

	Pigeon Island.	Fort Belle Garde.	Fort Trinidá.	Fort Morne.	Heights of Brunc.	Heights of Sour- rierre.	St. Pierre, and De- penden- cies.	Caise de Navire and Depen- dencies.	Total.
Iron Crows	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Gyn	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Furnaces for heating Shot	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Pincers for hot Shot	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
12 Inch Mortar Bed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cartouches of Leather	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
Boxes for carrying 5 Inch Shells	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	
Sheep Skins	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Mallets	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Handspikes	66	—	—	—	—	—	59	125	
Prickers	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Cases for Grenades	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
Can Hooks for Shells	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Cartouch Boxes slung	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	
Copper Measures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Ammunition Boxes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	

General Remarks. The above is the most correct Return that can be given at present. There are likewise many Guns mounted and dismounted, some spiked, and others unserviceable, not included.

There are many Shot and Shells in different Places, not included, being scattered about the Country.

There are many Guns and Stores on the Batteries, which were taken Possession of by the Troops on the South East Part of the Island, which are not included. The rapid Manner in which the Troops advanced not affording a sufficient Time to take an Account

of them. There is likewise a considerable Quantity of Powder and other Stores in the Magazine at St. Pierre's, which as yet have not been examined or reported to me:

T. Paterson,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding
Royal Artillery, Windward and
Leeward Islands.

His Excellency Sir Charles Grey, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, April 16.

A Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received from Major General Williamson by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated King's House, Jamaica, March 2, 1794.

It being judged that the Post of L'Acul, about Six Miles from Leogane, at the Extremity of the Plain of Leogane, should be taken, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke made a very proper Disposition of his Troops, and on the Night of the 18th Ult. detached 200 Colonial Troops, with One Field Piece and some of the British Artillery; they were embarked on board Two Transports, and were to land at Five o'Clock the next Morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke marched, at Four o'Clock on the Morning of the 19th, with the Flank Companies, Artillery, Two Howitzers, Two Field Pieces, and about Fifty of the Colonial Troops of all Colours. Captain Vincent, with the Flank Company of the 49th, and 120 Colonial Troops, took

a Mountain Road, which led to the opposite Flank upon which the Detachment of Colonial Troops was to commence the Attack.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke advanced with the main Body just within Cannon Shot of the Fort, to co-operate with the Detachment; but from the Mismanagement of One of the Transports, and an unfavourable Wind, the Troops could not land.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke drew his Artillery back a little, which the Enemy perceiving, a heavy Fire of Musquetry commenced from a Wood on their Right, which was instantly silenced by a Corps commanded by Major Spencer. All this Time Four Guns fired incessantly from the Fort, but fortunately did little Execution.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke finding that he could not have any Assistance from the Troops that were embarked, determined at once to storm the Post: He ordered some Refreshment for the Men, and sent away the Howitzers.

About Half past Four, P. M. Major Spencer was ordered, with Two Flank Companies, to join Captain Vincent, to advance and fire on the Fort, which

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