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FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 22. TO TUESDAY, JUNE 26. 1804.

Downing-street, June 22, 1804.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received, from Major-General Sir Charles Green by Earl Camden, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

MY LORD, PARAMARIBO, May 13, 1804.

It is highly gratifying to me to have the honour of informing your Lordship, that the Colony of Surinam has surrendered to his Majesty's arms;— and I have the farther satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that this valuable acquisition to the British dominions has been made with very little loss on the part of his Majesty's troops.

In my dispatches from Barbadoes of the 2d of April, I had the honour to report to your Lordship that the arrangements for proceeding on the expedition against Surinam being nearly completed, I had reason to expect we should be enabled to sail from Barbadoes in the course of three or four days; and Commodore Hood, having previously signified to me that every thing in the naval department was ready, I directed the final embarkation of the troops, stores, &c. on the 6th of the same month. The following day the whole fleet weighed anchor, and sailed.

On the 25th his Majesty's ship Centaur, having the Commodore's broad pendant, and on board of which I was embarked, came to anchor about ten miles off the mouth of the river Surinam; and during the night that, and the next day, the greater part of the fleet also anchored.

On the 26th, a corps, consisting of the flank companies of the 16th and 64th regiments, the rifle company of the 2d battalion 60th regiment, made up by detachments from the battalion companies of the 16th, 64th, and 6th West India regiments, to the amount of about 600 men, and the 1st brigade of Royal Artillery, besides armed seamen, was detached in different vessels under a convoy of his Majesty's ship Hippomenes, Captain Shipley. This corps was commanded by Brigadier-General Maitland, who had been directed to effect a landing at the Warappa Creek, about 10 leagues to the eastward of the mouth of the Surinam river, where the enemy occupied a post. The object of this operation was to obtain a water communication with the Commewyne River, to procure plantations, and to obtain a sufficient number of troops to be employed in the interior.

At this period the Commodore shifted his pendant to the Emerald, and I accompanied him on board that ship. We then judged it expedient to send a summons to the Governor of Surinam, with proposals for the surrender of the colony. Captain Maxwell of the Royal Navy, and Capt. Drummond of the 60th regiment (acting as my Aide-de-Camp), proceeded up the river with a flag of truce; and having delivered our summons to the Governor, returned in the night with information that an answer would be sent next morning.

On the 28th we received the Governor's answer, conveying a refusal to capitulate. It was determined that we should lose no time in endeavouring to make some impression on the enemy's posts; but I must here beg leave to observe to your Lordship that the coast of Surinam is of very difficult approach, shallow, and full of banks; that a landing is only to be attempted at the top of the tide, and at particular points; the coast is uncleared, and from woods, and the marshy nature of the soil, it is impossible to penetrate into the interior, except by the rivers and the creeks.

port the troops down that river towards its junction with the Surinam, and thereby facilitate our approach to take position in the rear of Fort New Amsterdam; and also with a view to cut off a considerable detachment of the enemy stationed at Fort Grandvacht, on the Mura Creek.

On the same day preparations were made for landing a body of troops to take possession of Bram's Point, where there is a battery of seven eighteen-pounders, which defends the entrance of the River Surinam. Brigadier-General Hughes undertook to superintend this service; the wind proving favourable, his Majesty's ships Emerald, Pandour, (having the 64th regiment on board), and Drake brig of war, got under weigh to attack the battery, when a fire was opened on the ships, which, however, was soon silenced by a few broadsides, and the enemy struck their colours. A detachment of troops under Brigadier-Gen. Hughes, immediately landed, and took possession of Bram's Point, making prisoners a Captain and 44 men. The entrance being thus secured, the Commodore made signal for the ships to go into the river as soon as possible; in the course of that and the following day, the most considerable part of the fleet anchored in the river.

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The shores on both sides of the river Surinam are equally difficult of access, for the same causes, until you reach the battery Frederici, with the exception of one spot on the eastern shore, where a plantation, called Revolution, has been lately established. Our points of attack were therefore confined; and the enemy, by means of their forts, ships of war, and other armed vessels, were completely masters of the navigation of the river Surinam above Fort Amsterdam.

The defences of the river, after passing Bram's Point, are Fort Amsterdam, situated on the confluence of the rivers Surinam and Commewyne; upwards of eighty pieces of ordnance are mounted in this fortress.

Fort Leyden is armed with twelve heavy guns, and situated on the right bank of the Surinam, where it meets the Commewyne; is opposite to and commanded by Fort Amsterdam, at the distance of about two thousand yards.

The battery Frederici is about two hundred yards lower down, and armed with twelve heavy guns.

On the left bank of the river, nearly opposite to Fort Amsterdam, is Fort Purmurent, having ten guns mounted; its rear and flanks protected by impracticable marsh and woods.

The fire of all these works and batteries intersect in the channel for ships going up the river.

The town of Paramaribo is defended towards the water by a battery of about ten guns, mounted in Fort Zekindia; a place otherwise of no defence.

The ships of war and other vessels proceeded up the river as fast as the tides would admit of.

A plan was formed for making an attempt on Fort Purmurent; a detachment of the 6th regiment, under Captain Burton, accompanied by Captain Drummond, my Aide-de-Camp, with a body of armed seamen, commanded by Capt. Jervis, embarked at eight o'clock at night for that purpose, but, on approaching the fort, they found the tide was unfavourable for the undertaking, and returned.

On the 29th, Lieut.-Col. Shipley, commanding Engineer, went on shore at the plantation before stated, below the enemy's batteries, to endeavour to procure intelligence; and, on returning, report-

