

The commander of the forces wishing to prevent an effusion of blood, sent a summons to the commandant of Morne Fortune, which not being acceded to, it was determined to commence operations against the Morne before the break of day next morning. The first column commanded by brigadier-general Prevost, began its march at half past one o'clock; the second column commanded by brigadier-general Brereton, moved from the town at half past two; and a detachment under lieutenant-colonel Shipley, marched by another road to divert the attention of the enemy by a feint attack.

The columns nearly arriving at the same time at the point of attack, immediately pressed forward to storm the works of the fortrefs, which were carried in less than three quarters of an hour, notwithstanding the resistance of the French animated by the example of their commandant-general of brigade Nogues, was most spirited and obstinate.

Great credit must attach to those who, by their prompt and decisive measures, have thus carried into immediate execution the wishes of his majesty's ministers, and gained such an acquisition to their country by the unconditional conquest of an island of such importance.

#### SUMMONS.

*Castries, St. Lucia, June 21, 1803.*

The forces of his Britannic majesty now landed in this island being so superior to that of the French republic, that all resistance must be not only not necessary, but actually unnecessary profusion of the lives of men; the naval force is so superior to that of the French, that no hope of succour can possibly be entertained. The commanders both of the British army and navy, being fully sensible of their superiority, offer to the French commanding officer to accept of any reasonable conditions which he may think proper to propose, promising that the French troops must be prisoners of war and sent to Europe, and that all public property is to be at the disposition of the captors.

The officer who has the honour to present this, will wait one hour for an answer  
(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.  
SAM. HOOD, Commodore, &c.

To the general, or officer commanding the French forces in the island of St. Lucia.

#### ANSWER, (TRANSLATION.)

*Morne Fortune, 20th June 1803.*

The general (lieutenant to the captain-general of Martinique) at St. Lucia, to his excellency general Grinfield, and the commodore Hood.

Gentlemen,

The military advantages which I have at my disposal will not permit me to subscribe to the terms offered and contained in your message, this instant received.

Like you, gentlemen, I am actuated by the principles of humanity, and the preservation of our respective forces; but it is a duty I owe to the honour of the French arms, to defend *Morne Fortune* as long as the means I have will enable me to keep it militarily.

Receive, gentlemen, the homage of my salutations, and assurance of my high consideration.  
(Signed)

NOGUES.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head-quarters, Castries, St. Lucia, June 22, 1803.*

The commander of the forces has the honour to congratulate the troops under his command, for the gallant attack and capture, by assault, of the fortrefs of Morne Fortune, and the unconditional surrender of the island of St. Lucia.

If any thing could reconcile to the officers and soldiers who have been wounded, and to the friends of those who have been killed, it will be the reflection of their most extraordinary, gallant, and soldier-like behaviour.

The commander of the forces shall have particular satisfaction in representing to his king, the readiness with which the troops who formed the expedition were embarked on the shortest notice; he must particularly speak of the gallant behaviour of the 2d battalion of the royals, and the 64th regiment; and he is very sorry that the 64th regiment, by its being in the reserve under the brigadier-general Picon, was not in the action, otherwise there could have been no doubt, but that the conduct of that regiment would have merited an equal report, as was evinced from a small detachment of that regiment in a feint attack under the command of lieutenant-colonel Shipley.

To the ready attention of commodore Hood, and to the accommodation afforded to the troops in the men of war, and to the exertions and arrangements of captain Halliwell in their embarkation and disembarkation, may be justly attributed the success of the expedition to this island.

To the cool and determined conduct of brigadier-general Prevost, and brigadier-general Brereton, who led the two columns of attack, may be attributed the success of the action; but to brigadier-general Prevost must be acknowledged, that to his counsel and arrangements, the commander of the forces attributes the glory of the day.

To lieutenant-colonel Pakenham and lieutenant-colonel McDonald (both severely wounded) their respective corps are indebted for their spirited behaviour.

To lieutenant-colonel Shipley and the royal engineers he is indebted in a high degree for assistance and professional advice.

To lieutenant-colonel Morden (severely wounded) he is indebted for his spirited offer and good conduct in leading the column to the assault; and the conduct of major Sir George Richardson (also severely wounded) was particularly noticed by brigadier-general Prevost.

It would be of too great length to insert the names of every officer whose courage and behaviour on this day has deserved to be marked; the commander of the forces can assure them that the satisfaction expressed by brigadier-general Prevost and brigadier-general Brereton, does them the highest credit.

The commander of the forces would be unpardonable was he not to express, that the general of brigade Nogues, the commanding officer of the forces of the French republic, and the troops under his command, made a most gallant defence for their country, and highly honourable to themselves.

#### Return of the killed, wounded and missing.

Killed—4 serjeants, 16 rank and file.

Wounded—4 field officers, 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 97 rank and file.

Missing—1 drummer, 7 rank and file.

#### Names of officers wounded.

2d battalion royals, lieutenant-colonel McDonald and captain Caloumer—severely.

64th regiment, lieutenant-colonel Pakenham, major Sir George Richardson—severely. Captain Galway and lieutenant Frederick Rowan—slightly.

3d West-India regt.—lieutenant Moultrie and ensign Fagan—slightly.

Staff—lieutenant-colonel Morden, deputy adjutant-general—severely.

N. B. Hospital mate, Hynes, attached to the 3d West-India regiment, severely wounded, not included above.

#### French prisoners.

The number of French prisoners amounts to 619 men, including officers and non-commissioned officers.

#### PROCLAMATION.

Saint-Lucia.—By their excellencies lieutenant-general Wm. Grinfield, and commodore Samuel Hood, commanding in chief the land and sea forces of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, employed in reducing said island, &c. &c.

Although the said island of St. Lucia was taken by assault, and without any capitulation or stipulation whatever, yet their excellencies, from a desire to tranquillize the inhabitants and proprietors, with respect to their actual situation, have thought proper to declare, and do hereby declare, that the laws existing at the time the said island was under his majesty's government immediately previous to its last cession, shall continue in full force until his royal pleasure shall be made known; and all the constituted authorities are required to take notice of this proclamation, and conduct themselves accordingly.

Given under our hands and seals at head-quarters, Castries, in the island of St. Lucia, this 23d day of June, 1803.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.  
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore.

July 14.

Mr. George A. Hughes, of this city, came in town this morning from New-York, where he arrived on Tuesday last, in a brig 49 days from France, and set off immediately for the seat of government with dispatches from our ministers at Paris—These dispatches, we suppose, contain the conditions of the cession of Louisiana, which were expected in the first vessel from France.

Captain Forbes, who arrived at New-York on Monday last in 14 days from St. Vincents, informs, that an expedition had failed for Tobago, and that it was reported that that island was taken. Captain F. was detained at St. Vincents by an embargo, which was laid on account of the enterprize. Four French transports and one Guineaman were taken and brought into St. Vincents, before captain Forbes left the island.

Talleyrand has published his manifesto against the English government, accompanied with the papers that passed in the negotiation.

A British sloop of war that put into Curracoa the 25th of June, was detained by the Dutch, although no information of actual war had been received.

July 15.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Hottinger and Co. dated Haere, May 15, to a commercial house in this city.

"We have the pleasure to inform you, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and America, by which the former gives up to your country the possession of Louisiana, and is to receive from the United States an indemnity in money, the greater part of which (we understand a sum of 4,000,000 of dollars) is, however, to be applied direct by your government to the payment of the claims American citizens have on the French government. Those claims are to be liquidated here in the several ministerial offices, and after having been acknowledged by our government, are to go through the scrutiny of American commissioners, who are to reside here also—They are to be named by your ministers, and are to decide whether the claimant is entitled to the benefit of this treaty or not.

"If we can be of any service to you or your friends in these transactions, we shall be happy to receive your orders, with the titles of your claims and a power of attorney in the name of our Jean Con-

rad Hottinger, which is to contain the faculty to substitute—and you may rely on our utmost exertions to have your claims speedily gone through the French offices, and to have forwarded to you the documents which will be thought necessary to entitle you to receive the settled amount from your government."

Extract of a letter from Curracoa, dated the 25th June

"An English sloop of war, the *Surrinam*, who arrived here a few days since with a prize (supposed to be contraband trade) has been refused permission to depart. She was all ready yesterday for sailing, but the government frigate opposed it, and every person expected an engagement would ensue; but the English captain had more prudence than to attempt with a handful of men to oppose the whole force of this place. The fort, if well fought, would be enough to prevent her departure, (exclusively of a frigate and two other government vessels.) All were yesterday at quarters. She has now Dutch officers actually on board, and will no doubt be made a prize. The inhabitants favourable to the British, anxiously wait the event. This circumstance I suspect will be the occasion of soon giving the island a new master."

July 16.

List of the British squadron on the West-India station.

*Blenheim*, (cut down) 74, captain Matson—At Antigua, repairing.

*Centaur*, 74, Maxwell, com. Hood—*Courageux*, 74—*Argo*, 44, Hollowell—*Chichester*, 44—On the expedition now supposed to be at Tobago.

*Ulysses*, 44, Columbine—Cruising at Trinidad.

*Emerald*, 36, O'Brien.

*Venus*, 32, Graves—Off Tobago to windward.

*Surrinam*, 20—*Hornet*, 18, Hunt—On the expedition and supposed to be at Tobago. The *Hornet* had an engagement with a French frigate, of 35 guns, and a man of war brig of 16 or 18 guns, and beat them both off, and took from them a brig they had in company, with 215 slaves, ivory, &c. which arrived here yesterday. The *Hornet*, in the engagement, lost 4 men, by a chain shot from the frigate.

*Odyssey*, 18, Younghusband—Cruising between St. Lucia and St. Vincents.

*Cranne*, 18. To leeward of Martinique off St. Pierre.

*Hercaux*, 13, Eland—Between St. Lucia and Martinique.

*Drake*, brig, 15, Ferris—Gone to Antigua with prize, laden with 350 slaves, ivory, ebony, &c. &c. supposed to be worth £40,000 sterling.

*Netley*, sloop, 16, Lawrence—Cruising to windward of Martinique.

—, sloop, 12—Cruising in Fort Royal Bay.

July 18.

To the attention of a highly esteemed correspondent in the city of Washington, and to the flattering indulgence of the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, we are indebted for an anticipated receipt of that paper, of this day. A proof sheet impression reached us last evening; but too late to furnish its important contents to our readers in an extra form. We copy from it the president's proclamation, for convening congress; as also the out-lines or summary of the treaty with France, relative to the cession of Louisiana:—These are the only articles of moment it contains.

By the President of the United States of America.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do by these presents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next for their meeting at the city of Washington, hereby requiring their respective senators and representatives, then and there to assemble in congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consider and determine on such measures, as, in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three; and in the twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

(Signed)

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON, Secretary.

Dispatches from the American ministers at Paris were received by the executive on Thursday evening. They were brought by Mr. Hughes of Baltimore, confidential bearer, and contain the treaty, signed April 30th which conveys Louisiana to the United States. The extent of the territory ceded is defined by a general reference to that in which Louisiana was ceded to France. The terms are 1st, 11,250,000 dollars to be paid to France in six per cent. annuities within three months after the exchange of ratifications and the delivery of possession. 2d. An assignment of the debts due and captures provided for by the convention of Sept. 30th 1800, between the United States and the French republic, which are to be liquidated by commissioners at Paris, and paid