

manded in the south, now determined to make a bold effort for the recovery of Fort Bizotton, in which, if he had succeeded, the loss of the whole of the British army at Port au Prince would have been inevitable. The fort was attacked early in the morning of the 5th of December, by three columns of the enemy, amounting in the whole to about two thousand men; but they were defeated with great slaughter on their part, and with little loss on ours. Captain Grant, however, and both his lieutenants, Clunes and Hamilton, were severely wounded early in the attack; yet they continued their efforts, and nobly succeeded; and General Williamson bore testimony to their good conduct and valour.

BAFFLED in this attack, Rigaud resolved to make another, and a more formidable attempt, for the recovery of Tiburon. His intentions were known, and his project might have been defeated, if any one English ship of war could have been spared to watch his motions off the harbour of Aux Cayes, from whence he conveyed his artillery, ammunition, and provisions. He proceeded, however, without interruption in his

among some of the French inhabitants under the British protection to cut him off; but it was happily discovered and defeated before it broke out into action. This happened the beginning of January 1795; and a still more daring and dangerous plot was carried on a month afterwards in Port au Prince, to seize on the garrison, and put all the English to death. This conspiracy also was fortunately discovered, and twenty of the conspirators being brought to trial before a council of war, composed of the principal commanders by sea and land (among whom were five French field officers) they were all adjudged to suffer death, and fifteen of them were accordingly shot on the 18th of February.

preparations