

and take possession of the forts which command the ships in the Road. St. Julien, a turbulent hot headed Democrat, (to whom the seamen had given the command of the fleet in the room of Trogoffe) had the command of the forts on the left of the harbour, and declared resistance.

In all enterprizes of war, danger, more or less is to be expected, and must be submitted to; but, impressed with the great importance of taking possession of Toulon, the great fort of Malgue, and others on the main, in shortening the war, I fully relied, that, in case my endeavours should not succeed, I should be justified in running some risque, being conscious I acted, to the best of my judgment, as a faithful servant to my King and Country; therefore, at midnight on the 27th, I made the necessary arrangements for putting the troops on shore, as near as possible to the great fort, without their being molested by those batteries in the hands of St. Julien, under the immediate protection of the Meleager and Tartar, supported by the Egmont, Robust, Courageaux, and Colosus, which were all in the fort by noon on the 28th. And I authorized Captain Elphinstone to land and enter, at the head of the troops, the fort of Malgue, and to take upon him the charge and command as Governor; and directed Captain Dickson, on his anchoring, to send a flag, with peremptory notice to St. Julien, that such ships as did not immediately proceed into the inner harbour, and put their powder on shore, should be treated as enemies. All but seven, whose crews ran off with St. Julien, removed in the course of the day.

It is impossible for me to express my obligation to Don Langara, adequate to my feelings of it, for the singular honour of his implicit confidence in, and good opinion of me, in the promptitude his Excellency manifested to comply with the wishes contained in my second letter; as his Excellency was not content with sending Admiral Cravina, but came with his whole squadron, except four, which he left to bring a body of troops from the army at Rosellon, and made his appearance from the deck of the Victory as the troops from his Majesty's squadron under my command were in the act of landing. Admiral Cravina came on board; and upon my explaining to him the necessity of as many Spanish troops being put on shore immediately as could be spared, he told me he was authorized by his Admiral to pay attention to any request I should make, and undertook to prepare 1000 at least, to be landed this morning, under the protection of the four ships I had ordered to anchor, and were all in the fort before 12 o'clock.

I herewith transmit a copy of Don Langara's letter, in answer to mine of the 25th. The corps of Cartau has been at Marseilles, and committed all manner of cruelties, and is now on its march to Toulon, expected to join the army near at hand from

Italy. The former consists of 10,000 men; the number of the latter is not ascertained, but, be it more or less, I trust the whole will make no impression even upon the town of Toulon, upon the fort of Malgue. I am pretty confident they cannot do it.

Information has just been sent me that Carteau has planned to send away from Marseilles all the money, as well as merchandize, in the town. The former is said to consist of four millions of livres; but I have planned to prevent him, by having sent off to Marseilles two ships of the line, with orders not to suffer any vessel to sail; and I am now sending two frigates which I could not spare before.

After having taken possession of Toulon and the forts, I judged it expedient to issue another Proclamation, which Captain Elphinstone tells me has had a very happy effect; a copy of which I also inclose.

The knowledge of this event to the King and his Majesty's Ministers appears to me of that magnitude, that I think it expedient to adopt two modes of conveyance, one by the way of Barcelona, and the other by Genoa.

Lord Hugh Conway has the charge of one dispatch, and the Honourable Captain Waldegrave the other, who will be able to inform his Majesty's Ministers, at those places they may pass, of the allied powers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) HOOD.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Right Hon. Samuel Lord Hood, Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the Sections of Toulon have, by their Commissioners to me, made a solemn declaration in favour of Monarchy, have proclaimed Louis XVII, son of the late Louis XVI, their lawful King, and have sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the Despotism of the tyrants which at this time govern France, but will do their utmost to establish Monarchy, as accepted by their late Sovereign in 1789, and restore peace to their distracted and calamitous country.

I do hereby repeat, which I have already declared to the people of the South of France, that I take possession of Toulon, and hold it in trust only for Louis XVII, until peace shall be re-established in France, which I hope and trust will be soon.

Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Victory, off Toulon, the 28th of August, 1793.

Signed HOOD.

By command of the Admiral,
Signed, J. M'Arthur, Sec.

Most Excellent Lord,

I HAVE received your Excellency's much esteemed letter, with the intelligence there-

in mentioned, and inclosing a copy of your Proclamation. In consequence, I cannot resist taking the greatest interest in the common cause; and, considering the effects that might result from my not taking advantage of so favourable an opportunity, I have determined to proceed immediately, in view of your squadron; and, at the same time, I dispatched an express to the Commander in Chief of the army in Rosellon, desiring that he would embark in four ships, which I left for that purpose, two or three thousand of the best troops, to be employed at your Excellency wishes, in the operations you have pointed out. May God preserve you a thousand years. Most excellent Lord, I kiss your Lordship's hand. Your most obedient, and faithful servant,

Signed, Juan de Langara & Huarte.

On board of the Mexicano, off the coast of Rosellon, the 26th of Aug. 1793.
Admiral Lord Hood.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 11.

Mr. Richard Lawry, acting Lieutenant of his Majesty's fireship the Comet, dispatched by Rear Admiral Macbride from Gravelines Pitts, arrived this afternoon at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy:

Sir, Furnes, Sept. 9.

It is with extreme sorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate event of an attack which the French army made upon that of Field Marshal Freytag upon the 8th inst. The latter was posted, as I have had the honour of informing you, at Hond-schoote, the right upon the canal, the left extending towards Leyrel.

The enemy had made an attack the preceding evening, in which they had been repulsed; but upon that day attacking upon every point, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in General Walmoden, who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the center of his line. He retired behind the small canal which runs from Bulsam to Stenkirk.

The loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not as yet received any return, nor have any further particulars been transmitted. Many gallant officers have fallen. The whole loss in the different actions is supposed to be near 1500 in killed, wounded, and missing; that of the enemy has been unquestionably greater. Three pieces of cannon, and between two and three hundred prisoners have been taken. I understand that the Hanoverians have lost the same number of cannon.

Upon the 7th his Royal Highness sent two battalions of Hessians to General Walmoden's support; but finding that aid to