undertaking, and had received orders to hold themselves in readiness; but about eight o'clock on the preceding evening, August 28, the ships which had been anchored in the Mars Diep got under way, and the garrison was withdrawn.

Nor was Vice-admiral Mitchell, who succeeded to the command in the absence of Lord Duncan, inactive upon this occasion; for he found means to open a direct communication with the Dutch fleet, and obtained possession of nine men-of-war, and three Indiamen, anchored in the Nieuve Diep.

Having shipped pilots at the Helder, he afterwards got under sail with his squadron for the purpose of reducing the remainder of the Dutch fleet, which he was determined to follow to the walls of Amsterdam unless they surrendered to the British flag, or capitulated to the Prince of Orange. Accordingly, at five o'clock in the morning, the line of battle being formed, orders were given to prepare for action; and notwithstanding two ships and a frigate ran on-shore, the English passed the Helder point and Mars Diep, continuing their course along the Texel in the channel that leads to the Vleiter, the Dutch being then at anchor at the Red Buoy.

The admiral now sent a captain with a summons to the Batavian commander, which was in some measure anticipated by the arrival soon after of two officers, at the earnest request of whom the British squadron was anchored within sight of, and at a short distance from, the enemy. In about an hour more, the fleet, which had mutinied in consequence of the proclamation of the Prince of Orange and the successful exertions of his adherents, consisting of one ship of 74, four of 68, two of 54, two of 44 guns, a frigate, and a sloop of war, was surrendered by Rear-admiral Storey, who
observed



J. Chapman sc.

ADMIRAL MITCHELL.

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observed at the same time, "that he acknowledged no other than the Batavian people and its representatives for his sovereign," but "that the traitors whom he commanded had refused to fight." August 30.

In the mean time the situation of the Dutch government was distressing. On one hand, the country being in possession of the French, was consequently subject to their controul; and, so little were they inclined to countenance any act expressive of independence, that it was with extreme difficulty permission had been obtained for raising troops, and forming a national guard. On the other, the republic was menaced by an ancient ally in politics, and a formidable rival in commerce, who wished to resume her former influence by the restoration of a prince now become odious. In this extremity, and with only a choice of masters, it was deemed safest to oppose the new invaders; and they must be allowed upon this occasion to have exhibited a degree of zeal and activity of which their national character has been deemed but little susceptible.

No sooner were the intentions of England known, than the executive power published a proclamation to the "Batavian people;" in which, after intimating that this was the moment in which they ought to render themselves worthy of their ancestors, it was stated, "that the safety of the state imperiously required all those to be treated as foes, who by their speech or conduct should appear to approve of enterprises directed against the commonwealth."

Nor was their ally, who had appeared hitherto to have neglected them, idle; for an army of observation lately formed by the French on the frontiers of Holland, received orders to march; and General Brune, a pupil from the school of Bonaparte, being appointed commander in chief, published the following short and energetic address, which was immediately circulated in the Dutch and French languages:—

“Magistrates

“Magistrates of the Batavian republic! Behold the shades of Van Tromp, De Witt, De Ruyter, and Barneveld, burst through their sacred tombs, that you may be animated by their spirit, and denounce death against those who are traitors to their country! Be on your guard respecting the emigrants; oppose yourselves to the impious Orange faction, unite with the people, and overwhelm the English.”

While the Dutch and French were thus exerting themselves to make an obstinate defence, the British flag was flying in the Texel, and the colours of the Prince of Orange were displayed from the steeple of the Helder, and the squadrons in the Nieuve and Mars Diep. The army, which had hitherto occupied the sand-hills, now advanced on the 1st of September, and assumed a position, with the right to Petten on the German Ocean, and the left to the Oude Sluys, on the Zuyder Zee. By this evolution a more fertile country was open to the invaders, in consequence of which they obtained plenty of fresh provisions, while the canal of Zuype, immediately in front, contributed greatly to strengthen their situation; an object of no small consideration, as General Abercromby had determined to remain on the defensive until the arrival of more troops.

The enemy, who had already collected a large body of forces, wishing to dislodge him, marched by break of day, on the 10th, in three columns for this purpose. That on the right, composed of Dutch troops, led by General Daendels, directed its attack on the village of St. Martin; the centre, commanded by General Demonceau, marched against Crabbendum and Zuyper Sluys; while the left, which was the only one composed of French, commenced its operations against the position occupied by the second brigade of guards. They were however repulsed on all these different points, and obliged about ten o'clock to retire towards Alkmaar, leaving behind many of their
dead

dead and wounded, besides one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, pontoons, and portable bridges.

Although two of their detachments had penetrated upon this occasion within a few yards of the positions occupied by the British troops, yet they experienced a degree of resistance that reflected great honour on the army. Major-general Moore, who commanded on the right, and received a slight wound during the action, exhibited equal spirit and judgment; Colonel Spenser also defended the village of St. Martin with great gallantry; while Lieutenant-colonel Smyth, who commanded two battalions of the twentieth, stationed near Krabbendam and Zuyper Sluys, evinced a degree of firmness worthy of record. Perceiving that the enemy were likely to obtain possession of his post, notwithstanding the blood was flowing in a copious stream, in consequence of a severe wound in his leg, he ordered his attendants to support him, and in this position entreated the regiment "to remember Minden!" His soldiers, ignorant of the allusion, but at the same time charmed with the undaunted resolution of their commander, received the proposition with three cheers, and immediately charging with the bayonet, completed the rout of the foe.

The aspect of affairs being now deemed particularly inviting, the second division of troops was embarked, and the Duke of York proceeded to Holland, on purpose to assume the command. On his arrival at the Helder, September 13, 1799, he had the satisfaction to witness the landing of eight battalions of Russians, consisting of seven thousand men, under General Hermann; he also found the hereditary Prince of Orange collecting and forming the deserters from the Batavian troops, as well as volunteers from the Dutch ships, into regular battalions.

The British field-marshal, being determined to embrace the first opportunity of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's positions, issued orders for

that purpose the moment that the reinforcements had arrived. After the necessary arrangements, the allied army accordingly moved forward in four columns, through a country which in every direction presented the most formidable obstacles; being cut and intersected with wet ditches and deep canals, while the bridges were all removed, and the roads either rendered impassable, or obstructed by means of abbaits, consisting of felled trees half interred in the earth, and placed in a horizontal position, so as to present a nearly impenetrable barrier. In addition to these obstructions, the enemy were strongly posted on the heights of Camper-Duyne, Walmenhuysen, Schorledan, and along the high sand-hills which extend from the sea in front of Petten, to the town of Bergen, while several of the intermediate villages were strengthened by means of entrenchments.

The column under Lieutenant-general Hermann commenced an attack about three o'clock in the morning of the 19th of September, with equal spirit and success, and by eight possession was obtained of *Bergen*. But notwithstanding the Russians displayed their wonted bravery during the course of the whole day, their success terminated here; for on advancing through the wooded country in which the principal force of the Dutch happened to be posted, they were driven back upon the town they had so lately captured, and obliged finally to evacuate it, after a most vigorous resistance, in the course of which two of their lieutenant-generals were taken prisoners, Hermann and Tchertchekoff: the latter was dangerously wounded. The Duke of York expresses himself in the following manner, in his public dispatches, relative to this event: "The Russian troops, advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable resistance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was necessary to preserve the advantages they had gained; and they were in consequence, after a most vigorous
resistance,

resistance, obliged to retire from Bergen, and fall back upon Schorel, which village they were also forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by Major-general Manners's brigade, notwithstanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Russians, which had co-operated with Lieutenant-general Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuysen, by Major-general D'Oyley's brigade of guards, and by the thirty-fifth regiment, under the command of his highness Prince William. The action was renewed by these troops for a considerable time with success, but the *entire want of ammunition* on the part of the Russians, and the exhausted state of the whole corps engaged in that particular situation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zuyper Sluys." It is understood that this candid statement gave great offence to the monarch who then swayed the Russian sceptre; and a feeble attempt was made at recrimination, by stating that the troops had been brought into the field immediately as landed from the transports, and before they had recovered from sea-sickness, &c.

The failure of this detachment decided the fate of the action; for although Lieutenant-general Dundas succeeded in his attack on the village of Walmenhuysen, while Sir James Pulteney carried Ouds Carspel, at the head of the Lange Dyke, by storm, and Sir Ralph Abercromby had captured Hoorne nearly at the same time, yet the troops, thus victorious on every other point, were recalled, the army being under the necessity, in consequence of one partial failure, of resuming its former position.

The capture of sixty officers, upwards of three thousand men, and sixteen pieces of artillery, the last of which were destroyed on account of the intricate nature of the country, afforded some consolation for this untoward event; but as all equivocal victories

may be considered as so many defeats on the part of an invading army, this upon the whole proved a sinistrous attack, as it rather tended to inspire the enemy with confidence than deprive them of hope.

It was soon determined, however, to resume offensive operations; with a view, if successful, of penetrating into the country, on purpose to afford an opportunity for the Orange party to declare themselves; and on this occasion fortune did not appear unpropitious. After the expedition had been deferred some time, on account of the inclemency of the weather, the army was once more put in motion, and an attack took place on the whole of the enemy's line at *Alkmaar*, on the 2d of October. The troops were again divided into four columns, under the Generals Abercromby, d'Essen, Dundas, and Pulteney; and the plan was combined in such a manner, as to enable the principal corps to communicate with each other by means of intermediate detachments; but the chief effort was directed against the enemy's left, consisting entirely of French, with an intention of procuring the total evacuation of North Holland. After an obstinate engagement, which commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and lasted during the space of twelve hours, the Gallo-Batavian forces, estimated at about twenty thousand, and commanded by the Generals Brune, Vandamme, Boutet, and Daendels, the last of whom was wounded upon this occasion, were obliged to give way. The Russians conducted themselves with their accustomed spirit; and although all the British troops fought with their usual valour, yet those led by the Lieutenant-generals Sir Ralph Abercromby and Dundas sustained the brunt of the action; the former having advanced against Egmont-op-Zee, to turn the enemy's left flank, while the latter marched straight to Bergen.

The result of this attack was visible next morning: for the enemy during the night had evacuated the strong positions on the Lange Dyke, and the Koe Dyke,

Dyke, as well as the extensive range of elevated sand-hills. In the course of the succeeding day, the allies took possession of Egmont-op-Hoof, Egmont-op-Zee, and Bergen. The town of Alkmaar, the head-quarters of the French general and the seat of the states of North Holland, opened its gates, while a number of troops deserted to the standard erected by the Prince of Orange; but it is painful to record, that, in express disobedience to the orders of the commander in chief, many of the inhabitants were plundered.

To improve these advantages, and to afford no repose to the enemy, the Duke of York now determined to drive them from Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee. The advanced posts were accordingly pushed forward, and the villages of Schermerhoorn, Acher-Sloop, and Limmen, occupied without resistance by the British; but the column of Russian troops, under Major-general d'Essen, in attempting to gain a height near *Baccum*, was attacked by a strong body of the enemy. Sir Ralph Abercromby, having advanced to its support, found himself opposed by Brune's whole force, on which a general action ensued that only terminated with the day, October 6. On this occasion both sides fought with desperate valour, and the Anglo-Russians remained masters of the field of battle; yet the engagement upon the whole proved indecisive in point of success; for the enemy were not driven from their position between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee; and it was now evident, as they had strengthened their lines by fortified redoubts, and received a reinforcement of about six thousand men, that it would be difficult to oblige them to retreat further.

Nor was it perhaps any longer desirable; for by this time the foe occupied a most formidable and nearly inaccessible station at Purmirind, being covered by an inundated country, the passes to which were strongly fortified, while it was so calculated by local situation as to be nearly in the rear of an army advancing on
Haerlem.

Haerlem. In addition to this, the state of the weather; the lateness of the season, the badness of the roads, and, above all, the tameness of the stadtholderian party, who were expected to have obtained possession of Amsterdam, rendered all further progress dangerous. After weighing these considerations, and consulting with the lieutenant-generals of his army, his royal highness very prudently gave orders to withdraw the forces from their advanced position, which was according effected, to the great regret of the troops, who were unacquainted with the obstacles that opposed their career.

It now appeared advisable to return to England; but as the troops could not be embarked in the face of a superior army without considerable loss, the commander in chief, in conjunction with the vice-admiral, entered into a negotiation with General Brune, in consequence of which, after a variety of discussions, an armistice was at length agreed upon. It was stipulated upon this occasion, that the combined English and Russian army should evacuate the territories of the Batavian republic by a certain period; that the Dutch admiral de Winter should be considered as exchanged; that the mounted batteries at the Helder should be restored in their present state; that "eight thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, taken before the present campaign, and now detained in England, should be restored without condition to their respective countries;" and finally, that Major-general Knox should remain with the French to guarantee the execution of this article.

These terms, although justified by the critical situation of the troops, were doubtless humiliating; but the proposition of restoring the Batavian fleet, surrendered by Admiral Storey, was received with just indignation by the Duke of York; his royal highness having threatened, in case of persistence on this point, to cut the sea-dykes and inundate the whole country.

Thus

Thus ended the expedition against Holland, whence so many advantages had been anticipated, and so much benefit augured; which was intended to have annihilated the influence of France, restored the independence of the Dutch, and increased the honour and the glory of the British name. But such are the wayward sports of fortune, that while the English reduced the naval power, they at the same time inflamed the resentments, of an ancient ally, perpetuated the domination of the French, and unfortunately superadded the claims of gratitude to the pertinacity of power. Nor ought the singularity of the event to be omitted, that upon this occasion, a prince of the blood-royal of England, and several of the best of her generals, were doomed to be foiled by a Parisian tradesman, and an attorney of Zwol; for General Brune, who commanded the French army, was originally a printer: and General Daendels, who commanded the Dutch, was bred to the law, and practised for some time in the capacity alluded to.

While these exertions were making against the power of France in Europe, her army in the East, shut out from all communication with its native country since the disastrous combat at Aboukir, was employed in the reduction of Egypt.

This task proved infinitely more difficult than had been at first supposed; for the Mamalukes, although unacquainted with the modern system of war, did not prove such ignorant barbarians as had been represented. They were expert in the exercise of the scymitar, managed their horses with wonderful dexterity, and exhibited a degree of courage not to be surpassed by the veteran troops of the old continent. The number of the enemies too, with whom the invaders had to contend, was about to be increased by a declaration of war upon the part of the Ottoman Porte, which had hitherto remained neutral, overjoyed no doubt at beholding the rebellious Beys humbled by the invaders,

vaders, although jealous, at the same time, of the final success of the French.

Bonaparte having by this time chased Ibrahim into the desert, and entered Cairo in triumph, began to make preparations for strengthening himself against his external enemies. The country which he had acquired was entirely different from those territories where he before commanded, and a new system of war became absolutely necessary for its government and protection. As it did not present those natural lines of defence arising out of forests, rivers, and chains of mountains, which in other regions determine the system of fortification best adapted to the particular position, he had recourse to other expedients. Cairo, not only from situation, but also from population, as well as the opinion entertained of its importance by the natives, might be justly considered as the capital. It consequently became the centre of military operations, and was strengthened by the reparation of the old works and the construction of new redoubts, for the double purpose of checking the incursions of the tribes skirting the desert, and preventing, or at least chastising, any insurrection on the part of its numerous inhabitants. Alexandria, which could only be attacked by a force from Europe, was at the same time augmented by numerous batteries, and put in a respectable posture of defence; while Belbeis and Salhaié were rendered tenable by forts and redoubts.

Notwithstanding the original injustice of the expedition, it cannot be denied that Bonaparte endeavoured to make up as a legislator, for the wrongs committed and the miseries inflicted by him as a warrior. By establishing a severe discipline, he obtained the confidence, if he did not always secure the fidelity, of the people of the capital. Proper measures were taken to supply the markets with abundance, and the fertility of the Delta alone furnished the resources and
the

munication. Confining himself solely to matters of importance, he determined to resolve the long agitated question about the existence of a canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. Having at length discovered the entrance in the neighbourhood of Suez, he followed its course during the space of four leagues, in company with two men of celebrity; he also perceived its traces in different parts of the desert, and left instructions with a third to ascertain the exact line, and take the level of its bed.

Nor was Bonaparte deficient in that policy which the western conquerors have been careful to exhibit in the east. He expressed an outward respect for all the doctrines, and even all the ceremonies, of Islamism. He assisted, along with the officers of his staff, at the grand festivals in honour of the prophet; he paid the utmost attention to the Mufti and Imans, and began to be designated by the venerable appellation of Ali!

Until the prejudices of the people, so long accustomed to the real or nominal domination of the sultan, should wear away, every village had been at first required to hoist the colours of France in conjunction with those of the Porte, its ancient ally; so that the appearance of respect, and even of a concurrent jurisdiction, was carefully kept up. But no sooner had the Turks declared war than a different policy was pursued, and the three-coloured flag alone waved from the apex of the great pyramid, the top of Pompey's pillar, and the loftiest minarets of Cairo and Alexandria. It was also intimated that Constantinople ought to be tributary to Mecca.

In imitation of the Turkish governors and the ancient kings, Bonaparte also assisted at the annual ceremony which takes place at the opening of the Nile, on which occasion he bestowed alms upon the poor, and invited all the principal inhabitants to a feast worthy of his magnificence and generosity.

But in the midst of these festivities, the capital became

came suddenly disaffected, and a new and untried species of danger was about to be experienced from a conspiracy formed in a city, the population of which has been estimated at nearly half a million. The inhabitants had hitherto been overawed by the sudden progress and splendid achievements of the French troops; they also rejoiced at the defeat of the Beys and their adherents, whom they considered in the double light of usurpers and spoilers. But no sooner had the grand-signior determined to avenge the outrage committed on his dignity, and given orders to expedite a *firman* against the infidels who had over-run his dominions, than all the faithful began to be animated with the spirit of vengeance.

The insurgents, instigated by their priests and the adherents of the expatriated beys, having assembled early in the morning, Oct. 21, 1798, exhibited many unequivocal marks of discontent. Their discourse and their menaces were however unheeded; and so ignorant were the French of the commotion, that the house of General Caffarelli was plundered, and the governor himself, who had gone abroad unarmed and almost unaccompanied on purpose to learn the cause of the tumult, murdered, ere the revolt had been discovered.

At length, after a number of lives had been lost, the garrison repaired to the signal posts, the cannon loaded with grape-shot were pointed at the insurgents, and the streets cleared. The Turks, Arabs, and a few Mamalukes, who had stolen into the city in disguise, immediately withdrew to the mosques, hitherto considered as inviolate by the invaders. These places of worship however were soon surrounded by an exasperated soldiery, and those within summoned to deliver up their chiefs. To betray their leaders even in this extremity was deemed dishonourable by the Mussulmen, and they refused to comply. On this the gates were forced, the great mosque, as well as the quarter

inhabited by the rebels; was burnt, and those who escaped from the flames either perished by the bullet or the bayonet.

In the mean time Deffaix was employed in Upper Egypt, in the difficult undertaking of expelling Mourad Bey from the Saïd, whither that chief had repaired on the loss of the battle of the Pyramids. After traversing the Nile for a considerable distance, the French general arrived at Siout, but the Arabs and Mamalukes dispersed at his approach. Having entered the canal of Joseph with his gerges, he disembarked at Menekia, and skirmished with the rear-guard of the retreating enemy. At length he came up with the main body, consisting of about three thousand Mamalukes and from eight to ten thousand Arabs, at *Sedinan*, on the 7th of December, 1798; but, instead of waiting for the charge of the invaders, they themselves commenced an attack on the detachment, which was immediately drawn up to receive them in form of a square, with platoons on the flanks. The superiority of the European artillery and musquetry was, as usual, conspicuous upon this occasion: the enemy succeeded, however, to drive in one of the advanced parties on the centre; and some of the chosen troops of the bey, after employing their carabines, their pistols, their javelins, their lances, and their sabres, in turn, with a view of bursting into the parallelogram of extended bayonets, met their death fighting hand to hand in the ranks. Mourad in the mean time, with a presence of mind and a degree of skill that bespoke the warrior, having crowned some adjacent sand hills with cannon, immediately opened a destructive fire: on this, Deffaix, conscious that a retreat to his boats would force him to abandon his wounded, and give a new turn to the war, ordered a charge to be beaten, and carried the batteries. No sooner had the French become masters of the heights and the artillery, than they in their turn began a cannonade, which soon dispersed their adversaries, who
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left three Beys, several Kiachefs, and a great number of Mamalukes and Arabs, on the field of battle.

Mourad, abandoned by the natives, but still followed by the faithful warriors who composed his household, now retired for a time behind the lake of Gaza, into the province of Faïoum, whence he sallied out at intervals to attack the advanced posts, or dispute the payment of the tribute with the French. No sooner however had reinforcements arrived from Cairo, than Dessaix followed the fugitive chief through the provinces of the Upper Saïd; while the latter, notwithstanding the keenness of the chase, found means to send couriers to the principal inhabitants of Jedda and Yambo, with a view to engage them to exterminate “a handful of infidels who had invaded Egypt on purpose to destroy the religion of Mahomet.” But the French being incessant and indefatigable in their pursuit, Mourad, Hassan, Soliman, and eight other beys, perceiving that their Mamalukes were killed, and the Arabs deserted daily, were under the necessity of at length withdrawing beyond the cataracts.

But although, partly by policy and partly by force, the interior of Egypt was kept in a state of tranquillity, yet it began to be menaced on every side: for Alexandria was not only blockaded at this moment, but threatened with a bombardment; and while an Anglo-Turkish armament was expected at the mouth of the Nile, a Turco-Syrian army already exhibited a hostile disposition on the side of the desert. As the latter danger appeared to be more immediate, the commander in chief made the necessary dispositions to ward it off.

Achmet, Pacha el Djezzar, at this period governed Syria, under a nominal subjection to the Ottoman Porte, the authority of which he afterwards disavowed. This singular man, whose name alone (*El Djezzar*, the Butcher,) indicates the ferocity of his disposition, appears to have equalled any of the most celebrated

brated tyrants of antiquity. During the short period that he enjoyed the pachalate of Damascus, his government exhibited a continual scene of violence, cruelty, and injustice; for he is supposed to have extorted from the people no less than twenty-five thousand purses, or about 1,200,000*l.* sterling, and to have put to death some hundreds of individuals, most of whom were innocent, besides mutilating a number, who still remain the living witnesses of his vengeance. Age, so calculated to convey dignity and respect, only contributed to render the appearance of this hoary chief more fierce and inexorable. His residence at Acre was fortified without like a castle, while it resembled a den within; for near to the place of audience was a dungeon, into which the victims of rage or suspicion were immediately precipitated. That turban, at the nod of which a whole province trembled, was continually stained with the blood of his unhappy subjects; and those unlettered hands, incapable of signing the sentence of death, were said to be frequently employed in executing it. Assisted by a minister, one of whose eyes had been snatched away by violence, and surrounded by suppliants, many of whom had, in the same manner, been deprived of the fountain of light, this hideous despot at once plundered and terrified the multitude over whom he was destined to preside.

But even Djezzar was not deficient in policy. Perceiving that an European nation, which avowedly carried on war for the purposes of commerce, had seized upon Egypt, he dreaded the vicinity of such a formidable people, who might extend their conquests into the east, and, by means of a successful incursion, seize on his dominions. Accordingly, although yielding but an equivocal obedience to the grand signior, he solicited succours on one hand from the court of Constantinople, of which he was jealous, while on the other he granted assistance to the Mamalukes, with whom he had lately been at variance. Not content with this, he

he established magazines at Gaza, fortified El Arifch, which is only a few miles from the confines of Egypt, and supplied it with a garrison of two thousand men.

As Bonaparte perceived it to be in vain to negotiate with the pacha, who protected Ibrahim Bey, and evinced a design to pass the frontiers, he determined to march against him in person; and accordingly collected a body of troops for that purpose, with equal secrecy and dispatch. Having assembled his army, consisting of five divisions, under Kleber, Regnier, Lannes, Bon, and Murat, he appointed Daumartin to command the artillery, which was necessarily composed of pieces of a small calibre, drawn by mules and dromedaries, and General Caffarelli to superintend the engineers; after which he gave orders for the troops, consisting of ten thousand chosen men, to commence their march.

During his absence, the command of the province of Cairo was entrusted to General Dugua, and the general of brigade Marmont was left to superintend the defence of Alexandria, threatened at the same time by the English, the Turks, and the plague. As heavy artillery might be wanting for demolishing the walls of the Syrian capital, and the difficulties to be encountered in the desert rendered its conveyance by land impracticable, Rear-admiral Perée was instructed to embark the necessary quantity of battering cannon on board three frigates anchored in the road of Alexandria, with which, after eluding the vigilance of the British cruisers, he was to appear before Jassa, and keep up a communication with the army.

General Regnier, who led the advanced guard, on approaching the fountains of Maffoudiac, perceived a body of Mamalukes, who fled at his approach; he arrived the same night at the grove of palm-trees, near to the sea, and in front of El Arifch. Having assumed a commanding position on the sandhills, he mounted his artillery, which was but little calculated to make any serious impression, and ordered a charge to be beaten.

beaten. While one party attacked on the right and another on the left, he himself commenced an assault in front; and notwithstanding the favourable position of the village, which is situate in the midst of an amphitheatre, built of stone houses perforated with loop-holes for the musquetry, it was carried by the bayonet, the enemy having retired into the fort with such precipitation, as to abandon three hundred of their companions.

In the course of that very night, Feb. 12, 1799, intelligence was received of the advance of a convoy of provisions, under the escort of a considerable body of troops, who, trusting to their superiority in cavalry, encamped in the vicinity of the French, on a steep eminence, were they deemed themselves secure. But Ragnier, on the arrival of part of General Kleber's division, scaled the height occupied by the Mamalukes, rushed into their camp, killed a great number of them, among whom were two beys and some kiachefs, and seized on the greater part of their baggage, provisions, ammunition, horses, and camels.

The commander in chief, who had left Cairo a few days before, immediately after his arrival ordered one of the towers of the castle to be cannonaded, and the place to be summoned the moment a breach had been effected. After some time spent in negociation, the garrison, consisting of sixteen hundred men, consented to surrender, on condition of being allowed to retire to Bagdad; but a body of Maugrabins immediately agreed to enter into the service of the French, Feb. 25.

After passing through Kan-Jounes, the first village in Palestine, and travelling many leagues of an arid desert, during which they were frequently exposed to all the horrors of thirst, the army at length (Feb. 28) reached the plains of Gaza, whence were beheld for the first time the mountains of Syria. The cavalry of Abdallah Pacha having fled at their approach, the inhabitants of Gaza sent deputies to the French camp; and the troops

on their approach found the fort, which contained a great quantity of gunpowder, ammunition, provisions, and some cannon, totally deserted. These supplies not only proved highly serviceable to the invaders, as they were prevented from deriving any benefit from their own magazines, but enabled them, after establishing a divan composed of the principal Turks, to march straight for Jaffa, the Joppa of ancient days.

Owing to its rocky and shelving coast, Jaffa is at all times secure from an immediate attack by sea; and being defended on the land side by a stone wall, provided at certain distances with alternate square and round towers, it made a most obstinate resistance to the French troops, obliging them to break ground, and to erect batteries against it to the southward; and it was not until a breach had been effected, that the forces under Bonaparte could make any impression; after which he gallantly stormed and carried the place on the 3d of March, but we are sorry to record, that the laurels thus nobly acquired, were tarnished by a conduct more cruel, base, and unmanly, than ever disgraced the savage war of either Indies, or the unrelenting tyranny of Robespierre. Berthier, in his *Rélation des Campagnes du Général Bonaparte en Egypte & en Syrie*, p. 62, asserts, that the garrison of Jaffa, consisting of three thousand seven hundred men, having refused to lay down their arms, were killed upon the spot. But a late author, Sir R. Wilson, who served along with the English army in Egypt, asserts, that the greater part of these unhappy men, instead of being killed in the heat of battle, were put to death in cold blood, and that their uncovered bones still whiten the neighbouring plain. It is but candid, however, to state, that the Mussulmen had formerly received their liberty from Bonaparte, on condition of not serving against the French; but when it is recollected, on the other hand, that they would have been executed by the pacha had they refused to violate the

capitulation, and that this circumstance, in addition to their numbers and situation, entitled them to commiseration, their indiscriminate slaughter must be allowed to have stained the laurels around the brow of the conqueror, whose heart appears to have been steeled upon this occasion by the stern maxims of oriental policy, and a career of victory hitherto uninterrupted by the chastening hand of adversity.

Bonaparte is also said to have caused upwards of five hundred of his unfortunate diseased countrymen to be put to death, by poison!—The French troops held possession of Jaffa forty days, during which time it underwent a complete pillage; and the soldiers, not content with forcing the women and female children, afterwards robbed them of the trifling ornaments which decorated their heads, necks, and ears; mostly consisting of coins, such as paras, sequins, piastres, &c.

The army moved forward; and, on its march towards Zeta, descried Abdallah Pacha, who had assumed a position on the heights of Korfoum with two thousand cavalry, while a body of near ten thousand Turks was posted on the summit of the mountain, so as to take the advancing army in flank, and, by forcing it to engage in the Naplouzian mountains, retard its march towards Acre.

After General Kleber had obliged the horse, and General Lannes the infantry, to retreat, the French, who fought under great disadvantages, amidst hills, the intricate passes of which were familiar to the inhabitants, resumed their march, and arrived at Sabarin, at the outlet of the straits of mount Carmel. Next day the advanced guard seized on Caiffa, which had been recently abandoned by the enemy, and would have proved a most fortunate acquisition, had not the garrison carried away the heavy artillery mounted on the ramparts.

At length, on the 17th of March, 1799, part of the army crossed the river, which runs within fifteen hundred

dred yards of the walls of Acre, during the night. A bridge being erected early next morning, the remainder of the troops passed over, and ascending the heights which command the place, beheld the town prepared for a siege, and, to their no small chagrin and astonishment, discerned the English colours flying in the harbour.

St. Jean d'Acree, so celebrated during the time of the crusades, at this moment contained within its walls two singular men, who, with the romantic heroism of the days of chivalry, united all the knowledge appertaining to the modern art of war. Sir W. Sidney Smith, after attaining the rank of post-captain in the British navy, had offered his services to the King of Sweden, and conducted himself with such bravery during an action with the Russian fleet, that the cross of the order of the Sword was conferred upon him by Gustavus III. The war with France soon after afforded new opportunities of distinguishing himself, and it was to his care that Lord Hood had entrusted the destruction of the fleet in the port of Toulon. Become a prisoner to the French, in consequence of an exertion of personal bravery, he was immured within the walls of the Temple, and every attempt for his exchange or enlargement rejected; at length, however, the gates were thrown open, his liberty procured, and his return to England facilitated, by means that favour of romance rather than of history. Appointed to the command of a small squadron, the commodore repaired to Constantinople; formed a treaty of alliance with the Ottoman Porte, in conjunction with his brother, then ambassador there; and after procuring the liberation of a number of French prisoners, repaired to Egypt. While a Turkish army was preparing to sail for the east, he endeavoured to defer the expedition to Syria by bombarding Alexandria; and when he found that the army was preparing to cross the desert, Phellippeaux was sent to the assistance of the intimidated pacha.

This officer, bred in the same academy with Bonaparte, and the companion of his studies and his amusements, had taken a different side in politics. Attached to the monarchy from principle, he had emigrated on the annihilation of the throne, and appeared in arms in favour of his prince, but against his country. It was he who, at the risk of his life, had rescued his friend Sir Sidney from bondage, and restored him to his liberty. After accompanying him to the Levant, he had been sent into Syria, and had employed all his talents as an engineer in fortifying Acre, so as to resist the efforts of his school fellow, now become one of the most renowned captains of his age.

The commodore, who had arrived but two days before the French, on perceiving the works in such a formidable state of defence, contributed, along with Phellippeaux, to soothe the fears and encourage the hopes of the pacha, who perceiving the enemy victorious every-where, had determined to abandon his palace, and carry his women and his treasure with him to a place of safety. But no sooner did he perceive that he was so ably supported, than Djezzar determined to stand a siege, and participate in the glory of stopping the career of the conqueror.

Nor was he deceived either in respect to the industry or the talents of his new allies; for the English squadron, in the course of the next day, discovered, in the neighbourhood of Mount Carmel, a corvette and nine sail of gun-boats laden with artillery and ammunition, intended to assist in the reduction of Acre. Seven vessels belonging to this flotilla, containing all the battering train, were captured: and this fortunate incident contributed greatly to save the city, as well as to harass the invaders; for the prizes, being manned with British sailors, were anchored near the town, and employed in impeding the enemy's approaches, while the cannon were mounted on the ramparts, so as to annoy that army for which they were intended to ensure a certain triumph.

In the mean time the French had encamped before Acre, and the generals Dommartin and Cafarelli, after carefully reconnoitring the works, were of opinion, that the front of the saliant angle on the east side was the proper point of attack.

It soon became evident, however, notwithstanding the acknowledged talents of the commander in chief and the number of able engineers in the army, that but little pains had been taken to ascertain the nature of the works; for on rushing forward it was discovered, that a ditch of fifteen feet was to be passed, while the counterscarp was almost untouched, and the breach, which was not large, had been effected upwards of six feet above the level of the works. Notwithstanding these obstacles, a body of grenadiers, headed by an officer belonging to the staff, descended into the ditch, and attempted to ascend; but their leader was shot, and it being discovered that the only effect produced by the late explosion was a small opening in the glacis, nothing could be achieved. The garrison was at first seized with terror, and many of the besieged ran towards the harbour; however, it was no sooner discovered that the opening in the wall was several feet above the rubbish, than they returned to the charge, and showered down stones, grenades, and combustibles, upon the assailants, who were obliged to retire, after losing two adjutants-general, and a great number of men.

This event afforded so much encouragement to the troops of the pacha, that they sallied forth a few days after, April 5, and killed several of the besiegers, among whom was an officer of rank. Djezzar also dispersed his firmans among the Naplousians, as well as the towns in the Saïd, and sent presents at the same time to Damascus, and even as far as Aleppo, requesting the true believers to rise on purpose to overwhelm the infidels, who were destitute of artillery.

In the mean time, the British squadron was forced by the equinoctial gales to abandon the unsheltered anchorage

anchorage in the bay of Acre; and, the French being emboldened, and the Turks dispirited, by its absence, the assailants pushed on their approaches to the counter-scarp, part of which they blew up, and even succeeded in making a lodgment in the north-east angle of the town wall, whence they proceeded to undermine the tower, on purpose to increase the breach.

Notwithstanding Colonel Phellippeaux had by this mounted all the prize-guns, and the besiegers were forced to slacken their fire, yet on the return of the squadron it was deemed proper to make another sally on the 7th, in the course of which the British seamen and marines were to force their way into the mine, while the Turks attacked the trenches to the right and left. But although the noise of the latter prevented the possibility of surprise, an English officer, who was desperately wounded upon this occasion, entered the aperture at the head of a body of pikemen, after which the retreat was effected without much loss, in consequence of the fire from the *Theseus*; while the Mussulmen, according to their usual barbarous practice, were more active in collecting heads than in annoying the enemy.

But it was not only with Acre that Bonaparte had to contend, for all the neighbouring districts were now in arms; and the Samaritan Arabs pushed their audacity so far, as to make incursions even into his camp. On this he was obliged to dispatch, first the general-of-brigade Junot, and then Kleber, against the enemy, whom he was determined to drive across the Jordan. He accordingly reinforced the former detachment by means of a thousand infantry and a regiment of cavalry under Murat, and soon after set out himself to assume the command. Having repaired through Fouli, along the passes of the mountains, he at length, April 16, perceived Kleber's division, consisting of two thousand Frenchmen, fighting with, and nearly encircled by, upwards of twenty thousand horse. On this
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he immediately formed his infantry and cavalry into three squares, with a design to annoy the assailants, cut off their retreat towards Jenny, where their magazines were established, and drive them before him in the direction of the river, on the banks of which they would be overwhelmed by Murat. He accordingly detached the adjutant-general Leturq with the cavalry and two pieces of cannon against the Mameluke camp, which he descried at some distance, while General Rampon was ordered to take the enemy in flank, and General Vial to intercept them in their flight.

No sooner did Kleber receive intimation by the discharge of a twelve-pounder that he was about to be succoured, than he immediately attacked and carried the village of Fouli with the bayonet; after this he charged the cavalry, which had been already thrown into confusion by the French horse under Rampon, and obliged them, after experiencing much loss, to retire behind *mount Tabor*.

While Bonaparte was burning the Naplousian villages, and killing such of the inhabitants as had appeared in arms against him, General Murat chased the Turks from Jacob's bridge, and surprised the son of the governor of Damascus; Leturq at the same time seized on the camp of the Mamelukes, and brought away five hundred camels, with all their provisions; so that the barbarians, unacquainted with the nature of combined movements, were astonished to find themselves beaten at the same moment along a line of twenty-seven miles by an inferior body of the enemy.

On his return to the army before Acre, the commander in chief pushed on the siege, and at length beheld the completion of the mine destined to destroy the tower, which had so long withstood all his efforts; but, on setting fire to it, the operation was found to be incomplete. Although one of the angles of the wall was carried away, the breach proved to be as impracticable

ticable as before; notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the besiegers, a lodgment could not be effected, and some of their best officers were either killed or wounded upon this occasion.

The garrison, invigorated by the presence of the English, and defended by the skill of Phellippeaux, (who unfortunately perished soon after,) had by this time erected cavaliers, and constructed two places of arms, together with batteries, so contrived as to flank the tower, and produce all the advantages arising from a cross-fire; a counter-attack was also attempted under ground, on purpose to drive the besiegers from their galleries.

At length Rear-admiral Pérée having reached Jassa, disembarked nine pieces of artillery, consisting of twenty-four eighteen pounders; these having been mounted, were immediately employed to batter in breach, after which a fourth attempt was made to enter by assault; but by this time the *Thefeus* was moored on one side and the *Tigre* on the other, so as to flank the town walls, while two advanced ravelins, occupied by their marines, precluded the advance of the assailants, by pouring in such a tremendous fire as to render their desperate valour unavailing.

Bonaparte now gave orders to change the plan of operations, and effect a new breach in the eastern curtain by means of a sap and a mine, which was to blow up the counterscarp; but his enemy not only discovered his intentions, but, by making approaches under ground, entered the gallery, destroyed the frame-work, and counteracted all the operations. It therefore became necessary to direct the attack once more against the tower, and a fresh attempt to effect a lodgment in the glacis proved as ineffectual as before. Even gunpowder began to fail, and the troops, hitherto always victorious, began to lose their confidence and audacity.

In the midst of these disasters, about forty sail of Turkish vessels from Rhodes and the neighbouring islands, under the command of Hassan Bey, made their appearance, with a supply of provisions, ammunition, and a reinforcement of soldiers. Knowing that the landing of fresh troops would be productive of great disadvantages to the besiegers, the French general determined to anticipate that event, by a new and still more desperate attempt to storm the place. The necessary orders were accordingly given, and at ten o'clock at night the two places of arms and the approach to the glacis were carried, and a lodgement completely effected. The generals Bon, Vial, and Rampon, advanced upon this occasion at the head of their demi-brigades; and so great was the number of the slain, that the dead served as a cover to the living. A supply of gunpowder having arrived at the same time from Gaza, the tower and curtain were battered once more; and the latter having fallen, Bonaparte repaired thither and ordered an assault: on which the General-of-brigade Rambaud, supported by General Lafnes, rushed forward with the grenadiers, two hundred of whom actually entered the town through the breach. But their progress was soon arrested by the fire from the houses, the barricadoes, and the palace of Djezzar; the sabre and poniard of the Turks were also employed with effect; and such incessant discharges were poured in upon them in front, flank, and rear, that they were obliged not only to abandon two pieces of cannon and a couple of mortars which they had seized, but to withdraw as fast as possible.

The conduct of the English upon this occasion fully entitled them to the gratitude of their allies. While Djezzar was sitting in a conspicuous place, surrounded by the mutilated members of the assailants, and by turns rewarding such as brought him heads, and distributing musket-cartridges, they were busily employed in preserving his residence and himself from destruction.

trusion. One petty officer did great execution with an eighteen-pounder, mounted in the light-house castle; another superintended a twenty-four-pounder, placed on the north ravelin; and both, by reiterated discharges of grape, swept away the head of the attacking column, which, like that of the hydra, was renewed only to be cut off again. In the mean time the centre was assailed by a couple of sixty-eight-pound carronades, mounted in two germs near the mole, whence shells were thrown with such precision, as to annoy the advancing foe, and render a nearer approach fatal. Nor was this all; for Sir Sidney Smith, after hastening the arrival of the boats, placed himself at the head of Hassan Bey's troops, and rushed on with them to the breach; he also found means to overcome the most stubborn maxims of oriental jealousy, and actually obtained permission to introduce the Chifflik regiment, disciplined under Sultan Selim's own eye, into the garden of the seraglio, whence they sallied out and took the assailants in flank.

Bonaparte, burning with rage and shame, had now placed himself on an eminence, called Richard Cœur de Lion's mount, where he was seen surrounded by his generals, to whom he appeared to indicate by his gesticulations the necessity of renewing the attack. Accordingly a little before sun-set, a massive column was descried descending to the breach, which was now wide enough to admit fifty men abreast. On this occasion a stratagem of war, adopted at the instance of the pacha, proved eminently successful; for a certain number of the enemy having been allowed to approach, they were immediately attacked on their entering Djezzar's garden; and on this occasion the sword and dagger of the besieged appear to have proved more than a match for the screwed bayonet of the assailants. It was in vain that General Lasnes attempted to rally the fugitives, for he himself was wounded by a musket-shot near the wall; while Rambaud perish-
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ed in the city, of which he vainly imagined that he had obtained possession.

A few days after this, with a zeal expressive of temerity rather than of true courage, the French commander ordered a new assault to be given; but the troops selected for the occasion refused to mount the fatal breach over the putrid bodies of their unburied countrymen. On hearing this, the grenadiers of the twenty-first demi-brigade solicited and obtained the honour of storming the place: on advancing for this purpose it was discovered, however, that the enemy had completed three lines of defence, which it became impossible to carry; so that after an useless massacre, in the course of which General Bon, Adjutant-general Fowler, and one of Bonaparte's aides-de camp, were killed, and several officers severely wounded, a retreat was beaten, and the discomfited volunteers returned to the camp.

In proportion as the troops relaxed in their zeal, and the capture of Acre became dubious, chagrin and despair began to be visible in the face and actions of Bonaparte, who for the first time in his life beheld himself foiled, and that too by a town scarcely defensible according to the rules of art; while the surrounding hills were crowned by a multitude of armed spectators, who waited the result of the contest on purpose to declare for the victor.

Nor was this all, for the intelligence received from Cairo was far from being consolatory. Although the capital and the principal cities had remained tranquil, the Mamalukes began to give uneasiness; and the provinces of Benisouef, Charkié, and Bahiré, had been in a state of insurrection. A wandering Arabian tribe, from the heart of Africa, had at the same time made inroads into Gizeh; the kiaya of Egypt, although elevated by the French to the important station of emir hadjy, or commander of the caravan to Mecca, had declared against them; while, to complete the whole,

an impostor, who gave himself out to be the angel El Mahdi announced in the Koran, had collected a number of followers, and carried several posts. The plague, too, had by this time got into the French camp, and seven hundred men had already fallen martyrs to that terrible malady: in short, an immediate retreat was now become necessary; and Bonaparte, after having besieged Acre during sixty days, and sent notice to Cairo that he would return a conqueror, was forced to evacuate his lines and retire like a fugitive, on the 20th of May. Yet Bonaparte, although discomfited and overwhelmed with calamities, never appeared greater than upon this critical occasion. He began by publishing a proclamation to his troops, in which he stated the exploits performed by them during this short campaign. Having traversed the deserts which separate Africa from Asia with greater rapidity than an Arab tribe, they destroyed, he said, on Mount Tabor, the army intended for the invasion of Egypt; while the Turkish squadron, which sailed for the defence of the capital of Djezzar, had been intended for the siege of Alexandria. "After having carried on the war with a handful of men during three months in the heart of Syria, taken forty cannon, fifty stand of colours, made six thousand prisoners, and demolished the fortifications of Gaza, Jaffa, Caiffa, and Acre," adds he, "we are about to return. But a few days more, and you might have seized the pacha in the midst of his palace; however, at this critical season the capture of Acre is not worth the time that would have been spent before it."

After blowing up the fortifications of Jaffa and Gaza, and inflicting a terrible vengeance on those who had defended their country against the invaders, the French passed over the desert (where it was imagined they would have perished), and, instead of entering Cairo like a vanquished army, were received as victors by the inhabitants, who, ignorant of recent events, had prepared triumphal arches to celebrate their return.

Unabashed

Unabashed by his late check, and unintimidated by the finistrous communications of a soldiery who had so lately murmured against, and even menaced, their chief, Bonaparte distributed recompences to some, inflicted marks of ignominy on others, and so far regained the confidence of all, that in the course of a few days they offered to encounter new toils and new dangers in Egypt, under a commander whom they were on the point of sacrificing to their resentments in Syria.

Meantime, Seid Mustapha Pacha assembled at Rhodes the Ottoman troops destined for the attack of Alexandria; European officers were appointed to direct the details of this enterprize; and the combined English and Turkish fleets sailed unopposed for the coast of Egypt. The movements of the Mamelukes and Arabs indicated the projects of the allies, and the approach of their armament. Bonaparte had been called to the aid of General Dessaix in opposing Mourad Bey near the pyramids of Gizeh, where he received intelligence from Alexandria, that a Turkish fleet of one hundred sail had anchored in the road of Aboukir, from which the Turks had landed three thousand men, with artillery, on the shore of the peninsula, and carried the fort by storm. All the generals commanding detachments of troops, which were in motion, were now ordered to march towards the place of landing, and to make Rhamanieh the place of rendezvous, where the army soon after assembled.

Having attacked the French garrison, and obtained possession of Fort Aboukir, the Turks began to entrench themselves, and to form magazines. Their force, which increased daily, was estimated at ten thousand men, and they appeared to be waiting for greater reinforcement, and for the junction of Mourad Bey, in order to invest the city of Alexandria. Bonaparte, perceiving that the enemy intended to fortify and maintain themselves in the peninsula, determined immediately

ly to attack them; and having marched his troops to the wells between Alexandria and Aboukir, and received information respecting the position of the Turks, he formed his plan of engagement. Mustapha Pacha defended the entrance of the peninsula by two lines of troops, and by entrenchments which were still imperfect. The centre of his forces occupied the redoubt, which had been taken from the French at the moment of landing, and since converted into an entrenchment. The attack of Bonaparte was desperate and dreadful. By a skilful manœuvre, two thousand Turks were dislodged and surrounded, and perished by the fire of the enemy, or were drowned. After suffering various repulses, the French, seizing the moment when the Turkish forces sallied from their entrenchment, attacked the redoubt and carried it. In vain did Mustapha Pacha endeavour, by every possible effort, to rally his troops, which were now forced on every point. The Turks fled on all sides, and threw themselves into the sea; the greater part could not reach the vessels, which were moored too far off, and they perished in the waves; the remainder of the army, with Mustapha Pacha, was surrounded and made prisoners, with the exception only of a few hundred men. The fort of Aboukir, after a bombardment of eight days, again surrendered to the French; and the son of the pacha and two thousand men threw down their arms, and were made prisoners of war.

This expedition, which only lasted fifteen days, produced the loss of a whole army and a fine park of artillery to the Ottoman Porte. It was also the last exploit of Bonaparte in Egypt, for whom fortune was preparing a new scene and a still more exalted destiny in another quarter of the globe.

So close had been the blockade of Egypt by the British fleet, and so difficult all communication with other countries, that the affairs of Europe were but imperfectly known to this general; and the late events there

there had only reached him by the intervention of the enemy. Astonished at receiving intelligence of a new war, as well as of the multiplied disasters which accompanied its progress, he conceived the romantic project of returning to France, on purpose to enable her once more to triumph over all her enemies. He accordingly embarked suddenly with several officers, and some men of science, attached to his fortunes, on-board two armed vessels prepared for that purpose; and after escaping repeatedly from the vigilance of the English cruisers, landed first at Ajaccio and then at Frejus.

On his arrival at Paris he was courted by all parties, and invited by the directory to a grand festival, during which it was found impossible to veil, either under politeness or even dissimulation, that jealousy and distrust which now began to prevail between him and several of the members of the government. At length, after many secret interviews with Sieyes, it was determined to overturn the constitution, and introduce a new form of government. To achieve this it became indispensably necessary to remove the scene of action from Paris, where the partisans of the revolution that had annihilated the throne were still numerous and powerful. The leading members of the council of ancients were accordingly gained; and to conceal the real plot one was feigned, in consequence of which the legislature assembled at St. Cloud. An attempt was then made to seduce the council of five hundred; but as the majority proved refractory, violence was resorted to, the representatives of the nation were chased from their seats by the soldiery, and three consuls substituted in the place of directors. This was on the 10th of November, 1799.

While this military chief was imitating the conduct of Cromwell, when he dispelled the long parliament, and overturned that commonwealth which he had sworn to preserve, Ancona, after a long siege, surrendered to

to the Austrians, Nov. 13. Coni also opened its gates on the 4th of December to the Prince de Lichtenstein; and Championnet died at Nice, in consequence of a contagious malady, which had swept away a multitude of the French soldiers in Italy.

The naval and military affairs of Great Britain, in the mean while, notwithstanding an immense accession to the national debt, rose superior to the machinations of every enemy; while the assistance conferred on the King of the Two Sicilies by means of a British fleet contributed to restore that monarch to his capital and dominions on the continent.

In the East-Indies, England, in 1799, not only obtained a considerable accession of strength, and a large extent of dominions, but she at the same time added greatly to her security, by the extinction of Tippoo Saib, who had now assumed the title of sultaun or emperor, and had again become an imperious enemy of Great Britain.

On the departure of that fleet which was destined for Egypt, the commissioners for the affairs of India, apprehending that the company's settlements were endangered by the armament, sent out ships of war and troops for the defence of those possessions. The governor general, the Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquis of Wellesley, who succeeded Sir John Shore, had already made dispositions for counteracting the views of Tippoo, as the sultan had received a small force from the Mauritius, and expected a greater aid for an attack of the English, against whom the immediate hostilities of Zeman Shah, King of Candahar, were likewise urgently solicited. Even after the splendid success on the Egyptian coast, the earl did not suffer the least abatement of the spirit of military or naval preparation; and, his repeated offers of negotiation being evaded by Tippoo, he gave orders for the march of the troops, and sent intelligence to the commander of the king's ships on the coast of Malabar,

bar, and to the allies of the company, that he considered the British government in India as being at war with that of Myfore. The sultan now gave a reluctant assent to the admission of an envoy; but this was deemed an artifice for the purpose of gaining time, as it was known that he had recently dispatched ambassadors to the executive directory of France, to supplicate their aid.

About eighteen thousand effective men, of whom above twelve thousand were natives of India, advanced from the coast of Coromandel under the command of General Harris; and, being joined by the troops of the nizam, reduced some ill-defended forts on the frontiers of Myfore. Tippoo, in the mean time, attacked at Sidasir a brigade of the army which had been put in motion by the governor of Bombay, and of which Lieutenant-gen. Sir James Stuart had the command. The great superiority of the assailants, in point of number, did not ensure to them the victory which they expected to obtain. They were routed on the 6th of March, 1799, with a loss which very far exceeded that of Sir James, whose success entitled him to high praise.

The sultan now hastened to meet the grand army, and encountered the right wing near Malavelli. The engagement, which was not very sanguinary, ended in the defeat of the Myforians. When General Harris approached Seringapatam, another conflict favourable to his army occurred. He then commenced the siege of that town; and the Bombay force zealously promoted the success of the enterprise. Tippoo had not taken proper measures for obstructing the march of his enemies, or intercepting their supplies of provision; and, during the siege, he did not act in the most judicious manner for the defence of the town, or the support of his best interests. The besiegers profited by his inattention, and carried on their operations with vigor and alacrity. As soon as a breach was perceived, arrangements were made for an assault. The bat-

talions advanced in the heat of the day, May 4, when the besieged were least prepared for opposition; and, having passed the Caveri, approached the rampart. Sergeant Graham led the forlorn hope with an animated countenance; but, while he was fixing the colour-staff on the breach, he was shot through the head. The alarm having roused the sultan, he hastened along the rampart, and found his men pursued by the grenadiers who had rushed through the breach. He endeavoured to rally the fugitives; and the intruders were checked for a time; but their impetuosity subdued the spirit of resistance. Retiring to the gate of the inner fort, the harassed prince received several wounds; and, in aiming a blow at a soldier who was seizing his sword-belt, he was killed by a ball which struck him in the temple. When the opposition of the garrison had ceased, the victorious officers eagerly repressed the violence of their men. In a town abounding with wealth, desultory acts of depredation could not be prevented; but the riches of the palace were reserved for regular distribution.

A quadruple division of the conquered country now took place. The territories of the company were considerably augmented; the nizam and the Mahrattas obtained additional parts of Tippoo's dominions; and the remaining portion was given to a prince of that family which had lost its power by Hyder's usurpation. This extraordinary success fixed the British power in the East on a firm basis, and gave it a decisive sway over the princes of India.

In another hemisphere the British arms were equally successful, and a flourishing settlement was wrested from the hands of the Dutch. A body of troops having been collected in the islands of Grenada, St. Lucie, and Martinico, by Lieutenant-general Trigge, were embarked soon after on-board a small squadron, consisting of two line-of-battle ships and five frigates, under the command of vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour.

On their arrival off the mouth of the river of Surinam, Governor Frederici was summoned to surrender that colony; but as he had requested forty-eight hours to consider the proposal, measures were taken to force him to an immediate compliance. Accordingly, the depth of water not being sufficient for the line-of-battle ships, the troops were removed into the small craft; and these, with four frigates, having anchored two miles further up, a detachment landed and took possession of the redoubts and battery at Bram's-point, which had been previously abandoned. At length, the capitulation being signed and ratified, the armament proceeded to New Amsterdam, which was occupied immediately, and in the course of two days more the town of Paramaribo and the neighbouring forts also were garrisoned by the troops.

A flourishing and extensive settlement was thus obtained by Great Britain, without firing a single gun: but the colonists reaped nearly all the advantages arising from this event; for while the English government was at the expence of their protection, they found a good market and a ready conveyance for those commodities which would otherwise have remained in their possession. As it was generally imagined that this valuable establishment would be retained by Great Britain at the peace, a number of enterprising adventurers also repaired thither from various parts of the empire, and an immense accession of capital contributed not a little to enhance the value and multiply the productions of Surinam.

The British navy, during the whole of this year, continued to display its wonted zeal and accustomed superiority; while the names of St. Vincent, Nelson, Smith, and Mitchell, made the English flag respected in Syria, Egypt, the Mediterranean, on the coasts of Spain, and in the ports and shallow seas of Holland. Notwithstanding the fleets of the two allied powers appeared at one time fearless of a contest, yet it was soon

deemed far more prudent to return to port, and be exposed to the mortification of a blockade, than experience the vengeance of so redoubted an adversary.

Two actions between single ships, therefore, only remain to be recorded in the naval occurrences of this campaign. One of these was fought by Captain Edward Cooke, in the *Sybille* of forty-four, off the sandheads of Bengal-river, against *La Forte* of fifty guns. After a close and warm combat, of near two hours' duration, at the conclusion of which the republican ship had lost all her masts, she struck her colours, and was immediately taken possession of; but the English commander received a mortal wound during the fight, and survived his victory but a few days.

The second, which must be allowed to have been a very gallant exploit, has been deemed by a great judge of this species of merit, (Earl St. Vincent,) "equal to any enterprise recorded in the naval history of Great Britain." Captain Peard of the *Success*, during a cruise in the Mediterranean, happened to chase a Spanish polacca into the harbour of *La Selva*; and as there was no appearance of any batteries, it was determined to cut her out. He accordingly sent in his ship's boats for this purpose, under the command of Lieutenant Facey, who was in the barge, assisted by Lieutenant Stupart in the launch, and Lieutenant Davison, of the marines, in the cutter. On their arrival they immediately attacked the enemy, which proved to be an armed vessel called the *Bella Aurora*, mounting ten carriage guns, manned with one hundred and thirteen men, surrounded by a netting, and supported by a small battery and a large body of musquetry on the shore. Notwithstanding these formidable means of defence, the combat commenced in the face of day on the part of only forty-two men, who, after entering the prize sword in hand, carried her out in triumph.

So uninterrupted was the success of the British arms at sea, that, although England did not lose a single ves-

fel of war in the courſe of this year, no leſs than twenty frigates, corvettes, and luggers, belonging to France, and ten to Spain, were either taken or run on ſhore. The Dutch navy may be ſaid to have been annihilated, and its ſpirit and diſcipline wholly extinguished. In addition to the twelve ſhips of war ſeized by Admiral Mitchell in the Nieu Diep, and an equal number which ſurrendered within the Texel, the Batavian republic loſt a fifty-gun ſhip in the ſtraits of Sunda; and as the ſailors were obviously diſaffected to the new government, all further exertions by ſea were wholly interdicted.

While twelve ſhips belonging to the emperor Paul co-operated with the Britiſh fleet in the German ocean, the Turco-Ruſſian ſquadron, commanded by the Captain Bey, Cadir Bey, and Vice admiral Oufchakoff, after conquering Cerigo, Zante, and Cephalonia, appeared before Corfu. Having landed a body of men on the little iſland called Lo Scoglio di Vido, it was carried, after a ſhort reſiſtance; on which an attack took place on the out-works of the adjoining town, and fort St. Salvador was captured by the allies. Next day, a flag of truce was ſent by the commanding officer of the French garrifon at Corfu to the Ruſſian vice-admiral, with propoſals for delivering up the place, in conſequence of which the garrifon was admitted to a capitulation. The Leander of fifty guns, which had been captured by a French ſeventy-four ſoon after the action of the Nile, and happened to be anchored in the harbour of this place at the time of the ſurrender, was ſoon after reſtored by the emperor of Ruſſia to the ſervice of Great Britain, and that too in a manner that added not a little to the princely generoſity with which the gift was conferred.

At the cloſe of the year 1799, Bonaparte having become the abſolute ruler of France under the title of *Fiſt Conſul*, promulgated a new conſtitution, and in a great meaſure united all the authorities, both civil and
military,

military, in his own person, determined on entering into negotiations for peace. However slender his hopes of success, he resolved, if possible, to throw all the odium arising from the further prosecution of the war on the enemies of France, and accordingly commenced his career by a bold departure from all diplomatic forms, and addressed a letter immediately to the King of Great Britain. Talleyrand, formerly bishop of Autun, and now secretary of state for foreign affairs, accordingly transmitted a dispatch to Lord Grenville, who occupied a similar situation in England, with a request that it might be delivered into his majesty's own hands.—The following is a correct translation of the letter:

PARIS, 5 *Nivose*, an 8.

“ Called by the wishes of the nation, to occupy the first magistracy of the republic, I deem it proper on entering upon my office, to communicate the intelligence directly to your majesty. Shall the war, which has already ravaged the four quarters of the globe during eight years, be eternal? and can no means be taken to extinguish it? Why should the two most enlightened nations in Europe, whose power and independence are sufficiently ascertained, sacrifice to vain ideas of grandeur the advantages resulting from commerce, internal prosperity, and the happiness of families? Why do they not consider peace as constituting the first want, as well as the first glory, of a people?

“ These sentiments cannot be strangers to the heart of a king who governs a free people, with the sole view of rendering them happy. In this overture your majesty will only perceive my sincere desire to contribute efficaciously, for the second time, to a general pacification, by a prompt and confidential communication, disengaged from those forms, necessary perhaps to disguise the dependence of feeble states, but only betraying in powerful ones the mutual desire of deceiving each other.

“ France

“ France and England, by the abuse of their respective resources, might still for a long time continue a contest involving the misery of other countries; but I dare venture to assert, that the fate of all civilised nations is connected with the conclusion of a war which has set the whole world in commotion.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.”

In answer to this communication, the English minister, Lord Grenville, intimated to M. Talleyrand, “ that as his majesty could not perceive any reason for departing from those formalities so long adopted throughout Europe in the transactions between foreign states, he had transmitted an official reply.”

This, which may be considered as a new manifesto, states that “ the King of England has afforded reiterated proofs of his wish to re-establish a solid and durable tranquillity:” it is asserted, that he did not carry on the war from the desire of acquiring a vain glory; his sole wish, during the whole of the contest, being to protect the rights and happiness of his subjects against all aggression.

France is accused, notwithstanding her unexampled distress, of having squandered away her wealth, year for year, for the propagation of a system calculated to exterminate all legitimate government. The Low-countries, the United Provinces, the Swiss cantons, the ancient friends and allies of his majesty, are said to have been indistinctly, and in succession, sacrificed to this blind spirit of destruction. Germany also has been ravaged; Italy, now delivered from its new masters, presented at this moment a spectacle of rapine and anarchy; and his majesty himself had been forced to support a contest equally painful and expensive, for maintaining the existence and independence of his kingdoms.

These calamities, it was added, had not been confined to Europe alone; they were extended to the most distant quarters of the globe; and so long as such

a system prevailed, and the blood and treasures of a numerous and powerful nation should be wasted in its support, it was demonstrated by experience, that an open and vigorous war presented the only efficacious means of defence.

It was further stated, that the King of England could not rely on vague assurances of a pacific disposition, as similar professions had been so often recurred to by all those who had in succession directed the resources of France, to the destruction of Europe; it would, however, afford great joy to his majesty, to perceive that the danger, to which his own states and those of his allies had been so long exposed, were entirely vanished, and that there was no longer any necessity for resistance; but a conviction of this kind could alone originate in experience, and the evidence of facts. The best and most natural guarranty would be "the re-establishment of that dynasty of princes" which had preserved to the French nation, for so many ages, prosperity at home, and consideration and respect abroad: such an event would remove all obstacles to a negotiation, as well as assure to France the tranquil enjoyment of its ancient territories, while the other nations would find that security in peace and repose which they are now forced to seek by other means.

But, however desirable this event might be for that country and the whole world, his majesty did not limit to its accomplishment the possibility of a sure and durable peace; as he did not pretend to prescribe either the form of government, or the choice of those who were to be entrusted with the interests, of a great and powerful nation. In the mean time, consulting only the security of his own states, as well as that of his allies and of Europe, he would seize the first favourable opportunity of concerting relative to the means of a general pacification; but at present there was no prospect of obtaining that object. It remained for him, "therefore, only to pursue, in concert with
other

other powers, those efforts required by a just and defensive war; a war which his solicitude for the happiness of his subjects would not permit him to continue beyond the necessity in which it originated, nor to terminate on any other grounds than those calculated to ensure them the enjoyment of their tranquillity, their constitution, and their independence."

Bonaparte, finding his desire of being the pacificator of Europe rejected by the King of Great Britain, proposed to the court of Vienna a renewal of a separate negotiation; but the influence of the British ministry, and the success of the late campaign, induced the emperor to continue the war. His troops gained some advantages in the spring, when they attacked the French in the Ligurian territories. After several engagements, General Melas encountered Massena near Voltri; and, having prevailed in a conflict which proved fatal to a vast number of men, he confined the enemy within the walls of Genoa. In the blockade of that city a British Squadron assisted; and the want of provisions reduced the defenders to most severe difficulties. Sickness became so prevalent, and hunger so urgent, that Massena was at length obliged to sue for the indulgence of an unmolested retreat.

As it was the earnest wish of Bonaparte to strike a decisive blow in Italy, he sent forward a considerable army under Berthier, to prepare the way for his own personal operations. Penetrating into Piedmont over the mountain of St. Bernard, the French drove their alarmed adversaries before them; and, advancing into the Milanese, speedily re-took some of the chief towns. At Casteggio, they met with important success; but their most signal triumph was on June 14, at Marengo. Here the vigour of the Austrians seemed long to promise victory to their efforts. They turned the wings of the French, and forced the centre to fall back; and Melas even flattered himself with the hope of cutting off the retreat of the disordered

troops. But, when the chief consul, who was in the heat of action, almost despaired of success, the celebrated Desaix appeared with a corps de reserve, and changed the fortune of the day. A new line was formed; the Austrians were checked in their career; and, though they still exhibited marks of obstinate courage, they were at length totally routed. About nine thousand of their number were killed, wounded, or made prisoners, but not without the loss of many lives on the part of the conquerors. This defeat ruined the hopes of the emperor. It was followed by a proposal from the vanquished general for an armistice, which he purchased by the restitution of Genoa, and the surrender of the citadels of Milan, Turin, Tortona, and other fortresses.

The French also acted with similar vigour in Germany. Moreau engaged General Kray at Mofkirch; but a Bavarian force, subsidised by Great Britain, contributed to prevent the republicans from being completely victorious on this occasion. Several other obstinate battles took place, with considerable loss on both sides; and, after the victory of Oberhausen, the French took possession of Munich, and other Bavarian towns; but their progress was arrested by a truce. The emperor consented to a negociation, July 28, which produced preliminaries founded on the treaty of Campo Formio.

The hostilities of the English during the year 1800, were chiefly connected with the maritime service. A descent being made on the coast of Bretagne, the forts of Quiberon were destroyed; and other debarkations were injurious to the French. From the Dutch the African isle of Goree was taken, as was also the American island of Curaçoa. And after a very long blockade, in which the Portuguese assisted, the French were compelled to relinquish Malta, on September 5, to the great joy and reputation of the British court. Ferrol was for some time threatened by a British armament;

mament; but, though the invaders gained the neighbouring heights by repelling the Spaniards, they had no encouragement to attack the place. Cadiz was likewise menaced, and was saved by the same improbability of success, added to the risque of being infected with a contagious disease, then unhappily prevailing among the garrison and the inhabitants.

On the close of the campaign of the year 1800, the Emperor of Russia withdrew his arms from the confederacy. Not content with this manifestation of his desertion of the common cause, he expressed strong resentment against England, complaining of her maritime encroachments; and he stopped all the British vessels in his ports, before the dispute respecting Malta gave him even a pretence for displeasure. He, however, removed the embargo; but again renewed it, on the idle allegation of the detention of Malta, to which he claimed a right, in consequence of the assumed authority of grand master of the order of knights of St. John of Jerusalem. He even sent the seamen into confinement, and harassed them with arbitrary rigour. To the Danish court, and also to that of Sweden, he proposed a renewal of those engagements of armed neutrality which the empress Catharine had framed during the American war; and a convention to that effect was signed at Petersburg, December, 16, 1800. Resenting this ungenerous conduct, the British court subjected Russian, Danish, and Swedish, ships, to an embargo, January 14, 1801, and prepared for vigorous hostilities.

While this storm impended over Great Britain from the north, her Austrian ally was persuaded to renounce the late preliminaries, and again renew the war. But the signal defeat of the Austrian army at Hohenlinden by the skill of Moreau, the success of Augereau in Franconia, and the progress of the republicans in Italy, induced the emperor to sue for peace; and, being released from the obligation of

treating in concert with Britain, he authorized Count Cobenzel to sign a treaty at Luneville. By this treaty, he confirmed the cession of the Belgic provinces to the French: he also ceded to them the county of Falkenstein, the Frichthal, and all the Austrian territory on the left bank of the Rhine between Zurzach and Basle; and engaged to give up the Brisgaw to the Duke of Modena. He consented to the renunciation of Tuscany by the grand duke, who was to be succeeded by the heir of the duchy of Parma, and was to be indemnified by German grants. He sanctioned the agreement of the deputies of the empire, who had assented, in the congress at Rastadt, to the French demand of the permanent possession of the countries situated on the left bank of the Rhine, from the point where it leaves the Helvetic territory to the spot where it enters the Batavian confines. The French waved all pretensions to the right bank of that river, and promised to restore the fortresses of Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Philippsburg, Cassel, and Old Brisach, on condition of their remaining in the same state in which they should be found at the time of their evacuation; and it was also agreed, that the former assignment of Venetian territories to the emperor should be established.

The most important event which had taken place in the year 1800, was the union of Great Britain with the kingdom of Ireland. Upon this occasion the king declared, that he should “ever consider this great measure as the happiest event of his reign.” That it was one of the most judicious acts of the government, few will be disposed to deny; and the mode in which it was conducted, without asperity or rancour, and in a moment so critical to the peace and safety of Ireland, will ever reflect the highest credit on the minister, Mr. Pitt, under whose auspices the enactment of union took place, on the 2d of July in England, and the 1st of August in Ireland, in the year 1800. In this
state

state of affairs the parliament assembled, February 2, 1801. Addressing the two houses, the king observed, that, at a crisis so important to the interests of his people, he derived great satisfaction from being enabled, for the first time, to avail himself of the advice and assistance of the united parliament. "This memorable era, (he said,) distinguished by the accomplishment of a measure calculated to augment and consolidate the strength and resources of the empire, and to cement more closely the interests and affections of my subjects, will, I trust, be equally marked by that vigour, energy, and firmness, which the circumstances of our present situation peculiarly require."

The most remarkable debate in this meeting of the parliament, related to the case of the Irish catholics, whose claims, after the completion of the act of union, formed a particular subject of discussion in the cabinet. Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville represented an acquiescence in the wishes of those sectaries as necessary for the perfect consolidation of the interests of the united kingdom, and affirmed, that, as no danger could arise from it, policy required the concession. Several of the privy council expressed opposite sentiments; and his majesty took a decided part in the dispute, alleging that the oath taken by him at his coronation precluded his assent to a scheme which might, in its consequences, endanger the religious establishment. As this repugnance obstructed the recommendation of the measure to the parliament, and diminished the probability of its success, Mr. Pitt declared, that he conceived himself bound, by his duty, by his conscience, and his honour, to resign that situation in which he was not at full liberty to pursue his ideas of equity and public benefit. His resignation was accepted, as was also that of Lord Grenville; and Earl Spencer, at the same time, relinquished all concern in the affairs of the admiralty.

After some deliberation, his majesty selected Mr. Addington

Addington for the office of his first minister. That gentleman had long been an intimate friend of Mr. Pitt, whose influence had placed him in the chair of the house of commons, which he filled with high reputation. Lord Hawkesbury was selected for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lord Grenville; and the Earl of St. Vincent was made successor to Earl Spencer, as first lord of the admiralty.

A febrile indisposition with which the king was seized, retarded the public business. It was apprehended that a regency would be necessary; but the return of health, after an illness of three weeks, enabled his majesty to renew his attention to affairs of state. On the 17th of March he honoured Mr. Addington with a formal appointment to the two offices which Mr. Pitt had so long enjoyed; substituted Lord Hobart and Mr. Charles Yorke in lieu of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Wyndham, and deputed the Earl of Hardwicke to Ireland as lord-lieutenant.

The orders which the late ministry had issued for vigorous operations against the Danes and Swedes in the West Indies, were now carried into effect. Lieutenant-general Trigge and Rear-admiral Duckworth sailed from Antigua with a small fleet and about fifteen hundred soldiers, and steered to the Swedish isle of St. Bartholomew. The governor, having no means of effectual defence, acquiesced in the demand of an immediate surrender. Leaving a garrison in the chief town, the associated commanders would have proceeded without delay to the isle of St. Thomas; but the appearance of a reinforcement from England induced them to extend their views to the reduction of St. Martin, though an attempt upon this island was not included in the instructions which they had received. One brigade landed in the Dutch quarter, and another in the French territory, March 24, 1801. The former, in approaching the heights near Fort Amsterdam, met with some resistance, but prevailed in every skirmish.

The

The enemy, having attacked one of the positions occupied by the English, a spirited conflict ensued, which terminated in the defeat of the enemy; and a capitulation was signed the next morning.

The Danish islands were the next objects of attack. The fleet sailing to the westward, the isles of St. Thomas and St. John were taken without opposition; and St. Croix (or Santa Cruz) was added with facility to the British conquests. Some vessels were found in the harbours of these islands; but they were not large or valuable. As it was not supposed that these acquisitions would be durable, the success made little impression on the public: but the expedition tended to prove the determination of the cabinet to maintain the naval authority of Great Britain.

This authority was further established in a most honourable and glorious manner by the British fleet, which was pursuing its course toward the Sound. The commandant of the castle of Cronenburg having intimated that he would not suffer the English ships to pass, this answer to an application from Sir Hyde Parker was considered as a declaration of war, though the admiral assured the Dane that he was ready to attend to any conciliatory proposals. The cannonade began from the fortress, but was not very injurious to the fleet, which soon reached the isle of Huene. From this station Sir Hyde reconnoitred the Danish line of ships, radeaux, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships, and gun-boats. The approaches to Copenhagen were fortified with skill; batteries of cannon and mortars were erected on every part of the shore where they were likely to be efficacious; the Crown islands and that of Amak were strengthened by a variety of works; the mouth of the harbour was protected by a chain and by a fort built on piles; and a line of shipping added to the natural strength of the place. The admiral, on the 2d of April, having ordered an attack from the southward, Lord Nelson advanced with twelve sail of the line, four frigates, some sloops, fire-ships, and bomb-

bomb-vessels; but, from the intricacy of the navigation, two of the largest ships ran a-ground, and another was obliged to cast anchor far from her appointed station. Captain Murray, in the *Edgar*, led the van with great intrepidity. The *Monarque* sustained the most destructive fire; and her commander, Captain *Moffe*, lost his life, with above fifty of his men. Captain *Riou* was also killed, while he was attacking the ships at the entrance of the harbour. The battle raged for four hours with great slaughter on both sides. The number of killed, on the part of the English, exceeded 250; and on the side of the Danes, above 500. Almost 700 men in the English ships, and about 1500 of the Danes, wounded. Seventeen Danish vessels, floating batteries included, were sunk, burned, or captured. Immediately after the victory, Lord *Nelson* threatened to burn all the floating batteries which he had taken, without saving the prisoners who were on-board, if the enemy should continue the least firing. This menace produced a cessation of hostilities: Lord *Nelson* landed, and conferred with the Prince of Denmark; and a convention was signed for a regular armistice.

The death of the Russian Emperor *Paul* hastened this agreement; and, if that event had been known before the sanguinary conflict occurred, the Danes would probably have submitted without a blow. His violent death seemed unlamented; and his son *Alexander* ascended the throne amidst the congratulations of his people. An extraordinary change followed this unexpected event. The new emperor disclaimed the politics of his predecessor, and assured the British court of his pacific intentions. The court of Copenhagen relaxed in its zeal for the armed neutrality; that of Stockholm breathed forbearance; and the King of Prussia, who had seized Hanover, assumed a less imperious tone. At the request of *Alexander*, the British admiral forebore to obstruct the Russian
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or Swedish trade and navigation. Lord St. Helen's was sent to Peterburgh to negotiate; the respective embargoes were taken off; and the storm in the north subsided in April, giving place to the milder influence of the month of May.

A convention was now adjusted, by the interference of Russia, between all the belligerent powers. By the third article of this agreement it was stipulated, that effects embarked in neutral vessels should be free, with the exception of contraband stores of war and the property of an enemy; that the latter designation should not include the merchandise of the produce, growth, or manufacture, of the countries at war, acquired by the subjects of the neutral state, and transported on their account; that the commodities prohibited should be such only as were declared contraband by the treaty of commerce concluded between Great Britain and Russia in 1797; that a port should be considered as under blockade, when the ships of a belligerent power should be so stationed as to render it evidently dangerous to enter; that the neutral vessels should not be stopped except upon strong grounds, and that the proceedings should be uniform, prompt, and legal. The next article provided, that the right of searching mercantile vessels sailing under convoy of a ship of war should only be exercised by the ships of the government, not by those of private adventurers. Thus the chief points in dispute were settled in favour of those modes which had been long adopted in the commercial intercourse and connections with Great Britain.

As the north of Europe had thus witnessed the triumph of the British navy, so did the south feel the effects of its thunder. Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez was cruising near Cadiz, when it was reported to him that three French ships of the line and a frigate had been seen near Gibraltar. He immediately directed his course to the entrance of the strait; and,

finding that the ships which he wished to engage had anchored in the bay of Algeiras, he sent the Venerable man of war to begin the attack. Rear-admiral Linois now drew his ships into a closer line, and warped them near the batteries which defended the bay; and a brisk fire was opened, on July 6, not only from the ships, but also from the fortifications, and from a number of gun-boats, so disposed as to rake the English squadron. Captain Stirling, in the *Pompée*, made a great impression on the flag-ship of Linois, till a change of wind prevented him from acting. As soon as the wind favoured, the *Hannibal*, Captain Ferris, pushed forward in the hope of passing between the French ships and the batteries; an attempt which, he thought, might lead to a complete triumph. But his ship happened to take the ground under one of the batteries; and, as no efforts could extricate her, he was obliged to give her up, after a considerable loss of men, and the destruction of a great number of his adversaries. A breeze having enabled two other ships to approach the enemy, they kept up for a time a heavy fire, which, if the wind had not declined, would have enforced the surrender of the opposing vessels. The impracticability of a close action at length induced Sir James to withdraw his force, when above three hundred and sixty of his men had been killed or wounded. This disappointment served only to stimulate the eagerness of the British seamen for another contest. The ships were repaired with great expedition; and, when the French, joined by a Spanish squadron, were sailing towards Cadiz, the rear of the united fleet was attacked, on July 12, by the *Superbe*. This vessel having fired between the Spanish admiral's ship and another of 112 guns, and then retiring, a mutual error (amidst the darkness of the night) occasioned a conflict between those two ships of the enemy. One of them suddenly took fire; the flames rapidly extended to the other; and both blew up,

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with the loss of about two thousand men. This melancholy accident discouraged Linois and his associates, and tended to accelerate their retreat. The *San Antonio*, of seventy-four guns, was taken; but the *Formidable* baffled a severe attack from Captain Hood, whose ship struck upon a rock, and was with difficulty towed off in a disabled state. The enemy reached Cadiz without further molestation; and Admiral Saumarez sailed with his prize to Gibraltar.

But while these partial conflicts were going on in the vicinity of the British territories in Europe, the decisive battle was fought before Alexandria in Egypt, which gave peace and glory to England. On the 2d of March, 1801, the fleet under Lord Keith, with the army of Sir R. Abercrombie, came to anchor exactly where the glorious battle of the Nile was fought in 1798. On the 8th of March, Sir Ralph Abercrombie gave orders for landing the troops, which was effected in flat-bottomed boats, under a severe and continued fire from the enemy. The soldiers were ordered to sit down on the bottom, holding their firelocks between their knees. All the boats in the fleet were employed; yet only five thousand troops could at first be landed; and these were penned up so close as to be unable to move, and exposed to a galling and destructive fire, without the power of returning it, or of taking any measure of defence. Numbers of the English now perished, being shot in the boats, or bayoneted in the act of stepping out; for the enemy lined the water's edge, and disputed every inch of ground. But a landing could not be effected without such a sacrifice. The carnage continued for about twenty minutes; when the French, finding their exertions ineffectual, fell back, and retreated along the banks of lake Mahadie, now called the lake of Aboukir.

The force that had opposed consisted of about 25000 men, under the command of General Friant,

commandant of Alexandria; who lost upwards of four hundred men in killed, and wounded, and taken. The loss of Sir Ralph Abercrombie was six hundred and fifty-two, in killed, wounded, and missing; exclusive of those of the navy. The residue of the English army was now landed without molestation, and preparations made for offensive operations.

The French, having augmented their force, took a strong position at the extremity of an open space, defended by a range of hills, upon which they formed their line, defended by a numerous artillery, and rendered still more formidable by the aid of heavy cannon taken from the works of Alexandria. On the morning of the 13th of March, it was determined to attempt driving the enemy from this strong position. As the English advanced, the French commenced a very destructive fire from their artillery, which enfilading the depths of the British columns, made prodigious havoc. The enemy, taking advantage of this success, came down from the heights, and began a close engagement. Their numerous cavalry made a spirited and impetuous charge upon the nineteenth regiment, who, with the coolness and intrepidity of veterans, received them unbroken on the points of their bayonets. The French were then obliged to retreat, having received a well-directed volley as they wheeled about, which brought numbers to the ground. Their attacks on other parts of the line were attended with no better success, being repulsed in every quarter. As the French retreated, the English slowly advanced; and at four o'clock took up the position on the heights which the French had occupied in the morning. In this action the English lost 1300 men in killed and wounded, and had near 14,000 troops in the field; they took four pieces of cannon, and one howitzer. The French in this affair consisted only of between six and seven thousand men, commanded by General Lanusse, who lost about seven hundred

in

in killed and wounded. Considering the advantages possessed by the French, the victory of this day was highly honourable to the assailants, notwithstanding their superiority of number, and consequent greater loss.

The French retreated under the works of Alexandria, and lost no time in fortifying their position, and providing against a siege, which they were convinced was now near at hand. In the mean while Sir Ralph Abercrombie pushed on the English army to a chosen position nearer Alexandria, and in sight of the French camp on the heights of Nicopolis. The position thus chosen for the British, crossed the great road from Alexandria to Aboukir, having their right wing towards the sea, near what is called the Roman camp, and their left opposite the point of the lake Aboukir or Mahadie. This position Sir Ralph Abercrombie proceeded to fortify with the utmost alacrity. Various and contradictory reports of Menou's movements were circulated; and among others, that he had formed a junction with Lanusse, with a reinforcement of eight thousand men. Very little credit was unfortunately given to this rumour; and still less apprehension entertained of his attacking the position, which was fortified with two redoubts, though not yet finished, for they were still open in the rear, one on the right wing, in front of the old ruins of *Kafr Kiafera*, or Castle of the Cæsars, mounting two 24-pounders; another along the canal on the left, with one 12-pounder; and several small flèches, with one or two guns, occasionally disposed at intervals along the front of the line.

Such was the state and position of the English, on the 20th of March, 1801. On the 21st, at half past three in the morning, the troops were getting under arms, when they were alarmed by a smart fire of musquetry proceeding from the farthest flèche toward the left wing. This was conceived to be nothing more than a feint; for Sir Ralph Abercrombie

Crombie was yet ignorant of the junction of all the French forces at Alexandria. However, on the firing continuing for some time, with now and then a cannon-shot, Brigadier-general Stuart was actually on his march with his brigade, to support the point attacked, when he was stopped by a very heavy fire both of cannon and musquetry, which hastily commenced on the right. In this false attack on the left, the enemy, rapidly advancing, entered a small flèche at the same time with the out-centinels. They immediately turned the 12-pounder, which was mounted in it, upon the English, and had actually fired one shot from it, when a redoubt in the rear of the flèche opening its fire upon them, they quickly retreated, carrying off with them three officers, one serjeant, and ten rank and file of the fifth brigade. They had one officer and four privates killed in the flèche, but took away their wounded.

The French, thinking to have drawn every attention to the left, had hastily advanced with their whole body, after having driven in the picquets. Their object, as it afterward appeared, was first by a sudden and spirited attack to turn and overthrow the reserve which by its advanced position was separated a little from the rest of the army. This accomplished, their next aim was to force the centre with their united troops; and, while the attention of the left was fully occupied by the false attack, the whole force of their cavalry, in which they were very strong, was to avail itself of a favourable opportunity, and, by an impetuous charge, drive all before them into lake Aboukir, thus at one blow deciding the contest.

For this purpose, General Lanusse's division, forming their left wing, advanced boldly against the right of the British line; General Syilly's brigade marched straight upon the redoubt; while another, under General Valentin, proceeded along the sea-side, to penetrate between it and the old ruins. General Syilly's
brigade

brigade took possession of a small redan, in which there was a gun; but staggered by the heavy fire from the redoubt, was obliged to fall back. The brigade moving along the sea was stopped in its progress by the fire from the old ruins, which were defended by the twenty-third and fifty-eighth regiments, and the flank companies of the fortieth. Still attempting to force its way between them and the redoubt, the sixty-ninth French demi-brigade was taken in flank by one of the 24-pounders loaded with grape, and nearly exterminated. On this the remainder of the corps refused to advance; when General Lanusse, using his utmost efforts to rally them, and bring them to the charge, had his thigh carried off by a cannon shot. Complete confusion then ensued, and a general dispersion of this column took place. General Syilly's troops, not being able to clear the ditch of the redoubt, attempted to turn it, but were repulsed with great loss by the spirited opposition of the twenty-eighth regiment posted in it.

While this was passing on the right of the line, General Rampont's division made an attack on the centre, extending as far towards the left as the ninety-second. It attempted to turn the left of the brigade of guards, which was a little advanced: but was received with so warm and steady a fire from the third regiment of guards, whose left was thrown back, and from the royals, as to be forced, after a sharp contest, to retreat with great loss. General Destin, with his division, penetrated through the hollow, leaving the redoubt on his left, and endeavoured to reach the old ruins. He was there warmly received by the forty-second, and attempted to withdraw his troops; but a battalion of the twenty-first demi-brigade having advanced too far, was surrounded, and obliged to surrender to the forty-second and fifty-eighth regiments.

Repulsed in every quarter with the same obstinate resolution, and finding it impossible to penetrate through

through any part of the British line, the French infantry at length gave way, and dispersed in all directions behind the sand hills.

At this juncture the French general in chief Menou, foiled in all his attempts, determined to make one last desperate effort at carrying the English camp. For this purpose he ordered the main body of the cavalry, under Brigadier-general Roize, to charge: and General Regnier, at the head of the divisions of Lanusse, Rampont, Friant, and the eighty-fifth demi-brigade, to support it. General Roize, convinced at once of the inutility and hazard of the attempt, twice remonstrated; and it was only at the third peremptory order that he obeyed. Accordingly the third and fourteenth French dragoons, under General Bouffart, came up with all the impetuous fury of men certain of being sacrificed, and charged through the forty-second regiment, reaching quite up to the tents. Here, however, they were effectually stopped; the horses, entangled in the cords, were, for the most part, killed, and many of the men were obliged to seek their safety on foot. A circumstance, too, as fortunate as it was unexpected, contributed also very materially to the overthrow of the French cavalry. The ground in the rear of the forty-second was full of holes, between three and four feet deep. These excavations had been made by the twenty-eighth regiment, as conveniences to sleep in, previous to the landing of the camp equipage. The enemy's cavalry, charging over these, was completely broken and routed.

At this juncture the Minorca regiment came to support the forty-second, and drew up in the vacant space between the redoubt and the guards. The second line of French cavalry, composed of the fifteenth, eighteenth, and twentieth, dragoons, with General Roize at their head, made another desperate charge upon these regiments. As it would have been impossible to withstand the shock, they opened a line
with

with the most deliberate composure to let them pass; then, facing about, they poured upon them such volleys as brought numbers, both of men and horses, to the ground. The cavalry now endeavoured to force its way back, but this they were unable to effect; and the greater part were killed or wounded in the attempt, General Roize himself falling on the spot. A flag called the *invincible standard*, covered with the military exploits of the corps to which it belonged, fell into the hands of the Minorca or Queen's German regiment. It was taken by a private, named Antony Lutz, for which he received a certificate from the adjutant-general, and the sum of twenty dollars. This man, never having learned to write or read, was incapable of being made a serjeant, to which post he would otherwise have been advanced. In the early part of the action this standard had been wrested from the French by the forty-second regiment; it was, however, unfortunately retaken from them, at the moment of the impetuous charge of the enemy's cavalry; which Lutz perceiving, cut his way to the officer who was carrying it off, shot him dead, and bore it back in triumph! The French infantry, unable to give any assistance, retired, after losing a great number of men. General Beaudot was mortally wounded; and, when the broken remains of the cavalry formed again in the rear of their infantry, not one fourth of those who had charged could be collected.

It must have been at this period that the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie received the wound, which deprived Great Britain of that distinguished and most able commander. It is impossible to ascertain the exact moment, because he never complained, or revealed the circumstance of his being wounded to any one, till it was perceived by those about him. No entreaty could even then prevail on him to leave the field, till convinced by his own eyes of the enemy's

retreat, and of the victory gained by the troops he commanded. The loss of the English amounted to 1,464 in killed, wounded, and missing; which, though very considerable, was slight when compared with that of the enemy, which, at a moderate calculation, must have amounted to four thousand men, for no less than 1,160 were counted by the provost-marshal left dead upon the field of battle, exclusive of those within the French vedettes, which of course he could not reckon, and of which there were certainly many; Generals Lanusse, Roize, and Beaudot, were killed; and Generals Deslin, Syilly, Eppler, and several other officers of rank, wounded. In the pocket-book of Gen. Roize were found some interesting papers, which proved that nearly the whole of the French army in Egypt was brought together by forced marches, to support this battle, under a confident expectation of sharing the spoils of the British camp. The whole force of the English in the field this memorable day, amounted to no more than 11,739 rank and file, whilst the concentrated forces of the French amounted to upwards of 20,000, as afterwards appeared by the returns of the capitulation of Cairo and Alexandria. In this engagement the English commander in chief was mortally wounded, and died in the night of the 28th of March; Major-general Moore, Brigadier-generals Hope, Oakes, Lawson, and Sir Sidney Smith, were likewise wounded.

The command of the army devolved upon Major-general Hutchinson. This able commander, aware of the advantages which must accrue from the possession of Rosetta, as it would open the Nile, and ensure supplies, determined to make himself master of the place. To carry on the active operations of the army on the Rosetta side, it became necessary to secure the old position, as a means of acting on the defensive against any future attack. For this nothing could be of greater utility, than letting the waters of
lake



J. Chapman sculp.

GENERAL HUTCHINSON.

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lake Mahadie, or Aboukir, into the ancient bed of the Mareotis; as the left wing would thus be rendered more secure, since to turn it would become impracticable; and at the same time the gun-boats would be enabled to get in and annoy the enemy. The site of lake Mareotis had been accurately surveyed, and its level found to be nearly ten feet lower than that of Aboukir. It was therefore obvious, that by cutting through the canal of Alexandria, which was the only separation between the two lakes, the water would flow in very copiously. Accordingly, on the 12th of April, a numerous working party began to cut through the canal; and, on the 13th, the water rushed in with impetuosity through seven channels made for the purpose, to the great joy of the whole army. The violence of the water, flowing in through the cuts in the canal, was so great, as not only to destroy every thing in its way, but to unite four cuts of the seven. By this the gap was rendered too wide to admit a bridge, and the communication was supported by means of boats stationed near the opening. This gave wonderful effect to the operations, and, on the 14th, the British troops entered the town of Rosetta without opposition. The French garrison, composed of two battalions, abandoned it, and retreated across the Nile to Fouah.

Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, with seven sail of the line, joined Lord Keith on the 22d, off Alexandria, after having chased the French squadron under Gantheaume, of which he lost sight in a fog. The fleet now consisted of eighteen ships of the line, including three Turkish men of war under the Capitan Bey, who landed 5000 troops; and 15,000 more were marching through the desert from Jaffa, under the immediate command of the grand vizier, to join and co-operate with the British army.

Major-general Coote was left in command of the troops in the position before Alexandria, while General

neral Hutchinson proceeded with a detachment of the army in pursuit of General Lagrange, who had taken a strong position at El-Ast, near El-Hamed. On the 3d of May, Sir Sidney Smith arrived in camp from Rosetta. An Arab courier also arrived the same day with dispatches from Osman Bey Tambourgi, announcing the death of the celebrated Mourad Bey. This chief was on his way to join the English army, when the plague untimely cut him off on the 22d of April, 1801. Twice in the former part of his life he had been cured of this malady, but his constitution was latterly impaired by his anxieties. On his death-bed Mourad charged Osman Bey Tambourgi, whom he had recommended to Ibrahim Bey as his successor, to attach himself to the English. The Beys and Mamelukes all sincerely regretted the death of this extraordinary personage; and when they buried him at Saouague, near Tahta, they paid the compliment to his valour of breaking his sabre into his grave, as an expression that none of them was worthy after him to wear his arms.

On the approach of the detachment of the army under Major-general Hutchinson to El-Ast, General Lagrange retired toward Rahmanieh with his corps, consisting of nearly 4500 men, 900 of which were the flower of the French cavalry.

The inundation of the Mareotis having nearly reached its proper level, and the force of the current at the cut being much diminished, Major-gen. Coote, anxious both to secure his own position, and to annoy that of the enemy, got six gun-boats into this new lake. Alexandria was thus cut off from all communication with the interior, except through the desert on the west.

On the 9th, Major-general Hutchinson moved forward from El-Ast toward the enemy, who were posted near the fort of Rahmanieh, behind the canal of Alexandria, which ran entirely along their front. Their cavalry was on the right, near the Nile, and their left

was.

was covered by a low fort mounting four guns. A detachment under Colonel Stewart marched at five in the morning to attack the French at Deffoug, while the main army was to attack them at Rahmanieh. A skirmish ensued, which ending greatly in favour of the English, Lagrange quitted the place, and retreated with all possible expedition toward Cairo. One hundred men, who were left in the fort of Rahmanieh, together with a number of sick and invalids, surrendered the next day. A convoy of seventy germes, with provision, ammunition, and clothing, for the French troops, and about five thousand pounds in money, also fell into the hands of the English. This convoy had come down the Nile from Cairo, passed through the canal of Menouf, and was proceeding to Rahmanieh, ignorant of the capture of the place. A small detachment of French cavalry, consisting of three officers and forty men, going from Alexandria to Rahmanieh, were likewise made prisoners by a party of dragoons. They were going from Alexandria to Cairo, as an escort to one of General Beliard's aides-de-camp, charged with dispatches from Menou. This party had slept at Demanhour the night before, and knew nothing of the capture of Rahmanieh.

On the 17th an Arab arrived in General Hutchinson's camp at Algam, with the intelligence, that a body of the enemy were moving on his right through the desert, with the supposed intention of pushing from Alexandria to join Lagrange, who had reached Cairo. In consequence of this information, Major-general Hutchinson ordered Brigadier-general Doyle to follow them into the desert with the cavalry, and his own brigade; and Major-general Cradock was directed to be prepared to give his support in case of necessity. At one o'clock, Brigadier-general Doyle, with the cavalry, not 250 in number, came up with the enemy, after a pursuit of ten miles through the heavy sands; and the whole convoy, after some delay, surrendered without

without resistance. This corps, which had been sent to collect provision and forage in the province of Bahireh, consisted of two hundred of the French dromedary corps, sixty-nine artillery men, 330 infantry, with one piece of cannon, and a stand of colours, and escorted a train of 460 camels. It was composed of picked men, chosen from the whole army, who, mounted upon these swift animals, were employed in pursuing the Arabs through the desert, and overtaking them where it would have been impossible for any other troops to succeed.

On the 19th of May, a Turkish officer arrived at Algam, with the agreeable intelligence of a victory gained by the grand vizier over the French at El-Hanka, a village about six miles from Cairo. The Turkish chief had marched from Jaffa on the 25th of February, where the plague had carried off several thousand of his troops. At Yabna he was reinforced by five hundred of Djezzar Pacha's troops, well armed and appointed, sent as a proof of the pacha's sincerity and attachment to the Porte. After unavoidable delays attendant upon so ill organized an army, the vizier advanced on the 12th of March, and on the 15th reached Gaza. On the 22d, Tahir Pacha, with a chosen corps of three thousand cavalry, proceeded to El-Arish; and, on the 28th, the vizier moved forward for that place with his army, where he arrived on the 30th. On 2d of April, the division under Tahir Pacha, accompanied by Captain Leake of the royal artillery, left Al-Arish, and advanced toward Katieh and Tinieh. On the 5th he was followed by the second division, commanded by Mohammed Pacha, which was accompanied by Captain Lacey of the engineers. The grand vizier, with the remaining part of his army, and the military mission under Lieutenant-colonel Holloway, moved forward on the 19th; and, after a very arduous and harrassing march of four days across seventy miles of desert, ill supplied with provisions, water,

water, and the necessary means of conveyance, arrived at Catieh. The road was strewed with the dead bodies of men and cattle, and the average heat was from 105 to 112 degrees in the tents.

On the 8th of May the Turkish army reached Belbeis, where the grand vizier began to form magazines, of which he was in the utmost want, to put his disorganized army in some kind of order; and to increase it with Bedouine Arabs, Mamalukes, and inhabitants of the country, allured to his standard by the hope of plunder. In this position he entrenched himself, and avowed his fixed determination of waiting for the French under General Beliard, who, it was supposed, would march out of Cairo, to force him back into the desert, before the arrival of the British forces to support him. On the 10th, the vizier boldly sent Major Hope of the British artillery to summon the town of Cairo to surrender, previous to which some Mamalukes and Turkish cavalry, forming his advanced patrols, had been slightly engaged in a skirmish with a party of French dragoons, near the village of Menayer.

General Beliard had been reinforced successively at Cairo by General Donzelot from Upper Egypt; the garrisons of Salahieh, Belbeis, and Birket-el-Hadge, and General Lagrange's division, which joined him on the 10th of May. These troops, united with his own garrison, made a body of upwards of eight thousand men, exclusive of Greeks and Copts. With this force Beliard determined to proceed to Belbeis, there to attack the grand vizier, and drive him back to Salahieh, before General Hutchinson should approach nearer Cairo. For this purpose he marched out on the 15th, with four thousand infantry, one thousand cavalry, and near thirty pieces of cannon. At night he halted at El-Menayer, after having repulsed the advanced patrols of the Turks. The grand vizier, informed of his approach, and wishing

to anticipate his attack, sent the Tahir Pacha, with about two thousand cavalry, and a few pieces of cannon, to observe his motions. Before day-break the Tahir Pacha's troops came up with the French advanced guard in a wood of date-trees. Both parties halted, and remained on their arms till day-light, when the Turks kept the French at bay till the main body of the vizier's army came up. A sharp firing then ensued; the Turks firmly maintained their ground; and after an action which lasted near eight hours, and during which the Ottoman cavalry greatly annoyed the French, General Beliard thought proper to retreat, but was not pursued. Such was the *battle of Et-Hanka*, in which the loss of the French did not amount to more than fifty killed and left on the ground; with perhaps two or three hundred wounded. That of the Turks must have been more considerable, on account of the great superiority of the enemy in artillery. Yet this victory, trifling as it may appear, was of great consequence to future prospects; it was the first the Turks had gained over the French; and it happened to be on the very spot where the same grand vizier had been defeated by General Kleber, in consequence of rescinding the treaty of El-Arish.— On the 20th of May, the vizier's army was reinforced by the thirtieth and eighty-ninth regiments; and detachments of cavalry and artillery.

On the 21st of May, Major-general Coote established a post of two hundred infantry, twenty cavalry, and two field-pieces, upon the canal of Alexandria, near Bedah. The brigade of guards furnished the detachment, which was commanded by Colonel Turner of the third regiment. The object of this post was to maintain an uninterrupted communication with Rahmanieh, Demanhour, and the interior of the country. By these means the camp-market was extremely well supplied; and the operations went on prosperously before Alexandria.

On the 24th, Major-general Hutchinson, with the capitan pacha, proceeded to wait on the grand vizier, At the distance of about five miles from Birchamps. he passed the Nile on a bridge of pontoons, thrown across for the purpose of establishing an easy communication between the two armies. Five miles further north brought him to the advanced Turkish camp, commanded by Tahir Pacha, who so gallantly opposed the French in the wood of date-trees at the battle of El-Hanka. They proceeded in a long procession to the vizier's tent. Here, in the midst of oriental magnificence, and seated upon the most beautiful embroidered cushions, they found his highness. Around him were all the principal commanders of his army. The venerable mamaluke chief Ibrahim Bey, the reis effendi, Mahomet pacha of Jerusalem, Tahir Pacha, and the Beer Bachis, were present. Chairs were provided for the English officers, who alone were permitted to sit in the presence of the grand vizier. After the usual routine of civility and salutations, coffee, sweetmeats, the never-omitted pipes, &c. the general took his leave, and retired to a very superb tent provided for him; and a guard of honour, composed of janissaries, and one of the vizier's chief men, were stationed about his person. This was followed by a grand dinner, in the Turkish stile, at which the principal characters of the Ottoman empire were assembled. The vizier, about sixty-six years of age, had the misfortune to lose an eye, but has retained his situation ever since the year 1799, notwithstanding the unfortuaate battle of Heliopolis. The capitan pacha displayed high military qualifications, which obtained him great renown in this campaign. The Reis Effendi, or principal secretary of the Turkish empire, is well known in England, where he was secretary to the Turkish embassy. His knowledge of European manners and politeness procured him the greatest advantages in the intercourse with the English army. The reason

of the chief officers of the Ottoman empire, civil as well as military, accompanying the army, is, that the Porte, or court, is always supposed to be with it; and all orders of the sultan are deemed to be issued by him from his stirrup. Such was the case in former wars, when the high-spirited sultans commanded their armies in person.

On the 25th of May, Major-general Hutchinson attended a meeting of the divan, or council, in the vizier's tent; and, on June the 1st, Osman Bey Tambourgi arrived with his mamalukes, and joined the main army. They appeared to be about twelve hundred in number; every individual superbly mounted, and richly dressed. But the magnificence of the beys, and kiachefs or officers, was beyond any thing that can be conceived. They were lodged in spacious tents, divided in several apartments, the insides lined with rich stuffs, and the floors covered with beautiful Turkey carpets.

On the 6th of June, a French vessel, mounting ten guns, having on-board General Damas, and the chief of ordnance Daure, was brought into Aboukir bay. The French squadron under Gantheaume, consisting of four sail of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and five transports, had been off the coast for some days. The men of war had between three and four thousand troops on-board, all very sickly. This fleet had anchored, by mistake, in Lacutte Bay, greatly to the westward of Alexandria; but Gantheaume, fearing the approach of Lord Keith's fleet, which was in search of him, cut his cables, and again stood off to sea. The five transports were taken on the 7th, and brought into Aboukir bay. They had no troops on-board, but artists of all kinds, besides florists, gardeners, seedsmen, &c. in a word, quite a small colony. There was also a company of comedians for the Cairo theatre. The transports said they had parted with the fleet at the distance of near eighty leagues from Alexandria, and

and came under convoy of the corvette l'Heliopolis. This ship succeeded in getting into the harbour of Alexandria. She carried no troops, but brought a supply of arms and ammunition, and the intelligence of an intended reinforcement in Gantheaume's squadron. Rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, with three sail of the line, beside one Turkish man of war, went in pursuit of Gautheaume, while Lord Keith, with the remainder of the fleet, cruized off the port of Alexandria.

Major-general Hutchinson having now determined upon the siege of Cairo, in conjunction with the grand vizier, he marched his army to the southward of the point of the Delta, and took up his ground near the village of Burtos on the 8th of June, 1801. In this position the whole force destined to act against Cairo was consolidated. A free and easy communication was established with the grand vizier's army, encamped at Charlahan, on the opposite bank of the Nile, by a bridge of pontoons. The capitan pacha's troops were in front of the British, and the Mamalukes, under Osman Bey Tambourgi, were in their rear. On the 10th, two hundred men of the eighty-sixth regiment, under the command of Colonel Lloyd, joined Colonel Stewart's corps, which was attached to the vizier's army. These men were the forerunners of a long-expected reinforcement from India. Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd had commenced his march from Suez on the 7th of June, having received orders from General Hutchinson to that effect. On the 14th Major-general Hutchinson moved about three miles in front to the village of Saael; and on the 16th advanced with his army to a position just out of reach of the shot of the enemy's works. The same day he was joined by the twenty-eighth and forty-second regiments, which had marched from the camp before Alexandria in twelve days.

The grand vizier also moved forward on the right

bank of the Nile, to a parallel position a little below the village of Damanhour. General Hutchinson made another movement on the 21st, and invested the town of Gizeh, opposite to Grand Cairo. The vizier following his motions, encamped close to the enemy's advanced works on the other side of the river. Some slight skirmishing took place in the evening on both banks of the Nile, wherein the mamalukes greatly distinguished themselves. On the 22d of June, General Beliard, who commanded the French troops at Cairo, finding himself surrounded on all sides, his communication with the interior part of the country entirely cut off, and without hopes of relief, sent a flag of truce to General Hutchinson, requesting that he would agree to a conference between a French and an English officer, to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and its dependencies. To this request General Hutchinson assented.

The conference continued till the 28th, when a convention was signed for the surrender of Cairo. By this convention the French were allowed seventeen days for the final evacuation of Cairo and its dependencies. They were then to march down to Rosetta, with their arms, baggage, field-artillery, &c. to be there embarked as soon as possible, but at the latest in fifty days from the ratification, on-board vessels to be furnished at the entire expence of the allied powers for sending them to some French port. On the evening of the 28th, the combined powers took possession of Gizeh and Cairo, where the British and Turkish colours were conjointly hoisted. The French army which surrendered, amounted to 10,856 fighting men.

The siege of Alexandria next occupied the mind of General Hutchinson, who very soon gave the necessary orders to the allied army to march on that service. Rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton had returned on the 13th of June, and joined the fleet off Alexandria,

Alexandria, without having seen or heard any thing of Gantheaume's squadron: it was supposed, therefore, to have gone back to Toulon. About this time the Monmouth man of war, with the *Leda* and *Active* frigates, arrived in Aboukir-bay from England with reinforcements of men and money; also a convoy of troops arrived from Malta, who had volunteered their services for Egypt.

On the 16th of July, dispatches likewise arrived for General Hutchinson, from Major-general Baird, commander of the Indian troops, with the long-expected intelligence of his having reached Keneh on the Nile, (which the French had lately made their capital in Upper Egypt,) with a part of his army. The project of transporting a formidable body of troops from India to Egypt, through the Red Sea, was well conceived; and in case of a more serious resistance, on the part of the enemy, would have proved extremely beneficial. We have mentioned the arrival of a small portion of that force at Suez, under Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd of the eighty-sixth regiment. This corps had sailed with Rear admiral Blanket to Suez, at an earlier period, from the coast of Malabar. The army from India, under the command of Major-general Baird, did not all come from the same part, every presidency furnishing a certain quota; and, had the whole of the intended force arrived in Egypt, it would have amounted to nearly ten thousand men. This army was landed at Coffir, and marched across the desert to Keneh, the former track of the French; and from the excessive heat, Mr. Dudley Rider, pay-master-general, perished in the desert, as did many of the troops. This army did not join until after the surrender of Alexandria.

On the 12th of August, orders were given for the investure of that city. The division of troops to be employed on the west of Alexandria, was to be under the command of Major-general Coote. The flotilla
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of gun-boats, consisting of twenty-four, failed up the inundation on the morning of the 13th, and anchored in a line a breast of that of the French. This position rendered the enemy's boats useless, and gave the English the entire command of the inundation. The reserve under Major-general Moore marched into the camp before Alexandria on the same day; but no regular plan of encampment was to take place, till Major-general Coote's corps had gained their station to the westward.

The whole French line was under arms, and very vigilant, during the night of the 13th, as, from the sailing of the gun-boats, arrival of troops, and other movements, General Menou was apprehensive of an attack. When the troops had taken their station to the westward of Alexandria, General Hutchinson ordered an attack to be made along the whole of the enemy's front to the eastward of the town. This movement took place about four in the morning, and was intended not only to gain ground, but as a diversion in favour of Major-general Coote. The attack of a green hill, a little advanced on the right of the enemy's position, was confided to Major general Cradock; and the brigade under General Doyle was destined to carry it into execution. The thirtieth regiment was to march up to a small redoubt on the right, and the fiftieth to another on the left; the ninety-second remaining in a central position in the rear, to support either, if necessary. The two battalions of the twentieth were also placed in such a manner as to be in readiness to move up to any point required. On the left of the enemy there was a small hill of sand, called the Sugarloaf hill; of this Major-general Moore took possession with very little resistance; and thence he was enabled to reconnoitre the enemy's works. This position, however, it was not possible to retain, as it lay completely exposed to the enemy's cross-fires, and from its size afforded little or no shelter. During

ing these movements the French kept up a very warm and severe cannonade from their works. The manner in which their guns crossed each other in every direction was truly wonderful, and gave an ample idea of the strength and judicious plan of their extensive lines.

Colonel Spencer of the fortieth regiment, had volunteered his services, and was actively employed with part of General Doyle's brigade. At five in the evening of the 18th, Major-general Coote moved forward about two miles, without any other opposition than a few shots exchanged between his advanced guard and the enemy. He then took up his position in the following manner: the guards extending across the quarries in two lines, with their right to the inundation; and Ludlow and Finch's brigades, both formed fronting the sea. At day-break on the 19th, Major-general Coote opened a battery of two twelve-pounders, and two eight-inch howitzers, against the fort of Marabout. The Turks, under Capitan Pacha, had formed a junction with General Hutchinson, and encamped near the depôt on the 20th.

On the 22d, Major-general Coote determined immediately to move forward to attack the enemy, and take as advanced a position near the town of Alexandria, as prudence and security would permit. Accordingly, at break of day, all the troops were under arms, with the addition of one hundred and fifty of the Lowenstein riflemen, who had landed late at night from the eastward. The troops advanced at half past six, and the ships of war in the harbour, and the numerous gun-boats on the inundation, under Captain Stevenson of the royal navy, got under way at the same moment. The troops marched to meet the enemy, who was very strongly posted on a ridge of high rocky hills, having his right secured by the sea, and by two heavy guns; and his left by the inundation and two batteries containing three more guns of the same calibre. Besides these, numerous pieces of flying artillery

tillery were placed in the intervals of his line. The English moved through the ground in three columns; the guards forming two upon the right, under Major-general Lord Cavan, near the inundation; and Major-general Ludlow's brigade, forming the third, upon the left, close to the sea, having the first battalion of the twenty-seventh regiment in advance. Major-general Finch's brigade composed a reserve, and was destined to give support wherever it might be required. In this manner the troops continued to move with the greatest coolness and regularity, under a heavy fire of musketry and cannon. As the English advanced the French retreated; till close under the works of the town. Here was a general halt, and the enemy gave no further disturbance during the remainder of the day. The loss of the English was trifling, when compared to the advantages gained. The loss of the French, from the constant fire of the ships and gun-boats on both their flanks, added to that of the advancing troops, was evidently very considerable.

Information having been received that General Menou was preparing to attack Major-general Coote in force, before the troops ordered to join him could arrive, the commander in chief directed a diversion to be made in General Coote's favour along the eastern front of the enemy's line. Accordingly, at four in the morning of the 23d, the troops appeared in the plain at day-break; while the Turks, on the right, advanced and took possession of the Sugarloaf-hill. The French immediately opened all their guns, by which five or six of the British were killed. Early in the morning Colonel Spencer landed to the westward, with Blake's brigade, supported by a body of Mamelukes. General Hutchinson, with Major-general Craddock, and the chief engineer, went round by the inundation to reconnoitre Coote's and the various other positions, which they highly approved. Ten or twelve ships of war under the command of Captain Stephenson

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of the Diane, now entered the harbour, and formed in a line a-head, protecting General Coote's left flank. Thus every thing was completely ready for a general assault on the city of Alexandria, and every advantageous position secured, with the interruption only of some slight skirmishes, in which a few of the troops had been killed and wounded. The greatest loss was Achmed Bey, who was killed in reconnoitring the fort of Marabout.

The enemy was not insensible of these advantages gained; and at half after four in the evening of the 26th, an aid-de-camp of Gen. Menou presented himself with a letter, requesting a cessation of hostilities, to give time for a capitulation. This was granted by General Hutchinson; and, on the 2d of September, 1801, at twelve o'clock, the English army took possession of the French lines. The British and Turkish flags were immediately hoisted together, and the whole was conducted with the greatest precision and regularity. The terms granted to the enemy were the same as had been extended to the garrison of Cairo, and the number of effective troops which now surrendered, amounted to 10,508. In the harbour of Alexandria was taken one ship of sixty-four guns, three frigates, two sloops of war, and two hundred sail of merchantmen.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that, on the surrender of Alexandria, the French frigate *la Justice* fell into our hands; and that the capture of this ship completed the total annihilation of the fleet of Admiral Brueys. Of the four sail which escaped under Admiral Gantheaume, on the morning of the 2d of August, the *Généreux*, *Guillaume Tell*, and *la Diane* frigate, had been at different periods captured by the British cruizers; *la Justice* alone had, till this capitulation, survived the defeat in Aboukir-bay.

Thus ended the European war in Egypt, and thus terminated a campaign, which will for ever reflect the

brightest glory on the army and navy of Great Britain, whose united exertions in so short a period, annihilated an usurpation as dangerous as it was unjust and unprecedented, and restored the sovereignty of Egypt to its ancient constitution and government.

The following is an official return of the disposal of the French army in Egypt, by the British forces:

	<i>Military.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Killed in the different actions, and dead of wounds	3,000	
Prisoners taken in battle, in the different convoys, and the garrisons of the forts	3,500	
The garrison of Cairo, to which is to be added 500 deserters, whom nothing could restrain from selling themselves to become mamalukes, and excluded 760 auxiliaries embarked	13,672	82
The garrison of Alexandria, including the marines doing duty, and about 200 auxiliaries	10,508	686
Soldiers dead by the plague and other maladies since the landing of the English	1,500	
Total	32,180	768

After the restoration of peace to the desolated province of Egypt, it was the wish of General Hutchinson to restore its civil government, and call back to their respective stations all those under whose official departments it had been conducted. The extreme jealousy of the Porté, however, in its anxious care once more to get firm hold of Egypt, had secretly determined on the extirpation of the present race of beys; the only men in the country who had made head against the common enemy. This political but sanguinary

fanguiary measure was confided to the management of the grand vizier. On the 21st of October 1801, all the beys then in Alexandria, with the capitan pacha, were invited to dine on-board Sir Richard Bickerton's ship, then lying in the harbour. With this intention they were taken into the capitan pacha's barge; but while they were sailing through the lake Mareotis, a cawouath, or messenger of state, appeared on the shore, and, hailing them, informed the capitan pacha that he had brought dispatches of the utmost consequence for him from Constantinople. Upon this the capitan pacha left the beys, and went away in a boat; after which, as they were passing under the stern of a Turkish gun-boat at anchor, a volley of musketry was fired at them, and several boats full of men assailed them on every side. After a gallant and desperate resistance, rendered more furious by the idea of being treacherously sacrificed, they were overpowered by numbers, and made prisoners. In the contest, Osman Bey Tambourgi, Osman Bey Aascar, Mahomet Bey Mafice, and the black Caya Bey, were killed in the barge. Osman Bey Berdici, and Solyman Aga, were very severely wounded, but fortunately recovered. The survivors were then taken and confined on-board the capitan pacha's ship, the Sultan Selim.

Immediately upon the above transaction being made known to General Hutchinson, he ordered Brigadier-general Stuart, at the head of his regiment, and with guns and lighted matches, to proceed to the Turkish camp on the eastward of Alexandria, and to insist upon the bodies of the beys being given up to the British. This, after some hesitation, was acceded to by the capitan pacha, and the remaining beys were liberated the next day, and sent to Alexandria, where the bodies of those who had been slain were buried by the British army, with all possible military honours.

While these things were passing at Alexandria, the grand vizier, by presents and other demonstrations of friendship, having lulled the mamaluke beys at Cairo into perfect security, he made, on the 20th of October, an attempt to seize them. Several of them thus fell treacherously into his hands; but Selim Bey, and a party of his officers and men, effected their escape. After innumerable hardships and difficulties, they arrived at Gizeh, where they were received and kindly treated by the commandant, Colonel Ramsay. As soon as General Hutchinson was made acquainted with this transaction, he dispatched Brigadier-general Stuart to the grand vizier, with a peremptory letter, insisting on the unconditional delivery of the beys, whom he kept prisoners in Cairo. This demand was, after some hesitation, complied with; and on the 16th of November the beys came into Gizeh, where they were placed under the protection of the British army.

General Hutchinson, after this scandalous behaviour of the grand vizier, determined to bring back the government to the strict regulations formed for it by Solyman the Legislator, in 1521. He directed that the number of beys should be augmented to their full complement of twenty-four; that the capitan pacha should be the supreme president in the divan; that the new elected beys should be subject to his approval; and that he should no longer remain a cipher in the state, but have an army under his command, sufficient to enforce his legal authority. Thus, at the commencement of the year 1802, the sovereignty of Egypt was restored by the valour of the British arms, to its ancient privileges and constitution, under the nominal dominion of the grand signior.

The nation which had sent forth such a band of gallant warriors was not slow in remunerating their services. A monument was voted to perpetuate the services of Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had perished during an early period of the campaign, while his
widow

widow and son were gratified with a peerage and a pension of 2000*l.* a-year. Major-general Sir J. Hely Hutchinſon, in addition to the enſigns of the Bath, received the rank of lieutenant-general, and was created a baron of Great Britain, with 2000*l.* a-year annexed to the patent. Admiral Lord Keith was alſo advanced to the honours of the Britiſh peerage, while on Major-general Cooté was conferred the order of the Bath. The thanks of both houſes of parliament were voted to the navy and army; and each regiment which had ſerved during this campaign was permitted to add an embroidered Sphinx to its colours, and to have EGYPT inſcribed in the field.

To teſtify his gratitude, the grand ſignior alſo eſta- bliſhed the order of the Crescent; and the Lords Hutchinſon, Keith, and Elgin, with Admiral Bicker- ton and the Major-generals Cooté and Baird, were admitted to the honours of this new ſpecies of knight- hood, while gold medals were diſtributed among the field-officers, captains, and ſubalterns, of the victori- ous army.

By this time the inhabitants both of England and of France had become heartily tired of a war long ſince devoid of any fixed or rational object. Luckily too, it was the intereſt of their reſpective rulers to cloſe the ſcene of carnage, and either feel or affect ſenti- ments of moderation. After ſo many ſplendid acqui- ſitions on the continent, Bonaparte evidently panted for a peace with England, which, by reſtoring the iſlands of the Weſt-Indian archipelago to the repu- blic, would confer reputation and ſtability on his ad- miniſtration; while in England the new miniſtry be- came anxious to ſtrengthen themſelves by gratifying the people. For ſome time paſt an active intercourſe had taken place between the two governments; but which was notwithſtanding ſtill prolonged by the lofty demands of the Firſt Conſul. Flags of truce and of defiance were aſtually diſplayed at the ſame time, and
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in the same strait; so that while Boulogne and Dunkirk were bombarded or blockaded by the English fleets, the ports of Dover and Calais were open to the messengers of the courts of St. James's and the Thuilleries. At length, the news of the fate of the French army in Egypt, and the entire reconquest of that country by the British arms, suddenly arriving at both courts, the tone of the First Consul was lowered, and the signature of the preliminaries of peace between England on the one part, and France, Spain, and Holland, on the other, on the 1st of October 1801, was speedily announced, to the undissembled joy of Europe. At the end of eleven days subsequently to this joyful event, the ratification of the First Consul was brought from Paris by one of his aides-de-camp, who, as well as the French plenipotentiary, was drawn through the streets in his carriage by the populace.

Amiens, the city assigned for the discussion of a definitive treaty, was visited in the course of a few months by the ministers of the respective powers; on which occasion the Marquis Cornwallis represented Great Britain; Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, France; Don John Nicholas Azarra, Spain; and Roger John Schimmelpenninck, Holland.

After the lapse of a considerable time, during which the public expectation was amazingly excited by alternate hopes and fears, the long-expected treaty was signed, ratified, and promulged, according to the established forms, on the 27th of March 1802. This event diffused a lively joy throughout the British empire: but in France the acclamations were unbounded, and all ranks and descriptions of men hailed the return of the halcyon days of peace with rapture; while bonfires, illuminations, and entertainments, exhibited but a faint expression of the general joy. Nor were the French less eager to celebrate a period, which to them might be considered less as a cessation from the innumerable evils of war, than a triumphal epoch,
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when the independence for which they had so long combated was not only ascertained, but their innumerable acquisitions solemnly recognised in the face of Europe and of all mankind.

The sacrifices of England, upon this occasion, were both numerous and important; as the cessions on her part consisted of all the possessions and colonies captured or acquired during the war, with the exception only of the Spanish island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in Ceylon. It was however stipulated, in behalf of her allies, that the territories of her most faithful majesty the Queen of Portugal, were to be maintained in their integrity in the same manner as previously to the commencement of the war; but an agreement was entered into, in opposition to the spirit and letter of this article, that the limits of French Guiana in America should be extended, and the dominions of Portugal in Europe curtailed, conformably to the treaty of Badajos.

The house of Nassau was also to receive compensation for its losses in Holland; yet it appeared by a separate declaration, signed on the same day with the treaty of Amiens, on the part of the French and Dutch ministers, that the Batavian republic was not to furnish any portion of the indemnity.

The republic of the Seven Ionian Isles, Corfu, Cephalonia, St. Maure, Zante, &c. erected under the protection of the Russian and Ottoman emperors, was at the same time acknowledged: Malta, Gozo, and Comino, were to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it was agreed that the forces of his Britannic majesty should evacuate those possessions within three months after the exchange of the ratifications; but the stipulations were so numerous, and the arrangements so intricate, that this 10th article of the treaty became productive of jealousies and misunderstandings, if not the real cause of renewing the war.

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The princes of the house of Bourbon, in behalf of whom England appeared at one time to have armed, and for whose cause the continental powers pretended to have first taken the field, were left entirely unnoticed; while the unfortunate house of Savoy, the dominions of which had been specifically guaranteed by a solemn treaty, was left to its fate.

When this important subject was agitated in parliament, the opinions of the leading men in the house of commons were various; but a decided majority, acting in complete unison with the nation, declared unequivocally in favour of the peace. The members of the opposition bench, who had so long contended against a war respecting the origin of which they were dissatisfied, on this occasion cordially united with the ministry, declaring that they preferred any peace to a contest, with the precise object of which they had hitherto been ignorant. The late chancellor of the exchequer also, who had inspired the nation with the hope of "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," to the utter astonishment of the multitude, also declared his assent to the terms which had been obtained: but although one of his associates Mr. Dundas (Lord Melville) appeared to be ennobled into silence, two of his late colleagues (Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham), in conformity to their original opinions, considered the peace as hollow and insidious, the terms as degrading and inadequate, and the whole transaction as equally disproportionate to the success of the war and unworthy of the character of the nation.

Thus ended one of the longest, most interesting, and most bloody, contests, which modern times have witnessed. It is not a little singular that no one of the great objects originally aimed at by any of the belligerent powers except that of France, was obtained by an appeal to arms; while, on the contrary, those few nations which stood aloof during the struggle derived

possessions on the continent were subjected, in their turn, to the government of the court of Vienna. Genoa, rescued from dependence by the wisdom and firmness of Andrew Doria, and once famous in the annals of war and of commerce, acquired the name of the Ligurian republic. And by a solecism in politics, it was expressly stipulated, that the *republic of the Seven Isles* was to be at once free, and dependent; to be regulated by no superior, and yet to be tributary to the grand-sultan, and the sum of 75,000 piastrres to be transmitted annually to Constantinople by a solemn embassy.

The prelate who ascended the pontifical throne under the name of Pius VII. retains but a small portion of the patrimony of St. Peter; and in state and grandeur scarcely equals a cardinal of those times when the terrors of the triple crown appalled the most powerful sovereigns of Europe. Chiaromonti, the present pope, more politic, more sage, and more humble, than his predecessor Braschi, Pius VI. is, at the same time, better acquainted with the spirit of the age in which he lives; and, in imitation of the primitive fathers of the church, knows how to bend like a willow beneath that storm, which would root up the opposing oak, and scatter its branches in the air.

The situation of the house of Savoy, so prosperous during the early part of the preceding century, was now peculiarly disastrous. Victor Amadeus III. after involving his dominions in an unnecessary and unfortunate contest, towards the close of a long and variegated reign endeavoured to find consolation in religion for the misfortunes occasioned by want of policy and discernment! His eldest son, Charles Emanuel IV. overwhelmed with family misfortunes, and bereaved of his richest provinces, soon after his accession resigned all his pretensions to his brother Emanuel V. who, disgusted with his fate, and but little anxious to visit the unhealthy isle that constitutes at

once his royalty and his territories, abdicated his throne, and declared his intention of living in Italy as a private gentleman; and, like Theodore, Stanislaus, the prince who assumes the name of Louis XVIII. and his own unhappy relatives of the royal line of Stuart, appeared as if destined to fill up the catalogue of unfortunate sovereigns.

Ferdinand IV. King of Sicily and Naples, experienced various good and ill fortune. Flying before an insurgent people and invading enemy, he at one time scarcely deemed Palermo secure from the vengeance of the Parthenopean republic. Aided however by the martial spirit of an adventurous priest, shielded by the protection of Russia, and supported by the victorious fleets of England, he returned in triumph to his capital; and, after annulling a solemn treaty entered into in his own name with his viceroy, threatened to annihilate the whole order of nobility from the golden book. Doomed again to inevitable destruction by republican France, but spared by the consular government, he cheerfully resigned a small portion of his dominions to obtain peace: but, acquiescing in his lot, he seemed to forget the cares that plant the pillow of royalty with thorns; and, while hunting the wild boar in the neighbourhood of Caserta, or patiently angling for mullets in the bay of Naples, happily ceased to remember his exile in Sicily, and thought himself secure.

The Arch-duke Ferdinand, brother to the emperor, and Grand-duke of Tuscany, bereaved of Florence, Leghorn, and the adjacent territories, was referred to the rent-rolls and monastic institutions of the German dignitaries, for a compensation; while France, which had sworn an immortal antipathy to kings, conveyed his dominions to a stranger, and invested the son-in-law of the King of Spain with the ensigns of royalty, as King of Etruria.

The Ottoman Porte, notwithstanding the incurable ignorance of its governors, the deplorable neglect of science on the part of its generals, and the notorious deficiency of discipline among its troops, was still suffered to enjoy a nominal independence. The war had made but little alteration in its situation; and Egypt, whether conquered by the French or liberated by the English, no longer seems inclined to supply Constantinople either with corn or treasure. Incapable of chastising the Mamalukes in Africa, or of subduing the rebel bashaws in Europe; and resorting to chicanery, duplicity, and treachery, the usual resources of weak and declining states; this once potent empire is less indebted for its existence to the forbearance than to the unceasing jealousies of the surrounding nations.

Nor must mention be wholly omitted of another quarter of the world. The New Continent, although exposed by turns to the spoliations of the principal maritime powers, found means to preserve a prudent if not a dignified neutrality, amid the convulsions of the ancient world. Unmoved by the shock of nations, the adopted land of Penn, and the native soil of Franklin and Washington, calmly pursues its silent but successful career, and beholds its population nearly doubled at the end of every second lustre.

It is but little more than a century since Spain acquired a new world for herself in America, and appeared at the same time to regulate the destiny of Europe. But the lustre of the ancient monarchy appears of late to have been clouded; and that kingdom which, while a primary planet, dazzled mankind with its radiance, has at last sunk into the satellite of a new republic, being attracted within its orbit and regulated by its influence.

Portugal, on the other hand, dependent alike on the sale of her indigenous productions and the produce of her distant colonies, recognises that sceptre which governs

governs the empire of the ocean. The war proved eminently disastrous to her prosperity; and she was indebted, perhaps, to the policy and forbearance of a neighbouring court alone, for the retention of her independence. But her finances were deranged, and the prince-regent was forced, by an overbearing necessity, to relinquish a province of his dominions in Europe to a father-in-law, at the same time that a portion of his territories in America has been resigned to an enemy as a boon for peace.

Holland, now recognised under the name of the Batavian republic, and submitting to France like commercial Carthage to warlike Rome of old, was equally jealous of her new protector and her recent enemy. Abhorrent of war, and anxious to profit by the smiles of peace, her industrious citizens only panted for liberty to plow the ocean with their merchantmen, and produce an interchange of commodities between the natives of the torpid north and the inhabitants of the rich but lazy south. Yet, destitute of an army, deprived of a fleet, and bound in the golden manacles forged by a long and successful commerce, Batavia, which so long and so manfully resisted Spain, now seems fated like Switzerland to bend under the superior force and influence of a neighbouring state.

France, at first persecuted into greatness, obtained, on the contrary, every object which can be coveted by a great people, save that perhaps for which she originally contended, i. e. liberty. With the exception of one single nation alone, she had either terrified or overpowered every foe with her devouring armies, while countries hitherto accustomed only to the shouts of triumph, shrunk and withered beneath the ardour of her innumerable warriors. While the scanty sacrifices at the peace were made at the cost of two of her confederates, all the new acquisitions became her own.

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The catalogue of French acquisitions has been thus swelled at the expence both of enemies and allies. From the house of Austria she obtained the county of Falkenstein, the Frickthal, a portion of the isle of Elba, and the whole of the Belgic provinces. The empire surrendered all that important tract of country situated on the left bank of the Rhine, including the duchies of Deux-Ponts, Juliers, and the bailiwick of the Palatinate; even Prussia was obliged to yield a portion of her territories in the same quarter. The King of the Two Sicilies ceded Porto Legano; his brother, the King of Spain, besides some advantageous arrangements for the extension of the French frontiers in Europe, relinquished his moiety of St. Domingo, together with the whole of Louisiana. The Ottoman Porte granted to France certain commercial privileges: and, in addition to similar ones on the part of Portugal, the prince-regent agreed that the dominions of that crown in Guiana should in future be limited by the river Carapanatuba. The Batavian republic surrendered Dutch Flanders, the right side of the Hondt, together with Maëstricht and Venlo: France also obtained an equal claim with Holland to the port of Flushing; and, in all future hostilities, her garrisons to be admitted into Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and Bergen-op-Zoom. From the crown of Sardinia the first consul acquired Piedmont, Savoy, in short every thing valuable appertaining to the fallen monarch: she was also enabled to confer part of her spoils on the kings and commonwealths which she constrained to associate in her fortune. Tuscany, together with the presidial states and the territory of Piombino, were accordingly transferred to the hereditary prince of Parma, by the title of King of Etruria, at the expence of the grand-duke and the court of Naples; while the Cisalpine republic, carved out of the Italian dominions of the pope and the emperor, is swayed by the same sceptre, or rather by the same sword, that regulates the destinies of

of France. All the possessions of the house of Austria on the left bank of the Rhine between Zarsach and Basse were then ceded to Swisserland, now the Helvetic republic: in return for which, a new constitution was sketched out in the cabinet of the consular palace, recommended by an imperious mandate and enforced by republican bayonets. Such were the triumphs of a people whose territories were now liberated from feudal bondage, and their agriculture from ecclesiastical imposts, whose measure of military glory was complete, and who want civil liberty alone to rival the splendour and happiness of the most famous nations of antiquity!

The exertions of Britain during the war are unequalled perhaps in the annals of any nation. Two hundred sail of line-of-battle ships, a military force of more than half a million of men, near twenty millions sterling paid in loans and subsidies, a public debt, before deemed intolerable, enlarged to a frightful magnitude, and an immense annual taxation doubled: such were the efforts of a people who had acquired vigour by the wholesome spirit of ancient institutions, a generous love of liberty, a liberal toleration in respect to religion, the cultivation of manufactures, and an unrestrained commerce.

During the course of this arduous conflict, Britain alone was victorious in every sea, and successful in every naval battle; the capture of near five hundred ships of war, of which upwards of eighty were of the line, fully attests this memorable fact, and exhibits nobler trophies than were ever won by any other maritime nation. Nor was any quarter of the globe exempt from her conquests. In America, she acquired Tobago, part of St. Domingo, the whole of Martinico, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, from the French; Trinidad from the Spaniards; Demerara, Isequibo, Surinam, Curaçoa, Berbice, and St. Eustatia, from the Dutch. In the East Indies, Pondicherry,

cherry, Malacca, Ceylon, Amboyna, and Banda, yielded either to her arms or influence. In Africa, Goree, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, and Egypt, by turns confessed her sovereign power; while in Europe, Toulon, Minorca, Corsica, and Malta, either surrendered by capitulation, or were subjugated by force. Scarcely any state in want of treasure or assistance, but was either supplied with the wealth, or protected by the fleets and armies, of this nation; and not less than two emperors, three kings, one queen, with a multitude of petty but independent princes, were occasionally ranked among her subsidiaries. In addition to this, and by a rare instance of good fortune hitherto unexampled in any history, although the manufactures of England drooped, and many of her artificers were forced by dire necessity to wield those arms they had before fabricated, yet her commerce flourished and even increased during the war.

This tide of prosperity, however, was productive of but little permanent advantage; for after the expenditure of at least one hundred and fifty thousand lives and some hundreds of millions of money, the island of Ceylon in the Indian, and that of Trinidad in the Atlantic, ocean, were all that remained of her numerous conquests: nor ought it to be forgotten, that one of her allies had been stripped of his dominions on the continent; another has been driven into exile; and that the rest consented to the most humiliating sacrifices to obtaining safety and peace.

Such was the situation of the principal states of the civilized world at the peace of Amiens; and with the above sketch it was intended to conclude the present work; but now, alas! it can be considered only as a digression.

It was hardly expected, indeed, that this peace would be of permanent duration; the partial and interested views of the first consul, plainly indicated that the present pacification was intended by him only as a grand pause—a cessation from hostilities merely to take breath—while plans of greater aggrandisement and ambition were fabricating, and to arise out of the scourges of a new war.

A very few months after the ratification of the peace of Amiens, General Sebastiani, a confidential officer under the first consul, and commander in chief of the French army in Holland, was dispatched on a secret mission into Egypt, Syria, and the Grecian Isles, to tamper with the leading persons of the respective governments, and to form a plan, as it should seem, for subjugating the whole of those extensive regions, as a prelude to the subversion of the Turkish empire; which Bonaparte had formerly intimated that he could confer on the present pretender to the crown of France, in lieu of those dominions forfeited by Louis XVI. upon condition of his revoking for ever his hereditary claim! Upon this extraordinary errand Sebastiani set off from Paris early in September 1802, travelled over land to the port of Toulon, and there embarked on the 16th. of the same month for the Levant. At Tripoli he offered his mediation between the dey and the King of Sweden, which was accepted, and a treaty concluded under his auspices; and he procured from the former power an acknowledgment of the Italian republic. At Alexandria he peremptorily required, in the name of the French government, the immediate evacuation of that city by the English force: proceeded to examine the state of the fortresses, and the disposition of the Turkish government towards the French; announced the assembling of the French commercial agents in Egypt, and commenced a series of intrigues with the beys. At Grand Cairo he took nearly the same course, every where endeavouring to

revive an interest in the French nation and Bonaparte; infomuch as to distribute among the chiefs of the country, multitudes of portraits of the first consul. To so great a pitch was his inquisitive research carried on in this latter capital, as to excite the murmurs of the Turkish garrison, and even to incur personal danger. Rosetta, Damietta, the present state of every post of consequence, were the objects of his inquiry. After quitting Egypt he proceeded to Acre, where he informed himself of the state of Syria, and the fortifications of the former place, which however Djezzar Pacha was too wise to let him visit.

But it was not alone to Egypt and Syria, but to the republic of the Seven Isles, that Sebastiani's mission extended. He landed, on the 2d of January, at Zante, and immediately demanded an interview with the Russian regent; whom he assured of the protection that Bonaparte meant to extend to all classes of the citizens of that republic; and having prevailed upon him to invite certain noblemen, merchants, and others, the principal inhabitants of the island, to the palace, he commenced a laboured harangue, in which he dwelt upon the anxious wishes of the first consul of France for their prosperity and happiness, and his earnest desire that they should adopt a system of government analogous to that of France; that in such case, so seductive an object held up to the view of continental Greece, might rouse up the ancient ardour and enthusiasm for liberty in that people, and by which the republic of the Seven Islands would become a power superior even to its own expectations; he then invited them to convey generally to the people, not only of the neighbouring coast, but of the Seven Islands, those assurances and sentiments of Bonaparte; and concluded by expressing himself in terms of marked disrespect of the Emperor of Russia. Sebastiani had intrigued to get this speech applauded by some of the lower orders of the people; but the Russian commandant considered

considered both the oration and his whole conduct, as an outrage to his master, and represented both in the strongest terms to his court. M. Romieu, the French chargé d'affaires, also wrote a letter to the prince of the senate, and the vicar-general of the Roman catholic churches at Corfu, informing them that he had received express orders from his government, to place the Roman catholic church of the republic under the special protection of the first consul of France; and therefore expected that prayers would be put up in the different churches of that religion in the islands, for the prosperity of the French government, and the health and preservation of its consuls! A more decided demonstration of the intentions of Bonaparte to assume their future sovereignty, could not be given. When it is recollected what importance he affixed to the island of Corfu, on his first acquiring it from the Venetian state; that he had originally professed to consider it as the key of the Adriatic, and the direct medium through which Greece might be conquered, it may easily be supposed that he would make use of every possible means for its repossession. By the conduct of his missionary Sebastiani, he evinced his perseverance in that intention. It was therefore most evident, that he had marked the whole of the Turkish empire as his prey, and he did not conceive, that either England or Russia possessed the power or the will to obstruct the accomplishment of this object.

But as this singular embassy seems to have been the secret and ultimate cause of the renewal of the war, and is in itself a proceeding full of information and interest, the reader will perhaps applaud us for stating the Report at full length, as it appeared, in the *Moniteur* of the 30th of January 1803, by the authority of the consular government.

“ On the 16th of September I embarked at Toulon, on-board the *Cornélie*; and on the 30th I arrived at Tripoli. I immediately wrote to Baron Cederstrom,

the Swedish rear-admiral, as well as to the minister of the pacha, to offer them my mediation to terminate the differences existing between the Swedish court and the regency. My mediation was accepted: the minister and the rear-admiral repaired to the commissarial house of France, and we entered on the negotiation. The two parties were far asunder; the pacha demanded a considerable sum, and an augmentation of the annual tribute. He urged a treaty made two years ago by an envoy of the King of Sweden, which assured the payment of 245,000 heavy piaſtres, and of an annuity of 20,000; he added, that two years of war had subjected him to extraordinary expences, and that he used great moderation in conforming himself to the treaty in question. M. de Cederstrom only offered, in the name of his court, 100,000 piaſtres for the redemption of the Swedish slaves, who were to the number of 150, and an annuity of 5000 piaſtres. After much debate, I succeeded in making them sign a treaty, which fixed the payment of the ransom at 150,000 piaſtres, and the annuity at 8000. On the 1st of October I was presented, with much pomp, to the pacha, who received me in the most distinguished manner. The exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace took place, and the Italian republic was formally acknowledged. I caused its flag to be hoisted on the commissarial house of France, and it was saluted by the frigate and the place with twenty-one guns. It was not without difficulty that the pacha consented to acknowledge that republic. He feared that all Italy was comprised in this new republic, and that, in consequence, he should be obliged to respect, indiscriminately, all the ships of commerce of that part of Europe: this would destroy his marine. I gave him the necessary explanations, and particularly those which related to the object of his apprehensions, and he replied to me, 'Certainly I wish to be at peace with the Italian republic, without too much injuring my interest; but

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if it were still more difficult, I would do it, since the great Bonaparte desires it.' The Pacha of Tripoli is a brave and enterprising man, the friend of France. The English have furnished succours to his brother, who is at present at Derue, without means or credit. His plan is to raise the country against the bey. The political and administrative affairs of the regency are conducted by Seid-Muhammed-el-Deghais, minister of the pacha. This man is full of sagacity, and has even some notions of European politics. He has been in France, and preserves for our country a predominant sentiment of affection.

“ On the 2d of October I set out from Tripoli, and on the 16th arrived at Alexandria: the same day I waited upon General Stuart, commandant of the English forces by land and sea. I communicated to him the order of the minister for foreign affairs, which enjoined me to proceed to Alexandria, and, if the English still occupied that place, to demand a speedy evacuation, and the execution of the treaty of Amiens. General Stuart then told me, that the evacuation of the place would shortly be effected; but seeing that I insisted, and that I desired an answer less vague, he declared to me, that he had no orders from his court to quit Alexandria, and that he even believed he should pass the winter there. General Stuart is a man of médiocre talents: he has for his aid-de-camp, a French emigrant, called the Chevalier de Sades, a man of talent, and an enemy of France, who has much influence over the general. I went the same day to see Khourchid-Ahmid, the Pacha of Alexandria, and the capitan bey, commander of the forces of the Ottoman Porte. After the customary compliments, and some language agreeable to the Sublime Porte, I announced to them, that the agents of French commerce would assemble in Egypt. This communication gave them the greatest pleasure; and they did not conceal that they saw with grief the stay of the English in the country. I told them that their stay could not be much longer,

longer, and that the general peace left no doubt of their approaching departure.

“ On the 17th I visited the cheik El-Meffiry. The same day I also visited the cheik Ibrahim Mufti. On the 18th I visited the coupure du Kalidj, which has formed the lake Mareotis. The current of the waters of the lake Mahadie is still very strong, and if the Porte does not make haste to re-establish this important canal, the overflows which take place on the little tongue of land that separates the two lakes, will render the opening so considerable, that it will be impossible to travel. I do not think that the Swedish engineer, sent by the Porte to direct these labours, has the necessary talents. The formation of the lake Mareotis appears to have contributed to the salubrity of the air. The city has no other water than what it draws from the wells of Marabouf. This little fort I found guarded by an English and Turkish garrison, in order to protect the inhabitants who came to draw water. I employed the day of the 19th in perambulating the town, and receiving different individuals who came to visit me. On the 20th I set out for Cairo, escorted by two Turkish officers, and six French soldiers, whom I had taken on-board the frigate, but contrary winds obliged me to return to the port. The next day I was at Aboukir, where I passed the night. I profited by this opportunity to visit the fort, which is in a very ruined state. On the 22d I arrived at Rosetta, after having visited the fort Julien; I saw the same day Osman, aga and duvanny of the town, as well as the Christians who reside there. The 23d I was at Faoné, where I visited the commandant of the place, the cadî, and the cheiks; I received the latter, and from all those whom I entertained, protestations of attachment to the first consul. I passed the next day at Rahmanie, where I visited the cheik Muhammed Abou-Aly; the fort of the town is almost entirely destroyed. I visited on the 25th, at Menouf, the cheik Abdin, whom
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the first consul had appointed cadî. The other cheiks of that town who came to visit me, held the same language as those of Faoné. I said to them, 'The first consul loves your country much, he speaks of it often; he interests himself in your happiness; he did not forget you, and recommended you to the Porte. He has made peace with Europe, and this country will feel the interest which he takes, and the recollection which he has preserved of the poor cheiks of Egypt.' Muhammed Kachef-Zourba Matzellem, who commanded at Menouf, on my journey through that town, has been beheaded in consequence of being accused of communications with the mamalukes. The two forts of Menouf are destroyed. I arrived the same day at Boulak. I sent immediately Citizen Joubert to inform the Pacha of Cairo of my arrival. The next morning, the 26th, the pacha sent three hundred cavalry and two hundred infantry, commanded by the principal officers of his household, to accompany me to him, amidst a great many discharges of artillery. Having arrived at the pacha's, I said to him, 'Peace has been concluded between the French republic and the Sublime Porte; the ancient relations of amity and commerce have been re-established, and I am charged by the great consul Bonaparte, to assure you of his benevolence, and to announce to you the arrival of commissaries of the French commerce in Egypt. The pacha answered me, 'The benevolence with which the first consul has honoured me, penetrates me with gratitude, and his commercial agents shall meet here the most friendly reception.' I proceeded then to the house which the pacha had prepared for me. I received, the same day, the visits of all the principal men of the country, and of the Copt intendants. On the 27th I again repaired to the pacha, with whom I had a long conference, I spoke to him in these words; 'The first consul takes in you, and the country which you govern, a very lively interest, and desires

fires to contribute to your happiness; he has charged me, therefore, to offer you his mediation, in order to make peace between you and the beys.'

“ The pacha thanked me warmly and sincerely for the interest which the first consul took in his behalf, but he protested to me, that he had the most positive orders from his court to make a war of extermination upon the beys, and not to enter into any arrangement with them. I observed, that the unfortunate circumstances which had happened to the Ottoman troops (they had been beaten five times successively by the mamalukes) rendered their position very critical, and that such obstinacy exposed them to the loss of the province. He then communicated to me the order of the Porte, and I saw, beyond a doubt, that it was not possible for him to enter into any accommodation. I informed him that I intended to visit the different cheiks of Cairo, and also Madame Murad Bey, and to inspect the environs and fortifications of the city. He ordered, immediately, that the guard which he had sent should accompany me wherever I wished to go, informing me, that he would use every means in his power to render my stay at Cairo agreeable. The same day I commenced my visits, beginning with the cheik Abdallah-el-Chefcanoi, of the great mosque. As I was expected by him, he had assembled a considerable number of cheiks. The conversation turned upon the interest which the first consul took in Egypt, on his power, his glory, and on his esteem and benevolence for the learned cheiks of Cairo. Their answers expressed their attachment to his person. He must have been a witness like myself to the enthusiasm excited at the view of the portrait of the first consul to form an idea of the exaltation of their sentiments. I have given it to all the principal cheiks of Cairo, and of the towns where I have travelled. On the 28th I invited the cheik Omar El-Berky, prince of the Shirifs: he was ill, and I saw only his son. The cheik Suleiman

Suleiman Fargoumy received me with much friendship, and assured me of his boundless admiration for the first consul. The citizens Joubert and Beye have certified to me, that the inhabitants of Cairo never testified so much attachment to France as on my arrival. When we pass along the streets, every body salutes us. Their astrologers make predictions every day as to what concerns the first consul. On the 29th, I went to visit Madame Murad Bey: her intendant had already prayed of me that I would grant her an interview. I informed her that the first consul had charged me to interpose my mediation, in order to make their peace with the Sublime Porte; but that the pacha had ordered that no negotiation should be entered into. I employed that day, and the following, in visiting the citadel, the Isle of Ro da Gizé, Boulak, and all the other little forts which surround the city. The Turkish soldiers murmured to see me visit their forts, but I feigned not to hear them, and continued my course and my observations. On the 29th in returning to Fort Dupuy, a soldier menaced me with his attagan; but as the inhabitants of the city testified highly their indignation against him, I did not stop at his menaces, and continued my route. A moment afterwards Mustapha Oukil, one of the chiefs of the city, passed before me on horseback. In passing, he reproached my guides with marching before a Christian, and above all before a Frenchman, and menaced them with the bastinado after my departure. I could not be silent under such an insult; and, upon my return, I sent Citizen Joubert to the pacha, to make my complaint, and demand a prompt redress. I declared to him that I expected this man would come publicly to me to ask my pardon, place himself at my disposal, and implore my pity. He found that Mustapha was greatly protected by the pacha, and wanted to arrange it otherwise; but I persisted by declaring formally to the pacha, that if this reparation was not made in the man-

ner in which I demanded it, I should instantly depart, and immediately write to Paris and Constantinople to state my complaint. This declaration produced all the effect which I expected; and Mustapha, alarmed, came on the following day to me, conducted by Rosetti, and he publicly asked my pardon, and put himself at my disposal. I told him that my first intention had been to cut off his head, and that I only gave him his life at the solicitation of the pacha and M. Rosetti; but if in future he should ever insult the French, or those in their suite, his destruction would be inevitable. This affair, which was instantly spread throughout the whole city, produced the best effect.

“ The same day an attempt was made to excite the Albanese against me. Two letters from Rosetta, written by English protegées, assured that there had been seen upon the coasts of Natolia a French fleet of three hundred sail; that we were marching against Constantinople, and that my visit to Egypt had no other object but to deceive them, and blind them to their danger. I made the merchant come to me who had received the letter; I made him give it me—I instantly sent it to the pacha himself, telling him that this absurd news was spread to occasion disorders, and to endeavour to alter the good understanding which existed between France and the Sublime Porte: and I guaranteed the falsehood of it with my head. The pacha had discovered the snare, and did not fall into it. He even communicated to me a letter from General Stuart, which he had just received, and to which was joined an order of the day, of the first consul, when he commanded the army of Egypt. This order of the day was dated in August 1799, and recalled to the recollection of the Egyptians, that Constantinople was tributary to Arabia, and that the time was now come to restore Cairo to its supremacy, and to destroy the eastern empire of the Ottomans. General Stuart begged the pacha to consider the spirit of that order, and

to judge from it of our attachment, and of our peace with the Turks. I was indignant to find that a soldier of one of the most polite nations of Europe should degrade himself so far as to instigate assassination, by means of such an insinuation. The pacha treated me with the greatest politeness, and the English at Cairo were witnesses of the attachment of that city to the French. I received a deputation from the monks of Mount Sinai, whom I recommended to the pacha: I wrote to their superior, to assure them of the friendship and protection of the first consul. The monks of the Propaganda at Cairo, whom I placed under the national protection which they enjoyed before the war, celebrated a *Te Deum* for the prosperity of the first consul. I assisted at this ceremony, at which all the Christians of Cairo were present. The evening before my departure (the 2d of November) I had another interview with the pacha, and recommended all the Christians of Cairo to his protection, as well as the Turks, who, during the residence of the French in Egypt, were connected with them. He not only promised to respect them, but even to treat them with bounty.

“ On the 3d, I set out in a conveyance of the pacha's, in order to repair to Damietta. The pacha ordered me to be escorted to Boulak, with the same honours that I received on the day of my arrival. I had written to Captain Gourdin, to repair to Damietta with the frigate, in order to convey me to Syria. On the 5th I stopped a short time at Simenoud, and afterwards at Mansoura, where I saw the commandant of the city, and the cheik Effeid-Muhammed-El Che-naoni, who came to see me, as well as all the other cheiks. I spoke to them in the same maner as all the other cheiks of Egypt, and received the same promises of attachment. The tower of Mansoura is destroyed. The same day I arrived at Damietta. The next day I went to Ahmed-Pacha-Behil, a creature of the grand vizier's; he returned my visit the same day. He con-

ducted himself perfectly well to me during my stay in that city. On the 7th I went to visit the fort of Lesbe and the towers of Bogaz. They have not continued the works of that fort, which is in a bad state: those of Bogaz are in a good condition. There is a garrison of two hundred men in the fort and in the towers. On the 8th I received the visit of Hassan Toubar: his influence over the inhabitants of Mensale is still the same. On the 9th I went to Senenie, where I saw the cheik Ibrahim-El-Beblout, he who behaved so well to the French under the orders of General Vial, when they were taken and imprisoned. The first consul had exempted his village from all contributions.

“ I saw all the cheiks at Damietta, particularly Ali Khafaki, whom the first consul had invested with a pelisse: he is possessed of great credit, and is much attached to the French. There are at Damietta two Christians, who are men of merit, and may be very useful to us; they are M. Bazile and Don Bazile. They are possessed of good information, have very considerable fortunes, and are very highly respected. In Egypt, chiefs, merchants, people, all like to talk of the first consul—all offer up prayers for his happiness. All the news which concerns him spread from Alexandria or Damietta to the pyramids and the grand cataracts with astonishing rapidity. On the 14th the frigate arrived at Bogaz from Damietta: I immediately set out for Acre, at which place I arrived on the 19th.

“ The 20th of November in the morning, I dispatched Citizens Joubert and Lagrange to Djezzar Pacha, with a letter, in which I stated to him, that, peace being concluded between France and the Porte, the relations of commerce should be re-established on the footing they stood before the war, and that I was charged by the first consul to confer with him on these objects. I begged of him to answer me in writing, if he was inclined to treat with me. In some hours the messengers

messengers returned; Djezzar had received them coldly. He expressed his desire to see me personally, but was unwilling to write. Every body advised me not to see him, without an assurance written by himself; but this he appeared unwilling to do: but, notwithstanding this cautionary advice, and his obstinate refusal to write, I determined to repair myself immediately to Acre. I repaired to the house of the commissary of the Seven Isles. Very soon after, the dragoman of the pacha, informed of my arrival, came to conduct me to the pacha, who received me in an apartment where he was unattended, and which was without any other furniture than a carpet. He had, on one side of him a pistol with four barrels, a small air-gun, a sabre, and a hatchet. After inquiring as to my health, he asked me, whether I was not persuaded that our end is pre-ordained in heaven, and that nothing could change our destiny. I answered, that I believed, as he did, in predestination. He continued to speak for some time on that subject. I perceived, however, that he affected a degree of simplicity, but that, at the same time, he wished to pass for a man of wit, as well as for a just man. He repeated several times, ‘It is said that Djezzar is barbarous: this is false; he is but just and severe. Request of the first consul, not to send me, as commissary of commercial relations, a lame or a blind man; because many persons will be sure to say, that Djezzar had made him so.’ Soon after he said, ‘I desire that the commissary you send shall reside at Said, as that is the most commercial part in my dominions: besides, it is not necessary he should reside here, where I shall be myself the French commissary, and shall take care that your countrymen be well received. I highly esteem the French. In stature Bonaparte is small, but he is nevertheless the greatest of mankind. I know that he is greatly regretted at Cairo, where they wish to see him again.’

“I made a few observations on the peace between France and the Porte; to which he answered, ‘Do you

you know why I have thus received and feel so much pleasure at seeing you? It is because you come unauthorised by a *firman*, and without any orders from the divan. I have the greatest contempt for its blind vizier. They say that Djezzar is a Bosnian, a man of straw, and cruel to excess; but, nevertheless, I can stand the ordeal. I was once poor. My father had nothing to bequeath me but courage. I have achieved my own elevation by dint of exertion. This, however, does not make me proud, and Djezzar, perhaps, will soon finish his career; not that he is old, as his enemies report, (he then performed some of the manœuvres of the Mamalukes, in their mode of raising their arms, &c. which he really executed with surprising adroitness and agility,) but because, most likely, God will have it so. The King of France, once so powerful, has perished. Nebuchadnezzar, the greatest of all kings, was, when his time was come, killed by a fly, &c.' He made several other observations in this strain, and afterwards spoke of the motives which induced him to make war upon the French army: from the whole of his demeanour it could be easily seen, that he wished to be on good terms with the first consul, and that he stifled his resentments. The following is the apologue, which he used to demonstrate the causes of his resistance. 'A black slave,' he said, 'after a long journey, in which he had suffered the greatest privations, arrived at a little field of sugar canes; he stopped therein, and indulged himself in partaking of the delicious liquor they afforded; and, at length, was determined to remain on the spot. Very soon after, two travellers, who had followed him, came up. The first said to him, Salamalle (the mode of wishing health). 'The devil take it,' answered the black. The second traveller then approached, and enquired why he had answered in such a way to so good a wish. 'I had very good reason for it,' replied he: 'if I had answered in a friendly manner, the man would have entered

tered into conversation with me, and afterwards sat down beside me; he would have partaken of my refreshments, and finding them desirable, would have endeavoured to obtain exclusive possession.'

"I recommended to the favourable attention of Djezzar, the Christians and the convents at Nazareth and Jerusalem; he assured me that he would treat them with much regard. I did not forget the Mutuales, and received the same assurance in their behalf. Djezzar frequently observed to me, that his word was, with him, more sacred than treaties. Our conversation was interrupted for some moments by a kind of military music, which he performed in a very agreeable style. The palace of Djezzar is built with much taste and elegance; but, in order to arrive at the apartments, a number of turnings are necessary. At the foot of the staircase, however, is situated a prison, the gate of which is allowed to be open from noon till evening. I saw a number of the unfortunate inhabitants. In the courts I observed twelve field-pieces well mounted, and in admirable order. Never did I encounter a sight more hideous or repulsive than that of the minister of Djezzar, whom I met in going out. The pacha had caused one of his eyes to be put out, and his nose and ears to be cut off. I saw in the town more than a hundred individuals in the same state. On beholding the domestics of Djezzar, and even the inhabitants of Acre, one would imagine himself in the resorts of brigands ready to assassinate. This monster has imprinted the mark of his atrocious character upon every thing within the limits of his power.

"I had an opportunity of seeing, while at Acre, the procurator of the Propaganda, as well as that of the Holy Land. Of the former, and of the commissary of the Seven Isles, I collected some information concerning the present state of Syria, and the fortifications of Acre, of which I had seen but a part; I was not suffered to visit them. The procurator of the
Holy

Holy Land is grateful to the first consul for the protection he had afforded the monks. He assured me that my recommendation to Djezzar would be very useful. He hinted to me Djezzar's earnest wishes to be on good terms with the first consul. It is certain that the former behaved very well to the crew of a French vessel which put into Acre shortly before my arrival. Djezzar occupies all Palestine, with the exception of Jaffa, where Aboumarak Pacha has been besieged nearly five months by a force of nine thousand men. This operation prevents Djezzar from carrying on hostilities with the desired vigour against the emir of the Druses, who, for the space of a year, had paid him no tribute.

“ Tripoli is tranquil at present; it is different at Aleppo, whence the pacha has been driven. Damascus is in open rebellion against the Porte: not only has the pacha of the divan been expelled, but the aga, who commanded the citadel for the Turks, has been delivered up by the soldiers to the insurgents, who have decapitated him. Tripoli is now under a rebellious pacha, who is a creature of Djezzar; who has lately ordered him to protect the pilgrims from Mecca. In a word, all Syria is with Djezzar, and the Ottomans are as much detested here as in Egypt. The Mutuales live peaceably in their villages; they have, however, been obliged to retire from the borders of the sea. Aboumarak is now at the last extremity: this man is equally inconsiderate and cruel, and is surpassed only by Djezzar. The Christians are even more in dread of him, and tremble for their future situation. The monks of the convent of Jaffa have withdrawn to Jerusalem.

“ On the 21st of November I quitted Acre. As the winds were unfavourable to a voyage to Jaffa, I set sail for Zante, where I arrived the 4th of December. I landed the same day, but the ship's company were put under quarantine. I repaired to the house of the French commissary,

commissary, escorted by the officers of health. I soon learned that the isle and the republic were split into different parties, and that even the tranquillity of the place was threatened. I assembled the members of the constituted authorities, and the principal persons of the town, at the house of the governor M. de Calishipode. After having represented to them the interest which the first consul took in their welfare, I induced them to lay aside that spirit of party which distracted them, and to wait without passion, and in silence, the new constitution. These few words were received with enthusiasm, and all of them exclaimed, 'France for ever! Bonaparte for ever!' These cries were reiterated on my going out by more than four thousand men, who followed me to the door. The governor and the Russian commandant were alarmed at it; and I learned by the French commissary on the following day, that two of the leading men were sent to prison, but that, on his solicitations, and fearful of my reproaches, they were set at liberty in the course of the night. I went to the Conciergerie, and had the governor brought there. I spoke to him strongly on the irregularity of his conduct: he was alarmed, and promised he would look upon those who cried out, 'Live the first consul!' as good citizens, and should in future treat them as such. As he sent in the course of the night, a courier to his government, and I had reason to believe he had made a wrong report, I immediately wrote to the chargé d'affaires of the republic at Corfu, to inform him what had passed, and that I was setting off for Messina. I do not stray from the truth in assuring you, that the islands of the Ionian sea will declare themselves French as soon as an opportunity shall offer itself.

" *English army in Egypt.*—That army commanded by General Stuart, consists of 4430 men. They wholly and exclusively occupy Alexandria and the neighbouring forts. The Turks, who formed the

garrison of some of these forts, have been removed. Lately the English general has occupied Demanhour with one hundred infantry and one hundred horse, under the pretext of curbing the Arabs. The English have made no necessary works for the maintenance of the forts; the palisades are almost entirely destroyed, and the branches occasioned by the rains, have very much damaged all the new fortifications. They occupy none of the works which are beyond the line of the Arabs, and all the redoubts which existed at the departure of the French army are destroyed. The Pacha of Cairo furnishes to the English army corn, rice, wood, and provisions, without any payment. The consumption is treble what it should be: they commit great waste. A great misunderstanding reigns between General Stuart and the pacha. State of the army:

Dillon's regiment—emigrants	450
British chasseurs—ditto	550
Role's regiment—Swiss	600
Wetteville's regiment—ditto	680
The 10th regiment of infantry—English	600
The 61st regiment of infantry—ditto	650
The 88th regiment of infantry—ditto	400
Dragoons of the 26th light—ditto	350
Artillery—ditto	150

Total 4430

“*Turkish army.*—Muhammed, Pacha of Cairo, who has taken, it is not known why, the title of Viceroy of Egypt, does not command the troops in person. Muhammed Aly-Serr-Cherfme, who had the command since my arrival, was killed before Gaza; they are now under the orders of Jussuf Ciabia. Tair is pacha of the Arnauts, who compose the greatest part of this army, amounting to about 16,000 men. They from time to time receive reinforcements. Chourchid-Ahmed, a pacha of two tails, is at Alexandria with six hundred

hundred men, who occupy no fortification. This pacha is, as one may say, a prisoner with the English. The Turkish army consists of 7640 men, and that of the Arnauts of 8500, making a whole of 16,140. It is useless to add, that this is not an army; they are men ill-armed, without discipline, without confidence in their chiefs, and enervated by excessive debauchery. The chiefs are in every thing like their soldiers; ignorant even of the first principles of the military art: and uniformly actuated by the love of wealth, they think of nothing but of obtaining it, and of finding the means of carrying it off in safety. Six thousand French would at present be enough to conquer Egypt.

“ *Army of the Mamalukes.*—The army of the Beys is composed of three thousand Mamalukes, of 3500 Arabs of the tribe of Ababde of Chark, and of 3500 of the tribe of Binialy. Muhammed Bey Elfy married the daughter of the cheik of the first, and Maarzouk Bey, son of Ibrahim Bey, the daughter of the cheik of the tribe of Binialy. The power in this army is divided between Ibrahim Bey, who is the chief, Elfy Bey, and Osman Bey, who has succeeded Murad Bey. Their head-quarters are at Djergé. They have eighty French deserters, which form a small corps of artillery. To the present time, they have beat the Turks in every action, and the Egyptians prefer them to the Osmanlis. The whole of Upper Egypt has submitted to them.

“ *Syria.—Acre.*—The body of this place has been repaired; the port has been covered with a small horned work, and the tower of the angle by a half-moon. They have likewise made a small flêche, in front of the palace of the pacha. All the works are well kept. The weakest part is that towards the sea, and particularly the point which defends the entrance of the port. The forces of Djezzar are at present thirteen or fourteen thousand men, of which nine thousand are employed at the siege of Jaffa. Jerusalem and Nazareth are occupied by the troops of the Pacha of Acre. The Naplousians serve against Aboumarak.

“*Jaffa*.—The vizier, after the taking of Egypt, caused the body of the place to be re-constructed, which is at present in a very good state. Aboumarak, Pacha of Palestine, who defends this place, has a garrison of four thousand men. Gaza is occupied by four hundred troops of Aboumarak. The emir of the Druse has refused to Djezzar his annual contribution, and has raised a respectable armament. The pacha waits till the fall of *Jaffa* to attack him. The English wished to interfere as mediators between the emir and Djezzar, but the last refused the mediation. The Porte has, at this moment, little connexion with Syria.

HORACE SEBASTIANI.”

Previous to the discovery of these transactions in Egypt and Syria, the English government was extremely dissatisfied with the French troops still keeping possession of Holland; and also with the measures of coercion and authority assumed by the French government in Swisserland; events equally and obviously repugnant to the treaty of Amiens. The disputes in Swisserland, between the Helvetic government which was entirely in the French interests, and the democratic states who insisted on having their ancient laws and constitution restored, commenced as early as the month of April 1802, and assumed a serious aspect on the 13th of the following July; when the great majority of the cantons formally protested against French interference, and claimed their rights and privileges, as a free people, to restore to their country their pristine form of government. From this period till the 3d of October 1802, open warfare subsisted between the people and the Helvetic government, when, in a general action, the insurgents totally defeated the troops of the latter, who were obliged precipitately to retreat; to abandon their functions; and they were hesitating whether to retire to Geneva or the territory of Savoy, when the arrival of a French general suspended their flight, and promised them, in the name of the first con-

ful,

ful, instant re-establishment. A French army under General Ney, immediately advanced into the heart of the country, restored the revolutionary government, and dispersed the representatives of the Swiss nation, who found themselves unable to oppose, with their handful of troops, and unsupported by any of the powers of Europe, the arms of the consul of France.

On the 10th of October 1802, the English government presented a remonstrance, at Paris, on the interference of that court in the internal regulations adopted by a free and independent country; referring to the treaty of Luneville, for an explicit declaration to that effect. Other complaints were made, at various times, for several months after, that the republican troops had not evacuated Holland, agreeable to the treaty of Amiens; and that the authority of France was still exercised over the government of the Italian republic. Mutual recriminations were at length resorted to, and Bonaparte finally answered, “that so soon as the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens were executed in every quarter of the globe, particularly at Malta, by the evacuation of the British troops, that then, and not before, Holland should be evacuated by the French forces.”

Matters went on in this state of mutual suspicion and jealousy, and of occasional remonstrances and evasive answers, until the mission of Sebastiani came to be developed at the court of St. James's. This manifestation of a deep-laid design underwent the scrutiny of the privy council, and dispatches were forwarded to Lord Whitworth, the English ambassador at Paris, to demand satisfaction from the French government on the subject of General Sebastiani's report, which contained “the most unjustifiable charges against the officer who commanded his majesty's forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter.” He was farther directed to state, that the whole report developed a system so injurious to the interests of his majesty's

jesty's dominions, and so entirely repugnant to, and utterly inconsistent with, the spirit and letter of the treaty of Amiens, that it would be impossible for his government to enter into any future discussion on the subject of Malta, until satisfactory explanation should be given relative to that event.

But for this explanation M. Talleyrand was completely prepared, by treating it as a matter entirely misconceived by the court of London. He disclaimed on the part of his government all intention of giving reasonable cause of dissatisfaction to the English government; and declared that the mission of Sebastiani was purely commercial. Lord Whitworth was in consequence invited to a personal interview with the first consul, which took place at the Thuilleries three days afterward. The first consul departed himself with temper, and expressed a wish to preserve a good understanding between the two countries. He deprecated the idea of a recommencement of war, but added, that if it were inevitable, he must put the only means of offence he had in execution, which was a descent upon England; a project, the danger and difficulty attendant on, he was well aware of, yet which he was determined to attempt. On the subject of Malta, he said he would never in any event allow it to remain in the possession of England, in whose hands he would rather see the principal fauxbourg of Paris! Upon Lord Whitworth's allusion to the aggrandisement of, and influence gained by, France, since the treaty of Amiens, the first consul abruptly put an end to this part of the discourse, by saying, "I suppose you mean Piedmont and Swisserland—those were trifles, which must have been foreseen whilst the negociation was pending. Trifles, indeed, (he added,) when it is considered that England, in strict union, might dictate the law to all the world." Bonaparte then said, that "Egypt must sooner or later belong to France, either by the dissolution of the grand signior's dominion, or
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by some arrangement with that power." After dwelling with expressions of resentment against those in the British legislative body, who were notorious for their eternal hatred of France, he added, "that, while they persist in their declamations, five hundred thousand men ought and should be kept in readiness to avenge her injuries! That whatever success intrigues might have in London, other powers would not be involved; and the French government avows, with conscious pride, that England alone cannot maintain a struggle against France."

This menace failed not to produce in the bosom of the English nation the strongest sentiments of resentment. Lord Whitworth was instructed to demand an explanation of this menace from M. Talleyrand; and also to make a reiteration of the demand for satisfaction in the affair of Sebastiani; and obtain fresh security for the fulfilment of any new arrangement that should be made on the subject of Malta; otherwise a renewal of the war would be inevitable. The effect this message produced on the mind of the first consul, may be best conceived from his conduct to the English ambassador, when the latter made his next appearance at the court of the Thuilleries, which was on Sunday, March 13. On that evening there was a grand circle at the Thuilleries. The ambassadors of the different powers were in the saloon, with a numerous assemblage of strangers and ladies of distinction, generals, senators, tribunes, legislators, &c. &c. Bonaparte entered, with an unusual alertness of manner, and, after saluting the company, addressed himself to Lord Whitworth, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by all who were present. — "You know, my lord, that a terrible storm has arisen between England and France."

Lord Whitworth. "Yes, general consul; but it is to be hoped that this storm will be dissipated without any serious consequences."

Bonaparte. "It will be dissipated when England shall

shall have evacuated Malta. If not, the cloud will burst, and the bolt must fall. The King of England has promised by treaty to evacuate that place; and who shall violate the faith of treaties?"

Lord Whitworth. (Surprised on finding himself questioned in this manner, and before so many persons) "But you know, general consul, the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the evacuation of Malta. The intention of my sovereign is to fulfil the treaty of Amiens; and you also know——"

Bonaparte. "You know (with impetuosity) that the French have carried on the war for ten years, and you cannot doubt but that they are in a condition to wage it again. Inform your court, that if, on the receipt of your dispatches, orders are not issued for the immediate surrender of Malta, then *war is declared*. I declare my firm resolution is to see the treaty carried into effect; and I leave it to the ambassadors of the several powers that are present, to say who is in the wrong. You flattered yourselves that France would not dare to shew her resentment whilst her squadrons were at St. Domingo. I am happy thus publicly to undeceive you on that head."

Lord Whitworth. "But, general, the negotiation is not yet broken; and there is even reason to believe——"

Bonaparte. "Of what negotiation does your lordship speak? Is it necessary to negotiate what is conceded by treaty—to negotiate the fulfilment of engagements, and the duties of good faith?—(Lord W. was about to reply; Bonaparte made a sign with his hand, and continued in a less elevated tone.) My lord, your lady is indisposed. She may probably breathe her native air rather sooner than you or I expected. I wish most ardently for peace; but if my just demand be not instantly complied with, then war must follow, and God will decide. If treaties are not sufficient to bind to peace, then the vanquished must not be left in a condition to offer injury."

Here this unexpected conversation terminated; if that term can be allowed, where the discourse was almost wholly on one side. But the English ambassador took the first opportunity of declaring to M. Talleyrand, that he must discontinue his visits to the Thuilleries, if he was to be exposed to this species of insult and outrage; upon which he received the warmest assurances of the French minister, that nothing of the kind should again occur.

After this indecent violation of the privileges annexed to the public character of an ambassador, the conduct of Bonaparte became more conciliating; and a further proposition to the French government, for a perfect accommodation of all existing differences, was made by Lord Whitworth, as follows: Malta to remain in perpetuity in the possession of his Britannic majesty, by whom the knights of St. John were to be indemnified; Holland and Swisserland to be evacuated by the French forces; the island of Elba to be confirmed to France by his majesty; and the new king of Etruria was to be acknowledged: as were the republics of Italy and Liguria, provided an arrangement were made in Italy for the King of Sardinia. After a considerable degree of discussion, which lasted until the 9th of April; on the part of France it was formally declared, That no stipulation not perfectly consistent with the independence of the island of Malta, could be entertained for a moment; but that the first consul had no objection to make a particular convention, for doing away the remaining causes of dissatisfaction existing between the two governments.

On the 13th of April, fresh instructions were given to Lord Whitworth, that “by way of saving the point of honour to France, the civil government of the island of Malta should be given to the order of St. John, the Maltese enjoying therein the privileges which were reserved to them by the treaty of Amiens; and that the fortifications of the island should be garrisoned in

perpetuity by the troops of his Britannic majesty. But if neither of the two propositions already detailed were agreed to on the part of France, that then his lordship might propose the occupation of Malta for a term of not less than ten years, provided that his Sicilian majesty could, for a valuable consideration be induced to cede Lampedosa to England: it is a small uninhabited island, situated between Malta and the coast of Tunis. At the end of that period, Malta was to be surrendered to the inhabitants, and declared an independent state; and an arrangement was to be made in the interim, for the establishment of the order of St. John in some other part of Europe."

On the 2d of May, a specific answer from the French government was given to all the articles of these final propositions of the English court. With respect to Lampedosa, the first consul alleged, that as it did not belong to France, he could neither accede to, nor refuse, the desire of the acquisition of that island by his Britannic majesty. But nevertheless, in the hope of preventing a renewal of the war, he would consent to Malta being placed in the hands of one of the three powers who had guaranteed its independence, either Austria, Russia, or Prussia. On this proposition (dated the 4th of May), the obvious intention of which was to give Malta to the Emperor of Russia, the English government, without a moment's delay, put a decided negative. The dispatch, however, announcing this refusal, contained yet *another* ultimatum, which, if not acceded to by the French government, Lord Whitworth was instructed to quit Paris in thirty-six hours. This new project differed only from the last, in its placing the island of Malta in the hands of Great Britain for an indefinite term, until Lampedosa could be occupied as a naval station; that then Malta should be restored to the inhabitants, and acknowledged an independent state. With this proposition the first consul peremptorily refused to comply, and Lord Whitworth

worth again demanded his passports; with which being furnished, he departed from Paris, and arrived in London on the night of the 19th of May, 1803. His Britannic majesty's declaration of war against France was laid before parliament on the day preceding. Thus after a peace of barely one year and fifty days, did Europe again see her quiet disturbed, and her tranquillity threatened, by the renewal of a contest between her greatest continental and her greatest maritime power.

From the instant of the commencement of war, the first consul began to make every preparation to carry into effect the menace he had thrown out, of invading England. Independently of his grand fleet at Brest, an immense number of transports was ordered to be built and collected with the greatest expedition. He asserted that it would be possible for some thousands of these vessels to force their way across the channel in spite of the British navy. This idea was universally received in France, and in the course of the year such astonishing exertions were made, that a sufficient flotilla was assembled at Boulogne, to carry over any army that France should choose to employ. This menacing disposition, and the mighty preparations for carrying it into effect, were ultimately advantageous to Great Britain. The evident necessity of defending the country against invasion obtained a ready consent to every plan which could be proposed for increasing its military defence. Independently of the regular and supplementary militia, an additional army of fifty thousand men was proposed under the title of an army of reserve, and a general *levy en masse* of all persons capable of bearing arms was universally approved of: this measure was however rendered unnecessary by the spirit of the country, which in a short time presented above 300,000 effective volunteers, as an additional defence to the country. This vast accession to its military force, placed it on so proud a footing of security, that the people no longer feared the visit of their invaders,

vaders, but felt so conscious of their superiority as to wish the enemy to try that experiment. Thus it appears, that until the year 1803, Great Britain was a stranger to her own strength, and to the extent of her resources. The power of France, for the first time since the revolution, appeared now to have received the most serious check; and the British channel seemed a barrier beyond which it could not pass. Other powers appeared to catch somewhat of the fire which animated that country, and the cause of Great Britain was felt to be, that of all the independent nations of the universe.

Although the additional strength which was gained at home was by far the most important of the advantages which Great Britain derived from the war, yet the government was not inattentive to the annoyance of the enemy in the only vulnerable part of his dominions. Expeditions against the Dutch settlements of Demerara, and Iffequibo, and the French islands of St. Lucie and Tobago, were dispatched in the course of the year. The expedition which was prepared for the attack of St. Lucie and Tobago, sailed from Barbadoes on the 20th of June, and arrived at day break on the 21st off St. Lucie; in the course of the day they effected their landing, drove in the advanced posts of the enemy, took the town of Castries, and summoned the French general-Nogues to surrender at discretion. That officer however refusing to accede to those terms, Lieutenant-general Grinfield, who commanded the expedition, resolved upon attacking the Fort of Morne Fortunée by assault, as the rainy season was soon expected to commence. The attack was made the next morning at four o'clock, and the place was carried in the most gallant manner in about half an hour, without much loss, if the boldness of the enterprize be considered. That on the British side, was about 138 men killed and wounded, including some officers. The number of the French gar-
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rison made prisoners of war amounted to 640. Besides the possession of a valuable sugar-island, this victory was important in many points of view. In the first place the storming so gallantly a fort strongly garrisoned by the French, proved again to the world that French troops were not invincible; and that the same armies which beat them in Egypt could conquer them again in any part of the world. At the same time that it established the reputation of the British army for gallantry and spirit, it was attended by a circumstance that displayed that generosity of national character, which is inseparable from true courage. The French general had refused a capitulation, he was determined to abide the assault; and although it might be supposed that conquering troops, provoked by the losses which the obstinacy of the enemy exposed them to, would have revenged themselves by a bloody victory, yet to the honour of the British name, notwithstanding the extent of the provocation, they did not kill or wound a single Frenchman after the works had been carried. This was a triumph worthy of a civilized nation, and the brilliant display of British gallantry and generosity on this occasion was of infinitely more importance than even the capture of St. Lucie.

On the first of July the island of Tobago surrendered to General Grinfield, who after the conquest of St. Lucie directed his force thither. The garrison immediately proposed a capitulation, by virtue of which they were to be sent over to France at the expence of Great Britain. Besides the French islands of St. Lucie and Tobago in the West Indies, the Dutch settlements of Berbice and Demerara fell into the hands of the British in the course of the year 1803, but without experiencing any resistance worth a particular detail.

But the loss of St. Domingo was the severest blow which France sustained during this year. The triumph of Bonaparte's general in chief, Le Clerc, and of his
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vast armament in St. Domingo, was not of long duration. The cruelty and perfidy which were exercised towards all the unfortunate negroes who had submitted, and particularly to their gallant leader, Touffaint l'Ouverture, was more than sufficient to rouse the deepest resentment in their bosoms. Although the sufferings of a hero, or the injustice offered to an illustrious individual, usually engages more of the attention of the world, than is excited by multiplied acts of cruelty exercised in secret, and on obscure persons; yet in the colony of St. Domingo even the barbarous act of seizing upon Touffaint after he had surrendered, and sending him to France to be made away with in cold blood, was lost among the frequent and atrocious acts of horror committed by the French upon the unresisting negroes.

Shortly after the infamous and perfidious arrest of the brave Touffaint, the West Indian fever, the scourge of European avarice, broke out with the most destructive fury in the island; the blacks, however, suffered nothing from it; it was reserved with deadly effect for their imperious conquerors. Speedily did the courage and the strength of their ferocious invaders wither away before the fiery breath of the pestilence! Their hospitals were crowded with sick—their ranks were thinned—and those who still escaped, were unable to pursue those active operations of war against the few revolted slaves who still remained unsubdued; from which alone they could have expected success, but which now they saw would expose them to an enemy far more terrible than they had yet encountered in the field. The consequence was such as might have been expected: in proportion to the decrease of force and enterprise in the French army, the courage and activity of their adversaries increased; and a general insurrection took place, which soon confined the French troops to their strong posts on the coasts of their part of the island.

It was in the northern portion of the colony that the insurrection was carried on with unabated vigour. Deffalines, Clervaux, and Christophe, headed the insurgents in this direction, and assembled an army sufficiently strong to invest the Town of the Cape, the head quarters of the French commander in chief General Le Clerc, at that moment approaching to his last hour, from the baneful effects of the fever; and who now saw, in the dreadful hour of despair and death, that all the cruelties, of which he had been the willing instrument, were insufficient to attain the object with which he was entrusted—the extermination of the inhabitants of the island! He who but a few months before, had written to his brother-in-law, Bonaparte, a pompous statement of his conquest of the island of St. Domingo, now saw himself besieged in his headquarters by those, whom he had considered as entirely defeated, and incapable of ever again making head against the power of the French. After an illness of about a fortnight, he died on the second of November, nearly about the same time that the unfortunate Toussaint perished in a French dungeon. Thus, by the equitable dispensations of Providence, had the French as well as the blacks to lament the loss of their leader.

Notwithstanding the dreadful slaughter which the French soldiers made, whenever they were victorious; the losses of the French army by the fever were at least equal to those the blacks endured by the sword. General Le Clerc, before his death, sent sealed instructions to General Rochambeau, to take the command of the French army in the island. The first serious attempt made by the blacks in the north, was on the Mole, where General Brunet commanded. That officer permitted them to advance quite close to the works, but by an ambuscade, which he had previously laid, placed them between two fires, and forced them to retreat in confusion, and with considerable loss. In all the strong posts on the sea-coasts, the French defended their

their positions with equal success. The insurgents, tho' completely masters of the interior of the country and of the mountains, were not able to cope in the plain with the French troops; and this inequality was still more observable, when they attempted to attack the French in their fortified towns, or strong positions.

Such then was the situation of affairs in this once flourishing and happy island, at the breaking out of the war between France and England. The French were in possession of a line of posts, on the sea coast, which were mutually supported by the facilities which their fleet afforded them of mutual transportation. This great advantage the war with England totally deprived them of. The Cape, and all their principal positions, were immediately blockaded by British squadrons, which blockade not only broke the chain which had hitherto firmly bound the French force together, but, by cutting off the supply of provisions and reinforcements, accelerated, or with more justice may be said to have been the direct cause of, their capitulation and surrender to the black force which composed the besieging army; for, in all human probability, had not hostilities commenced between England and France, the insurgents must finally have been subdued and exterminated.

It is extremely difficult to reconcile the powerful and effectual co-operation of Great Britain with the revolted French negroes, to the repeated declarations of the English government but the year before,—that no force which France could send to St. Domingo, or keep there, would be half so dangerous to our West-India colonies and the interests of Great Britain, as the existence of a black independent empire or republic. Governed, however, less by principles than by events, it was contented to abandon all theory, and contribute to the establishment of a power which they had so much decried; for the sake of making a temporary impression on France, where she was most vulnerable.—

nerable.—In consequence of these vigorous measures both by sea and land, the French garrisons were soon reduced to the most deplorable distress.—On the land-side, the blacks were masters of the field, who not only cut off provisions, but hourly threatened them with assault.—Towards the sea, reinforcements and supplies were intercepted by the British cruisers, while the most terrible of all enemies, the pestilence, continued its ravages, and not only diminished their numbers, but paralyzed the spirit and strength of the survivors. Notwithstanding this dreadful complication of unfortunate circumstances, they still made an obstinate defence. The Cape Town, which Rochambeau now made his head-quarters, and where he had collected the principal strength of the French army, made a long and powerful resistance. The English cruisers found it impossible to block up the harbour so completely but that supplies of provisions were frequently thrown in by coasting vessels.—The other posts where the French were weaker, fell either before the attack of the negroes, or in consequence of the blockade. Port au Paix was the first strong town which fell into the hands of the insurgents:—the French garrison, consisting of 500 men, became their prisoners. In the other parts of the island, Port au Prince, Leogane, and St. Mark, fell successively before the besieging army, under the black general Dessalines. The English cruisers, however, in every practicable case, humanely made it a point of carrying off their garrisons, to save them from the revengeful fury of the blacks.

General Rochambeau was now obliged to confine his operations to the defence of the Cape:—he wished to escape to the city of St. Domingo, in the Spanish part of Hispaniola, but every route was completely occupied by the negro troops, who were masters of all the interior of the country. The English blockading squadron, finding that frequent supplies of provisions were carried to the Cape from Fort Dauphin,

made a very spirited attack on that post, in consequence of which the garrison evacuated it, and retired within Cape Town.—This being now the only spot in possession of the French, the entire army of the insurgents, commanded by General Dessalines, regularly and completely invested it, and daily menaced giving the assault; all the out-posts successively fell into their hands, and even Fort Picolet was carried by them in a very gallant manner.

Under these circumstances, all retreat and supply being cut off; and the place every hour in danger of attack; Rochambeau at length resolved to capitulate, on the terms, of being allowed to carry off the garrison. A negociation to this effect was opened with General Dessalines; but, on the English Squadron coming into the road, a capitulation was signed on the 30th of November, on-board the *Surveillante*, by which Captain Bligh of the *Theseus*, on the part of Commodore Truscot, and General Boyer on the part of General Rochambeau, agreed, that all the ships of war and merchant vessels belonging to France should be surrendered to the English, and that the garrison should be received by the latter, as prisoners of war.—The negociation was then continued with Dessalines, to prevent confusion or attack at the time of evacuation. Dessalines agreed not to disturb them in the evacuation, but nevertheless, when they had embarked, and were waiting for a wind, to enable them to leave the port, it required all the influence which the British commodore had over the black general, to prevent his ordering the batteries to fire upon the French ships and sink them.—Without making much allowance for winds and tides, he declared, that if in twelve hours they did not quit the road, he should drive them away with his cannon, and that when the English met them at sea, they were at liberty to treat them as they pleased.

The French force having at length finally departed,
Dessalines,

Dessalines, Christophe, and Clervaux, published a proclamation to the inhabitants, declaring the island free and independent. They promised protection to those landholders who chose to remain upon their estates and *renounce their prejudices*, but threatened the most inexorable cruelty to whoever should talk of again restoring the system of slavery.

This event was to France of the most serious consequence; for previous to the war, Bonaparte had determined to establish a colonial power in St. Domingo and Louisiana, which would bid fair not only to out-rival the British empire in the West Indies, but also to check the rising greatness of the united states of America. These objects were entirely deranged by the rupture with England—his plan of subjugating Egypt and the Levant, was crushed by the constant superiority of the British fleet in the Mediterranean—and his scheme of superiority in the West-India settlements being rendered abortive by the loss of St. Domingo, he was induced to sell his claim on Louisiana to the American States for thirty millions of dollars.

Upon the continent of Europe the French were more successful. On the 25th of May, General Mortier, from his head-quarters at Cœverden, summoned the Hanoverian electorate to surrender to his army. In this attack of Hanover, Bonaparte formally professed, that he wished to occupy that country merely as a pledge for the restoration of Malta, agreeably to the conditions of the treaty of Amiens. It was not possible that the electorate alone could pretend to oppose itself with effect to the immense power of France; yet his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge was sent over from England as commander in chief, and proclamations were published in his name, and that of the Hanoverian government, calling upon all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, to defend their country to the last drop of their blood. But so unequal were they to the task of opposing the French with effect,

that they positively refused to rise in mass, and tamely submitted to their fate. On the 26th of May, the invading army entered the town of Bentheim, where the Hanoverian garrison, consisting of an officer and thirty-six men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. On the 28th, the French force passed the river Ems, at Mippen, and the next day a body of 10,000 entered the principality of Osnaburgh. The main body of the Hanoverian army, commanded by General Walmoden, amounting to near 18,000 regulars, appeared determined to make a stand in their position on the Hunte; and General Hammerstein occupied the town of Diepholtz, with a considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The French immediately prepared to dislodge them; a division of their infantry under General Schiner, and another of cavalry under General Nansouty, forced the passage of the Hunte, and directed their march to Sublingen, with a view of cutting off whatever force might be stationed between that town and Diepholtz. General Hammerstein, finding his right turned by this manœuvre, was obliged to retreat in the night, to Borstoen. On the 1st of June there was a smart skirmish, between a Hanoverian rear-guard and the French advanced pickets. On the 2d, notwithstanding a severe cannonade from the Hanoverian artillery, General Drouet, who commanded the French advanced army, attacked them, and after a charge of cavalry, obliged them to retire.

The Weser was now the last line of defence for the Hanoverian army; the banks of it were well planted with artillery, and it appeared as if the passage of it would be attended with some difficulty. The town of Nieubourg was the Hanoverian head quarters, against which Mortier was in full march, when a deputation arrived from the civil and military authorities of the regency of Hanover, to intreat him to suspend his march; which he positively refused, until they had
signed

signed a convention, agreeing to put him in possession of the entire electorate, and all the strong places dependent upon it, together with all the artillery, arms, and ammunition. The Hanoverian army were, by the conditions of this convention, to retire behind the Elbe, and to engage not to serve during the war, against France or her allies, until regularly exchanged. The terms of the convention were, however, conditional, depending entirely on the ratification of it by the first consul and his Britannic majesty. It was evident, however, that his majesty could not ratify this convention, as King of Great Britain; and as Elector of Hanover, it would have amounted almost to a renunciation of his sovereignty, were he to consent to such terms as those. On the 5th of June the French took possession of the city of Hanover, where they found a prodigious quantity of artillery and ammunition. Besides the absolute value of the electorate as a conquest, which enabled them to remount their cavalry and recruit their treasury, the French were now masters of the navigation of the Elbe and Weser, and were determined to use their power to the injury of the British commerce in Germany. Being moreover in the immediate neighbourhood of the rich commercial Hanse towns of Ham-
burgh and Bremen, they were also enabled, under the shape of loans, to levy considerable sums of money upon them.

The terms of the convention at Sublingen placed the French general in possession of the whole of the electorate of Hanover lying on the south side of the Elbe, the Hanoverian army having retired across the Elbe to the duchy of Lauenburgh: but as this convention was only conditional, and required to be ratified by the British and French governments; so soon as it was known in Paris that the courier had arrived, announcing his Britannic majesty's refusal to ratify it, Bonaparte sent express orders to his generals to re-
commence

commence the campaign. General Mortier thereupon sent a letter to Field-marshal Count Walmoden, the Hanoverian general, informing him that the refusal of his Britannic majesty to ratify the convention, had rendered it null and void. He therefore sent him a fresh proposition to surrender with his army prisoners of war, to be sent into France. The field-marshal replied, that those terms were so very humiliating, that his army preferred perishing with their arms in their hands; that they had already made sufficient sacrifices for their country; and that they must now defend their own honour. The officer, however, who carried this answer, was empowered to state, that if any acceptable terms were offered, they would probably not be rejected. Mortier himself however refused to make any other propositions, and immediately prepared to cross the Elbe in the face of the Hanoverian army, who had taken a strong position on the banks of the river, which was well defended with artillery. But General Walmoden, seeing that the French army was determined to force its passage, sent new propositions, which were at length agreed to; and on the 5th of July a convention was settled, by which the Hanoverian army was to be disbanded, and return to their homes upon their parole, not to serve against France or her allies until regularly exchanged; and its artillery, horses, and military stores, were to be given up to the French.

Meantime the ports of France were so closely blockaded by the fleets and squadrons of Great Britain, that scarcely a French vessel dared to put to sea but by stealth; the whole naval power of France had been thus confined to their own harbours, and their commerce virtually annihilated. But though, from the cause above-mentioned, no general action at sea had taken place, yet the English cruizers were so successful in the only warfare that had been carried on, that not less than a hundred and five prizes were carried into

into one single port (Plymouth), in the space of three weeks after the commencement of hostilities.

As soon as it was known at Paris, that two English frigates had taken two French vessels in the bay of Audierne, without any declaration of war, the following decree was published: "May 23. All the English from the age of 18 to 60, or holding any commission from his Britannic majesty, who are at present in France, shall immediately be constituted prisoners of war, to answer for those citizens of the republic, who may have been arrested and made prisoners by the vessels or subjects of his Britannic majesty, previous to any declaration of war. BONAPARTE." The above contains such an open violation of the laws of hospitality against harmless strangers, not responsible for the conduct of their native government, as has only been equalled by the proceedings of Robespierre.

The renewal of the war occasioned Mr. Addington, in the summer of 1803, to revive the income-tax, but under a different form, and at a lower rate, than it had been laid during Mr. Pitt's first administration.

The rebellion again broke out in Ireland in July.—Some time before his majesty's message to parliament had announced the probability of a rupture with France, it became obvious to the wary observer, that there existed a considerable degree of feverish agitation among those who had favoured the late conspiracy, and an alarming resort to Ireland of persons notoriously in the interests of the French government. Undoubtedly the great majority of the people who had been deceived and led away by the intrigues and artifices of the jacobins; those especially who had any property to lose, or stake in the country, had seen through, and heartily repented, their delusion: but there were still to be found some pardoned delinquents, who had yet to learn prudence from their escape of punishment, and whose wickedness had not been put to flight by the glaring conviction of its folly. This intractable and restless

restless description of people hailed with transport the opportunity of recommencing their machinations; and while some spread themselves over the country in every direction, others fixed themselves in the metropolis—an active correspondence was set on foot with France—and the organization of a new conspiracy was commenced and prosecuted with unceasing diligence. Nor was Bonaparte inattentive or remiss to forward by every means in his power, his darling project of revolution. The chiefs of the last Irish rebellion were summoned to Paris, from the insignificance and contempt in which, since the peace of Amiens, they had lived in different states of the continent; consultations were held with them; their hopes and passions stimulated by promises and flattery; and they were directed to communicate similar impulses to their agents and adherents in their native country.

The person who took upon himself (or to whom that task was delegated by his confederates) the office of director and principal mover of this new plot upon the British dominion in Ireland, was Mr. Robert Emmett, a young man of specious and promising talents. He was the younger brother of that Emmett who had previously to the rebellion of 1798, abandoned a respectable situation at the Irish bar, in order to project and carry into execution the wild schemes of that day—an Irish republic, and separation from Great Britain. His father had filled during a considerable period the situation of state physician in Dublin.

This young man had been sufficiently unguarded in his conduct while the late disturbances existed, to become an object of the vigilance of government, and had found it prudent to reside abroad so long as the habeas corpus act was suspended; but had returned to Ireland on the removal of that obstacle. The death of Dr. Emmett had placed a sum of two thousand pounds in ready money within his reach, and with this fund he proposed to himself the subversion of an old and well-established government!

Another

Another of the chief conspirators was one Quigley, a mechanic, but of considerable address, who having been outlawed in 1798, had since that period resided in France; and who upon the recommencement of hostilities, had returned thence, under circumstances which clearly indicated his agency to the enemy. He seemed well furnished with money, which he certainly could not have derived from his own resources, and of which he was unsparingly liberal. He perambulated with unceasing activity Kildare, his native county, tampering with the people of the lower classes; exhorting them to throw off the slavery imposed upon them by the present form of government; reviving and recalling to their minds, every cause of dissatisfaction and complaint; and by freely distributing strong liquors in many places, and occasionally money, attached the multitude through the medium of its prevailing propensities, and corrupted and deluded vast numbers to hold themselves in readiness for that attempt, which although completely impracticable, destitute of the slightest probability of success, and tending only to the inevitable destruction of those miserable instruments, yet answered to a certain degree the purpose of their unprincipled employer, as it distracted and threw some odium on the existing government, and revived distrusts and jealousies among the people.

In another part of the country, a second enthusiast presented himself, as a chieftain, and who seemed so confident in the merits of the boon he had to offer as the meed of prosperous rebellion, that he does not seem to have once suspected, that it would not be accepted and grasped at with as much avidity at least as it was tendered. Mr. Russel was the son of an officer of reputation in his majesty's service, and who, having retired, enjoyed an honourable retreat in the situation of master of the royal hospital for veterans at Kilmainham near Dublin. He was placed early in the army, and had served at Bunker's Hill and the subsequent campaigns

campaigns in North America. After the peace, he fixed himself, in consequence of accidental connection, in a town of considerable trade in the north of Ireland; but which was not less remarkable for its encouragement of speculative theology, metaphysical enquiry, and the extent and diversity of opinions, both in matters of church and state. At the period when the modern doctrines of political reform were broached, they found in this unfortunate man an apt and enthusiastic profelyte. In justice however to the memory of this unhappy person, it must be observed, that he was affectionate and tender-hearted, and possessed more of the feeling and sentiment of a gentleman, than are usually found in the confirmed democrat.

Such were the conditions and characters of the principal leaders of the conspiracy, which, having been conducted in security and darkness, broke out into insurrection on the 23d of the July, 1803. It has been said, and with great appearance of probability, that as early as the April preceding, an assemblage of persons from various districts of the kingdom, deliberated in Dublin, on measures hostile to the existing government. There are in Ireland, a number of persons above labour, and below affluence, whose habits are dissipated and adventurous, and who might truly boast the power of raising in a country abounding in such inflammable materials, the flame of rebellion. Called together by such persons as we have described, that a mock convention might have sat in the metropolis, and cherished the incipient projects of Emmett, is sufficiently likely; as well from the ease and security with which it might be held, as from his subsequent boast of his being assured of having nineteen counties pledged to his support.

With the greater certainty of war it might be supposed that the Irish government would multiply their measures of strength and defence; it therefore became the object of the conspirators to accelerate their enterprize.

enterprize. Accordingly the persons we have named commenced their operations with activity, and distributed themselves throughout the country agreeably to their several destinations. Emmett and Dowdall were stationed in Dublin; Quigley in the county of Kildare; and (indeed without the slightest gleam of probable success to cheer him on his mission) Russel in the populous districts of the north, Down and Antrim: others of less note were subdivided throughout various parts of the country, with authority from their leaders to forward the design by every means in their power. Some important assistance was likewise hoped for, in the acquisition of a person of the name of Dwyer, whom they treated with, and urged to levy his utmost force and make the first attack on the capital.

This man, at the head of a gang of deserters and banditti, had remained in arms from the period of the rebellion of 1798, obstinately rejecting repeatedly proffered mercy; and who dexterously eluding all pursuit, had sustained himself under the protection of the almost inaccessible fastnesses of the Wicklow mountains. His party did not ostensibly exceed twenty, but he was supposed to possess unbounded influence over the peasants of that district; so that a large body, on any notable undertaking, was within his means of command.

To the overtures made to him on the part of Emmett it does not appear that he assented with cordiality: on the contrary it is reported, that this ruffian (who if he was not gifted with the accomplishments of some of the leaders we have described, seems to have been furnished with a much larger share of good sense) is said to have replied, "that he would not commit his brave men upon the faith or good conduct of the rabble of Dublin; if however the latter could achieve any point of moment, or that he should behold from his elevated position, the green flag flown above the king's on the tower of the castle, that he would be at hand to cover or second the enterprize."

What is most observable of these transactions, is the impenetrable secrecy with which they were conducted. Undoubtedly many surmises, obscure reports, and mysterious observations, connected with them, were afloat in Dublin, and strong symptoms of clandestine meetings and novel conferences were noticed in the more distant counties; yet the parties to the main design, continued with inviolable fidelity true to each other and their cause. Emmett is said at one period to have counted upon 80 persons with whom he was in strict confidence, eminent for zeal, steadiness, and resolution. All these, though not acquainted with the full particulars of the intended enterprize, must assuredly have been sufficiently entrusted to have made their information of the utmost value; yet it does not appear that any such was received by government through the more obvious channels. And the latter was solely apprized of the undertaking by some intelligent men, conversant with the manners and habits of the common Irish, who were conscious that some unusual bustle prevailed, and that mischief was to be apprehended from the unusual resort to the capital of suspicious persons.

Emmett continued still in Dublin, feeding his vanity and his hopes with the pompous projects of a founder of constitutions, and lurking in all the mysterious varieties of conspiracy. He lodged in several different houses, passed in various places by distinct appellations, and what was of more consequence to his grand object, established his arsenal and magazines in two tenements, hired in the names of other persons, in obscure parts of the town, in one of which some small quantity of gunpowder was manufactured; in the other timber was provided for constructing pikes, and those already made, and his other arms and stores, were there deposited. Here again we must remark that the depositaries of those secrets, were the hostler of an inn, and others of the meanest and most indigent stamp,

stamp, whom yet neither levity, nor the certainty of an ample reward, nor the wavering instability common to men engaged in danger and dangerous designs, could draw the discovery from the impenetrable recesses of their fidelity!

By the month of June, however, government had seen or heard sufficient to induce it to quicken its diligence, and the officers of the police appeared thenceforward more alert and vigilant; notwithstanding which it was difficult to bring the public to believe, that the project of insurrection was on foot; especially as the chief governor of the island, Lord Hardwicke, and his family, had exerted themselves with uncommon condescension to acquire the public approbation. This state of delusion continued, until the 14th of July, the anniversary of the French revolution, opened the eyes of many, and excited a considerable degree of alarm. Bonfires were publicly made in commemoration of that event, and collections of people, though not numerous, yet apparently strenuous and decided, formed and partook in the festivity. A day or two after, an explosion took place in the house where, as we have already stated, gunpowder was stored or manufactured. This circumstance tended to create a sensation of distrust and uneasiness, although it does not appear to have particularly stimulated the suspicions or the efforts of government: and, as the leaders of the conspiracy apprehended that under such general impressions it would not be much longer in their power to machinate in security, they immediately determined to press forward the execution of their projected treason.

The interval of the ten days next ensuing after the explosion, was employed by the malcontents, either in deliberating on the propriety of immediately flying to arms, or in concerting the most practicable mode of commencing their operations. It was considered that the discontent, the levity, and the ignorance, of
the

the multitude, would afford an abundant supply of men: but to arm them was essential, and in arms they were deficient. It was then proposed to seize upon the several depôts and arsenals in the vicinity of Dublin; and above all it was universally determined to gain possession of the castle, as in that case it was supposed they could more decidedly influence the public mind by having the seat of government in their power.

A part of the plan of general attack determined upon, was to force the batteries and stores at the mouths of the harbour of Dublin, by the assistance of those working people from the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, who in the months of June and July repair in considerable numbers, for the purpose of hay-making, to the neighbourhood of Dublin. The minds of this class of men, appeared by no means more softened, nor their passions less alive to every motive of discontent, whether real or imaginary, than they were at the period of the rebellion of 1798; which they had principally supported, and the daring conduct of which had prepared and habituated them for similar encounters. Their enmities were fierce and vehement—their courage and resolution undoubted; it was therefore natural that they should be selected as most useful and valuable auxiliaries. It appears that for some time they had manifested the most cordial concurrence; but on the 22d of July, the day before that appointed for action, for some cause of which we profess our ignorance, they formally declared their abandonment of the design. They did not, however, accompany their refusal with any discovery of the plot.

We have already stated that the 23d of July was fixed upon by Emmett to form the era of Irish liberty—on this day the capture of the castle of Dublin, and the subversion of the government and constitution of Ireland, were to take place. The date was determined by its coincidence with Saturday, when the re-
fort

fort of people from all parts of the country would be less liable to notice, upon the general business of the markets: it was also that on which the streets would naturally be filled with labourers and handicraftsmen, after their dismissal from work, and having been paid their weekly stipend by their employers. Another circumstance too would serve to cloak the extraordinary assemblage of people, or bustle of active preparation, on that particular day. It was the eve of the festival of St. James, on which occasion an ancient custom prevailed among the common ranks, of collecting in great numbers, in a considerable suburb of Dublin, for the purpose of repairing to the churchyard dedicated to that saint, and there dressing the burial places of their deceased relatives with flowers and other decorations, the evening being afterwards devoted to merriment.

On the morning of the day appointed for this momentous enterprize, the 23d of July, unusual crowds of peasants were observed on the great southern road to Dublin, directing their hurried steps towards the capital from all parts of the county of Kildare, which lies in that direction. Our readers will recollect that it was in the latter district that Quigley had succeeded in agitating the minds of the lower orders, and had disposed them, with very few exceptions, once more to try the fortune of rebellion. The city was filled at an early hour, and continued so during the whole day; indeed it was observed by travellers and others, that many parts of Kildare were completely emptied of their male inhabitants; women, and children, and feeble men, alone remaining in the tenements, deserted of their male population.

Towards evening the populace began to assemble in vast numbers, in St. James's-street and its neighbourhood, without, however, any visible arrangement or discipline: these were, however, the materials on which Mr. Emmett proposed to construct the edifice

of republicanifm. The next object was to arm the body thus collected: for this purpofe, pikes were deliberately brought out from the ftore provided for them in that neighbourhood, and with unmolefted regularity placed along the fides of the ftreet for the accommodation of all who might choofe to equip themfelves. The inhabitants during this dreadful and alarming fcene, (the moft extraordinary and unprecedented ever exhibited in a civilized country—in the metropolis—in day-light—within a mile of the refidence of the chief governor; not half that diftance from the barracks, where between two and three thoufand men were lodged, and commanded by a moft gallant, experienced, and vigilant, commander in chief, under whom was a numerous and well appointed ftaff—and in the heart of a city whose police eftablifhment was perhaps the moft expenfive in Europe) were panic-ftruck, and, feeing no profpect of fuccour or protection, withdrew within their houfes, barred their doors and windows, and betook themfelves to the imploring the protection of Providence, to avert from them the impending calamity.

In the fubfequent altercations which have taken place on this fubject, it has been afferted, that at the caftle the guards were doubled, and that a regiment of infantry, quartered not two hundred paces therefrom, had orders to hold themfelves in readinefs to act at the fhorteft notice. However this fact may be, certain it is, that at the moment when St. James's-ftreet might have been cleared of infurgents, rebellion crufted, and the dreadful calamities which afterwards took place prevented, not a foldier was to be feen; and, to the difmay of the loyal inhabitants of that quarter, it was fpeedily difcovered that no poft had been occupied, nor additional guard of any defcription placed in that vicinity!

Towards dusk the concerted fignal that all was in readinefs, was given by fome men riding furiofely through

through the principal streets; but general alarm was not excited until the firing at and severely wounding Mr. Clarke, in the midst and most frequented part of the city, had taken place; an act as audacious as it was atrocious and brutal. This gentleman, the proprietor of a considerable manufactory in the neighbourhood of Dublin, in the direction of that quarter whence the force was collected for the meditated insurrection, had previously imbibed strong suspicions of approaching tumult, from the symptoms of agitation universally perceived by the most incurious observer, to prevail in the actions and manners of the lower orders, and of which he thought it his duty to apprise the lord lieutenant's secretary. On the afternoon of this memorable day, some unusual appearances among his workmen confirmed his opinion: as he rode from town (as was his custom) to pay them off at the conclusion of the week, he met nearly their whole body proceeding to Dublin, without waiting for their wages or the accustomed hour of dismissal from work.— On questioning some of the foremost as to the cause of this extraordinary conduct, he was rudely and abruptly answered; on which with great presence of mind he instantly turned round and rode with the utmost expedition to the castle, to apprise government of what he had seen, and thence conjectured. Here surely was ground for active and immediate measures of precaution. His men, who observed this movement, and aware of his intentions, reported the circumstance to their chiefs, who ordered them to way-lay Mr. Clarke on his return, and inflict upon him the dreadful punishment of death for this presumptuous interference. About nine in the evening as he rode homeward, a blunderbuss was discharged at him by one of his own workmen, which must have been provided for the occasion, as the party was yet unarmed when he first spoke to them. Such was the outrage which commenced the horrors of this barbarous proceeding.

Providentially by the inexpertness of the assassin, or through some favourable circumstance, Mr. Clarke escaped with life, although desperately wounded.

About the period of this premeditated assassination, a small piece of ordnance, which had been in readiness for the purpose, was discharged, and a sky-rocket let off at the same moment, so as to be observed throughout the whole city. Mr. Emmett at the head of his chosen band sallied forth from the obscurity of his head-quarters in Marshalsea lane, and drawing his sword in the street, with a flourish incited his ruffians to action; before they reached the end of the lane in which they were arranged, a confidential member of the party discharged his blunderbuss at a person arrayed as an officer hastily passing along; and thus by a base and unprovoked act of assassination perished Colonel Browne, a most respectable and meritorious officer. This circumstance is the more worthy of notice, as it denotes the very small reliance to be placed on the ostentatious display of lenity set forth in the proclamation which was subsequently discovered, and with which this wretched self-constituted authority proposed to commence its career of government. It marks too, how grossly its leader was the dupe of his own chimerical fancy, when he could believe that such men could be governed by any other principle of action, save their hope and thirst of plunder and massacre!

Having wasted above an hour in futile and ineffectual attempts, distinguished only by acts of individual atrocity, notwithstanding every effort of their leaders to direct them towards the castle, the grand object of attack; the insurgents seemed at length seriously disposed to assay that most difficult part of their enterprise, and had actually collected in an immense column and had proceeded through James's into Thomas-street, when the attention of its rear was diverted to the arrival of an equipage, which a moment's inquiry satisfied the rebels, was that of the lord chief justice of Ireland.

A halt

A halt was instantly called, disorder and tumult again prevailed—the advancing party immediately turned, and the massacre of the venerable Lord Kilwarden became the sole object of this infatuated and execrable mob.

It was at this period, that it is asserted Mr. Emmett and the other leaders, who had been somewhat more than an hour engaged in a task far beyond their powers—that of directing effectually and with precision an armed Irish mob—retired in despair, at finding all command disregarded, all efforts to produce subordination ineffectual, and their favourite project of assailing the castle, rejected for the slightest opportunity that occurred of indulging the predatory disposition to rapine and murder.

About half past ten the rebels were in their turn severely attacked—the mighty project and elaborate preparation of Mr. Emmett and his associates; the numbers their design had assembled; the lofty conceptions they had formed; were all discomfited and dissipated in less than half an hour by two subaltern officers of the 21st regiment, each having about 50 men under his command, a peace officer with 15 constables, and nearly 20 unattached regular soldiers and volunteers, who had thrown themselves together under an officer employed in the recruiting service.

The 21st regiment of infantry was stationed in several occasional barracks, in that part of Dublin called the Liberty, inhabited solely by indigent manufacturers, and the workmen employed in breweries, distilleries, and other sources of employment of the same nature. In this neighbourhood was situated Mr. Emmett's head-quarters; and Thomas-street, the first chosen scene of action. After the rebels had taken possession of certain streets, and had put every person in military attire to death or severely wounded them; many other stragglers were then cut off, who were passing along in the unsuspecting confidence of secu-

riety; and also some volunteers, who at these hostile appearances were anxiously repairing to the rendezvous appointed for them in cases of danger. The attack which we have already mentioned, and the report that several soldiers had been intercepted by the mob, induced the officers at the principal barracks in the Liberty, to detach an escort for their colonel, who lodged at some little distance: Lieutenant Brady with about 50 men, proceeding on this service, came unexpectedly upon the rear of the mob; in attempting to seize the first pikeman he met with, a shot was fired from an entry, by which one of his soldiers was wounded; and some other instances of aggression having taken place, Lieutenant Brady gave orders to fire; in a few minutes the mob fled in every direction, and left him complete master of the scene of action. The commanding officer of the regiment whom this party was dispatched to seek out, was the unfortunate Colonel Brown, who on the first alarm was proceeding to the quarters of his regiment, and who was, as we have already described, basely assassinated by an atrocious ruffian of the name of Howly, who afterwards met with that punishment he so richly merited. The light company of the same regiment was stationed in the street called the Combe, contiguous to Thomas-street; Lieutenant Douglas who commanded it, had had the precaution to place his men under arms. A column of rebels proceeding down Thomas-street seemed desirous to attack them, two or three shots were fired, by which some of the soldiers were hurt, and the mob then ran forward as if to charge, but on receiving a volley fell back; a second volley dispersed them, and no farther attack or resistance was experienced.

There was never any return made of the lives lost on this occasion; of soldiers and volunteers there must have been nearly twenty, and perhaps about fifty of the populace. The affair would have terminated earlier, but for the indecisive weakness of a magistrate,

gistrate, under whose disposal was placed a party of the 21st regiment: he patrolled the streets and brought it directly on the insurgents, but refused his permission to fire, and obliged it to retreat. On his return he abandoned them and secured himself, when the officer, left to his own discretion, did his duty.

The great preparations which were observed in Marshalsea-lane, and the number of armed men who issued thence, naturally attracted a good deal of attention. Lieutenant Coultman of the 9th regiment, at the time accidentally in Dublin, partaking in the general alarm, collected a few men zealous and resolute like himself, some of which were of the regiment to which he belonged, others, volunteers of the barrack division, of a serjeant and 12 men whom he met on his way, and who all put themselves under his command; the entire party proceeded to the place whence so much mischief had appeared to issue. The house and the lane adjoining it were by this time completely abandoned, Mr. Emmett and his party not having prepared any measure for its security, or provided any means of retreat to it. The passage through the lane was strewn with pikes, which marked the way to the magazine already mentioned. Lieutenant Coultman and his party, on entering it, found the entire apparatus of rebellion: a large quantity of ball-cartridge, hand-grenades, pikes, and gunpowder; some military dresses; but above all, a proclamation wet from the press, of persons styling themselves the *provisional government*, and containing their projects of a future constitution.

We can now add a few words relative to the dreadful catastrophe of the chief justice of Ireland, the lord viscount Kilwarden. This unfortunate nobleman had on the day of the insurrection, retired to his country seat nearly four miles from Dublin, as he was accustomed to do after having passed the week in fulfilling the duties of his exalted situation. The last judicial

acts of his lordship on the morning of this calamitous day, were the liberation of confined debtors under the provisions of an insolvent act; and the prescribing some humane regulations tending to alleviate the miseries of others of that description, who were not entitled to its benefit. His seat lay on that side of the town whence the insurgents were collected; and a degree of alarm was excited in his family towards evening by the reports which poured now fast upon each other, of vast numbers of suspicious persons having been seen flocking into the city, and of their obvious intentions, which latter were indeed no longer attempted to be concealed, and must have been by that time sufficiently notorious.

Lord Kilwarden had probably, as he had advanced in years, grown somewhat timorous; but certain it is, that since the period of the outrages of 1798, he was in perpetual apprehension of being surprized and assassinated by rebels; and had not ventured, from that time till within the present year, to pass a night beyond the limits of Dublin. On the first intimation of the circumstances which denoted disturbance being conveyed to him, his fears returned: his anxious mind retraced, in terrifying succession, the horrors and the audacity of the last rebellion. It probably suggested itself to him, that the moving directly forward upon the metropolis was an argument of the greater strength, confidence, and resources of the insurgents now, than on the former occasion. His situation was likewise peculiar; as attorney-general, it had been his duty to point out numbers of the disaffected to the offended laws of their country; and as a judge he had ordered in the course of his duty, many of that description for execution: he, therefore, in the event of their possessing power, however momentary, had much reason to apprehend the most dismal effects from their ferocious resentment. In an evil hour, obeying the impulse given to his mind by reflections such as these, did

did his lordship determine to repair to Dublin for protection; and for that purpose, accompanied by his daughter and nephew, set out in a post-chaise about the dusk of the evening.

It was darker than it usually is, at ten o'clock of a night in July, when the ill-fated party approached the scene of its sufferings: as it proceeded into St. James's street, the mob had nearly evacuated it at the other extremity, and had advanced into Thomas-street, so that yet even in the town, his lordship did not experience any hostile interruption. A gentleman of no particular consideration had a few minutes before arrived in a post-chaise, and probably would have been the victim of this ferocious and insane banditti, but that the arrival of Lord Kilwarden's equipage arrested his fate, and drew off their attention from him to an object of so much greater magnitude; and the former captive, bustling unobserved through the crowd, effected his escape.

The chaise conveying the lord chief justice and his family, was stopped about twenty yards from the entrance of Thomas-street—Lord Kilwarden immediately declared his name, and earnestly prayed for mercy; but in vain—the three individuals were dragged from the carriage, the savages exclaiming they would sacrifice Lord Kilwarden and his male companion, but must spare the lady. They then desired the latter to escape as well as she could, and permitted her to pass through their entire column without injury or interruption.

Lord Kilwarden and his nephew were then felled to the ground, of course without resistance, but still imploring for some return of humanity—the savages to whom they sued were deaf to all entreaty, and pierced them with innumerable wounds. It was afterwards stated by his lordship's servant in evidence, that the ruffians violently contended and even fought for the distinction of stabbing with their pikes the prostrate and defenceless victims.

The unfortunate young lady, having ran through the streets, scarcely knowing whither, fortunately reached the castle in a state, as might well be imagined, bordering on phrenzy; where she announcēd the situation in which she had left her father.

The alarm having been universally spread by the murder of Colonel Browne, and the other instances of outrage which we have already detailed, the approach of the small bodies of the military force hastily collected by the good sense, gallantry, and presence of mind, of some subaltern officers, gave cause of other consideration to the murderers, who now as cowardly as ferocious, abandoned their mangled prey, and betook themselves precipitately to concert some measures of defence. The slender resistance they made, and their flight and dispersion, we have already related.

As soon as the streets were a little cleared, some humane persons ventured to approach the scene of blood and massacre.—The body of the nephew was found at the distance of a few yards from the spot where the carriage had been stopped; whence it was conjectured that he had contrived in the crowd to escape that length, but was soon pursued, and his murder there consummated. Strange to relate, that of Lord Kilwarden was found not totally bereaved of life! He was carried to the nearest watch-house, where he received such accommodation as that wretched place could afford. In this pitiable situation he breathed his last, having survived his carrying in thither about half an hour.—But he lived long enough to immortalize his name by his last words, and to close a most useful and respectable life with an impressive testimony of the honest mind, which had, throughout its progress, been his safe and unerring guide. A bye-stander, shocked at the dreadful scene, had exclaimed with a warmth, commensurate with the extent of the feeling it had inspired, that the assassins should be executed
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the next day. That justice which this great man was accustomed to dispense, arose to the mind, to the lips, of the expiring magistrate—that love of law and order, which governed all his actions, revived his drooping powers, and he raised his head for the last time, to exclaim, “Murder must be punished, but let no man suffer for my death, but on a fair trial, and by the laws of his country.” Memorable words! which compose the noblest epitaph for his tomb, and which will carry down his name with veneration and applause to latest posterity.

From this digression, we shall now return to our detail of what yet remains untold of the fate of the conspiracy and its leaders.

Mr. Emmett, after he had acted the general for the short space of an hour, finding himself either deserted by his army, or at the head of a crowd by whom his commands and even his entreaties were slighted, fled in despair and mortification from Dublin. The next morning, the secret history of the depôt, of the preparations there, and of his individual share in the transaction, were become perfectly notorious. A man who had been made prisoner, (passing by the magazine, on the morning of the 21st of July,) by the insurgents, and who were apprehensive of his having discovered their preparations, was saved by Emmett, contrary to the wish of the miscreants who acted with him. This person effecting his escape, on the night of the 23d, after he had been detained for two days, was able to detail with minuteness all the transactions of the place, and to describe the parties concerned. A hot pursuit was instantly commenced after the chiefs. Emmett, with twelve chosen men, had taken the road which led to the mountains adjacent to Dublin; there, for a few days, they marched about, in the guise of French officers; but they received no other succour than what compassion afforded; their appearance, and the character they had assumed, created sensations

which could not long be kept secret—the alarm given, a search was made in every direction. The rebel leaders found this stratagem, which was indeed as puerile as the former part of their proceedings were weak and depraved, soon fail. Emmett again took refuge in Dublin, where he was quickly traced by the vigilance of the police, and committed to prison. Quigley, and a principal of the name of Stafford, fled into the interior of the country, and were not apprehended until after Emmett's execution.

The prisoners made on the night of the 23d, were some of the most wretched amongst the rabble. In about three weeks after the affair, a commission for trying all those charged with treason, and all taken in arms, and others of the like condition, against whom evidence appeared; and with Messrs. Emmett and Redmond were severally brought to trial, and executed. Mr. Emmett made no sort of defence; but being called to receive sentence, delivered an animated address to the court, in which he avowed his treasons, and appeared to consider himself as suffering for the cause of his country. At his execution, he evinced uncommon intrepidity and composure; declared himself a member of the church of England, and accepted the services of a clergyman of that communion.

After the arrest of Emmett, Russel introduced himself clandestinely into Dublin, with a view to rescue his friend, if possible, under favour of some commotion. About two days after his arrival, it became known that some person was mysteriously secreted in the immediate vicinity of the castle. Information to this effect having been conveyed to the town major, that officer proceeded to the examination of a house in Parliament-street, where he was found, and to whom Mr. Russel, though well armed, surrendered without resistance. He was immediately transmitted to Downpatrick, in the north of Ireland, where he was shortly after brought to trial, and, upon the clearest evidence of his treason, convicted.

After the execution of Emmett and Ruffel, Quigley and Stafford were apprehended in the county of Galway. Government was however satisfied, by the examples which were made, and was inclined to lenity; the lives of these two, and of the other untried prisoners, were spared, on their making a full disclosure of the circumstances yet unknown of their treason.

Dwyer, and the band of outlaws whom he commanded in the county of Wicklow, struck with the impracticability of any treasonable attempt they could undertake, submitted on a similar stipulation, namely that their lives should be spared; and thus was brought to a close, whatever remained of the rebellion of 1798; and the conspiracies of that period, and of 1803, were at once completely destroyed, and buried in the same grave.

We are now to call the attention of our readers, to the events which took place in the year 1803, and for some short time preceding, in Hindoostan.—At the period when the great and comprehensive plans of Marquis Wellesley, governor-general in British India, had levelled the throne of the Mysorean usurper with the dust, and rescued the Nizam from the dangerous and rapid increase of the French interests in the Decan, (by compelling 14,000 well-disciplined troops, officered by Europeans, to surrender without resistance to a British force,) a considerable degree of internal commotion prevailed in the vast empire of the Mahratta states.

This people, originally uniting, as do the Tartar hordes, the pastoral occupation with a warlike and predatory spirit, had raised itself, in the course of one hundred and sixty years, to the first rank among the nations of Asia. Happily for the independence of the other powers of India, its vast strength and resources, both civil and military, are scarcely ever directed by a common principle of action, which is indeed at once

forbidden by the nature of its government, and the individual and often opposite interests of its rulers.

From a simple monarchy, founded by the extraordinary abilities of an adventurer, in the short period of five and twenty years, from the weakness of two succeeding princes, it became a federative body of independent chieftains, who yet, however, both as a common point of union, and from that unalterable principle in the east of veneration for the original strain of the royal blood, acknowledged an honorary fealty to the descendants of their first sovereign, the *Rajah of Sattarah*. This revolution left the hereditary monarch nothing but the name. His prime minister, (which office became also hereditary,) under the designation of the *Peishwa*, was universally allowed, by the whole Mahratta confederacy, as his representative and their supreme head: he established his court at Poonah, in the centre of a valuable territory, in part wrested from the imbecility of the rajah, and part the spoils of the neighbouring princes, whose dominions fell successively into the hands of their more warlike neighbours. Stimulated by the example of the peishwa, the *Bukshi*, or commander in chief of the forces to the rajah, made himself independent in Berar. His family name was Bhoonsla. Mular Rao Holkar (a military chieftain of note, among the Mahrattas) founded a dominion upon the same principles, in part of the fertile province of Malwa; while the remainder of that territory, and the whole of Candeish, became subject to Ranjee Scindia, the most distinguished warrior of his age and country; a similar usurpation in the flourishing country of the Guzerat established that province in the family of Guickwar. Thus among five chiefs, namely, the Peishwa, Bhoonsla, Holkar, Scindia, and Guickwar, was the then Mahratta dominion divided, the Rajah of Sattarah being confined within the walls of his capital, where his situation was that of actual imprisonment and subjection to the court of Poonah.

At the commencement of the present century, however, a succession of able and warlike chieftains in the great Mahratta families, and the feebleness of the Mogul emperors, had extended their possessions to a vast extent. Their empire now comprehended all those western provinces of the Deccan, which lie between the rivers Nerbudda and Krishna; the province of Berar, in the interior; that of Cuttack, on the eastern shores of the peninsula, and the whole of western Hindoostan, except the country of Moultan, the Punjaub, and Sirhind. This extensive dominion was, in length, from Delhi in the northern, to the river Tumbudra, their southern boundary, 970 British miles; and its extreme breadth, from east to west, across the peninsula, from the bay of Bengal to the gulph of Cambay, about 900 miles. It was bounded on the north by the mountains of Sewalie, which separated it from Sirinigar and Cashmere; on the north-east, by Rohilcund and Oude; on the east, by the British provinces of Benares, Bahar, Bengal, part of Orissa, the bay of Bengal, and the northern Circars; on the south, by the dominions of the nizam in the Deccan, the rivers Krishna and the Tumbudra; on the west, by the Indian Ocean; and on the north-west, by the deserts of Moultan, the river Sursootee, and the province of Sirhind: the whole containing a population of nearly 40 millions, and enabling the different chiefs to keep on foot a military establishment of about 210,000 infantry and 100,000 cavalry.

It may easily be supposed, that various attempts have been made, by some or other of the sovereign chieftains, to gain the supreme direction of such an accumulation of strength and resource, as this great empire, collectively considered, presented to the individual ambition of each:—accordingly, we find, that the comparatively short period of Mahratta history is, in a great measure, made up of the dissensions and intrigues of their princes to acquire absolute dominion
over

over the whole. The most obvious mode to obtain this object, and the most agreeable to the constitution of the country, was by controlling the councils of the peishwa, and thus obtaining the sanction of his name and office for the meditated usurpation. The weakness of the government of Poonah, during the administration of several successive peishwas, gave ample scope to the execution of such a design; and the natural timidity and weakness of mind of the present sovereign, left him and his authority at the mercy of the most enterprising or most powerful of the Mahratta chieftains.

As it was the obvious interest of the British government in India to prevent such an accumulation of power, as an union of the different states of the Mahratta empire would throw into the hands of an individual, and which might eventually be fatal to the existence of the English name in Hindoostan; so it was the policy of the different governors-general to contract such alliances with the peishwa, as might preserve him independent, and thus effectually counteract the projects of the more ambitious chieftains. It was, therefore, on this principle, that Marquis Cornwallis concluded the Treaty of Poonah with that prince, as the acknowledged representative of the Rajah of Sattarah, and supreme head of the Mahratta confederacy, without reference to any of the subordinate chiefs, at the commencement of the war with Tippoo Sultaun, in the year 1789. Neither Scindia nor Bhoonsla (the Rajah of Berar) were parties to this alliance, which was indeed, in opposition to their separate designs. The former hardly then concealing his intentions of rendering the office of the peishwa subservient to his views upon the supreme authority, and the latter claiming that great office for himself, in right of his descent from the family of Sevagee, the ancestor of the Rajah of Sattarah, and founder of the Mahratta power.

On the division, therefore, of Tippoo Sultaun's dominions

dominions and treasure, which took effect after the Treaty of Seringapatam, in 1797, the peishwa obtained a considerable accession of territory, and a large sum of money, without the consent or participation of any of the other chiefs of the Mahratta body; nor when, in the course of the following year, the Marquis Cornwallis proposed a general alliance to the Mahratta power, did he make any proposition to the several chiefs, but addressed himself solely to the constitutional representative of the sovereign executive authority of the Mahratta empire.

In the interval of time, between the peace of Seringapatam and the commencement of the Marquis Wellesley's administration in India, the ambition and rapacity of Dowlut Rao Scindia (who had succeeded Madhagee Scindia in 1794) had impaired the authority of the peishwa to such a degree as to frustrate every benefit which the treaty of Poonah was calculated to secure to the British interests. At the latter period, he was not only in possession of the person, and possessed the nominal authority, of the unfortunate Shah Aulum, the deposed Mogul emperor, but had for six years kept Baje Rao, the reigning peishwa, in a state of the utmost degradation, and governed the councils of the court of Poonah, near which he had established himself with a powerful army, with almost absolute authority. By the perverse and overbearing influence of that chieftain, notwithstanding the apparent concurrence of the peishwa in the necessity and justice of the Mysorean war, in 1798, the Mahratta states not only afforded no assistance to the British government, in its prosecution, but actually maintained a secret and treacherous correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, until the fall of Seringapatam. And, even after that memorable event, the emissaries of their government, entirely subjected to the dominion of Scindia, attempted to excite the family and remaining officers of the deceased sultaun to resist the settlement of Mysore.

Again, when, on the division of Tippoo Suldaun's dominions, a considerable territory was offered to the peishwa, notwithstanding the total failure of the latter in discharging those obligations imposed by the terms of the alliance concluded between Marquis Cornwallis and the Mahratta power, he was induced to decline the proffered grant; as did Scindia himself propositions of the most amicable nature, from the same quarter, and at the same period.

In order to avert, as much as possible, the consequences of such an hostile spirit as was thus manifested, and to effect such an arrangement as should preclude the possibility of any union of the Mahratta states under circumstances which might menace interruption to the tranquillity of the British possessions, and to which the great and increasing power of Scindia manifestly led, the governor-general concluded a subsidiary treaty with the Guickwar, in 1802, the operation of which firmly attached that chief to the interests of the company, and secured to it a valuable and important territorial establishment in the maritime province of Guzerat. But the great object of Marquis Wellesley's endeavours was, to establish between the peishwa and the British government such a connection as might secure the stability and efficiency of his authority, under the protection of the British power, without injury to the rights of the feudatory chieftains of the Mahratta empire. An arrangement which, if carried into effect, would be the best security for preserving a due balance between the several states constituting the confederacy of the Mahrattas, as well as for preventing any dangerous union or diversion of the vast resources of that empire.

To these measures, Marquis Wellesley was stimulated by another powerful motive. It had ever been a principle of the British government to prevent the sovereign power of the Mahratta state, or any great branch of its empire, from passing into the hands of France.

France. Such an event was not only possible, but even much to be dreaded, from the situation in which the dissensions of the different Mahratta chieftains had placed their country at the commencement of the year 1802, and which afforded but too favourable an opportunity to the government of France to establish a dominion within the peninsula, by the introduction of a military force, for the purpose of aiding one of the contending parties. In this object, the views of France would have been materially favoured by the strength and efficiency of the force under M. Perron, a Frenchman in the service and pay of Scindia, in whose confidence he possessed the first place, and over whose councils he possessed unlimited influence.—This formidable military establishment, consisted of 38,000 regular infantry, 8000 cavalry, and about 300 Europeans, furnished with a train of 120 pieces of iron, and upwards of 150 pieces of brass ordnance. This force was formed into brigades, officered by European adventurers, chiefly Frenchmen, and disciplined on the European system. It was farther established with a great territorial dominion, extending towards the left bank of the Indus through the Punjaub, and comprehending Agra, Delhi, and a large portion of the Douab of the Ganges, on the most vulnerable part of the British north-western frontier in Hindoostan; and to which also was committed the custody of the deposed Mogul emperor, Shah Aulum.

Under these circumstances it was, that the governor-general determined to renew his negotiations, in the month of June 1802, for the conclusion of an improved system of alliance with the court of Poonah. The increased distractions of the Mahratta state, and the successes of Jeswunt Rao Holkar against the forces of Scindia, appeared to constitute a crisis favourable to the establishment of the British power in the Mahratta empire, without the hazard of involving it in any contest whatever.

The war which had for a considerable period desolated the Mahratta states, originated in the rapacity and thirst of acquisition in Scindia. On the death of Tuckogee Holkar, in 1797, a dispute arose between his sons, with respect to the succession, in which Scindia interfered, and actually, in a sudden and unexpected attack on Mulhar Rao Holkar, slew him and many of his adherents. But the present chieftain, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, an illegitimate son of Tuckogee, having escaped, and being possessed of considerable abilities and resources, levied forces in the name and behalf of the infant son of Mulhar Rao, (then in the custody of Scindia,) and carried on, with various success, a severe contest with Scindia until the middle of the year 1802, when he suddenly determined upon the measure of marching to Poonah. The weakness of the peishwa's government, and the entire annihilation of his authority by Scindia, had left the former no means of opposing Holkar; and that chief naturally and wisely concluded that the most severe blow he could strike against the power of his antagonist, was to destroy his ascendancy at the court of Poonah, and to convert the authority of the peishwa's name to his own projects of aggrandizement. With these views, he proceeded with a large force to that city, whence Scindia had been compelled to depart, nearly a year and a half before, to defend his dominions in Malwa; and who was at Ougein, when Holkar commenced his march towards the metropolis of the peishwa.

During this period, the discussions between the British government and that of the peishwa went on but slowly. Although Scindia was absent in northern Hindoostan, his opinions and views still continued to govern at Poonah, and the peishwa declined the proffered protection and alliance of the company until Holkar actually reached the vicinity of the capital.

Scindia in the mean time detached a force, under the command of one of his generals, named Sudda-
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shee Bhow, which effected a junction with the army of the peishwa, and both united gave battle on the 25th day of October, 1802, to the force of Holkar, which terminated in the total defeat of the former, with considerable loss.

After the action the peishwa retired with a small body of cavalry, to a fortress in the vicinity of Poonah, whence he prosecuted his farther retreat to Mhar, a fort in the province of Koukan. On the day on which the action took place, the peishwa sent his minister to the British resident at his court, with a written instrument, containing the terms of a subsidiary treaty, which he earnestly requested might be immediately executed, and the minister at the same time assured the resident, that a generally defensive alliance should be concluded, at the first practicable moment, between his highness and the company, on the principle of that existing with the nizam. The terms of that now demanded, were the establishment of a force of six battalions of sepoys, for the service of the peishwa, with the usual complement of artillery, and conveying a grant of territory to the annual amount of twenty-five lacks of rupees, in perpetuity to the company, for the payment of that force.—This proposition was acceded to by the resident, and a draught thereof was immediately forwarded to Calcutta, and was ratified by the governor-general on the same day it was received. And, judging this a favourable opportunity to extend this alliance to all the members of the Mahratta empire, Colonel Collins was dispatched to Scindia, as ambassador plenipotentiary, in order to propose to him the terms on which he might be included in the engagement just contracted with the peishwa.

In the mean time, the views of Holkar became more clearly developed. Finding that the peishwa had effected his escape, he detached a force to Jegory, a fort about thirty miles to the southward of Poonah, to seize on the person of Amrut Rao, (the

adopted son of the late Ragobah,) with the design of placing his infant son on the musnud, at the same time declaring Amrut Rao prime-minister, and assuming to himself the general command of the troops of the state. In this project he was successful, and although Amrut Rao seems to have been averse from the arrangement, the affairs of government were thenceforward carried on under the authority and name of the latter.

During these transactions, the peishwa requested the protection of the government of Bombay, and was in the mean while conveyed, in a British vessel, to Savendroog, a place of considerable strength, also in the Koukan, where his person was likely to be secure from the attempts of the usurpers.

In this state of the Mahratta empire, it became indispensibly necessary, as well for the protection of the British possessions, as those of the nizam, and rajah of Mysore, its allies; and for the repelling any predatory incursion, which might, in the course of the contest, be made by any vagrant freebooter belonging to either of the contending chieftains, to assemble a considerable army of observation on the Mahratta frontier. Accordingly Lord Clive, the governor of fort St. George, without waiting the arrival of direct instructions from the governor-general, got together a force of 20,000 men, at Hurryhur, on the north-western frontier of Mysore; and Governor Duncan, of the Bombay presidency, adopted the same wise and salutary measures of vigilance and precaution, by preparing for immediate service the disposable strength of that government. While a considerable detachment of the subsidiary troops in the pay of the nizam, was also ordered to hold itself in readiness to take the field, in conformity to a requisition to that effect from the resident at Poonah.

At this period, both Holkar and Scindia earnestly courted the friendship and good offices of the British government;

government; and the peishwa had actually repaired to the island of Bassein, in the company's dominions, where the treaty of that name between his highness and the British government was executed on the last day of the year 1802, and on the 18th of the March following its counterpart was delivered to the peishwa, ratified by the governor-general in council, and received by the former with demonstrations of the highest satisfaction.

Agreeably to the stipulation of the treaty of Bassein, the main principle of which was, that of perpetual alliance both defensive and offensive, a plan for the restoration of the peishwa was adopted, and immediately carried into effect. Orders were dispatched to General Stuart, commanding at Hurryhur, directing him to detach from the main body a considerable force, for the purpose of advancing into the Mahratta dominions. The command of this detachment was confided by Lord Clive to Major-general Wellesley, whose extensive local knowledge and personal influence among the Mahratta chieftains (acquired by his command in the Myfore, and victories over Doondiah) were peculiarly calculated to ensure success to the intended operations. In conformity to these instructions, a force, amounting in the whole, to 9,707 cavalry and infantry, with a due proportion of artillery, (and to which was added 2,500 of the rajah of Myfore's horse,) marched from Hurryhur on the 9th of March, 1803, crossed the Tumbudra river on the 12th, and thus entered the Mahratta territories: at the same time, the whole of the British subsidiary force at Hydrabad, amounting to about 8,300 men, was ordered to advance to Poraindah, a station on the western frontier of the nizam's dominions, 116 miles distant from Poonah. This force was strengthened by 6,000 of the nizam's disciplined infantry, and about 9,000 of his cavalry, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Stevenson, an officer of the greatest reputation for talent, intrepidity, and spirit.

Scarcely

Scarcely had General Welleſley's detachment entered the Mahratta ſtates, before the propriety of the choice made, in ſeleſting him for this peculiar ſervice, became apparent. In his difficult campaigns againſt Doondia, he made the high character of the Britiſh nation, and his own, familiar to the petty chieftains and inhabitants of the diſtricts he had paſſed through, and, in conſequence, was received by them with the moſt evident marks of confidence and reſpect. Many of the former accompanied him to Poonah; while the admirable temper, and conciliating manners, which he evinced in gaining the good will of the peaſantry on his route, and the ſkilful arrangements made by him for the ſupply and movement of the troops, as well as for the prevention of plunder and exceſs, enabled the Britiſh army to perform a moſt tedious and difficult march, at an inauspicious ſeaſon of the year, with comparative eaſe and celerity.

On the 15th of April, the force under Colonel Stevenſon having approached to within a ſhort diſtance of General Welleſley, at a poſition within eight miles of the Neera river, the latter detached the Scotch brigade to join the ſubſidiary force; and as it was now known that Holkar had left Poonah, and that he retreated with precipitation before the advancing Britiſh force, General Welleſley ordered Colonel Stevenſon to proceed to Gardoon, there to ſtation the whole of the nizam's troops, within his highneſs's territories, and to occupy with the Britiſh ſubſidiary force, a poſition on the Beemah river, towards Poonah, and near its confluence with the Mota Mola; the object of which movement was at once to ſecure future co-operation, and a conſtant ſupply of proviſions.

Having concluded this arrangement, General Welleſley proceeded more rapidly for Poonah, and when at the diſtance of about 60 miles from that capital, received information that Amrut Rao deſigned to plunder and deſtroy the city, on the approach of the Britiſh troops;

troops; and having also received an earnest request from the peishwa to detach some troops to Poonah for the protection of his family remaining there, the general resolved on a forced march, at once to secure the capital from devastation, and the family of his highness from insult or danger. In consequence of this resolution, on the night of the 19th of April, he advanced at the head of the cavalry, over a rugged and in some places an almost impassable road, with incredible swiftness, and performed this ever-memorable march in thirty-two hours. The rapidity of this movement caused Amrut Rao to abandon Poonah with precipitation, without effecting his design, if, indeed, he had it in contemplation, and General Wellesley was welcomed by the few inhabitants, who remained in the city, as their deliverer. Those, who had fled to the mountains, during the usurpation of Holkar, soon returned, upon this reverse of fortune, and joined in the general joy, not only of the restoration of their rightful sovereign, but for the prospect, which the alliance with the British government presented, for future peace and tranquillity. Preparations were soon made, for the return of the peishwa, who entered his capital, on the 13th of May, amid the acclamations of his subjects.

During these transactions at Poonah, Colonel Collins arrived at the camp of Scindia, at Boorbampoor, where that chieftain had arrived, with a considerable force, for the ostensible purpose of opposing the usurpation of Holkar. The difficulties which this minister found, in forwarding the propositions of the governor-general, convinced him of the truth and certainty of the information he about this time received, of Scindia's secret intentions to unite with Holkar and the Rajah of Berar, for the purpose of subverting the treaty of Bassein, just concluded upon between the British government and the peishwa. Colonel Collins, therefore, required an immediate audience of Scindia, and demanded of him an explicit declaration of

his intentions, to which that chief did not hesitate to reply, that it was very remote from his wishes or intentions to impede the operations of the treaty between the peishwa and the company, and that it was his ardent hope that he might be admitted to its benefits. So much, however, was this declaration at variance with actual appearances, that the resident found it necessary to require, as a positive pledge of the sincerity of Scindia, that he would immediately counter-march the army he had moved upon Poonah, because the appearance of a force there, could only tend to the purpose of impeding the operation of the treaty of Bassein;—and would evince the desire of Scindia, to regain by force his ascendancy in the councils of Poonah, and consequently to force the peishwa to a violation of his engagements with the British government.—At the same time, Colonel Collins required Scindia to state the nature and objects of his preceding negociations with Holkar and the Rajah of Berar; and apprized him, that if he refused these requisitions, the government he represented would be compelled in its own defence, to adopt measures of precaution on every boundary of Scindia's dominions. Scindia thought proper to reply, “that he could not afford the satisfaction demanded, until a meeting should have taken place between him and the Rajah of Berar, when he (the ambassador) should be informed, whether it were peace or war.”

This menace induced the governor-general, without the slightest delay, to send private instructions to General Lake, the commander in chief, at Cawnpore, to assemble an army on the north-west frontier of the province of Oude, in order to check or counteract the obvious designs of the Berar rajah, and of Scindia. The former chieftain had actually arrived within one day's march of Scindia's camp, at Checkly, on the frontier of the territory of the nizam, where, on the following morning, these chiefs had an interview; after which,

which, their conduct bore a decidedly hostile appearance; and their constant evasion of the demands of the British government, strongly evinced their determination to resist them.

The Berar rajah and Scindia now briskly negotiated with Holkar, using every argument that bore upon his interests, or could work upon his passions, to induce him to join the confederacy they wished to form against the company and its allies, and at the same time used every effort in their power to detach the peishwa and the nizam from their alliance with the English. Nor did their hostile spirit less appear in the orders which General Perron received at this period, directing him to take such measures with his army, as to enable it to take the field at the shortest notice, with a view to an eventual rupture with the British government.

Every hour brought fresh proofs of the inimical disposition of the confederated chieftains. On the 17th of June, the governor-general received positive information, that Scindia had addressed letters to the two officers exercising the chief authority on the part of the peishwa, in Bundelcund, requiring them, as a matter of duty, to be prepared for a co-operation with the armies of the Mahratta empire, in hostile measures against the company's possessions; and that Dhurum Rao, an officer commanding a considerable body of horse, and stationed on the right bank of the Jumna, near the British frontiers, had received orders of a similar tendency, from the same quarter. The positive disavowal of these proceedings by Scindia afforded only another proof of the insincerity of that chief, as they were authenticated, by subsequent events, beyond the possibility of a doubt: it was also ascertained, through a variety of channels, that Scindia had endeavoured to excite the Rohilla chieftain, Gholam Khan, to disturb the tranquillity of the British possessions, by raising commotions in the jaghire

of Rampore, and earnestly inviting him to proceed, with his followers, to General Perron's army, and assuring him of the most ample support, both from that force and his own power. To this effect the Rohilla was also pressed, with solicitude, by General Perron. Letters of the same tenor were also addressed to Bumboo Khan, who occupied a territory near Saharumpore, instigating that chieftain also to co-operate with the forces of General Perron, against the company. Indeed, the complete state of preparation, in which that portion of Scindia's army was actually placed, is the strongest corroboration of the orders received by General Perron from Scindia, and of the determination of the latter to employ every means within his power against the British government.

These various facts reciprocally confirming every point of the adduced evidence of Scindia's hostile designs, and the intelligence daily received, of the actual formation of a confederacy between that chieftain, the Bhoonsla, and Holkar, the object of which was the subversion of the treaty of Bassien, presented a crisis which determined the governor-general to unite the control of all political affairs in the Deccan, connected with the negotiation then depending with the confederated chieftains, and the movement of the army, under a distinct local authority, subject however to the governor-general in council, but possessing full powers to conclude upon the spot whatever arrangements might become necessary, under the final settlement of peace, or the active prosecution of the war. This great trust was reposed in Major-general Wellesley, on the 26th of June, 1803.

On the 18th of July, General Wellesley, acting under his newly received powers, immediately directed the British resident with Scindia, to state to that chief, and to the Rajah of Berar, the anxiety with which the British government desired the preservation of the relations of peace and amity with those powers; and demanding,

manding, as the only pledge it would accept of equally amicable dispositions on their part, the immediate separation and return of their armies, from the nizam's frontier to their respective capitals; in which case, General Wellesley would also withdraw his forces to their usual stations: should this proposition, however, be refused, that then the resident should quit the camp of Scindia without delay.

After much evasion, on the 31st of July, the united chieftains proposed to retire from the position which they occupied, at the same time that General Wellesley should commence his march to the usual stations of the British army; to this proposition, however, they added the condition, that on the same day on which General Wellesley's troops should arrive at Bombay, Madras, and Seringapatam, the united armies of Scindia and Bhoonsla would encamp at Boorhampoor, a city in the territory of the former! To expose the absurdity and inadmissibility of this condition, (which, at least, affords no bad specimen of the subtlety and wiles which belong to Indian negotiation,) it will only be necessary to state, that while Boorhampoor is but fifty miles from the frontier of the nizam, Bombay is situated 321, Seringapatam 541, and Madras 1049, miles from Ahmednuggur, nearly the position of General Wellesley's army on the above date.

This unreasonable proposition being decidedly and instantly rejected by the resident, a second was then made, namely, "that the day should be appointed for the march of the respective armies of the confederated chieftains from their encampment to their usual stations, and that the resident should pledge the faith of the British government for the retreat of General Wellesley's troops on the same day." As this proposition was, obviously, inconsistent with the instructions received from General Wellesley, Colonel Collins (the resident) was also compelled to

reject it; and it was again modified into a third, which agreed, "that those chieftains would separate their armies, and commence their returns to their respective territories in Berar and Hindostan on the same day that the British force was withdrawn from the station it then occupied." As the Rajah of Berar and Scindia both declared, that unless General Wellesley acceded to this last proposition, they could not retire, consistently with a due regard to the honour of their respective governments, Colonel Collins consented to refer it to General Wellesley, provided letters to that effect were transmitted to the resident, to be forwarded to the commander in chief before the noon of the next day. It seemed, however, to be very remote from the intentions of the confederates to execute any such agreement; for, on the 1st day of August, they transmitted letters to the resident, addressed to General Wellesley, proposing, not to separate their armies, and to commence their return to Berar and Hindostan on the day on which the British force should be withdrawn; but, "to continue the union of their armies, and to limit their retreat to the neighbouring station of Boorhampoor." Thus capriciously and insultingly reverting to the terms of the first proposition, which had been positively rejected before. Upon this unprincipled and unqualified conduct of the confederate chieftains, the resident made immediate arrangements for quitting the camp of Scindia, and commenced his march towards Aurungabad on the second day following.

No sooner had the departure of Colonel Collins from the camp of Scindia ascertained the termination of the negotiation, than the various measures arranged and combined by the governor-general, (in contemplation of such an event,) throughout the several parts of the empire, and in profound secrecy for the last four months, were brought into action.

The vast plan of operations, to which the several armies

armies of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, establishments, were to be applied, was to commence by a general and combined attack, as nearly as possible at the same time, and before the periodical return of the rains, on the united army of the confederates in the Deccan; on Perron's establishment in the Douab; and on every assailable point of the vast territories of Scindia and the Berar rajah in Hindostan; —on the plains of Delhi; amidst the mountains of the Deccan, on the shores of Cuttack, and in the fertile province of the Guzzerat, were the banners of England at once to be displayed. To these great and various objects, therefore, four armies were held in readiness to march.

The force under the command of Major-general Wellesley, which had occupied during the negotiation with the confederated chieftains an advanced position in the Deccan, consisted of 16,823 men, and was destined to oppose the combined army under the command of Scindia, posted at Julgong, near the foot of the Adjuntee Pass. This army was supported by a force at Moodgul, a town about 14 marches from Hyderabad, situated between the rivers Krifna and Tumbudra, under the command of Major-general Campbell, which consisted of 4,277 cavalry, 820 European and 1,935 native infantry, with its proportion of ordnance; it protected, effectually, the dominions of the nizam, as well as the possessions of the English within the peninsula, from the insult or spoliation of the southern Mahratta fudatories.

Colonel Murray, of the 84th regiment, was placed in the command of the force in the Guzerat, amounting in the whole to 7,352 men: part of which was disposed in garrisoning Surat, Broddera, Cambay, Kouah, Songhur, Furneerah, and (eventually) Baroach; one portion of the remainder was stationed in front of the Guickwar's capital, in order to protect
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his dominion; and the other, of 2,094 men; took a strong position south of the river Taptee, between Songhur and Surat, with the design, as opportunity should occur, of annoying the enemy in that quarter.

On the eastern side of Hindostan, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, of the 74th regiment, was entrusted with the command of a selection of veteran troops from the armies of Bengal and Madras, consisting of 5216 men, which was destined for the conquest of the province of Cuttack, part of the territories of the Rajah of Berar; and, for that purpose, was assembled at Ganjam, in the northern circirs. If this acquisition were made, the only maritime territory of the Mahratta states on that side of the peninsula would be secured from all intercourse with the French; a strong barrier added to the Bengal frontier; and the intercourse of that government and Madras secured from interruption.

The main body of the Bengal army was assembled under the commander in chief of the British forces in India (General Lake) at Cawnpore, in the north-western frontier of the province of Oude, amounting, in its various details, to 10,500 men. In support of this force, 3,500 troops were assembled at Allahabad, and for the purpose of invading the district of Bundelcund; about 2,000 men were also collected at Mirzapore, to cover the city of Benares; and to guard the passes in that quarter; and various measures of defence, which our limits will not allow us to particularise, were adopted to protect the whole frontier of the British dominions in Bengal and Bahar, from Mirzapore to Midnapore.

In summing up the different details we have given; it will be found, that the whole force employed against Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar, in the beginning of August, 1803, amounted to 54,913 men! Such armies set in motion nearly in the same time, from so many distant parts, embracing so wide a field
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of operations, belonging to the same power, and directed against the same enemy, were never before seen in Hindostan, fully equipped for the field in the short space of four months.

It may here be proper to mention, that on the 6th of August, the very day on which General Wellesley was apprised of Colonel Collins having left the camp of Scindia, the nizâm breathed his last, and was peaceably succeeded by his eldest son, Mirza Secunder Jahjah, as soubahdar of the Deccan, who ascended the musnud on the following day. The preservation of tranquillity at Hydrabad, at this important crisis, must be ascribed, principally, to the position of the armies of General Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson, and of the force under General Campbell at Moodgul.

Upon information being conveyed to Major-general Wellesley, then stationed with his force at Walkee, within a short distance of Ahmednughur (a strong fort belonging to Scindia, about eight miles from Poonah,) that the negociation with the confederated Mahratta chieftains was broken off, he immediately took the field, and two days after (the 8th of August, 1803) proceeded towards Ahmednughur, the fortified town belonging to which, was, on the same day, attacked and carried by escalade. On the 10th, batteries were opened against the fort, and on the 12th, it surrendered at discretion. The possession of this fortress at once secured the communication with Poonah, and afforded a depôt for supplies of provisions and military stores. Immediately upon its capture, General Wellesley proceeded to take possession of the districts dependant thereon, yielding an estimated annual revenue of 634,000 rupees, and placed them under the management of a British officer. General Wellesley then put a respectable garrison into Ahmednughur, and moved towards the Godavery river, which he crossed

on the 24th of August. On the 29th, he arrived at Aurungabad.

In the mean time, the confederates had entered the territories of the nizam, by the Adjuntee Pass, with a large body of cavalry, having passed between Colonel Stevenson's corps (which had moved eastward towards the Badowly Ghaut) and Aurungabad, and reached, unmolested, a small fort called Jalnapore, the capital of a district of the same name, about forty miles east of Aurungabad; but they no sooner heard of General Wellefley having entered that city, than they immediately advanced to the southward and eastward, with the intention, as it was believed, of crossing the river Godavery, and advancing to Hydrabad. In this project, however, the enemy was frustrated by the judicious movements of General Wellefley, who continued to proceed to the eastward, along its left bank, which measure obliged him to return to Jalnapore, and afforded the British commander means to cover two valuable convoys in the road to the army, from Moodgul.

During these operations, Colonel Stevenson returned from the eastward on the 1st of September, and the next day attacked and stormed the fort of Jalnapore, from whence the enemy had previously retired to the northward. For several successive days, this officer endeavoured to force the confederates to a general action, but without success. His spirit and activity were, however, amply rewarded on the ninth, in the night of which he succeeded in surprising and beating up their camp.

The united chieftains now determined on a change in their operations, and moved northward towards the Adjuntee Pass, near which they were joined by a detachment of regular infantry, under the command of M. Pohlman, and of M. Dupont, consisting of 16 battalions, with a large and well-equipped artillery, in the whole amounting to 10,400 men. The whole
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of their force was now concentrated between Bokerdun and Jaffierabad. On the 21st of September, the divisions under General Welleſley, and Colonel Stevenſon, being united at Budnapore, it was determined that they ſhould move, ſeparately, towards the enemy, and attack him on the morning of the 24th: with this view, the two corps marched on the 22d, Colonel Stevenſon by the weſtern route, and General Welleſley by that of the eaſt, round the hills between Budnapore and Jalna. Early on the morning of the 23d, the latter diviſion reached Naulnair, at which place intelligence was received, that the combined force of Scindia and Bhoonſla were encamped at about ſix miles diſtance from the ground which General Welleſley intended to occupy.

With that deciſion and promptitude which have ever diſtinguiſhed General Welleſley's military exploits, he immediately determined upon attacking the enemy, without waiting for the junction of Colonel Stevenſon's corps on the following morning. Had he acted otherwiſe, the confederate chieftains, in purſuance of the deſenſive ſyſtem they had adopted, would probably have withdrawn their guns and infantry in the courſe of the night of the 23d, and thus have eluded a general action, which was ſo much to be deſired. The meaſure of attack, therefore, was directed by prudence as well as courage.

Having provided for the ſecurity of the baggage and ſtores, General Welleſley moved on towards the army of the confederates, which he found encamped between and along the courſe of the two rivers Kaitna and Juab, towards their junction. Their line extended eaſt and weſt along the north bank of the Kaitna, which was ſteep and rocky, and impaſſable for guns, excepting cloſe to the villages. Their right, entirely of cavalry, was poſted near Bokerdun, and extended quite to their infantry, encamped in the neighbourhood of the fortified village of *Aſſye*. The

British army had marched fourteen miles to Naulnair, thence to the enemy's camp was six; thus it was one o'clock in the afternoon before it came in view of the combined army of the confederates.

Although General Wellesley's line of march brought him in front of the right of the enemy, he determined on attacking its left, where the infantry and guns were posted. He accordingly moved round to the left flank, covering the British column of infantry by the British cavalry in the rear, and by the Mysore and the Peishwa's horse on the right flank.

The British army crossed the Kaitna, at a ford beyond the enemy's left, and were immediately formed in two lines of infantry, with the British cavalry as a reserve in a third, in an open space between the Kaitna and the Juah, where these rivers run nearly parallel. The Peishwa's and the Mysore cavalry were stationed to the southward of the Kaitna, on the left flank of the British troops, and kept in check a large body of cavalry which had followed, though at a respectful distance, General Wellesley's route from the right of their own position. The first line consisted of the advanced pickets to the right, two battalions of sepoy, and the 78th regiment;—the second, of the 74th regiment and two battalions of sepoy;—and the third, of the 19th dragoons, with three regiments of native cavalry; the whole amounting to about 4500 men. From the most accurate calculation that could be made, the enemy consisted of between thirty and forty thousand, (of which a third was commanded by European officers,) and a train of more than one hundred pieces of ordnance. Under this vast disproportion of force, the engagement began.

When the enemy discovered the intention of attacking him on the left, he changed the position of his infantry and guns, from the line along the Kaitna, and extended it from that river across to the village
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of Assye, on the right of the British army: a second line was formed nearly at right angles to the rear of the enemy's first line, with its left towards the village of Assye, and its rear to the Juah river, along the bank of which it extended in a westerly direction from Assye. General Wellesley immediately attacked, and the British troops advanced under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, the execution of which was terrible. The British artillery had opened upon the enemy at the distance of 400 yards, but finding that it produced little or no effect, and that it could not advance on account of the number of men and bullocks that were disabled, General Wellesley ordered the whole line to move on, leaving the guns behind: at the same time Colonel Maxwell, with the British cavalry, was ordered to cover the right of the infantry as it advanced. By this prompt and spirited movement, the enemy was compelled to fall back on the second line, in front of the Juah. In the advancing, the right of the British first and second lines suffered severely from the fire of the guns on the left of the enemy's position near Assye. The 74th regiment was so thinned by the dreadful cannonade, that a body of the enemy's cavalry was tempted to charge it; but was charged in turn by Colonel Maxwell, and pushed with great slaughter into the Juah river. At length, the steady advance of the British troops completely over-awing the enemy's line, it gave way in every direction, and the British cavalry, who had crossed to the northward of the Juah river, charged the fugitives along its bank with the greatest effect. At this moment several of the enemy's guns, which had been carried, but could not be secured on account of the weakness of General Wellesley's army, were turned against his rear by individuals who had been passed by the British line under the supposition that they were dead, and who had availed themselves of this artifice, (of throwing

themselves upon the ground, often practised by the native troops of India,) to continue, for some time, a very heavy fire; nor could it be stopped till the commander in chief took the 78th regiment and the 7th of native cavalry, to effect this object. In this operation the general had his horse shot under him. The enemy's cavalry also still continued unbroken. Just then a part of the enemy's infantry, which had again formed, on a charge of the British cavalry, gave way, and retreated, leaving 1200 men dead on the field of battle, the whole country covered with the wounded, and in the possession of the victors 98 pieces of cannon, their camp equipage, seven standards, a great number of bullocks and camels, and a quantity of stores and ammunition.

The loss to the British army was on this occasion very severe, it amounting to about 600 killed and 1500 wounded; Colonel Maxwell was among the former. The action continued for more than three hours, during which the enemy's infantry fought with the most determined courage, and their artillery was served with the utmost precision, steadiness, and effect. Throughout the whole of this severe and brilliant action, the conduct of General Wellesley evinced a degree of ability, prudence, and undaunted bravery, seldom equalled and never surpassed; while the exemplary order, firmness, and alacrity, of the troops under his command, compelled an enemy of more than six times its number, to fly before them, and abandon the whole of their guns, stores, and ammunition, to the conquerors.

The confederates, with the remains of their broken army, now moved to the westward, along the banks of the Taptee, with a view to take the route towards Poonah; in consequence of which, General Wellesley determined not to descend the Adjuttee Ghaut, but to regulate his movements by those of the enemy. But Colonel Stevenson was directed by him to continue

tinue his route to Boorhampore, and Affeerghur, the latter a hill-fort of great strength, and denominated the key of the Deccan.

While General Wellesley was thus engaged, the most severe blows were received by the confederate chieftains, from the successes of the other divisions of the British force, in their operations against the provinces of Guzerat on the western, and of Cuttack on the eastern, side of the Indian peninsula.

In conformity to the general plan of the campaign, a proportion of the Bombay army had marched to the Guzerat, whence Lieut.-col. Woodington, with a strong detachment, consisting of the 96th regiment and a proportion of European artillery and native infantry, marched on the 21st of August from Baroda, and arrived before Baroach on the 23d, of which fort the investment immediately took place. A breach was reported to be practicable on the 29th, and the assault was given at three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy opposed a vigorous resistance to the attack of the storming party, but were soon compelled to retreat, and to abandon the fort, which was carried with inconsiderable loss on the part of the assailants; that of the enemy was nearly 600 in killed and wounded. Together with the town and fort of Baroach, the captors obtained possession of the district of that name, which yields an annual revenue of eleven lacks of rupees. After this important service, Colonel Woodington proceeded to reduce the district of Champaneer, the only territory remaining to Scindia in the province. Little difficulty ensued in the accomplishment of this design, and the judgment, spirit, and courage, displayed by the Bombay army in the Guzerat, at the same time that it bereft the enemy of the whole of his possessions in that province, reflected the highest honour on its state of discipline, and its gallant leader.

Nor was the progress of the British arms in the province

vince of Cuttack less distinguished by merit or success. The total number of troops destined for the reduction of this province, amounted to 4916 men, of which number 3041 formed the main body, which was to advance from Ganjam, under the command of Lieut.-col. Harcourt, of the 12th regiment of foot, and who was appointed to the general command of all the forces employed upon this service. Five hundred Bengal native volunteers were on their way, under Captain Dick, to reinforce Colonel Harcourt. A second detachment of 521 native volunteers, four field-pieces, and a proportion of artillery-men and stores, were to embark from Calcutta, under Captain Morgan, on the 13th of September, and to occupy Balasore, a place belonging to the Rajah of Berar, situated on the coast of the bay of that name, and distant about twenty-five miles from the river Subanreeka, which forms in that quarter the barrier between the British territories and the province of Cuttack. Eight hundred and fifty-four men were placed under the command of Lieut.-col. Ferguson, at Jelasore, a town situated on the English side of the Subanreeka, twenty miles from the sea; and was designed to form a junction with the force at Balasore, when the state of the intermediate country, and the progress of the main division from Ganjam, should afford a favourable opportunity; and 1300, of which 800 were sepoy, and 500 Bengal native volunteers, remained at Midnapore, a military station in the British dominions, forty-five miles north of Balasore, to supply the troops at Balasore and Jelasore, and at the same time to protect the company's territories against the incursions of the Rajah of Berar's predatory cavalry.

On the 14th of September, the troops under the command of Colonel Harcourt took possession of Munickpatam, a town in the Bhoonslah's territory; and

and on the 18th encamped at Jaggernaut, where the bramins of the celebrated pagoda at that place put it under British protection. After leaving Jaggernaut, Colonel Harcourt received little molestation from the enemy's troops, and he took possession of Cuttack without opposition. The detachment under Captain Morgan was equally successful at Ballasore and Sooring, a post twenty miles to the southward of that town, both places being taken possession of with little or no loss, on the 21st of September and the 1st of October. Colonel Ferguson with his reserve, moved from Jelasore on the 23d of September, reached Balasore on the 4th of October, and on the 10th proceeded to the southward, to form a junction with Colonel Harcourt.

The storming and capture of the fort of Barabutte, was the last exploit of Colonel Harcourt in the Cuttack. This fort is of strength, and has only one entrance by a narrow bridge, leading over a wet ditch twenty feet in depth, and varying in breadth according to the situation of the bastions, from thirty-five to one hundred and thirty-five feet. On the morning of the 14th of October, a battery of one 12-pounder, two howitzers, and two 6-pounders, opened its fire upon the fort, about five hundred yards from its outward gate; by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the enemy's guns were silenced, and most of their defences on the south face were destroyed, where they now promised well for an assault, and Lieutenant-colonel Clayton was ordered to storm the fort. The party sent on this service, in passing the bridge, were exposed to a heavy but ill-directed fire of musketry, and forty minutes elapsed before it succeeded in blowing open the wicket, the remaining part of the gate being strengthened with great masses of stone; having forced this obstacle, although obliged to enter singly, and experiencing considerable resistance in forcing two other gates, the British troops

were

were completely victorious, and obtained possession of the fort, which was immediately abandoned by the enemy, whose loss was considerable. This success brought with it the whole province of Cuttack under the British dominion, an object, the value of which we have already stated, but which was considerably enhanced by having taken place at such a momentous period of the war. By this conquest, the communication between the supreme government of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, General Wellesley, and the residents at Poonah, and Hydrabad, was opened; and the whole line of coast from the mouth of the Hooghly, to Pondicherry, under the protection of a British flag, presented a hostile front to the fleets of France, with which country the war had just been renewed in India.

Having thus brought into one point of view all the transactions connected with the military operations against the confederated armies in the Deccan, and those in the provinces of Guzerat in the western, and Cuttack on the eastern, side of India, it will now be our pleasing task to revert to the transactions in the northern Hindoostan, and to exhibit the result of the operations entrusted to the personal direction and command of General Lake, the chief in command of the British troops in the peninsula. The variety and importance of the objects to which that great officer's exertions were to be exclusively directed, both in a military and political point of view, induced the governor-general to invest him with full discretionary powers, to conclude upon the spot, whatever arrangements might appear to be necessary for the accomplishment of that plan of operations, with the execution of which he was entrusted.

Vested with this high authority, the commander in chief moved from the station at Cawnpore, on the 7th of August, 1803, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Coel, with the main body of the Bengal army,

army, on the 28th. On his march thither, he received advices from the British plenipotentiary to Scindia, informing him of the rupture with that chief, by the termination of the negotiation: on this intelligence, General Lake considered himself warranted, as well as from the tenor of the governor-general's instructions, to enter the territories of that chieftain, on the 29th, in order to attack M. Perron's army, then encamped at a short distance from the fortress of Ally Ghur. This position of the enemy was particularly advantageous. His front was completely covered by an extensive swamp, which in some parts is not fordable;—his right was protected by the fort of Ally Ghur, and his left by some villages, occupied by parties of his troops. M. Perron's force was estimated at about 15,000 horse, of which from four to five thousand were regular cavalry.

General Lake having determined on turning the left flank of M. Perron's force, the British troops were formed into two lines, and advanced to the attack supported by the infantry in three and four lines, as the confined nature of the ground would admit. The excellent front displayed by the British cavalry, and the determined countenance of the whole army, so completely overawed M. Perron and his troops, that they retreated with such rapidity, as to preclude the possibility of charging them with any effect. This precipitate retreat, although at the moment a source of vexation and disappointment to the commander in chief, was yet, in its consequences, eminently beneficial to the British interests, as M. Perron's military reputation received a shock from the events of that day, which it never recovered, and which was eventually the cause of the loss to him of the confidence of his troops; the defection of many of his best officers; and finally, of the disorganization and dispersion of the French corps in India: at the same time, that the reputation of the British troops, and of their undoubted superiority,

increased in the same proportion, in the opinion of the native powers, as that of M. Peron and his boasted troops had diminished.

The commander in chief, in consequence of the action, being in possession of Coel, encamped to the northward, between that town and the fort of Ally Ghur, to the reduction of which he immediately applied himself. This place, one of the strongest in India, has singular advantages; it has a broad and deep ditch, with a fine glacis, and the country being, for a mile round, perfectly levelled, is exposed in every direction to its guns. It has only one entrance, which is very intricate, and over a narrow causeway, under which the enemy had commenced mining; but fortunately had omitted to construct a drawbridge, and thus the assailants were enabled to pass the ditch on the causeway, and immediately to attack the body of the place. General Lake having made many attempts to induce the governor, M. Pedron, to surrender, but in vain, ordered a storming party, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Monson, on the morning of the 4th of September.

Colonel Monson conducted the attack with the utmost degree of gallantry and judgment. His party moved on at half past four o'clock, under cover of a heavy fire from the British batteries, and arrived within one hundred yards of the fort, before it was discovered. As soon, however, as Colonel Monson saw he was perceived, he endeavoured, by pushing on with the two flank companies of the 76th, to enter the fort, along with the guard stationed outside its gates behind a strong breast-work, which covered the entrance. The colonel succeeded in passing the breast-work, but found the first gate shut: two ladders were immediately applied, on which Major M'Leod, of the 76th regiment, and two grenadiers, attempted to mount, but they were forced to desist, by a most formidable row of pikemen, who menaced every

every assailant with certain destruction. A twelve-pounder was then brought up, but some time elapsed before it could be placed opposite to the gate, which was situated in an inconvenient direction, near the flank of a bastion. Four or five discharges took place before any effect was produced, during which time (nearly twenty minutes) the storming party were exposed to a most severe and raking fire of grape, wall-pieces, and matchlocks. The principal loss was here sustained. Colonel Monson was wounded by a pike, fired, it is supposed, from a gun; at the spot also fell four grenadier officers, the adjutant of the 76th regiment, and Lieutenant Turton, of the 4th native infantry. As soon as the first gate was blown open, the troops advanced, in a circular direction, round a strong bastion of masonry, along a narrow road, and through two gateways, which were easily forced, to a fourth gateway, leading into the body of the place; during which time they were much annoyed by a heavy cross fire in every direction. It was some time, attended with great difficulty and danger, before the twelve-pounder could be brought up, and when it arrived, the gate could not be forced. Upon this occasion, the personal gallantry of Major M'Leod was again conspicuous. In defiance of all opposition, he burst open the wicket, and the party entered the fort with resistless impetuosity, and soon compelled the enemy to submit. The commander, M. Pedron, was here taken prisoner, and some part of the garrison surrendered; but far the greater proportion endeavouring, as is usual in India, to escape in every direction, numbers leaped into the ditch, and were drowned. This affair, which was as brilliant as decisive, lasted more than an hour, the besieged having during that time offered a most gallant and vigorous defence. Their loss was very great, amounting, in killed alone, to more than 2,000.

The fall of Ally Ghur was a circumstance of considerable importance to the future prosecution of the war; it was the usual place of residence of M. Perron, and the grand depôt of his warlike stores, a considerable quantity of which, and some tumbrils of treasure, fell into the hands of the captors. The latter was divided, on the spot, among the storming party, as the reward of their bravery. General Lake having garrisoned the fort, and applied a draw-bridge to the gate-way, the place may now be considered as impregnable to any native power. On the 7th of September, M. Perron applied to the commander in chief for permission to proceed, with his family and property to Lucknow, under British protection; he added, that he had resigned his command in Scindia's army. This measure was probably in part owing to the surrender of Ally Ghur; but M. Perron himself assigned as his motive, that he was about to be superseded by Scindia; and that the defection, treachery, and ingratitude, of his European officers, had convinced him, that further resistance to the British arms was useless and ineffectual. General Lake complied with M. Perron's request, and he was conducted (escorted by the general's own body-guard) to Lucknow, where, and upon his route, he was treated with every mark of respect and honour.

On the following day, the army advanced to Koorjah, a fort of some strength, about thirty miles from Ally Ghur, and which had been evacuated by its garrison, on intelligence being received of the fall of that fortress. It was here that the commander in chief received advice of the surrender of Lieutenant-colonel Conyngham, with five companies of sepoy, and one gun, to a numerous body of the enemy's cavalry, commanded by M. Fleury, (a Frenchman,) at Shekoabad. This little force had only capitulated, after repeated attacks from a body far more numerous,

rous, and after having expended its ammunition. To counteract the impression which this unpleasant affair (slight as the loss was in reality) might make upon the mind of the enemy, the commander in chief immediately detached a strong body of cavalry, and a brigade of infantry, to beat up M. Fleury's quarters; but before these detachments could effect a junction with Colonel Vandeleur (with whom they were to have co-operated) at Futty Ghur, the enemy had recrossed the Jumna, and afterwards dispersed.

The main army, under General Lake, reached Secundra on the 9th of September; on the morning of the 10th, it made a short march to the westward, and on that of the 11th reached its ground of encampment near the Jehna Nullah, about six miles from the city of *Delhi*. On the march, intelligence was received that Scindia's force, under M. Louis Bourquien, (who had succeeded M. Perron,) to the number of 13,000 regular infantry, 6,000 horse, and a considerable train of ordnance, had crossed the Jumna in the night, for the purpose of attacking the British army.

The troops, much fatigued with a march of eighteen miles, had scarcely time to pitch their tents, when the enemy appeared in such strength, in front, as obliged the commander in chief to order the grand guard and advanced picquets to turn out, while he proceeded in person to reconnoitre with the whole of the cavalry, (three regiments,) and found the enemy drawn up in order of battle, and in full force. Their position was taken very judiciously on rising ground, each flank covered by a swamp, beyond which their cavalry was posted: their numerous artillery covered the front, which was further protected by a line of intrenchments, nor could they be attacked in any other direction. As the British cavalry advanced, the enemy began a most heavy and destructive cannonade. At this moment orders were sent

sent to the camp, to order up the infantry and artillery; upon receiving which, the line was directed to fall in, and move to the front, by columns of grand divisions from each battalion, while the camp was left standing under the protection of the advanced picquets, and a part of the 17th regiment of native infantry. The whole of the British troops who could be brought into action on this ever memorable day amounted to about 4,500, of which number, the 27th of dragoons, the 76th of foot, and the artillery, were European alone.

Notwithstanding the alacrity and expedition with which the British troops were got under arms, an hour elapsed before the infantry could join the cavalry, who were advanced two miles in front, and had already suffered a considerable loss both in men and horses: during this interval the commander in chief had a horse shot under him.

Finding that it would be difficult to defeat the enemy in their present strong position, General Lake, with the most consummate judgment, determined on a feint, to cause them to quit their intrenchments, and advance on the plain. With this view the British cavalry was ordered to retire, both for the purpose of drawing the enemy into a pursuit, and to cover the advance of the infantry. This movement was performed with the greatest order and steadiness, until the moment when a junction was formed with the infantry, which, on a sufficient interval being left for that purpose, advanced in front, forming one line: the cavalry, who had now faced about, being in a second, about forty yards in the rear of the right wing: the whole of the British force then advanced towards the enemy, the gallant commander in chief leading it, at the head of the 76th regiment.

As soon as the cavalry began to retire, the enemy conceiving this movement to be a real retreat, immediately

diately quitted their strong position, and advanced with the whole of their guns, shouting, and displaying every confidence in their future triumph. They halted, however, on the unexpected and steady advance of the British infantry, and then commenced a tremendous fire of round, grape, and chain, shot, which did terrible execution. In the mean while, the British line, led by General Lake, with the undaunted bravery and the utmost coolness, without taking their muskets from their shoulders, moved on towards the enemy, until within a hundred paces of their line, which then commenced a general discharge from all their artillery. Orders were instantly given to charge the enemy with bayonets: the whole British line fired a volley, and, with their commander in chief at their head, rushed on with such impetuosity, as to force their opponents to give way, and fly in every direction. As soon as the British troops halted, after the charge, General Lake, with his accustomed judgment, ordered the line to break into columns of companies, to allow the cavalry to charge through the intervals with their galloper-guns, which completed the victory. The enemy was pursued to the banks of the Jumna, and vast numbers were driven into the river.

While these operations took place on the right, those on the left, under Major-general St. John, were equally successful. The enemy left the whole of their artillery, 68 pieces of ordnance, and 37 tumbrils laden with ammunition, in our possession: 24 tumbrils blew up during the action, exclusive of which, many were lost in the Jehna Nulla, and in the Jumna. Two tumbrils, containing treasure, were also taken on the field of battle. The loss of the enemy was estimated at 3,000 men, nearly equal to three fourths of the whole British army! This celebrated action was fought within sight of the minarets of the city of *Delhi*, from which it is usually designated.

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On the following day, the whole army encamped close to the Jumna opposite to the city of Delhi. On the 14th of September it began to cross the river: that day, M. Bourquien, who commanded the enemy's forces in the late action, and four other French officers, surrendered themselves prisoners to General Lake; and on the 16th, the commander in chief paid his first visit to the unfortunate Shah Aulum, in Delhi, to congratulate his majesty on his release from the degrading bondage in which he had been so long held by the French faction.—Immediately after the battle of the 12th, that sovereign had sent to the commander in chief, to express his earnest desire of placing his person and authority under the protection of the British government, and had now directed his eldest son and heir apparent, the prince Mirza Akbar Shah, to conduct General Lake to his presence. The prince arrived at the camp at half past three in the afternoon, when the cavalcade was formed, and proceeded to the city of Delhi, where it arrived about sun-set. The streets of the city were crowded to such a degree, that it was with difficulty the procession could make its way to the palace; and even there fresh obstacles awaited the cavalcade, from the numbers of people who thronged its various courts, eager to witness the deliverance of their sovereign, and to hail with transport the generous victors.

At length the British chief was ushered into the royal presence, and found the unfortunate and venerable emperor, the descendant and representative of the Tamerlanes, the Akbars, and the Aurungzebes, oppressed by the accumulated calamities of old age, degraded authority, extreme poverty, and loss of sight! His majesty was seated under a canopy, scanty and tattered, all that remained to him of his former state, with every external appearance of wretchedness and misery.

It was the immediate object of General Lake, with united tenderness and respect, to sooth and comfort the royal sufferer; to assure him of the future protection of the British government, which would immediately employ itself in the formation of a permanent arrangement, for the future maintenance of the dignity and comfort of his imperial majesty, and of the royal family; and that the nobility and great officers of state at his capital, (whose fortunes had been destroyed by the usurpation of Scindia, and the rapacity of the French adventurers,) should be restored to their possessions and revenues.

It is impossible to describe the impression which the conduct of the commander in chief, on this interesting occasion, made on the minds of the inhabitants of Delhi, and of all the Musselmans in India, who had been made acquainted with the transactions of the memorable 16th of September, 1803. In the metaphorical language of the east, the native news writers who describe this extraordinary scene, have not scrupled to declare that his majesty Shah Aulum recovered his sight from excess of joy. In addition to many other marks of the royal gratitude and favour, the emperor bestowed upon his deliverer, the second title in the empire.

The result of General Lake's operations, equally judicious and spirited, at Coel, Ally Ghur, and Delhi, were highly beneficial to the British interests in India; while the French officers, deprived of influence and authority, became the objects of the just indignation of the country they had so long enslaved, and found their best safety in the generosity and protection of the victors, whose humane conduct and orderly deportment caused them to be regarded universally throughout the conquered provinces, as friends and deliverers. But these victories, great and important as they certainly were, would have lost half their lustre, and all their effect, did they not serve to enable the governor-general the more effectually to extend his wise, just,

and liberal, system of policy, over so great a portion of the Indian peninsula. Already advantageously known throughout Asia as the restorer of the ancient royal house of the Mysorean dominion; his raising from the dust the venerable and unfortunate Mogul emperor, to enjoy, in his latter days, those comforts and even necessaries, of which he had so long suffered the privation, and the dispersion or subjugation of the enslavers of that sovereign, established the reputation for valour, clemency, and justice, of the British government throughout the East. Its triumphs brought no terror, save to the tyrant:—and its alliance and friendship were considered by the native powers as the surest pledges, to their several states, of happiness and tranquillity. Considering these events also in a view purely political, it will be remembered, that by their operation, the Mogul emperor being now firmly restored to his functions, and under the protection of the British government, no other power could now avail itself of the weight and influence which his name must ever possess amongst the Mahometan inhabitants of Hindoostan.

The commander in chief having made the necessary arrangements, at once for the security of Delhi and the preservation to the emperor of those blessings of peace and independence to which he had been restored, proceeded in pursuit of the enemy towards Agra.

During these transactions, the force under Colonel Powel, stationed near Allahabad, had formed a junction with the cavalry of the peishwa, commanded by Himmut Bahader, his principal officer in the province of Bundelcund. This united army, amounting to near 17,000 men, reached the banks of the river Gane, on the 10th of October, and found the enemy's troops in considerable force, encamped on the other side, under the command of Shumshere Bahadur, who though in fact an officer of the peishwa, had, from the weakness of the court of Poonah, succeeded in making himself nearly independent in Bundelcund. After some petty successes,

successes, Col. Powell crossed the Ganges on the 12th, and having succeeded in forcing the enemy to a general engagement, entirely defeated them after a short though sharp contest. In consequence of this event the whole province was freed from the armies of Shumshere Bahadur, and the numerous inhabitants of that valuable district became the warm friends and supporters of the British cause.

On the 2d of October General Lake reached the city of Mathura (or Muttra), where he joined Colonel Vandeleur, who had occupied it with his detachment. To the latter, some few days before, M. Dodernaigue and two other French officers (who had been detached by Scindia at the head of some regular battalions, to reinforce M. Perron in July) surrendered themselves prisoners. At Mathura also Colonel Vandeleur had possessed himself of one of M. Perron's principal founderies for casting cannon.

In two days, the whole army reached *Agra*, which was immediately summoned to surrender, but no answer was returned, owing, as it afterwards appeared, to the distrust which the garrison had conceived of their European officers, whom they had put into close confinement. On a nearer view of the defences of the place, it was found that seven battalions of the enemy's regular infantry, with some ordnance, were encamped on the outside of the fort, and occupied the town and the principal mosque of *Agra*, as well as some ravines which led through broken ground, from the British camp to the ditch, on the south side of the fort, and to the *Delhi* gateway. These ravines General Lake determined to seize, and to dislodge the enemy from the town, before he proceeded further against the fortress. Accordingly, after a long and severe contest on the morning of the 10th of October, both these objects were attained, although with considerable loss in men and officers. The enemy were entirely defeated, having six hundred men killed, and losing twenty-six

guns with several tumbrils of ammunition. The remainder of their battalions, to the number of 2,500, agreed to surrender to General Lake; and marched into the British camp, prisoners of war, on the following morning. After some insidious attempts of the garrison in the fort to protract the period of negotiation, and its treacherously firing upon the British force while it was actually depending, General Lake determined upon taking the place by storm: accordingly the breaching batteries were opened on the morning of the 17th, and considerable impression being made on the walls in the course of the day, the fort capitulated in the evening. At noon on the day following the garrison, consisting of 5000 men, marched out, and the place was immediately occupied by the British troops. An immense quantity of ammunition and stores, and many guns, were found in the fortress, together with tumbrils containing treasure to the value of twenty-four lacks of rupees, (about 280,000l.) By this important conquest, that of Delhi, and of Mathura, one of the great proposed objects of General Lake's operations was completely obtained, namely, of securing the navigation of the river Jumna, by a line of posts along its banks, and the co-operation and alliance of the independent chieftains in that quarter.

The attention of the commander in chief was now directed towards the pursuit of a force of the enemy, composed of fifteen of M. Perron's regular battalions (those which formed the detachment under M. Doder-naique) and of two which had escaped from the battle of Delhi, with a numerous and well-appointed train of artillery. This powerful body, during the siege of Agra, occupied a position about thirty miles in the rear of the British army, and it was now supposed that its object was to attempt the recovery of the important post of Delhi. To frustrate this design, and to destroy so formidable a force, General Lake moved from Agra on the 27th of October, and on the 29th took
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up his ground on the north-west of Futtypore Sikree. On the 30th, the army made a march of twenty miles, leaving their guns and baggage behind, properly protected, in order to gain upon the enemy. On the next day, another march of twenty miles was made, and the commander in chief encamped nearly on the ground which the enemy had quitted in the morning. Animated to the greatest exertion by this intelligence, the pursuit became now much more eager, and General Lake determined to push on the whole of the cavalry, in the hope of delaying the enemy by a light engagement, until the British infantry should come up; and also to take advantage of any confusion which might arise in the attack upon the enemy's guns and baggage. With these views, the commander in chief, with the cavalry, proceeded in the pursuit at twelve o'clock the same night, and having marched a distance of twenty-five miles in little more than six hours, came up with the enemy about seven o'clock the following morning, whose force amounted to about nine thousand regular infantry, seventy-two guns, and from four to five thousand horse. Previously to this extraordinary march, the infantry were ordered to follow at three o'clock in the morning.

When the British troops reached the enemy, the latter appeared to be retreating in such confusion, that General Lake was induced to try the effect of an attack with cavalry alone. The enemy, however, whose operations were concealed by the clouds of dust, raised by the movement of so large a body of horse, succeeded in preventing for a period its rapid advance, by cutting through a large reservoir of water, and thus rendering the road nearly impassable. In consequence of which delay, they were enabled to take up a most advantageous position, having their right in front of the village of Lafwaree, and thrown back upon a rivulet, whose banks were steep and difficult of access; their left upon the village of Mohaulpore, and their

their whole front concealed by high grass, and protected by a powerful line of artillery. Unaware of this change in the enemy's disposition, General Lake, therefore, proceeded in his original intention, and directed the advanced guard, and the 1st brigade of cavalry, to move upon the point where the enemy had been observed in motion, but which proved to be the left of their new position. The remainder of the cavalry was ordered to attack in succession, as soon as they could form after passing the rivulet.

In consequence of this order, Colonel Vandeleur, and Major Griffiths, at the head of their corps, made a charge with the utmost gallantry and effect. The enemy's line was forced, and the cavalry penetrated into the village, and captured several guns; the successive attacks of the other brigades of cavalry, were conducted with the same spirit and equal success. But, the fire from the enemy's remaining artillery was so galling, that it was found prudent to withdraw the cavalry out of its reach; which was effected with perfect order and steadiness, some of the enemy's ordnance still remaining in its possession.

About noon on this ever-memorable day, the British infantry arrived (after a dreadfully fatiguing march of twenty-five miles) on the banks of the rivulet. As rest and refreshment was absolutely necessary, during the time that they halted for this purpose, the enemy sent a message to the commander in chief, offering to surrender their guns on certain conditions. Anxious to prevent the effusion of blood, General Lake directed a reply to be written, in which he acquiesced to the proposition, but limited them to one hour to execute its terms. In the mean while the following disposition of the whole force was made for a general attack, should the enemy allow the prescribed time to elapse.

The British infantry was formed into two columns on the left; the first, composed of the right wing, under
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Major-gen. Ware, was destined to assault the village of Mohaulpore, and to turn the enemy's right flank, which, since the morning had been thrown back, leaving a considerable space between it and the rivulet. The second, under Major-general St. John, was ordered to support the first column. The third brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Macan, was directed to support the infantry; Lieutenant-colonel Vandeleur, with the second, was detached to the right of the British army, to watch the enemy's left to avail himself of any confusion in their line, and to attack them should they retreat. The first brigade of cavalry, under Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, composed the reserve, and was formed between the second and third brigades. As many of the field-pieces as could be brought up, and the galloper guns, formed four different batteries to support the attack. It must here be observed, that since the morning the enemy had formed their infantry into two lines, with their right thrown back, the first line to the eastward, and covering Mohaulpoor, and the second to the westward of that village.

At the expiration of the time which General Lake had allowed the enemy, no reply having been received, the British infantry advanced to the attack, moving along the bank of the rivulet, through high grass and broken ground, which afforded some cover. As soon as it became exposed to the enemy's guns, the four British batteries commenced their fire, and continued to advance notwithstanding the vast superiority of the enemy's artillery. The cannonade on both sides was extremely severe, and maintained with the greatest vigour and spirit. The artillery of the enemy was extremely well served, and they threw grape from large mortars, as well as from guns of a very heavy calibre.

When the 76th regiment, which headed the attack, had arrived within one hundred and fifty paces of
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the enemy, it was so much exposed, and men fell so fast, that the commander-in-chief judged it preferable to proceed to the attack with that regiment, and as many of the native infantry as had closed to the front, rather than wait till the remainder of the column, which had been much impeded in its advance, should be able to form. As soon as this small body of brave men arrived within reach of the enemy's cannister-shot, a most tremendous fire opened upon them. The loss sustained was severe, and, under such a cannonade, it was impossible to make a regular advance. The enemy's cavalry now attempted to charge, but was repulsed by the fire of this gallant body of British infantry; it rallied, however, at a short distance, and assumed so menacing an aspect, that the commander-in-chief ordered it to be charged in its turn, by the British horse, which was executed with the utmost gallantry and success, by the 29th regiment of dragoons, under the command of Captain Wade, Major Griffiths being at that instant unfortunately killed by a cannon shot. The remainder of the infantry arrived in time to join in the attack of the enemy's reserve, which was formed in the rear of their first line.

About this time General Ware fell dead, by a cannon shot; which event, from the courage and skill which always distinguished that gallant officer, may well be regarded as a public loss. The command of his column devolved upon Colonel Macdonald, who, though wounded, executed its important duties, at this trying moment, in the most exemplary manner.

The enemy opposed a vigorous resistance to the last, and did not abandon their position until they had lost all their guns. Even then their left wing endeavoured to retreat in good order, but they were broken in upon by Lieutenant-colonel Vandeleur's division of cavalry, which cut several of them to pieces,

pieces, and drove the rest in prisoners, with the whole of the enemy's baggage.

The loss sustained by the British troops, in the achievement of this complete victory, was severe, amounting to nearly two hundred killed (in which number were included several valuable officers) and nearly seven hundred wounded. Of the enemy, two thousand were made prisoners, and by far the greater number of the remainder were destroyed upon the field of battle.

There remained in the possession of the British troops, after the battle, the whole of the enemy's baggage and camp equipage; all their elephants, camels, and bullocks; 72 pieces of cannon, servicable, and in excellent order; and a vast quantity of ammunition. Three tumbrils laden with treasure, were likewise the fruits of the victory, and 5,000 stand of arms, which had been thrown down by the enemy, were found in the field of battle.

Thus terminated, at four o'clock in the evening of the 1st of November, 1803, the *battle of Laswarae*, in which British valour and steadiness were so eminently conspicuous, and which completely subverted Scindia's hostile power, and formidable resources in Hindoostan, and those of the French force in that quarter. Great part of the army had been under arms for sixteen hours, and had marched, in the course of two days and nights, a distance of more than sixty-five miles! This great victory must, however, principally be attributed to the admirable skill, judgment, heroic valour, and activity, of General Lake, who thus at once consummated his triumphs, and terminated his campaign. During the heat of the action, he was exposed to one of the most severe trials, to which Providence has ever put human fortitude. On his horse falling under him, pierced by several shot; his son (a most promising young officer, who constantly at-

tended his father's person) dismounted, and offered his horse to the general, who at first refused, but on his repeated solicitations, mounted, and Major Lake mounted a horse from one of the troops of cavalry: in a moment, a shot struck the son, and wounded him severely. At this instant, the commander in chief found it necessary to head the infantry in the advance, and to leave Major Lake wounded on the field! A more affecting scene can hardly be presented to the imagination. Our readers will rejoice, that at the close of the battle, the most agonizing suspense was terminated, by the general finding his son still alive, and his wound not likely to prove dangerous.

The operations of the British arms thus gloriously concluded on the north-western frontier of Oude, we shall now revert to the campaign in the Deccan, where we left General Wellesley eagerly following up his splendid victory, at Assye. It will be remembered, that Colonel Stevenson had been detached in the beginning of October, towards Boorhampoor and Asser Ghur, for the purpose of reducing those places. The former was taken possession of without resistance, on the 16th, and the following day he proceeded to Asser Ghur, whence the enemy's infantry precipitately retired on his approach, and which place, after some ineffectual attempts on the part of the garrison to gain time by the usual artifices of Indian negotiation, consented to surrender on terms indeed highly advantageous to the besieged, but not less so to the victors, if it be considered, that this fortress was deemed by the enemy impregnable, and that its fall was of the utmost importance to a speedy termination of the contest.

Whilst Colonel Stevenson was thus successfully employed, the unceasing activity of General Wellesley was productive of fresh triumphs to the British arms,

arms, and of apprehension and dismay to the enemy. On the 25th of October, the division of the British army, commanded by him, re-ascended the Adjauntée Ghaut, and marched to the southward; intelligence being received, that the Berar rajah had passed the hills which form the frontier of the province of Candeish, and was proceeding towards the river Godavery. On the 29th, General Wellesley arrived at Aurungabad, where he learned that the Bhoonsla had gradually advanced to the eastward, and was at that moment at Lackeegaun, about 20 miles north from Pulteim. The rajah, finding himself thus hotly pursued, endeavoured by various stratagems to elude the vigilance of the British commander. Between the nights of the 29th and 30th of October, he changed his camp five times. With a further view to distract General Wellesley's attention he detached a body of 5,000 horse, to intercept a valuable convoy of supplies for the British army, which was distant only a few days march. But his design was seen through, and frustrated by the sagacity and activity of the British commander, who still continued to watch and harass the army of the rajah, confiding in the strength of the party under whose escort the convoy was placed, and the skill and bravery of its commander. Nor was he disappointed: the convoy was attacked by the rajah's cavalry at Amber, but Captain Baynes, who commanded the British detachment, repulsed it with considerable loss, secured the whole of the supplies, and conducted them in triumph, a few days afterwards, to the British camp. This success still further encreased the rajah's efforts to avoid a general engagement, by every means that activity and local knowledge could furnish.

In the mean while, Scindia, who saw all his projects subverted, his French establishment and alliance utterly destroyed, his provinces conquered, his

fortresses in the Deccan captured, and even his capital threatened by the victorious British, found that his best policy was to negotiate. Accordingly, on the 11th of November, he sent an ambassador to General Wellesley's camp at Jaum, to propose a treaty of peace.

That officer, well aware that to gain time (the usual object of Mahratta subterfuge) was his purpose, yet anxious to evince the sincere wish of the British government for the restoration of tranquillity, received him with every demonstration of respect and satisfaction. After various conferences, on the 23d of November a cessation of arms was agreed upon, between Scindia and the British force in the Deccan and province of Guzerat. The principal condition of this truce was, that the army of the former should occupy a position forty miles to the left of Elichpore, and that the British force should not advance farther into the territories of Scindia.

While these negotiations were on foot, the Berar prince had moved towards his own dominions, and General Wellesley had descended the mountains by Bajoorah, in order to co-operate with Colonel Stevenson in the reduction of the strong fortrefs of Gawil Ghur, on which service that officer had been detached after the fall of Affer Ghur. On the 28th of November, General Wellesley came up with the greater part of the Bhoonsla's infantry, strengthened by a considerable body of Scindia's regular horse. And as the latter had not fulfilled the conditions of the truce he had himself demanded with such eagerness, General Wellesley resolved, notwithstanding the eager remonstrances and protestations of Scindia's ambassador, (still in the British camp,) to attack the enemy with all possible celerity.

General Wellesley immediately moved forward to Parterly, where he was joined by Colonel Stevenson's division, and whence the confederates had retired,

retired, although their rear was still discernible from a lofty tower near the spot. The extreme heat of the day, and the fatigue of the troops, disinclined General Wellesley from a further pursuit of the enemy until the evening. But the British troops were not long halted, before large bodies of horse were observed in front; and upon advancing the picquets in consequence, the whole army of the confederated Mahratta chiefs was distinctly perceived, formed in a long line of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, extending in front nearly five miles on the plains of Argaum.

General Wellesley, finding that the enemy was thus prepared for a general action, lost not a moment in advancing with the whole of his army in one column;—the British cavalry leading, in a direction nearly parallel to that of the enemy's line. On a nearer approach to the confederated force, the British army was formed in two lines, the first of which was composed of the infantry, the second of the horse: the right wing was advanced, in order to press upon the left of the enemy; the British left was supported by the Mysore cavalry. On arriving very close to the enemy's line, the 74th and 78th regiments were attacked by a large body of Persians, which, after a desperate conflict, those gallant corps succeeded in totally destroying; and Scindia's cavalry, being at the same time repulsed with great loss by the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment, the whole line of the enemy gave way, and retreated with the utmost precipitation and confusion, leaving in the possession of the victors 38 pieces of cannon and all their ammunition. The British cavalry immediately pursued, destroyed many of the fugitives, and captured the whole of their elephants and baggage. The loss on the part of the British forces was very inconsiderable.

After this action, which, if not so brilliant, was certainly

certainly not less decisive than that of Assye, General Wellesley immediately moved towards *Gawil Ghur* in Berar, for the purpose of investing that fortress, considered to be one of the strongest in India, and hitherto deemed by the natives to be impregnable. For this purpose, he arrived at Elichpoor on the 5th of December, and halted on the 6th, in order to settle the plan of the proposed siege with Colonel Stevenson, and likewise to establish an hospital for the wounded in the battle of Argaum.

The fort of *Gawil Ghur* is situated in a range of mountains, between the sources of the Taptee and Poonah rivers. It stands on a lofty mountain in this range, and consists of one complete inner fort, which fronts to the south where the rock is most steep; and an outer fort, which covers the approach to it from the north by the village of Labada; all these walls are strongly built, and fortified by ramparts and towers. The communications with the fort are through three gates; one to the south, with the inner fort; one to the north-west, with the outer fort; and one to the third with the north wall. The ascent to the first is very steep, and is practicable only for men; that to the second is by a road for the communications of the garrison with the countries to the southward, but the road passes round the west side of the fort, and is exposed, for a considerable distance, to its fire; it is so narrow as to make it impracticable for regular approaches, and the rock is scarped on each side; this road also leads no farther than the gate. The communication with the northern gate is direct from the village of Labada, and here the ground is level with that of the fort; but the road leads through the mountains for about thirty miles from Elichpoor, and it was obvious, that the labour and difficulty of moving ordnance and stores thence to Labada, would be very great. Upon the most mature deliberation, however, the latter point
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of attack was determined upon; and as Colonel Stevenson had long been destined, and was indeed equipped, for that service, his corps was directed to make the principal attack by Labada, and that under General Wellesley was to cover the operation of the siege, and, if possible, carry into effect attacks upon the southward and westward.

On the 7th of December, both divisions marched from Elichpoor, and, from that day till the 12th, the troops of Colonel Stevenson went through a series of laborious service, such as had scarcely been ever witnessed. The heavy ordnance were dragged up, over mountains and through ravines, for nearly thirty miles, by roads which it had been previously necessary for the troops to make for the purpose.

On the 12th at night, Colonel Stevenson erected two batteries, for brass and iron guns, to breach the outer fort and the third wall; and one to clear and destroy the defences on the point of attack. A fourth battery was opened by General Wellesley's division, on the mountain, under the southern gate, with a view to breach the wall near that gate, or at least to divert and distract the enemy's attention. On the night of the 16th, the breaches of the outer wall of the fort were deemed practicable, and a storming party was ordered for the attack, at ten o'clock on the following morning, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Kenny. At the same time, two attacks were to be made from the southward, the one on the south gate, by a strong detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, and the other of a similar force on the gate of the north-west, under Lieutenant-colonel Chalmers. These latter dispositions were calculated solely to draw the enemy's attention from the real point of assault. At the appointed hour, the three parties moved forward;—that under Colonel Chalmers reached the north-west gate just as the enemy were attempting to escape through it, from the bayonets

bayonets of the assailants under Col. Kenny. A dreadful slaughter ensued, and Colonel Chalmers entered without difficulty. The wall in the inner fort, in which no breach had been made, was now to be carried: after some attempts upon the gate of communication between the inner and outward fort, a place was at length found at which it was possible to escalade the wall. Here Captain Campbell, with the light infantry of the 94th regiment, fixed the ladders, scaled the wall, and opened the gate to the storming party, who were quickly masters of the place; the garrison was numerous, and numbers of it were slain.

By the success of this timely, vigorous, and brilliant, enterprise, the war was brought to a speedy conclusion. The Rajah of Berar, awakened to a sense of his danger, determined upon an immediate and separate peace, without waiting to consult the wishes or opinion of his ally; and without the loss of a day, dispatched an ambassador to the camp of General Wellesley, at Deogaum, in the vicinity of his recent conquest; and the negotiation for a treaty of peace immediately commenced, and was concluded and signed on the part of the British government, and the Rajah of Berar, on the 17th of December, 1803.

On the part of the rajah it was agreed, First, to renounce all adherence to the confederacy formed against the British government, between Scindia, himself, and other chiefs; and to engage to give no assistance to those chiefs, should they continue the war. Secondly, to cede to the company, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Cuttack, including the fort and district of Balasore; also all the territories, the revenues of which he had previously collected in conjunction with the nizam, together with all those situated to the westward of the river Wurdah. And lastly, to engage never to take, or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the subject of any European

pean or American state, the government of which might be at war with the British government, or any British subject, whether Indian or European, without the consent of that government.

The British government agreed, that the forts of Nornullah and Gawil Chur should be restored to the Rajah of Berar, together with the districts dependant upon them; that the river Wurdah, from its source to the Godavery, should be the boundary between the dominions of the Nizam and the Rajah of Berar; that no aid or countenance should be given to any discontented relations or subjects of the rajah who might fly from, or rebel against, his authority; and finally, it was agreed, in order the more effectually to preserve the relations of amity and good understanding between the contracting parties, that accredited ministers from each government should constantly reside at the court of the other.

This treaty, ratified by the Rajah of Berar on the 25th of December, and transmitted to Calcutta, was speedily followed by one with Scindia. That restless prince, finding that no chance existed of gratifying his ambition and revenge at the expence of the British government; having exhausted his resources and expedients, and without an ally; sent instructions to his ambassador, (who still followed General Wellesley's army,) seriously to open negociations for a durable and definitive treaty of peace: to which measure that officer acceded. By his firmness and decisive tone, the treaty was concluded in a few days; and on the 30th day of December, 1803, a peace between the British government and Scindia was signed in the English camp at Surge Angengaum. Its principal conditions were as follow.

On the part of Scindia it was agreed, first, to cede to the company in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights, in the Douab, to-

gether with all his forts, territories, rights, and interests, which lie to the northward of the dominions of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Judpoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud: secondly, to cede in like manner the fort and territory of Baroach, in the Guzerat, and the fort and territory of Ahmednughur, in the Deccan, and likewise all the territories which belonged to him before the commencement of the war, which are situated to the southward of the Adjuntée hills in the Deccan, including all the districts between that range of mountains and the Godavery river: thirdly, to renounce for ever all claims upon the Emperor Shah Aulem, and to engage never again to interfere with that monarch: and lastly, not to take any Frenchman, or the subject of any European or American state, the government of which might be at war with the British government, or any British subject, whether European or Indian, without the consent of that government.

On the other hand it was agreed, first, to restore to Scindia the fort of Affeer Ghur, and the city of Boorhampoor, in the Deccan, and the forts of Dohud and Powan Ghur, with the territories in Candéish and Guzerat, appertaining to these forts: secondly, to allow Scindia, under the protection of the British government, to retain certain lands, which he had long held in his family, by gift from the kings of Hindoostan; and that certain other lands, situated in the provinces conquered by the English, in Hindoostan, which were held in jaghire by persons belonging to the family of the late Madhagee Scindia, should remain in the possession of those persons; and further, to prevent any individual from incurring loss, or suffering distress by this arrangement, that the company should either pay pensions, or grant lands in jaghire, to such other persons as Scindia should name, provided the sum to be paid did not exceed seventeen lacks of rupees by the year: thirdly,

to restore to Scindia certain lands and villages, situated in the peishwa's dominions, and lately taken possession of by the British government or its allies, and which the family of Scindia had long held as a personal estate: lastly, Scindia was invited to partake of the benefits of the subsidiary treaties, existing between the British government and the peishwa and nizam; and it was stipulated, that for the future, accredited ministers from each government should constantly reside at the court of the other.

The treaty was ratified by Scindia, and returned to General Wellesley for transmission to the seat of government. On the 15th of January, 1804, that with the Rajah of Berar was ratified by the governor-general in council; and, on the 13th of February, that with Scindia was also ratified by the Marquis Wellesley, who immediately caused the complete restoration of peace with the Mahratta princes to be proclaimed with the usual forms, throughout the British empire in India.

The thanks of parliament were voted to the governor-general, and the commanders, officers, and soldiers, of the several armies, which had shared in the glory of the contest. His majesty was also further pleased to create General Lake a peer of the realm; and General Wellesley a Knight of the Bath.

Having thus brought up the affairs of India to the year 1804, we proceed to detail the occurrences of Europe, as far as Great Britain was concerned in them, during the same year.

On the 14th of February, 1804, it was publicly announced by an official bulletin, at the palace of St. James's, that, on that day, his majesty was *much indisposed*; and a succession of similar notices left little doubt of the serious nature of the communication. The alarm and consternation thus excited, throughout the metropolis, and the whole empire, is more easily to be conceived than expressed. The dreadful

visitation of 1789 on our beloved sovereign, was present to every mind. The uneasiness, of that period, and the height to which the differences of opinion, both in the legislature and the public, had proceeded, on the mode to be adopted for supplying the temporary suspension of the executive branch of the constitution, was recollected with increased dismay and apprehension. No provision had been suggested by the wisdom of parliament on that occasion (or on the more recent alarm in 1801, when it was universally supposed, that another attack of the same nature, although in a slighter degree, had been experienced), to meet the inconveniences necessarily attendant on a similar calamity. But if the public mind was thus agitated during a period of profound peace, how must its anxiety be now increased, when every exertion the country could make, was employed to repel the threatened invasion of the most powerful and infuriate enemy Britain had ever encountered?—Upon the nature of the malady which afflicted the best of sovereigns and of men, we are precluded, by the delicacy of the subject, from offering the slightest conjecture; and as there was no parliamentary communication upon that head, nothing sufficiently authentic remains, to establish any fact respecting it, or to satisfy the solicitude of the public. A more pleasing task remains for us, which we proceed to execute with the most heartfelt satisfaction; that of detailing the different circumstances which gradually dispelled the general uneasiness, and induced the universal hope in the perfect and permanent recovery of our virtuous and beloved sovereign.

On the 27th of February, twelve days after the notification of his majesty's illness, the first bulletin appeared which could be said to hold out any prospect of its favourable or speedy termination; it announced the opinion of the subscribing physicians to be, "that
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his majesty was still better than he was the day before, and appears to be gradually advancing towards recovery." Of this tendency, with very little variation, were the communications until March the eleventh, when they assumed a more decided tone; and the last, three days after (the 14th), confidently mentioned "the daily recovery of his majesty.

The declarations in parliament of the chancellor of the exchequer, on the 29th of February, that there was "no necessary suspension of the royal functions," and of the lord chancellor, on the 14th of March, "that the lords commissioners were warranted in expressing the royal assent to several bills which had already passed through both houses of parliament," tended, in a great measure, to allay the ferment in the public mind, and restore tranquillity to the bosom of an affectionate and loyal people.

On the 29th of March, the sum of £265,326 was voted in the house of commons to Admiral Lord Hood, his officers and crews, being the value of the ships destroyed and captured at Toulon.

At a moment when both king and people appeared well satisfied with the persons who were conducting the affairs of the government; at a moment when the prime minister, Mr. Addington, seemed to possess the confidence and good-will of the country; a party, or a co operation of discordant parties, suddenly appeared, *in the parliament only*, and determined to impede the administration of affairs, by enforcing a change in the ministry. His majesty at length consented to a change; Mr. Pitt became prime minister for a second time on the 12th of May, 1804, and Mr. Addington retired, with the greatest honour to himself untitled, and unpensioned, though he afterwards accepted the title of Viscount Sidmouth.

The first military operation of any consequence which occurred in the course of the year, was the capture

capture of the English settlement of Goree, on the coast of Africa, by a small French force, under the command of the Chevalier Mahé, which effected a landing on the rocks to the east side of the town, where the surf raged with the least violence, on the morning of the 18th of January, 1804. Having overcome the small force which Col. Frazer the commandant had posted there, the enemy succeeded in penetrating through the town, and in surprising the main guard, of which he gained possession, though with some loss, and in the course of the day reduced Colonel Frazer to the necessity of capitulating; the force of the English being reduced to twenty-five white men, and that of the enemy being considerably augmented by the landing of the whole strength of the expedition, which had been fitted out at Cayenne for this purpose.

This conquest, however, did not long remain in the hands of the enemy. On the 7th of the March following, Captain Dixon, of his majesty's frigate *Inconstant*, with a store-ship and some sloops under his command, having arrived off the island of Goree, and suspecting the settlement to be in the hands of the enemy, dispatched his first lieutenant to ascertain the fact: who not returning, nor making the signal agreed upon, Captain Dixon commenced hostilities by cutting out a ship in the harbour, and stationing his small force in such a position as to cut off all succours from Senegal. On the following morning, as he was preparing to attack the town, he was agreeably surprised to see the English colours hoisted over the French, and shortly after received information that the garrison had capitulated to the officer sent on shore. He consequently stood into the harbour, anchored, and disembarked a sufficient number of troops to secure his conquest.—Thus was the settlement recaptured, and 300 black and white

white troops made prisoners without a blow being struck.

Early in spring, a most heavy calamity occurred to the country, in the loss of the *Apollo* frigate, of 38 guns, Captain Dixon, and the greater part of her convoy, off Cape Mondego, on the coast of Portugal. She had sailed from the Cove of Cork, in company with his majesty's ship *Carysfort*, and sixty-nine sail of merchantmen, bound for the West Indies, on the 26th of March. On the 2d of April, the *Apollo* and her convoy went on shore, and with difficulty twenty-nine of the latter were saved, and proceeded with the *Carysfort* frigate on their voyage. To what circumstance this disastrous event was owing has never yet been fairly accounted for; whether to the captain's not having kept a proper reckoning, or to his having taken charge of some vessels bound for Lisbon and Oporto; but whether it were to private or public mismanagement, certain it is, that the loss to the nation was that of a fine frigate, her captain, many of her officers, and sixty of her crew, with forty sail of merchant ships, richly laden, and more than five hundred seamen.

On the 15th of May, the accession of Mr. Pitt to the office of prime minister, gave the country a new naval administration. Under the circumstances of unparalleled difficulty in which our naval affairs were situated, it certainly was matter of the utmost moment to place at their head a successor to Earl St. Vincent, who should at once be able and popular, and possess sufficient talents to restore them to the prosperous condition in which they had been left by Earl Spencer. The appointment of Lord Melville (heretofore Mr. Dundas) as first lord of the admiralty, appeared therefore utterly strange and unaccountable, as it was well known, that although, as a statesman, he had filled almost every high office under the various administrations of this country for the last twenty years,

years, with the exception of that to which he was now called, he was utterly unqualified, by his total ignorance of naval matters, for his proposed situation. But, as subsequent events have not only necessitated Lord Melville to retire from his situation at the admiralty, but have tumbled him headlong from the eminence where his good fortune had placed him, we are glad to have it in our power to state, to the credit of this fallen minister, that to him the *civil* department of the navy was indebted for measures at once timely and decisive. But the principal service which the new first lord of the admiralty rendered to the navy, and to his country, was by laying down new ships of the line, and frigates, in the king's yards, and by restoring the practice of contracting for the building of others in those of the merchants, which had been totally laid aside; and thus providing for the future existence of our best and surest defence.

On the appointment of Lord Melville, much apprehension prevailed in the navy, that those predilections which he was supposed to entertain (in common with all those who come from the same part of the world) for his countrymen, would have filled up every subordinate station with Scotchmen. It is, however, but justice to declare, that in this respect much impartiality governed his conduct during the period when he presided at the admiralty; and, so great were his fears of incurring this censure, that although sufficient grounds existed (which, by subsequent failures, have been too fatally confirmed) for the removal of some very improper appointments, yet he did not take advantage of his power, but continued those men in office and situations, much to the disadvantage and discredit of the country. It may also be asserted, with truth, that during his administration, mutual confidence, harmony, and satisfaction, were, in a considerable degree, restored to the navy.

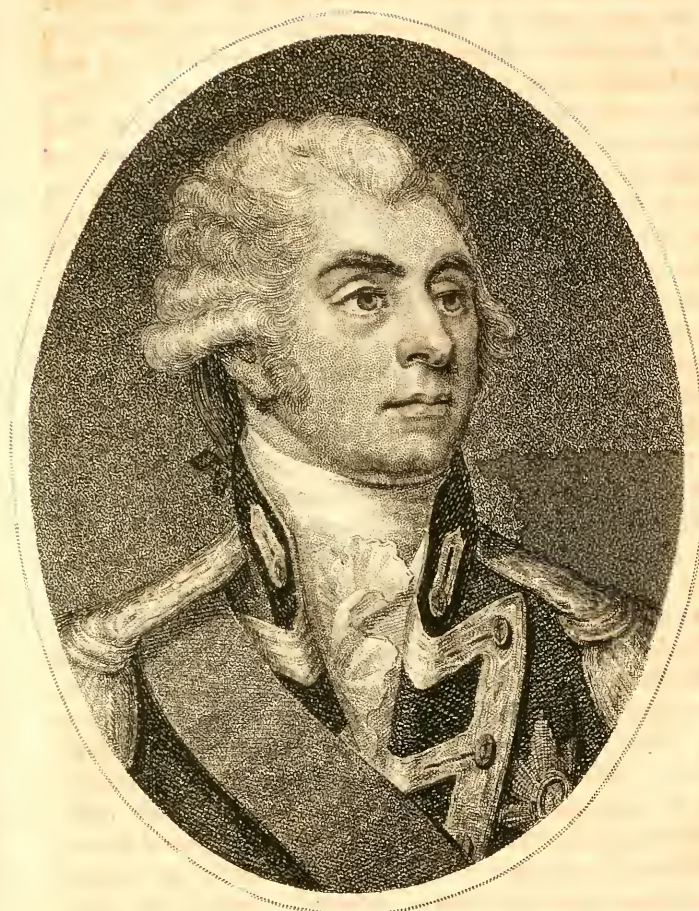
To all those points of service, on which we have endeavoured

endeavoured to render Lord Melville every credit, the talents of the new first lord of the admiralty were perfectly competent; and his indefatigable turn for business, enabled him to apply them with ease to himself, and satisfaction to others. But here his merits end. Far other qualities did it require, than he was known to possess, to wield the power of the British fleets, and direct their thunder in awful vengeance against the enemy. The few warlike events we have to detail, which took place under his direction, shew him to have been manifestly incapable of conducting a naval war. They exhibit as much deficiency in judgment and imbecility in execution, in the military department of his office, as he was intelligent and vigorous in its civil branch: and another inactive and inglorious year sunk the British nation in her own eyes, and in those of Europe.

On the 16th of May, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, in the *Antelope* frigate, and some sloops of war, to prevent the junction of the enemy's flotilla from Flushing with that at Ostend. The failure of success principally arose from the want of gun-boats, which, from the depth of water in which these vessels move, could alone act against the enemy with effect. Fifty-nine sail of the Flushing division reached Ostend in safety; and the English force, on the falling of the tide, was obliged to haul off into deep water, after being nearly a whole day engaged, and the loss of about fifty men in killed and wounded.

In the month of August, another attempt was made on that part of the French flotilla which lay at anchor in the road of Boulogne, by Captain Owen of the *Immortalité* frigate, and the sloops of war and cutters under his command; but with slender success. And on the 24th of July, and 2d of August, Captain Oliver, of the *Melpomene*, was equally unfortunate in his attempt upon the enemy's vessels in Havre Pier; some damage, however, was done to the town, by

the shells and carcases thrown into it on that occasion. But the chief attempt of this kind was made towards the latter end of the year, when a great proportion of the enemy's flotilla having assembled in safety and in considerable force at Boulogne, the alarm of invasion universally prevailed. It was at this period, that a project for its destruction was set on foot, of the success of which the greatest hopes were entertained; as it was well known, that Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville had given it their entire approbation, and that the partizans of the government anticipated a result, which should at once confound the designs of France, and establish the superiority of the present naval administration over their predecessors in office. This plan, which some wretched projector had influence enough to induce Lord Melville to countenance, was one, which, to every experienced naval officer, appeared open to the severest animadversion. It was principally to be carried into effect through the medium of copper vessels, of an oblong form, containing a quantity of combustibles, and so constructed as to explode in a given time, by means of clock-work. These vessels were to be towed and fastened under the bottoms of the enemy's gun-boats, by a small raft, rowed by one man, who being seated up to the chin in water, might possibly escape detection in a dark night. Fire-ships of different construction were also to be employed in this projected attack. The most active and enterprising officers were distributed in the different explosion vessels, and the whole put under the orders and direction of Admiral Lord Keith, commanding in the Downs, who was to cover the smaller force with his powerful squadron. The appearance of 150 of the enemy's flotilla on the outside of the pier of Boulogne, determined the moment of attack, and an early day in October was fixed upon for this important operation. It is not easy to describe the mingled sensation of anxiety and confidence, which the length of time, and the extent of the preparation for



J. Chapman Sc.

ADMIRAL LORD KEITH.

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for this enterprize had created in the public mind. The latter, however, far predominated, and was confirmed by the rumours which were industriously spread that the first lord of the admiralty would himself superintend the execution of his plan, and that Mr. Pitt and other of the ministers were to be witnesses of its success from the elevation of Walmer castle. To such a pitch had this infatuation risen, that accounts in the public papers were published, before it was possible that the issue of the contest could be known in the metropolis, announcing, in the most enthusiastic and exaggerated terms, its complete success in the utter destruction of 150 of the enemy's ships, (the whole number on the outside of the pier,) and congratulating the country on the acquisition of such a naval minister as Lord Melville, for whom they claimed the whole merit of the plan, and no small share of that of its execution! The joy and exultation to which those fabrications (written in anticipation of the event) gave birth, were lowered gradually by the non-appearance of official statements; and, when Lord Keith's account appeared some few days afterwards, totally subsided, and gave way to sentiments of a very opposite nature.

On a comparison of the English and French accounts of this affair, it may, we think, be fairly stated as follows. On the 2d of October, Admiral Lord Keith, with his formidable fleet, anchored at about a league and half from the north to the west of the port of Boulogne. In the course of the day, a sufficient force was thence detached to take up an advanced and convenient anchorage for covering the retreat, and to give protection to wounded men, or to boats which might be crippled; or should the wind freshen, and blow in shore, to tow off the boats in general. While these preparations were going forward, the enemy was not inattentive or negligent in preparing his defences: the batteries were prepared, and the army drawn up in readiness for what might happen.

At a quarter past nine, under a heavy fire from the advanced force, and which was returned by a tremendous one from the shore, the first detachment of fire-ships was launched. But, as they approached the French line, the vessels of the flotilla opened to let them through, and so effectually were they avoided, that they passed to the rear of the line without falling on-board of any one of them. At half past ten the first explosion-ship blew up; it produced an immense column of fire; its wreck spread far and wide; but not the slightest mischief was done either to the ships or the batteries. A second, a third, and a fourth, succeeded no better: at length, after twelve had been exploded, the engagement ceased about four o'clock on the following morning; and the English smaller vessels withdrew in perfect order, and without the loss of a man. No mischief whatever was ascertained to be done to the flotilla, but from the missing two brigs and some smaller vessels in their line, the next day, Lord Keith thought it possible they might be destroyed. The French reports acknowledge the loss of twenty-five men in killed and wounded. Thus terminated, to the confusion of the projectors, and the bitter disappointment of the public, an enterprise, in the preparation of which much time, expence, and ingenuity, were wasted.

The invention on which so much reliance had been placed, was not new: it had been tried during the American war, by the rebel force, against some English ships, in situations much more calculated to secure success to such a mode of attack, than those at Boulogne, and had completely failed. It evinced, therefore, a great absence of common knowledge, as well as of professional information in the admiralty, to countenance this contemptible species of warfare, which henceforward was, in derision, termed "the CATAMARAN PROJECT," and which most deservedly fell into utter discredit after this attempt had been made; nor were the public surpris'd or disappointed when

when a subsequent attack, by the same means, upon Fort Rouge, and the flotilla protected by it, in the harbour of Calais, was thoroughly unsuccessful. The public were now divided in sentiment, whether "the stone expedition" of the last year, or "the catamaran" of the present, had most imposed upon their credulity, or were most deserving of reprobation. But it was recollected, that the latter was planned under the auspices of a man utterly ignorant of nautical affairs, whilst the former had its origin under one of the first naval characters of the age.

It is scarcely necessary to detail some further attempts which were made, late in the year, to prevent the junction of various portions of the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne, by the British cruizers, as they were all ineffectual. In those efforts, the usual gallantry of the English character was uniformly, though unsuccessfully, displayed, and many valuable lives were fruitlessly sacrificed.

Intelligence of a more flattering nature was received by government on the 22d of June, in dispatches from the commander-in-chief of the land and sea-service in the Leeward Islands, announcing the capture of the Dutch colony of Surinam, with very little loss on the part of his majesty's troops. This expedition sailed from Barbadoes, under the command of Major-general Sir Charles Green and Commodore Samuel Hood, who hoisted his broad pendant on-board the Centaur. On the 25th following, the squadron came to anchor about ten miles off the mouth of the river Surinam. On the next day a corps of 600 men, under the command of Brigadier-general Maitland, was detached to effect a landing at the Warappa creek, about ten leagues to the eastward of the Surinam river, where the enemy occupied a post. The same day Brigadier-general Hughes, with the 64th regiment, took possession of Braam's Point, after some slight resistance from the fort which defends the entrance

entrance of the river Surinam; and on that and the following day the greater part of the fleet anchored in the river. The Dutch governor being now summoned, after some short delay, refused to capitulate. On the 29th it was determined to send two hundred soldiers and seamen, under Brigadier-general Hughes, to try for a practicable route through the woods, to come in the rear of the forts Leyden and Frederici, which formidable defences of the river it was considered unadvisable to attack in front. Accordingly, about eleven at night, this force landed at Resolution Plantation, and proceeded, led by negro guides. After a most laborious march of nearly five hours, by paths always difficult, but then almost impassable, in consequence of the great quantity of rain which had fallen, the detachment arrived in the rear of the Frederici battery, which was immediately assaulted and taken, the enemy flying to Fort Leyden, first setting fire to the powder magazine, by which a few British officers and men were severely wounded. A repetition of the same gallantry at Fort Leyden was attended with similar success. The success of Brigadier-general Maitland's division, in effecting a landing at the Warappa Creek, was equally complete. By these operations the junction between the latter corps and the main army could always be effected, and the command of the finest part of the colony was secured. On the 3d of May, Brigadier-general Maitland, having overcome every obstacle, came up the Commewine River, and was reinforced by a detachment from the main body. On the next day he advanced through a wood, and approached Fort New Amsterdam, situated on the confluence of the Surinam and Commewine Rivers, and defended by eighty pieces of ordnance, but which formed the last defence of the settlement. When on the point of investing the fortress on every side, a flag of truce arrived from the commander-in-chief of the Batavian troops, with proposals to surrender on terms

terms of capitulation, which, after some modifications, were agreed to, and Fort New Amsterdam was taken possession of the same evening, and with it the whole of the colony, of which, General Green writes, "the inhabitants seemed greatly to rejoice at the event which had taken place, restoring them to the powerful protection of the British government, and the solid advantages arising therefrom."

On this occasion there likewise fell into the hands of the captors, the *Proserpine* frigate of 32 guns, and the *Pylades* sloop of war of 18; the quantity of ammunition, ordnance, and stores, taken, was immense. The loss of the English force on this occasion, did not amount in killed and wounded to more than sixty men, whilst the prisoners taken, (navy included) exclusive of staff and departments, exceeded two thousand.

The French Admiral Linois, who had been stationed at Pondicherry, had carried on a predatory warfare against the English commerce and possessions in that part of the globe, to a considerable extent. Not only had he, in the *Marengo* line of battle ship, of 84 guns, and some frigates, captured several of the East India Company's ships, and others of the private trade, but he had also made a successful descent on Fort Marlborough (Bencoolen), and plundered the settlement. Flushed with uninterrupted success, and in consequence of a pre-concerted project of the French government, he now determined on a bolder game. About the beginning of this year, 1804, he cruized with his whole force near the entrance of the Straights of Malacca, with an intention of capturing or destroying, at a single blow, the whole of the homeward-bound China fleet. In this measure, sufficiently well-concerted, had his courage been equal to his views, severe indeed would have been the consequence to Great Britain. But an official letter from Captain Dance, who acted as commodore, dated the 6th of August, to the court of direct-

ors of the East-India company, announced his defeat of the French squadron, which had lain in wait for him, and doubtless considered him an easy and certain prey.

The fleet under his command, as senior captain, consisting of fifteen company's ships from China, twelve country ships, a Portuguese East Indiaman, and a fast-sailing brig, (destined to execute the orders of the commodore till he had passed the Sreights of Malacca,) passed Macao Roads on the night of the 5th of February, when the Portuguese vessel, and one of the company's ships, the Rolla, parted company and never joined the fleet again. On the 14th the signal was made by the headmost ship of four strange sail in the south-west, which, upon reconnoitring, were perceived to be an enemy's squadron, consisting of a line of battle ship, three frigates, and a brig. The signal was immediately made, by the intrepid commodore, for his fleet to form a line of battle in close order. At sun-set the enemy was close up with the rear of the company's ships, and an immediate action was supposed inevitable. The country ships were then placed by the commodore on the lee-bow, for their more perfect protection. At day-break on the 15th, the enemy was three miles to windward, lying-to; at this moment both fleets hoisted their respective colours, when the French displayed a rear-admiral's flag, and battle was offered to him by the English, if he chose to accept the challenge. At one in the afternoon, Commodore Dance, not wishing to wait an attack, and fearful that his rear might be cut off, executed a bold and gallant manœuvre, which decided the fate of the day. He made the signal to tack and bear down on the French line, and engage them in succession. This order being correctly performed, the company's fleet bore down upon the enemy, under a press of sail. Admiral Linois then closed his line, and opened his fire upon the headmost of the English ships, which was not returned by
them

them till a nearer approach; but, before the three leading ships of the latter could get well into action, the enemy's squadron hauled their wind, and stood away to the eastward under all the sail they could set. At two the commodore made the signal for a general chase, and pursued his dastardly antagonists for two hours. Thus did the intrepid valour of a handful of British merchant ships, and the gallantry and presence of mind of Captain Dance, of the East India company's service, bring to action, and put to flight, a French admiral, commanding ships of war superior in force and in men, to the indelible disgrace of the French navy, and the immortal honour of the British name. Nor should it be forgotten that the property, so rescued from the insatiate gripe of France, was estimated at a million and a half sterling! On the arrival of Commodore Dance in England with his fleet, rewards were distributed with an unsparing hand, by the East India company, to the various commanders and their brave crews; the wounded and the representatives of the few killed in the action were nobly remunerated; and, to crown the whole, the gallant Captain (now Sir Nathaniel) Dance, received the honour of knighthood at his majesty's hands.

The most remarkable transaction of the year 1804, was the attack upon, and capture of, the Spanish homeward-bound treasure ships, which was effected by Captain Moore of the *Indefatigable*, and three other frigates under his command, off Cadiz. On the 5th of October, Captain Moore, who had been detached from the channel fleet for the purpose, fell in with four large Spanish frigates, viz. *la Médée*, *la Clara*, *la Fama*, and *la Mercedes*; which upon being hailed without any effect, were fired upon by the English force. A parley then ensued, when Captain Moore informed the Spanish rear-admiral, that he had orders to detain his squadron, and earnestly wished to execute them without bloodshed; but that his determination must be immediate. The officer dispatched on this

message returning with an evasive answer, an engagement immediately ensued, each of the English frigates taking an antagonist. In less than ten minutes, one of the Spanish frigates, the Mercedes, unfortunately blew up. In half an hour two more of the Spaniards surrendered; and the fourth, after an attempt to escape, was captured long before sun-set. The loss, on the part of the English, was said to be very trifling; that of the Spaniards was (independently of 240 lives lost by the explosion of the Mercedes) nearly 100 in killed and wounded. The ships thus captured were convoyed to England, and their lading was found to be of immense value, in coined and uncoined gold and silver, and precious merchandize, the produce of Spanish America. In consequence of this halty commencement of hostilities on the part of Great Britain, the court of Spain, on the 14th of November, issued a declaration of war, against England, admitting in fact, one of the principal complaints of the English court against Spain—that of giving Bonaparte aid in money, in lieu of military and naval aid, thus confessing the nature of the subsidy paid to France.

This naturally leads us to a farther notice of the proceedings of the continental powers during this year, and particularly of France.

The flourishing state of France was portrayed in the most captivating colours in the official report laid before the legislative body at the opening of the year 1804.—It is there represented that although the republic had been forced to change her attitude, her situation was in no respect deteriorated, and that the consciousness of her strength was a sure pledge of her prosperity—that the internal tranquillity of the country had not been disturbed since the torch of war had been rekindled by a jealous enemy—that the public indignation against that enemy was as much increased as the devotion to the first consul—that all danger of internal

internal divisions was at an end, in despite of every effort made by the English to promote them. In short, that the war had not even interrupted the plans formed for a time of peace, such as the construction of roads, canals, bridges, and harbours, and objects of a similar nature; and that the government had pursued, with constancy, every measure that tended to establish the constitution, in conformity to the genius and wishes of the citizens, so as to attach all interests and all hopes to its duration—that the finances were in a most thriving condition, and the revenues collected with the greatest facility—that public credit had maintained itself in the midst of shocks of war, and that the sinking fund fulfilled, with constancy and fidelity, its destination—that out of two hundred millions (of livres,) which might have been captured by that the enemy, more than two-thirds had been saved—the Hanoverian army, to the amount of twenty-five thousand men, had laid down their arms to them, and that their cavalry had been remounted at the expence of a possession dear to the King of England, and which will be a security in their hands of the justice which he will hereafter be obliged to render them—that France will never acknowledge less advantageous conditions than those of the treaty of Amiens—and, finally, that the most perfect harmony subsisted between France and the United States, Helvetia, Italy, the Ottoman Empire, and that the tranquillity given to the continent, by the treaty of Lunéville, was secured by the last proceedings of the diet of Ratisbon.

The public mind being thus prepared, by every artifice, to repose implicit faith in Bonaparte, a new event occurred, which materially contributed to accelerate the completion of his projects.

Early in the month of February, a plot was detected, the object of which seems to have been the overthrow of the consular government. The principal persons implicated were Pichegru, Georges

Cadoudal, Lajollais, a confident of the former, &c. It likewise appears that General Moreau had, to a certain extent, entered into the views of Pichegru, having had some secret interviews with him since his return to Paris. It was also positively asserted, that the conspirators had come to the resolution of making away, in the first instance, with Bonaparte.—The first intimation of this intrigue seems to have been given by a confidential agent of the parties, who had been arrested near Calais.—Lajollais, Moreau, and several others were, hereupon, arrested; but Pichegru and Georges, though known to be at Paris, found means, for a short time, to screen themselves from the researches of the police.—On the 17th of February, a detailed report of this conspiracy was made to the government by the grand judge or minister of justice; and the president, after making a few observations on the subject, concluded by declaring, in the name of the tribunate, that they would be responsible for the life of Bonaparte, which secured to France her glory and her prosperity. He then proposed that the tribunate should in a body, wait on the first consul, in order to express their detestation of the meditated attempt, and to congratulate him on his escape from the threatened danger.

Deputations from the senate, the legislative body, and the tribunate, waited accordingly on the first consul, and, in terms of strong indignation, deprecated the conspiracy which had been revealed; attributed it to the instigation of England; and exhorted him to pay greater attention than his natural courage prompted him to do, to his personal safety, which was so inseparably connected with that of the nation.

These measures were accompanied by communications to the same effect, issued in general orders to the French armies, and were followed, of course, by corresponding addresses.—That from the sailors, composing what was styled the right wing of the national flotilla, concluded thus:—"Citizen first consul,

ful, we wait with impatience for the moment when you shall proclaim the hour of vengeance."

On the 28th of February, Pichegru was arrested in a private house at Paris, having been betrayed by a person with whom he had lodged: and on the 29th a law was proposed and passed, in the course of a single sitting, by which the punishment of death was denounced against all those who should conceal Georges, or any of his accomplices; and a deputation was charged to communicate this law to Bonaparte. At the same time a proclamation was issued from the police office, notifying the law which had just passed—informing the inhabitants, that Georges and his associates were still at Paris, from whence it was impossible for them to escape, the barriers and roads being guarded with the utmost vigilance; and summoning all those who had, or did conceal them, to profit of the period allowed by the law, for the purpose of averting its axe. Accordingly, on the 9th of March 1804, Georges, accompanied by a person of the name of Léridan, was arrested in a cabriolet, attempting to escape from Paris in the dusk of the evening. He killed, with a pistol shot, the peace officer who stopped the horse, and wounded another who endeavoured to seize him.

The conspiracy being thus defeated, and the principal persons concerned in confinement, Bonaparte availed himself of an opportunity which then presented itself, to get rid of one of the princes of the house of Bourbon, from whom it is presumed he entertained considerable apprehensions. In this he was not actuated solely by the spirit of revenge, for he had been previously heard to say, that the only individual of that family who could be deemed dangerous to the existing French government, resided in an obscure manner in a small town in Germany. This could apply only to the Duke d'Enghien; consequently it is probable that the seizure of that prince had long been in contemplation. In fact, the Duke
d'Enghien

d'Enghien had acquired the highest reputation. During the whole of the preceding war, he had served under his gallant grandfather the Prince of Condé, and had so much distinguished himself by his skill and bravery as an officer, added to his unbounded generosity and humanity, as to be adored by his followers, and admired by his enemies. Such conduct must have procured him numerous friends and partizans in France. The violation of the territory of an independent but weak potentate, was no impediment, and but a trivial consideration in the eyes of Bonaparte, compared with the sacrifice of so illustrious and so valuable a victim.

Shortly after the disbanding of the army of Condé, his highness fixed his residence at Ettenheim, in the electorate of Baden, where it is probable, the locality of his retreat furnished him with the opportunities of receiving earlier intelligence of what was passing in France, than if he had been further removed from the frontiers. Thus situated, and little expecting any attempt upon his person, he was seized, together with several other individuals, on the 15th of March, by a body of French cavalry, who had passed the Rhine on the preceding night, under the command of General Caulincourt, aid-de-camp to Bonaparte, and instantly conveyed to the citadel of Strasburg. On the 17th he was sent forward to Paris, and was obliged to continue the journey, a distance of about 400 miles, without the smallest intermission, escorted by relays of gens d'armes. At six o'clock in the morning of the 20th, he arrived at Paris, and was conducted to the Temple, and then to the castle of Vincennes, where a special military commission had been convened. At nine o'clock in the evening of the same day, almost exhausted from want of rest and nourishment, he was forced to appear before his judges, who in the course of two hours, passed upon him the sentence of death.

He was accused, 1st, Of having borne arms against the French republic. 2dly, Of having offered his services

services to the English government, the enemy of the French people. 3dly, Of having received and accredited agents of the said government; of having procured for them the means of maintaining an understanding in France, and having conspired, with them, against the internal and external safety of the state. 4thly, Of having placed himself at the head of an assemblage of French emigrants, and others in the pay of England, formed in the countries of Fribourg and Baden. 5thly, Of having maintained a correspondence in the town of Strasburgh, tending to stir up the neighbouring departments, for the purpose of effecting there a diversion in favour of England. 6thly, Of being one of the favourers and accomplices of the conspiracy planned by the English against the life of the first consul, and intending, in case of the success of this conspiracy, to enter France hostilely. Upon each of these charges the court found the prisoner guilty, and judgment was pronounced in the following words. "The special military commission unanimously condemns to the pain of death Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, duke d'Engbien, in atonement for the crimes of being a spy, of carrying on a correspondence with the enemies of the republic, and of an attempt against the internal and external safety of the state."

In the course of the night, General Murat, brother-in-law to the first consul, arrived at Vincennes, under an escort of mamalukes, accompanied by four aids-de-camp, together with Generals E. Mortier, Duroc, Hulin, and Louis Bonaparte. The castle was surrounded, and the avenues to that part of the wood of Vincennes appointed for the execution, guarded by Italian troops, while each mamaluke was provided with a torch for the occasion. The duke, on being informed of his sentence, tranquilly replied, "I am ready and resigned." Upon hearing that the grenadiers commanded to shoot him were Italians, of Bonaparte's guard, he said, "Thank God they are not Frenchmen!

Frenchmen! I am condemned by a foreigner, and God be praised that my executioners are also such. It will be a stain the less upon my countrymen." At the place of execution he lifted up his hands to heaven, exclaiming, "May God preserve my king, and deliver my country from the yoke of a foreigner." It was proposed to bind a handkerchief over his eyes; but he prevented it, saying, "That a loyal soldier, who has often been exposed to fire and sword, can face death with open eyes, and without fear." He then looked at the soldiers who had levelled their pieces, saying, "Grenadiers, lower your arms, otherwise you will miss or only wound me." Of the nine who fired, seven hit him: two bullets pierced his head, and five his body. A coffin, partly filled with lime, was ready to receive his corpse, and a grave had been dug in the garden of the castle, where he was interred. Thus perished in the prime of life the only son of the Duke de Bourbon, a prince who inherited all the virtues of the illustrious house of Condé!

This unjustifiable proceeding excited a general, but, in many cases, a smothered indignation. Russia, however, came forward with that openness and intrepidity which so well became her. His imperial majesty, conformably to that magnanimity which has long characterized the court of St. Petersburg, took the earliest opportunity of testifying the lively interest which he felt in the fate of this unfortunate prince: and a spirited remonstrance upon this inhuman transaction, was addressed to the French minister for foreign affairs, through M. Oubril, his imperial majesty's chargé d'affaires at Paris. A note was likewise presented on the 6th of May, at the diet of Ratisbon, by the Russian minister resident there; wherein the princes of the empire are called upon to demand satisfaction for this unparalleled violation of the neutrality of Germany. But it did not seem expedient to most of the powers to whom this exhortation was addressed

addressed, to take up the subject with that earnestness which their dignity and independence seemed to demand. So that a step undertaken by Russia, from such just and noble motives, terminated in a feeble and fruitless correspondence.

The tragical scene to which we have just adverted had scarcely closed, when another intrigue was denounced by the grand judge. In his report, which was accompanied by a variety of documents and intercepted letters, it is stated, that the British minister, resident at the court of Munich, was engaged in a clandestine correspondence with certain individuals in the heart of France, with a view to overturn the government. That these agents had been supplied with large sums of money, which were to be employed in obtaining information of the measures in contemplation, by establishing an intelligence in the different public offices;—in gaining over those employed in the powder-mills;—in having at their disposal a number of printers and engravers; in procuring a correct knowledge of the different parties in France;—and in taking every means to disorganize the armies. Such is the substance of the instructions cited by the grand judge, as given by Mr. Drake to his principal correspondent, Mehée de la Touche, who was supposed to be at the head of a committee of malcontents assembled at Paris.

This Mehée was a man of notoriously infamous character, but who, it appears, had had sufficient hypocrisy and address to obtain a degree of confidence from some members of the British government, and, through their introduction, to have gained access to Mr. Drake, to whom he made a tender of his services. No British subject, who had the interests of his country at heart, but particularly a British minister, could well refuse, under similar circumstances, to receive any useful intelligence which might be imparted to him. But this proposal from Mehée was merely a snare, in order to discover the views and the pri-

vate means of procuring information, adopted by the English cabinet; for he appears to have been, from the beginning, in the confidence of the French government.

The main drift of this publication was to implicate Mr. Drake in a participation in the plans of Georges and his adherents, and that was attempted to be proved by a distortion of Mr. Drake's correspondence. Not a syllable, however, appears in any of the letters ascribed to him to justify such a construction. Copies of these papers were addressed to the several ministers from foreign courts, residing at Paris, with a circular note from M. Talleyrand annexed. The answers to which are conceived in general terms of compliment to the first consul, with the exception of a few, of which the writers, solely upon the faith of the communication thus made to them, ventured to reprobate, in the harshest terms, the conduct of Mr. Drake.

On the 31st of March, a note was addressed to Mr. Drake, by Baron de Montgelas, the Elector of Baden's prime minister, wherein he expresses the regret of his serene highness, that his capital should have been the central point of a correspondence, so inconsistent with the mission with which Mr. Drake was invested at his court; and that he owes it to the dignity and welfare of his subjects to declare, that from that moment it became impossible for him to have any communication with Mr. Drake, or to receive him at his court. After the delivery of this note, it was impossible for Mr. Drake to delay much longer his residence in the Bavarian territories; and Mr. Spencer Smith, British envoy to the Elector of Wirtemberg, who was stated to have been concerned in these transactions, was also under the necessity of quitting Stutgard. The papers published with respect to the above transaction, had been so widely distributed, and been so generally read, throughout Europe, that it became necessary that some notice should be taken of them by the British government.

Accordingly

Accordingly, a circular letter on this subject was addressed to each of the foreign ministers, resident at the court of London, by Lord Hawkesbury, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs. In this letter Lord Hawkesbury repels the charge of the king's government being parties to any project of assassination, whilst he maintains the right of all belligerent powers to avail themselves of any discontents existing in the countries with which they may be at war. And that this principle was to be acted upon with peculiar propriety, at a time when all Europe felt an anxious desire to see re-established in France an order of things more consistent with its own happiness, and with the security of surrounding nations. That this principle, were it under any circumstances doubtful, was, in the present case, most fully sanctioned, not only by the actual state of the French nation, but by the conduct of the government of that country, which, ever since the commencement of the present war, had maintained a communication with the disaffected in his majesty's dominions, and had actually assembled on the coast of France a body of Irish rebels, for the purpose of aiding their designs. And that if any minister, accredited to a foreign court, had held correspondence with persons in France, with a view of obtaining information of the projects of the French government, or for any other legitimate purpose, he had done no more than ministers, under similar circumstances, had been uniformly considered as having a right to do, with respect to the countries with which their sovereign was at war.

These positions of Lord Hawkesbury were commented upon, some time after, in a circular note from M. Talleyrand, addressed to the several French diplomatic agents. He observes, that the project conceived by the British government, for the last half century, gradually to abolish the tutelary system of public law, which unites all civilized nations, developed itself with a frightful progression. The British

government is arraigned of audacity in sporting with the faith of oaths and the most solemn treaties—that maritime nations daily experienced its tyranny.—No longer did there exist a theoretical system of navigation—no convention which had not been scandalously violated, on every shore and on every sea; that neutral states, in exercising their rights with the most timid circumspection, were exposed to insult, pillage, and extermination; that now it attacks rights collectively, and directs a blow against morality itself, against the religion of public law.—Diplomatic agents had at all times been considered as ministers of peace—organs of conciliation—but the British government wished them to be the instigators of plots, the agents of troubles, the directors of machinations, vile spies, cowardly seducers. The persons to whom these notes were directed, were ordered to declare to the governments where they resided, that Bonaparte would not recognize the English diplomatic body in Europe, so long as the British government did not abstain from charging its ministers with any warlike agency, and did not restrain them within the limits of their functions.

On the 8th of April appeared in the French official journal, the deposition of six surgeons, appointed to inspect the body of General Pichegru, who had been found strangled two days before, in the place of his confinement. An attempt was made to prove that he had committed suicide: but, from the circumstances related in that report, it seems almost impossible that he could himself have been the cause of his death, in the manner described; and, the general belief is, that Bonaparte, apprehensive of the sensation that might be occasioned by his trial or public execution, had caused him to be secretly strangled. Georges, and several of his adherents, were publicly executed in the Place de Greve.

Nothing could be more auspicious for Bonaparte's personal ambition, than the present state of things.

All

All ranks of Frenchmen were prostrate before him, ready to anticipate his wishes by the most abject submission. The crown of France was the object to which he had long aspired. The regrets of the people, for their ancient monarchy, rendered, indeed, any system of government approaching to it, even in the person of Bonaparte, to a certain degree palatable: and we find this prevailing sentiment used as a principal argument to advance his pretensions.

The first decided step towards the accomplishment of this long-meditated measure, was an address to the first consul, on the part of the senate, dated the 27th of March, proposing to constitute him hereditary Emperor of France. His answer was dated the 25th of April, from St. Cloud; and was echoed by the most fulsome addresses from the armies, the departments, and principal cities.

Matters being so far settled, a proposition was submitted to the tribunate, on the 1st of May, for conferring on Napoleon Bonaparte the rank and title of "Emperor of the French," and of making the said rank and title hereditary in his family, according to the laws of primogeniture. Carnot was the only member of that body who ventured to oppose the proposition. He began, by declaring that he should preserve the same moderation, in delivering his opinion, which had been exhibited by the tribunes, who had spoken in favour of the motion. He asked if it were to grant the first consul a reward for his services, to offer him the sacrifice of liberty? If it were not to destroy Bonaparte's own work, to make France his private patrimony? "I voted," continued he, "against the consulate *for life*; and I will not this day pursue a different course. I will be consistent with myself. But the moment that the proposed order of things is established, I will be the first to conform to it, and yield to the new authority proofs of my deference. May all the members of the community follow my example!"

example!" He cited a number of passages from the Roman history, to shew that a government placed in the hands of an individual was no pledge of its stability or tranquillity. He drew the same inference from the History of France, where intestine commotions and civil discords existed under the government of princes. After the peace of Amiens, Bonaparte had the choice of a republic or a monarchy—but he swore to defend the former, and to respect the wishes of France, who had made him her guardian. The Romans were most jealous of their liberty; and Camillus, Fabius, and Cincinnatus, only *saved the country by relinquishing the power which had been confided to them. The liberty of Rome perished as soon as Cæsar had usurped absolute power.*

We have so often, in our own parliament, seen all the reason on one side, and all the votes on the other, that we need not wonder if Carnot's arguments had no effect against a measure already determined upon.—Accordingly, on the 3d of May the tribunate, having heard the report of the special commission, resolved, 1st, That Napoleon Bonaparte should be proclaimed "Emperor of the French;" and, in that quality, be charged with the government of France. 2d. That the title of emperor, together with the imperial prerogatives, should be hereditary in his family, in the male line, and in the order of primogeniture. 3d. That the constituted authorities, in forming the necessary regulations for the establishment of the hereditary power, should make all due provisions for preserving liberty, equality, and the rights of the people.

The measure was finally adopted by the senate of the 18th of May, on which day a decree, denominated *An Organic Senatus Consultum* was passed, conferring the title of *Emperor* on the first consul, and establishing that dignity hereditary in his family. It was likewise decreed, that the members should immediately repair

repair to St. Cloud, to communicate this decision to Bonaparte. They accordingly set out at the close of the sitting, escorted by a body of troops. The senate were admitted to an audience on their arrival, and their president, the consul Cambaceres, presented the "Senatus Consultum" to Bonaparte, accompanied with an oration; to which the newly-made emperor replied in the following terms:—"Every thing that can contribute to the good of the country is essentially connected with my happiness. I accept the title which you think necessary to the glory of the nation. I submit to the sanction of the people the law of hereditary succession. I hope France will never repent of having surrounded with honours my family. In all cases my spirit will cease to be present with my posterity, the day on which they shall cease to deserve the love and confidence of the Great Nation."

On the 28th of May, this event was officially announced by the French chargé d'affaires to the diet Ratisbon, and a similar notification was made to the several foreign courts.

About this time some angry notes passed between the French government and those of Russia and Sweden, relating to the encroachments of Bonaparte, and the murder of the Duke d'Enghien. But these expostulations, far from producing any change in the offensive system of France, served only to provoke further enormities. They had scarcely been expressed, when the neutrality of another independent member of the Germanic body was infringed in the person of an accredited minister.

On the night of the 25th of October, a party of French troops passed the Elbe, (in consequence, as it was insultingly explained, of orders given by the minister of police at Paris,) and seized Sir George Rumbold, the British chargé d'affaires to the circle of Lower Saxony, at his country house in the vicinity of Hamburgh, under the pretext that he was concerned

in plans similar to those attributed to Mr. Drake and Mr. S. Smith. This gentleman, together with the papers found in his possession, were forwarded, without delay, to Paris. On his arrival there he was confined in the Temple, and detained two days and as many nights. At length, on his being induced to sign a parole, not to return to Hamburgh, nor to within a certain distance of the French territories, and having in vain demanded the restitution of his papers, he was conveyed to the coast, and embarked at Cherbourg, in a vessel carrying a flag of truce, which put him on-board of his majesty's frigate Niobe, whence he was landed at Portsmouth. This act of violence was the subject of an official note from Lord Hawkebury to the cabinet of Berlin. But it appears, that that court had previously made a remonstrance on the subject to the French government, to which the release of Sir George Rumbold is chiefly to be attributed.

The 13th of November witnessed another violation of the law of nations by order of Bonaparte. Mr. Wagstaffe, the British messenger, was robbed of his dispatches, money, &c. On the 6th he had set out for Petersburg, with dispatches for Lord G. L. Gower; and on the 11th, he took a carriage at Hufum, with intent to proceed through Berlin on his destination. Arriving at Nohrdoff, he proceeded to Lubec in company with a Hanoverian messenger; at which place they were joined by a Mechlenburgh merchant going to Schwerin. The three carriages proceeded together for Schwerin, in safety, until they arrived between Rhena and Schwerin, in the forest within two German miles of the latter city. Here the two messengers and postillions were alarmed by the appearance of a horseman in the uniform of an officer of French light horse, who rode up with an insolent air, looked in at the window of each carriage, and, having made his observations, drew up; instantly seven men,
well

well mounted, rushed from the wood and joined him. They had the uniform and appearance of French cavalry, and were armed with carbines and sabres. The men presented their pieces at Mr. Wagstaffe and his companions, threatening that, if the least resistance were made, they would blow out their brains. They then dragged the parties into a wood, about a quarter of a mile from the road side. Here they proceeded to tie the two messengers, the Mechlenburgh merchant, and the postillions, to the trees, and left them, threatening to shoot the first who attempted to disengage himself. At length Mr. W. untied himself, and released his companions; when, on reaching their carriages, they found that the banditti had robbed them of every thing.—Mr. W. then returned to Husum, and thence proceeded to London. This outrage took place upon the territory of the Duke of Mechlenburgh Schwerin, within two German miles of his capital. The persons who robbed Mr. Wagstaffe were afterwards discovered to be the commandant of Ratzeburgh, and seven French soldiers.

The assumption of the imperial dignity by Bonaparte, gave a new interest to the political concerns of Europe. As soon as that event was notified to the court of Vienna, the Emperor of Germany resolved immediately upon making the dignity of emperor *hereditary* in the house of Austria. The patent for that purpose, (dated Aug. 11,) stated the object of this measure to be, “the preservation of that degree of equality which should subsist between the great powers, and the just rank of the house and state of Austria, among the nations of Europe.” As the emperor and the Germanic body had acquiesced, with scarcely an exception, in the increase of title in the French ruler; so, on the other hand, did the Emperor of France offer no opposition to the head of the Austrian house assuming the same hereditary title; but which, till now, had only been elective. The measure, in itself, indeed, appeared indifferent in the eyes of all

the sovereigns of Europe, except the King of Sweden, who presented a note thereon; at Ratisbon, declaring "that he considered it as a matter that ought to be seriously weighed and discussed at the diet there sitting, and not as the subject of a verbal communication by the Austrian minister." But this step, however, excited some uneasiness in the political circles of almost every country in Europe, as it appeared to be an act undertaken in concert with France: that this mutual assumption of title was the fruit of a perfectly good understanding between these powers, and many feared that there was still a farther connexion between them; a conjecture not disproved by any event which took place within this year. The French journals even insinuated that Austria was extremely jealous of the preponderant influence Russia had gained over the councils of the Porte, and of her approach to Dalmatia; by the occupation of Corfu.

This happened previous to the coronation of Bonaparte, which took place on the 19th of November, at Paris.

In the western hemisphere, some uneasiness appeared between the United States and the Spanish government, upon the subject of Louisiana, which; at one moment, threatened disagreeable consequences. This extensive tract of country was, as our readers have seen, sold by France to the American union. The Spanish minister, however, in the name of his court, protested against this transfer, on the ground that France had not yet fulfilled those articles of the private treaty, in consequence of which Spain had consented to cede Louisiana to that power. Nor did the Spanish government confine itself merely to remonstrances, but prepared to resist, by force of arms, the occupation of that country by the United States. Spain, however, in the course of the year, reluctantly acceded to an arrangement agreed upon by France
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and America, and to which, dictated by such a combination, she could not refuse her acquiescence.

The once flourishing island of Hispaniola, or French settlement of St. Domingo, was now entirely in the power of the black inhabitants, who consummated the victory they had gained over the colonists, by the slaughter of every white person in that part of the island, almost immediately after the English squadron had carried off the French government, and such of the inhabitants as could withdraw from that dreadful scene. Those who remained were all butchered, with circumstances of unheard-of cruelty. The negro Dessalines, who had succeeded Touissant l'Ouverture in the supreme command of the black population, on the first interval of leisure, caused himself also to be proclaimed *Emperor of Hayti*, (being the ancient Indian name of the island;) and, in imitation of his prototype in Europe, created his great officers of state, established a necessary etiquette, and conducted himself with the most unbounded and unrestrained despotism.

In little more than a month after the coronation of Napoleon as Emperor of the French, that extraordinary man thought fit to transmit overtures for peace to the court of London. It was alike the policy of Bonaparte on his advancement to the consulate, and now again on his assumption of the absolute sovereignty of France, to manifest, in the eyes of the world, a desire of becoming the pacificator of Europe. Evidently in this mind, he dictated the following letter to the King of Great Britain, 12th Nivose, January 2, 1805:

“SIR AND BROTHER,—Called to the throne of France by Providence and by the suffrages of the people and the army, my first sentiment is a wish for peace. France and England abuse their prosperity. They may for ages—but do their governments well fulfil the most sacred of their duties; and will not so

much blood, shed uselessly, and without a view to any end, accuse them in their own consciences? I consider it as no disgrace to make the first step. I have, I hope, sufficiently proved to the world, that I fear none of the chances of war; it besides presents nothing that I need to fear. Peace is the wish of my heart, but war has never been contrary to my glory. I conjure your majesty not to deny yourself the happiness of giving peace to the world, nor to leave the satisfaction to your children; for, in fine, there never was a more fortunate opportunity, nor a moment more favourable, to silence all the passions, and listen only to the sentiments of humanity and reason. This moment once lost, what end can be assigned to a war which all my efforts will not be able to terminate? Your majesty has gained more within ten years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe. Your nation is at the highest point of prosperity; what can it hope from war?—To form a coalition of some powers on the continent? The continent will remain tranquil: a coalition can only increase the preponderance and continental greatness of France.—To renew internal troubles? The times are no longer the same.—To destroy our finances? Finances founded on a flourishing culture can never be destroyed.—To take from France her colonies? Colonies to France are only a secondary object: and does not your majesty already possess more than you know how to preserve? If your majesty would but reflect, you must perceive that the war is without an object, without any presumable result to yourself. Alas! what a melancholy prospect to cause two nations to fight for the sake of fighting!—The world is sufficiently large for our two nations to live in it; and reason sufficiently powerful to discover means of reconciling every thing when the wish for reconciliation exists on both sides. I have, however, fulfilled a sacred duty, and one which is precious to my heart.

I trust

I trust your majesty will believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and my wish to give you every proof of it, &c. &c. NAPOLEON."

To this letter the following official answer was given by the then English secretary Lord Mulgrave, in a note directed to M. Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs in France, dated January 14, 1805:

"His majesty has received the letter which has been addressed to him by the head of the French government, dated the second of the present month. There is no object which his majesty has more at heart than to avail himself of the first opportunity to procure again to his subjects, the advantages of a peace, founded on a basis which may not be incompatible with the permanent security and essential interests of his states. His majesty is persuaded that this end can only be attained by arrangements, which may at the same time provide for the future safety and tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the recurrence of the dangers and calamities in which it is involved. Conformably to this sentiment, his majesty feels that it is impossible for him to answer more particularly to the overture that has been made him, until he shall have had time to communicate with the powers of the continent, with whom he is engaged in confidential connections and relations, and particularly with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wisdom and elevation of the sentiments with which he is animated, and the lively interest which he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

MULGRAVE."

Two years had elapsed since the renewal of hostilities between Great Britain and France; but the war had not been hitherto signalized upon either side by any memorable event. Some valuable colonies had been captured by Great Britain; but the advantage of these acquisitions was much more than counterbalanced by the charges arising from the

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the war. These charges were enormous. The national expenditure in the last year had amounted to upwards of seventy millions. But, notwithstanding the pressure of the public burthens, the nation continued to advance in wealth and prosperity. Such was the effect of her industry, and such the extent of her commerce, that the whole world was tributary to her power. Her revenues were immense, and her financial means appeared to be almost inexhaustible. But in the prosecution of the war Great Britain laboured under one essential deficiency. So great was the drain from her population in consequence both of her extensive navy and the force requisite for the security of her colonies, that the amount of that part of the regular army which was destined for European service scarcely exceeded, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of government, 50,000 men; and it was evidently impossible, without the support of other powers, to undertake offensive operations against the continental dominions of France. But on the other hand, France, destitute of a navy, possessed no means of attacking Great Britain. The alarm of invasion had long ceased. The more the project was considered, the more difficulties appeared in the way of its execution. It was possible indeed that twenty or thirty thousand men might be thrown upon the shores of Great Britain; but to land such a force as would seriously endanger the island, appeared completely impracticable. Neither was the country without adequate means of defence. Although her regular army was too small for any hostile enterprise against the coast of France, it was yet sufficient, supported by the volunteers and other descriptions of military force, for her own security.

Such was the posture of affairs when Mr. Pitt returned to power. While in opposition, he had loudly condemned the inactivity of ministers, and he felt the necessity therefore of signalizing his administration by some extraordinary effort. His attention was of course

course immediately directed to the continent; and he laboured to form a new league among the states of Europe against the power of France. The situation of the continent was favourable to the accomplishment of his design. Russia and Sweden were disgusted and irritated by the conduct of France; and Austria observed the measures of that government with jealousy and alarm. The negotiation was carried on with great activity through the medium of the court of St. Petersburg. Russia entered into the measure with eagerness and zeal; but Austria, who was sensible that she had much more at stake than the other powers; was wavering and timid. It was hoped and expected, however, that the influence of the pecuniary means of Great Britain, the intreaties and remonstrances of Russia, and the continually increasing irritation arising from the measures of the French government, would, at no distant period, induce her to unite in the league.

The spirited conduct of Gustavus Adolphus, the young king of Sweden, had directed much of the public attention towards that country. Provoked at the indecent and insolent language of the government of France, he had recalled his minister, and had suspended all diplomatic intercourse with that country, before the Emperor of Russia had resorted to the same measure. The resources however of Sweden were too inconsiderable to render her enmity formidable to France. The character of the people was indeed sufficiently warlike, and they were attached to the person of their sovereign; but the nation was poor, and had been little accustomed to the payment of burthenful impositions. Gustavus, however, was resolved not to remain inactive. He entered into negotiations both with Great Britain and Russia, and declared himself ready and eager to concur to the extent of his means in decisive measures of hostility against France. Accordingly, on the 3d of December.

ber 1804; a preliminary and secret convention had been concluded with Great Britain, in which it was agreed that a depôt for Hanoverian troops should be assigned in Swedish Pomerania, and that the British government should advance 60,000*l.* in order to enable Sweden to provide more effectually for the defence of Stralsund.

At the same time negotiations were carried on between Great Britain and Sweden for a treaty of subsidy, which was to take effect in the event of the recommencement of hostilities upon the continent of Europe. Notwithstanding the secrecy with which these proceedings were conducted, they did not entirely escape the vigilance of the French government. Complaints were made to the court of Berlin; and that power, which considered itself as the guardian of the neutrality of the north of Germany, transmitted a formal remonstrance upon the subject to the court of Stockholm. "His majesty," said the Prussian minister in his official note upon this occasion, "cannot permit Swedish Pomerania to become either the scene of preparation or the actual theatre of war; and he does not conceal from the King of Sweden, that if he shall pursue offensive operations against France, his Prussian majesty will be obliged, though reluctantly, to take the most decisive measures with respect to that province, in order to guard against the disturbance of the system which he has adopted." This language and conduct on the part of Prussia excited the resentment of the King of Sweden; it produced no alteration, however, in his system of policy: he still adhered to his connection with Great Britain and Russia, and expected with impatience the moment when the accession of Austria might enable the allies to act with effect against France.

This moment at length arrived.—Soon after the annexation of Genoa to the French empire (August 1805.) Francis emperor of Austria entered into a quadruple

triple alliance with England, Russia, and Sweden, to prosecute the war with vigour and effect, by crossing the Rhine, and commencing hostilities in the territory of France. The allied army was to consist of 500,000 effective men; and their operations, on paper, were most ably projected. But it unfortunately happened with these, as with most allied armies, that they were not mutually prepared, nor ready to act in concert with each other. Of this the crafty Napoleon took an early advantage. Instead of allowing the Austrians time to cross the Rhine and carry the war, as they had projected, *into the very heart of France*; the republican army was the first to cross that river, and unite its forces with those of the Elector of Bavaria, who had secretly entered into an alliance with the French.

The grand division of the imperial army, under the chief command of the Archduke Ferdinand, and Field-marshal Baron Mack, finding itself anticipated by the French in crossing the Rhine, was compelled to fall back into the interior of Swabia, with a view to concentrate and strengthen its lines. The division under Prince Ferdinand made choice of a strong position for its encampment on the banks of the Danube; while that of General Mack secured itself under the strong fortifications of the city of Ulm. The French army, under the command of Bonaparte in person, with Marshal Berthier, and the Generals Ney and Lannes, came up with the Archduke Ferdinand's division, near Gramberg, on the 7th of October, 1805; and on the 8th, a partial action took place at Wertingen, which was followed on the 9th by the skirmish near Gunsberg, wherein the Austrians lost 2500 men; and Prince Ferdinand was obliged to retire to the banks of the Inn.

After this success, the French lost no time in marching for Ulm. At day-break, on the morning of the 14th of October, the corps under Marshal Ney attacked

and took possession of the bridge at Elchingen; and, equally early, on the morning of the 15th, Bonaparte drew up his whole army in line of battle before the city of Ulm. Here he harangued each regiment, each battalion, separately and cordially, addressing himself to the feelings and passions of his soldiers, and inspiring them with courage and resolution to die, rather than lose the first great battle, which was, he said, on that day to be fought; and on the success of which, he very justly remarked, would in a great measure depend the ultimate fate of the war. He was answered from the ranks by shouts of "Victory or death!"—and the whole line were anxiously waiting for the dreaded onset from the veteran corps under General Mack, when to the utter astonishment of the whole French army, as well as of all Europe, Mack, with the flower of the Austrian army, consisting of thirty-three thousand fine troops, all picked men and real soldiers, who had faced death in a thousand forms without fear or dismay, entered into a hasty capitulation, and never even attempted to save the garrison, or strike a single blow! How much he was despised for this pusillanimous conduct, even by his own soldiers and his adversaries who wished to fight, let their exclamations and stinging reflexions evince to all the world. On the 17th of October the articles of capitulation were signed; and on the 20th Bonaparte had the pride of seeing this fine Austrian army defile before him, which lasted from two o'clock in the afternoon till seven in the evening: during all which time he kept Mack, with eight of the Austrian generals, and seven of the lieutenant-generals, at his side to witness their own disgrace; which indeed must have been truly heart-breaking to every man of sentiment and courage, to see so numerous and fine an army march before the conqueror with all the honours of war, though without a scratch or a wound,—then ignobly to lay down their arms, and be driven, like
beasts

beasts of burden, into the interior of France, as prisoners of war! What soldier amongst them would not have vigorously fought, and nobly died in the defence of his country, rather than have submitted to such indelible disgrace and infamy? Let Field-marshal Mack answer the question.

Whether the divided and disjointed organization of the Austrian troops under different destinations, was politic and judicious, or not, may be a question in military science; but it is nevertheless certain that it proved fatal to nearly the whole of that noble army, which fell like a vast forest before the keen edge of the woodman's axe. Besides the flower of the army under the Archduke Ferdinand and Count Mack, fifty thousand choice troops were detached into Italy under the command of the Archduke Charles; to whom was opposed the French division under General Massena. Here the whole campaign was spent in fatal skirmishes, by which the army was reduced to half its number, and no one point gained: Prince Charles slowly and unwillingly moving from post to post through the whole Italian territory, until he was finally obliged to retreat for safety into the hereditary dominions of Austria. Another grand division of the army under the command of the Archduke John, and Generals Jellachich and Wolfskehl, were destined to the defence of the eastern and western Tyrol, and the Voralberg; yet, notwithstanding the utmost bravery of these troops, prince John was overpowered by superior numbers of the French, commanded by Marshal Ney; and he was defeated, after an obstinate action, at the foot of Mount Brenner, in the Tyrol. The other generals, at the head of the division in the Voralberg, were defeated in a similar way by a superior corps of the enemy under the command of Marshal Augereau, who took Jellachich prisoner, with the greatest part of his troops. Thus the Austrian army, consisting of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand

land men, was prematurely defeated, and upwards of one hundred thousand of them taken prisoners, by being engaged piecemeal, and under different destinations; but which, had they been kept together, and concentrated so as to have encountered the enemy in one mighty body, it is more than probable that the event of the war would have taken a very different turn.

It now became the object of Napoleon to follow up this great blow with redoubled vigilance; and his determination was to take possession of Vienna, the capital of Austria, by forced marches; and to this point, as to a centre, he commanded the four divisions of his army to direct their course, in spite of every obstacle that might present itself in their way. On the opposite side of the Inn, a numerous body of Austrian and Russian troops were posted, as if to dispute the passage; but after a slight skirmish they fell back to Lintz, and left the French army to cross the river without interruption, which it accomplished on the 28th of October. It now advanced through the Austrian territory, almost without resistance, till it reached St. Polten, only twenty-six miles from Vienna. Here Napoleon was waited upon by a deputation from the emperor Francis, tendering him the keys of the city, and trusting to his magnanimity and justice, in not suffering private persons, nor their property, to be violated, nor that magnificent metropolis to be defaced and pillaged by the soldiery. On the 13th of November, 1805, Napoleon, at the head of his whole army, took possession of Vienna; and to his honour it must be recorded, that he held the preservation of the city, and the rights of its inhabitants, sacred.

Previous to this direful and ever to be lamented day, (for Vienna had never before been taken or entered by an hostile army,) the Emperor Francis II: had retired to Presburg, in Upper Hungary, in his way

way to Olmutz, the capital of Moravia, where he was to meet the Russian emperor Alexander; and to which place his empress, family, and household, with all his valuables that could be secured in time, had been before removed. And here also, amid the poignant distress of the empress and royal family, and after having lost his whole Austrian dominions, Francis magnanimously published a declaration to his subjects, couched in the most animated terms, “that it was still his determination to pursue his fortune to the last stake, and neither submit to an inexorable foe, nor enter into a separate peace, while he could rely on the *pledged assistance of the King of Prussia*, and on his invincible allies the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Great Britain,—*but under circumstances of the very last extremity.*” He also called upon his loyal and beloved subjects to rise in mass, further to strengthen and aid the undiminished armies of his great allies and friends until the Emperor of the French should be brought to such terms and conditions of a peace, as would not tarnish or abridge the honour and independence of the first and highest monarchy in Europe.”

But the memorable event which was to decide the fate of the empire, and blast the laurels of the house of Austria, was now at hand: this was the battle of Austerlitz; the only important stand made by the allies during the war. The Emperor Francis had collected a considerable part of his discomfited army, consisting of about twenty-five thousand men, under his own immediate command, assisted by Prince John of Lichtenstein; and which he now united to the grand Russian army, consisting of about eighty thousand men, commanded by the Emperor Alexander in person, assisted by the Grand duke Constantine, Prince Pangrazion, and the Generals Kutusow and Buxhovden. The French army was commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in person, assisted by the Marshals Soult, Lannes, Bernadotte, Davout, and Prince Mu-

rat, and consisted of one hundred and twenty thousand men, elated with conquest, and enthusiastic in the pursuit of victory. Early on the 2d of December, 1805, the arduous and bloody conflict began. The whole French line was instantly put in motion; and having a most decided advantage in its numerous cavalry and artillery, it galled and mowed down the ranks of the allies even before they could come into action. The horses of the Russian artillery and cavalry, worn down by so long a march, and destitute of food for three days previous to the battle, were wholly incapable of acting. The only alternative left for the allies, was to march up to within point-blank shot of the enemy, and after discharging a few rounds as they approached, to engage them on the point of the bayonet. This manœuvre was enforced with all possible expedition throughout the line, and a dreadful effusion of human blood was the consequence. The French front were compelled to give way; but being supplied with a strong reinforcement of fresh troops, they in turn gained ground, and a dreadful havock was again made; both sides fighting more like enraged tigers, than like men. At length the French succeeded in forcing the centre of the allies; and the right and left wings being too much disjointed, and destitute of cavalry, the enemy easily turned their flanks, and fell upon their rear. Every chance of recovering this misfortune was lost; a dreadful slaughter ensued, and victory declared for the French. Here ended the last struggle of Francis II. with the implacable Napoleon Bonaparte; and the emperor Alexander marched back his discomfited troops to the Russian territory.

The Emperor of Germany foiled in every hope, and reduced to the last extremity, was compelled to sue for an armistice, as a prelude to a peace on such terms as the conqueror might think fit to grant. These, though hard, and extremely humiliating, were nevertheless not so severe as might have been expected from

from the triumphant leader of a revolutionary army. It was stipulated that the Emperor of Austria should for ever relinquish the states of the republic of Venice, as ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, with the Venetian isles, Istria, and Dalmatia, now to be united to the kingdom of Italy; and of which the emperor Napoleon should be acknowledged king. That the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemburgh, the allies of France, should respectively take upon them the title of King, and be thus acknowledged by the house of Austria and the German states; and who should never in future exercise any kind of authority over them, or over the Elector of Baden, or the territories claimed, or to be claimed, by all or either of them.—Signed at Presburgh the 26th of December, 1805.

From the disasters of our allies upon the continent, we turn with feelings of relief and exultation to our own successes on the ocean.—Without entering into any inquiry as to the utility or inefficiency of the system of blockade, we need only say that upon the return of Mr. Pitt to power it was again acted upon with increased vigilance and effort. As early, however, as the month of January, 1805, after having remained in port for two years, a French squadron at length ventured out to sea. It consisted of six sail of the line and two frigates, which quitted Rochefort upon the 11th; with a view, it was at first imagined, to unite itself with the larger force of Brest. The tone of France was at this period loud and menacing. “Years, it was true, had elapsed, but they had not been passed inactively. Arms, and ships, and men, had been secretly in preparation, and fleets were now to be poured forth from all her harbours. The ocean was no longer to be England’s; she was bade to tremble in every quarter of the globe, for in every quarter of the globe would her possessions be assailed.” Rumours were spread abroad upon the continent, now that the Brest fleet was out

of port, now that that of Toulon was on its way—Sicily, Malta, Egypt; the West Indies, the Brazils, the East Indies; a descent in Ireland; a total junction of the several navies in alliance with, and under the control of, France.—These were the points which variously were suggested as undoubtedly in the contemplation of the enemy. A general movement took place in her native maritime force; and it was ascertained, that in addition to the escape of the ships from Rochefort, a fleet of eleven ships of the line, seven frigates, and two brigs, with from nine to ten thousand troops on-board, set sail on the 15th from Toulon. This fleet, however, speedily returned to port through stress of weather, having first captured a few straggling merchantmen.

In the West Indies, an attack was made on the island of Dominica on the 20th of February, by a force consisting of one three-decker, two seventy-fours, and some frigates. A landing was attempted, which was long gallantly resisted by General Prevost with very inferior strength. The ships of the line strove in vain to silence the batteries of the town of Roseau; for which, however, upon its accidentally taking fire, it was deemed prudent to capitulate. The general in the mean while, by a forced march, made good his retreat to St. Rupert's. His position there was so tenable, that the enemy finally abandoned his conquest. St. Nevis, St. Kitt's, and other of the smaller islands, were afterwards plundered.

Admiral Cochrane, with a squadron of six ships of the line, having been ordered, some weeks before this intelligence arrived in England, to that quarter of our possessions, the public anxiety was in some degree allayed; but it was not long before a new and more important danger awakened it into alarm. The French, having already made a show of sailing up the Archipelago, again took advantage of the temporary absence of the blockading fleet, and a second time
put

put to sea. It was naturally imagined, from their former motion, that Egypt was likely to be their object. Lord Nelson, therefore, yielding to the deception, bore away from Sicily, (to which he had pushed off in expectation of their venturing out of harbour, and with a view to intercept their passage,) and sailed instantly upon hearing of their departure from port to Alexandria. The Toulon fleet moved down the Mediterranean, and directed its course to Cadiz. Sir John Orde, who commanded the British squadron off the Spanish coast, discovering that the combined force of the enemy would necessarily now be out of all proportion with his own, (the French alone nearly doubling it,) thought it prudent to retire from his station, and reinforce with his own vessels the fleet under Lord Gardner in the Channel. On the 14th of May the Brest fleet got under weigh and stood out from harbour. This, however, was either a mere movement of bravado, or else the admiral of the French declined executing his first intention, intimidated by the appearance of the British. It speedily resumed its former situation: it amounted to twenty-five sail of the line with frigates. Lord Gardner's force at this time was not more in number than seventeen sail.

On the 19th of April, previous to this movement at Brest, the combined Spanish and French fleet quitted Cadiz. Its destination was long doubtful; but it was at length discovered on the 14th of May at Martinique. It was now that apprehension was at its height. The fate of Jamaica itself was considered as in hazard. Of Lord Nelson nothing was known. having been naturally and excusably deceived by the early motions of the French, it now seemed impossible for him to regain the days, which had so warrantably, though fruitlessly, been consumed in seeking them where they were not to be found. To follow them to the West Indies, even had he informa-

tion of their having bent thither their course, was deemed likely to be utterly without effect. Unvictualled for such a voyage, and, as it was supposed, without the means in the Mediterranean of any preparation for the undertaking, an attempt to pursue was pronounced to be little short of madness. The position of his fleet was for some weeks as much unknown as that of the enemy. The resources, however, of a mind active as that of Lord Nelson, were not to be estimated by the every-day probabilities of vulgar calculation. Having visited Alexandria, the scene of his former glories, and diligently traversed the whole of the Mediterranean, he hastily provisioned at Palermo, and departed from Europe. So incredibly great were his exertions, that on the 15th of May he passed twenty leagues to the eastward of Madeira, and on the 4th of June arrived at Barbadoes. The report of his approach had gone before him: his very name founded terror to the enemy. Having left three thousand men intombed at Martinique from the prevailing distempers of the climate, without having achieved a single enterprize against a single island, the French fleet instantly took flight. Lord Nelson, however, fearing an attempt, steered to Antigua, with two thousand men from the garrison of Barbadoes. He there learned that the fugitive fleet had passed on the 12th. Debarking therefore his troops, he recommenced, without delay, his unexampled pursuit. Assured of the safety of our West Indian colonies, all minds now became alive to the hope of intercepting the returning enemy. That the combined fleet could never reach a friendly harbour, and that even, if it escaped Lord Nelson, it yet could not avoid falling in with some of our numerous armaments, seemed the general and just expectation.

In truth it did not wholly escape, but it gained the coast of Spain with comparatively little injury. On the 22d of July, Vice-admiral Sir Robert Calder, who held

held under his direction a fleet of fifteen sail of the line, came in view of the confederate squadrons: they consisted of twenty sail of the line, of three large vessels armed en flute of about fifty guns each, with five frigates and three brigs. An action through the manœuvres of the British was brought on, which lasted four hours. It ended in the capture of the *San Rafael* of 84 guns and the *Firm* of 74. The wind and weather were unfavourable through the battle; so thick a fog prevailed, that the British ships could hardly avoid firing into each other. Not a signal could be perceived, and all superiority of tactics was therefore done away. The Windsor Castle sustained so much damage as to be rendered unfit for further service. The fleets remained nearly in sight of each other for some days after the 22d, at which time Sir Robert Calder imagined himself able to renew the action. On the 26th he lost sight of them. The conduct of the vice-admiral has since suffered a professional censure, but his courage is allowed to be unimpeached. The court-martial, which at his own desire sat in judgment upon him, was of opinion that he neglected to do his utmost to renew the engagement, but that his error arose not from want of personal intrepidity, but from a culpable indecision. The fate of this gallant officer was considered by the better-informed of the public as somewhat hard. It is a singular instance of the high confidence existing in the country with respect to our naval excellence, that an admiral with a fleet of *fifteen* sail should incur reproof for having obtained a partial victory in a contest with an adverse force of more than *twenty* sail.

Lord Nelson reached Gibraltar on his return to Europe only three days before the combined squadron was met by Sir Robert Calder. In the mean time, after the action on the 22d, they made their way good to Ferrol; where having formed a junction

tion with the ships in that harbour, they again put to sea, and were discovered in the evening of the 13th amounting to a force of from 27 to 28 sail of the line, with five frigates and three brigs: their destination excited as usual much speculation; till they finally again took a position in the port of Cadiz. Admiral Collingwood now formed an union with the squadron of Admiral Calder and that of Sir Richard Bickerton, and with a force therefore of 26 or 28 sail of the line blockaded anew the port. After the long cruize therefore of the French fleet little advantage seemed to have been obtained by it, other than that of exercising and disciplining their seamen. Cadiz, experience had shown, was more capable of a perfect blockade than any other of the enemy's naval stations. It now appeared, for some time at least, to be unfitted for all effective operations. The Victory with Lord Nelson arrived at Spithead on the 18th of August: after a short stay in his native country, he was sent out to take the command of the fleet before Cadiz.

During the summer various attacks were made upon the flotilla, which still continued to collect at Boulogne. Numerous gun-brigs, schooners, and small craft from Ostend and Dunkirk, crept along the shore, the final rendezvous of which was the harbour of Boulogne. Our larger vessels could scarcely get near enough to land, so as to make a decisive attack. Many however were from time to time driven aground and dispersed. In one of our more serious attempts, not fewer, however, than fifty of the vessels were consumed and destroyed, and great part also of the town was burnt by our rockets.

The year now was wearing away, and the disasters of the Austrians on the continent, which, both from their unexampled suddenness and their extent, seized deeply on the public mind, whilst they failed not to elate the spirits of our adversaries, naturally created a sensation, not indeed of fear, but at least of awe, in the
breasts

breasts of Englishmen. In little more than a month the main army of a powerful ally was swept away almost without a struggle. The lateness of the season prevented any expectation of further naval operations, and all therefore was sad and heavy. It was at the moment that the Austrians under General Mack were piling up their arms before a French division, that Lord Nelson encountered the fleet which he had before so long and so unremittingly pursued in vain. On the 19th of October, information was communicated by the watching frigates that the enemy had put to sea. Concluding their destined object was the Mediterranean, he instantly, with his squadron consisting of twenty-seven ships, bore away to the entrance of the Straits, which from assurances sufficiently to be relied on, he soon learnt had not been passed.

On Monday the 21st, in the vicinity of Cape Trafalgar, at day-light, the French and Spaniards, offering a line of thirty-three ships, appeared in sight. Eighteen were French, and the remaining fifteen Spanish. The ships of the two nations were intermixed without any view to national distinction. Admiral Villeneuve the commander-in-chief, in the Bucentaure, was in the centre. Admiral Gravina, in the rear, hoisted his flag in the Prince of Asturias. Lord Nelson, to free himself from the inconvenience and delays usually attending the formation of a line of battle, and to render the repetition of numerous signals unnecessary, had long previously to action determined on a novel method of attack. As the fleet formed in order of sailing, he directed his ships to bear up in two columns; the one led by himself in the *Victory*, the other headed by Vice-admiral Collingwood in the *Royal Sovereign*. The unusual mode of attack on the part of the British led the line of the enemy also to take an unusual form. As the English bore down, it extended itself in the shape of a crescent. About twelve o'clock the *Victory* broke through the enemy
about

about the tenth ship from the van; the Royal Sovereign did the same in the rear; and the van of the adverse line was left unengaged. Nelson, in the battle of the 14th of February 1797, off Cape St. Vincent, had fought the Santissima Trinidad. He had determined in the present action to engage his "old acquaintance;" and the Victory therefore was ordered to carry him alongside of her. Each ship as it followed in either column broke separately in all parts through the adverse line, and opened their fire at the very muzzles of the guns of the enemy.

The contest was severe, but never was a victory more complete. At three in the afternoon Admiral Gravina stood towards Cadiz, many of the French and Spanish ships having by this time struck their colours, and their whole line being disordered. Five also of the headmost ships in the van of the enemy tacked and stood to the southward, to windward of the British line. They were however compelled to re-engage, and the sternmost of them was taken. Nineteen ships of the line were left to the discretion of the British fleet. Two of these, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna, were first-rates; three flag-officers were taken, Admiral Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief; Don Ignatio Maria d'Aliva, vice-admiral; and the Spanish rear-admiral, Don Balthazar Hidalgo Cifneros. The Achille, a French seventy-four, after her surrender, through the mismanagement of her own crew, caught fire and blew up; but two hundred of her men were saved by our tenders. The Temeraire, the ship that immediately succeeded the Victory in the van, during the action, either by accident or design, was boarded by a French ship on the one side and by a Spaniard on the other. The spirit of our countrymen proved invincible. The contest, while it lasted, was indeed vigorous; but the combined ensigns were at length torn away, and the British hoisted in their place.

The victory of Trafalgar, glorious as it was, was yet dearly purchased. Lord Nelson, about the middle of the action, received a musket-ball in his left breast. It was from the Redoubtable that his lordship received his mortal wound; the fatal shot was fired from the enemy's mizen; it struck the epaulette on his left shoulder, and penetrated his chest. This was at a quarter past one; and at half past four he expired. He lived long enough, however, to be assured that the triumph of his fleet was secure, and he died thankful that he had done his duty.

As no individual ever better merited the tears and enthusiastic admiration of a country, so no country ever more deeply felt, or more nobly expressed, than his own did, the sentiment of veneration which his unrivalled abilities and honourable application of them so justly and so universally inspired. Never was a race of fame more ably run, nor more gloriously concluded. The boast of France, that she had made for herself a marine of twenty thousand sailors, was annihilated at a blow; the vaunted labour of years was shaken to its foundation; and the visions of "commerce, and colonies, and ships", which passed before the fond imagination of her chief, at once dissolved into air. The conquered ships, through the boisterous weather which immediately followed the battle, were most of them obliged to be destroyed. The Duguay Trouin, the Formidable, and the Montblanc, which escaped from the victory of the 21st, on the 3d of November fell in with the Squadron under Sir R. J. Strachan, and, after a gallant but short resistance, all of them surrendered.

In proceeding to detail the successes of our arms in the East Indies, we are obliged to confess our inability to speak with decision as to the justice or injustice of our transactions in that distant territory. The narrative from which alone at present our information can be derived, is drawn up under the immediate

mediate inspection and command of the late governor-general of India, the Marquis of Wellesley; and it is therefore to be considered as the statement of an interested party.

At the conclusion of the peace with Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar, (see p. 451,) Holkar was at the head of a considerable body of troops, on the frontier of the domains of the Rajpoot-state of Jeynagur. Before the victorious British army quitted the field, it was judged proper to enter into negotiations, as a means of determining what the designs and pretensions of Holkar really were. The ministers of the Rajah of Berar and of Scindia, after the defeat of their respective masters, scrupled not to admit, on the treaty of peace with them being signed, that Holkar had undoubtedly formed an engagement with them in opposition to the British power. As no act of direct hostility, however, was committed by him during the war, instructions were given by the governor-general and council to General Wellesley, not to wage hostilities on Holkar without further grounds of justification than his mere intended junction with the vanquished confederates. In spite, however, of his public professions of amity towards the English government, his correspondence with many of the native princes owing allegiance to that government was of a nature not at all consonant with peaceful designs. Of this correspondence some letters were put into the hands of the British by the princes to whom they were addressed, and some were intercepted. Information also was received of the murder of three British subjects in his service, upon a false charge of a communication between them and the commander in chief. The plan laid down by the governor-general was intended to effect the reduction of the power of Holkar, without at the same time entering into any compromise of the rights of others. The British government was in no way pledged to support the claims

of Cashu Rao Holkar, with respect to whom Jeswunt Rao Holkar was no other than an usurper; but at the same time it was deemed a just precaution, that that usurpation should not be sanctioned and legitimized by any interference which might be construed into a decision on the subject.

On the 29th of January 1804, the commander in chief, in conformity with his instructions, required the immediate evacuation of the post occupied by Holkar, and stated that he should be left in the unmolested enjoyment of his authority, provided he retired into his own domains, and abstained from all further exactions of tribute from the allies of the East India company. To this requisition a reply was returned on the 27th of February in amicable terms, and an assurance was given that vaquels (ambassadors) should be sent to negotiate a treaty. On the 16th of March they arrived, and proposed on his part, terms of a nature sufficiently extensive. They demanded, "that he should be permitted to collect the *choute*, agreeably to the custom of his ancestors; that the ancient possessions formerly held by the family, such as Etawah, &c. (assigned to the company by the nawub vizier under the treaty of Lucknow in 1801) twelve pergunnahs in the Dowab, and a pergunnah in Bundelcund, should be ceded to him; that the country of Hurriana, which was also formerly in the possession of the family, should be given up; and that the territory then occupied by him should be guaranteed, and a treaty concluded with him on terms similar to that signed with Scindia." These propositions were instantly rejected, and the offer of peace again made, solely on the condition that he should withdraw his troops within his own dominion. Several communications afterwards took place, all of them on his part evasive of this proposal. The last, about the 4th of April, stated that he was about to visit Ajmere, a province belonging to Scindia; whence, after having

performed some devotional duties assigned as the cause of his journey thither, he should commence his march home. At Ajmere he levied considerable contributions, and even made an attempt to possess himself of the fort. This transaction therefore, combined with the information afforded by the ministers of Scindia, compelled the commander-in-chief at once to resolve upon war.

It appears, that subsequent to the peace concluded between Scindia and the company, Holkar earnestly pressed that prince to aid him in his hostile designs. Scindia, averse to any renewal of a war in which he had already suffered so much, steadily refused all co-operation, but expressed his own desire to be at peace, complaining at the same time of the injury which had been committed upon him by the attack at Ajmere. Holkar, in justification of his conduct, alleged, that the Rajah of Jodepoor (with whom he intended to leave his family, "*when he commenced his operations against the English*") was unwilling to take upon himself that charge, unless the fort and province of Ajmere were first made over to him, and insisted that Scindia could not do otherwise than forgive a step necessary to that war which was to be waged for the independence of the Mahratta empire.

With such motives for military movements, and reduced to the necessity of either maintaining the British army in the field in a state of inactivity, upon a scale of expence not inferior to that which the most active campaign would have occasioned, or of immediately commencing hostilities, it is not at all to be wondered that a determination was adopted in favour of the latter. Indeed the numerous bands out of employment in consequence of the peace, and which would necessarily have offered their services to the predatory forces of Holkar, joined to the consideration of the danger to which the opulent city of Jeypoor would be exposed in the absence of the British army,

army, and the resources which its plunder would necessarily have yielded an enemy, rendered all hesitation dangerous and blameable. On the 16th of April, therefore orders were issued to the commander-in-chief for operations in Hindoostan and the Deccan, a notification of which intention was conveyed by Major Malcolm to Scindia.

The principal possessions occupied by the followers of Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the Deccan were the fort and territory of Chandore, about one hundred and thirty miles north of Poonah, and the forts of Dhoorb and Galna; a territory also was held under his authority in Candeish, together with a few districts intermixed with the dominions of the Nizam. The siege of Chandore and Galna, as the occupation of them would at once deprive the enemy of all his possessions in the Deccan, was naturally resolved upon. To the march of an army for that purpose the wasted country between Poonah and Chandore presented many difficulties, and an apprehension was entertained, that unless hostilities were postponed until the rainy season, no effective operations could take place in the Deccan. Major-general Wellesley, however, placed the troops under his command in a state of equipment for immediate service.

The disposition made with a view to hostilities against Holkar was as follows: The principal corps was to assemble at Aurungabad under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Wallace of his majesty's 19th dragoons, four regiments of native cavalry, two regiments of European infantry (the 74th and 94th), and six battalions of sepoy, with a battering train and a proportion of artillery in pioneers; leaving a reserve at Poonah of four battalions of sepoy, at Hyderabad of two battalions, and a garrison of one battalion in Ahmednugger.

In the judgment of the commander in chief, the advance of troops in the Guzerat, against the do-

mains of Holkar in Malva, was likely to be attended with great advantage; and measures therefore were consequently adopted for reinforcing the troops in that quarter. Colonel Murray was the officer who received instructions relative to that branch of our attack. At the same time Scindia was directed to employ his strength in the reduction of such parts of the possessions of Holkar as might be most accessible to his troops. This direction was received with respect and satisfaction.

During the negotiation, which has already been spoken of, the commander-in-chief had continued slowly to advance towards the country of Jeynagur, with a view to accelerate the acceptance of our proposed accommodation, and for the protection of that province in case it was rejected. Lieutenant colonel Ball was stationed with a detachment of troops near Canoon, a town about ninety miles south-west of Delhi, to oppose any irruption into the recently-acquired territory of the company in that direction. A detachment was also formed under Lieutenant-colonel Monson for the defence of Jeypoor, which began its march towards Jeynagur on the 18th of April. On the 21st it arrived in the vicinity of that city. On the morning of the 23d, Holkar retired from his position in that territory, and commenced a precipitate retreat towards the southward. We should observe, that General Wellesley having received instructions from the governor-general in June, to proceed to Fort William on the public service, resigned, previous to the complete commencement of hostilities, the military powers intrusted to him.

After a rest of two days, upon the further advance of Colonel Monson with the detachment, followed at no great interval by General Lake with his main army, Holkar again resumed his precipitate retreat; which he continued till he reached Kotah, a place so distant from the troops which followed, that he was

necessarily

necessarily secured from an instant attack. The detached parties of Hindoostanee horse which hung upon his flight, represent his force as much reduced. About seventy miles north-east of Kotah stood the fortress of Rampoor, for the attack of which Lieutenant-colonel Don was selected. At the head of three battalions of native infantry, one regiment of native cavalry, with heavy ordnance and field-artillery, that place was assaulted and carried on the 16th of May, 1804. The attack was commenced before day-break. Lieutenant-colonel Don determined to assail the gateways. He did not, however, take a position opposite to it, lest by such a movement his intention should be betrayed. Major Doveton's regiment was left within the camp, with orders as soon as the attack commenced to move down in the direction which the fugitives would naturally take, and to intercept them in their flight. The detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Don moved on without discovery till within two hundred-and-fifty yards of the gateway; when a picquet of the Jonk battalion fired. The garrison, however, was still not alarmed, nor did any discharge of musquetry or artillery take place till the troops were within a hundred yards of the passage. A number of men were then seen running along the top of the glacis, endeavouring to gain the gateway; upon whom a heavy fire was immediately opened on the part of the British, which frustrated their intention. The gates were then blown open and the town entered. The fugitives, taking the direction which had been foreseen, were of course intercepted. The enemy's force was from one thousand to eleven hundred men, of whom near fifty were destroyed in passing through the gateways, and little short of three hundred in the flight towards the plain. A considerable number of guns, with powder, shot, &c. were taken in the fort. Lieut. Boileau was slightly wounded, and some loss was sustained of natives.

We shall not enter into any minute detail with respect to the transactions of the province of Bundelcund. About the 21st of May, 1804, an incursion was made in that quarter by a body of predatory horse, amounting to little short of five thousand troops. On the 22d this squadron succeeded in cutting off a part of a detachment under Captain Smith, who had been ordered by Lieutenant-colonel Fawcett to attack a fort about five miles distant from Colonel Fawcett's position at Kooch. The command of the British in the province had devolved upon this latter officer on the death of Lieutenant-colonel Polhill. Captain Smith himself with five companies of sepoy's made his retreat, with the loss of one man only, to the camp of Lieutenant-colonel Fawcett. The whole of the smaller detachment, however, under Captain Feade and Lieutenant Morris, was cut off, and their artillery, consisting of two howitzers, two twelve-pounders, and one six-pounder, captured. The body of banditti was fortunately defeated near Kooch on the 30th of May by Colonel Shepherd: they then entirely evacuated the province.

On the 29th of May, Captain Gardiner, who had been detached by the commander-in-chief with two parties of irregular horse to watch the motions of Holkar, fell in with a native chieftain named Tantia. Assisted by Lieutenant Lucan, he made a successful movement upon this ally of Holkar's which finally led to the surrender of a native leader named Parle, on condition of being safely conducted to the camp of Bappoo Scindia, and of never again serving against the British government. Tantia himself with his cavalry made his retreat.

Still more decisive success attended Lieutenant-colonel Martindale: having attacked the position occupied by Rajah Ram and the Negahs, he carried it with little loss, and with the capture of the baggage, tents, camels, horses, &c. of the enemy.

On

On the second of July was assaulted the important fortress of Hinglais Ghur; a place, in the language of the country, deemed wholly impregnable. At half-past two, a party from Lieutenant-colonel Monson's detachment, composed of the 2d battalion 2d regiment, six six-pounders, and a part of Lieutenant Lucan's Hindoostanee cavalry, the whole under the command of Major Sinclair, advanced to the attack. The fire from the fortress was in the course of an hour entirely silenced; the walls were then escaladed, and the place carried without the loss of an officer. Hinglais-Ghur had been possessed by the family of Holkar for fifty years. It is surrounded by a natural ravine two hundred and fifty feet in breadth, and two hundred in depth, the sides being perpendicular, on the inner side of which stood the walls of the fort.

In addition to the importance of the place itself, was the possible practicability of communicating with Colonel Murray, at that time on his march from Guzerat towards Ougein. With a view to a junction and in the hope of procuring supplies, Colonel Monson advanced about fifty miles from the Mockundra pass. It was his first intention, if possible to give battle to the troops under the personal command of Holkar; finding himself, however, in great want of provisions, and learning that Colonel Murray intended to fall back on the Myhie river, he judged it prudent to retire again to the pass. It was upon this march that intelligence was received of an attack having been made by Holkar on Lieutenant Lucan, who it was stated had himself with several sirdars been taken prisoner. On the morning of the 10th of July, Holkar's cavalry appeared in sight. So formidable was their number, that a demand was made requiring the surrender of the guns and small arms of the British detachment. This requisition was scornfully rejected; and Holkar in vain attempted to make an impression upon the firmness of Colonel Monson's

Monson's small army. Considerable difficulties were sustained in the retreat, and the different corps drew back in much disorder to Agra, which they all reached by the 31st of August. No united attack, however, was made by the enemy after the 28th.

We now proceed to the operations subsequent to the march from Cawnpore, in September 1804, under the commander-in-chief, General Lake. After Colonel Monson's retreat, Jeswunt Rao Holkar advanced to Muttra and took possession of that city, which is situated about thirty miles from Agra, whither General Lake arrived on the 22d. Having united his whole force at Secundra, he on the 1st of October marched against the troops of Holkar at Muttra, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 3d. Upon the 8th, Holkar detached his infantry and guns to the attack at Delhi; which was fortunately entered by Colonel Byrne, in time for its defence. On the 7th a heavy cannonade was opened against the place, but it did little injury; the walls, however, being much out of repair, and a breach being deemed practicable, it was thought necessary to check the progress of the assailants by a sortie: two hundred men were therefore selected from the 2d battalion of the 14th regiment, and one hundred and fifty from Captain Harriot's corps. Lieutenant Rose, who commanded the party, led them instantly against the enemy's battery; possessed himself of their guns, and spiked them. A siege was sustained of nine days. On the 14th of the month a general assault was attempted, which entirely failing, the enemy on the 15th abandoned their attempt and retreated.

The commander-in-chief having completed his supplies at Muttra, on the 17th of October reached Delhi. Holkar with his cavalry immediately passed the Jumna, across which the commander-in-chief pursued him, taking the left bank of that river with the
reserve

reserve under Lieutenant-colonel Don, three regiments of dragoons, three of native cavalry, and the European mounted artillery. Major-general Frazer, with the remainder of the infantry, two regiments of native cavalry, and the park of artillery, at the same time took the right bank of the Jumna from Delhi.

This movement was combined with a view to compel both the infantry and cavalry of Holkar to risk an action. The infantry and artillery of Holkar had at this period reached the fortress of Deig, where they were protected by the guns of that place. The force of the enemy encamped near Deig amounted to twenty-four battalions of infantry, a large body of horse, and one hundred and sixty pieces of ordnance. Major-general Frazer found the enemy very strongly intrenched, the left wing of their force extending to Deig, and a large jeel of water covering the whole of their right and front. The attack was delayed till the morning of November the 13th. At three o'clock a circuit was made to the left round the jeel, so as to open to us the right flank of the enemy. A large village which protected them was instantly carried. Major-general Frazer, following up his success, marched down on their line and seized the whole of their guns and howitzers: he, however, whilst at the head of the troops, received so serious a wound as to compel him to be carried off the field. Colonel Monson then assumed the command, and completed the victory; the enemy was driven under the fort, which commenced a very heavy fire. The loss of the British was in consequence very considerable; the whole, however, of the infantry, with the ordnance, under the command of Hernaut Dada, the chief officer of Holkar, fell into their hands. Two thousand of the enemy were killed or drowned in their efforts to escape; and eighty-seven pieces of ordnance were captured. The Rajah of Burtpore violated on this occasion his alliance with the East India company. The troops in the fortress which fired upon

the British were the rajah's. The gallant General Frazer, having suffered amputation, unfortunately died on the 24th of November.

Whilst Holkar's infantry was thus destroyed, General Lake in the mean while continued to pursue the main body of his cavalry: a march of four hundred and fourteen miles had been performed in eighteen days. On the 17th of November the whole force of the enemy's cavalry was surprised near the city of Ferruckabad, a distance of fifty-eight miles, was overcome in a march of twenty-four hours, and a complete victory obtained. Holkar himself with difficulty escaped, and fled with a very small body of retainers.

The fortress of Deig was soon after invested; and its outwork having been carried by assault, it was afterwards evacuated without further resistance. The fugitives composed of the Rajah of Burtpore's battalions, and his garrison, with the remainder of Holkar's infantry, appeared generally to have taken the direction of Burtpore. The British army therefore immediately marched for Burtpore, and attempted to storm the place on the 9th of January 1805, but without success. The fortress was exposed to no less than five assaults under the immediate observation of the commander-in-chief Lord Lake, in every one of which our troops were repulsed with considerable loss. The rajah, who had shut himself up in it, proposed conditions, which the commander-in-chief, acting under the orders of the governor-general, did not think it proper to accede to. The conditions, we are informed, as proposed by him, were, to pay all the expences of the war, and to give, besides, three lacks to be distributed among the troops. These advantageous offers were rejected, in consequence of a determination to proceed against him with the utmost rigour, on account of his treachery to the company, he being one of its most ancient and favoured

voured allies. The instructions of the governor-general were, according to our information, that nothing less than an unconditional surrender should be accepted.

It does not, however, appear that the reduction of Burtpore was a task of such easy accomplishment as Marquis Wellesley, at the distance of many hundred miles from the scene of action, was led to imagine. The rajah who defended it, had accumulated in that fortress every thing that was most dear to him—his family, his treasure; and had expressed an intention of blowing up both them and himself, should the English obtain a footing in the place. This important fortress is situate in a small, but one of the highest cultivated districts in India, the inhabitants of which are all of the same tribe, and connected either by consanguinity or other relations with each other. The force with which Lord Lake sat down before the town, did not exceed twelve thousand men; and the works were of so great extent, that he was not enabled to mask more than one quarter of them. All the other parts of the garrison had communication with the open country, and the adherents of the rajah were singularly brave and faithful. These circumstances are sufficient to account for the obstinacy of the defence; and our loss in the various assaults upon Burtpore, is estimated at 3000 men, of whom 105 were officers. During the last attack of the English on the above fort, a number of old guns were brought forward, on the first firing of which no less than five of them burst, killed twenty men, and wounded several others. The troops were struck with a sudden panic, and the artillery corps refused, for a moment, to do their duty: Holkar flew to the spot, attended by the Killadar, and harangued the garrison with great firmness and spirit. This measure had the desired effect, and the troops returned to the charge with redoubled vigour. It is

more than probable that this single circumstance contributed materially to the salvation of the place.

At length the Rajah of Burtpore, after repelling all the assaults which had been made upon him, proposed conditions, to which General Lord Lake thought fit to accede. The terms upon which peace was granted to him, were settled on the 10th of April, 1805, and subsequently ratified by the governor-general. The articles, among other particulars, stipulated, "that he should remain in possession of his fortress of Burtpore; that he should pay twenty lacs to the army; that the fort of Deig, and a district for three miles round it, should be ceded to the company; and that he should restore all the territory conferred upon him when he was our ally."

But it was not till March 1806, after the recal of Marquis Wellesley, that peace was made with Holkar. The treaty with Holkar restores him to the possession of the greater part of his dominions. He will be nearly in the same situation as before the war. Sir George Barlow, Bart. the acting governor-general, returned to Calcutta from the upper provinces, after concluding a peace on a solid basis, and which promised to ensure the tranquillity of India for a considerable time.

Marquis Cornwallis was appointed to succeed Marquis Wellesley as governor-general, and had even arrived in India; but died at Gazeepoor, in the province of Benares, before he was able to reach the head-quarters, on the 5th of October, 1805. Sir George Barlow has therefore continued to act; but Lord Minto is now (1807) appointed to that important office.

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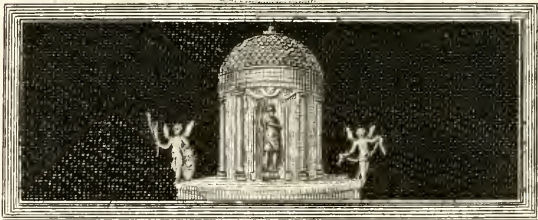
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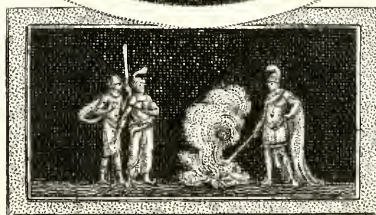
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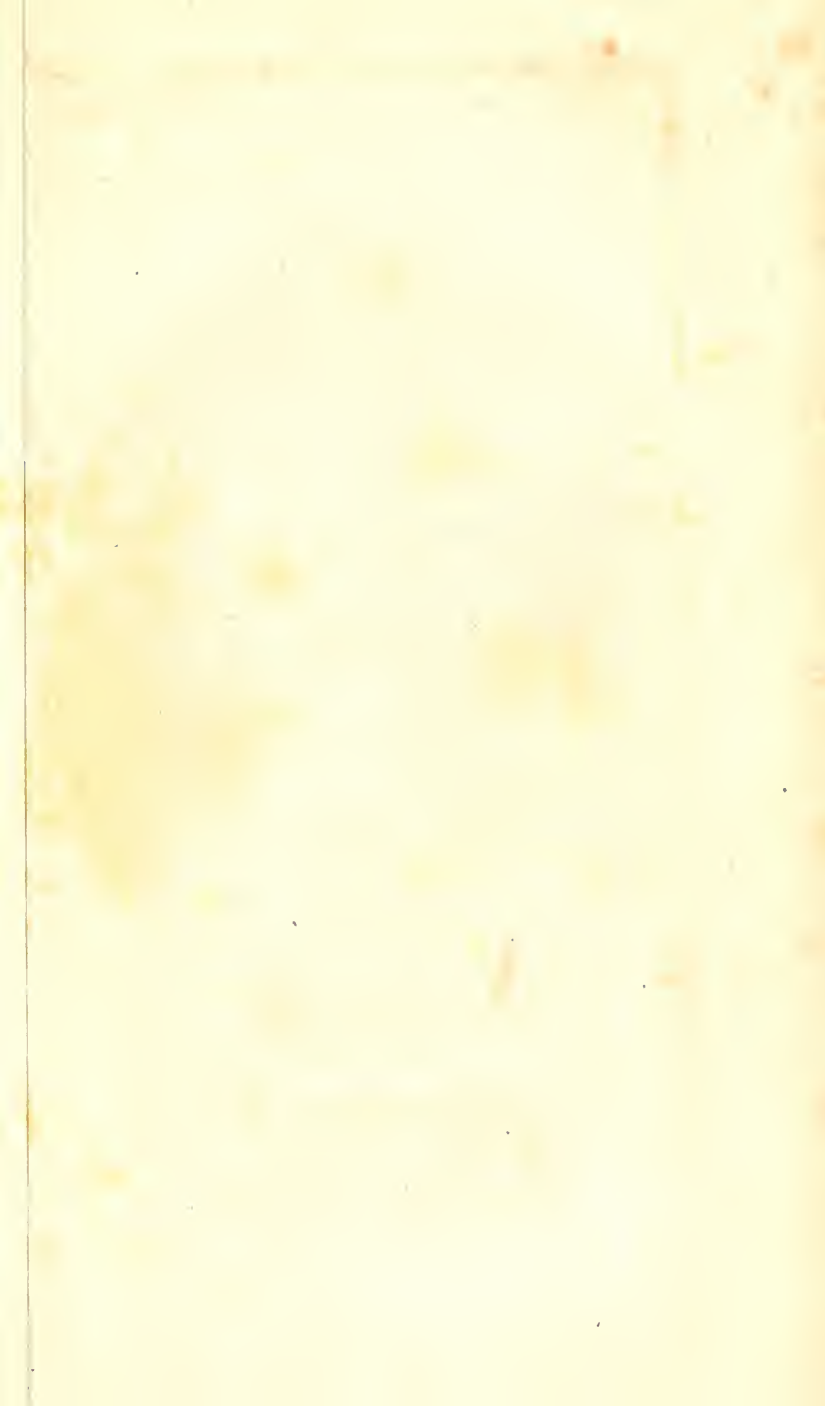
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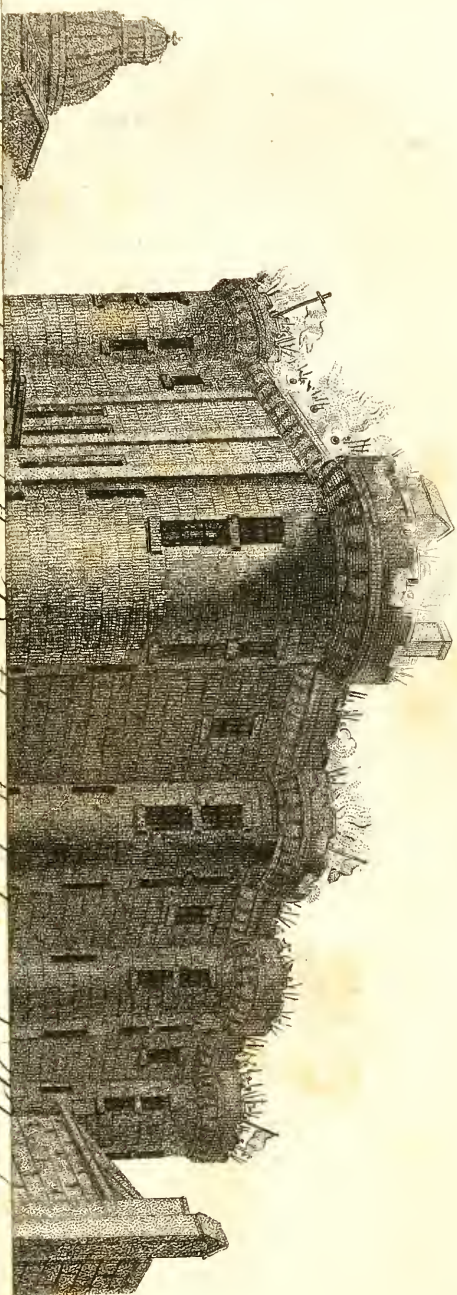
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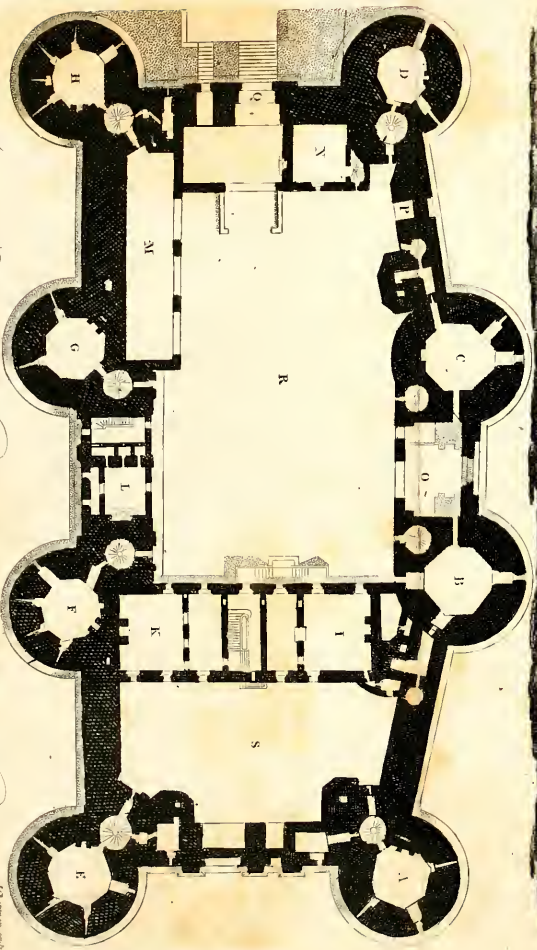
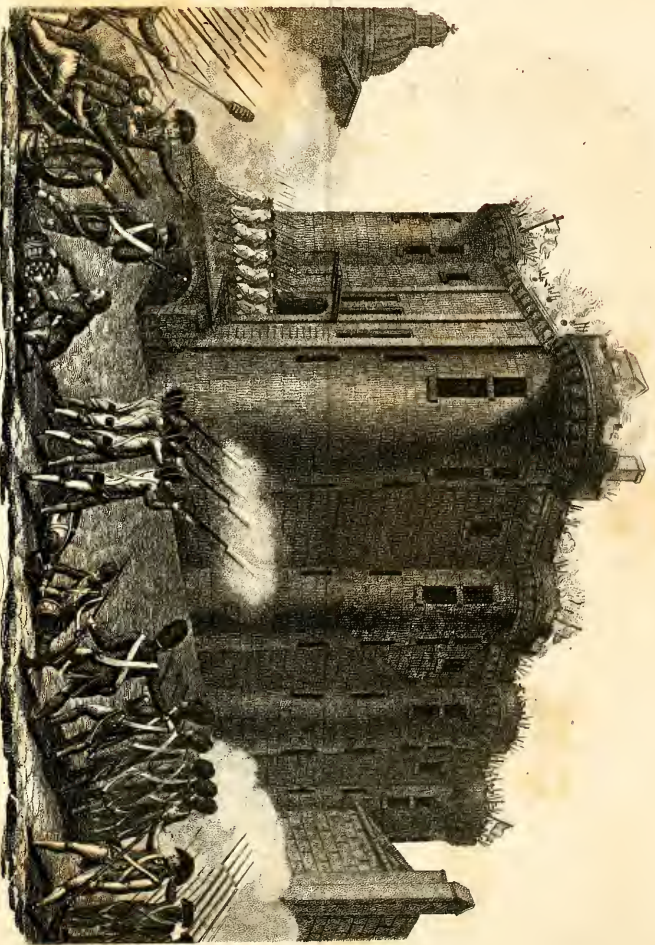


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