

1781.
June.

obeying, every succeeding one was fired to sink her. The night of the 11th, the gun and mortar boats, according to custom, bombarded the camp, killed a child, and wounded a woman. They retired much sooner than usual; which we attributed to their having received some damage, as our grape was heard to strike them. We returned ninety-six rounds of various kinds. Their land-batteries, during the attack, directed their fire principally towards the King's bastion, and along the line-wall in town, whence, they observed, we for some time past generally fired when they came over. The 14th, being the anniversary of Corpus Christi, the festival was noticed by the Enemy's shipping with the usual flags of decoration, and the customary salutes: repeated volleys were likewise discharged from the lines; which, being unexpected on our side, killed and wounded several

THOUGH their bombardment in general, at this period, scarcely exceeded 450 rounds in twenty-four hours, yet the batteries at Willis's, notwithstanding the recent repairs, were again greatly damaged. The Enemy's shot, though fired at so great a distance, frequently pierced seven solid feet of sand-bag work. To obviate this, strong wooden frames, called *caissons*, were constructed of the same dimensions as the merlons; which, when well rammed with clay, and covered in front and on the top with junk cut in lengths for the purpose, were expected to resist better than the temporary repairs that had been done during the severity of the Enemy's fire. The Enemy also adopted the same mode in capping the merlons of Fort St. Barbara.

A FLAG of truce, on the 15th, informed us that two ships had been captured leaving the Garrison, and that the prisoners were ready to be sent in. The Fortune sloop, in consequence, the next day, brought over 141 English and Jews, men, women, and children.

1781,
June.

children. It was remarked that the Enemy the preceding day continued their bombardment during the flag of truce; but a strict cessation was observed this day, owing, as we imagined, to some representations. We observed, on the 20th, a new camp of 112 tents in the rear of Barcelo's battery, north of Algeziras. The day following, Montague's bastion was opened on the Enemy, as parties were repairing the St. Carlos's battery.

THE bombardment now decreased daily. The fire of the Enemy was chiefly directed to our upper batteries, for the town was almost a heap of ruins: they sometimes threw a long-ranger; but these shells seldom did any injury. The night of the 24th, the gun-boats fired upon the camp, but at such a distance, that little damage was received, though they expended four hundred shot, and seventy shells. We returned eighty-eight rounds, principally small shells, whose fuses were so accurately cut, as to break just over the boats. The 27th, we observed another encampment (capable of quartering two battalions) at the Tower between the river Palmones and Algeziras. Many were of opinion that this camp, with that at Barcelo's battery, was occupied by militia. The gun and mortar boats again bombarded our camp about midnight for two hours: they then made their usual signal, and, as we imagined, were gone back; but soon after, they returned, and recommenced a brisker fire than before; killed and wounded twelve or fourteen, the greatest number of which were of the 39th regiment. This was the most important loss which our troops had yet experienced from the gun-boats; but we concluded ourselves in some degree fortunate in not suffering more considerably; as most of the regiments, imagining the bombardment over for the night, were in bed when they returned.

THE disagreeable and frequent repetition of these attacks prompted the Governor to adopt, if possible, some expedients to annoy

annoy their camp in return. The distance was conceived to be within the range of shells from the Old-mole head : accordingly a thirteen-inch sea-mortar was removed to the extremity ; and six cannon, five thirty-two-pounders, and one eighteen-pounder, were at the same time sunk in the sand behind the Old mole, and then secured with timber, &c. at different degrees of elevation. These arrangements had been for some time in agitation ; and being now completed, he determined to make the experiment. About ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 28th, six rounds were discharged from each : three of the shells burst in the Enemy's camp, and one over it. The other two exploded in their passage : all the shot went home. A battalion of Spanish guards, happening to be under arms, were greatly alarmed, and dispersed three different times : at length they were assembled, and marched off towards the left. This being only intended as an experiment, the artillery soon ceased firing ; but it is scarcely possible to express the general satisfaction which this success diffused through the Garrison. The mortar was loaded with from 30 lb. to 28½ lb. of powder at the usual elevation ; the thirty-two-pounder with 14, and the eighteen with 9 lb. of powder ; the latter, all at forty-two degrees.

1781,
June.

THE Governor, besides this plan of retaliation, devised other schemes to cover and protect his camp, if possible, from future attacks. Two brigs were ordered to be cut down and converted into *prames*, each to carry four or five heavy cannon ; which were to be moored between the New mole and Ragged-staff, at such distance from the works as to be easily protected, and yet far enough out to keep their boats at a respectful distance. Artificers from the Garrison assisted the Navy in fitting out these vessels. One of them, being finished previous to the before-mentioned experiment, was moored at the distance of about half musquet-shot from the New-mole head. She was named the Vanguard, mounted two Spanish
twenty-

1781.
July.

THE bombardment, which, by almost imperceptible degrees, had been decreasing, on the 12th nearly ceased. The cannon in their seven and fourteen-gun batteries were all drawn back, to facilitate, as we imagined, the repairing of the platforms, and inner part of the batteries. The 13th, some troops at the tower decamped, and in a few days afterwards a regiment marched away from the Algeziras camp. The 15th, two settees and a brig sailed from Point Mala, with gabions, to the west. One vessel had sailed thence on the 16th. These materials, we conjectured, were for some new works in the neighbourhood; but we were afterwards informed that they were taken to Minorca, and were used in the approaches carried on against St. Philip's. Their firing was now confined to the night, and, unless we provoked them, scarcely ever exceeded thirty rounds.

THE Spanish General visited the Lines on the 18th; but a fire breaking out in his camp, he returned immediately on its appearance. In the evening, the caissons for the Queen's battery being carried up to Willis's, and the sand-bags brought from Pocoroca clay-pit, the engineers at dusk, with a party of three hundred and eighty men, began to re-establish the merlons; and by the morning gun-fire of the 19th, the old sand-bags were removed, the caissons placed, and filled with clay, sand, and junk, and the battery made fit for the reception of artillery. The Governor was present the whole time, and expressed the highest approbation of the diligence and activity of the party. The caissons were made of oak timber, joined by strong iron bolts. Whilst they were at work, the gun-boats fired upon the camp, and were seconded by the land-batteries on the town: a hundred and thirty-two rounds were returned on the boats, and sixteen shells thrown into the Enemy's camp. One of the artillery and one of the 73d regiment were wounded.

THE bombardment, which, by almost imperceptible degrees, had been decreasing, on the 12th nearly ceased. The cannon in their seven and fourteen-gun batteries were all drawn back, to facilitate, as we imagined, the repairing of the platforms, and inner part of the batteries. The 13th, some troops at the tower decamped, and in a few days afterwards a regiment marched away from the Algeiras camp. The 15th, two settees and a brig sailed from Point Mala, with gabions, to the west. One vessel had sailed thence on the 16th. ^{1781.} ^{July.} These materials, we conjectured, were for some new works in the neighbourhood; but we were afterwards informed that they were taken to Minorca, and were used in the approaches carried on against St. Philip's. Their firing was now confined to the night, and, unless we provoked them, scarcely ever exceeded thirty rounds.

THE Spanish General visited the Lines on the 18th; but a fire breaking out in his camp, he returned immediately on its appearance. In the evening, the caissons for the Queen's battery being carried up to Willis's, and the sand-bags brought from Pocoreca clay-pit, the engineers at dusk, with a party of three hundred and eighty men, began to re-establish the merlons; and by the morning gun-fire of the 19th, the old sand-bags were removed, the caissons placed, and filled with clay, sand, and junk, and the battery made fit for the reception of artillery. The Governor was present the whole time, and expressed the highest approbation of the diligence and activity of the party. The caissons were made of oak timber, joined by strong iron bolts. Whilst they were at work, the gun-boats fired upon the camp, and were seconded by the land-batteries on the town: a hundred and thirty-two rounds were returned on the boats, and sixteen shells thrown into the Enemy's camp. One of the artillery and one of the 73d regiment were wounded.

1781.
July.

THE morning of the 20th, the Enemy fired a salute from the Lines, followed by a feu-de-joie from the army drawn up in two lines in front of their camp, concluding with a grand discharge from their shipping and small craft at Algeziras. The troops in garrison changed quarters on the 21st: the 39th and Hardenberg's regiments relieved the 72d, and other detachments in King's and Montague's bastions, Waterport-casemate, and Picquet-yard. The 58th, 72d, and 73d regiments encamped; the 12th regiment remained on their ground; and the 56th, Reden's, and ~~La Motte's~~, occupied the South barracks, and other quarters. The Enemy, on the same day, decamped from the ground north of Algeziras. Brigadier Ross failed, on the night of the 22d, in a boat to Faro, in his route to England; and the following day, a privateer arrived in eight days from Mahon, with a packet. Two days afterwards, a boat arrived from Portugal. The patron informed us, that the army at that time before Gibraltar principally consisted of militia regiments, the regular troops having embarked for the West-Indies: he further said, that the Spanish fleet had sailed from Cadiz on a cruise. Soon after this boat arrived, a large fleet, of upwards of seventy sail, appeared from the west: when abreast of Europa, we discovered amongst them a ship of the line, two frigates, two cutters, a bomb-ketch, and several armed vessels: they did not display any colours.*

OUR camp was alarmed, on the 27th, with the report that the gun-boats were approaching. The batteries were manned, and the regiments assembled; but the Enemy not appearing, they returned to quarters. The signals for seeing the boats in future, were ordered to be a false fire, and two guns from the shipping.

August.

AUGUST was introduced by an attack from the gun-boats. They came upon us by surprise; for we had no signal from our guard-boats. This

* This proved to be the fleet which afterwards blockaded Mahon.

1781.
August.

This was afterwards accounted for, by the Enemy having taken a circle; by which means our guard-boats, when they began to fire, were without, and the gun-boats between them and the Garrison. Our fire in return was well served, and appeared to do some execution: twelve large shells and fifteen shot were likewise thrown into the camp from the Old mole: several of the former burst just as they fell, consequently promised to do mischief. Their land-batteries seconded the fire from the sea, but we did not experience any casualties. Two days afterwards, the other prame, called the Repulse, mounting five twenty-six-pounders, was moored about musket-shot to the southward of the Vanguard, and the same distance from our batteries. These vessels were of such annoyance to their boats, that whilst they remained out, we never afterwards were so much disturbed at the southward.

THE Artillery at Willis's endeavoured, on the 4th, to set fire to the canes and weeds in the gardens; but they were too full of sap to take fire. This attempt attracted a brisk cannonade for some time from the Enemy. Early in the morning of the 6th, a shell fell into a tent behind General La Motte's quarters, at the southward, in which were two men of the 58th, asleep. They were not awakened by its fall; but a serjeant in an adjacent tent heard it, and ran near forty yards to a place of safety, when he recollected the situation of his friends. Thinking the shell had fallen blind, he returned and awakened them: both immediately rose, but continued by the place, debating on the narrow escape they had had, when the shell exploded, and forced them with great violence against the garden-wall, but miraculously did no further mischief than destroying every thing in the tent.

ON the morning of the 7th, before the haze was quite dispelled in the Gut, a signal for an enemy was made by the Spaniards at

1781.
August.

Cabrita Point. As the fog dispersed, we discovered, at a considerable distance, a vessel becalmed, but rowing towards the Garrison with the current. Fourteen gun-boats were then advancing from Algeziras to intercept her; upon which Captain Curtis, of the Brilliant, ordered out Sir Charles Knowles, with three barges, to endeavour to get along-side, and receive any dispatches the vessel might have on board, whilst he attended the towing-out of the Vanguard and Repulse prizes, to cover them, and protect her. Sir Charles personally executed his orders, and returned with a packet for the Governor. The vessel by this time was about a league and a half from the Garrison, and the headmost gun-boat within shot, advancing apparently with an intent to board: stopping, however, at the distance of a few hundred yards, she poured in a discharge of round and grape shot, and was immediately seconded by her consorts astern. The vessel, which we now discovered to be a King's sloop of war, returned the salute with a broadside, and musquetry from her quarter-deck; and a spirited action commenced. Appearances at this juncture were so greatly in favour of the Spaniards, that the Garrison gave up the sloop for lost. Becalmed a league from the Rock, and fourteen gun-boats, each carrying a twenty-six-pounder, full of men, cannonading her on every side with grape and round shot; a xebecque also bearing down with a gentle breeze; were circumstances which seemed to preclude the possibility of escape. After maintaining, however, a very warm, judicious, and well-served fire, often obliging the boats to retire, the westerly breeze at last reached her; and not long afterwards she was safe under our guns. She proved to be the Helena sloop of war, fourteen small guns, Captain Roberts, in fourteen days from England. Her loss during this action was much less than could have been possibly imagined, when we considered the showers of grape and round shot that every instant surrounded her: she had only one killed and two wounded; but her upper rigging and sails were much cut and injured. We attributed the hull's being scarcely

scarcely touched, to the construction of the gun-boats ; for, being originally intended to annoy at a distance, their cannon could not be depressed. The Enemy however did not escape so well : numbers were seen to drop in the boats from the musquetry of the sloop, and several were towed off disabled ; which were very convincing proofs that their loss was considerable.

1781,
August.

A SETTEE was taken on the 12th by the Enemy's cruisers. The crew, excepting three Jew passengers, escaped to the Garrison : they informed us that great preparations were making in the French and Spanish ports for some grand expedition : the object was however kept secret ; but many at Minorca suspected St. Philip's to be the place.

THE Enemy's bombardment, if we may now call it by that name, scarcely exceeded, at this time, THREE shells in the twenty-four hours, which the soldiers (conjecturing that some allusion might be intended, by that superstitious nation, to the sacred Trinity) jocosely, though profanely termed, *Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*. It is not indeed altogether improbable that the Spaniards might entertain some bigoted respect for that mystical number, and, considering the British in the light of heretics, might apprehend some efficacy from it, in the great work of *converting the Garrison to the Catholic faith* : at least, it is difficult, on any more reasonable ground, to account for their exactly continuing to fire neither more nor less, for so considerable a period.

THE mention of this circumstance brings to my recollection another, of a ridiculous nature, which serves to demonstrate the thoughtlessness of the English soldiers, who can jest in the hour of danger, and indulge their prejudices at the expence of what other nations, however differing in sentiment, generally agree to hold in a degree

1781,
August.

degree of respect. It is first to be remembered, that, according to the articles of capitulation by which the Garrison was surrendered to Admiral Sir George Rooké, it was stipulated that the Inhabitants should be tolerated in their religion: the old Spanish church was therefore continued as a place of worship for those of the Roman-Catholic persuasion, and, as is usual in Roman-Catholic churches, was decorated, amongst others, with figures, as large as life, of our Saviour and the Virgin Mary.

AT the commencement of the firing, when the soldiers were engaged in a succession of irregularities, a party of them assembled in the Spanish church, to carouse and be merry. In the midst of their jollity, the image of the Virgin Mary was observed in the ruins by one of the party, who instantly proposed, as a piece of fun, to place her Ladyship in the whirligig.* The scheme seemed to meet with general approbation, till one, wiser than the rest, stopped them with a remark, that it would ill become them, as military men, and particularly Englishmen, to punish any person without a trial. A court martial consequently sat, with mock ceremony; and her Ladyship was found guilty of drunkenness, debauchery, and other high crimes, and condemned to the whirligig, whither she was immediately carried in procession. The Governor (who, notwithstanding the firing, regularly attended the parade), at guard-mounting discovered the poor Virgin in confinement; but expressed his disapprobation of the action, and ordered her instantly to be removed to the White Convent, where, by the bye, she was by no means exempt from further insult and disgrace. If a bigoted Spaniard could have beheld this transaction, he probably would have thought the English worse than heretics; and would have concluded, that their impiety could not fail to attract the special vengeance of Heaven.

THE

* A machine erected at the bottom of the Grand parade, for the punishment of scolding-women, or others guilty of trifling misdemeanours.

1781,
August.

THE night of the 15th, the gun and mortar boats bombarded our camp; their disposition extending from off Little bay to the Old-mole head: their fire, as had been the custom for some time before, was seconded by a brisk cannonade from the Lines, which was very judiciously served. Many of their shells burst in the air, over our shipping; but the ships continued silent. Our artillery retaliated from the Old-mole head, and *small* shells were discharged from the elevated guns, which seemed to answer very well. One of the 72d regiment was killed; two of the artillery, and two of the 73d, with a boy, an inhabitant, were wounded. In this attack, a shell fell amongst some naval stores, in a ground-ward of the Naval Hospital; and the most dreadful consequences might have been expected from this accident, if the fire had not been happily extinguished by the picquet, which the Governor had ordered, some time before, to assemble here, to prevent, if possible, such casualties. The other picquet, which mounted at the southward, was stationed for the same purpose at the New mole.

A SCHOONER arrived from Faro on the 17th, with fruit, onions, and salt. In the evening, a flag of truce came from the Enemy, in answer to ours of the preceding day. The day following, another boat arrived from Faro: she brought a packet, with some private letters from Lisbon, which intimated the probability of our receiving a visit from the Combined fleet, then cruising off Cadiz. At night several guns were heard in the Gut, and a number of signals made at the Point. The succeeding morning, His Majesty's cutter the Kite arrived from England, with duplicates of the Helena's dispatches. In her passage she engaged a French cutter of twenty guns, and had three men killed and six wounded. The Enemy's cruisers endeavoured to intercept her, but were driven to leeward. A boat also arrived about the same time from Portugal.

1781.
August.

THE firing from the Garrison now varied according as the Enemy's parties presented themselves: at this period they were busy in repairing Fort St. Philip, and in securing their works against the approaching rainy season. Our Engineers were repairing the communications and batteries at Willis's, &c. A foldier of the 73d deserted to the Enemy the 25th: he had been absent from his corps five days, during which time he had concealed himself on the rock. Hunger probably pressing him, he determined to make a bold attempt to get off: accordingly stuffing a sand-bag with grass, he came to Landport, and placing, unobserved, the bag upon the spikes of the palisades, jumped, unhurt, on the glacis; then running over the Causeway, he soon cleared Bay-side barrier, and, though many hundred rounds of musquetry were fired from Landport and the Lines guards, he escaped. He was the fourth man lost by desertion in the course of six weeks.

EARLY the 27th, four men, who had been impressed from a privateer in the Bay, deserted from the Repulse prame. The next morning we were visited again by the gun and mortar boats; but they scarcely staid one third of their former time. We returned nine shot and fifty-eight shells, which, from the shrieks and piteous cries we heard, must have done execution. We annoyed them in camp from the Old mole, as usual; and the artillery attempted to reach them from Willis's, but in vain. In this attack a wounded matross was killed by a shell in the Hospital. The circumstances attending this man's case are so melancholy and affecting, that I cannot pass them over in silence. Some time previous to this event, he had been so unlucky as to break his thigh: being a man of great spirits, he ill brooked the confinement which his case demanded, and exerted himself to get abroad, that he might enjoy the benefit of the fresh air in the court of the Hospital: unfortunately, in one of his playful moments, he fell, and was obliged to take to his bed again.

1781.
August.

again. He was in this situation, when a shell from the mortar-boats fell into the ward, and rebounding lodged upon him. The convalescents and sick, in the same room, instantly summed up strength to crawl out on hands and knees, whilst the fuse was burning; but this wretched victim was kept down by the weight of the shell, which after some seconds burst, took off both his legs, and scorched him in a dreadful manner: but, what was still more horrid, he survived the explosion, and was sensible to the very moment that death relieved him from his misery. His last words were expressive of regret that he had not been killed on the batteries.

THE Enemy's attention to the blockade seemed now to be revived. Their cruisers were increased, and constantly on the watch. The force in the Bay at this time was one ship of the line, a xebeque having a broad pendant, a frigate, and five xebeques, with the gun and mortar boats, and small armed craft. The arrangement of these vessels for the purpose of blockading the Garrison, appeared to be as follows. When the wind was west, two xebeques and four gun-boats anchored at Cabrita Point, cruising at night at the entrance of the Bay and in the Straits: when easterly, the frigate, xebeques, and four gun-boats, cruised some between Ceuta and Europa, and others in the Gut: one xebeque was generally observed to lie-to off Europa Point, at the entrance of the Bay. Though this disposition apparently obstructed all intercourse between the Garrison and our friends in Portugal and Minorca, yet opportunities sometimes occurred, when boats slipped out unobserved, and returned with the same success.

THE evening of the 30th, the Enemy's cannonade, which, except when the boats fired on our camp, seldom exceeded three shells in the twenty-four hours, was pretty smart for an hour or two;

A a

occasioned

1781.
August.

occasioned by our firing on their working-parties. Such starts of retaliation they were often provoked to, by our annoying their workmen in the batteries.

Sept.

THE prames had been found so useful, that in the beginning of September, the Navy began to fit up the Fortune sloop, in order to add her to their number. The 5th, a flag of truce from the Enemy brought over — Pratts, an inhabitant of Gibraltar, who had been taken by the Spaniards in the Fox packet, about twelve months before, and whom, as it was said, the Enemy for some time had objected to exchange. By this man we were informed that the Duke de Crillon, with ten thousand men, had landed at Minorca, and that it was reported he was to be joined by a French army from Toulon. The evening of the 7th, the Captain at Willis's again endeavoured to set fire to the weeds, &c. in the gardens, which from their height afforded great cover to the Enemy's advanced sentries; and in executing these orders a brisk cannonade was returned by the Enemy, which continued till day-break. Our carcasses and light balls frequently took effect; but the canes were too green to be burnt to any purpose. In the course of this firing, several shot from the Lines ranged as far as the South barracks and New mole. Great numbers of gabions were now observed in the Enemy's fascine-park.

THE evening of the 12th, they fired a grand salute from their Lines and shipping, and a feu-de-joie in camp. After the salute, they continued to cannonade from the Lines, though for some days before they had only fired their mystical number in the twenty-four hours. We imagined this salute to be on account of the Duke de Crillon's having gained some advantage at Minorca. In the course of their firing, on the 15th, a circumstance happened, similar to one which occurred in May; and both of them may be considered

1731.
Sept.

considered as extraordinary. A shell from the Lines fell upon the Rock, above the Red sands, and glanced off in a direction nearly at right angles with its range: it rolled to the bottom of the Princess of Wales's lines, burst on the platform of one of the thirty-two-pounders, and a splinter cutting the apron of the gun, fired it off: the shot took away the railing at the foot of the glacis, and lodged in the line-wall near Ragged-staff.

WE observed, on the 16th, that the Enemy, during the preceding night, had thrown up three banks of sand in *zig-zags*, beginning at the centre of the fourth branch of approach, which seemed intended as a line of direction for a new communication to the St. Carlos's battery. In the evening, the Governor ordered the artillery to direct a brisk fire on this work, which was continued till day-break of the 17th. The Enemy returned the fire reluctantly, from a wish, as we imagined, not to increase ours. The next morning, we observed they had retained the sand thrown up the preceding night with casks; and from the materials seen in the vicinity of the works, other additions seemed intended to be made. At night, Crouchett's howitzer-battery and Montague's bastion were opened, and, with Willis's, &c. were kept constantly going. About midnight the gun-boats, attended by a bomb-ketch, as we conjectured, came over, and, contrary to their former practice, directed their fire towards Willis's, the Lines, and north end of the Town. So determined were they to land their shells, that one went over the rock, and many fell on the hill; and, in attempting to imitate us, in bursting their shells in the air, several exploded in their mortars. They staid two hours and a half, and expended a hundred and thirty shells and eighty-seven shot, and their land-batteries were not so sparing as the night before. We returned a smart fire on both sea and land, and retaliated on their camp, as usual.

1781.
Sept.

A SHELL, during the above attack, fell in an embrasure opposite the King's-lines bomb-proof, killed one of the 73d, and wounded another of the same corps. The case of the latter was singular, and will serve to enforce the maxim, that even in the most dangerous cases, we should never despair of a recovery whilst life remains. This unfortunate man was knocked down by the wind of the shell, which, instantly bursting, killed his companion, and mangled him in a most dreadful manner. His head was terribly fractured, his left arm broken in two places, one of his legs shattered, the skin and muscles torn off part of his right hand, the middle finger broken to pieces, and his whole body most severely bruised, and marked with gunpowder. He presented so horrid an object to the surgeons, that they had not the smallest hopes of saving his life, and were at a loss what part to attend to first. He was that evening trepanned; a few days afterwards his leg was amputated, and other wounds and fractures dressed. Being possessed of a most excellent constitution, nature performed wonders in his favour, and in eleven weeks the cure was completely effected. His name is Donald Ross, and he now enjoys his Sovereign's bounty in a pension of nine-pence a day for life. A non-commissioned officer of artillery also lost his thigh on Montague's bastion; and a private of the 12th regiment, both his legs: the latter died soon after the amputation was performed.

THE morning of the 18th, a deserter from the Spanish guards came in from the St. Carlos's battery. He was pursued by four of the Enemy, but in vain. He gave information of the Enemy's intention to erect some new batteries. About ten o'clock in the evening, a shell from the Lines fell into a house opposite the King's bastion, where the Town-Major, Captain Burke, with Majors Mercier and Vignoles, of the 39th regiment, were sitting. The shell took off Major Burke's thigh; afterwards fell through the floor

floor into the cellar : there it burst, and forced the flooring, with the unfortunate Major, to the ceiling. When assistance came, they found Major Burke almost buried amongst the ruins of the room. ~~He was~~ instantly conveyed to the Hospital, where he died soon after the wounded part was amputated, much lamented by his friends as an amiable and worthy member of society, and by the Governor as an indefatigable officer. Major Mercier and Vignoles had time to escape before the shell burst : they were nevertheless slightly wounded by the splinters ; as were a serjeant of the 39th, and his daughter, who were in the cellar underneath when the shell entered. This house had escaped almost untouched during the warmest period of the bombardment, till this unfortunate shell fell in, which deprived the Garrison of this active and valuable officer.

1781,
Sept.

THE Enemy did not increase their works the succeeding day, but *debouched* the fourth branch of the approach about the centre. In the evening, the *Helena* and *Kite*, with a privateer, left the Bay for England, and a schooner for Portugal. Lieut. Lowe, of the 12th, who had lost his leg, and the invalids, went home in the former. Our firing was increased at night by the Catalan batteries ; and Crouchett's was still kept open. The 20th, Captain Fowles, of the 73d, was appointed Town-Major.

OUR working parties were employed by the engineers, on the 21st, in repairing Princess Caroline's battery, at Willis's, which, owing to the spirited behaviour and example of the officers, was cleared, the caissons placed, filled, and the battery completed before night, under a most heavy fire from the Enemy. When the work was finished, the party desired to give three cheers : but they were over-ruled by the Captain of artillery, who recommended to salute the Enemy with three rounds from each gun : which was immediately put in execution. The party had not a man materially hurt during

1781.
Sept.

during the warm cannonade; but, in returning to be dismissed, a serjeant of La Motte's, who had braved the dangers of the day, was killed by a random-shot below the artillery-guard. Our firing continued with great vivacity on the 22d, particularly with small shells from the Royal battery, Willis's, and Montague's bastion: these were kept going in the day; and at night these batteries, with the Catalans, Crouchett's, and batteries at the entrance of the Lines, were in action. The Enemy in return were not sparing of ammunition: in the preceding twenty-four hours they fired seven hundred and seventy-five shot, and fifty-seven shells. The Garrison discharged seven hundred and seventy-three rounds of different species.

THE Enemy's new works were erected with casks, covered and retained by fascines, with sand in the front. About two hundred men appeared to be employed in the day; but they were often compelled to retire, our ordnance was so well served and directed. The gun-boats, on the morning of the 24th, visited us as usual; and it was thought that a bomb-ketch again attended them. They pointed their fire principally towards the Victualling-office, in town, and Willis's: some shells fell in the New mole, but few ashore at the southward. We returned their fire, and retaliated from the Old mole on their camp.

EARLY in the morning of the 25th, the fascine-capping of the merlons of Fort Barbara took fire from the Enemy's guns, and burnt extremely fierce. The officer at Willis's immediately directed a brisk fire on the Fort, which the Governor afterwards increased, by opening the Grand battery. The firing however from the latter did not answer so well as was expected; owing perhaps to the unevenness of the platforms, which are of stone, and much worn: nevertheless, the Enemy were obliged to evacuate the Fort,
without

1781,
Sept.

without extinguishing the fire. At day-break we saw only five fascine-merlons standing: the other seven were all destroyed, with some gun-carriages, traverses on the rampart, and fascine-work in the ditch. We imagined that this accident would render the Fort useless for some time; but they convinced us that our conclusions were premature, by firing, probably out of bravado, a few shot in the course of the day; which killed one of the 58th, and wounded another. In the morning, about seven, the Flying-fish cutter, of twenty guns, arrived with ordnance-stores and intrenching tools: she informed us that Government had engaged twenty cutters, of her force, for the same purpose. A xebeque and four gun-boats opposed her passage, but in vain.

THE 26th, Lieut. Clarke, of the 56th, died of a decline. In the course of the day, the Enemy began to clear Fort Barbara, and in the evening to lay fascines (a great number of which were in the neighbourhood of the Fort), towards repairing it. Our fire continued to be well directed, and considerably annoyed them. The 27th, a man was discovered near Catalan bay, by the guard at Middle-hill. A party of the Navy immediately went round, and took him up. He proved to be a deserter from the 72d regiment; but the wretch was so famished with hunger, and so bruised in getting down the rock, that his life was despaired of. The 28th, the Enemy capped two merlons of Fort Barbara. Their parties were very diligent in making gabions and fascines: the former we imagined were removed, as they were finished, to the Lines and advanced works, as we had observed several behind the fourth and fifth branches of the approach. This circumstance, with their unusual activity in completing others, confirmed our late intelligence, that they intended additional batteries near the St. Carlos's.

The firing from the Garrison now exceeded seven hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours; and the Enemy frequently returned
eight

1781,
Sept.

eight hundred, and sometimes more. Our casuals consequently began again to be pretty frequent, amongst our parties, which, in a great measure, was owing to the want of prudence in the men, who were become so habituated to the Enemy's fire, as scarcely to regard their shot; and in fact, if a shell were at their feet, it was almost necessary for the officers to caution them to avoid its effects. It was really wonderful to behold with what undaunted coolness they persisted in their several occupations, though exposed to the Enemy's whole artillery: indeed the generality appeared totally callous to every sense of danger.

BOTH sides continued indefatigable in their operations. The Enemy finished two or three merlons in Fort Barbara, erected traverses near the Tower, in the rear of the new communication, and were continually bringing large quantities of fascines, &c. to the Lines. On the other hand, our engineers caissoned the terrace-batteries, replaced the sand-bags before the merlons of the Queen's battery, and had parties daily employed in repairs. The 30th, a soldier of the 72d lost his legs by a shot from Fort Barbara, from which they continued occasionally to fire. He bore amputation with prodigious firmness, but died soon after, through the loss of blood, previous to his being brought to the Hospital. This fact being represented to the Governor, the serjeants of the different regiments were ordered to attend the Hospital, to be taught by the surgeons how to apply the *tourniquets*; which was afterwards productive of very beneficial consequences. Tourniquets were also distributed to the different guards, to be at hand in case of necessity.

Octob.

THE Enemy, for several days, had made very little addition to the new communication, and the third return appeared still unfinished. A party of the Enemy was however discovered from Willis's, on the evening of the 1st of October, working to the west of the St. Carlos battery;

battery: and they persisting in their labour, our fire was increased from the batteries below; which brought on a warm return. At day-break we observed, at the extremity of the new approach, a large epaulement, of forty-five gabions long, two in height, and four or five in breadth. On the top were several layers of sand-bags, and sand was banked up to protect it in front. It was situated within the western *place d'armes* of the St. Carlos's battery, towards the beach, in a direction forming a very obtuse angle with the front of the above battery. Our engineers immediately agreed that this epaulement was intended for mortars; which induced the Governor, in the course of the 2d, to order two embrasures (masked at the Old-mole head, to cover the mortars which we usually fired into their camp) to be opened, and two howitzers to be kept in action from thence. At night, our firing at intervals was so astonishingly brisk, that the whole north front, from the Rock-gun to the Mole-head, was obscured in smoke. This fire was continued, with little intermission, till day-break; and though the Enemy did not return it warmly, they made up for their silence the succeeding day. During the twenty-four hours they discharged twelve hundred and sixty-three rounds, and the preceding day, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight; which to us was a proof that they were considerably galled by our fire.

WE had observed, for some weeks, a party of the Enemy erecting a building upon an eminence, near the Stone quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair, which at length turned out to be a signal-tower; but no use was made of it till the beginning of this month, when we discovered that it was intended to give information to their batteries in the lines, when our working-parties were going up the hill. On their marching up, the morning of the 3d, a signal was made from the tower, and their batteries immediately increased their fire on the heights: on their return in the evening, the signal was

B b

repeated.

1781,
Ott.

repeated. This practice they continued for some time. At night, the body of a foldier of the 12th regiment, who attempted to swim to the Enemy from Waterport, was discovered floating near the Repulse prame. The sailors on the watch, imagining some large fish had got foul of their cable, darted a harpoon into the body, but soon found out their mistake. The succeeding morning, we observed that the Enemy had thrown up a cover, from the eastern shoulder of the new battery, to the western magazine of the St. Carlos's: they also raised a shoulder on the western extremity, and erected five traverses in the rear.

OUR firing, on the 4th, was ordered to be diminished; only Montague's and the Hill batteries were kept going: few shot were now used, as the Enemy seemed to pay little attention to them; and we had ocular proofs daily of the annoyance from the small shells, which immediately made them desist, and get under cover. The same day a mutiny was discovered on board His Majesty's cutter the Speedwell, Lieut. Gibson; and four of the ringleaders were seized and confined. The plan of this conspiracy was, to murder the officers of the watch, cut the cable, and run away with the vessel to Algeziras, where they computed she would sell for a handsome sum, which was to be equally divided amongst the people interested, who were then to depart for England. Near half the crew were concerned; and the same evening, if the wind continued favourable, the scheme was to have been put in execution. Happily one of the party (I believe, a Spanish deserter) confessed in time to render the whole abortive. It was somewhat singular, that Mr. Gibson had been so unfortunate, when in England, as to have the cutter he then commanded run away with by the crew, into a French port, whilst he and his officers were ashore.

THE Enemy, on the night of the 4th, threw up a line of casks and sand, extending upwards of sixty feet in a parallel line to the front of St. Carlos's. Some additions were also made to the ~~new~~ battery. The raising of the former work induced many to believe, that they were come at last to the determination of besieging the Garrison in form; and that this, with other works to be erected, would be the first parallel of attack. It was a lucky circumstance, in some respects, to have an enemy so tardy in their operations. Our troops were now accustomed, by six months bombardment, to the discharge and effect of heavy artillery: their firing had pointed out our weak places, which the Governor and engineers had been indefatigable in strengthening, so that the Garrison was now really in a better state of defence than at the commencement of the bombardment. In the nights of the 5th and 6th, the parallel, as we called the line to the east, was extended about a hundred feet, and the new mortar-battery raised with fascines. Small traverses were also made in the rear of the new approach from the fourth branch.

1781.
Oa.
~

THE gun and mortar boats had now been absent some time; probably owing to the repairs which the mortar-boats necessarily demanded. On the evening of the 7th, they however renewed their visit, much earlier than was customary, and staid upwards of two hours. Their shot seemed all directed at our prames, whilst their shells, the fuses of which were remarkably dark, were thrown ashore. They fired about three hundred shot, and twenty-three shells, killed one of the 73d, and wounded two of the 12th. We returned forty-three shot, sixteen grape, and two hundred and seventy-nine shells. The 8th, two mortars were mounted in the new mortar-battery; and from the pickets marked for the platforms, we concluded it would mount eight mortars. In the afternoon, a shell fell into a house in town, in which Ensign

2781,
Oa.

Stephens, of the 39th, was sitting : imagining himself not safe where he was, he quitted the room to get to a more secure place ; but just as he passed the door, the shell burst, and a splinter mortally wounded him in the reins, and another took off his leg. He was conveyed to the Hospital, and had suffered amputation before the surgeons discovered the mortal wound in his body. He died about seven o'clock, much regretted as a promising young officer.

THE Enemy's parties appearing numerous within the new works, our firing from the Garrison was increased on the 11th, and was as briskly returned. The Governor however ordered the artillery to be less profuse in future, unless some casualty demanded an additional fire ; for their loss, he was of opinion, bore no proportion to our expenditure. Our small shells were also decreasing very fast ; and the Enemy appeared too well covered with traverses in the new works, to be much annoyed by them. The succeeding day our fire scarcely exceeded a hundred rounds ; and the Enemy's was equally diminished.

THEIR naval force before Gibraltar at this time was rather insignificant, though perfectly sufficient for the blockade. Most of their xebèques had left the station, as we imagined, to block up Mahon ; and only one line-of-battle ship, one frigate, one xebèque, and two bomb-ketches, with the small craft and gun-boats, remained in the Bay. The 13th, the Governor ordered our lower batteries to be silent, in order to prove whether the Enemy could be diverted from firing on the Town, as their batteries, contrary to the usual practice of besiegers, seemed to be guided in a great measure by ours ; and the manœuvre had the desired effect. Their parties were now employed chiefly in finishing the interior part of the new mortar-battery.

THE

1781,
Oct.

THE Garrison, on the 15th, fired only forty rounds; and the Enemy did not exceed double the number. The night of the 18th, they were heard hard at work; but this circumstance produced no additional fire from us, as our artillery had been limited to a certain quantity since the Governor ordered the firing to decrease. The subsequent morning we observed they had erected a battery, of six embrasures, joining the second branch of the new communication, and bearing on Waterport and the Town, about twelve hundred yards from the Grand battery: only four merlons appeared finished: the other three were in a rude state, with a number of fascines, pickets, and planks lying about the work, and at the *débouchure* of the fourth branch. The Governor, in the morning of the 19th, ordered a warm fire on the new battery, which the Enemy instantly returned. One of our carcasses set fire to the first branch of the new approach, and it burnt for some time. The following morning we found they had removed the sand to extinguish the fire, and displaced many of the fascines, which, with other materials, were lying in a confused manner in the vicinity of the breach.

THE night of the 20th, we were visited by the gun-boats; but their stay was much shorter than usual, owing to the springing-up of a brisk easterly wind: one of their shells slightly wounded Assistant-engineer Evans. This attack we imagined was intended to engage our attention from the land side, where the Enemy were heard busily at work: it had not however that effect, as our batteries directed an additional fire, and continued it the whole night. At day-break we found they had repaired the breach made by the fire, and strengthened the merlons of their gun-battery with gabions and sand heaped up in front.

THE situation of this battery afforded a more serious appearance than any operations yet undertaken by the Enemy. Colonel Tovey,
the

1781.
Oa.

the Commandant of artillery, therefore recommended to the Governor to open upon it, without loss of time, from such heavy guns and howitzers as might be soon brought to bear upon it; assisted, at the same time, with some thirteen-inch shells, and a few ~~red-hot~~ shot from an eighteen-pounder or two. The following morning the Enemy had almost completed the battery: the Governor was therefore induced to comply with the representation of Colonel Tovey, and ordered the upper batteries, &c. to be opened on the Enemy's works, and to continue to fire from his direction. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, (a captain and two subalterns, with the artillery picquet, manning the lower batteries) the firing commenced, and was continued with unremitting spirit and regularity the remainder of the evening and night. The Enemy, in return, discharged repeated volleys from their lines; but to little purpose. Our artillery soon drove them from the battery, which frequently was set on fire by the carcasses, but extinguished. On the morning of the 23d we had the mortification to find, that, notwithstanding the heavy fire kept upon it in the night, five of the embrasures were masked with sand-bags, to enable the whole better to resist the effect of our shells. The work was nevertheless considerably damaged, though not in a degree equal to our expence in ammunition. The firing at noon was therefore ordered to cease, as we had expended fifteen hundred and ninety-six shot, five hundred and thirty shells, (most of a heavy nature), ten carcasses, and two light balls.—It must appear almost incredible, that a battery at such a distance should be able to resist such heavy ordnance, without being levelled to the ground; but indeed few works were ever erected so strong and compact. The St. Carlos's battery was silent the whole time; and from the lines they returned a thousand and twelve shot, and three hundred and two shells. Our loss was not very great; but on the Enemy's side, many were observed to fall, and several to be carried into the lines: their gallantry, we may therefore imagine, cost them dear.

THE

THE succeeding night they repaired the damage done by our fire, and erected two traverses in the rear of the gun-battery: it is probable they were working also on the platforms: and during the two following nights they strengthened it with other additions. The 25th the Enemy's fire was rather singular. In the afternoon, about nine, their batteries, for near an hour and a half, discharged repeated salvos from both cannon and mortars; not directing their fire to any particular object, but scattering their shot in every direction towards the Garrison, and bursting the shells principally in the air. In the afternoon, about three, this mode of firing was repeated, and continued nearly the same time. The 26th, Lieut. Vicars, of the 56th, was slightly wounded in the Lines.

1781,
Oa.
~~~~~

THE night of the 29th, a brisk cannonade was heard towards the west; and soon after, by the moon, we discovered a cutter engaging a frigate, a xebecque, and several gun-boats. The cutter answered a signal made by the Brilliant at the commencement of the action, by which we knew her to be a friend. After the engagement had continued very warm for a considerable time, the firing ceased, and she was obliged to submit to so superior a force. The succeeding night, the Unicorn cutter arrived, and four boats from Faro: the former informed us, that she parted company with several cutters bound for Gibraltar. The fruit, &c. brought in the Portuguese boats, was immediately purchased by the Governor, for the use of the sick in the Hospitals: and some of the crew were confined, being suspected to come as spies. The 31st, the Enemy's Engineers were observed placing pickets to the westward of the six-gun battery; apparently with a view of extending that work. Since our last attack upon it, the firing on both sides was much diminished. In the course of the month, three men deserted from the Garrison.

1781.  
Nov.

THE night of the 2d of November, the signal was made for the approach of the Enemy's gun and mortar boats, which for some time had not paid us the regular visits they formerly did; owing, as I have remarked before, to the repairs which the boats must necessarily demand: but the Vanguard and Repulse prames firing several shot, they retired. The 3d, the Fortune prame, mounting five twenty-six-pounders, was towed out, and moored to the southward of the Vanguard. The next day, about seven in the evening, thirteen gun and six mortar boats fired briskly upon the Garrison, seconded by the Lines: they staid near an hour and a half, and threw a vast number of shells; but few were directed towards our camp. Lieut. John Frazer, of the 73d, had his leg shot off on Montague's bastion; and Lieut. Edgar, of the 56th, was wounded with splinters of stones. Two of the 58th and 73d were likewise wounded. The Enemy continued, on the 6th and 7th, to make some few alterations, and collect fascines, gabions, and other materials at their lines, and various parts of the approaches. The parallel they also strengthened; but the six-gun battery still remained masked with sand-bags.

As it appeared of greater consequence, at this period, to annoy the Enemy from the Queen's battery at the Old-mole head, which formed an excellent cross-fire with the other batteries, than to fire into their camp; the mortars used for the latter purpose were removed, and the masked embrasures at the extremity, with two others adjoining, were ordered to be opened, and so altered as to admit of four howitzers bearing on the new battery. During the night of the 11th, the Enemy erected an additional battery of six embrasures, westward of the other, where the pickets were observed at the close of last month. This work was retired a few yards, but joined the extremity of the shoulder of the old battery, and extended almost in the same direction towards the beach. It appeared very strong,  
and

and seemed to be intended against the Old-mole head, and Water-port.

1781.  
Nov.

DURING the night of the 12th, many signals were made in the Gut and along the Coast. In the morning we observed a cutter standing for the Bay: a xebeque and three gun-boats attempted to intercept her, but she got in without firing a gun. She was called the Phoenix, and was laden, on government account, with ordnance stores. Col. Ross, who had left the Garrison some months before, was a passenger, and returned to take the command of his regiment, the 72d, or Royal Manchester Volunteers. The Lieutenant who commanded the cutter, informed us that he parted company with two others, destined for the Garrison, on the 11th; at which time one of them was engaged with two of the Enemy's cruisers. In the afternoon some signals were made at Algeziras; and a cutter was observed standing in for the Bay, chased by a frigate; whence we consequently concluded it must be one of the two mentioned by the Phoenix. At this time several gun-boats were cruising off Cabrita Point and at the entrance of the Bay, waiting to intercept her. In the Straits the wind was W. but N. W. in the Bay, and not very strong. About six in the evening she came up with the gun-boats, and an armed xebeque: a smart engagement immediately commenced. Whilst she was retarded by these, a second division of gun-boats from Algeziras cut her off from the Garrison; and the frigate coming up, after a most vigorous and resolute resistance, she struck. When she first appeared, six barges were ordered from our frigates to assist her, and a signal was hoisted on board the Brilliant, which she answered. The boats rowed out a considerable way, and, the evening being dark, found themselves amongst the Enemy's gun-boats, from whom, with some difficulty, they extricated themselves. The subsequent morning we had the mortification to see the

C c

cutter

1781,  
Nov.

cutter towed into Algeziras by five gun-boats, with colours flying, and other marks of exultation and triumph.

THE Enemy about this time adopted the mode of cutting the fuses of their shells, so that most of them which were fired for a long range burst in the air. They continued their practice of making signals at the tower above the Quarry, whenever our parties were assembled, or appeared at work: and the shot were in general better directed than before; but their effects against the works were considerably weakened by pieces of junk hung over the merlons of the batteries. Our workmen were chiefly employed at Willis's, in repairing the Tower-battery, &c. and at the Old mole. Other detachments were also engaged in various duties on the north front. The night of the 15th, the Enemy lengthened the parallel considerably, and, the succeeding night, made further additions. In the forenoon of the 16th, a long-ranged shell, from the St. Carlos's battery, burst in the air over Hardy town, and a splinter of it flew into the sea, beyond Buena-Vista, a distance of more than three miles. Another shell fell, in the course of the morning, at the foot of a wine-house, south of the barracks; and several burst high in the air over South shed. We attributed these uncommon long ranges to the force of the wind, which, blowing in the same direction in which the shells were thrown, undoubtedly increased their velocity. Mr. Tinling, assistant engineer, was wounded the same day at Willis's. A boat arrived on the 18th from Faro: the crew were separately examined, before they were permitted the liberty of the Garrison. The patron of this boat informed us, that seven cutters, destined for Gibraltar, had been taken by the Spaniards.

Two deserters came in, about seven in the evening of the 20th; one a corporal, the other a private in the Walon guards. The former

1781.  
Nov.  


former appeared to be very intelligent, and informed us of many circumstances with which we were not before acquainted. The new mortar-battery, he said, was called St. Paschal's; and corroborated our intelligence, that it mounted two mortars and six elevated guns. The two six-gun batteries were named St. Martin's. He further acquainted us, that the camp was principally composed of militia regiments: that the men were much dissatisfied with their situation, and greatly harassed in raising the additional batteries: that they had suffered lately very severe losses from our fire; particularly instancing the 22d and 23d of the preceding month, when seven officers and eighty men were killed and wounded. One of the latter was an engineer of rank, who died three days afterwards. We had remarked, in the course of the above firing, an officer to be particularly active, which we now found to be this engineer: he braved, for a considerable time, the dangers of the day, but at length fell, and was carried off. This deserter gave the Governor further information, respecting the strength and arrangement of their guards; and the next morning was conducted to Willis's, where he described to him various parts of the Enemy's works and camp. It had always been customary for the Governor to detain the deserters at the Convent a few days, till he was sufficiently informed of every particular; but these he immured so close, that, excepting some general information, the Garrison had an opportunity of learning but few circumstances, till an event took place, which will presently be related.

THE firing from both sides varied as objects offered. Many of the Enemy's shells ranged as far as the South barracks; and others, agreeably to their newly-adopted plan, burst in the air. The morning of the 22d, a soldier of the 58th regiment, who had been missing several days, was seen to go into Fort Barbara, from behind the Rock. The following day the Enemy mounted guns in the

1781.  
Nov.

St. Martin's battery; and a party was employed in completing the six eastern embrasures, which were now unmasked. We kept upon them our usual fire of small-shells from Willis's and the upper batteries; but the lower ordnance were silent. In the course of the day the Governor reconnoitred the Enemy's works; and it was reported that all the batteries were to be again opened upon them, as soon as the four embrasures for the howitzers, at the Old-mole head, were completed.

THE night of the 23d, the besiegers added to the parallel a return of cask-work to the west: it appeared very slight and trifling. The two succeeding days, their parties were very active in finishing the batteries, which, on the 26th, exhibited a perfect and formidable appearance. This was the crisis which the Governor considered as proper to frustrate all their views, by destroying these stupendous works, the construction of which had cost them such immense labour and expence. By the deserters who came in on the 20th instant, he was acquainted with the inactivity which prevailed throughout the Enemy's camp, and with the strength of their advanced guards. Lulled into security by their superiority of force, they never suspected the Garrison capable of attempting so bold and hazardous a *coup-de-main*. The Governor, however, secretly conceived this important design, and never imparted his intention till the evening in which it was put in execution.

THE gates were no sooner shut, after first gun-firing, on the evening of the 26th, than he ordered a considerable detachment to assemble on the Red sands at midnight, with devils, fire-faggots, and working implements, to make a sortie on the Enemy's batteries. The General, Field, and other officers to be employed on this service, were convened in the interim, and the disposition of attack communicated: but, lest some matters might have escaped him



him in the multiplicity of arrangements, the Governor desired every person to propose, without restraint, whatever would, in his or their opinion, further promote the success of the enterprise. The following are the heads of the orders issued on this occasion.

1781.  
Nov.

“ EVENING GARRISON-ORDERS.

“ *Gibraltar, Nov. 26, 1781.*

“ Counterfign, STEADY.

“ ALL the grenadiers and light infantry of the Garrison, and all  
 “ the men of the 12th and Hardenberg’s regiments, officers, and  
 “ non-commissioned officers now on duty, to be immediately  
 “ relieved, and join their regiments: to form a detachment,  
 “ consisting of the 12th and Hardenberg’s regiments complete,  
 “ the grenadiers and light infantry of all the other regiments  
 “ (which are to be completed to their full establishment from  
 “ the battalion companies); one captain, three lieutenants, ten  
 “ non-commissioned officers, and a hundred artillery; and three  
 “ engineers, seven officers, and twelve non-commissioned officers  
 “ overseers; with a hundred and sixty workmen from the Line,  
 “ and forty workmen from the artificer company. Each man to  
 “ have thirty-six rounds of ammunition, with a good flint in his  
 “ piece, and another in his pocket. No drums to go out, except-  
 “ ing two with each of the regiments. No volunteers will be  
 “ allowed. The whole to be commanded by Brigadier General  
 “ Ross; and to assemble on the Red sands at twelve o’clock this  
 “ night, to make a *Sortie* upon the Enemy’s batteries. The 39th  
 “ and 58th regiments to parade at the same hour on the Grand  
 “ parade, under the command of Brigadier General Picton, to  
 “ sustain the sortie if necessary.”

THESE



THE detachment being formed in three lines, the right column in the rear, and the left in the front, tools for demolishing the works were delivered to the workmen, and the following directions for their destination communicated to the principal officers.

1781,  
Nov.

“ THE right column to lead and march through Forbes’s barrier, for the extremity of the parallel; keeping the eastern fences of the gardens close on their left. The centre immediately to follow, marching through Bay-side barrier, and directing their route through the gardens for the mortar-batteries. The left column to bring up the rear, marching along the Strand for the gun-batteries. No person to advance before the front, unless ordered by the officer commanding the column: and the most profound silence to be observed, as the success of the enterprise may depend thereon. The 12th and Hardenberg’s regiments to form in front of the works, as sustaining corps; and are to detach to the right and left, as occasion may require. The reserve to take post in the farthest gardens. When the works are carried, the attacking troops are to take up their ground in the following manner. The grenadiers of Reden’s and La Motte’s behind the parallel; the 39th and 73d flank companies, along the front of the fourth branch; and the 72d grenadiers and light infantry, with their right to the fourth branch, and left to the beach.”

By the time the destination of the columns was made known to the different officers, and other arrangements had taken place, the morning of the 27th was far advanced; and as the moon had then nearly finished her nightly course, the detachment, about a quarter before three o’clock, began its march, by files from the right of the rear line, for the attack. Although nothing could exceed the silence and attention of the troops, the Enemy’s advanced sentries discovered

1781,  
Nov.

discovered the right column before they passed Forbes's barrier, and after challenging, fired upon them. Lieut. Col. Hugo, finding they were alarmed, immediately formed the attacking corps, and pushed on at a brisk pace for the extremity of the parallel; there finding no opposition, he took possession, and the pioneers began to dismantle the works. Part of Hardenberg's regiment, which was attached to this column, mistook the route of the grenadiers, owing to the darkness of the morning; and in pursuing their own, found themselves, before they discovered their error, in front of the St. Carlos's battery. In this dilemma, no other alternative offered but pressing forwards, which they gallantly did, after receiving the Enemy's fire. Upon mounting the parapet, the Enemy precipitately retreated, and with great difficulty they descended the stupendous work, forming with their left to the Tower. They were thus situated, when Lieut. Col. Dachenhausen, at the head of the 39th flank companies, entered the St. Carlos's battery, and naturally mistaking them for his opponents, fired, and wounded several. Further mischief was however prevented by the counter-sign; and the Hanoverians joined the remainder of their corps, which now formed *en potence*, in front of the parallel. The 73d flank companies were equally successful in their attacks; and Lieut. Col. Trigge, with the grenadiers, and light company of the 72d regiment, carried the gun-batteries with great gallantry. The ardour of the assailants was irresistible. The Enemy on every side gave way, abandoning in an instant, and with the utmost precipitation, those works which had cost them so much expence, and employed so many months to perfect.

WHEN our troops had taken possession, the attacking corps formed, agreeably to their orders, to repel any attempt which the Enemy might make to prevent the destruction of the works, whilst the 12th regiment took post in front of the St. Carlos's battery, to sustain

1781,  
Nov.

sustain the western attack; and the reserve, under Major Maxwell, drew up in the farther gardens. • The exertions of the workmen and artillery were wonderful. The batteries were soon in a state for the fire-faggots to operate; and the flames spread with astonishing rapidity into every part. The column of fire and smoke which rolled from the works, beautifully illuminated the troops and neighbouring objects, forming all together a *coup-d'œil* not possible to be described.

In an hour the object of the Sortie was fully effected; and trains being laid to the magazines, Brigadier Ross ordered the advanced corps to withdraw, and the sustaining regiments to cover their retreat: but, by some oversight, the barrier at Forbes's was locked, after the flank companies had returned; which might have proved of serious consequences to Hardenberg's regiment, as they were, from that circumstance, under the necessity of following the 12th regiment through Bay-side.\*

SEVERAL small quantities of powder took fire whilst the detachment was on its retreat; and just as the rear had got within the Garrison, the principal magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion; throwing up vast pieces of timber, which, falling into the flames, added to the general conflagration. Although the Enemy must have been early alarmed, not the smallest effort was made to save or avenge their works. The fugitives seemed to communicate a panic to the whole; and, instead of annoying our troops from the flanking forts, their artillery directed a ridiculous fire towards the Town and our upper batteries, whence we continued a

D d

warm

\* It was not a little singular, that these two regiments, which at the memorable battle of Minden had fought by each other's side, and, according to the natural course of events, could never expect to meet again, should be employed a second time on the same occasion, and be the only entire regiments out.

1781,  
Nov.

warm and well-served discharge of round shot on their forts and barrier. Only two officers and sixteen privates were taken prisoners; and little opposition being made, very few were killed in the works. The guard, from the best information, consisted of one captain, three subalterns, and seventy-four privates, including the artillery.

THUS was this important attack executed beyond the most sanguine expectations of every one. The event challenges greater admiration, when we reflect that the batteries were distant near three quarters of a mile from the Garrison, and only within a few hundred yards of a besieging Enemy's lines, mounting one hundred and thirty-five pieces of heavy artillery. The detachment had four privates killed; Lieut. Tweedie, of the 12th regiment, with twenty-four non-commissioned and privates, wounded; and one missing, supposed to be left wounded on the batteries. Of this number, Hardenberg's regiment had two killed and twelve wounded. The ordnance spiked in the Enemy's works amounted to ten thirteen-inch mortars, and eighteen twenty-six-pounders.

GENERAL ELIOTT's anxiety on the occasion would not permit him to wait the issue within the Garrison; but acquainting the Lieutenant Governor with his intention, he accompanied the Sortie, and expressed the highest approbation of their behaviour by the following public orders: that "the bravery and conduct of the whole detachment, Officers, Sailors, and Soldiers, on the glorious occasion, surpassed his utmost acknowledgements."

ALTHOUGH the attack was not totally exempted from those little derangements which naturally attend night expeditions of this nature, yet, to the honour of the whole, neither musquet, working-tool, nor other implement, was left behind: a volunteer indeed of the

the 73d regiment lost his *kelt* in the attack, which the Governor being acquainted with, promised him a substitute in return; and not long afterwards presented him with a commission in an established corps. When our troops entered the batteries, the written report of the commanding officer was found in one of the splinter-proofs, which, when the guard was relieved, was intended to have been sent to the Spanish General. The report expressed, that "nothing extraordinary had happened;" which, it must be acknowledged, the captain had been a little premature in writing. The annexed Plan, with the references, will explain whatever may be deficient in the narrative.

1781,  
Nov.

#### REFERENCES to the PLAN of the SORTIE.

- A. Mortar-batteries in the Enemy's Lines.
- B. Gun-batteries.
- C 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. The different branches of their Line of Approach to the advanced works; with traverses.
- D. The Parallel, or eastern branch.
- E. The Saint Martin's batteries, mounting twelve twenty-six-pounders.
- F. The St. Paschal's battery, mounting two thirteen-inch mortars and six twenty-six-pounders, elevated on frames, to annoy our camp.
- G. The St. Carlos's, or Mill-battery, mounting eight thirteen-inch mortars; with two *places d'armes* on its flanks.
- H. The position of the 72d flank companies, after taking possession of the gun-batteries.
- I. The 39th flank companies, after storming the St. Carlos's battery.

1781.  
Nov.  
~~~~~

- K. The position of the 73d grenadiers and light infantry, when the former had driven the Enemy from the centre guard-house, and the latter had obliged them to evacuate the St. Paschal's battery.
- L. The division of Hardenberg's regiment, which mistook their route, and entered the Enemy's works.
- M. Reden's and De la Motte's grenadiers formed, after taking possession of the eastern parallel.
- N. Queen's battery (Willis's).
- O. Princess Anne's, ditto.
- P. Princess Amelia's, ditto.
- Q. Princess Caroline's, ditto.
- R. Catalan batteries, ditto.
- S. Queen Charlotte's, ditto.
- T. Tower-battery.
- V. Farringdon's battery.
- W. Green's lodge, with the Terrace batteries below it.
- X. Royal battery.
- Y. Rock mortar, and Levant Royal batteries.
- Z. Two battalions, under Brigadier Picton, ready to support the Sortie, if necessary.

BEFORE the detachment returned from the Neutral ground, Lieut. Col. Tovey, of the artillery, died. He was succeeded by Major Lewis in the command of that department.

THE night of the 27th, the Enemy were alarmed with an explosion in the ruins of their batteries; and immediately directed a smart discharge of musquetry, with round and grape shot, towards the spot. We imagined they suspected that we had made a second sally, to finish the destruction of what remained; and their error probably would have continued some time, had they not been undeceived.

undecieved by our throwing a shell amongst the ruins ; after which they instantly ceased. By the number of lights seen in their camp, we had reason to conclude that their army assembled on the alarm. The Enemy had not yet thought proper to take any measures towards extinguishing the flames, but avenged themselves by a brisk cannonade upon the Town. In their camp several men were executed, who probably might be some of the unfortunate actors in the late disgrace. The 30th, their batteries continued burning in five different places : when they ceased to smoke, the works seemed completely destroyed, nothing but heaps of sand remaining. Five dismounted mortars could be seen in the St. Carlos's battery from the summit of the rock ; one gun also in St. Paschal's, and three in the St. Martin's. At night we fired several rounds of grape at their horse-patroles, which, since their late misfortune, appeared more numerous than before.

1781.
Nov.

CHAPTER VI.

The Spaniards determine to restore their batteries.—Establish several defensive posts.—Repair their works; but are considerably retarded by the Garrison.—Description of a new-invented depressing gun-carriage.—Gallant behaviour of the Mercury, ordnance-ship.—The Vernon store-ship arrives with several gun-boats, in frames; also the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, with a reinforcement of men.—Singular quality of quick fight in two boys belonging to the Garrison.—Spaniards resolve to make a vigorous attack upon Gibraltar, under the command of the Duke de Crillon.—Begin to convert large vessels into BATTERING-SHIPS at Algeziras.—A party of Corsicans arrive, and offer to act as volunteers in the Garrison during the siege.—Enemy's army reinforced.—Unfortunate accident in a magazine at Willis's.—A strong reinforcement of French troops joins the Enemy's army.—The Duke de Crillon assumes the command of the Combined Forces; and the Besiegers batteries for some time are silent.

1781,
Dec.

THE Spaniards, for several days, appeared totally at a loss how to act after their recent disgrace. Their batteries continued in flames; nor were any attempts made to extinguish the fire. In the beginning of December, however, they seemed as if suddenly roused from their reverie; upwards of a thousand men were at work, making fascines, &c. for which purpose large quantities of brush-wood were collected from the country. From these operations we concluded that they were resolved to restore their works, when sufficient materials were prepared.

THE

1781.
Dec.

THE 1st of December, a flag of truce brought letters from the English prisoners lately captured in the cutters bound to the Garrison. Not a syllable was mentioned, by the Spanish officer, of the late transaction; nor did he even enquire whether we had taken any prisoners. As we had observed the Enemy to post strong guards in the stone guard-houses on the neutral ground, particularly in the centre one, the Governor ordered the artillery to endeavour to dislodge them. Answers were returned, on the 2d, to the letters brought the preceding day: letters also were sent from the prisoners taken in the sortie, to their friends in camp. The Spanish officer, on receiving the letters, appeared much surprised, put them in his pocket, but was silent; and the boats parted. One of the officers taken prisoner was the Baron Von Helmstadt, an Ensign in the Walon guards, with the rank of Captain: the other was Don Vincente Freese, a Lieutenant of artillery. The Baron was dangerously wounded in the knee, and not without many intreaties submitted to amputation. When the surgeons first informed him that this operation was absolutely unavoidable, he resolutely opposed it: amputation, he said, very seldom succeeded in Spain; besides, he was then betrothed in marriage to a lady, and would rather risk his life than present himself before her with only one leg. The Governor, being told this determination, immediately visited the Baron, and used every argument to persuade him to comply. His Mistress, the General said, must undoubtedly esteem him the more for the honourable wound which he had received in the service of his country; and, as to the operation being fatal, he might almost assure himself of a certain recovery, since, in the many similar cases which had occurred in the Garrison during the siege, our surgeons had been generally successful; and to convince him by ocular proof, ordered several mutilated convalescents into the room. This generous attention of the Governor had a powerful effect on the Baron, who,

no

1781,
Dec.

no longer able to resist his importunities, at length consented to the operation. The Enemy, the night of the 3d, repaired the damage done to the third branch of approach; and did some trifling work at the fourth branch. The next day, a flag of truce from the Enemy brought letters of thanks from the Spanish General, Don Martin Alvarez, and the Walon guards, to the Governor, for the humanity shewn to the prisoners taken in the batteries. In the boat came some poultry for the wounded Baron; also clothes and money for the officers. Their guards in the lines now appeared to be about eight hundred infantry, with a hundred artillery; besides sixty or seventy cavalry for patrols. The Governor, on the 5th, ordered that "no Officer of the line, commanding at a post, should interfere in the mode of loading, pointing, or firing the cannon. If at any time he judged it necessary to fire upon the Enemy, he was to point out the object to the artillery, and submit it to their opinion, whether it was practicable or not." The morning of the 7th, a cutter appeared from the west, and, after an obstinate action with the Enemy's gun-boats, was obliged to strike. In this engagement we observed that the Enemy had made some alterations in the construction of their boats, which before would not allow the guns to be depressed.

NOTWITHSTANDING our fire, the Enemy seemed determined to establish themselves at the Centre stone guard-house, round which, on the night of the 7th, they made a trench, and also lined with fascines part of the fourth branch of approach. Our firing continued to vary, as their operations were more or less noticed: in the day we directed it principally to parties observed near the Tower, and at night to the Centre guard-house; against which they had heaped up sand, and continued every evening to make other additions. —The Garrison at this period was so extremely sickly, that a hundred men were curtailed from the working parties; and the officers servants,

vants, with others who usually were exempted from these duties, ordered to assist, to lessen the fatigue of their comrades. Near seven hundred were at this time on our hospital lists.—The Unicorn cutter sailed, in the night of the 12th, with dispatches for England; and the following evening, the Phœnix, with duplicates.

1781.
Dec.

THE operations of the Enemy seemed now entirely defensive. The Western stone guard-house, on the beach, was unroofed in the same manner as the Centre guard-house, and strengthened with sand; with a trench dug round at some distance in the front. We imagined that strong guards were stationed every night at these posts, to protect their remaining works. The evening of the 16th, about ten o'clock, one of the Enemy's advanced sentries, near Bay-side, fired his musquet; which was taken up by others in the gardens, and the alarm spread to the Lines, and thence to the camp. Lights were immediately observed moving about, and the drums beat to arms. After some hours confusion they were calm and quiet. Their works, particularly the St. Paschal's battery, continued to smoke in several places, on the 18th. No ordnance could now be seen in any of the batteries: their fire was rather smart, but no particular object seemed to engage their notice.

BRIGADIERS Ross and Green were appointed, in the orders of the 20th, to be Major-Generals in the army; and the next evening General Ross sailed in a boat for Faro, on his return to England. General Green some time afterwards received a letter of service, and Lieutenant Holloway, his Brigade Major, was appointed his Aide-de-camp. The same day a flag of truce brought over several letters, with money and clothes for the prisoners. At night the Enemy extended the fourth branch, in the same direction, towards the Western stone guard-house; and several pickets were driven, and fascines laid in the ruins of the batteries, in order to retain the sand;

E c

and

1781.
Dec.

and prevent it being washed down by the rains. The night of the 23d they raised an epaulement on the top of the Centre guard-house, and finished the first line of the new approach from the fourth branch.

Two soldiers of Hardenberg's, and the 72d regiment, on the 25th, attempted to desert by a rope from Mount Misery: the former got down, though the rope broke; which accident was the cause of the latter being retaken. A few days after, a serjeant of the artificers was ordered to reconnoitre the place where this deserter descended; and he got down far enough to discover the unfortunate man dashed to pieces at the foot of the precipice. The night of the 27th, the Enemy made several additions to the Centre guard-house. The Baron Von Helmstadt being dangerously ill about this period (not in consequence of the operation he had undergone, but from some inward malady), flags of truce were daily passing and repassing, to inform his friends of his dangerous situation. The 28th, the Baron died; and the following day his body was carried to the New mole, accompanied by the grenadiers of the 12th regiment, with the usual honours of war, where two barges waited to convey it to the Enemy's camp. The Governor, and principal officers in the Garrison, with Don Vincente, attended the ceremony. The fowls and other refreshments sent by his friends, with the money not used by the Baron in his sickness, were also returned, to the most minute article.

THE Enemy, on the night of the 30th, added to the trench in front of the Centre guard-house, which, a few evenings before, they had altered from its original form. Our engineers the same night erected a blind of canvas, &c. in front of Princess Anne's battery (Willis's), which the engineers afterwards caissoned, when their fire became less warm on this new object. Another was afterwards placed

1787,
Dec.

placed before the Princess Amelia's, for the same purpose. The materials with which the works at the northward were now repaired, were collected from the coal-ships that had been run ashore in the New mole after Admiral Darby's departure. The sides of these vessels were cut up, under the direction of the engineers, into large solid pieces, of such form and dimension as the purpose dictated to which they were to be applied. Of these materials the batteries at Willis's were at this time formed; the angles being connected and secured by strong knees and bolts, having transverse pieces within, which were also kneed. When the caissons for the merlons were thus framed, they were filled in the front with layers of junk, and sand-bags behind. The height of the merlons was between ten and eleven feet; and the upper parts were supported by strong beams across the embrasures, forming *hoods* (as the engineers called them) over the muzzles of the cannon: these hoods were three feet deep, and extended about six feet in length over the embrasures; by which improvements the guns were preserved from being broken by the shells in their descent, and the artillery-men on duty were well covered. The solid construction of these new works, and the adoption of a similar mode in repairing the ~~other~~ defences of the Garrison, will account, in a great measure, for the general casualties of the troops not being so numerous as might otherwise be expected; and, to evince the permanence of them, no other proof, I imagine, need be adduced, than that upwards of one hundred shot-holes have been plugged up in the front of one merlon, and yet the battery was not materially damaged.*

E e 2

Two

* When the Enemy's proceedings afterwards rendered some alterations necessary in the works at Willis's, the ship-timber was found very useful in further securing the upper batteries, and in protecting our artillery. The height of the parapets permitted the engineers to press splinter proofs between the guns, of curved pieces of timber cut from the bottom of a ship, which were placed against the breasts of the merlons, and made bomb-proof by layers of sand-bags, which also formed a traverse across the battery. By these additions the communications between the ordnance were covered, and the batteries well traversed against the Enemy's eastern enfilade-fire.

1781.
Dec.

Two ordnance-ships arrived in the course of December. As we are now arrived at the close of the year, it may not be impertinent to insert a return of casuals, from the 12th of April to the 31st of December, 1781, that the Reader may have an idea of our general loss in that period.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Killed and dead of wounds, —	3	10	1	108	122
Disabled, — — —	2	7	1	36	46
Wounded, — — —	13	22	6	359	400

1782,
Jan.

THE New Year's day of 1782 was remarkable for an action of gallantry which is worthy of being rescued from oblivion. An officer of artillery at Willis's, observing a shell falling towards the place where he stood, got behind a traverse for protection; which he had scarcely done, ere it fell into the traverse, and instantly entangled him in the rubbish: one of the guard, named Martin, observing his distress, generously risked his own life in defence of his officer, and ran to extricate him; but finding his own efforts ineffectual, called for assistance; when another of the guard joining him, they relieved the officer from his situation; and almost at the same instant the shell burst, and levelled the traverse to the ground. Martin was afterwards promoted, and rewarded by the Governor, who at the same time told him "he should equally have noticed him for relieving his comrade." Several similar instances of heroism occurred during the siege, all of which were equally honourable to the Garrison.

THE Enemy persevered in carrying on their works: the Centre guard-house now began to assume a regular figure. The ditch formed

1782.
Jan.


formed three sides of an hexagon, extending to the rear in obtuse angles with the front; and the fascine-parapet, joining the building, was lengthened each way. Materials continued to be daily brought down to the lines, and advanced works. Their workmen were however considerably annoyed, in repairing the fourth and fifth branches of the approach, from the Old-mole head and Montague's bastion. The ship St. Philip's Castle, in Government service, arrived on the 4th from Mahon, with dispatches from General Murray: on board her came several prisoners taken by that General in a sally made from Fort St. Philip's. The Enemy endeavoured to cut her off from the Bay, but could not accomplish it. She returned to Minorca on the 10th. Since their army had landed at Minorca, the Enemy's attention to the eastward was visibly abated; nor did they make so many signals from the tower on the Queen of Spain's chair, as had been their custom formerly. The subsequent evening our prames made the signal for the approach of the gun-boats: an easterly wind however springing up, they threw up their rockets, and retired. We could not otherwise account for their not firing in an easterly wind, than by imagining they were apprehensive of some accident in their magazines, which, being in the stern of the boat, might run some danger of being blown up by the sparks from the discharge of their ordnance. The night of the 7th, besides making additions to the Centre guard-house, the Enemy *debouched* from the fifth branch, and dug a trench about fifteen or twenty yards towards the east. A Court of Enquiry, on the 8th, sat on Antonio Juanico, the spy who was discovered in the Faro boat; and some time afterwards he was ordered to prepare for execution. The Governor however at last pardoned him.

THE Enemy, about this time, removed several guns from the camp to the lines, taking others back. Most of their cannon (we had

had reason to imagine for some time past) had been greatly damaged by the firing; as the shot, at periods, were observed not to fly with the same velocity as at first. The last deserter said they had spoiled three sets of guns from the commencement of the bombardment. In the night of the 9th, they raised the epaulement joining the Centre guard-house; and opened four embrasures, two on each side of the building. They were all masked with fascines, and appeared solely for defence. The night of the 12th, the Enemy formed a trench from the *de'bouchure* of the fifth branch, to the front of the ruins of the St. Carlos's battery, towards the western beach: part of it was lined with fascines. They also raised a *place d'armes* on the east flank of the St. Carlos's battery, joining the fifth branch. At night sailed the Henry and Mercury ordnance-ships to the westward. Don Vincente Freese went passenger in the former for England, with the prisoners taken in our sortie, and those sent by General Murray. About the 14th or 15th, the Enemy raised another *place d'armes* on the west flank of the St. Carlos's battery, and joining the ruins of the St. Paschal's battery; and the subsequent evening strengthened and capped it with fascines. In the night, signals were made in the Gut, and at ~~day~~ break two cutters appeared at the entrance of the Bay; but the wind blowing somewhat northerly, and dying away, they were driven to leeward by the current: a frigate and eleven gun-boats from Algeziras immediately gave chase, and soon after they were joined by a frigate and xebeque from Ceuta. The cutters finding it impossible to make the Bay, and observing the force of their pursuers, prudently crowded sail to the eastward. In the afternoon some of the gun-boats got within range, and a few rounds were exchanged; but the wind freshening towards sun-set, the cutters evidently left the Enemy considerably astern. When night prevented us from continuing our observations, they had indeed gained such a distance, that we did not in the least doubt but they would escape.

1782,
Jan.

THE Enemy had made, for several preceding evenings, considerable additions to the Centre redoubt; and on the night of the 17th, they raised a work embracing each extremity of the fascine-ditch which was in the front of it: this post now appeared finished. They likewise raised and threw sand in front of the *place d'armes*, and brought vast quantities of different materials to their advanced works. Their firing was not at this period remarkable; but, as they directed their ordnance principally among our working parties on the hill, we experienced a few casualties. Our batteries in return were well served; and the fire pointed to all quarters. In the morning of the 18th, just after gun-firing, signals were made from the Enemy's advanced works, which were repeated to their camp. The batteries at the same time kept up a brisk fire, all in a low direction. This gave us reason to think they were apprehensive of another sortie: and the following morning the four embrasures in the Centre redoubt were unmasked, and *animated* with four howitzers; and a considerable number of troops left the lines soon after day-break: all which circumstances served to countenance our conjecture. In the evening of the 20th, the artillery at Willis's discovered a party of the Enemy erecting a line of communication from the fourth branch to the Centre redoubt. The Old-mole head and Montague's were immediately opened on them, in addition to the upper batteries; and we plied them so briskly, that the party was obliged to retire about midnight, leaving the work, as the morning evinced, in great confusion. The subsequent night, notwithstanding our fire, they raised and strengthened the new communication. In this duty they were well covered by a brisk fire from the lines; and which, from the repeated volleys discharged, afforded room to think that their workmen had suffered materially the night before.

THE night of the 23d, they repaired the parapet of the St. Carlos's battery nine fascines in height, and began to rebuild the magazine

in

1782.
Jan.

in the rear. Great quantities of fascines, &c. were in and about the battery. The succeeding afternoon, about four o'clock, the Governor opened the lower batteries on this work, and our fire was exceedingly well served for some hours. The carcasses several times set fire to the fascines, but the Enemy as frequently extinguished it. At first their batteries returned our fire sparingly; but receiving a reinforcement of artillery-men from the camp, the cannonade became warm on both sides. Our lower batteries ceased in the evening. The next day the Governor renewed his endeavours to burn these works. The carcasses were equally successful as the preceding day, but their guards and workmen soon extinguished the fire. The Spanish lines returned the cannonade with great vivacity, having in the twenty-four hours discharged one thousand and forty-five shot, and eighty-three shells: our batteries diminished their fire about four in the afternoon. The carcasses used by the artillery on this occasion were made of the Enemy's blind shells, in which were perforated three large holes, and the cavity filled with composition. They were found to answer extremely well; some of them burning fresh a quarter of an hour after the Enemy had smothered them with sand, which was the mode ~~they~~ adopted to put them out.

WE observed, on the 27th, four large piles of fascines at the eastern extremity of the parallel. We were not at all at a loss to guess their meaning in placing these fascines to the eastward; as it was evident, that they wished to draw off our attention as much as possible from the St. Carlos's battery. The manœuvre did not however answer. The following evening, about ten o'clock, arrived the two cutters which had been pursued by the Enemy's cruisers to the eastward: the largest of them, called the Viper, was of four hundred and sixty tons burthen, mounted twenty-eight guns, and was esteemed the largest vessel of her kind ever built; the other was the Lively, of fourteen guns; both laden with ordnance-stores.

They

1782.
Jan.

They informed us that the evening of the day they were chased through to the east, several of the gun-boats got up and engaged them, but were soon beaten off: at length the wind freshening, the boats were left astern. The breeze, they said, increased to a brisk gale, which, as the gun-boats were some leagues from land, might greatly distress them. This conjecture appeared confirmed, by none of them being observed to have returned to the Bay. The night of the 28th, the Enemy took down half of the old tower, or windmill, which they probably thought was too conspicuous an object of direction for our artillery in the night: they added also considerably to the St. Carlos's battery, and made some alterations in the Centre redoubt, which they palisaded in the rear, and within it hung a barrier-gate. The same night, arrived the Dartmouth Tartar cutter with stores. The night of the 30th, our opponents were observed very busy to the eastward of the Centre redoubt. We instantly opened upon them, and drove them from the place. At day-break we found they had traced out a work of five sides, with a large opening in the rear, and erected before it a screen similar to ours at Willis's, but so injudiciously placed, that the workmen behind were not at all concealed from our upper batteries. This work was never carried on; and the screen some time afterwards was knocked down, and removed. Our engineers, of whom little has been mentioned for some time, were indefatigable in repairing the splinter-proofs, magazines, traverses, and communications, along the north front, which were damaged by the Enemy's fire: the King's, Queen's, and Prince's lines, had likewise a share in their attention. Parties were also engaged in securing and repairing the *skeleton* traverses, formed of timber and sand-bags in front of the doors, windows, &c. of the powder-magazines near the New mole; and deposits of fascines, sand, and other materials, were collected in different parts of the Garrison.

1780,
Feb.

IN the beginning of February, great numbers of mules continued bringing fascines, &c. to the Enemy's lines; and by the number of gabions missing from their fascine-park, it was thought they had concealed them in different parts of the approaches for new works. The St. Carlos's battery appeared nearly completed: it consisted of an epaulement with two shoulders; five dodging traverses were erected in the rear, and behind them two larger ones for magazines: the latter, however, were not of the same form as those erected before. A gate was also hung at the opening of the fifth branch, and the *places d'armes*, on each flank of the battery, seemed finished. Part of the parallel joining the fifth branch, in extent about forty yards, was likewise lined with fascines, and repaired. In this state were their works near the tower, when, on the night of the 2d, they restored the western part of the St. Martin's battery, making only five embrasures to open upon the Town and Waterport. Our firing was pretty smart at this period; but their artillery did not exceed a hundred, or a hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours.

IN this tedious and uninteresting manner affairs proceeded; every night the Besiegers making some trifling addition to their advanced works. The afternoon of the 7th, one of their shells set fire to a magazine-box on the Queen's battery (Willis's), in which were a few loaded small shells and cartridges. These instantly blew up, and fired an adjoining gun, but did not the smallest injury to the officers, or any of the guard, though the former were close to it when the accident happened. On hearing the explosion, the Enemy immediately increased their fire, and continued it the remainder of the evening. The Enemy added, on the night of the 10th, another embrasure to the new battery; and two nights following, they prolonged the parallel about forty yards to the eastward. Vast quantities of materials were at this time scattered in various parts of their works.

THE

1782,
Feb.

THE afternoon of the 15th, some practice was made from a gun mounted upon a new-constructed depressing-carriage, the invention of Lieut. Koehler, of the Royal Artillery, which was highly approved of by the Governor and other officers present. The Gun was fixed in a bed of timber, the under side of which was a plane parallel to the axis of the piece: from this bed, immediately under the centre of gravity, projected a spindle eight inches in diameter. This spindle passed through a groove formed for its reception in a plank, the upper side of which was also a plane: upon this under piece the bed and gun recoiled, being attached to it by a key passing through the spindle. The bed and gun by these means were at liberty to move round upon the axis of the spindle, and when fired, slid upon the under plank in the line directed by the groove. The under piece was then connected, by a strong hinge in front, to two cheeks of a common garrison-carriage, cut down to be little higher than the trucks. The gun could be laid to any degree of depression under twenty degrees, by a common quoin resting upon the cheeks of the carriage; but when greater depression was necessary, two upright timbers, with indented steps, were fixed to the cheeks; by which, with the assistance of a moveable plank, to slide in upon the steps, and a quoin, the back part of the plank, upon which the gun slid, was elevated at pleasure by iron pins in the uprights; and the gun depressed to any angle above twenty and under seventy degrees.

MANY advantages, besides that of immediate depression, resulted to the artillery from this invention. The carriage, when the gun was depressed, seldom moved; the gun sliding upon the plank to which it was attached by the spindle, and returning to its former place with the most trifling assistance. When the shot was discharged, and the bed with the gun had recoiled to the extremity of the groove; the matross, by turning round the gun to lie horizontally across the carriage (which was done with the greatest facility), was also

1782,
Feb.

enabled to load under cover of the merlon, unexposed to the Enemy's fire, and avoided the difficulty of ramming the shot upwards. It equally allowed the gun to be fired at point blank ; and (by turning the muzzle to the back part of the carriage) at every elevation, to forty-five degrees, but in that state did not particularly excel. As to the accuracy of the depressing shot, no farther proof need be adduced, than that, out of thirty rounds, twenty-eight shot took place in one traverse in the St. Carlos's battery, at the distance of near one thousand four hundred yards. If the arrangements in the engravings for this work had not been previously established, I should have been happy, by adding a plan, and elevation, to have further explained this carriage, which has reflected so much credit on the ingenious Inventor.

A POLACRE had arrived on the 15th ; and on the 17th, came in the Flying-fish cutter, with ordnance stores: the latter was opposed, and engaged in the Bay by a frigate, a xebecque, and three gun-boats ; but got in by perseverance, and superior skill, without a single man killed or wounded. At night, a party of the Enemy was discovered at the eastern extremity of the parallel ; and a brisk fire was immediately pointed to the spot. At day-break, we remarked they had traced out with fascines a work (of five sides, leaving the gorge open), at the west return from the parallel. It appeared to be for another redoubt. About the morning gun-fire, a brig was hailed from Europa, and answered, from Cork : finding she was a friend, the Captain was directed to anchor at the Mole ; but imagining the ships, as before the war, remained at Waterport, he passed our prames, and did not discover his error till he had gone too far to return : he was consequently obliged to put about, and the vessel grounded at the back of the *Old* mole. When the Enemy observed her in the morning, the Black battery, and Fort St. Philip, directed a smart fire upon her ; but, though it was continued the whole day, not a shot struck the

the hull. Captain Curtis brought away the crew, and at night went with several boats, and cut away her masts: part of her cargo was also removed; but the greater portion of it was damaged by the sea-water. In the evening, Waterport guard was reinforced with a picquet.

1782.
Feb.

THE Enemy, on the night of the 18th, added five embrasures to the gun-battery, and left a space, seemingly for two others. This addition made it appear as if they intended the whole for one battery, which before was divided into two. Great quantities of materials were dispersed in various parts of their works, and brush-wood continued to be brought into their camp from the country. The succeeding night they erected an epaulement of thirty-nine casks long, faced with fascines, within the hexagon figure, at the extremity of the parallel. The front work was also raised, and a ditch, extending along the front of the parallel to the east flank of the St. Carlos's, lined with fascines. They worked also on the platforms of the new battery. The morning of the 20th, ten gun-boats returned to Algeiras from the east: they were supposed to be the same which had chased the Viper and Lively cutters. Intelligence from Portugal mentioned, that several of them had been lost in the gale which sprung up the same evening: we were rather disappointed therefore to see so many return. In the evening the Viper, Lively, and Dartmouth—Tartar cutters, sailed for England. About the time of their departure, a traverse in the St. Carlos's was set on fire by our artillery, which produced a smart cannonade for some hours. The succeeding day another traverse was set on fire, and burnt for some time. The Enemy always behaved with great spirit on these occasions. The night of the 21st they completed their Gun-battery, which now presented to us thirteen embrasures: they likewise repaired the damage done by the fire.

1782,
Feb.

ABOUT noon on the 23d, several signals were made at Cabrita Point, which brought out a frigate and a xebeque from Algeziras. Soon after, we observed a vessel standing into the Bay with a flowing sail. The xebeque passed her astern; but the frigate bore down, and appeared as if she intended to board. The vessel, however, in coming abreast, threw in so well-directed a broadside, that the Spaniard was greatly confused, and fell astern. The frigate afterwards wore, and returned the salute; but the vessel was at such a distance, that no damage was received. On her arrival at the New mole, to our surprise we found her to be the Mercury ordnance-ship, which had left the Bay in January, and, as we imagined, was bound to England. Several inhabitants, supposing the same, had taken their passage on board her for England; and never discovered their mistake, till, to their great mortification, they found, on their entrance into the Straits, the unpleasant shores of Spain and Barbary, instead of the exhilarating coast of Britain. Captain Heington, who commanded her, on leaving the Garrison, had secret orders to put into Lisbon, where he was to take in a cargo of various articles, and return; which orders he had directions not to divulge to any person, lest the Enemy by their emissaries should get information of the plan, and way-lay him in his return. He accordingly put into Lisbon, and took in his cargo of wine and fruit. When every thing was completed, he pretended some further business would still delay him, and pressed the passengers to embrace the opportunity of the packet, and sail for England. They however approved of their accommodation too well to remove; and Captain Heington was reluctantly obliged to bring them back to the Garrison. The Governor did not suffer this gallant conduct of Captain Heington to pass unrewarded, but generously presented him with a handsome *douceur*, and strongly recommended him to the Admiralty for promotion; which accordingly succeeded. On the afternoon in which the Mercury arrived, the Enemy fired a grand *feu-de-joie* in camp, commencing

commencing with a salute from the lines. They repeated the fire a fourth time; which led us to imagine they had gained some advantage at Minorca; and we afterwards found that our apprehensions had been too well founded.

1782,
Feb.

THE Enemy's ships in the Bay were reinforced on the 24th and 25th with a frigate, four or five xebèques, and several armed settees; part of which probably had been employed to block up the port of Mahon. The morning of the 25th, arrived the St. Ann, ordnance-ship, with a supply of powder, and two gun-boats, on a new construction, in frames. We were informed by her, that the Vernon store-ship, under convoy of a frigate, was on her passage for Gibraltar, with ten other gun-boats on board. The following morning we observed the Enemy had entirely new-faced the eastern epaulement, and raised it to the height of eight fascines. They also worked on the magazine of the St. Martin's battery, and *debouched* from the centre of the parallel, throwing up a trifling line, extending towards the south-west. The 27th, four rows, of ten tents each, were pitched in the rear of the Catalonian camp. We imagined they were occupied by the artillery cadets. At night the Enemy added several traverses to their thirteen-gun battery. Besides the arrivals already noted, three other vessels and several boats came in, in the course of the month.

THE 1st of March a flag of truce went to the Enemy, in answer to one from them some days before. The Spanish officer who received the packet, informed us, that Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, had surrendered on the 5th of February. The succeeding day, a carcass set fire to the thirteen-gun battery, which continued blazing for two hours. On their attempting to extinguish the fire, we plied them so briskly, that several were killed, and most of them driven from the work; but their usual gallantry at last prevailed.

March.

At

1782,
March.

At night they raised a *place d'armes* at the western extremity of the thirteen-gun battery. These defensive works demonstrated that they were determined to provide as much as possible against another sortie. The following night they repaired the damage done by the fire. The carpenters of the navy, on the 4th, laid the keel of one of the new gun-boats. The 6th, six rows of tents, ten in each row, were pitched in the rear of the second line of the Enemy's camp, near the horse-barrack. A large party was also employed in making a road from the beach to the barrack: and others were engaged in landing shells, and different ordnance. These, with other appearances, bespoke a determined resolution to prosecute the siege. Our Governor, on the other hand, with unwearied attention employed the Garrison in repairing, and putting in the best order of defence, the upper batteries, and other works, which had suffered from the continued bombardment of the Enemy. The bridge, in the ditch at Landport, was likewise pulled down; and other alterations took place in that quarter. The Enemy, on the 8th, raised one face of the Eastern redoubt, several fascines in height: and from the noise heard the preceding night, we imagined they also finished platforms in their batteries. The day following, Lieutenant Cuppage, of the Royal Artillery, was dangerously wounded on the Royal battery, from a splinter of a small shell, which burst immediately after being discharged from the Rock-gun. This was the second accident of the same nature. The 11th, a frigate and xebecque passed to the west, with six top-sail vessels; supposed to be part of the late Minorca garrison. The night of the 13th, the Enemy traced out a work within the western *place d'armes* of the St. Carlos's battery; apparently with an intention of extending the epaulement. The firing on both sides was now considerably increased: that from the Enemy amounted on an average to about three hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours.

THE

1782.
March.

Two operations of the Besiegers still continued tedious. On the 16th they palisaded the gorge of the Centre redoubt; and on the 18th began to pitch a new camp, near the Grand magazine, on the beach. At night they erected the epaulement of St. Paschal's mortar-battery, and raised three traverses in the rear. Lieut. White, of the 56th, was slightly wounded on the 16th. On the night of the 20th, the St. Paschal's battery was raised three fascines. At night the wind blew so strong a gale, that the new windmill, on Windmill-hill, took fire from the violence of the friction, and was burnt to the ground. The 22d, the Enemy made some trifling additions, and fixed a barrier-gate at the extremity of the fourth branch of approach. The subsequent evening, a little before midnight, we were gratified with the safe arrival of the Vernon store-ship, having on board the remaining ten gun-boats, and other materials for the Garrison. Some hours after, the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, Captains Mann and Hamilton, with four transports, having the 97th regiment on board, anchored under our guns.

THE Vernon's arrival may be considered as truly fortunate, since no less than *thirty* Spanish men of war, of different force, were out purposely to intercept her and the Success frigate, Captain Pole, her convoy. Some leagues to the westward of the Straits they fell in with a forty-gun frigate, which had left our (blockade) station, and was one of the above-mentioned cruisers. A warm action consequently commenced; but the Spaniard, finding the Vernon well armed, and that she boldly bore down to support the Success, after an engagement of several glasses, in which the Vernon had a considerable share, thought proper to submit. On board the prize were found papers describing the Vernon, to the most minute part of her rigging; at the same time mentioning the officers names who were passengers, and every particular article of her cargo: and from the prisoners we learned the number of ships which

1782,
March.

were cruising to intercept her. Captain Pole afterwards burned the Santa Catalina, and separated from the Vernon on the appearance of the Cerberus, with her convoy, which he mistook for the Enemy's cruisers. The Vernon therefore proceeded alone for the Garrison, and at the entrance of the Straits, in the evening, fell in with, and indeed was surrounded by, the Enemy's ships: but happily the sky prognosticating a rough night, and she tacking at the same time they did; they, supposing her a friend, stood in for the high land; and at dusk she altered her course, and was soon safe in her destined port. Lieut. Col. Gledstanes, of the 72d regiment, and other officers, came in her as passengers, with recruits for the different regiments in the Garrison. The next day, the 97th regiment, commanded by Col. Stanton, disembarked seven hundred complete, and were immediately quartered in Scud hill and Rosia barracks. This regiment soon after became very sickly; and though they were attended to with the greatest care by the Governor and Officers, in a few months many of them died; and the rest were of little assistance to the Garrison before September.

THE Enemy, on the night of the 24th, were discovered, from Willis's, at work in the front of the epaulement, at the eastern extremity of the parallel: a few rounds of grape, however, quickly drove them under cover. They made several attempts to proceed, but were as constantly obliged to retire. The succeeding morning, we observed they had employed parties in other parts of their works. The communication to the Centre redoubt was raised; many traverses were erected behind the fourth approach, and a considerable quantity of fascines and other materials brought down to their works. In the forenoon of the 25th, the Spanish officers belonging to the Santa Catalina, who were brought to the Garrison in the Vernon, were sent by a flag of truce into Spain on their parole. In the course of the day, a shot came through one of the capped embrasures

1782,
March.

embrasures on Princess Amelia's battery (Willis's), took off the legs of two men belonging to the 72d and 73d regiments, one leg of a soldier of the 73d, and wounded another man in both legs: thus *four* men had *seven* legs taken off and wounded by one shot. The Boy who was usually stationed on the works where a large party was employed, to inform the men when the Enemy's fire was directed to that place, had been reproving them for their carelessness in not attending to him; and had just turned his head toward the Enemy, when he observed this shot, and instantly called for them to take care: his caution was however too late; the shot entered the embrasure, and had the above-mentioned fatal effect. It is somewhat singular, that this Boy should be possessed of such uncommon quickness of sight, as to see the Enemy's shot almost immediately after they quitted the guns. He was not, however, the only one in the Garrison possessing this qualification; another boy, of about the same age, was as celebrated, if not his superior. Both of them belonged to the Artificer company, and were constantly placed on some part of the works to observe the Enemy's fire: their names were Richardson and Brand; the former was reputed to have the best eye.

THE night of the 25th, the Enemy extended their parallel in a continued direction with the old work about one hundred yards, with casks and fascines, banked up with sand in front. The succeeding evening, we perceived several guns in the St. Martin's battery; and it was imagined, that ordnance were brought forward for the other batteries. The night of the 26th, they began merlons for six embrasures in the Eastern redoubt, two in each face opening on the Devil's tower, Lines, and Old mole: they also lengthened the parallel, and strengthened that part which was raised the preceding night. The 28th, they scaled several guns and mortars in the advanced batteries; and the following day, we concluded, they

1782,
March.

mounted all their ordnance, as their working parties gave a general huzza, and then withdrew for the day.

OUR Opponents at this time scarcely expended more than two hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours; but we frequently saluted them with double that number in that period. The night of the 28th and 29th, the Enemy lined with fascines the prolongation of the parallel, and erected five traverses in the Eastern redoubt. Their batteries near the tower now appeared to be completed; the *fourth* month being just expired since they had been destroyed. The 31st, being a grand festival, our batteries were double-manned, expecting the Besiegers would open their advanced batteries; but not firing, the reinforcement was remanded at noon. In the evening, about six o'clock, a shell set fire to the flank of the Eastern redoubt, and, the flame being assisted with a brisk discharge, burnt rapidly for some hours: at last, however, the Enemy extinguished it. The succeeding morning, we perceived that they had covered with sand the part which had taken fire, and a number of fascines were lying in great confusion about the work. The same night, a boat came in from Portugal with sheep, oranges, lemons, and fowls: two others also arrived in the course of the month.

April.

ON the evening of the 1st of April, a soldier of the 39th regiment deserted from Landport: several hundred rounds of musquetry and grape were discharged at him, some of which it is imagined took place, as he dropped just before he got to the St. Carlos's battery, and was carried into the work by seven of the guard. At dusk, a Volunteer of Arragon came over to us: he brought his arms and some necessaries, which, with other circumstances, occasioned a suspicion of his being a spy. He reported that the Enemy had suffered considerably in restoring their batteries; upwards of four hundred being killed, and nearly as many more wounded. The

Eastern

Eastern redoubt, he informed us, was called the Mahon battery. The Enemy, on the 2d, began to pitch tents in rear of the Walon guards: they were afterwards increased to six double rows, capable of quartering a battalion of infantry.

1782.
April.

As GRATES for heating shot were distributed on the different northern batteries in the beginning of this month, we imagined the Governor intended applying red-hot shot against the Enemy's works, which appeared now complete. We were however disappointed: they were still reserved as a *bonne bouche*, for the closing of the scene.

THE night of the 5th, the Enemy erected, at the extremity of the parallel, a *place d'armes*, of four sides, one of which was the parallel lengthened, the other three extending in obtuse angles to the rear. The 6th, Colonel Stanton was appointed a Brigadier-general; and Capt. Blanckley, of the 97th regiment, his Brigade-major. The 8th, we perceived some tents pitched upon the plain beneath the ruins of Carteia; and the following day this camp was increased with five double rows of tents: a regiment in white took possession in the evening. The 9th, a regiment in blue marched into the new camp, pitched the 2d of this month. The same day all the carpenters of the regiments in garrison (those of the 97th regiment excepted) were ordered, with an hundred additional real-men, into the King's works. At night the Enemy made some alterations near St. Paschal's battery, and strengthened the *place d'armes* at the extremity of the parallel. The 10th, Lieut. Wetham, of the 12th regiment, was killed by a splinter of a shell, marching at the head of the spur-guard up the ramp, from Landport ditch. His servant also lost his arm, and the drummer had his drum broken to pieces: but the rest of the guard escaped. The death of this young Officer was much regretted; and it seemed particularly unfortunate, as the Enemy only fired that fatal shell, and one shot, in the earlier part of the day.

A FARO

1782,
April.

A FARO boat arrived on the 11th from Portugal, with dispatches for the Governor. A private letter sent from Lisbon by this boat, mentioned, that great preparations were making at Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean ports, for a most vigorous attack on Gibraltar; and that the Duke de Crillon, who had lately taken St. Philip's, was to command with twenty thousand French and Spanish troops, in addition to what were at present before the Garrison; with Monsieur D'Arçon, a French engineer of great eminence and abilities; and Admiral Don Bonaventura Moreno, with ten sail of the line, besides floating-batteries, gun and mortar boats, &c. &c. The truth of this intelligence we little doubted, as many circumstances now occurred daily that served to confirm it. The Enemy's cannonade, in the course of the 12th, was singular indeed: from six in the morning to sun-set, they fired every two or three minutes a single gun or mortar; and being the *anniversary* of their bombardment, it appeared still more extraordinary. Some jocular persons in the Garrison remarked, that perhaps they were commemorating the day with fasting and prayer, and by their *minute-guns* expressing their sorrow, that so many thousand barrels of powder, and rounds of ammunition, should have been expended to so little purpose. Their firing from the 12th gradually decreased, for about a week; when, for a few nights, they fired brisker than usual. It afterwards diminished to about a hundred rounds on an average in the twenty-four hours, and scarce exceeded that number during the remainder of the month. Their fascine-parties continued to be actively employed preparing materials in their parks; and long strings of mules were constantly removing them to the Lines and advanced batteries. Throughout their camp new life seemed to be infused into the troops: instead of that inactive languor which had so long prevailed in all their operations, every person now appeared in motion.

THE

1782.
April.

THE morning of the 16th, we remarked that the Enemy had repaired the eastern part of the Mahon battery, burnt down the latter end of the preceding month. Some other trifling additions were also made to this work. The 20th, arrived the Antigallican ordnance-ship from England. The nights of the 21st and 22d, the Enemy's parties added some further repairs to the Mahon battery: they also raised a small work near the tower, and erected several traverses in various parts of the parallel. The 24th, one of our new gun-boats, which had been launched on the 18th, was tried with an ~~eighteen~~-pounder on board; and the practice met with the approbation of the Governor and Officers of the Navy. As a person was sent out in the Vernon to superintend their construction, the keels of several other boats after his arrival were immediately laid on the stocks; and the carpenters, being now acquainted with the marks, proceeded with confidence and expedition: four or five more therefore were in great forwardness. We observed, about this time, numbers of boats passing and repassing, between Algeziras and Point Mala, and two ships in the river Palmones, which we imagined were fitting out as fire-ships: precautions were therefore taken to render them ineffectual, in case they resolved on *another* attempt to burn our frigates. The 25th, a little before day-break, a deserter came in from the Enemy: he was a native of Arragon, and comrade to the last: he confirmed our information from Lisbon, respecting the intended attack, under the command of the Duke de Crillon; adding, that they had resolved to make the principal attack by sea; for which purpose large ships were to be fitted up with cork, &c. The new camp, near Rocabillo point, he said, was occupied by the regiment of Cordova infantry, lately arrived from Ceuta.

THOUGH their camp had been considerably reinforced within the preceding six weeks, yet we could not observe that they had made any addition to their guards, which continued to be about the same number

1782,
April.

as mentioned some months before. The 28th, they raised the merlons of the Mahon battery with sand-bags. In the course of the day, they brought down two guns from their artillery-park to Fort Tonara, whither they had carried four the preceding day. The 30th, they began laying platforms in the Mahon battery: on the same day we launched our second gun-boat. Seven more were on the stocks.

May.

IN the beginning of May, the Enemy repaired the west branch of the St. Carlos's, which fell down some time before, and made some alterations in the Black battery. Several hundred mules came likewise with clay to the lines. From seven in the evening of the 4th, to the same hour the succeeding afternoon, both the Garrison and the Enemy were silent. This was the first *twenty-four hours* in which there had been no firing for the space of nearly THIRTEEN MONTHS.

THE evening of the 7th, the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, with four transports and four ordnance-ships, sailed for England. The succeeding morning we observed that three of the transports were captured, and in company with the Enemy's cruisers were then turning to windward. In the afternoon of the 9th, a line-of-battle ship, with seven large vessels and a few polacres and tartans, arrived in the Bay from the west, and anchored at Algeziras. At dusk, the large vessels, which appeared to be the old men of war, or galleons, hauled close in shore. The Governor, at night, ordered a picquet to reinforce Waterport guard. The Enemy still continued discharging about a hundred rounds every twenty-four hours; and their parties as well as ours were employed in making trifling additions and repairs. The arrival of the above-mentioned shipping at Algeziras, occasioned various conjectures: from many circumstances, we had reason to imagine they were intended for the attack by sea, which was meditating

tating against the Garrison. The Governor and Chief Engineer's attention consequently became engaged towards the sea-line: the beach behind the Old mgle was fortified with a row of sloping palisades; Waterport gateway was well barricaded, and a *chevaux-de-frise* ordered to be got ready to place at the foot of Landport glacis: the ramp in the ditch was likewise removed; and those batteries on the sea-line, which they conceived might probably be opposed to the Enemy's attack, were inspected, and put in the best order of defence.

THE Enemy, about the 12th, removed, and made a new arrangement of their ordnance in the forts and batteries along the coasts: we supposed they were changing them for others of a larger calibre. The 14th, several of the large ships at Algeziras struck their yards and top-masts, and a great number of men appeared on board them; which movements left us no longer to doubt, that they were intended to be fitted up as FLOATING BATTERIES for the grand attack: this opinion was confirmed in the afternoon, by their beginning to cut down the poops of two of them. The subsequent day, three store-ships, the Queen Charlotte, Leonora, and Charles, arrived from England, with powder, shells, bedding, and timber. Three gun-boats, on their appearance in the Gut, went from the Point to speak them; but the ships hoisting French colours, and standing for Algeziras, the boats were deceived, and returned: the false colours were soon after struck, and British displayed; and they arrived without opposition. The new gun-boats which were launched, were, on this occasion, of particular service; and before night, nineteen hundred barrels of powder were secured in our magazines. The Enemy, on the 17th, opened thirteen large port-holes in the larboard side of one of the ships at Algeziras, and seven in another.

1782,
May.

THEIR operations now in the advanced works almost totally ceased; their whole attention seemed occupied by the ships at Algiziras, and by arrangements in their camp. Cannon and variety of military stores were landed beyond Point Mala, and a strong party was employed in erecting a large building near the landing-place, which we conjectured was for an hospital. The firing on both sides varied as circumstances directed. Three men of the 58th regiment were missing on the 19th; and a party being immediately sent in quest of them, their bodies were found dashed to pieces behind the rock; the rope by which they were to have descended, being many yards too short. The Enemy were very active about their ships; eleven port-holes were opened in the side of a third; and on the 21st, they began to strengthen their larboard sides with some materials which appeared like junk. The elasticity and resistance of this article rendered it very eligible for the purpose. On the land side they continued collecting brush-wood from all parts of the country, and had strong parties at work, making fascines. At the landing-place, stores of every species were daily disembarked. On the other hand, the Garrison, with unwearied assiduity, made various dispositions to repel their attack. The *sloping* palisades at Waterport by this time were finished, and the gateway barricaded, excepting a small passage for the wicket. To this post the Governor seemed particularly to attend. The intentions of the Enemy were no longer mysterious: every preparation was therefore made to give them a warm reception: an additional number of grates for heating shot, were made and distributed along the Line-wall; and the Navy lowered their yards and top-masts, to be in readiness to act on shore at a moment's notice.

A PRIVATEER xebecque arrived on the 25th from Leghorn, with a Corsican officer and twelve privates, who came to offer their services as volunteers during the approaching attack; which the Governor

1782,
May.

Governor accepted, and ordered them to be entertained by different regiments till the others arrived, who, they informed us, were on their passage. In the evening, a large building, to the east of the Catalonian camp, took fire, and was totally consumed: it had formerly been a barrack, but was now, as the deserters informed us, a granary for forage and corn. We numbered at this time upwards of a hundred pieces of cannon in the artillery-park of the Enemy. The 25th, the engineers began to mine a gallery from a place above Farrington's battery (Willis's), to communicate through the rock to a notch or projection of the rock, below Green's Lodge, in which the Governor proposed to make a battery. The 26th, another vessel arrived from Algiers, and brought letters, acquainting us that it was universally believed in Spain, that the Garrison, from the magnitude of the preparations for the attack, inevitably must be taken before the end of July. The same day about noon, a large fleet appeared from the east, upwards of a hundred sail of which we observed in the evening enter the Bay, and anchor between the river Palmones and Algeziras. The succeeding morning we were enabled to make our observations on them: three were large and armed, one of them with a flag at her mizen: the rest were ships with troops on board, and small polacres and settees, supposed from their appearance to be laden with stores. In the course of the 27th, 28th, and 29th, they landed, it was imagined, about twelve battalions; which, calculating at about seven hundred and fifty to each battalion, amounted to about nine thousand men, if the regiments were complete. As the troops disembarked, they encamped in the rear of the second line, extending towards the horse-barrack now called *Buena-Vista*, which, we understood from the last deserters, had been fitted up for the Commander in Chief's quarters: others of them occupied the ground on the left of the first line, and on the right of the Catalonians, in an obtuse direction up the hill towards the Queen of Spain's chair. Large parties were detached to land the military stores.

2782,
May.

A FLAG of truce came from the Enemy on the 28th, with a letter from Mr. Anderson, a merchant who had left the Garrison some days before, and had been taken on his passage to Faro. Before the purport of the flag was known, the Governor, speaking to the officers near him, said "he supposed the Duke was arrived, and had sent to summon the Garrison; but he should give him a short answer, "No,—No, and hoped the gentlemen" (addressing himself to the Officers present) "would all support him". He had not, however, an opportunity of being so spiritedly laconic. The day following, we perceived a new encampment between the Catalonians and the left of the first line, and great additions were made to those mentioned before. Six of their battering-ships were now in hand, and an universal activity was observed throughout their camp. The firing on both sides varied very little: if there were any difference in the number of rounds, the Garrison had the advantage. Our Engineers at this time were employed in repairing the damaged and uneven platforms on the sea-line batteries, and the Artillery in disposing of the heavy ordnance, where they would act with greater execution and effect. Scarce a day now passed but vessels of all denominations arrived in the Bay, at the Enemy's camp; the generality of which seemed laden with military stores and materials for the siege.

June.

JUNE did not commence with any thing extraordinary. The 2d, Brigadier Stanton died of a *coup de soleil*. The Enemy, the following day, pitched several large tents to the southward of Algeziras, for the accommodation of the workmen employed in fitting up their ships. The 4th, being his Majesty's birth-day, the last of our new gun-boats was launched; and at noon the whole fired a salute, commencing with a salvo of forty-four guns *shorted*, from the north front of the Garrison: the Enemy's batteries instantly returned our land-fire, and in so smart a manner as to convince

convince us, they had prepared to retaliate. The following are the names of the gun-boats, and ships from which they were manned.

1782;
June.

From the Brilliant frigate	Revenge	one 24 p ^r . 21 Men	From the Porcupine frigate	Europa	one 24 p ^r . 21 Men
	Defiance	one 24 do. 21 do.		Terrible	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Resolution	one 18 do. 21 do.		Fury	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Spitfire	one 18 do. 21 do.		Scourge	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Dreadnought	one 18 do. 21 do.	From the Speedwell cutter	Terror	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Thunder	one 18 do. 21 do.		Vengeance	one 18 do. 21 do.

ON the 5th, three rows of double tents, ten in each row, were pitched near Barcelo's battery, at Algeziras. Mr. M'Gregor, a volunteer in the 73d, was wounded the same day by a shell; of which article the Enemy's artillery, within a day or two, had been more profuse than usual. The 6th, Captain Wideburg of Reden's was wounded in the Queen's lines. On the 7th, our artillery practised from the King's bastion, with *red-hot shot*, against the Irishman's brig, which was stranded at the back of the Old mole. In the first round, one of the artillery-men putting in the shot, the fire by some means immediately communicated to the cartridge, and the unfortunate man was blown from the embrasure in some hundred pieces: two others were also slightly wounded with the unexpected recoil of the carriage. The practice after this accident was discontinued. In the evening, a shell fell into a quarter in town, and carried away part of a chair, in which Ensign M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was sitting: it immediately burst in the room below, and lifted him and the chair from the floor, without farther injury.

THE Enemy's inactivity in their advanced batteries was sufficiently compensated by their diligence and celerity at Algeziras: six ships were now in great forwardness, and on the 10th they began upon another. Of this interval of tranquillity, as we may call it, (though the Enemy had not quite discontinued their fire) the Governor

1781,
June.

Governor took advantage, and employed it with indefatigable zeal in completing the works of the Garrison. New batteries bearing on Waterport, which appeared to be his grand object of defence, were opened in the Moorish castle: a cannoned battery was also erected at Upper Forbes's, and some alterations made in the Lines: moveable palisades, with casks of earth, sand, &c. were distributed in various parts along the line-wall, to be ready in case a breach should be effected; and the outworks at Landport underwent some advantageous alterations. Two or three men about this time attempted to desert; but they were all retaken.

On the 11th, between ten and eleven o'clock, an unlucky snell from the Enemy fell through the splinter-proof, at the door of the magazine on Princess Anne's battery (Willis's), and bursting, communicated to the powder, which instantly blew up. The explosion was so violent as to shake the whole rock, and throw the materials on both sides an almost incredible way into the sea. Three merlons on the west flank of the battery, with several unfortunate men who had run behind them for shelter, were forced down from the level of the platforms into the Prince's lines, which, with the Queen's below, were almost filled with rubbish. Another magazine near it happily escaped, though the door was thrown open by the explosion. Our loss by this dreadful accident was chiefly among the workmen who were employed on the flank of the battery: one drummer, and thirteen rank and file, were killed; three serjeants, three drummers, and nine rank and file, wounded. Immediately after the report of the explosion, and on the appearance of the large column of smoke, the Enemy gave a loud huzza: their drums beat to arms in the camp; and some persons aver, that their first line assembled, and were actually on their march towards Fort St. Philip, but afterwards returned. As the engineers, after the accident, got together the remains of the party, to effectually secure the

the magazine which had so miraculously escaped, the Enemy continued the cannonade the remainder of the day; and, as if fate was resolved at that particular time to sport with our anxiety, in the course of this firing, two other shells fell upon the remaining magazine, and one into the very splinter-proof in front of the door: happily the latter did not go through; for, if it had, this magazine might have shared the fate of its neighbour, and the whole of the batteries at Willis's have probably been materially injured. Princess Anne's battery, the flank of it excepted, was not considerably damaged: the caissoned merlons were much shaken, and the battery filled with rubbish; however, before night the whole was cleared away, and several rounds fired from that battery, as well as from the other batteries, to convince the Enemy that the misfortune was not of so much importance as they probably imagined: indeed, from so dreadful an accident, it was wonderful that the injury was not of greater consequence.

1782
June

THE Navy, on the 13th, under the direction of the Engineers, began to caisson the west face of the New-mole fort. About sun-set, a soldier of the 58th regiment, who had lately joined in the Vernon, deserted from Landport: at night a picquet was ordered to reinforce that guard. The 14th, a French frigate, with eighteen or nineteen polacres, &c. arrived in the Bay. The same afternoon, a xebec, returning to Algeziras, from the east, stood in so close to the Garrison, that she was perplexed by the eddy-winds, and remained a considerable time stationary: the Garrison fired upon her, and the gun-boats were manned, and rowed out to attack her; but two of the Enemy's boats, coming to her assistance, towed her head round; and soon after, a breeze carried her out of all danger. If our boats had got out a little earlier, she might have been roughly handled; and some were sanguine enough to think she might have been taken.

As

1782,
June.

As boats were constantly detached by the Navy at night-fall, to row guard at some distance from the Garrison, and give information of the approach of the gun-boats, or any other vessels, curiosity often prompted them to approach the Enemy's shore; and for some preceding nights they reported, that they heard, at Algeziras, a noise like that of men hard at work; whence we concluded, their impatience to finish their battering-ships made them embrace all opportunities, both by day and night. The 16th, a new camp was observed between the Grand magazine and the Orange-grove. The battalion which occupied it were supposed to be disembarked from the small convoy which arrived on the 14th. At night, a noise of boats was distinctly heard from our prames, at some distance in the Bay: it however ceased on a gun being fired towards that quarter. This circumstance occasioned new signals to be appointed for the prames. The 97th regiment, on the 17th, for the first time, gave a picquet of forty men. The following day, Hardenberg's regiment was ordered, in case of an alarm, to act with the 58th at Europa, instead of marching to town. In the afternoon, a French convoy, of upwards of sixty sail, under three frigates, anchored in the Bay, off the Guadaranque, from the east. As most of the ships had troops on board, we concluded it was the French reinforcement, of which we had received previous information. The following evening, several Spanish and *French* general officers, with their suites, visited the lines; where they remained, excepting one General, who, accompanied by an artillery officer and an engineer, came forward to the advanced works, and stood some time in front of the St. Martin's battery. At this time, a groupe of those who remained in the lines were assembled on the glacis: our artillery thought proper to give them a shot, which the General in the advanced works probably took as a hint to retire; for he immediately pulled off his hat, and returned into the battery. This circumstance served to confirm us in our conjectures, that the reinforcement was French; and it was computed

puted to be about five thousand men. Soon after the above fleet arrived, five gun-boats approached very near the town, apparently out of bravado, to demonstrate to their new friends how contemptuously they considered us; but a few rounds taking effect, they retired in great confusion, and most likely paid dear for their arrogance. The 20th and 21st the French troops disembarked, and encamped to the east of the Stone quarry, immediately under the Queen of Spain's chair.

1782.
June.

AS AFFAIRS were daily becoming more serious, the serjeants, and such drummers of the Garrison as were able, were ordered, in case of alarm, to turn out with firelocks and accoutrements; which were accordingly delivered to the different regiments from the grand store. The Governor seemed determined to have no idle hands in the place at such a critical time. Musicians, who before had been exempted from duty, also returned to the use of the firelock and shovel.

THE morning of the 21st, two Genoese, formerly inhabitants of the Garrison, who had been taken by the Enemy in a settee bound for Gibraltar, made their escape in a boat from a prison-ship at Algeziras. They informed us that the grand attack was fixed to be in September; but that all, both sailors and soldiers, were much averse to the enterprise. In the afternoon, two General officers again visited the lines; and we remarked, their guards did not relieve at their usual hour, but probably came down after twilight. From the 19th to the 21st, the Enemy's fire daily diminished; and on the 22d, about five in the evening, their batteries were totally silent. This sudden cessation induced us to conclude that the Duke de Crillon had assumed the command of the COMBINED ARMY.

CHAPTER VII.

Spaniards very active in completing their battering-ships.—The nephew of the celebrated Corsican general, Pascal Paoli, arrives at Gibraltar, and offers, with others of his countrymen, to act as a volunteer during the siege.—Enemy after great preparations commence the additional works on the Isthmus.—Letters between the Duke de Crillon and General Eliott.—Enemy's works are by accident set on fire, which induces the Duke to protect them by a temporary cannonade.—The British seamen landed and formed into a Marine Brigade.—Active operations of the besiegers.—Some of the battering-ships remove to the Orange-grove, where the Enemy begin to assemble their maritime force.—Lieut. General Boyd recommends an immediate trial of hot shot, the success of which provokes the Enemy to open their new batteries before they are completed.—The Combined fleets of France and Spain arrive in the Bay of Gibraltar.—THE GRAND ATTACK.—The battering-ships destroyed, and the Enemy rescued from inevitable death by the gallantry of the Marine Brigade. Conduct of the besiegers after their defeat, till their small craft disperse.

1782,
June.

THE Court of Madrid, whose whole attention seemed bent upon the recovery of Gibraltar, had hitherto found all her attempts, whether by sea or land, totally ineffectual; and the repeated disgrace which her arms had suffered, could not fail to mortify her pride. The cruel and wanton destruction of the town had tended to no other purpose, than to reflect dishonour on her measures, in the eye of Europe. Pride and revenge therefore now urged her to the utmost exertions of her power and skill, so that no means were neglected,

no expence was spared, to insure success. Her treasures were lavishly expended ; the labour of the nation was exhausted in the magnitude of the preparations ; and her whole naval and military force now appeared directed to the recovery of that natural and ancient appendage of the Crown.

1782.
June.

THE Duke de Crillon, lately returned from the conquest of Fort St. Philip, who had formerly commanded at the Spanish lines before Gibraltar, and was perfectly acquainted with the situation of the Garrison, was appointed to conduct the military force to be employed in this arduous and interesting enterprise. With him were joined Monsieur d' Arçon (a French engineer of great repute), and Admiral Moreno. The former had projected a plan, which had met with the approbation of his Most Catholic Majesty, for attacking the place with battering-ships, constructed upon such principles, that they were equally considered as *impregnable* and *incombustible* ; and from the prodigious powers of which, little else was expected than almost the annihilation of the Garrison : the latter had rendered himself equally eminent with the General in the preceding conquest of Minorca. Under commanders of such distinguished ability, aided by every combination of force which human invention could devise, we need not in the least wonder at the flattering idea, universally formed by the nation, of the event.

GENERAL ELIOTT, on the opposite side, unawed by the impending storm, provided for every circumstance which might occur : though surrounded on every hand with Enemies, and far distant from any hopes of relief and assistance ; yet he reposed such confidence in the vigorous and united exertions of the little army under his command, whom he had already found superior to the greatest hardships, that he was not apprehensive of trusting the event to the

1782.
June.

decision of that fortune, which had been so often favourable to the interests of the Garrison.

THE 24th of June, the Garrison began to practise parapet-firing, with ball, at casks placed at different distances in the Bay. Two days following, the Enemy's cannon were all *under metal*; and their advanced sentries and guards were reinforced. At Algeziras they still continued to work on seven ships; and in camp numerous parties were employed in landing great quantities of stores, and in ranging ordnance, &c. in their artillery-park. Early on the morning of the 27th, the Captain of the Queen's-lines guard challenged two persons who had approached to Forbes's barrier; one of whom, finding they were observed, cried out in French, "Don't fire!" after which both instantly ran away towards the lines. In their retreat one of them fell; and his cloak coming unfolded, our sentries could distinguish that his uniform was white; which circumstance, added to that of their speaking French, induced us to conclude they were Officers of that nation. A person of distinction, supposed to be the Duke de Crillon, on the 30th, visited the lines and advanced works. Our artillery fired a shot over him and his suite, to shew them that they were observed. At night, a soldier of the 56th, attempting to desert from the Signal-house guard, was dashed to pieces in his descent. The next day his body was exposed as a public spectacle, to intimidate others from provoking a similar fate.

July.

IN the beginning of July, the ~~ten~~ ship had been in hands two or three days; and the Enemy's artificers were at work on the tops of those which were in the greatest forwardness, placing strong timbers, in form of a *dos d'âne*, to serve as bomb-proofs. At night they raised their parallel several fathoms in height, and banked it up in front with sand. Though the Enemy's batteries had continued silent since the 22d of June, the Garrison persevered in a brisk discharge,

1782,
July.

charge, directing their fire to all parts of the lines, as well as the advanced works. The evening of the 2d, a party of the Enemy advanced to Bay-side barrier; but several rounds of grape, which were fired from Willis's, soon forced them to retire. The succeeding evening they again attempted to take post there, and met with a similar reception. Our Navy, under the direction of an engineer, about this time repaired the boom of Waterport, and sunk anchors in the shallow water at the back of the Old mole. The Enemy, though we expected it, never molested them in this duty: indeed they seemed too intent upon their own operations, to pay attention to any of ours.

THE success attending our progress in the gallery above Farringdon's battery, produced the idea of making a communication from the extremity of the King's, to the Queen's lines; and on the 6th, a party of miners began this new subterranean passage. Early the day following, a brig, coming in from the west, was taken by a xebecque, and carried into Algeziras. If the master of this vessel had acted prudently, he might probably have escaped. On his first appearance he coasted under French colours; but being abreast of the Point, and observing a felucca standing out to speak him, he hoisted British, and fired a shot. This circumstance spread the alarm: four or five gun-boats immediately rowed out, and opposed her passage, till a xebecque came up and ran her aboard.

THE afternoon of the 18th, an extraordinary instance of gallantry and presence of mind occurred at the laboratory adjoining the South bastion. An artillery-man (named Hartley) was employed in the laboratory, filling shells with Carcass composition, and driving fuses into five and a half and six-inch shells: one of them, by some unaccountable accident, took fire in the operation; and although he was surrounded with unfixed fuses, loaded shells, composition, &c.

with

1782,
July.

with the most astonishing coolness he carried out the *lighted* shell, and threw it where it could do little or no harm; and two seconds had scarcely elapsed before it exploded. If the shell had burst in the laboratory, it is almost certain the whole would have been blown up; when the loss in fixed ammunition, fuses, &c. &c. would have been irreparable, exclusive of the damage which the fortifications would have suffered from the explosion, and the lives that might have been lost. He was handsomely rewarded by the Governor. The night of the 10th, a soldier of De la Motte's, who had been missing from the 5th, was discovered by the quarter-guard of that regiment stealing bread from the men's tents: he was instantly pursued, but could not be overtaken: the next day however he was found concealed in a cave. Two others had also been retaken within a few preceding days. Such attention had been paid to scarping the back of the rock, that it was little short of madness in these wretches, at this period, to attempt desertion.

SOME experiments were made, in the beginning of this month, with large stones, cut to fit the calibre of a thirteen-inch mortar. The stones had a small hole drilled in the centre, which being filled with a sufficient quantity of powder, they were fired with a short fuse, to burst over the Enemy's works; and the fragments were expected to do some damage, as well as alarm their workmen. It was an unusual mode of annoyance, and for its novelty was used for some time, but was soon laid aside. The 11th in the afternoon, four sailors, under pretence of visiting some fishing-pots, deserted to the Enemy. Two of them were concerned in the conspiracy to run away with the Speedwell cutter, as mentioned, some months before. The following evening, a serjeant of the 72d regiment, who had absented himself several days from his corps, and who, previous to his absence, had left a letter signifying his intention to desert, was retaken half way down the rock, between Charles the Vth's wall and Mount Misery.

He

He was so situated as to be unable to descend or return, and was at length obliged to cry for assistance; which being heard by the guard at the former post, search was made for the unhappy man, and he was afterwards executed.

1782;
July.

A DESERTER from the regiment of Bechart came in on the 14th: he acquainted us, that the Duke de Crillon had assumed the command of the siege, and that General Don Alvarez had quitted the Camp; that the Combined Army consisted of forty-five battalions of infantry, including eight French battalions, two battalions of Spanish, and four companies of French artillery, besides cavalry; but, owing to desertion, their numbers were considerably diminished. The battering-ships, he said, were to have on board French artillery; and it was reported they would be completed in about six weeks, the time we had calculated, ourselves, from observations on their progress. About this period, additional forges for heating shots were established in different parts of the Garrison, with all the proper apparatus. The 15th, the Enemy laid a boom of spars from the breakers north of the island at Algeziras towards the northward: some few days afterwards it was considerably lengthened, and the gun-boats were ranged in front of it: a boom was also placed between the island and the main land. We concluded these obstructions were intended to defend their battering-ships from any attempts we might make (before they were completed) to destroy them. The same day an embrasure was opened in the face of the rock, communicating with the gallery above Farrington's: the mine was loaded with an unusual quantity of powder, and the explosion was so amazingly loud, that almost the whole of the Enemy's camp turned out at the report: but what ~~must~~ their surprise be, when they observed whence the smoke issued!—The original intention of this opening was to communicate air to the workmen, who before were almost suffocated with the smoke which remained after blowing the

1782,
July.

the different mines ; but on examining the aperture more closely, an idea was conceived of mounting a gun to bear on all the Enemy's batteries, excepting Fort Barbara : accordingly orders were given to enlarge the inner part for the recoil ; and, when finished, a twenty-four-pounder was mounted.*

THE 18th, a soldier of the 56th regiment, who had escaped from the quarter-guard some days before, and who, it is imagined, had endeavoured to desert, surrendered himself voluntarily to the main guard. One of the 58th, and another of the 97th regiment, had got off in the former part of the month : the discouragement, however, which had of late attended these deluded wretches, we were in hopes would now deter others from attempting to abandon their colours at this critical juncture.

OUR Artillery, as the firing was very inconsiderable, were now chiefly engaged in preparing shells and carcasses to be used against the Enemy's ships. The Engineers were also equally indefatigable in their department. On the part of the Besiegers, multitudes of mules were constantly employed in different duties in their camp, and large parties continued to land military stores and powder at the Orange-grove. The 21th, the St. Philip's Castle and Hector cutter arrived from the eastward, and communicated the agreeable news of the entire defeat of the French fleet in the West-Indies, by Admiral Sir George Rodney, with the capture of the Ville de Paris, and the French Admiral the Count de Grasse. In consequence of this victory,

* This work was prosecuted with such success, that four, if not five guns were mounted in the Gallery, before the subsequent September : and in a little more than twelve months from the day the Engineers commenced, it was advanced to the projection of the Rock, where the Governor purposed to make a battery ; which afterwards was effected, and is now distinguished by the name of St. George's Hall. As this wonderful work was not however finished during the Author's residence in Gibraltar, he will not pretend to give the Reader any further particulars concerning it.

victory, a grand salute was fired at noon; and in the evening a *feu-de-joie*, by the troops drawn up from the Grand battery to the New-mole fort. Signor Leonetti, nephew to Pascal Paoli, the celebrated Corsican General, with two officers, a chaplain, and sixty-eight volunteers, came as passengers in these vessels, to offer their services to the Governor. In the course of the same day, our Engineers began to fix a *chevaux-de-frise* from the foot of Landport glacis, adjoining Waterport, to the sloping palisades on the causeway; and thence to be continued across the Inundation to the advanced covert-way, leading to Lower Forbes's barrier. The Enemy did not molest the party on this duty; which to us appeared very extraordinary.

1782,
July,

A BOAT arrived, on the 26th, with two packets from Faro, which mentioned, that the Enemy's preparations for the attack would be complete by the middle of August, and that all the boats along the coast in the vicinity of Cadiz were already engaged to embark troops for the expedition. A private letter by this boat gave us some general information of the immense preparations which were making, and some idea of the construction of the new-invented vessels, which had inspired the Enemy with such confidence of success. It recited,

“ That ten ships were to be fortified six or seven feet thick, on the
 “ larboard side, with green timber bolted with iron, cork, junk,
 “ and raw hides; which were to carry guns of heavy metal, and be
 “ bomb-proof on the top, with a descent for the shells to slide off:
 “ that these vessels, which they supposed would be impregnable, were
 “ to be moored within half gun-shot of the walls with iron chains;
 “ and large boats with mantlets were to lie off at some distance,
 “ full of troops, to assist, and be ready to take advantage of occur-
 “ rences: that the mantlets of these boats were to be formed with
 “ hinges to fall down, to facilitate their landing: that they were
 “ to have forty thousand men in camp, and the principal attack was
 “ to be made by sea, to be covered by a squadron of men of war,

K k

“ with

1782,
July.

“ with bomb-ketches, floating-batteries, gun and mortar boats, &c.
“ and that the Count d’ Artois, brother to the King of France, with
“ other great personages, was to be present at the attack.”

TOWARDS the conclusion of the month, our attention was engaged for several nights successively by a great noise on the Isthmus, like that of a large body of men at work : a few light balls were thrown in different parts, to discover whence it proceeded ; but we could never discern any men, except their patrols : it was therefore imagined these parties were employed within the lines. The 29th, the wooden buildings in the navy-yard, at the New mole, were taken down, and removed to Rosia, where they were afterwards re-established on an enlarged plan. As the communications along the line-wall, &c. to the northward, were expected to be much exposed to the Enemy’s fire when the ships were brought before the walls, the Engineers, about this time, began a covert-way along the rampart, from Orange’s bastion to the Grand parade, and thence to be continued to Southport : this was done by clearing away the rubbish from the old houses immediately under the works, and filling others up, which also served as traverses against the land-batteries. Another covert-way was likewise made, to communicate from the Princess of Wales’s lines with the South barracks. The 31st, upwards of a hundred covered waggons came to the Enemy’s lines from the camp, supposed to be laden with ammunition and stores for the batteries.

August.

APPEARANCES became daily more important, in the month of August. The Enemy’s artificers were remarkably diligent at Algieras, and the cruisers became more attentive to the blockade. They were particularly suspicious of every vessel that came in sight from the west ; and the gun-boats were stationed out as night-cruisers ; which probably was the reason why we had not been for some time visited by them. In their camp every person seemed employed ;

1782,
August.

employed; and their dépôts of fascines and pickets were very considerable, notwithstanding the quantities continually removed to the lines. Nor were we less active in taking advantage of this interval; large and lofty traverses were raised along the line-wall; new communications were made at Willis's; the flank of the Princess Anne's battery was rebuilt, and heavy metal mounted, to bear over Waterport. The 4th, the Corsican Volunteers were formed into an independent corps, under Signor Leonetti, who was appointed Captain Commandant. The company consisted of a Captain, and Captain Lieutenant, First and Second Lieutenants, one Adjutant, one Chaplain, four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, and sixty-eight Privates. They were armed with a fire-lock and bayonet, each a horse-pistol slung on the left side, and two cartridge-boxes. The Governor quartered them on Windmill-hill, and committed that post to their charge.

As THE completing of the subterranean communication from the King's to the Queen's lines appeared (from the difficulty at that time attending the reinforcing of the latter, in case of an alarm) to be an object of great importance, the Governor, on the 5th, ordered all the miners in the different regiments into the King's works, to prosecute it with greater diligence, and a list in the gallery above Farrington's, which now extended a hundred and forty feet in the solid rock. The same day the Enemy removed the old masts out of several of the battering-ships, substituting jury-masts in their places. Three hulls now appeared nearly finished. The evening of the 6th, the Governor thought proper to detach a trusty serjeant, with four men, from Landport, to a recess in the rock under the Queen's lines, near Lower Forbes's, with orders to advance a sentry to the barrier, who was to listen attentively to what was transacting upon the neutral ground; but by no means to fire except in his own defence.

1782,
August.

defence. This party was to withdraw at the grey of the morning, that they might not be observed by the Enemy.

THE 7th, came in a deserter who had been formerly in our service at Minorca. He swam from behind Fort Barbara, and landed at the Devil's tower; near which place he met a patrol of cavalry, but, throwing himself on the ground, was not observed. He said the Duke was resolved to fire the 25th instant; and from the prodigious number of mortars mounted in the lines, reports were industriously propagated in the camp that our ordnance would soon be silenced by their superior fire, and the batteries *beaten to powder*. He further acquainted us, that there were thirty-four thousand men in camp, and but little intercourse between the Spaniards and their Allies, who were principally new levies, and very little disciplined; concluding with a confirmation of the last intelligence, that the soldiers in general so disrelished the business, that many daily deserted with their arms into the country. We continued to fire a few light balls at night, for fear the Enemy should make any addition to their advanced works, which, from the immense quantity of materials brought to the lines, we suspected would be commenced very soon; and as it was apprehended their advances would be made to the eastward, the guns at Willis's and the heights bearing towards that quarter, were loaded with grape, to be more effectual in the execution, in case they were discovered. On the 11th, the 72d regiment, which was quartered in the bastions in town, independent of their quota towards the other duties of the Garrison, voluntarily offered to assist in making the new covered-way from the Grand parade to Orange's bastion; and a hundred of them were immediately employed. The Governor however, as a compensation for their zeal, ordered them to be paid as real-men, (that is, to receive two reals each *per day*; which is equal, *at par*, to about 9d. sterling) with the addition, of each man, of a pint of grog.

THE

1782,
August.

THE Enemy, on the 13th, got up the masts and yards in several ships, and bent the Vails of two : but from the appearance of the whole, we did not think they could be finished by the 25th. Some few days before, they lined the upper port-holes of the two-deckers with tin ; to protect, as we imagined, the cheeks of the ports from being burnt by the constant firing of the cannon. In the evening, the 97th regiment furnished, for the first time, a working party of a hundred and twenty men, to remove ship-timbers from the New mole, to Montague's bastion, where the engineers intended to erect a ~~cannon~~ for two guns.

ABOUT this time, a species of influenza made its appearance on board the frigates in the Mole, and soon communicated with the Garrison. Its general symptoms were sudden pains, accompanied with a dizziness in the head ; though others were affected in a different manner. For several days near a hundred men were daily taken to the Hospital ; but bleeding, and a night's rest, usually removed it. It was attributed, at that time, to the extraordinary heat of the atmosphere, which was unusually warm, owing to the prodigious fires made by the Spaniards on the neighbouring hills, and the stagnant state of the air : but we have since learned that it was universal over Europe ; and we had reason, at that time, to think the Enemy were not less affected by it.

A GENERAL OFFICER, supposed to be the Duke, visited, on the 15th, the advanced works ; which, we afterwards supposed, was to reconnoitre the ground, previous to entering upon the succeeding additions which were made to the parallel ; for the subsequent morning at day-break, to our great astonishment, we discovered that they had raised, during the preceding night, a very strong and lofty epaulement, in extent about five hundred yards, connecting the parallel to the eastern breach, with a communication, near a thousand

three

1782,
August.

three hundred yards long, extending from the principal barrier of the lines to the east end of the epaulement. Their works now embraced each shore of the isthmus, and fully completed the first parallel. The communication, or *boyau* (as it was distinguished by our engineers), consisted of casks filled with sand, which was also thrown up in front, having traverses at equal distances in the rear, made of casks and fascines: but the epaulement appeared to be raised entirely with sand-bags, from ten to twelve feet high, with a thickness proportionable; and all together was a most stupendous work. Its purpose however was not immediately pointed out. To erect these new additions in so short a time, we computed, at a moderate calculation, must have employed ten thousand men; which was afterwards confirmed to us by their officers: and for so numerous a party to be at work within eight hundred yards of the Garrison, and not be discovered, must appear, to a person not present, almost incredible. We threw a few light balls whilst they were at work, one of which, we afterwards learned, greatly alarmed them; but, finding they were not discovered, they resumed their occupation, and withdrew in the morning unobserved. The Spanish gazette described this parallel as of two hundred and thirty toises* in length; and added, that *a million six hundred thousand sand-bags* were used in raising it. The communication it mentioned to have been in length six hundred and thirty toises, and formed of fascines and casks. The Governor at night did not order an increase of firing on the new works: a few rounds were discharged, with several carcasses and light balls; but the latter were almost immediately extinguished.

THE night of the 17th, the Enemy brought a great number of casks, pickets, and fascines, to the rear of the eastern communication, which was raised some little near the barrier. They also erected three epaulements with shoulders, of sand-bags, for mortar-batteries.

* A toise is equal to our fathom, or six feet.

batteries, in the parallel. Two were to the westward, and the third to the eastward of the Mahon battery.

1782,
August.

THE morning of the 18th, we observed one of the battering-ships at anchor off Barcelo's battery. About noon, the men of war at Algeziras were decorated with flags, as was customary on the celebration of a festival; and, what did not escape our observation, the English ensign was at the main-top-gallant mast-head of the Admiral's ship, with the Spanish ensign flying triumphantly over it. Soon after, seven barges with crimson awnings rowed from Algeziras to the Orange-grove, where they received on board some great personages, and returned to Algeziras, escorted by fifteen gun-boats, which repeatedly fired salutes, as did the men of war: on their return amongst the shipping, the battering-ships hoisted their ensigns, and salutes were again fired by the men of war. The barges then proceeded to the battering-ship which was anchored apart from the rest, where they remained some time; and on the company's quitting the ship, she fired a salute of eight guns, and the boats went along-side the Admiral. About three, the battering-ship got under way, and sailed to the northward, past the flag-ship: she endeavoured to sail back, but in vain; and was obliged to be towed to her station by ten gun-boats. At six o'clock, three barges only returned from the Spanish Admiral to the Orange-grove, and were saluted and reconducted with the same ceremony as before. We now imagined that the Count d'Artois was arrived, and these compliments were paid in consequence of his dining with the Spanish Admiral. Our firing at night was very brisk. The succeeding morning we perceived that the Enemy had constructed nine traverses adjoining the eastern part of the epaulement, and had raised the boyau with fascines. The epaulement for another mortar-battery was likewise erected in the parallel opposite the Centre redoubt. At night the Enemy were heard hard at work: our firing was consequently

1782,
August.

consequently increased by the addition of the ~~lower~~ batteries: the Enemy did not return a shot.

ON the 19th, a small magazine blew up in the Enemy's camp, near Buena-Vista, which set a hut on fire. About noon, a flag of truce came from the Duke: the officer appeared to be a person of rank, as the boat had a crimson awning, and the rowers were in uniforms. After passing and repassing several times, our boat returned with a present from the Duke to the Governor, of ice, fruit, vegetables, &c. The officers informed us that the ~~salutes~~ fired the preceding day were in compliment to the Count d'Artois, &c. The following was handed about as a genuine translation of the Duke's letter on this occasion; therefore, without vouching for its authenticity, it is here inserted, to gratify the curiosity of the Reader.

“ SIR,

Camp of Buena-Vista, 19th of August, 1782.

“ HIS Royal Highness Count d'Artois, who has received permission from the King his brother to assist at the siege, as a
 “ volunteer in the Combined Army, of which their Most Christian
 “ and Catholic Majesties have honoured me with the command,
 “ arrived in this camp the 15th instant. This young Prince has been
 “ pleased, in passing through Madrid, to take charge of some letters
 “ which had been sent to that capital from this place, and which
 “ are addressed to persons belonging to your Garrison: his Royal
 “ Highness has desired that I would transmit them to you, and
 “ that to this mark of his goodness and attention I should add the
 “ strongest expressions of esteem for your person and character.
 “ I feel the greatest pleasure in giving this mark of condescension
 “ in this august Prince, as it furnishes me with a pretext, which
 “ I have been anxiously looking for these two months that I have
 “ been

1782.
August.

“ been in camp, to assure you of the highest esteem I have conceived
 “ for your Excellency, of the sincerest desire I feel of deserving
 “ yours, and of the pleasure to which I look forward of becoming
 “ your friend, after I shall have learned to render myself worthy
 “ of the honour, by facing you as an enemy. His Highness the
 “ Duke de Bourbon, who arrived here twenty-four hours after the
 “ Count d’Artois, desires also that I should assure you of his parti-
 “ cular esteem.

“ Permit me, Sir, to offer a few trifles for your table, of which
 “ I am sure you must stand in need, as I know you live entirely
 “ upon vegetables: I should be glad to know what kind you like
 “ best. I shall add a few game for the Gentlemen of your
 “ household, and some ice, which I presume will not be disagreeable
 “ in the excessive heat of this climate at this season of the year.
 “ I hope you will be obliging enough to accept the small portion
 “ which I send with this letter.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ B. B. DUC DE CRILLON.”

“ *His Excellency General ELIOTT, &c.*”

THE barge which brought the letter and present, ranged at a short distance along the town, from off the Old-mole head to Ragged-staff, where she was stopped by our flag; but being thought rather too near, as they might thence make what observations they chose on our batteries, a shot was fired over her from the Repulse prams; upon which she rowed further out in the Bay, and waited at a considerable distance for the return of our flag. The night of the 19th, the Enemy raised the semicircular parapet of the *place d’armes* joining the east flank of the St. Carlos’s battery, with sand-bags eight or nine feet

1782,
August.

high, apparently for a battery: they also made some considerable additions to the eastern works. The day following, a flag of truce went from the Garrison with an answer to the Duke's polite letter of the preceding day: the Governor's letter was reported to be to the following purpose.

"SIR,

Gibraltar, August the 20th, 1782.

"I FIND myself highly honoured by your obliging letter of yesterday, in which your Excellency was so kind as to inform me of the arrival in your camp of his Royal Highness the Count d'Artois, and the Duke de Bourbon, to serve as volunteers at the siege. These Princes have shewn their judgement in making choice of a master in the art of war, whose abilities cannot fail to form great warriors. I am overpowered with the condescension of his Royal Highness, in suffering some letters for persons in this town to be conveyed from Madrid in his carriages. I flatter myself that your Excellency will give my most profound respect to his Royal Highness, and to the Duke de Bourbon, for the expressions of esteem with which they have been pleased to honour so insignificant a person as I am.

"I RETURN a thousand thanks to your Excellency for your handsome present of fruits, vegetables, and game. You will excuse me however, I trust, when I assure you, that in accepting your present I have broken through a resolution to which I had faithfully adhered since the beginning of the war; and that was, never to receive or procure, by any means whatever, any provisions or other commodity for my own private use: so that, without any preference, every thing is sold publicly here; and the private soldier, if he have money, can become a purchaser, as well as the
Governor.

1782.
August.

“ Governor. I confess, I make it a point of honour to partake both
 “ of plenty and scarcity in common with the lowest of my brave
 “ fellow soldiers. This furnishes me with an excuse for the liberty
 “ I now take, of entreating your Excellency not to heap any more
 “ favours on me of this kind, as in future I cannot convert your
 “ presents to my own private use. Indeed, to be plain with your
 “ Excellency, though vegetables at this season are scarce with us,
 “ every man has got a quantity proportioned to the labour which he
 “ has bestowed in raising them. The English are naturally fond
 “ of gardening and cultivation; and here we find our amusement in
 “ it, during the intervals of rest from public duty. The promise
 “ which the Duke de Crillon makes, of honouring me in proper time
 “ and place with his friendship, lays me under infinite obligations.
 “ The interest of our Sovereigns being once solidly settled, I shall
 “ with eagerness embrace the first opportunity to avail myself of so
 “ precious a treasure.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ G. A. ELIOTT.”

“ *His Excellency the DUKE DE CRILLON, &c.*”

OUR Artillery, on the night of the 20th, fired with great vivacity from the upper and lower batteries, in all directions; for the objects now were so divided, the parallel being upwards of half a mile in extent, that we could not always be certain where they were employed. In the morning we found they had raised the boyau, and made some alterations in the Western works. The Enemy's operations were not now carried on in the same slow manner as formerly: the Duke seemed determined to act with vigour, and astonish us by the rapidity with which he raised his batteries. His army was numerous, and his orders (if we may credit report) with respect to materials, unlimited. Every exertion was therefore used to complete them

1782.
August.

them with expedition. Whilst our opponents were so active, we were not on our parts indolent, or inattentive to the defence of the Garrison. The late additions of the Enemy made considerable alterations necessary in the works at Willis's, &c. Our parties were therefore augmented, and employed in strengthening the communications, repairing the splinter-proofs, and on other important duties of the same nature. Green's lodge and the Royal battery were ordered to be caissoned with ship-timber: the intrenched covert-way from the Princess of Wales's lines was continued, and sloping palisades, plated under those parts of the line-wall, from the Eight-gun bastion to the New mole, which were not well flanked from above. A boom of masts was likewise laid from the former to the head of the watering-tank, and anchors sunk in the shallow water between that Bastion and Ragged-staff.

THE afternoon of the 21st a carcass from Willis's set fire to some loose fascines in the rear of the Eastern boyau, which soon communicated to the work itself; and the line for a considerable extent was involved in the flames. On the appearance of the smoke our lower batteries immediately opened, and a most animated cannonade was directed from the Garrison. A party of the Enemy endeavoured to extinguish the fire; but finding their efforts to stop its progress in vain, they gallantly pulled down the line on each side, to prevent the flames from spreading; which they at length effected, but not without considerable loss from our artillery. For some time we imagined the Enemy would remain *silent* spectators of the conflagration; but an Officer arriving at the lines about six o'clock, their batteries instantly returned the fire, seconded soon after by the new thirteen-gun battery near the Tower: the latter, however, after four or five discharges, was silenced by the Old-mole-head howitzers. Our fire was so brisk, and so well served, that it exceeded theirs by four to one. About half past seven
the

the flames burnt out : and our additional ordnance, as well as the Enemy's batteries, ceased. In this short firing they returned seven hundred and forty-three shot, and thirty-eight shells ; and we expended in the twenty-four hours, including what were discharged on this occasion, ninety barrels of powder. We had three men slightly wounded. In the prior part of the day, thirteen feluccas arrived in the Bay from the east : some imagined they were intended for additional gun-boats ; others, for debarking troops. The 22d, the Enemy had repaired the damage done by the fire the preceding day ; but in the afternoon a similar accident had nearly happened : a carcass was thrown into the St. Martin's battery, and took effect ; but the guard exerted themselves with such activity and bravery, that it was soon extinguished, although our lower batteries were again open to support it. The Enemy were on this day totally silent. The succeeding night, they dressed and raised the new communication, and made some additions to the eastern part of the parallel : they were also at work in their new mortar-batteries ; and great quantities of materials were brought down to the lines, and into the advanced works.

1782,
August.

THE 24th, the inhabitants in Hardy-town began early to remove their bedding, &c. towards Europa : they were confident, from the information of the last deserters, that the Enemy would again open their batteries the succeeding day, being the anniversary of St. Louis ; and no persuasions could banish their apprehensions. They were however convinced, the following day, that the Duke was not prepared, whatever his intentions might have been some weeks before.

THE Enemy being heard at work, on the night of the 24th, drew a warm fire from our batteries. In the morning we found they had raised additional traverses to the sand-bag epaulement, which

NOW

1782.
August.

now presented a formidable battery of SIXTY-FOUR embrasures, divided into four batteries of fourteen embrasures each, and one of eight; leaving a space at the eastern extremity, as we concluded, for mortars. The original epaulement remained entire, the additional merlons joining at proper intervals the front work, which served to mask the embrasures till the batteries were finished. Several embrasures of the eight-gun battery they had already lined with fascines. Some additions were also made to the St. Carlos's battery, the parapet of which was lengthened towards the west. The following night, the Enemy, notwithstanding a warm fire from the Garrison, erected three large magazines, and began a fourth, in the rear of the sixty-four-gun battery: they likewise lined many of the embrasures with fascines, and raised a sand-bag traverse to cover the communication from the west flank of the sixty-four-gun battery to the parallel.

THE 26th, the Queen Charlotte, Leonora, and Charles ordnance-ships, with the St. Philip's Castle, were ordered into the Mole to be run ashore till the attack was decided. The seamen belonging to the frigates were employed also, about this time, in carrying sails and yards to erect tents for a camp at Europa, where they were to be stationed when the Governor should think proper to order them on shore. In the evening about ten o'clock came in a deserter, an Irishman who formerly had been in our service: he swam from the beach beyond Fort St. Philip, and attempted to land at Bay-side, but was fired upon by their advanced sentries. He informed us it was reported that the Duke had intended firing on the 25th, but was prevented from finishing his batteries so soon as he expected, by the heavy fire from the Garrison; that in their endeavours to extinguish the flames on the preceding 21st, the party had sustained very considerable loss: a colonel and seventeen men of the regiment to which he belonged were killed. He corroborated the intel-
ligence,

ligence, by the last deserter, concerning the number of men in camp, and respecting the prevalence of desertion.

1782.
August.

WE did not discover any material additions the morning of the 27th: a fifth magazine was erected; also several traverses in the rear of the parallel. Another of the battering-ships anchored the same day off Barcelo's battery, apart from the rest: as she swung round with the tide, we had an opportunity of viewing with glasses the starboard-side, which we perceived was not finished like the opposite; the bomb-proof only extending about three parts over, leaving considerable openings between the strong uprights which supported it from the deck, for the convenient reception of men, provisions, and ammunition. We observed, the same day, a great number of boats ranged along the shore at Algeziras. In the afternoon, the Repulse came into the New mole; and the succeeding morning the Fortune and Vanguard were likewise withdrawn from the Bay. At night the Enemy erected a number of traverses in rear of their parallel and battery, and finished some interior work, as they had done the preceding night, though we kept up our usual fire.

THE Enemy's squadron was reinforced on the 28th with six Spanish line-of-battle ships and a xebec, under a Commodore, from the west. In the course of the day, two twenty-four-pounders, were taken up the hill to the gallery above Farringdon's, for the embrasures already opened; and four hundred additional workmen were ordered into the works. Upwards of six hundred men were at this time daily employed at Willis's, covering and strengthening the flanks; likewise in forming new communications, with splinter-proofs, traverses, &c. as the new battery *enfiladed* most of the old covered ways; and rendered a thorough change necessary in those works, before the artillery could be properly covered. The communications

1782,
August.

munications in town and at the south were therefore discontinued, till the above were put in the best state of defence and security. At dusk, three sergeants were posted upon the NORTH, KING'S and SOUTH bastions, to observe and report the Enemy's signals in camp, and along the coast. At night, a deserter from the Walons came over in the same manner as the last. He reported, that a very strong party was ordered for work that evening; which induced the Governor to increase the firing from Willis's, the Lines, and lower batteries. He further acquainted us, that we killed numbers of their workmen; and that the 15th of next month was fixed for opening upon the Garrison; but that all, even the volunteers, were disheartened at the very thoughts of the attack. Ninety pieces of cannon, he likewise said, were brought into the sixty-four-gun battery; which number was to be increased, to supply the place of those which might be damaged, or over-heated. The night of the 28th, the Enemy raised more traverses, and began communications to their magazines: a hundred and fifty-three of the former were erected behind the long boyau. They also worked upon the mortar-batteries.

It was about this period, that the Spanish twenty-six-pounders, with other guns of the same heavy nature, were distributed on the sea-line in room of ordnance of smaller calibre, which were mounted in their places against the Enemy's batteries. By this disposition, the Duke would not have it in his power to return any of the shot we fired, as his cannon were all twenty-six-pounders; and the Governor was enabled to retaliate on their shipping, those shot which he had received from the land; *annoying* them by this means with *their own weapons*. Towards the conclusion of the month, the influenza had almost disappeared: the working-parties were therefore reinforced, though the heavy duty of the guards would with difficulty permit it: on the 29th, the Engineers paraded upwards of
seventeen

1782,
August.

seventeen hundred workmen, including non-commissioned officers. The Enemy, on the night of the 29th, raised merlons for four embrasures, joining the semicircular sand-bag epaulement, east of St. Carlos's battery. Six battering-ships were at anchor off Barcelo's battery on the 30th. The same day, our seamen were ordered on shore, to encamp at Europa. At night, the Artillery, in addition to their former fire, opened the Grand battery: it did not however prevent the Enemy from platforming the sixty-four-gun battery, and making further additions to the mortar-batteries. They also lined with fascines the embrasures of the semicircular four-gun battery. Many hundred mules were still employed in bringing clay and fascines to the parallel. Our fire was very destructive amongst these animals, as well as their workmen; two, three, and sometimes more of the former, being frequently seen dead on the sands at day-break.

Our Engineers, by the close of the month, had extended Land-port *chevaux-de-frise* to the causeway, and begun the other across the Inundation. Carpenters were also engaged in caissoning the Royal and Green's-lodge batteries, and raising new traverses at those posts. The Enemy's squadron in the Bay at this period was as follows: four line-of-battle ships, and one of fifty guns (on board of which was the flag); two frigates, three cutters, four bomb-ketches, and smaller armed vessels, were at Algeziras: two ships of the line were at anchor off the Orange-grove; and a frigate, with an armed brig, was at Cabrita. To these we may add the battering-ships and gun-boats. Since two of the men of war had removed nearer the Enemy's camp, boats full of soldiers were frequently observed going on board them; and as the guns were seen to be drawn back from the ports, and suddenly run out again, whilst the troops were on board, we suspected that they were practising to work the guns, previous to their embarking on board the battering-ships.

1782.
August.

AFFAIRS seemed now drawing to a crisis: and, as every appearance indicated that the attack would not long be deferred, the inhabitants, apprehensive of the consequences, were wonderfully active in securing themselves and their property. The Besiegers wrought hard the night of the 31st: two cross-communications, lined with fascines, were thrown up from the long boyau, leading to the parallel; one to the western flank of the sixty-four-gun battery, the other to the westward of the Mahon battery. Five traverses were also erected within each of the new mortar-batteries, and magazines for ammunition begun near them, joining the parallel. We imagined they were likewise employed in bringing down ordnance to the advanced works. Our artillery amused them with a brisk fire; but the Governor rather objected to such a quantity of powder being at this time expended, as he was of opinion they were now too well covered in their batteries to be much annoyed; and we might afterwards have more occasion for the ammunition.

Sept.

THE evening of the 1st of September, a small boat, manned with English sailors, sailed for Portugal. Lieut. Campbell, of the navy, sailed in her with dispatches from the Governor for England. At night, the Enemy erected an epaulement of sand-bags, apparently for two guns, adjoining the west flank of the Mahon battery; and raised, several fascines in height, the new communications. Some additions were likewise made to the magazines. Long strings of mules still continued bringing down fascines and other materials, which were deposited in different parts of their works. We imagined these animals also brought down shot and shells, as their piles in the artillery-park were considerably diminished. In the Garrison, our engineers were indefatigable in raising defences against these formidable batteries; and coals were distributed to the grates and furnaces for heating shot.

WE

1782.
Sept.

WE perceived very little alteration in the operations of our opponents on the 3d: they lined the embrasures of the new two-gun battery, and added to the cross-communications. In the course of the day, their squadron was reinforced with two French men of war from the eastward; which were conducted into the Bay by a Spanish frigate. The 4th, the Enemy removed the guns from the two fourteen-gun batteries in the lines, and dismounted most of the ordnance in the mortar-batteries; probably to repair the beds and platforms. The removing of the cannon from the former gave us no small pleasure, as we had experienced more fatal effects, during their late wanton bombardment and cannonade from those batteries, than from any other in their lines. The guns, we supposed, were brought forward to the parallel; for we observed ten in the eastern extremity of the sixty-four-gun battery. In the forenoon, sixteen boats, with mantlets or barricades in the bow, came from the river Palmones, and anchored off the landing-place beyond Point Mala: these, we concluded, were for the sea-attack. About sun-set, those battering-ships which were finished, removed from Algeziras to the Orange-grove: they sailed rather heavily, and used sweeps, notwithstanding the breeze. About the same time, two grand salutes were fired by the French men of war.

DURING the night of the 4th, the Enemy's parties masked the six western embrasures of the St. Martin's battery, and raised the parapet with fascines, intending, as we imagined, to convert it into a mortar-battery, as six mortars were seen, the preceding day, lying in the rear. The howitzers were also removed from the Centre redoubt, and some additions made to the epaulement, in front of the St. Paschal's battery, which was now completed for eight mortars. They likewise sunk four deep excavations behind the eastern boyau, as reservoirs for water, in case of fire. At night, another battering-ship joined the others at the Orange-grove: soon after-

1782.
Sept.

wards, the Enemy shipped powder on board them from the pier. Early on the 5th, a large body of men marched in a very irregular manner from Algeziras to the camp. We imagined they were the artificers who had been employed upon the ships, and were encamped south of the tower; half of which camp was now struck. During the day, twenty-nine square-ailed boats arrived (under convoy of an armed brig from the west), and, with upwards of a hundred and twenty from Algeziras, assembled in a line off Rocadillo Point, at the mouth of the Guadarranque. A large floating battery was also towed out, and anchored at the entrance of the Palmones. Towards evening, about five hundred men, escorted by a body of cavalry, embarked from the pier, on board the battering-ships: the singular mode of conducting them to the beach could not fail to attract our notice, and to cause in us some degree of surprise. About eight in the evening, a deserter came in from the regiment of Naples: he reported that the 8th was named for the grand attack, and that all hands were actively employed in completing every thing in the several departments.

Few additions were perceived on the 6th: some sand-bags were placed on the mortar-battery of the St. Martin's. In the forenoon, more boats joined the others at Rocadillo, from the west: the floating-battery was likewise towed to the pier near Point Mala. The Governor, the same day, made some new arrangements in the Garrison detail. An additional field-officer was ordered to mount in the lines, to be independent of the field-officer in town; and the field officers of the day, in future, were directed to make such disposition of the guards, picquets, and ordnance in their several districts, on every occasion, as appeared to be most for the benefit of the service. A subaltern was added to the New-mole guard, who was at night to be detached with twenty men to the Mole-head; and the picquets in future were ordered to mount fully accoutred,

accoutred, with ammunition complete. The 39th regiment was also ordered to town: the battalion companies to encamp in South-port ditch, and the grenadiers and light infantry to be quartered in the picquet-yard bomb-proofs, before occupied by part of the 72d regiment, who on this disposition joined the rest of their regiment in Montague's and King's bastions.

1782,
Sept.

THE Enemy's works on the land side were now every hour advancing to perfection; but the Duke's attention towards completing them seemed so entirely to engage him, as in a great measure to prevent his taking the prudent precautions necessary for their defence. The advanced batteries in the parallel were either unfinished (though nearly completed), or undergoing such alterations, that the materials in their vicinity greatly obstructed the use of the ordnance which were mounted; and their batteries in the lines (except the forts) were in a similar situation; the cannon, to permit the necessary repairs, being totally removed from some, and the mortars drawn back or dismounted in others. The forts, and some few mortar-batteries, were therefore the only defences left to protect these immense works from insult and attack. This state of their works presented an opportunity, in some respects not unlike that which General Elliott had embraced in the preceding year, when by an unexpected fall he gloriously destroyed the labours of so many months. The honour, however, of causing a second disgrace, was reserved for Lieutenant General Boyd, the Lieutenant Governor, who, in the forenoon of the 6th, recommended, by letter to the Governor, the immediate use of red-hot shot against the land-batteries of the besiegers. General Elliott acquiesced in the proposal, and immediately ordered Major Lewis, the Commandant of the artillery, to wait on Lieut. General Boyd for his instructions and commands, submitting entirely to him the execution of the attack which he had projected. In consequence of
the

1782.
Sept.

the Governor's assent, preparations were instantly made; and in a short time every thing was properly arranged for the service. In the interval, we must not however omit to take notice of the Enemy's operations.

EARLY the morning of the 7th, several gun-boats were discovered off the Old-mole head, retiring from the Garrison; which we imagined had been sounding under cover of the night. The Garrison orders of this day contained the following arrangements.

“ The marine brigade (which composed a corps of about nine
 “ hundred men) to take rank on shore according to the King's
 “ regulations; Captain Curtis as colonel with the rank of brigadier,
 “ Captain Gibson as lieutenant-colonel, Captain Bradshaw as major,
 “ eight lieutenants as captains, eighteen midshipmen as ensigns; and
 “ the brigade to mount Europa-advance and Little-bay guards.
 “ A picquet of the line to be detached every evening to the Prince's
 “ lines, and an additional subaltern at the same time to Landport.
 “ One captain and eight privates to be added to Waterport guard,
 “ whence a detachment of a subaltern and thirty men was to be
 “ sent, at sun-set, to the Old-mole head; which at second gun-fire
 “ was to be joined by one of the captains. Twelve privates to
 “ the main guard. One serjeant, nine privates, and a gunner, to
 “ Ragged-staff; detaching a serjeant and six men, with the gunner,
 “ at retreat-beating, to the Wharf-head.” The alarm-posts were also
 fixed as follows: “ The 39th flank companies, to take post on the
 “ North-bastion town: three battalion companies of the same regi-
 “ ment, the South bastion; the remaining five, at Ragged-staff;
 “ extending towards the eight-gun bastion. The 72d regiment:
 “ right, the North-bastion town; left, Orange's bastion, extending
 “ as far further from the King's bastion as possible. The 73d
 “ regiment (which was quartered at the southward) to take post on
 “ the left of the 72d, towards the South bastion. Captain Martin's
 company

" company of artillery, the Grand battery and Waterport. Captain
 " Lloyd's company, the King's and South bastions. BRIGADIER
 " GENERAL PICTON to command the corps in town. The Hano-
 " verian brigade, from the eight-gun bastion south, to Prince
 " Edward's battery inclusive, under the command of Lieut. Colonel
 " Dachenhausen. The 56th regiment, South parade. The 12th
 " regiment, New-mole parade. The 97th regiment, Rosia parade.
 " The 58th regiment, in front of their encampment, detaching
 " a flank company through the hole in the wall upon Windmill-
 " hill, to reinforce Europa-advance guard." (This regiment was
 " to receive orders from Brigadier Curtis). " The engineers and
 " artificers in two divisions, one to assemble at the Esplanade town,
 " the other at the Esplanade south." It was recommended at the
 same time to the commanding officers, to have a sufficient reserve in
 case of deficiencies, and to pay particular attention to the flanks and
 redans which commanded the front of the Line-wall.

1782.
Sept.

As THE above exhibits the Governor's disposition of the troops, it will not be improper to insert in this place a detail of the guards which mounted in the Garrison at this period, with the strength of the Garrison, and men daily on duty. The strength of the Garrison, with the marine brigade (including the officers), in September, was about seven thousand five hundred men; upwards of four hundred of whom were in the hospital. The number daily upon duty is shown in the following abstract.

Guards, - - - - -	1091	Men, including Officers.
Picquets (including the Additions of the 12th),	613	ditto.
Working-parties, under the Chief Engineer and the Quarter-Master General,	1726	{ exclusive of the Engineers and Overseers.
Total		3430

besides many who were constantly employed as orderlies and assistants in the hospital, and in other departments in the Garrison.

GUARDS.

1782,
Sept.

	Field Officers	Capains	Subalterns	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates	Artillery.		
								N. Com.	Privates	
GUARDS.										
TOWN DISTRICT.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Governor's, or Convent-gd.	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	N.B. Grenadiers.
Lieut. Governor's,-	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	N.B. Lt. Infantry.
Willis's, &c.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	58	
Flag-staff,	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	15	
Landport,	0	1	4	5	12	2	86	1	4	the Spur & Flèche.
Grand Battery,	0	0	1	1	4	1	26	0	0	
Waterport,	0	2	2	4	6	2	88	0	2	{ the Lunette, & Mole head.
Main,	0	1	1	2	4	2	40	1	3	
Southport,	0	0	1	2	4	1	29	0	1	
Cattle,	0	0	0	1	2	0	12	0	0	
North Line-wall,	0	0	0	1	2	0	15	0	0	
South Line-wall,	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	0	0	
Artillery-magazine,	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	
Middle-hill,	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	
Signal-house,	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	1	0	Chr. Vth's wall.
Victualling-Office,	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	
Patroles,	0	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	0	
Orderlies,	0	0	0	13	0	1	2	0	0	
LINES,										
Prince's,	0	1	1	3	6	2	50	1	1	{ Upper Forbes's, &c.
King's,	0	0	1	1	4	1	50	0	2	
Queen's,	0	1	1	1	2	1	30	0	1	
SOUTH DISTRICT,										
Europa,	0	1	1	1	3	2	32	1	8	
Europa-advance,	0	0	1	1	1	1	20	1	4	} N.B. Marine Brigade
Little Bay,	0	0	1	1	1	1	18	0	1	
Ragged-staff,	0	0	1	2	2	2	30	0	1	the Wharf.
Rofia,	0	0	1	1	2	1	30	0	2	Victualling tent.
New mole,	0	1	2	3	3	2	59	0	3	New-mole head.
Buena-Vista,	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	
Camp,	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	
Hospital,	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	0	
Magazine,	0	0	0	1	1	0	15	0	0	
South Shed,	0	0	0	1	2	0	21	0	0	The Provost-ship.
Princes of Wales's Lines,	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	
Windmill-hill,	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	N.B. Corsicans.
General De la Motte's,	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	
Orderlies,	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	3	9	22	64	73	23	773	18	106	

1782.
Sept.

IN the evening of the 7th, a little before midnight, two large lights appeared on the shore west of the Orange-grove, forming a right line with our Grand battery ; and at the same time, two similar fires were seen behind Fort St. Philip ; whence, if a line was produced, it would to appearance have intersected the former, about eight or nine hundred yards to the north-west of the Old-mole head. These unusual signals made many conjecture that the Enemy were founding in that quarter. A few rounds were accordingly fired at intervals in that direction from the North bastion.

By the morning of the 8th, the preparations, in the department of the artillery, under General Boyd's directions, were completed ; and the success of the attack in a great measure depending upon embracing the favourable moment, it was no longer deferred. At seven o'clock, the town-guards being relieved, the firing commenced from all the northern batteries which bore upon the western part of the parallel, and was supported through the day with admirable vivacity. The effect of the red-hot shot and carcasses exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In a few hours, the Mahon battery of six guns, with the battery of two guns on its flank, and great part of the adjoining parallel, were on fire ; and the flames, notwithstanding the Enemy's exertions to extinguish them, burnt so rapidly, that the whole of those works before night were consumed. The St. Carlos's and St. Martin's batteries however on this occasion escaped the fate which they had formerly experienced. They were nevertheless so much *deranged* by the breaches made to obstruct the effects of the carcasses, &c. that the Enemy were under the necessity of taking down the greater part.

THE Enemy, for near an hour, continued silent spectators of our cannonade. About eight, they fired a few guns from the St. Martin's battery ; and between nine and ten, returned our fire from Forts

N n

St.

1782,
Sept.

St. Philip and Barbara, with the seven-gun battery in the lines, and soon after from eight new mortar-batteries in the parallel. This tardiness in returning our fire, in some degree we attributed to the works being confused with materials, and some of the batteries being deficient in ammunition. It might however be owing to want of discretionary orders, as an Officer of rank was observed to enter the lines about the time when their cannonade became general: a reinforcement also marched down from the camp.

THE astonishing bravery displayed by the Enemy in their repeated attempts to extinguish the flames, could not fail to attract our particular notice. Urged on most probably by emulation, they performed prodigies of valour; so that their loss, under so well-directed a fire, must have been very considerable. The French Brigade, we afterwards understood, had a hundred and forty killed and wounded. If the Spanish casualties bore an equal proportion, their united loss has greatly exceeded our calculations.

ABOUT four o'clock in the afternoon, the cannonade abated on both sides, and the Enemy soon after were totally silent, though we continued our usual fire. The Garrison had two or three killed, and several wounded. Lieut. Boag, of the Artillery, and Ensign Gordon, of the 58th regiment, were of the latter number. The former Officer had been wounded before: on this occasion he was pointing a gun from Hanover battery in the lines, when a shell fell in the battery. He had scarcely time to throw himself down in an embrasure, when the shell burst, and fired the gun under the muzzle of which he lay. The report immediately deprived him of hearing, and it was some time before he recovered a tolerable use of that faculty. Major Martin, of the same corps, had likewise a very fortunate escape from a twenty-six-pounder, which shot away the cock of his hat close to the crown. I insert this anecdote,

1782.
Sept.

dote, because it is commonly believed, that if a cannon-ball of this diameter passes so near the head of a person, it is generally fatal. The Major was considerably stunned with the wind of the shot, but experienced little further injury. In the forenoon of the 8th, two more ships of the line removed to the Orange-grove, followed some time afterwards by twenty-two gun and mortar boats; and in the evening, one of the French men of war joined them from Algeziras. In the course of the day, a number of troops were embarked on board such of the battering-ships as were finished; and at night, our Artillery replaced the ammunition in the expence-magazines, which had been used to such good purpose in the morning.

THIS unexpected insult, undoubtedly precipitated the Duke's measures; and by provoking him to the attack, before the preparations in the other departments were ready to combine with him in a general and powerful effort against the Garrison, served greatly to frustrate the enterprise. Apprehensive, probably, that, elated by our good fortune, we might renew our attempts finally to destroy those works which had escaped, the Duke determined to avoid the blow (which also might be in other respects fatal in its consequences) by opening his batteries, even in their unfinished state. Actuated, most probably, by these motives, the embrasures of the new batteries were unmasked during the night of the 8th; and the succeeding morning, at day-break, we were surprised to find every appearance in their works for firing upon the Garrison. Two rockets from the forts in the lines were the signals to begin; and the cannonade commenced at half past five o'clock, with a volley of about sixty shells from all their mortar-batteries in the parallel, succeeded by a general discharge of their cannon, amounting, in the whole, to about a hundred and seventy pieces of ordnance, all of large calibre:—a Discharge, I believe, not to be paralleled! Their firing

1782,
Sept.

firing was powerful, and entirely directed against our works ; but was not, after the first round, altogether so tremendous as we had reason to expect from such a train of artillery. At intervals, from ten to twenty shells were in the air at the same moment ; their effects though were not equal to the numbers expended. The town, southward of the King's bastion, was little affected ; but the northern front, and line-wall leading from the Grand parade to the North bastion, were exceedingly warm ; and the lines and Landport were greatly annoyed by the shells from the howitzers, which were distributed in various parts of their parallel. Montague's and Orange's bastions seemed to be the centre of the Enemy's cross-fire ; whilst the line-wall in their vicinity was taken *à revers*, by the shot which passed over the lines from the sixty-four-gun battery.

Not imagining, from the rough appearance of the Enemy's works, that they could possibly retaliate so soon, the guards and picquets at the north end of the Garrison were for some time exposed, and some casualties occurred : but we soon discovered whence we were chiefly annoyed, and consequently became more cautious. Lieut. Wharton, of the 73d regiment, was dangerously wounded at Landport.

WHILST the land-batteries were thus pouring forth their vengeance upon the northern front, NINE line-of-battle ships, including those under the French flag, got under way from the Orange-grove, and, passing along the Garrison, discharged several broadsides at the works, and particularly at a ~~settee~~ which had just arrived under our guns from Algiers. When this ~~squadron~~ had got round Europa Point, they suddenly wore, and returning along the Europa, Rosia, and New-mole batteries, commenced a heavy fire upon the Garrison. The marine brigade and artillery returned the salute till they passed, when the men of war returned to the eastward. About the same time that the Enemy were thus amusing us at the southward, fifteen
gun

gun and mortar boats, approached the town, and continued their fire for some time ; but the artillery giving them a warm reception from the King's bastion, two of them were towed off with precipitation, and the rest retired in great disorder. One was thought to be very considerably damaged ; and some imagined that her gun was thrown over-board to save her from sinking.

1782,
Sept.

THIS mode of annoying us on all sides exactly corresponded with the accounts which we had received of the plan of attack dictated by Monsieur d'Arçon, the French engineer, who superintended the Enemy's preparations. They hoped probably to confound and overwhelm us, by presenting to us destruction under such various forms, and by the enormous quantity of fire which they poured in upon the Garrison. The Governor however, did not approve of his troops being thus subjected to be harassed at their pleasure, and resolved therefore, if possible, to put a stop to their sea-attacks. For this purpose the furnaces and grates for heating shot, at the New mole, were ordered to be lighted ; and some arrangements took place in the ordnance upon Windmill-hill. Towards dusk, the Enemy abated in the fire from their cannon ; increasing however in the expenditure of shells, which, being generally fired with short fuses, broke in the air. This practice seemed well calculated for the purposes in view. In the day, they could observe with greater certainty the effect of their shot, and alter as circumstances directed : the firing at night must unavoidably be less depended upon ; shells were therefore burst over the heads of our workmen, to prevent them, if possible, from repairing at night the damage received in the day. It did not nevertheless obstruct the duties in the department of the engineers ; and the artillery were not hindered from further completing the expence-magazines with ammunition. The 97th regiment was now so far recovered, as for some time to assist in the fatigue and duties of the Garrison ; and this day the officers, with
a hundred

1782,
Sept.

a hundred men, were added to the general roster. The town guards were also ordered to assemble in Southport ditch.

THE Enemy's men of war (as we expected) repeated their attack very early on the morning of the 10th. Each ship carried a light at her mizen-peak; but they did not approach near enough to produce much effect. We received them with a well-supported fire; and the next morning observed one of them at anchor, with her bowsprit unshipped, at Algeziras. The remaining eight renewed their cannonade about nine in the forenoon, and killed two of the marine brigade, and wounded a serjeant of artillery and two others. After they had passed as before, they wore ship, apparently with an intention of continuing their visits, but suddenly put about, and anchored off the Orange-grove. We were afterwards informed, that the discovery of a red-hot shot on board one of the ships, was the immediate cause of this hasty manœuvre.

THE Enemy continued their firing from the Isthmus, recommencing at morning gun-fire on the 10th from their gun-batteries. At seven o'clock, including the expenditure on the 8th, they had discharged five thousand five hundred and twenty-seven shot, and two thousand three hundred and two shells, exclusive of the number fired by the men of war and mortar-boats. The Garrison, on the contrary, took no further notice of them, than to return a few rounds from the terrace-batteries at their working-parties, who were repairing the damage done on the 8th, and completing the rest of their works. In the course of the day, the Brilliant and Porcupine frigates were skuttled by the navy in the New mole; and at night the engineers, with a working-party, cleared the lines of rubbish, and restored those traverses which had been demolished. At night, the Enemy's fire was under the same regulation as the preceding evening.

THE

1782,
Sept.

THE next morning, when our guards were relieving, a signal was made at the Tower, near the quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair; and the Enemy's cannonade became excessively brisk: fortunately few casualties occurred. Their firing, when this object ceased to amuse them, seemed to be principally directed against the obstructions at Landport, and in that part of the Garrison. Many of the palisades in the covered way were destroyed, and the *chevaux-de-frise* considerably injured: artificers were however constantly detached to repair those breaches; so that the whole were kept in a better state than might be expected. In the afternoon, we began to conclude, that the attack with the Battering-ships was no longer to be deferred. Several detachments of soldiers embarked from the camp, and others were standing on the neighbouring eminences; which, with the appearance, in the evening, of signals like those which we observed on the night of the 7th, led us to imagine that every preparation was complete; and the wind at that time blowing gently in the Bay, from the north-west, favoured our conjecture. Landport and Waterport guards were immediately reinforced, the furnaces and grates for heating shot were lighted, and the artillery ordered to man the batteries.

Thus prepared, we waited their appearance (for it seemed to be the general opinion, that the Battering-ships would advance, and be moored in the night, that they might be less exposed to annoyance in this duty, and open with greater effect together at day-break). Our attention was however called off from the Bay to the land-side, where the Enemy had set fire to the barriers of Bay-side and Forbes's; and the whole of those palisades, to the water's edge, were instantly involved in flames. The northern guards and picquets were immediately under arms, and a smart discharge of musquetry was directed upon several parties, which, by the light of the fire, were discovered in the meadows. The Enemy increasing their bombardment, and
nothing

1782,
Sept.

nothing new happening in consequence of the conflagration, the picquets and guards were remanded under cover; but the Artillery continued upon the batteries. We had scarcely recovered from this alarm, before the gun and mortar boats, with the bomb-ketches, began to bombard the Northern front, taking their stations off the King's bastion, extending towards Fort St. Philip. They commenced about an hour after midnight; and their fire, added to that of the land-batteries, exceedingly annoyed Waterport and its vicinity. The out-picquets were again under arms, but providentially our loss was trifling. We returned a few rounds from the Sea-line, but still disregarded the batteries on the Isthmus; excepting when their workmen appeared, or were thought to be employed. Major Lewis, Commandant of the Artillery, was unfortunately amongst the wounded. The confinement of this active officer at this critical juncture, might have been highly prejudicial to the service, had not his Seconds been of confirmed ability and experience: owing to their united exertions, the several duties in that complicated and important department were conducted with harmony and success.

WHEN the gun-boats retired, nothing new occurred till the morning of the 12th: their firing continued to be supported at the average of four thousand rounds in the twenty-four hours. About eight o'clock, reports were received from Europa guard, that a large fleet had appeared from the westward. The wind was brisk, and we had scarcely time to form any conjectures concerning them, ere they approached the Bay; and proved to be the COMBINED FLEETS of FRANCE and SPAIN, consisting of seven three-deckers, and thirty-one ships of two decks; with three frigates and a number of xebecs, bomb-ketches, and hospital-ships; the whole under the command of ten Admirals, and a broad pendant.

In

In the afternoon, they were all at anchor between the Orange-grove and Algeziras.

1782.
Sept.

THIS great accumulation of force could not fail to surprize, if not alarm the Garrison. It appeared as if they meant, previous to their final efforts, to strike, if possible, a terror through their opponents, by displaying before us a more powerful armament than had probably ever been brought against any fortress. Forty-seven sail of the line, including three inferior two-deckers; ten battering-ships, deemed perfect in design, and esteemed invincible, carrying two hundred and twelve guns; innumerable frigates, xebecs, bomb-ketches, cutters, gun and mortar boats, and smaller craft for disembarking men; these were assembled in the Bay. On the land side were most stupendous and strong batteries and works, mounting two hundred pieces of heavy ordnance, and protected by an army of near forty thousand men, commanded by a victorious and active General, of the highest reputation, and animated with the immediate presence of two Princes of the Royal Blood of France, with other dignified Personages, and many of their own Nobility. Such a naval and military spectacle most certainly is not to be equalled in the annals of war. From such a combination of power, and favourable concurrent circumstances, it was natural enough that the Nation should anticipate the most glorious consequences. Indeed their confidence in the effect to be produced by the battering-ships passed all bounds, and in the enthusiasm excited by the magnitude of their preparations, it was thought highly criminal even to whisper a doubt of the success.

IN drawing these flattering conclusions, the Enemy, however, seemed entirely to have overlooked the nature of that force which was opposed to them; for, though the Garrison scarcely consisted of more than seven thousand effective men, including the Marine brigade,

1782,
Sept.

brigade, they forgot that they were ~~now~~ veterans in this service, had been a long time habituated to the effects of artillery, and were prepared by degrees for the arduous conflict that awaited them. We were, at the same time, commanded by OFFICERS of approved courage, prudence, and ability; eminent for all the accomplishments of their profession, and in whom we had unbounded confidence. Our spirits too were not a little elevated by the success attending the recent practice of firing red-hot shot, which in this attack, we hoped, would enable us to bring our labours to a period, and relieve us from the tedious cruelty of a vexatious blockade.

BEFORE the Garrison had well discovered the force of their new visitors, an occurrence happened, which, though trifling in itself, I trust, I shall be excused for inserting. When the van of the Combined Fleet had entered the Bay, and the soldiers in ~~town~~ were attentively viewing the ships, alledging, amongst other reasons for their arrival, that the British fleet must undoubtedly be in pursuit; on a sudden, a general huzza was given, and all, to a man, cried out, the British Admiral was certainly in their rear, as a flag for a fleet was hoisted upon our signal-house pole. For some moments the flattering idea was indulged; but our hopes were soon damped by the sudden disappearance of the signal. We were afterwards informed by the guard at that post, that what our creative fancies had imagined to be a flag, was nothing more than an *Eagle*, which, after several evolutions, had ~~perched~~ a few minutes on the westernmost pole, and then flew away towards the east. Though less superstitious than the ancient Romans, many could not help fancying it a favourable omen to the Garrison; and the event of the succeeding day justified the prognostication.

IN the morning of the 12th, the Governor reinforced the picquets of the line; nine of which, in future, were stationed in town, and distributed

distributed as follows; two at Waterport, two at Landport, two in the Lines, and the remaining three in the picquet-yard, with the field-officer of the town district. The other picquet of the line was stationed at the southward. The following return specifies the strength of the picquets at this period.

1782.
Sept.

	Sub.	S.	D.	R.F.
The Artillery, and Hanoverian brigade, each corps	1	1	1	39
The 12th, 39th, 56th, and 58th regiments, ditto	1	1	1	54
The 72d and 73d regiments - - - - ditto	1	1	1	76
The 97th regiment - - - - -	1	1	1	56
Total four Captains {one of the Artillery} {and three of the Line}	11	11	11	580

IN the evening, about dusk, a number of men were observed to embark from the Orange-grove, on board the battering-ships; which, with the presence of the fleet, and the wind blowing favourably, induced us to conclude that the important attack was not long to be deferred.

THE Enemy's cannonade was continued, almost on the same scale as the preceding days, during the night of the 12th. The next morning, we observed the Combined Fleet had made some new arrangements in their position, or moorings, and that the remaining two battering-ships had joined the others at the Orange-grove, where their whole force seemed to be assembled. About a quarter before seven o'clock, some motions were observed amongst their shipping; and soon after, the BATTERING-SHIPS got under-way, with a gentle breeze from the north-west, standing to the southward, to clear the men of war; and were attended by a number of boats. As our Navy were constantly of opinion that the Ships would be brought before the Garrison in the night, few suspected that

1782.
Sept.

the present manœuvres were preparatory to their finally entering on the interesting enterprise: but observing a crowd of spectators on the beach, near Point Mala, and upon the neighbouring eminences, and the ships edging down towards the Garrison, the Governor thought it would be imprudent any longer to doubt it. The Town-batteries were accordingly manned, and the grates and furnaces for heating shot ordered to be lighted.

Thus prepared for their reception, we had leisure to notice the Enemy's evolutions. The ten Battering-ships, after leaving the men of war, *wore* to the north; and a little past nine o'clock, bore down in admirable order for their several stations; the Admiral in a two-decker, mooring about nine hundred yards off the King's bastion; the others successively taking their places to the right and left of the flag-ship, in a masterly manner; the most distant being about eleven or twelve hundred yards from the Garrison. Our Artillery allowed the Enemy every reasonable advantage, in permitting them, without molestation, to choose their distance; but as soon as the first ship dropped her anchors, which was about a quarter before ten o'clock, that instant our firing commenced. The Enemy were completely moored in little more than ten minutes. The cannonade then became in a high degree tremendous. The showers of shot and shells which were directed from their land-batteries, the battering-ships; and, on the other hand, from the various works of the Garrison, exhibited a scene, of which perhaps neither the pen nor the pencil can furnish a competent idea. It is sufficient to say, that FOUR HUNDRED PIECES of the heaviest artillery were playing at the same moment: an instance which has scarcely occurred in any siege since the invention of those wonderful engines of destruction.

AFTER

1782,
Sept.

AFTER some hours cannonade, the Battering-ships were found to be no less formidable than they had been represented. Our heaviest shells often rebounded from their tops, whilst the thirty-two-pound shot seemed incapable of making any visible impression upon their hulls. Frequently we flattered ourselves they were on fire; but no sooner did the smoke appear, than, with the most persevering intrepidity, men were observed applying water, from their engines within, to those places whence the smoke issued. These circumstances, with the prodigious cannonade which they maintained, gave us reason to imagine that the attack would not be so soon decided, as, from our recent success against their land-batteries, we had fondly expected. Even the Artillery themselves, at this period, had their doubts of the effect of the red-hot shot, which began to be used about twelve, but were not general till between one and two o'clock. The Enemy's cannon at the commencement were too much elevated; but about noon their firing was powerful; and well directed. Our casualties then became numerous; particularly on those batteries north of the King's bastion, which were warmly annoyed by the Enemy's *flanking* and *reverse* fire from the land. Though so vexatiously annoyed from the *Ithraus*, our Artillery totally disregarded their opponents in that quarter, directing their sole attention to the Battering-ships, the furious and spirited opposition of which served to excite our people to more animated exertions. A fire, more tremendous if possible than ever, was therefore directed from the Garrison. Incessant showers of hot balls, carcasses, and shells of every species, flew from all quarters; and as the masts of several of the ships were shot away, and the rigging of all in great confusion, our hopes of a favourable and speedy decision began to revive.

ABOUT noon their mortar-boats and bomb-ketches attempted to second the attack from the ships; but the wind having changed to the

1782,
Sept.

the south-west, and blowing a smart breeze, with a heavy swell, they were prevented taking a part in the action. The same reason also hindered our gun-boats from flanking the Battering-ships from the southward.*

For some hours, the attack and defence were so equally well supported, as scarcely to admit any appearance of superiority in the cannonade on either side. The wonderful construction of the ships seemed to bid defiance to the powers of the heaviest ordnance. In the afternoon, however, the face of things began to change considerably. The smoke which had been observed to issue from the upper part of the flag-ship appeared to prevail, notwithstanding the constant application of water; and the Admiral's Second was perceived to be in the same condition. Confusion was now apparent on board several of the vessels; and by the evening their cannonade was considerably abated. About seven or eight it almost totally ceased, excepting from one or two ships to the northward, which, from their distance, had suffered little injury.

When their firing began to slacken, various signals were made from the southernmost ships; and as the evening advanced, many rockets were thrown up, to inform their friends (as we afterwards learned) of their extreme danger and distress. These signals were immediately answered, and several boats were seen to row round the disabled ships. Our artillery, at this period, must have caused dreadful havoc amongst them. An indistinct clamour, with lamentable cries and groans, proceeded (during the short intervals of cessation) from all quarters; and a little before midnight, a wreck floated in, upon which were twelve men, who only, out of three-score

* A View of the Attack at this period is annexed. The drawing was copied from a sketch taken by an ingenious officer of the 12th regiment, who, being quartered at the southward, had an opportunity of embracing this interesting period.

1782,
Sept.

score which were on board their launch, had escaped. These circumstances convinced us that we had gained an advantage over the Enemy; yet we did not conceive that the victory was so complete as the succeeding morning evinced. Our firing was therefore continued, though with less vivacity: but as the Artillery, from such a hard-fought day, exposed to the intense heat of a warm sun, in addition to the harassing duties of the preceding night, were much fatigued; and as it was impossible to foresee what new objects might demand their service the following day; the Governor, about six in the evening, when the Enemy's fire abated, permitted the majority of the officers and men to be relieved by a picquet of a hundred men from the Marine brigade, under the command of Lieut. Trentham; and officers, and non-commissioned officers of the artillery, were stationed on the different batteries, to direct the sailors in the mode of firing the hot shot.

ABOUT an hour after midnight, the Battering-ship which had suffered the greatest injury, and which had been frequently on fire the preceding day, was completely in flames; and by two o'clock, she appeared as one continued blaze from stem to stern. The ship to the southward was also on fire, but did not burn with so much rapidity. The light thrown out on all sides by the flames, enabled the artillery to point the guns with the utmost precision, whilst the Rock, and neighbouring objects, were highly illuminated; forming, with the constant flashes of our cannon, a mingled scene of sublimity and terror. Between three and four o'clock, six other of the Battering-ships indicated the efficacy of red-hot shot; and the approaching day now promised us one of the completest defensive victories on record.

BRIGADIER CURTIS, who was encamped with his brigade at Europa, being informed that the Enemy's ships were in flames, and that

1782,
Sept.

that the calmness of the sea would permit his gun-boats to act, marched, about three o'clock, with a detachment to the New-mole: and, drawing up his boats in such manner as to flank the Battering-ships, compelled their boats to abandon them. As the day approached, and the Garrison-fire abated, the Brigadier advanced, and captured two launches. These boats attempted to escape; but a shot killing and wounding several men on board one of them, they surrendered, and were conducted to Ragged-staff. The Brigadier being informed by the prisoners, that many men were through necessity left by their friends on board the ships, he generously determined to rescue them from the inevitable death which seemed to impend. Some of these infatuated wretches nevertheless (it is said) refused at first the deliverance which was tendered to them, preferring the chance of that death which appeared inevitable, to being put to the sword; which they had been persuaded would be the consequence, if they submitted to the Garrison. Being left however some moments to the horrors of their fate, they beckoned the boats to return, and resigned themselves to the clemency of their Conquerors.

WHILST the Navy were thus humanely relieving their distressed Enemy, the flames reached the magazine of one of the Battering-ships to the northward, which blew up, about five o'clock, with a dreadful explosion. In a quarter of an hour following, another, in the centre of the line, met with a similar fate. The wreck from the latter spread to a vast extent, and involved our gun-boats in the most imminent danger. One was sunk, but the crew were saved. A hole was forced through the bottom of the Brigadier's boat, his coxswain killed, and the stroke-man wounded; and for some time they were obscured in the cloud of smoke. After this very fortunate escape, it was deemed prudent to withdraw towards the Garrison, to avoid the peril arising from the blowing-up of the remaining ships. The Brigadier however visited two other ships in his return, and
landed

1782,
Sept.

landed nine officers, two priests, and three hundred and thirty-four private soldiers, and seamen, all Spaniards; which, with one officer and eleven Frenchmen, who had floated in the preceding evening, made the total number saved amount to three hundred and fifty-seven. Many of the prisoners were severely, and some of them dreadfully wounded. They were instantly, on being brought on shore, conveyed to our Hospital, and every remedy administered necessary for their different cases.

DURING the time that the Marine Brigade were encountering every danger in their endeavours to save an Enemy from perishing, the batteries on the *Filinus* (which ceased the preceding evening, most likely for want of ammunition, and which had opened again upon the Garrison on the morning of the 14th) maintained a warm fire upon the town, which killed and wounded several men; and three or four shells burst in the air, over the place where their countrymen were landed. This ungenerous proceeding could not escape the observation of the spectators in their camp; and orders probably were sent to the lines for the batteries to cease, as they were silent about ten o'clock.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts of the Marine Brigade in relieving the terrified victims from the burning ships, several unfortunate men could not be removed. The scene at this time exhibited was as affecting, as that which had been presented in the act of hostility, had been terrible and tremendous. Men crying from amidst the flames for pity and assistance; others, on board those ships where the fire had made little progress, imploring relief with the most expressive gestures and signs of despair; whilst several, equally exposed to the dangers of the opposite element, trusted themselves, on various parts of the wreck, to the chance of paddling to the shore. A felucca belonging to the Enemy approached from the Orange-

P p

grove,

1782,
Sept.

grave, probably with the intention of relieving these unfortunate persons; but, jealous of her motives, the Garrison suspected that she came to set fire to one of the battering-ships which appeared little injured, and obliged her to retire. Of the six ships which were still in flames, three blew up before eleven o'clock; the other three burnt to the water's edge, the magazines being wetted by the Enemy before the principal officers quitted the ships. The Admiral's flag was on board one of the latter, and was consumed with the vessel. The remaining two Battering-ships, we flattered ourselves, might be saved as glorious trophies of our success; but one of them unexpectedly burst out into flames, and in a short time blew up, with a terrible report; and Capt. Gibson representing it as impracticable to preserve the other, it was burnt in the afternoon, under his directions. Thus the Navy put a finishing hand to this signal defensive victory.

DURING the hottest period of the Enemy's cannonade, the Governor was present on the King's bastion, whilst Lieut. General Boyd* took his station upon the South bastion, animating the Garrison by their presence, and encouraging them to emulation. The exertions and activity of the brave ARTILLERY, in this well-fought contest, deserve the highest commendations. To their skill, perseverance, and courage, with the zealous assistance of the Line, (particularly

* It will not be improper in this place to repeat, that General Boyd was the founder of the King's bastion, as it will be an apology for introducing a remarkable speech of the General on that occasion. In 1773, General Boyd, attended by Colonel Green, the Chief Engineer, and many Field-Officers of the Garrison, laid the foundation-stone of that work, with the ceremony usual on such occasions. Upon placing the stone, "This," said the General, "is the first stone of a work which I name the KING'S BASTION: may it be as gallantly defended, as I know it will be ably executed; and may I live to see it resist THE UNITED EFFORTS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN!"

1782,
Sept.

(particularly the corps in town, the 39th and 72d regiments), was Gibraltar indebted for its safety against the Combined Powers, by sea and land, of France and Spain; and the Marine Brigade, though they had not so considerable a share in the duties of the batteries, yet merit the warmest praises for their generous intrepidity in rescuing their devoted enemies from amidst the flames.

WHILST the Enemy were cool, and their ships had received little damage, their principal objects were the KING's bastion, and LANE-WALL, north of Orange's bastion. Their largest ships (which were about fourteen hundred tons burthen) were stationed off the former, in order to silence that important battery, whilst a breach was attempted by the rest, in the curtain extending from the latter to Montague's bastion. If a breach had been effected, the prisoners informed us, that "their grenadiers were to have stormed the Garrison under cover of the Combined Fleets." The private men complained bitterly of their officers for describing the Battering-ships to be invulnerable, and for promising that they were to be seconded by ten sail of the line, and all the gun and mortar boats. They further told us, that "they had been taught to believe the Garrison would not be able to discharge many rounds of hot balls: their astonishment, therefore, was inconceivable, when they discovered that we fired them with the same precision and vivacity as cold shot." "Admiral Moreno," they said, "quitted the Pastora, which was the flag-ship, a little before midnight; but other officers retired much earlier." The loss sustained by the Enemy could never be ascertained; but from the information of the prisoners, and the numbers seen dead on board the ships, we estimated it could not be less than two thousand men, including the prisoners. The casualties of the Garrison, on the contrary, were so trifling, that it will appear almost incredible, that such a quantity of fire, in almost all its destructive modes of action,

1782,
Sept.

should not have produced more effect, with respect to the loss of men. The return stands thus:

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1782.

REGIMENTS.	Killed.				Wounded.			
	O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	O.	S.	D.	R. & F.
Royal Artillery	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	21
2th Regiment	2
39th ditto	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	5
56th ditto	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
58th ditto	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	4
72d ditto	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12
73d ditto	1	.	.	8.
97th ditto	2
Hardenberg's	1
Reden's
De la Motte's	1
Engineers, with the Artificer Company
Marine Brigade	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5
Total	1	2	0	13	5	0	0	63

Officers killed and wounded { Artillery. Captain Reeves killed; Captains Groves and Siward, with Lieut. Godfrey, wounded.
58th regiment. Lieut. Wetham (who had permission to act as an Artillery officer) wounded.
73d regiment. Captain M'Kenzie wounded.

THE distance of the Battering-ships from the Garrison was exactly such as our Artillery could have wished. It required so small an elevation, that almost every shot took effect; and the cannon thus elevated did not require the shot to be wadded:—a circumstance not unimportant; as the time, which at point-blank would have been expended in doubly wadding, was employed in keeping up the cannonade with greater briskness. The damage done to our works held no proportion with the violence of the attack, and the excessive cannonade which they had sustained. The merlons of the different batteries were disordered, and the flank of Orange's bastion was a little injured; but the latter was chiefly done by the land-fire, and

1782.
Sept.

and was not of such consequence as to afford any room for apprehension. The ordnance and carriages were also damaged; but by the activity of the Artillery, the whole sea-line, before night, was in serviceable order.

THE Enemy, in this action, had more than three hundred pieces of heavy ordnance in play; whilst the Garrison had only eighty cannon, seven mortars, and nine howitzers in opposition. Upwards of eight thousand three hundred rounds (more than half of which were *hot shot*), and SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN barrels of powder, were expended by our Artillery. What quantity of ammunition was used by the enemy could never be ascertained. The following was handed about as an authentic list of the Battering-ships; and the Reader is referred to the annexed Plan, for a further explanation of this memorable attack. In a compartment of the Plan, he will also observe a representation of a two-decked Battering-ship. A section, to show the interior construction of these extraordinary vessels, was intended to have been added; but no opportunity occurred of making further observations than what were cursory and superficial.

Names of the Battering-ships	Guns in use	Guns in reserve	Men	Commanders
Pastora	21	10	760	Rear Admiral Buenaventura Moreno
Talla Piedra . .	21	10	760	Prince of Nassau
Paula Prima . .	21	10	760	Don Cayetan Langara
El Rosario . . .	19	10	700	Don Francisco Xafier Munos
St. Christoval . .	18	10	650	Don Frederico Gravino
Principe Carlos . .	11	4	400	Don Antonio Bafurta
San Juan	9	4	340	Don Joseph Angeler
Paula Segunda . .	9	4	340	Don Pablo de Cofa
Santa Anna . . .	7	4	300	Don Joseph Goicochea
Los Dolores . . .	6	4	250	Don Pedro Sanchez
	142	70	5260	

N. B. About thirty-six men to each gun in use, besides sailors, &c. to work the ships.

REFERENCE

1782,
Sept.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the GRAND ATTACK.

The ENEMY'S WORKS.

- No.
- 1 The Black battery
 - 2 The Infanta's battery
 - 3 The Prince's, or Well battery
 - 4 The Prince's, or Eastern Fourteen-gun battery
 - 5 Mortar-batteries in their lines
 - 6 The Old Approach made by General Don Alvarez
 - 7 The St. Martin's battery
 - 8 The St. Paschal's battery
 - 9 The St. Carlos's battery, with another Mortar-battery on its Western flank
 - 10 A battery of four Howitzers
 - 11 Magazines along the parallel
 - 12 Places d'armes for Musquetry
 - 13 A Fascine-ditch in front of the works
 - 14 The ruins of the Mahon redoubt, with a two gun battery; both destroyed on the 8th of September
 - 15 Mortar-batteries along the parallel
 - 16 The New Approach and communications made by the Duke de Crillon
 - 17 The Sixty-four-gun battery
 - 18 Wells for watering the gardens
 - 19 The New-Boyau, erected after the defeat on the 13th of September
 - 20 The Cave under the rock near the Devil's tower, where the Enemy formed the chimerical idea of making a mine

WORKS in the GARRISON.

- 21 The Extremity of the Prince's lines
- 22 The Communication from the King's to the Queen's lines
- 23 Crouchet's and other batteries at the entrance of the lines
- 24 The Landport Flèche
- 25 The North bastion and Cavalier
- 26 The Grand magazine (Moorish castle)
- 27 The Queen's battery (Willis's)
- 28 The Tower battery
- 29 The Prince's Anne's battery
- 30 The Magazine which blew up
- 31 The Prince's Amelia's battery
- 32 The Prince's Caroline's battery
- 33 The Catalan batteries
- 34 Farringdon's battery
- 35 The entrance to the new gallery leading to St. George's Hall
- 36 Green's-Lodge battery
- 37 The Corsican post
- 38 The Royal battery and Rock-gun
- 39 The Rock-mortar and Levant Royal
- 40 The Esplanade and Galley-house
- 41 The White Convent
- 42 The Fountain
- 43 The 39th regiment encamped in South-port ditch
- 44 Anchors sunk in shallow water, with sloping palisades placed upon the beach to obstruct a landing.

1782,
Sept.

THE afternoon of the 14th, several thousand men marched with colours from the Enemy's camp to their lines; and many ships in the Combined Fleet loosed their top-sails. These motions, and the circumstance of many of their boats being manned, caused various speculations in the Garrison. Whatever their future operations might be, it was prudent to be on our guard; the Artillery were ordered therefore to remain upon the batteries, and the furnaces for heating shot to be continued lighted, lest the Enemy should be prompted to put all to the stake, and attempt the Garrison by a general attack. It was indeed afterwards rumoured, that such a design had been in contemplation, but was over-ruled by the Duke, who was of opinion, it would be exposing the fleet and army to inevitable destruction.

NOTWITHSTANDING this recent defeat, the Enemy re-commenced their cannonade from the Isthmus; expending, during the remainder of the month, from one to two thousand rounds in the twenty-four hours; diminishing gradually, and confining their shells to the night. Their operations on the land side were still carried on; and if we were able to form any conjectures at this period, from their motions to the northward, their late misfortune did not seem at all to damp their hopes of succeeding against the Garrison. A flag of truce went on the 15th with letters from our prisoners to the camp; and about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Combined Fleet handed in their top-sails. Some hours afterwards they manned their yards, and fired a grand salute. We were at a loss to account for these *singular* rejoicings. Lieut. M'Namara, of the 72d regiment, was wounded the same day at Willis's, where our working-parties were employed clearing away the rubbish from the batteries.

THE Garrison having experienced the powerful efficacy of red-hot shot, and the Governor thinking it expedient to have a continual

1782.
Sept.

Hospital ; but the officer, notwithstanding every assistance and attention, died on the 17th. He was buried, the succeeding day, with all military honours, attended by the grenadiers of the 39th regiment.

WHEN we reflected of what vast importance this grand enterprise was esteemed, and what immense sums had been expended in the ingenious and formidable preparations, it was observed, with no small surprise, by many who were present when the prisoners were landed, that the majority of them seemed to be past that age when the vital powers are supposed to be in their greatest vigour. In an expedition where youth and strength best promised a favourable issue, this impolitic arrangement certainly could not pervade the whole ! The Spaniards, from their dark complexion and scanty diet, have naturally, even when young, an aged look : and yet our observations seemed confirmed by other indubitable facts. Several bodies were thrown ashore, all of which seemed advanced in years ; and one in particular appeared, from his grey beard and lean visage, past sixty. This corpse was horribly mutilated, and, with the miserable objects then under the care of our surgeons, convinced us, by ocular proof, of the dreadful havoc which our Artillery must have made in the latter part of the day.

THE westerly wind, which had cast up these unfortunate men, threw also on shore many trifling curiosities, and some things of value, which had floated on the surface of the Bay, after the Battering-ships had blown up. Large wax candles, such as are usually burnt by the Romish priests before their altars ; salt provisions ; and a great number of ammunition-boxes, containing ten rounds of powder in linen cartridges, were collected by the Garrison the morning succeeding the defeat. Considerable pieces of mahogany, and some cedar, were saved from the wrecks of those ships

Hospital; but the officer, notwithstanding every assistance and attention, died on the 17th. He was buried, the succeeding day, with all military honours, attended by the grenadiers of the 39th regiment.

1782.


WHEN we reflected of what vast importance this grand enterprise was esteemed, and what immense sums had been expended in the ingenious and formidable preparations, it was observed, with no small surprise, by many who were present when the prisoners were landed, that the majority of them seemed to be past that age when the vital powers are supposed to be in their greatest vigour. In an expedition where youth and strength best promised a favourable issue, this impolitic arrangement certainly could not pervade the whole! The Spaniards, from their dark complexion and scanty diet, have naturally, even when young, an aged look: and yet our observations seemed confirmed by other indubitable facts. Several bodies were thrown ashore, all of which seemed advanced in years; and one in particular appeared, from his grey beard and lean visage, past sixty. This corpse was horribly mutilated, and, with the miserable objects then under the care of our surgeons, convinced us, by ocular proof, of the dreadful havoc which our Artillery must have made in the latter part of the day.

THE westerly wind, which had cast up these unfortunate men, threw also on shore many trifling curiosities, and some things of value, which had floated on the surface of the Bay, after the Bartering-ships had blown up. Large wax candles, such as are usually burnt by the Romish priests before their altars; salt provisions; and a great number of ammunition-boxes, containing ten rounds of powder in linen cartridges, were collected by the Garrison the morning succeeding the defeat. Considerable pieces of mahogany, and some cedar, were saved from the wrecks of those ships

1782,
Sept.

SOME changes took place in the Governor's suite on the 21st: Town-major Capt. Foulis was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, and Capt. Delhôte, of the 72d regiment, Town-major. A flag of truce, the same day, brought over a letter from the Duke, in answer to one from the Governor, of the preceding day. Their boat also brought clothing for the Walon prisoners. In the evening, about eight o'clock, reports were received from the Northern guards, that the Enemy were in motion in their camp, and that troops were marching down to the lines. About the same time, some extraordinary signals were made by the Spanish Admiral. The three picquets remaining with the Field-officer in town were immediately detached to reinforce the Captain of Landport, the Lines, and Waterport, who, besides their usual guards, had each two picquets with them before. The 39th and 72d regiments were again ordered to lie accoutred, and the Artillery cautioned to be alert. By this disposition it was evident, the Governor still expected a further attack upon the Garrison; and that evening it was most to be apprehended, as it was possible that the Duke by that day might receive an answer from Madrid, indicating his future operations. Upwards of twelve hundred men being thus distributed in the vicinity of the Grand battery, with two regiments at hand to act as corps de reserve, we waited the further movements of the Enemy. A little before midnight, a soldier of the 73d regiment, removing rubbish from the Prince's lines, fell from the extremity, and was killed. An officer with a small detachment was immediately ordered from Landport, to bring in the body. This was discovered by the Enemy's advanced parties, who opposed it by a brisk discharge of musquetry in regular platoons. Queen's-lines guard protected our party, who returned with the body without any casualties. The steady and animated fire supported by the Enemy, convinced us of the strength of their advanced posts.

Q 1 2

Nothing

SOME changes took place in the Governor's suite on the 21st: Town-major Capt. Foulis was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, and Capt. Delhoste, of the 72d regiment, Town-major. A flag of truce, the same day, brought over a letter from the Duke, in answer to one from the Governor, of the preceding day. Their boat also brought clothing for the Walen prisoners. In the evening, about eight o'clock, reports were received from the Northern guards, that the Enemy were in motion in their camp, and that troops were marching down to the lines. About the same time, some extraordinary signals were made by the Spanish Admiral. The three picquets remaining with the Field-officer in town were immediately detached to reinforce the Captain of Landport, the Lines, and Waterport, who, besides their usual guards, had each two picquets with them before. The 30th and 72d regiments were again ordered to lie recoutré, and the Artillery cautioned to be alert. By this disposition it was evident, the Governor still expected a further attack upon the Garrison; and that evening it was most to be apprehended, as it was possible that the Duke by that day might receive an answer from Madrid, indicating his future operations. Upwards of twelve hundred men being thus distributed in the vicinity of the Grand battery, with two regiments at hand to act as corps de reserve, we waited the further movements of the Enemy. A little before midnight, a soldier of the 73d regiment, removing rubbish from the Prince's lines, fell from the extremity, and was killed. An officer with a small detachment was immediately ordered from Landport, to bring in the body. This was discovered by the Enemy's advanced parties, who opposed it by a brisk discharge of musquetry in regular platoons. Queen's-lines guard protected our party, who returned with the body without any casualties. The steady and animated fire supported by the Enemy, convinced us of the strength of their advanced posts.

Q q 2

Nothing

1784.
Sept.

1782,
Sept.

Nothing extraordinary, however, happened during the night after this occurrence.

THE Governor still continued the party at Lower Forbes's under the Lines. On the night of the 23^d, they discovered two men near the stone sentry-box, within the ruins of the old barrier. The Serjeant's orders, (the Reader may remember) were, not to fire but in his own defence, or in case of an alarm; but, observing them measuring, with a chain, the distance between the foot of the Rock and the Inundation, and thinking they might be persons of some consequence, and probably possessed of memorandums which might discover the motives of their manœuvres, he determined in this case to fire: they, in return, alarmed at his preparations, suddenly appeared on the defensive; but the Serjeant was so lucky as to kill the principal person, and the other ran off. The body was instantly brought in, but no papers of consequence were found about him. He was thought to have been a volunteer. The Serjeant, who was a *Cadet* in General Reden's regiment, was soon afterwards promoted to a commission; but whether for this service, or in his *tour*, I cannot inform my Reader.

THE Enemy's firing seemed now to be directed under the following regulations. About five or six in the morning, when the night-picquets were retiring from their posts, the cannonade commenced, and continued pretty brisk till noon. From twelve to two o'clock there was the usual intermission; for, as I have remarked before, they would not be deprived of their customary nap, or *siesta*. In the decline of the day, they discharged more or less, as their caprice dictated. About seven in the evening, their cannon ceased, and their mortars took up the fire, continuing it till day-break of the succeeding day. The ammunition now expended was generally from

from four to five, and sometimes six hundred shells in the twenty-four hours, with from six hundred to a thousand shot. The profusion of the former had greatly diminished the immense piles in their artillery-park, and their howitzers were not so lavish of their troublesome shells as they had been.

1782,
Sept.

THE 24th, the Brilliant frigate was raised after much trouble. The same day about noon, upwards of fifty boats, which had been assembled for the attack, returned to the westward, and the mantlet-boats retired up the river Palmones. The departure of the former, with others which had left the Bay the two preceding days, reduced their small craft to a very trifling number.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER VIII.

The Combined Fleets remain in Gibraltar Bay, being determined to oppose the relief of the Garrison.—Captain Curtis visits the Enemy's Camp to establish a cartel.—Enemy raise additional works.—The Combined Fleets greatly distressed by a hurricane.—A Spanish line-of-battle ship is driven under the walls of Gibraltar, and submits to the Garrison.—At this juncture the British Fleet appear in the Straits, but the convoy unfortunately pass the Rock to the eastward.—Letters received from the British Ministry by the Governor.—The Combined Fleets, after making repairs, follow the British Fleet, but avoid an action.—Lord Howe conducts the convoy safe into the Bay, sails to the westward, and is followed by the Combined Fleets.—Enemy's cannonade diminishes, and the fire from the Garrison increases.—Enemy establish a post under the Rock near the Devil's tower.—Repeat their attacks from the gun-boats.—The Duke de Crillon acquaints General Eliott that the preliminaries of a GENERAL PEACE had been signed.—Hostilities in consequence cease.—The Emperor of Morocco sends a present of cattle with a letter to General Eliott, who soon afterwards receives from England official accounts of the peace.—Interview between the Duke de Crillon and the Governor.—The Governor views the Spanish batteries, and dines at San Roque.—The Duke returns the visit, in the Garrison.—Ceremony of investing the Governor with the Order of the Bath.—Sir George Augustus Eliott's speech to the Garrison, upon communicating to them the THANKS of the King and Parliament for their DEFENCE of GIBRALTAR.

1782,
Sept.

NOTWITHSTANDING we might naturally infer from the dispersion of their small craft, that the Enemy had at length relinquished the hope of taking Gibraltar by force of arms; yet the continuance of their cannonade, and the presence of the Combined Fleets, (though

(though frequent opportunities had offered for their return to the westward) rendered their conduct so ambiguous, that we could form no idea what line they purposed to pursue in their future operations. We knew a relief was intended by the British Fleet; but we could never imagine, if there was any thing of an equality, that the Enemy would venture an opposition, even though a victory might make them masters of Gibraltar. We waited therefore a few days to observe the movements of our adversaries, and by their actions expected to solve the difficulty.

1782.
Sept.

THE evening of the 26th of September, the whole of the Combined Army were under arms, formed in one line (which extended about four miles and a half) from the river Guadarranque to very near Fort Tonara. Some persons of high rank, attended by a numerous suite of cavalry, passed along the front; and they were not dismissed till after sun-set. In the evening, Major Horsfall of the 72d regiment, was wounded by a splinter of a shell. At night, another of our workmen in the Prince's lines fell from the extremity, and was killed. A party was detached from Landport to bring in the body, and the Queen's-lines and other guards ordered to protect them: the Enemy however remained quiet. The 27th, their parties began to collect brush-wood for fascines. This circumstance served the more to increase our doubts relative to their future conduct. The same day, our Navy got up the Porcupine frigate; the Engineers also finished the Royal and Green's-lodge batteries. The former is thirteen hundred, and the latter nine hundred feet above the level of the Isthmus; yet, notwithstanding this elevation, the Enemy's fire, during Don Alvarez's bombardment, was found to be so galling, that the Engineers were under the necessity of covering them with caissoned merlons. Several launches full of troops were observed, on the 29th, going on board the Combined Fleet. They were supposed to be Marines who had been landed from the men of war
previous

1782,
Sept.

previous to the Grand Attack. A flag of truce, the same day, brought clothes for the prisoners. Early on the morning of the 30th, a soldier of the 72d regiment deserted from the serjeant's party at Lower Forbes's. His own brother was one of the guard. The same day, the Combined Fleets were joined by a line-of-battle ship. The Enemy's cannonade still continued to be about a thousand, or eleven hundred rounds of shot and shells in the twenty-four hours. Willis's batteries, and the extremity of the Prince's and Queen's lines, were much damaged from the sixty-four-gun battery. A flag of truce went from the Garrison with a letter, and two parcels, which had been sent on the 29th, directed for persons who could not be found amongst the prisoners. In the evening of the 30th, the mortar-boats bombarded our camp. At first we imagined they were alone, but the gun-boats soon afterwards fired upon the town from the northward. Two shells fell in the Hospital, and wounded several of the sick. Other casualties also happened in the Garrison. The prisoners upon Windmill-hill were alarmed on two or three shells falling near their camp; and it was not without some severity, that their guards could keep themselves within the boundaries.

Octob.

EARLY on the first of October, a boat came into Little Bay, with a Corsican on board, who had escaped from Algeziras. He had been mate of a neutral vessel; but hearing that some of his relations were in the Corsican corps, he was determined to join his countrymen. The intelligence which he brought was, that Lord Howe only waited some reinforcements to sail for the relief of Gibraltar, and that the Combined Fleet were resolved to oppose him. Thus consoled with the hope of preventing the intended succours, the Enemy still flattered themselves that Gibraltar must of necessity submit, through the mere failure of provisions. In the course of the day, the corpse of a Spanish Officer was washed ashore under our walls: a purse of pistoles, and a gold watch, were found in his pockets.

1781.
Oct.

pockets. He was buried with respect, two Navy Officers attending the funeral; and the following day, a flag of truce delivered the watch and money, to be returned to his friends. The 2d, several men were wounded by the Enemy's shot, in the gallery above Farringdon's, which continued to be prosecuted with diligence; and Serjeant Harrop, of the 72d regiment, (a man universally admired for his gallantry and conduct in the works) was killed at Willis's. We observed, the same day, several boats, which formerly had mantlets in the bow, returning from the river Palmones; having, as we imagined, undergone some alterations, to enable them to act as gun-boats. In case of a visit from the latter, signals were now determined upon, to intimate when the Artillery were to man the batteries. Two guns quick, and a red flag hoisted upon a flag-staff erected on the South bastion, was to be the day-signal; two guns quick, and a light, the signal for the night. In the evening, we had an opportunity of practising our new signals, by the approach of the mortar-boats, which bombarded the Garrison for about two hours. The gun-boats, though perhaps attending them, did not fire. Previous to their visit, some musquets were discharged, and some signals made amongst the Fleet; but we could not observe any particular movements.

IN the forenoon of the 3d, a Spanish frigate, with a flag of truce at her fore-top-gallant mast-head, anchored within gun-shot of the Old-mole head, and immediately Capt. Curtis went on board her. In the forenoon, Capt. Curtis returned, and the frigate sailed back to the fleet. The wind at the time was so strong, that she was obliged to leave her anchor behind; which being mentioned to the Governor, orders were sent, not to fire upon the boats when they returned to fish it up. The following day, Capt. Curtis, accompanied by the Governor's secretary and a Naval officer, went in his barge to the Orange-grove; where a carriage waited, and conducted

R r

them

1782,
Oct.

them to Buena-Vista, the Duke's quarters. The intention of this visit, we afterwards understood, was to establish a cartel with the Spaniards for the exchange of prisoners. Capt. Curtis was introduced, by the Duke de Crillon, to his (Royal Highness the Count d'Artois, who thanked him, in very handsome terms, for his humanity and gallantry in relieving the unfortunate prisoners from the burning Battering-ships; requesting Capt. Curtis at the same time to inform the Governor, that he entertained the highest esteem and respect for him, for his benevolence and liberality to the prisoners upon the same occasion. Before Capt. Curtis returned, which was in the evening, the kilns for heating shot were lighted, and other preparations made, as if some attack was expected. During this correspondence, the Enemy's batteries observed a proper silence, in respect to the flag. Capt. Curtis informed us, that Lord Howe, with the British fleet, was on his passage to the Mediterranean. ~~The~~ Garrison did not however feel that indescribable satisfaction and pleasure on this intelligence, which we had experienced when Admirals Rodney and Darby were announced in 1780 and 1781. A French Rear-Admiral, in a three decker, with a frigate, and several smaller armed vessels, joined the Combined Fleet on the 3d. The man of war had many signals flying when she entered the Bay, which were answered by the Spanish Admiral.

- THE Enemy's cannonade was still continued, with such variation as their caprice dictated. The number of rounds of shot and shells usually exceeded eight hundred in the twenty-four hours, and sometimes amounted to eleven or twelve hundred. We amused them with a trifling return, directed chiefly to their parties, who, to our astonishment, were still forming considerable dépôts of fascines and materials in the lines. Lieut. Kenneth M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was wounded on the 4th, in the communication from the King's to the Queen's lines. Two days afterwards, agreeably to a flag of truce of
the

the preceding day, the Spanish prisoners (excepting ten sick in the Hospital, and fifty-nine Walons and foreigners who requested to stay behind) were sent to the Combined camp. The Walons who preferred staying in the Garrison were embodied into those corps which chose to receive them. The 39th and 58th regiments entertained ten each; and the remainder were incorporated with the Corsican company.

1782.
Oa.

Two of the Enemy's engineers had been observed, on the 4th, picketing out a work, extending from the ruins of the Mahon battery to the western beach, crossing the north-west angle of the farthest gardens. We were at a loss what to conclude from this appearance of a determination still to prosecute the siege. They did not however let us remain long in suspense; for, on the morning of the 6th, we discovered that they had erected a strong boyau of approach, extending, in the line before mentioned, about four hundred and thirty yards—near a quarter of a mile. It was raised with sand-bags; and from its resemblance to the original epaulement of the SIXTY-FOUR-gun battery, some imagined it was intended for the same purpose; though the Engineers were of opinion, it was only a communication to some additional works in embryo. Although the Enemy, by throwing up this extensive work, gained by stealth a second advantage upon the Garrison, yet the Governor was determined, if possible, to prevent them completing it. The Old-mole head howitzers, with a warm fire from the heights, were opened at night upon this new object; and, as the former almost entirely *enfiladed* it, the Enemy were so much annoyed, that it was never finished. The night of the 6th, they made good the communication to the parallel, from the extremity of the boyau, near the ruins of the Mahon battery, which was left imperfect the preceding night.

1787.
Oct.

THE following day, the St. Martin's battery took fire from the wadding or discharge of their own cannon. One merlon was destroyed, and another considerably damaged, before the flames were extinguished. We threw a few shells from below, to disturb them in this duty; but otherwise no particular notice was taken of the accident. The Enemy found their situation so extremely warm in their new boyau, that on the night of the 7th they threw up a strong shoulder at the extremity near the beach, to protect them against the howitzers of the Old-mole head. The shells were nevertheless fired with such judgement and dexterity, as just to clear the traverse, and seemed to do as much execution in the interior part as before. Great quantities of fascines, &c. were scattered in the rear; whence we concluded they purposed working in the night, but had been prevented by the vivacity of our fire. They also repaired the St. Martin's battery. A flag of truce brought over ~~here~~ for the Governor and Capt. Curtis on the 8th; and at night, a boat sailed for Leghorn with a midshipman and six sailors, bearing home dispatches from the Governor. This was the first boat or vessel which left the Garrison after the victory of the preceding month.

THE Enemy, about the 8th or 9th, adopted a new plan for the regulation of their bombardment during the night: every ten or fifteen minutes they discharged five, seven, and sometimes ten mortars at the same time, directing the shells principally to the same object. After a silence of the above period, they saluted us with a second volley, and so on till morning gun-fire. The number of rounds continued variable, from four to six hundred shots, with almost the same proportion of shells, in the twenty-four hours. They were enabled to expend these immense quantities of ammunition by receiving constant supplies. The parties in the fascine-park appeared now to be considerably increased, and an universal activity

activity seemed still to prevail through the different departments. A person ignorant of what had passed, and suddenly brought to view their proceedings, might therefore naturally conclude from their operations, that they were elated with some success, rather than depressed by a defeat. On the night of the 9th, some signals were made at Cabrita point, which were answered by the Combined Fleets, each ship showing a light.

1782,
Oct.

THE wind blew fresh westerly on the 10th; and two frigates and a cutter joined the Combined Fleets from that quarter. In the evening, a number of signals were made by the Spanish Admiral, which were answered by various ships in the fleet. After sun-set, the gale increased, and at midnight it blew a hurricane, with smart showers of rain. Signal-guns were repeatedly fired by the Combined Fleets; and from their continuance, and the violence of the wind, we concluded some of them were in distress. At day-break a Spanish two-decker was discovered in a crippled state, close in shore off Orange's bastion: she was under close-reefed courses, and had lost her mizen-top-mast. Observing her danger upon an Enemy's lee-shore, she suddenly luffed up, and endeavoured to weather the Garrison: as she passed, several shot were fired through her from the King's bastion, which killed two, and wounded two others; and soon afterwards she grounded near Ragged-staff, and struck to the Garrison, hoisting an English jack over her own colours. A boat from the Speedwell cutter immediately took possession of the San Miguel, or St. Michael, of seven^{ty} two guns, commanded by Don Juan Moreno, a *Chef d'Escadre*. The officers and men, to the number of six hundred and thirty-four (many of whom were dismounted dragoons), were immediately landed, and conducted to the quarters before occupied by their friends upon Windmill-hill. The Governor was present when they were brought ashore, and generously permitted them to take their baggage unsearched.

1782.
Oct.

unsearched, and the officers their stock of fresh provisions. When the morning cleared up, so as to admit of our observing the state of the Combined Fleets, we discovered the whole in great disorder. One was on shore near their Grand magazine: a French ship of the line had lost her foremast and bowsprit: one, a three-decker, was missing, supposed to be driven from her anchors to the eastward; and three or four were forced half-bay over (two within range of the Garrison), where they all seemed to be in a very precarious situation. Many of the parapet-boats, and other small craft, were also driven on shore near the Orange-grove. If the storm had continued a few hours longer, it is not improbable that a three-decker, with several other ships, would have suffered the fate of the St. Michael. The wind, however, abated as the day advanced; and, when the swell would permit them to assist the disabled ships, the boats were busily employed in carrying out anchors and cables to those which appeared most in distress. The Garrison were not idle spectators of these movements: several sea-mortars were soon brought to bear on the nearest ships, and one was in a short time obliged to move; but anchoring again off Point Mala, we continued annoying her with shells and red-hot shot, till she warped out of our range.

THE prisoners were no sooner landed from the prize, than the seamen began to lighten the vessel, by removing her powder ashore, and cutting away the mizen-mast: but remaining still aground, they carried out anchors to prevent her going further ashore, intending to renew their exertions to warp her off at high water. The St. Michael was esteemed one of the best sailers in the Spanish navy. She was a new ship, built at the Havannah; very lofty between decks, which were of mahogany, and her beams of cedar. When the Combined Fleets appeared in the English Channel, the St. Michael was one of the leading ships, and was also in the

squadron

1782.
Oct.

squadron which fired upon the Garrison the 9th of September, when the Duke de Crillon, opened his batteries. The Spanish officers informed us they had received intelligence, the preceding day, of the approach of the British Fleet, which had induced Admiral Cordova to order the Combined Fleets to lie at single anchor, and prepare to weigh at the shortest notice: that they were thus situated when the gale came on; and, the hurricane still increasing, a three-decker, early in the morning, ran foul of the St. Michael, and forced her from her anchor: that she immediately set sail, but, as the event had evinced, found it impossible to weather the Rock.

THE intelligence of Lord Howe being so near, now, for the first time, gave us sensible pleasure; not so much on account of our personal situation, as of the advantage which the Enemy's recent misfortunes would give his Lordship over his Opponents, as well towards accomplishing the object of his orders, as affording him a further opportunity of acting as his Lordship's well-known abilities might dictate. We were so elated by our Enemy's distress, that some were so sanguine as to anticipate the most glorious conclusion of the war, and our own sufferings. Our hopes however were soon depressed by the intelligence of Lord Howe's great inferiority in number. Thirty-four sail to oppose forty-two, which still remained at anchor in the Bay, gave us reason to be apprehensive for the safety of the British Fleet. The navigation of the Straits was so precarious, that, if his Lordship once entered the Mediterranean, he might probably be prevented from returning for a considerable time; and the Enemy, though now distressed, might, by the assistance of the camp, soon refit, and attack him under every advantage. By this digression I am however anticipating the regular narrative. In the afternoon, a French two-decker sailed to the eastward; and soon after, a settee came in from the west, and fired several guns as she entered the Bay. At this time it was so very
hazy

1782,
Oct.

hazy in the Straits, that we could not see the opposite coasts. About sun-set, several large ships were discovered through the haze; and soon after, the Latona frigate, Capt. Conway, anchored under our guns, and informed us, that the ships in the Gut were the Van of the British Fleet, commanded by Lord Howe, consisting of thirty-four sail of the line, including eleven three-deckers, with six frigates and thirty-one ordnance-transports, and a reinforcement of upwards of sixteen hundred men for the Garrison. Capt. Conway further told us of the anxiety which prevailed at home, relative to the situation of Gibraltar; and that it was only off the southern coast of Portugal that Lord Howe had his doubts removed, by receiving intelligence of the Enemy's late defeat. This welcome information, he said, was accompanied by advice, that "the Combined Fleets had taken their station in the Bay of Gibraltar, resolutely determined to prevent, if possible, the intended relief." We learned, that upon receiving the latter intelligence, the Admirals and principal Officers were summoned on board the Victory; where particular instructions and orders were communicated, in expectation of an engagement, which was considered as unavoidable.

ALTHOUGH the Enemy's signals for the approach of the British Fleet were made early in the afternoon, yet the Spanish Admiral exhibited not the least appearance of opposition to any reinforcements being sent into the Bay. This favourable opportunity was however lost; owing, as Lord Howe expresses in his official letter, "to the want of timely attention to the circumstances of the navigation." Only four or five transports reached the Bay; the rest, with the Fleet, were carried by the current into the Mediterranean. At night, or early on the 12th, Capt. Curtis sailed in the Latona, to inform Lord Howe of the calamity which had befallen the Enemy's fleet. At noon, the British Fleet appeared in good order off Estepona or Marbella; and the transports, with the frigates, were working to windward

windward, to gain the Bay. As they approached the Isthmus, the Enemy saluted them from their mortars, and fired upon them from behind the eastern advanced Guard-house.

1782.
Oct.

WHILST the British Fleet, with the transports, were thus critically situated, the Combined Fleets were very active in repairing their damages, and in forming a line of battle along the shore. In the evening, a number of troops were embarked on board ~~them~~ from the camp. Their xebèques, cutters, armed brigs, and gun-boats, also assembled in Sandy-Bay, with an intention probably of picking up our straggling transports. In the close of the day, however, this fleet of craft returned to their main fleet. At night, the Panther man of war, and several transports, anchored in the Bay.

THE Enemy on the land-side persevered in their cannonade, and observing that the St. Michael had run aground within the range of their batteries, threw great numbers of shells, with an intent to destroy her. Many burst over her, and some fell very near; but, as their artillery could only be directed by her masts, none fell on board. They pointed their usual weight of fire against our works, which the Governor (now that a prospect of supplies appeared) returned with unusual vivacity. Their new boyau severely felt the effect of our ordnance. It was considerably deranged, and the *enfilading* howitzers at the Old-mole head prevented them from strengthening it with any additions of consequence. In the Garrison-orders of the 12th, the following extracts were inserted:

1782.
Oa.

G. O. " *Extract from a Letter to the Governor, from the Right*
 " *Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, principal Secretary of*
 " *State to His Majesty. Dated St. James's, July 10th,*
 " *1782.*

" I AM also honoured with His Majesty's command to assure
 " you in the strongest terms, that no encouragement shall
 " wanting to the brave Officers and Soldiers under your command
 " His Royal approbation of the past, will no doubt be a powerful
 " incentive to future exertions ; and I have the King's authority to
 " assure you, that every distinguished act of emulation and gallantry,
 " which shall be performed in course of the siege, by any, even
 " of the lowest rank, will meet with ample reward from his gracious
 " protection and favour. These His Majesty's intentions you will
 " communicate to every part of your Garrison, that they may be
 " perfectly satisfied their Royal Master feels for the difficulties they
 " are under, admires their glorious resistance, and will be happy to
 " reward their merit."

" *Extract from a Letter to the Governor, from the Right Hon.*
 " *General Conway, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's*
 " *Forces. Dated August 31st, 1782.*

" I AM now to add, that I have the King's command to inform
 " you, that he is in the greatest degree satisfied with the brave and
 " steady defence made by your Garrison ; and His Majesty is desirous
 " of showing them every mark of His Royal Approbation. It is
 " in this light that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to con-
 " sent to granting bat and forage-money, as a proper indulgence to
 " your Officers."

THESE

THESE extracts were perused by the Garrison with great satisfaction, as they demonstrated, that the safety of Gibraltar was esteemed a matter of the first importance; and flattered us with the agreeable hopes, that our late services would be acceptably received by our Friends and Countrymen.

1781.
Oa.

THE British Fleet, at day-break on the 13th, was still off Marbella, with the wind at west. About nine o'clock A.M. the Spanish Admiral made the signal for the Combined Fleets to weigh anchor. By one o'clock the whole were under way. At three, a French Rear-Admiral, being the last of the rear division, cleared the Bay. Their number in all amounted to eighty sail, of which the following, I believe, is an accurate account: six three-deckers, thirty-eight two-deckers, including several fifties (total forty-four men of war); five frigates; twenty-nine xebèques, cutters, armed ships, and brigs; also two, imagined to be fire-ships. Notwithstanding little doubt was to be entertained of the Enemy's intention of leaving the Bay, the Panther man of war remained at anchor with several officers of the Garrison on board, whom the Governor had permitted to act as volunteers in the engagement. When the Combined Fleets had cleared the Bay, they stood some time to the southward, and leaving a line-of-battle ship and two frigates to prevent the Panther from joining her Admiral, drove with the current some leagues to the eastward. They then appeared to edge down towards the British Fleet, which was in close line of battle upon a wind, with their heads to the southward; the transports, with the frigates which had been beating up, falling behind them to leeward. Thus were both Fleets situated at the close of the evening. Before the Enemy had totally quitted the Bay, Captain Curtis landed in a small boat from the Latona frigate, with twenty thousand pounds in specie for the Garrison, having narrowly escaped being cut off by the Combined Fleets. He told

1782,
Oct.

us the British Fleet were in high spirits, and impatient, to engage notwithstanding the Enemy's great superiority. When the Combined Fleets first appeared in motion, the Spanish prisoners who had been landed from the St. Michael, were so overjoyed, that they could not forbear expressing their ecstasies in so riotous a manner, as to call for some severity, to confine them within the limits of their camp.

As our observations on the manœuvres of the fleet were interrupted soon after sun-set, we impatiently waited for the succeeding day to be spectators of the action, which was now considered as impossible to be avoided; and orders were therefore given for preparing several wards in the Navy Hospital for the reception of the wounded: but on the dawn of the 14th, the Fleets, to our astonishment, were some leagues distant from each other; the British being to leeward in the south-east quarter, whilst the Combined Fleets appeared off Estepona. In the evening, the British Fleet could only be discovered from the summit of the Rock. It seemed to the Garrison, that the Spanish Admiral, by having the weather-gage, had it in his option to bring the British Fleet to action if he pleased.—The Fleets being thus separated, the Panther, about noon, endeavoured to join Lord Howe, but put back for want of wind. Seventeen gun-boats came from Algeziras, apparently to prevent her leaving the Bay; but, observing her cast anchor, they returned.

THE Enemy's cannonade on the land-side was continued with great vivacity. A few days, nay, probably hours, were to turn the balance for or against their future hopes of obtaining the grand object of their wishes: they were not therefore economical in their ammunition; nor was the Garrison in the least behind with them in the brisk use of their ordnance. Lieut. Gromley, of the Royal Artillery,

Artillery, was mortally wounded in the evening, at Willis's, and died soon after he was brought to the Hospital.

1782.
Oct.

PART of the Combined Fleets, in the morning of the 15th, were seen (though the weather was very hazy) off Marbella. The British Fleet was out of sight; the Panther nevertheless attempted to join them. About eight A.M. the wind came about to the eastward. In the forenoon, nine polacres sailed from the Spanish camp, with troops on board, for Ceuta. This brought to our recollection the critical state of that Garrison, both as to men and provisions, when Admiral Rodney was in their neighbourhood in 1780; and the Enemy, from embracing this opportunity of sending supplies, appeared not entirely to have forgotten it. About noon, the British Fleet was discovered in the offing, to the south-east of Ceuta, standing under an easy sail towards the Rock. At night the Latona, with eight or ten transports, anchored in the Bay. They informed us, that the Buffalo man of war, with the remaining twelve ships, had separated (by order) from the Fleet, but had not afterwards joined. This intelligence gave us some uneasiness for their safety; but we flattered ourselves they were gone, agreeably to instructions, to the ~~Basque~~ Basque Islands, the place of rendezvous in case the fleets engaged. Capt. Conway, after a short conference with the Governor, returned in the morning of the 16th to the British Fleet, which were cruising to the eastward of the Rock, with the wind at east. The Combined Fleets were not in sight: we concluded therefore that they were gone into Malaga to make further repairs, and join those ships which had been forced from the Bay on the 11th. Since the arrival of the first transports, the Garrison had been busily employed in disembarking the supplies. The former fleets had principally brought us provisions; this brought us only men and ammunition, which probably might, without this supply, have become as scarce articles as the former had been.

THE

1782.
02.

THE exertions of the Navy not being successful in floating the St. Michael, a hundred sailors were detached on board, on the 17th, to their assistance; and not long afterwards, she was anchored off the New mole. It was peculiarly fortunate that she grounded on a bank of sand, though she was surrounded with rocks: her bottom was therefore little injured. Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. who had been formerly on this station, was appointed to command her. The wind had now changed to the south-west; and in the forenoon of the same day, a British frigate appeared from the west. She made a signal when off Europa, which being answered by our Fleet, she immediately joined them. At night, the gun-boats being heard in the Bay, our batteries were manned to receive them; but, upon a gun being fired from the St. Michael, they threw up their rockets, and returned. Some were of opinion that they meditated an attempt to cut her out. The 18th, the wind again ~~came~~ about to the east; and the Buffalo, with eleven of the missing transports, arrived in the course of the day. These ships, as we had conjectured, had separated from the Fleet, and were proceeding to the place of rendezvous, when, not hearing the engagement, and the wind veering about, they returned, and were very near joining the Combined Fleets, but discovered their error time enough to rectify it. The missing vessel, they informed us, had been taken by the Enemy, some days before, off Malaga; and having on board, the wives and baggage of the two regiments which were on board the Fleet, and were intended for our reinforcement, her capture greatly distressed those corps, and the Garrison heartily condoled with them. The Latona, in her return to the Fleet, chased and boarded a vessel, which proved to be a Spanish fire-ship. The crew deserting her, were conducted, by two gun-boats attending, to a xebecque at some distance, which afterwards went into Centa. The prize was sent into the Bay. About noon, four or five men of war arrived from the Fleet, with the 25th and 59th regiments. Lord Mulgrave, who

who commanded the disembarkation, landed the troops with the greatest expedition under the line-wall at the New mole, Rosia and Camp Bays, and returned to Lord Howe off Tetuan. The two regiments were encamped before ten o'clock at night; the former behind the Barracks, the latter upon Windmill-hill. We now learned that the Admiral, having accomplished the object of the expedition, intended to embrace the favourable opportunity of the wind, and immediately return to the westward. In the course of the night, the fire-ship brought in by Capt. Conway was purposely set on fire, and being anchored apart from the shipping, blew up without doing any damage. The Latona soon afterwards joined the British Fleet. Capt. Vallotton, the Governor's first Aide-de-camp, embarked in her to bear home the public dispatches. Capt. Curtis also went in her, to communicate a message from the Governor to Lord Howe; and did not return.

1782.
Oa.
~~~~~

AT day-break on the 19th, both Fleets, to our great astonishment, were in sight; the Combined Fleets being some leagues to windward. When the British Fleet was abreast of Europa, Lord Howe dispatched the Tisiphone fire-ship, with a further supply of powder collected from the Fleet. The British Fleet afterwards put before the wind, and stood, under an *easy* sail, in close order to the westward. The Van of the Combined Fleet, composed of French ships, followed with a press of canvass at some distance. By two o'clock P.M. Lord Howe was out of sight; but the Spanish ships sailing heavily, it was night before they disappeared. Though fully convinced of the prudence of his Lordship's conduct, it was no very pleasing prospect for a British Garrison to behold a British Fleet, though inferior in force, lead the Enemy. At night, the wind changed to the south-west; and the succeeding day, a brisk cannonade was heard from that quarter. This however could not proceed from the action which afterwards took place between the  
Fleets,

1782,  
Oct.

Fleets, as the firing was heard early in the morning.\* Some time on the 19th, a guard of two subalterns, and ninety-six men, was ordered from the 25th and 59th regiments on board the *St. Michael*, where they remained till she was completely repaired.

## SEVERAL

\* The preceding glorious victory of the Garrison over the Combined Powers of Spain, France, and the fortunate circumstances attending this relief, which finally determined the fate of Gibraltar, and undoubtedly had material influence in producing the ensuing peace, were esteemed events of such moment, that the City of London voted an historical Painting to be placed in the new Council-Chamber at Guildhall, as a testimony of their respect to the gallant conduct of Sir George Augustus Eliott, K.B. Governor of Gibraltar, Lord Viscount Howe, Commander of the Fleet, and the rest of His Majesty's Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, employed in the defence and relief of that important fortress.

Mr. Copley, whose pencil as an historical painter had recently received an additional laurel by a Painting representing the Death of the immortal Chatham, was selected as being the best qualified to execute this public monument, so worthy the first City in the universe. The ~~note was~~ passed in 1783; and this Gentleman, has employed the greatest part of his time since that period on this subject.

The Painting, which is now (1789) nearly finished, is necessarily divided into two compartments: the upper one, exhibiting the Victory of the Garrison, is 25 feet long by 16½ feet high; the under-compartment, representing its Relief, is 6 feet in height, by the above-mentioned length; the whole making 22½ feet by 25.

This uncommon size of canvas is without seam, and is no less honourable to the Manufactures of this Country, than the magnificent and sublimely-grand combination of objects which the ingenious Artist has exhibited on its surface is to the abilities of the Painter. Mr. Copley, for the chief compartment, has with happy judgement selected as his principal incident the memorable moment when British Seamen, at the perilous hazard of their own lives, rescued a devoted Enemy from inevitable destruction. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, and seventeen of the principal Officers of the Garrison (all portraits as large as life), are introduced in the fore-ground as spectators of this heroic instance of courage and magnanimity which so gloriously concluded the victory of the preceding day. At a distance is seen the Camp of the Combined Armies of France and Spain.—The under compartment represents the Relief of the Garrison by Lord Howe. The Rock of Gibraltar, with the Combined Fleets, is in the back ground; and the Transports are passing into the Bay under cover of the British Fleet. This Painting is enriched also with the Portraits of Lord Howe and other Naval Officers.

The summer of 1790, it is expected, will see this astonishing production of the pencil before the Public.

SEVERAL large ships were observed, on the 20th, to be anchored at some distance from Algeziras; and as six or seven were conjectured to be fire-ships, precautions were accordingly taken, and the batteries from South bastion to Europa ordered, in case of alarm, to be doubly manned. The Enemy, the same day, got off the man of war which ran ashore near their Grand magazine. In the evening, some movements were observed in the French camp; and on the succeeding day most of the tents were struck. In the afternoon, the Spanish Priest was confined to his house, for holding conversation with some of the prisoners on Windmill-hill. The Enemy's cannonade was still continued, upon an average of about five or six hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours. They lined some part of the new boyau with fascines, and raised a few traverses in the rear, notwithstanding our brisk fire: they were, however, prevented from making any additions of consequence. On the 22d, a polacre arrived from Algiers, with intelligence from the British Consul, that Lord Howe had sailed for the relief of Gibraltar. Happily his Lordship had effected that business, and probably before they at Algiers were informed of the British Fleet having left England.

THE extreme distress which the Garrison had experienced in the ~~close of~~ the years 1779 and 1780, and the great profits which from the exigencies of those periods had arisen to the adventurers who ran the hazard of a voyage with provisions for our relief, were, by this time, pretty generally known at home. The favourable opportunity of a safe convoy under the British Fleet, prompted, therefore, many masters of transports (some of whom had been in the Garrison before during the war) to lay in a stock of various articles, with the prospect that the distresses of their *friends* might afford these *truly humane and generous patriots* an occasion to sell them, on their arrival, at their own price. Although these supplies were most highly acceptable, yet the Garrison was not at this

1782,  
Oa.  
~

time in such absolute need of <sup>their</sup> assistance, as to purchase them at those enormous prices which before had been given with pleasure; nor in justice did we think, from the little risk the adventurers ran, that they deserved such immense profits. A Committee of officers from every corps assembled on the 23d, to consider what measures to pursue in order to prevent such impositions in future; and, as every article brought to the Garrison was sold at public auction, it was unanimously agreed, that a certain price should be fixed upon each article, allowing such profit as might reasonably be thought adequate to the hazard; and when the estimate was published, every officer (I believe) pledged his honour not to exceed the terms therein specified.\*

THE prudent and manly regulation of the Committee was strictly attended to for about a fortnight, but it had not that immediate effect we expected: many of our *generous* countrymen, rather than dispose of their ventures for a profit of a hundred and fifty, and in some instances three hundred per cent. very liberally determined to sell them for a *trifling* advantage at Lisbon, or elsewhere, in their way home. We should nevertheless have soon got the better of their obstinacy, had we continued determined and consistent ourselves: but some individuals, who preferred self-gratification to ~~the public~~ good, beginning to evade the agreement, the ~~whole~~ was cancelled, and the demands of the adventurers became afterwards equally as exorbitant, if not more so than before. So little dependence is there upon the adherence of a multitude to any sumptuary regulations, however essential to their real interest.

THE mortar-boats, on the night of the 23d, paid us a visit, and did considerable damage. Their shells were chiefly directed towards the New mole: The Hector cutter, in Government's service, was sunk

\* See Appendix.

1782,  
Og.

sunk by  $\frac{1}{2}$  shell, and every thing on board lost. Several other vessels narrowly escaped the same fate. We fired upon them from Willis's and the Old mole; but their gun-boats were silent. The 24th, we observed that the Enemy had struck the tents of four or five battalions, and two regiments were seen this day marching along the beach. The day following, some baggage was observed removing from the Duke's quarters; which gave us great hopes that his Grace was preparing to leave the camp, and that matters were verging towards a conclusion. In the evening a deserter came in, a native Catalonian. He informed us there had been an engagement between the British and Combined Fleets, but could give us no particulars. He further told us that their camp was breaking up: sixteen battalions had already marched away; and others were preparing to decamp: that they had ceased to work in their approaches; and that their night-guards consisted of four thousand men, under the command of two brigadier-generals: concluding with acquainting us, that the winter-camp before the Garrison was to consist of twenty thousand men: that additional gun-boats were building to constantly harass us; and that a corporal and twelve men were stationed in the Gardens to prevent desertion. The 26th, the tents occupied by the Duke's corps encamped before Buena-Vista were struck; which served to increase our hopes, that the prospect was not far distant of an end to our fatigues. Don Juan Moreno left the Garrison the same day, with a flag of truce. Our boat could not learn any further account of the engagement; but the officers were informed, that a general peace was expected, as the Americans had been acknowledged independent by Great-Britain.

MORE battalions left the Enemy's camp on the 27th: their cannonade nevertheless was continued; and several shot ranged as far as the entrance of Windmill-hill; a distance of about five thousand yards. Their camp was still decreasing on the 28th and 29th; and

1782,  
Oct.

we judged from our observations, that about twenty-three<sup>6</sup> battalions, with a brigade of artillery, had marched into the country. The last deserters said many had taken their route to Cadiz. The 30th, we observed the Enemy had stationed a guard under the Rock near the Devil's tower. They were taken some notice of by our Artillery, who endeavoured to annoy them with small projectiles from the summit of the Northern front. The Tisiphone, Captain Sandys, with five or six ordnance-ships (having a hundred and sixty Jews on board), sailed for England early in the morning of the 31st. The same day, a soldier of the 97th regiment *was killed at Rosia, by a long-range shot from the Isthmus.*

Nov.

THREE deserters came in on the 2d and 4th of November, but could give no satisfactory information relative to the action between the Fleets. They said the French troops had quitted the camp with the Royal Volunteers. The Enemy's camp continued to break up on the 7th and 8th, though some of the regiments, it was imagined, took possession of the large building eastward of Point Mala, which had been built for a hospital. On the 7th, two men of war and a sloop (supposed to be French, from the West-Indies) passed to the eastward. The Spanish gun-boats seemed to suspect they were enemies, and intended to come in; as they were in motion, and appeared to be preparing for an attack. The 8th, twenty-three gun-boats paraded at a short distance from the Garrison, extending in a line a-head to the southward. We expected an attack upon the St. Michael; but an easterly wind springing up, they returned. They had scarcely got back, when a signal was made at Cabrita Point, and they again put about. Our attention was engaged by this manœuvre; and upon investigating the cause, we discovered a sloop standing towards the Garrison from the eastward. If this vessel had continued the course she then steered, she might undoubtedly have reached the Rock: whether, however,

it



1782,  
Nov.

It was owing to the westerly current off Europa, or the ignorance of the crew, we could not determine; in the course of an hour she drove so considerably to leeward; as to be out of the protection of our guns, and after receiving several discharges of round and grape from the gun-boats, was boarded by the Enemy. Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. (who since Captain Curtis's departure commanded in the Bay) ordered several barges out to her assistance, but to no purpose. A boat, with five of her crew, escaped to the Garrison, and informed us she was laden with sugar and tea from Falmouth. Soon afterwards, a Danish dogger was brought to an anchor in the Bay, by a gun from Europa: she was laden with rice and pilchards from England. A flag of truce, on the 9th, went with a letter to the Duke; and in the evening, another brought over Ensign Lewis, of the 58th regiment, with a Quarter-master and a Volunteer of the 25th, who had been taken in the Minerva brig, with the baggage, &c. of the 25th and 59th regiments. This flag also brought over other prisoners. By these gentlemen, we learned that an engagement had taken place between Lord Howe and Admiral Cordova, and that the latter was returned into port with his fleet much shattered.

AFTER the departure of the Fleets, little attention was paid by the Enemy to the blockade. Not one cruiser was now to be seen in the Straits, or to the Eastward; and few vessels of force were stationed at Cabrita Point. The idea of gaining Gibraltar, either by force or stratagem, seemed at length to be totally relinquished. Their cannonade from the land nevertheless was continued; but as it gradually diminished, and scarce exceeded at this time two hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours, we imagined it would in a short time totally cease. The St. Philip's Castle, and several ordnance-ships, had left the Bay the evening of the 8th; and on the 10th and 12th, two light vessels came to Algeziras,

1782,  
Nov.

Algezirás, which from their appearance were thought to be of the latter. On the 12th, a flag of truce went with a letter to the Duke: whilst it was out, the Enemy's gun-boats commenced a smart cannonade upon the St. Michael (which was now refitted), whilst their mortar-boats bombarded our camp. We returned their fire; and two of the mortar-boats retired very early, the others following them in about an hour. Three or four shot were fired through the St. Michael, but no other damage was received. Our flag returned just as the cannonade ceased. As it appeared probable that the Enemy might renew their attacks upon the Prize, Colonel Williams, who commanded the Artillery, ordered more mortars to be distributed along the sea-line, from the King's bastion to the New-mole fort. The 15th, a regiment quitted their camp; and at night their workmen raised about twenty traverses in the rear of their advanced boyau, extending from the parallel about half the length of the work. Our fire at this period was variable. The day following, between twenty and thirty transports, with troops on board, sailed under convoy of two frigates for the westward. Their artillery also about this time removed most of the ordnance from their park to the landing-place; where we numbered thirty cannon and five mortars, with a great quantity of shot and shells ready for embarkation. The 17th, a xebecque, and several armed vessels and gun-boats, anchored at Cabrita Point, as if they had determined to renew the blockade. Three days after, all the Spanish prisoners taken in the St. Michael, excepting a few who chose to remain behind, were sent to the camp. The Spanish officers, on this occasion, informed us that there had been an engagement between the British and Combined Fleets, which had ended to the advantage of the *former*. In the evening of the 20th, a party of about an hundred men were seen to go from the eastern part of the Enemy's parallel to the back of the rock. We could not at that time account for the marching of these troops. The  
small

small craft continued at Cabrita Point, the men of war and larger vessels being at anchor off the Orange-grove. Four sail of the line and three frigates, besides xebecs, &c. were now in the Bay. The Enemy, on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>d</sup>, embarked a vast quantity of powder from their grand magazine on board the men of war. Most of the spare ordnance had already been shipped on board, and others were removing daily toward the beach.

1782.  
Nov.

Two boats arrived on the 23<sup>d</sup> from Portugal: they brought certain intelligence of the preceding action between the Fleets. The particulars of this intelligence were, that a partial action had taken place between the British, of thirty-four ships, and the Combined Fleets of forty-six ships of the line; that, though the latter had the weather-gage, they studiously avoided a close engagement; and after a cannonade of several hours, hauled their wind, and directed their course to Cadiz. The same day, Lieut. John M'Kenzie, of the 73<sup>d</sup>, was dangerously wounded at Willis's. The Enemy's fire now scarcely exceeded a hundred and fifty rounds. Two more boats got in from Faro the night of the 26<sup>th</sup>. Our success, in obtaining these welcome supplies, rendered the Enemy more vigilant and active to intercept them: every boat, even friends, which approached the Rock, raised their suspicion.

THOUGH every appearance in their camp indicated that they had given up all hopes of subduing the Garrison by force, their parties on the Isthmus continued to be very busy, and some evenings they made additions of traverses to their works. Heavy timber was also brought forward to the parallel, but for what purpose we could not then imagine. Their advanced parties had likewise the audacity frequently to approach half way upon the causeway from Bay-side; but the Artillery having orders to *sower* the Gardens, and the neighbourhood of Bay-side, with grape from the Old mole, their curiosity

1782,  
Nov.

curiosity in a short time was pretty well cooled. Towards the close of this month, the Enemy's fire became more faint, and ill directed, whilst ours was more animated and effectual. Our Engineers continued to be constantly engaged. The rebuilding of the whole flank of the Prince of Orange's bastion, a hundred and twenty feet in length, with solid masonry, (which was now nearly finished), in the face of such powerful Artillery, can scarcely be paralleled in any siege.

Dec.

IN the beginning of December, the Achilles ordnance-ship, with two or three boats, arrived from England and Portugal. The 6th, a Venetian ship was driven by the current under the guns of Europa: we fired to bring her to, and the master instantly came ashore, and informed us she was bound to London; but, before he could return, his vessel was boarded by three gun-boats, which towed her to Algiziras. The master then came into the Garrison, and at night was permitted to follow his vessel. The following evening, a German deserted to us from the Walon guards. He informed us, that the Enemy stationed every evening a guard of three hundred men near the Devil's tower, where they had miners at work in a cave; hoping to form a mine, to blow up the north part of the Rock. We paid no kind of attention at first to this intelligence; so ridiculous, and even chimerical, the scheme appeared. Recollecting however that a party had been observed to march that way some evenings before, and remarking, upon a closer inspection, that every evening a numerous body of men approached along the eastern shore towards that quarter, we began to give some credit to this singular information.\* The above deserter also informed us, that the Enemy had removed some ordnance from the parallel, and that their guards and advanced parties were still very strong.

By

\* In 1727, the Besiegers formed the design of blowing up Willis's batteries by a mine; but it is imagined they found it impracticable, as they never attempted to spring the mine, though the Journal of that Siege mentions it was loaded.

1782.  
Dec.

By this period, our Engineers had penetrated a considerable distance in the gallery above Farrington's battery, and had opened five embrasures to the front of the Rock; and, to have a more secure communication to this singular work, a covered way was sunk, by blasting the rock from the above battery, to the entrance of the gallery. The success with which this work had been prosecuted, and the considerable advantages which promised to result from it when finished, induced the Governor to order that a similar battery, but only for two guns, should be made in the rock near Crouchett's battery, above the Prince of Hesse's bastion; and the workmen had now made some advances therein. On the 12th, a guard-boat of the St. Michael, with two officers and seven sailors, went over to the Enemy. We afterwards learned from the Officers, who returned in a flag of truce, that the sailors rose upon them, saying they were resolved to go over to the Enemy: that Lieut. Small, who commanded the boat, drew his hanger, and attempted a stroke at the man who was spokesman upon the occasion; but that he was knocked down by the coxswain with the tiller of the rudder: that, whilst he was thus senseless, they had it in debate to throw him overboard; but, by the intercession of the young midshipman, he was preserved, and, when taken ashore, was some time before he recovered.

THE Enemy's parties under the rock, near the Devil's tower, began now to engage our curiosity. Every part of the north front was explored, to endeavour, if possible, to discover what they were about. At length, on the 15th, a place was found above Green's lodge, whence we could distinguish a part of their work. The communication with this post, being along a level beach, was greatly exposed to our fire. When their parties were discovered advancing from the east flank of the sixty-four-gun battery, our Artillery at Willis's and on the heights prepared to salute them. They were permitted to approach unmolested within two or three hundred yards, when a

1782,  
Dec.

general volley was discharged of cohorn-shells, with grape, seconded by the mortars on the Levant battery, loaded with hand-shells, or grenades, quilted together. *A chance*, or mine, was sometimes sprung upon them from the top, when they had nearly got under the rock; the stones from which added not a little to their confusion and loss. Notwithstanding they were in this manner obliged every evening to pass the gantlope of our fire, they continued to bring materials, and maintained their post with surprising obstinacy. Some of the guard were seen frequently, in the day, to advance from their cover: a party of Corsicans, who hitherto had done no other duty than guard the prisoners on Windmill-hill, were ordered therefore to the post above Green's-lodge, to fire wall-pieces upon those that appeared from below.

A FLAG of truce went from the Garrison on the 17th. The Spanish Aide-de-camp informed us, that preliminaries of a General Peace were expected to be signed in the course of the month. The succeeding day another flag went from the Governor with letters to the Duke: it had scarcely returned, when twenty-nine gun and mortar boats commenced a spirited attack upon the St. Michael, and other ships, at anchor off Buena-Vista. Since these boats had made a custom of firing upon the Garrison, we never remarked them to be arranged with more judgement, or to behave with greater gallantry, than they did on this occasion. The mortar-boats composed the centre division, and a division of gun-boats was arranged on each flank; their line of battle extending about two miles. They got their distance the first round, and retained it with such precision, that almost every shell fell within fifty yards of the St. Michael, which was the chief object of their attack. The seventy-fourth shell fell on board, about mid-ship; pierced the first, and broke on the lower deck; killed four, and wounded eleven sailors, three of them mortally. After this accident, Sir Charles Knowles, being apprehensive

1782.  
Dec.

apprehensive of the most fatal consequences if a shell should fall into the magazine, removed the powder, through the opposite port-holes, into a launch, which was immediately towed under the rock : eighty barrels, which could not be removed, were thrown into the sea. The Enemy still maintained a warm fire, but, it is imagined, did not observe that any had fallen on board. Several shells carried away ornaments and parts of her rigging : fortunately however she received no further injury. Not one shell came ashore from the boats. Captain Gibson, at the commencement of the action, rowed out with eight gun-boats from the New mole, and very warmly attacked their northern division. On his appearing in motion, three parapet-boats advanced from the Orange-grove to take our boats in flank. One of this number was however soon disabled by the Garrison, and the other two joined the main body. When the Enemy had expended their ammunition, the mortar-boats retired, and the gun-boats covered their retreat in a most beautiful manner. They stood towards the Orange-grove, and embarked some of their crews on board the men of war. Three of the line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and a xebec, with several bomb-ketches, and other vessels, which were all laden with military stores, sailed to the westward. The Enemy's land-batteries, as is mentioned before, were gradually diminishing in their fire ; but upon this occasion, they supported the boats from the Bay with a very animated additional cannonade.

THE remainder of the Enemy's ships, laden with military stores, sailed on the night of the 19th from the Orange-grove to the westward. The wind continued easterly ; and on the succeeding night, or rather the morning of the 21st, blew so strong a gale, that the St. Michael was driven from her anchors more than half-bay over : every exertion was made to recover her station, but all proved ineffectual ; when fortunately an eddy-wind brought her about,

1782,  
Dec.

and Sir Charles Knowles was happy to run her aground within the New mole on a sand-bank south of the tank. The gale was so powerful on Windmill-hill, that the tents of the 59th regiment were torn from the pickets, and carried a considerable distance from the camp-ground. To obviate the like disagreeable circumstances in future, that regiment was removed to encamp in Southport ditch, opposite Sydow's (formerly Hardenberg's) regiment. This arrangement obliged the town-parade to be changed; and the guards afterwards assembled on the Red sands, which continues at this time to be the general parade. In the course of the day, the St. Michael was warped into deep water, and moored in the New mole. At night a deserter came in: he informed us that the Enemy had twenty miners at work near the Devil's tower, protected by a strong guard; that we annoyed their communication with that post very much, and every evening killed and wounded many men. In consequence of this intelligence, our fire towards that quarter was increased. A flag of truce, on the 20th, had informed us that the women belonging to the 25th and 59th regiments were at the Enemy's camp, waiting more moderate weather, to be sent by water into the Garrison. The 22d, they were received; but upon their landing were conducted to the Naval hospital, where some few of them were detained by the faculty as exceptionable. Lieut. Small, of the Navy, came over on the 23d in a flag of truce. He told us the Enemy's small craft had materially suffered from the storm which had so greatly endangered the St. Michael. The Duke de Crillon, the day following, visited the parallel, and was present in the western boyau, whilst an engineer picketed out a work at the extremity of it, near the beach. At intervals, we could now distinctly hear the explosion of the mines in the Enemy's cave or gallery at the Devil's tower. Few men were however to be seen in that neighbourhood; though at night they continued the reliefs, and brought materials as usual.

IN



1782.  
Dec.

IN the afternoon of the 25th, we observed the gun and mortar boats in motion; and about four o'clock, eighteen of the former, and eleven of the latter, advanced from Algeziras, apparently with an intention of renewing their attack upon the unfortunate St. Michael; but eleven of our gun-boats opposing them, the centre division of mortar-boats, and the southward division, stood towards Europa, and began a warm bombardment upon our Camp, throwing their shells indiscriminately from Windmill-hill to South shed. Our gun-boats in this action behaved with great gallantry, directing their opposition entirely against the mortar-boats; the fire of which they in a great measure diverted from the shipping. A blind shell nevertheless fell into the ward-room of the St. Michael; and another shell carried away the mizen-mast of the Porcupine frigate, and burst in the state-cabin. Seven or eight shells fell within the hospital-wall; one exploded in a ward, and killed and wounded several of the sick. Several houses and sheds were also destroyed, and others considerably injured. In short, it was thought to be the warmest attack we had ever experienced from the gun-boats; and our men, being mostly in spirits after their Christmas dinner, were consequently less upon their guard. One was killed, and seven were wounded, in the camp. As our Artillery had time to prepare, the Enemy's cannonade was returned with great vivacity; but the mortar-boats and southward division had taken so judicious a station, that few ordnance could be brought to bear upon them. We had nevertheless some reason to conclude their loss was superior to our own. Their land-batteries (with the addition of Fort St. Philip and the Black battery, which had been silent some time) upon this occasion, as upon the last, increased their fire upon the Town. We therefore had the Enemy upon our whole front, from Europa Point to Landport. At a quarter past six o'clock, the mortar-boats retired, and were covered in their retreat by the gun-boats

1782,  
Dec.

as before.\* This dishonourable and cruel mode of prosecuting the war, we had reason to think, would be continued till a peace should put an end to all hostilities. The Enemy had been very industrious in impressing this *pleasing* information on the memories of the women, who had been lately detained by the weather in their camp. They were told *for their comfort*, that, as the besieging army had been reluctantly compelled to relinquish the idea of recovering Gibraltar, they were determined to harass and alarm the Garrison by successive attacks from the gun and mortar boats, which, for the purpose of having regular reliefs, were to be increased in number: thus, by being exposed to a revengeful Enemy, the prospect before us promised to be more irksome and vexatious than the more interesting period which had passed.

ALTHOUGH the Enemy's fire from the Isthmus was almost discontinued, the Governor, towards the conclusion of December, made up for their deficiency by a more animated discharge than usual: every night the whole North front appeared a continued line of fire. The Devil's tower chiefly engaged his attention: their guard at this post generally relieved about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, if not prevented by our fire. The work (which we could discover) of sand-bags was totally destroyed; and the sloping timbers which they had placed against the rock to protect them from the *over-head* fire, were much shattered by the weighty fragments of rock which were hurled upon them from above. The night of the 27th, the Enemy opened three embrasures in the epaulement  
at

\* It was during this attack, that the materials from which this work is compiled, were in the most imminent danger of being entirely destroyed.—A thirteen-inch shell from the Enemy's mortar-boats, falling above the Camp-guard, rolled along the road leading from Buena-Vista, and entered the Author's *marquée*: though lighted when it entered, and though its force must have been greatly spent upon the ground, the fuse luckily broke as it lodged within, and the *marquée*, with the furniture, by that fortunate circumstance was preserved.

at the east end of the sixty-four-gun battery. The embrasures were then masked, and, the succeeding evening, were faced with fascines. The night of the 29th, they raised a work of sand-bags, of about a hundred feet in extent, at the western extremity of the new boyau. It was picketed out when the Duke was present, and extended to the rear at right angles with the epaulement. The 30th, nineteen gun and mortar boats came out of the river Palmones, where they generally retired to repair, after firing upon the Garrison. The evening of the succeeding day being very calm, and some movements being observed amongst them, we expected they would commence the new year with another visit: but we were happily disappointed. Since we were sufficiently persuaded of the conduct which the Enemy had determined to pursue for the remainder of the war, the Governor again adopted the idea of retaliation: the gun mounted on Col. Williams's elevated carriage was removed to the Old-mole head, and other preparations\* were made to annoy their camp, when the boats should renew their attack. In the course of December, several vessels and boats arrived with stores and supplies. Others likewise left the Bay, and flags of truce frequently passed between the Governor and the Duke. Their purport was not however publicly known.

1782,  
Dec.  


THE last day of December, a party of the Navy fished up one of the guns from the wreck of the Battering-ships; and the following day, the first of JANUARY, 1783, the gun, which was of iron, and a twenty-six pounder, was drawn in procession by the British tars, with a Spanish ensign which had been taken from on board one of the ships, displayed over it, and attended by a band of music, playing *God save the King*.\*

1783,  
Jan.

#### OUR

\* Many more of these guns were afterwards recovered from the wrecks; and most of them, being of brass, were sold, and the sums, with other monies arising from the head-money granted by Parliament for the Battering-ships, and the sale of the St. Michael prize, were proportioned in shares to the Garrison and Marine Brigade.—See Appendix.

1783,  
Jan.

OUR observations made upon the Enemy's proceedings at the Devil's tower were as yet very unsatisfactory; though, by the enterprising activity of a serjeant in the artificers, we knew that they were in reality at work in a cave: for he had descended, by means of ropes and ladders, so low as to see the mouth of the cave, and hear the people converse. Early, therefore, on the morning of the 4th, three of the Governor's Aide-de-camps went in a barge, protected by two gun-boats, to reconnoitre this post. Their curiosity prompted them to approach nearer than was perhaps prudent, as the guard fired musquetry upon them, and a gun or two were discharged from Fort Barbara. Soon after they returned, the new three-gun battery, at the east end of the sixty-four-gun battery, was unmasked, though the guns were *under metal*. In the afternoon of the same day, the gun and mortar boats advanced in two divisions from Algeziras, and, when half-bay over, were joined by a third division of five from Cabrita Point, consisting in all of thirty-three. The centre division of sixteen, principally mortar-boats, was warmly attacked by Sir Charles Knowles, with eleven of ours, whilst the northern division was as briskly annoyed from the King's bastion. This division of twelve gun-boats had the boldness to approach within the range of grape, and suffered very considerably. One was undoubtedly sunk by an howitzer shell, and others were greatly damaged. Two of the mortar-boats were also driven from the line, and several others were observed to be in confusion. The land-batteries, which had been silent since the Duke had visited the lines on the 2d of January, seconded the attack by sea with a very animated fire. The Bay being calm, and little wind blowing to carry off the smoke, the appearance of this attack all together, from the extent of the front engaged, was tremendous. Lieut. Holloway, of the Engineers, Aide-de-camp to General Green, was wounded by a splinter of a shell, which fell opposite to General De la Motte's quarters at the southward, where the staff at the southward usually assembled upon these

these occasions. Two men were killed, and one wounded, in the Garrison; but the seamen had no casualties. The *St. Michael* also on this occasion escaped; and it was remarked, not one shell fell near the Hospital. When the boats had expended eighty-three shot, and two hundred and six shells, they retired: from the Isthmus five hundred and seventy-eight shot, and a hundred and two shells, were discharged in this short period.

1783.  
Jan.

WHEN our Artillery had put the batteries in order, a party was detached, about eight in the evening, to the Old mole; and upwards of a hundred rounds of *red-hot* shot, with large and small shells, were thrown into the Enemy's camp: all appeared to answer, except the heavy shells, the fuses of which were too short for the range. The following morning, several pieces of a gun-boat, an oar, with some bread, garlick, &c. were seen floating in the Bay, and gathered by our boats. This served to strengthen our conjecture of the preceding evening, that one of the gun-boats had been sunk in the action. In the evening, about nine o'clock, our northern guards were surprised with a sudden discharge of musquetry on the causeway, and in the neighbourhood of Bay-side: it was immediately returned from Landport, and the lines, with a few rounds of grape from Covert-port battery; after which there was a dead silence. The next morning, a bloody hat, with several shot-holes through it, was taken up near Bay-side. We could not otherwise account for this firing than by supposing that some sentries, attempting to desert, had been observed and pursued. One or two of our own men in the *Flèche* were wounded by the scattered grape-shot from the Covert-port battery.

THE evening of the 9th, the Enemy paraded with only twenty-three boats, seemingly with an intention of renewing their attack upon the shipping and Garrison; but Sir Charles appearing with his

18783,  
Jan.

small force, his opponents thought proper to retire. We were however alarmed, early the next morning, by their firing upon the Garrison: they approached very cautiously, and directed their fire towards the New mole. Sir Charles Knowles had his boats soon manned; but had not been long out, before one of them was unfortunately sunk by a splinter from one of our shells which burst in the air. The crew were instantly taken up by their friends, and the boat towed in. The land-batteries opened as before, and continued firing until the boats retreated. Our shipping received no damage, nor were any seamen hurt; but in the Garrison, we had one killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded, besides a Jew, an inhabitant. One of their shells fell into the north pavilion of the South barracks, and burst upon the second floor: the officers were luckily out; for the rooms, above and below, were totally destroyed. When the smoke had sufficiently dispersed, we numbered thirty-eight boats, but could not distinguish (as their sterns were towards us) how many carried mortars. The Governor saluted their camp in the evening from the Old mole. A boat arrived on the 11th from Faro, with dispatches to the Governor. The Brilliant frigate was ordered soon afterwards to be prepared for sea.

THE Enemy's cannonade from the land, except when the gun-boats fired, was at this time so trifling, that it scarce deserved the name of a continuation. Our Engineers were therefore employed in repairing the curtain of the Grand battery, the north face and flank of Montague's bastion, with the adjoining curtain; and though the men were much exposed in this duty, the Enemy seldom if ever molested them. Their parties continued bringing various materials from the parallel to the post at the Devil's tower. We never allowed them to pass, or even appear, without a tremendous volley of shells, and grape, and fragments of stones, discharged from the summit of the rock. But our Artillery were not solely engaged with  
the

1783,  
Jan.

the Enemy in this quarter; every annoyance that could be devised was directed against them in all quarters. The ordnance, since the arrival of the last dispatches from Faro, were kept in as quick action as the metal would permit. A party of Corsicans were also stationed in the lines, to punish their patrols, who frequently had the audacity to approach within a few yards of the extremity. The evenings of the 18th and 19th, the Enemy played off a number of rockets and other fire-works at Algeziras, accompanied with several discharges of cannon. They likewise saluted us from the lines with a volley of shells, and twenty-one rounds of shot. We could not divine the cause of these rejoicings. On the 25th, some sparks of fire communicating to an ammunition-box at Middle-hill guard, the contents blew up, and carried away great part of the wall and guard-house, bruising and burning several of the guard. The engineers were immediately ordered to repair the breach, and not quit the post till the works were in their original state. A reinforcement of a subaltern from the line, with a drum and twenty-one rank and file, was ordered likewise to join that guard every evening; and other regulations relative to it were established.

ON the 29th, Lieut. Angelo Raffaelli, of the Corsican company, was slightly wounded in the lines. In the evening, the gun and mortar boats, in number twenty-eight, fired upon our shipping and the camp. They took their stations off Europa and Rosia, apparently determined to avoid the fire from the KING'S BASTION (which they had found so *fatal* to their enterprises) and directed their fire principally against the Brilliant frigate, which was then at anchor off Buena-Vista, and the St. Michael in the New mole. Their land-batteries opened at the same time, directing a furious cannonade into the Town, and along our northern front. The Garrison returned their fire with great vivacity, though not with their usual success. Our gun-boats were also unfortunate, one of

1783,  
Jan.

them being damaged very early in the action, and obliged to be towed in. We had three men killed, and eleven wounded; six of whom were of the 58th regiment. The Enemy discharged from their boats two hundred and thirty-six shot, and two hundred and twenty-five shells; and from the Isthmus, five hundred and fifty-five shot, and two hundred and forty-five shells; after which, the former retired, and the latter were silent. The next day, four gun-boats fired upon the Brilliant, *en passant*, but soon retired. At night, a soldier of the Artillery, who had been punished some time before, threw himself down the precipice from the Queen's battery at Willis's: he passed so quickly by the men on duty, that he was scarcely seen; and was not known till he was missing the next morning. In the course of the month, one of the 25th regiment deserted, and another of the 58th (who had been entertained from the number that remained behind of the prisoners, who were taken in the battering-ships) was retaken in attempting to get off. Two boats came in also from Faro, and a third was intercepted in her passage.

Feb.

FEBRUARY was introduced by an animated fire from the Garrison. Every part of the Enemy's works felt the effects of our artillery. Thus affairs were proceeding, when on the 2d, letters from the Duke de Crillon informed the Governor, that the preliminaries of a general PEACE, had been signed between GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, and SPAIN. When the boats met, the Spaniards rose up with transports of joy, and cried out, "*We are all friends*;" delivering the letters with the greatest apparent satisfaction. They could not inform us what were the terms of the peace; which occasioned some anxiety in the Garrison relative to the fate of Gibraltar. Previous to the boats meeting, the Enemy discharged about thirty rounds, but never, after the letters were delivered, fired upon the Garrison. Our artillery also ceased in the evening. The Spaniards, the succeeding



1783  
Feb.

ceeding day, advanced from their works, and conversed with our sentries in the lines, expressing their satisfaction that we were no longer at variance. This intercourse was however forbidden by the Governor, who ordered the guards to inform those who approached our works, that all correspondence of this nature was to be suspended till official accounts were received from England of the peace. General Elliott answered the Duke's letter on the 3d, and ordered the Captain of Artillery to fire an elevated shot, from Willis's, over any parties which might pass between their parallel and the Devil's tower. The Duke, on the 5th, informed the Governor that the BLOCKADE by sea was discontinued; in consequence of which, a placart was published in the Garrison, signifying that the *port of Gibraltar* was again OPEN. About noon, an elevated gun was wantonly fired over their works, which was the last shot fired in this siege.

THIS return of tranquillity, this prospect of plenty, and relief from the daily vexations of so tedious a siege, could not fail to diffuse a general joy throughout the Garrison. Indeed such feelings are seldom experienced; they baffle all attempts to describe them: far beyond the pleasure resulting from private instances of success or good fortune, ours was a social happiness; and the benevolent sentiments acted upon the heart with additional energy, on the prospect of meeting those as friends, with whom we had been so long engaged in a succession of hostilities.

THE Duke, on the 6th, informed the Governor that the preliminaries had been signed the 20th of January at Paris, and that GIBRALTAR was to remain in the possession of GREAT-BRITAIN. From this period, operations on both sides were suspended; each party anxiously waiting official accounts from England of the Peace. Towards the close of the month, the Duke began to withdraw

1783,  
Feb.

withdraw some of the ordnance from the advanced batteries, and to remove materials from the parallel to the camp. The Garrison, on the other hand, were employed in making repairs, and in arranging various matters, which could not before be attended to. Several ships, and a number of boats, arrived from England and Portugal; so that provisions became every day more abundant, and consequently the prices of articles more moderate.

March.

IN the beginning of March, a schooner arrived from Barbary, with a letter accompanying a present of bullocks for the Governor. We were ignorant of the contents of the letter; but it was imagined the subject was, to request a renewal of our friendship. Two officers and twenty-four Corsicans, who in their passage to Gibraltar had been chased ashore on the coast of Barbary by the Spaniards, arrived also in this boat. The former informed us, that upon the commencement of the attack of the Battering-ships on the preceding 13th of September, the Moors at Tangier repaired to their mosques, imploring Heaven in behalf of their *old allies*; and that, on receiving accounts of the defeat of the Enemy, they made public rejoicing, and gave every demonstration of their affection for the English Nation.

WHEN the cessation of hostilities took place, parlies were almost daily passing between the Governor and the Duke; and the Spanish Aide-de-camps never omitted expressing their surprise that the Governor had not yet heard from England. Their patience as well as ours was nearly exhausted, when the long-expected frigate arrived on the 10th of March: but for some time, even when she had got into the Bay, she kept us in suspense, by steering close along the Spanish shore, and showing no colours. At length, however, the British ensign was displayed, and the anxious Garrison saluted her with a *general buzz*. She was the *Thetis* frigate, Captain Blankett; and

1783.  
March.

and soon after she anchored, Sir Roger Curtis (who had been knighted for his conduct on the 14th of September) landed with dispatches for the Governor. The Duke de Crillon sent a parley to the Garrison in the evening, which was answered the succeeding day. The subject of this correspondence probably was to appoint an interview between the Generals, as on the 10th his Grace, attended by his suite, came down to the extremity of the western *boyau*, and sent an Aide-de-camp to inform the Governor he was arrived. General Elliott, attended by Lieut. Koehler, his Aide-de-camp, soon afterwards rode out by Lower Forbes's, and was met by the Duke on the beach, half way between the works and Bay-side barrier. Both instantly dismounted and embraced. When the salutations were over, they conversed about half an hour, and then returned to their respective commands. The cannon in the Spanish batteries were now all dismounted; and large parties were daily removing them, with ammunition, also various materials, from their post at the Devil's tower, to the lines and camp. As their guards were now considerably diminished, numbers of deserters were daily coming over to the Garrison. They were principally foreigners, and the reason they gave, was a dislike to the service.

THE Duke, on the 18th, sent the Governor a present of a grey Andalusian horse. The 22d, the St. Michael man of war sailed for England, where she happily arrived safe. The day following, the Governor, accompanied by General Green the Chief Engineer, with their Aide-de-camps, met the Duke in the Spanish works: they were conducted by his Grace through the whole, and afterwards to the cave at the Devil's tower. The Governor dined with the Duke at San Roque, and returned in the evening. The 31st, the Duke de Crillon, accompanied by the Marquis de Saya, Prince de Mazárano, Counts de Jamaïque and de Serano, Don —, the Intendant, and Captain Tendon, returned the visit. The Governor received

1783.  
March.

received his Grace near Forbes's; and on entering the Garrison, a salute was fired of ~~seven~~ <sup>in</sup> pieces of cannon from the Grand battery. When the Duke appeared within the walls, the soldiers saluted him with a general hurra; which being unexpected, it was said, greatly confused him. The reason however being explained, he seemed highly pleased with the old English custom; and, as he passed up the main street, where the ruinous and desolate appearance of the town attracted a good deal of his observation, his Grace behaved with great affability.

THE officers of the Garrison were introduced by corps to the Duke, at the Convent. When the Artillery were mentioned, he received them in the most flattering manner: "Gentlemen," said his Grace, addressing himself to them, "I would rather see you here as friends than on your batteries as enemies, where," added he, "you never spared me." The Duke afterwards visited the batteries on the heights. At Willis's he made some remarks on the formidable appearance of the lower defences; observing, whilst he pointed towards the Old-mole battery, that, "had not his opinion been over-ruled, he should have directed all his efforts against that part of the Garrison." The good state of our batteries in so short a period produced some compliments to the Chief Engineer; and, when conducted into the gallery above Farringdon's battery,\* his Grace was particularly astonished, especially when he was informed of its extent, which at that time was between five and six hundred feet. Turning to his suite, after exploring the extremity, "These works," he exclaimed, "are worthy of the Romans." After dinner (at which were present the Generals and Brigadiers in the Garrison, with their suites) he passed through the camp, to Europa, each regiment turning out without arms, and giving three cheers. The youth and good appearance of the troops much engaged

\* Now called Windsor.

1783.  
March.

engaged his attention. When his curiosity was gratified in that quarter, he returned, and was conducted about eight o'clock without Landport, being saluted with seventeen cannon on his departure. His horse startled at the flash of the guns, and almost, if not entirely unhorsed him; but he escaped without being hurt. The Duke, in the course of the conversation at dinner, paid many handsome compliments to the Governor and Garrison for their noble defence. "He had exerted himself (he said) to the utmost of his abilities; and, though he had not been successful, yet he was happy in having his Sovereign's approbation of his conduct."

BEFORE the Duke de Crillon entered the Garrison, the Count de Ruffigniac, Colonel in the French service, (who, the Reader may remember, was very pressing for admittance into the Garrison some few days after the defeat of the Battering-ships, and who, for the sole purpose of seeing the place, had remained behind) was admitted into the Garrison without the Duke's knowledge; and being in the flèche at Landport when the Duke was approaching from Forbes's, his Grace could not avoid seeing him. As he had entered without the Duke's permission, his Grace requested he might not see him at the Convent; and the Count being informed, withdrew into the Garrison, apparently much chagrined at the Duke's particularity. When his Grace returned, it was said, orders were given, not to permit the Count to go back by way of the lines. The following evening, however, after satisfying his curiosity in the Garrison, he returned.

THE 2d of April, the Duke de Crillon quitted the camp in his route to Madrid. He was succeeded in command by Lieut. General the Marquis de Sava, who had accompanied his Grace into the Garrison, and (what was very singular) had served as an officer at

April.

1787,  
April.

the preceding siege of Gibraltar in 1727. Deserters still continued coming over to us, and the Spaniards were employed in removing materials from the neutral ground to the lines. Letters often passed between the Marquis and General Eliott; but though the latter requested to pay his compliments at San Roque, the etiquette observed by the former (orders having been received from Madrid to prevent all intercourse) would not, for some time, permit him to receive the Governor. The 15th of April, Sir Roger Curtis sailed in the Brilliant frigate on an embassy to the Emperor of Morocco: he took with him, as a present, four brass twenty-six-pounders (which had been weighed from the wreck of the Battering-ships) with proportionable ammunition.

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to confer upon the Governor the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,\* as a mark of His Royal approbation for the defence of Gibraltar; and having signified his pleasure by Sir Roger Curtis, that Lieutenant General Boyd should act as His Majesty's representative in investing General Eliott with the insignia of the order, which ceremony was to be performed in as splendid and magnificent a manner as the state of the Garrison would permit; the Engineers, soon after the arrival of the Thetis, began to erect a COLONNADE upon the rampart of THE KING'S BASTION, that the honours might be conferred where the VICTORY was gained. By the 23d of April (St. George's day) the colonnade was finished; and every preparation for the ceremony being completed,

\* This was not the only honour conferred on the General for his services in defending Gibraltar. Parliament voted him a handsome Pension for life; and his Sovereign, on his return to Britain in 1787, gave him an additional mark of his approbation, by dignifying him with the British Peerage, by the stile and title of Lord Heathfield, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar, with the honourable distinction of bearing, in chief, with his own arms, the arms of the Garrison.—General Boyd was also honoured with the Order of the Bath, and General Green distinguished by a Baronetcy.

1783.  
April.

completed, the Governor commenced by communicating to the troops the thanks of their King and Country for THEIR defence of Gibraltar. Detachments from all the regiments and corps, with all the Officers not on duty, were assembled in three lines on the Red sands at eight o'clock in the morning, and the Governor taking post in the centre of the second line, and the usual compliments being paid, his Excellency addressed himself to the Garrison as follows :

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ ∴ I HAVE assembled you this day, in order that  
‘ the Officers and Soldiers may receive, in the most public man-  
‘ ner, an authentic declaration transmitted to me by the Secretary  
‘ of State, expressing the high sense His Majesty entertains of your  
‘ meritorious conduct in defence of this Garrison. The King’s  
‘ satisfaction upon this event was soon divulged to all the world,  
‘ by His most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.  
‘ The House of Lords and the House of Commons not only made  
‘ the suitable professions in their addresses to the Throne, but have  
‘ severally enjoined me to communicate their unanimous thanks by  
‘ the following resolutions :”

“ *Die Veneris, 13 Decembris, 1782.*

“ RESOLVED, *nemine dissente*, by the Lords Spiritual and  
“ Temporal, in Parliament assembled, that this House  
“ doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the  
“ Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, lately employed in the  
“ defence of Gibraltar ; and that General Elliott do signify  
“ the same to them.”

1783,  
April.

“ *Die Jovis, 12 Decembris, 1782.*

“ RESOLVED, *venime contradicente*, that the thanks of this  
 “ House [Commons] be given to Lieut. General Boyd,  
 “ Major General De la Motte, Major General Green  
 “ Chief Engineer, to Sir Roger Curtis, Knt. and to the  
 “ Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, lately employed in the  
 “ defence of Gibraltar.”

THE Governor then proceeded :—“ No army has ever been  
 “ rewarded by higher national honours ; and it is well known how  
 “ great, universal, and spontaneous were the rejoicings throughout  
 “ the kingdom, upon the news of your success. These must not  
 “ only give you inexpressible pleasure, but afford matter of triumph  
 “ to your dearest friends and latest posterity. As a farther proof  
 “ now just your title is to such flattering distinctions at home, rest  
 “ assured, from undoubted authority, that the Nations in Europe,  
 “ and other parts, are struck with admiration of your gallant beha-  
 “ viour : even our late resolute and determined Antagonists do not  
 “ scruple to bestow the commendations due to such valour and  
 “ perseverance.

“ I now most warmly congratulate you on these united and bril-  
 “ liant testimonies of approbation, amidst such numerous, such  
 “ exalted tokens of applause : and FORGIVE ME, FAITHFUL COM-  
 “ PANIONS, IF I HUMBLY CRAVE YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF MY  
 “ GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I ONLY PRESUME TO  
 “ ASK THIS FAVOUR, AS HAVING BEEN A CONSTANT WIT-  
 “ NESS OF YOUR CHEERFUL SUBMISSION TO THE GREATEST  
 “ HARDSHIPS, YOUR MATCHLESS SPIRIT AND EXERTIONS,  
 “ AND ON ALL OCCASIONS, YOUR HEROIC CONTEMPT OF EVERY  
 “ DANGER.”

A GRAND



A GRAND *feu-de-joie* was then fired by the line, each discharge commencing with a royal salute of twenty-one guns. Three cheers closed the ceremony. The Commander in Chief, General and Field Officers, afterwards withdrew; and the detachments (formed two deep) marched into town, and lined the streets leading from the Convent, by the Spanish church and Grand parade, to the King's bastion. About half past eleven o'clock, the procession ~~began in~~ the following order: ALL uncovered, and two deep, except the troops under arms.

1783.  
April.

MARSHAL.

•Music, 12th Regiment,  
Playing, "*See the conquering Hero comes.*"

A R T I L L E R Y.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL, and ADJUTANT-GENERAL,  
TOWN-MAJOR, and DEPUTY;

With other STAFF OF THE GARRISON.

First Division of FIELD OFFICERS, youngest first.

Music, 58th Regiment.

THE COMMISSIONER'S SECRETARY,

Bearing on a crimson velvet cushion the Commission.

THE COMMISSIONER'S AIDE-DE-CAMPS.

LIEUT. GENERAL BOYD, THE KING'S COMMISSIONER.

THE GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY,

Bearing, on a crimson velvet cushion, the Insignia of the  
Order of the Bath.

THE

1783.  
April.

THE GOVERNOR'S AIDE-DE-CAMPS,  
AND ESQUIRES.

GENERAL ELIOT T,  
THE KNIGHT ELECT;

Supported by Generals DE LA MOTTE and GREEN  
Aide-de-camps to the Major Generals.

MAJOR GENERAL PICTON.

His Aide-de-camp.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS, eldest first.

Their Brigade Majors.

Music, De la Motte's.

Second Division of FIELD OFFICERS, eldest first.

Music, 56th Regiment.

The GRENADIERS of the Garrison.

No COMPLIMENT was paid to the Knight Elect; but, as the Commissioner passed, each Regiment, with the Officers, saluted. When the procession arrived at the Colonnade, the General and Field Officers placed themselves on each side of the Throne; the Artillery formed under the Colonnade, and the Grenadiers, fronting the bastion, along the line-wall. The proper reverence being made to the vacant Throne, the Commissioner desired his Secretary to read the Commission: which being done, he addressed the Knight Elect in a short complimentary speech, taking the ribband at the conclusion,  
and

1783,  
April.

and placing it over the Governor's shoulder (who inclined a little for that purpose : three reverences were then a second time made, and each took his seat on a crimson velvet chair on each side of the Throne, the Commissioner sitting on the right hand. The Governor was no sooner invested, than the music struck up, *God save the King*. The Grenadiers fired a volley, and a grand discharge of a hundred and sixty pieces of cannon was fired from the Sea-line. ~~The~~ procession then passed forwards through the Colonnade, and returned in the same order. The detachments were afterwards dismissed, and each Non-commissioned Officer and Private received a pound of *fresh* beef and a quart of wine. The Generals, with their suites, and the Field-officers, dined at the Convent. In the evening, the Colonnade was illuminated with different-coloured lamps, and transparent paintings in the back scene : and Sir George Augustus Eliott, with the Lieutenant Governor, and principal Officers of the Garrison, assembling at the King's bastion about nine o'clock, there was a display of fire-works from the north and south bastions, and the Spanish church ; the principal of which were fired from the latter, being opposite to the Company.

Thus, in festivity, and with honour, ended the labours of the Garrison of Gibraltar: During a period of THREE YEARS, SEVEN MONTHS, AND TWELVE DAYS (that is, from the commencement of the blockade to the cessation of arms), we had experienced a continued series of watchfulness and fatigue, the horrors of famine, and every harassing and vexatious mode of attack, which a powerful, obstinate, and revengeful Enemy could devise. On reviewing the transactions of this period, two circumstances cannot fail to strike the attentive reader, viz. the very slow manner in which the Enemy proceeded in their operations, and the impossibility of maintaining so strict a blockade, as to prevent all communication by sea. To evince these, and other circumstances not unimportant to military readers,

1783,  
April.

readers, I have been reduced to greater accuracy and minuteness than ordinary historians are obliged to observe; and instead of the acuteness of investigation, or a splendid sententiousness, I have been necessitated to pursue the narrative, almost uninterruptedly, in the tedious form of a Journal. I have not presumed to intersperse many animadversions of my own: the only merit to which I can lay any claim, is that of a faithful narration of facts; and I confess, I would at any time rather walk in the beaten track of truth, than mislead the judgement of my readers in the wilds of fancy and conjecture.

---

A RETURN of Casualties is annexed; also the expenditure of Ammunition, both by the Enemy and the Garrison. These papers, as well as the Estimate of Provisions, I thought better to throw into the form of an Appendix, than to interrupt the narrative by their insertion.

## APPENDIX.

# A P P E N D I X.

## A GENERAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES.

| REGIMENTS.                      | KILLED. |    |    |     | DEAD OF WOUNDS. |    |    |     | DISABLED BY WOUNDS. |    |    |     | WOUNDED, BUT RECOVERED. |    |    |     | DEAD BY SICKNESS. |    |    |     | DESERTED. |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|----|-----|-----------------|----|----|-----|---------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|----|----|-----|-----------|----|
|                                 | O.      | S. | D. | R.  | O.              | S. | D. | R.  | O.                  | S. | D. | R.  | O.                      | S. | D. | R.  | O.                | S. | D. | R.  | R.        | F. |
| Royal Artillery                 | 2       | 1  | 0  | 20  | 0               | 0  | 0  | 8   | 0                   | 2  | 0  | 11  | 8                       | 2  | 1  | 105 | 1                 | 1  | 0  | 34  | 1         |    |
| 12th Regiment                   | 1       | 3  | 1  | 13  | 0               | 0  | 0  | 10  | 1                   | 0  | 0  | 10  | 2                       | 4  | 7  | 89  | 0                 | 3  | 0  | 32  | 3         |    |
| 25th                            | 0       | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0               | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0                   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0                       | 1  | 0  | 7   | 1                 | 0  | 0  | 13  | 1         |    |
| 39th                            | 1       | 3  | 1  | 16  | 1               | 1  | 0  | 6   | 0                   | 0  | 0  | 10  | 3                       | 5  | 4  | 44  | 0                 | 1  | 0  | 37  | 5         |    |
| 56th                            | 0       | 0  | 0  | 17  | 0               | 1  | 0  | 9   | 1                   | 0  | 0  | 6   | 3                       | 2  | 0  | 39  | 1                 | 4  | 1  | 34  | 3         |    |
| 58th                            | 1       | 1  | 0  | 14  | 0               | 1  | 0  | 5   | 0                   | 0  | 1  | 8   | 2                       | 2  | 2  | 61  | 0                 | 2  | 1  | 51  | 1         |    |
| 59th                            | 0       | 0  | 0  | 2   | 0               | 0  | 0  | 6   | 0                   | 0  | 0  | 2   | 0                       | 0  | 0  | 7   | 0                 | 0  | 0  | 33  | 0         |    |
| 72d                             | 0       | 2  | 0  | 31  | 0               | 2  | 0  | 21  | 0                   | 1  | 1  | 21  | 3                       | 11 | 5  | 109 | 0                 | 1  | 0  | 47  | 9         |    |
| 73d                             | 0       | 0  | 0  | 30  | 0               | 1  | 0  | 13  | 1                   | 5  | 0  | 31  | 5                       | 2  | 0  | 77  | 0                 | 0  | 0  | 58  | 2         |    |
| 97th                            | 0       | 0  | 0  | 7   | 0               | 0  | 1  | 5   | 0                   | 1  | 0  | 4   | 0                       | 3  | 1  | 33  | 1                 | 6  | 0  | 106 | 1         |    |
| Reden's Regt.                   | 0       | 2  | 0  | 7   | 0               | 0  | 1  | 5   | 0                   | 1  | 0  | 4   | 1                       | 1  | 1  | 33  | 1                 | 1  | 0  | 16  | 1         |    |
| De la Motte's                   | 0       | 3  | 0  | 16  | 0               | 0  | 0  | 6   | 0                   | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0                       | 2  | 0  | 42  | 2                 | 2  | 0  | 10  | 1         |    |
| Syclow's, formerly Hardenberg's | 0       | 2  | 0  | 18  | 0               | 0  | 0  | 6   | 0                   | 2  | 0  | 6   | 1                       | 7  | 2  | 69  | 0                 | 0  | 0  | 7   | 5         |    |
| Soldier-Artificer Company       | 0       | 1  | 0  | 6   | 0               | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0                   | 0  | 0  | 7   | 2                       | 3  | 0  | 30  | 0                 | 0  | 0  | 23  | 0         |    |
| Marine Brigade                  | 0       | 1  | 0  | 2   | 0               | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0                   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0                       | 1  | 0  | 8   | 0                 | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0         |    |
| Corrican Comp.                  | 0       | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0               | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0                   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 1                       | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0                 | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0         |    |
| Total                           | 5       | 19 | 2  | 197 | 1               | 6  | 2  | 101 | 3                   | 13 | 2  | 129 | 31                      | 46 | 23 | 773 | 7                 | 22 | 2  | 505 | 43        |    |

## ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL LOSS OF THE GARRISON.

|                                                                                              |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Killed, and dead of wounds, - - - - -                                                        | 333  |
| Disabled by wounds (Discharged) - - - - -                                                    | 138  |
| Dead of sickness, exclusive of those who died of the scurvy }<br>in 1779 and 1780, - - - - - | 536  |
| Discharged, from incurable complaints, - - - - -                                             | 181  |
| Deferted, - - - - -                                                                          | 43   |
| Total                                                                                        | 1231 |

# EXPENDITURE of AMMUNITION from the GARRISON, AND ENEMY.

Commencing the 12th of Sept. 1779, and  
ending the 3d of Feb. 1783.

Commencing the 12th of Apr. 1781, and  
ending the 2d of Feb. 1783.

| MONTHS.     | SHOT. | SHELLS. | GRAPES. | CAR-<br>CASES. | LIGHT<br>GALLS. | MONTHS.       | Agreeable to the Labo-<br>ratory Accounts. |         |                                                                   |
|-------------|-------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             |       |         |         |                |                 |               | SHOT.                                      | SHELLS. |                                                                   |
| 1779.       |       |         |         |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| Sept. 12—30 | 1767  | 201     |         |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| October     | 572   | 1116    | 1       |                | 6               |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| November    | 57    | 183     | 5       |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| December    | 86    | 163     | 6       |                | 4               |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| 1780.       |       |         |         |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| January     | 88    | 131     | 38      |                |                 | Enemy silent  |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| February    | 2     | 6       | 3       |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| March       | 17    | 7       | 3       |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| April       | 6     |         |         |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| May         | 8     |         | 6       |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| June        | 123   |         |         |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| July        | 246   |         |         |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| August      | 56    |         |         |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| September   | 6     |         |         |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| October     | 85    | 243     | 73      | 1              | 160             |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| November    | 771   | 6004    | 510     | 63             | 64              |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| December    | 160   | 422     | 250     | 79             | 54              |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| 1781.       |       |         |         |                |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| January     | 33    | 875     | 63      | 22             | 8               |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| February    | 32    | 346     | 76      | 9              |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| March       | 23    | 221     | 17      | 13             |                 |               |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| April       | 2672  | 2494    | 26      | 2              |                 | 1781.         |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| May         | 804   | 2782    | 23      | 6              |                 | Apr. 12, to } | 56760                                      | 20134   | Computed                                                          |
| June        | 828   | 2250    | 104     | 35             | 3               | May 31 }      |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| July        | 428   | 761     | 51      | 13             | 5               | June          | 8799                                       | 2643    |                                                                   |
| August      | 130   | 172     | 103     | 56             | 2               | July          | 3036                                       | 698     |                                                                   |
| September   | 2614  | 6228    | 213     | 58             | 42              | August        | 1350                                       | 184     |                                                                   |
| October     | 1722  | 11515   | 64      | 19             | 53              | September     | 9320                                       | 760     |                                                                   |
| November    | 509   | 3587    | 82      | 33             | 5               | October       | 15754                                      | 2750    |                                                                   |
| December    | 632   | 7119    | 139     | 60             | 44              | November      | 2430                                       | 1120    |                                                                   |
|             |       |         |         |                |                 | December      | 3378                                       | 1010    |                                                                   |
| 1782.       |       |         |         |                |                 | 1782.         |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| January     | 722   | 11052   | 132     | 60             | 23              | January       | 4342                                       | 1012    | Com-<br>puted, ex-<br>clusive of<br>the Bat-<br>tering-<br>ships. |
| February    | 2617  | 7295    | 177     | 21             | 19              | February      | 3046                                       | 566     |                                                                   |
| March       | 3657  | 10362   | 733     | 56             | 45              | March         | 5828                                       | 1313    |                                                                   |
| April       | 2314  | 2768    | 370     |                |                 | April         | 3541                                       | 938     |                                                                   |
| May         | 2315  | 1669    | 352     |                | 14              | May           | 2418                                       | 856     |                                                                   |
| June        | 2052  | 178     | 263     | 1              | 8               | June          | 2190                                       | 653     |                                                                   |
| July        | 228   | 37      | 100     |                | 13              | July          |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| August      | 5441  | 1781    | 1047    | 3              | 48              | August        | 750                                        | 30      |                                                                   |
| September   | 13557 | 3262    | 479     | 215            |                 | September     | 36432                                      | 16993   |                                                                   |
| October     | 2604  | 6881    | 735     | 12             | 14              | October       | 11312                                      | 10073   |                                                                   |
| November    | 1937  | 5701    | 1157    | 74             | 17              | November      | 2597                                       | 3243    |                                                                   |
| December    | 2596  | 12159   | 1422    | 26             | 3               | December      | 2036                                       | 1958    |                                                                   |
| 1783.       |       |         |         |                |                 | 1783.         |                                            |         |                                                                   |
| January     | 2640  | 14176   | 3444    | 42             | 25              | January       | 1867                                       | 680     |                                                                   |
| February    | 210   | 1047    | 414     |                |                 | February      | 55                                         | 144     |                                                                   |
|             | 57163 | 129151  | 12681   | 926            | 679             |               | 17541                                      | 68363   |                                                                   |

Total 206,600 Rounds  
British Gun-boats 4,728 Shot  
205,328

Total 244,104 { Rounds, all of a  
heavy nature  
Spanish Gun-boats 14,283 Shot and Shells  
258,387

The Garrison expended very near 8000 barrels of powder; and the number of ordnance damaged and destroyed during the siege, amounted to 53.

The number of barrels of powder expended by the Enemy could never be ascertained, nor what ordnance destroyed.

*An Estimate of the Prices fixed upon Provisions by a Committee of Officers, at Gibraltar, October the 23d, 1782.*

\* To which is annexed the Price of various Articles, as they were sold at different Periods of the Blockade and Siege.

The sums are turned into sterling, at the average exchange of 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  the dollar, though the Garrison-exchange fluctuated betwixt 40d. and 42d.

## PRICES LIMITED BY THE COMMITTEE.

## PRICES DURING THE BLOCKADE.

|                                      | £. | s. | d.               |  | £.                     | s. | d. |   | £. | s. | d. |                  |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|------------------|--|------------------------|----|----|---|----|----|----|------------------|
| Fresh Beef, Veal & Mutton, per lb.   | 0  | 2  | 6                |  | From                   | 0  | 2  | 1 | to | 0  | 4  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pork, ditto                          | 0  | 1  | 3                |  | From                   | 0  | 2  | 1 | to | 0  | 4  | 1                |
| Ducks and Fowls, per couple,         | 0  | 9  | 9                |  | From                   | 0  | 13 | 0 | —  | 1  | 1  | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A Goose,                             | 0  | 11 | 0                |  | —                      | —  | —  | — | —  | 1  | 10 | 4                |
| A Turkey,                            | 0  | 14 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  | —                      | —  | —  | — | —  | 2  | 8  | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| A pair of Pigeons,                   | 0  | 3  | 3                |  | —                      | —  | —  | — | —  | 0  | 9  | 9                |
| Corned Beef, per lb.                 | 0  | 1  | 3                |  | Round of Bf. per lb.   |    |    |   |    | 0  | 2  | 11               |
| Corned Pork, ditto                   | 0  | 0  | 10               |  | Salt Beef and Pork     |    |    |   |    | 0  | 1  | 3                |
| Ham, ditto                           | 0  | 1  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | —                      | —  | —  | — | —  | 0  | 4  | 1                |
| Bacon, and dried Tongues, ditto      | 0  | 1  | 3                |  | —                      | —  | —  | — | —  | 0  | 3  | 3                |
| Cheese, ditto                        | 0  | 1  | 3                |  | —                      | —  | —  | — | —  | 0  | 4  | 1                |
| Salt Butter, ditto                   | 0  | 1  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | From                   | 0  | 2  | 6 | —  | 0  | 4  | 1                |
| An Egg                               | 0  | 0  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  | per dozen              |    |    |   |    | 0  | 4  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pickled Tripe, per lb.               | 0  | 1  | 3                |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| Potatoes, ditto                      | 0  | 0  | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 2  | 6                |
| Loaf Sugar, ditto                    | 0  | 2  | 6                |  | Sold at an Auction for |    |    |   |    | 0  | 17 | 1                |
| Powder Sugar, ditto                  | 0  | 2  | 1                |  | From                   | 0  | 2  | 6 | —  | 0  | 4  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Best Green Tea, ditto                | 1  | 1  | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | } — — From             | 1  | 8  | 0 | —  | 2  | 5  | 6                |
| Bohea, or Souchong, ditto            | 0  | 13 | 0                |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 5  | 9                |
| Coffee, ditto                        | 0  | 1  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | - From                 | 0  | 1  | 3 | —  | 0  | 2  | 1                |
| Flour, ditto                         | 0  | 0  | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| Mould Candles, ditto                 | 0  | 1  | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 2  | 6                |
| Common, ditto                        | 0  | 0  | 10               |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| A Hogshead of Porter                 | 5  | 13 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| Bottled Porter (with bottles) per d. | 0  | 14 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| A Hogshead of Port Wine              | 24 | 7  | 6                |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| Port Wine (with bottles) per doz.    | 1  | 12 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| Good common Wine, per gallon         | 0  | 4  | 11               |  | Malaga Wine per B.     |    |    |   |    | 0  | 4  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Inferior ditto, ditto                | 0  | 3  | 8                |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 2  | 6                |
| Claret (with bottles) per dozen      | 1  | 17 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| Best Fish, per lb.                   | 0  | 1  | 3                |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| Inferior kind, ditto                 | 0  | 0  | 10               |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |
| Small Fry, ditto                     | 0  | 0  | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |  |                        |    |    |   |    | 0  | 0  | 0                |

These articles were generally sold, according to their size and quality, at most exorbitant rates.

These articles were generally sold, according to their size and quality, at most exorbitant rates.

This estimate afterwards underwent some small alteration by the Committee, the wines being fixed, they thought, at too low a price. Besides the articles mentioned under the head of the Blockade-price, the following sold in the course of the Siege for the sums annexed to them.

A Calf's

|                                                           |   |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| A Calf's Head and Feet                                    | 1 | 14 | 1½ |
| A Calf's Pluck                                            | 0 | 14 | 7½ |
| Hind quarter, with the Head and Tail of an Algerine Sheep | 7 | 10 | 0  |
| Head and Feet of a Sheep                                  | 0 | 14 | 7½ |
| A Bullock's Head, without Tongue                          | 1 | 3  | 4½ |
| A Bullock's Heart                                         | 0 | 9  | 9  |
| A Goat's Head                                             | 0 | 8  | 1½ |
| Onions, per lb.                                           | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| A Cabbage                                                 | 0 | 1  | 7½ |
| A bunch of Cabbage leaves                                 | 0 | 0  | 5½ |
| A bunch of Carrots and Turnips                            | 0 | 1  | 0½ |
| A small bunch of Radishes                                 | 0 | 0  | 5  |
| A pint of Milk and Water                                  | 0 | 1  | 3  |
| A Lemon                                                   | 0 | 0  | 5  |
| A Quill                                                   | 0 | 0  | 6½ |
| A live Pig fold for                                       | 9 | 14 | 9  |

A large fow in pig fold for upwards of 29l. A Goat, with a young kid, both of which had been purchased in England for 15s. fold in the Garrison, when the latter was about twelve months old, for near 12l. An English Milch Cow was fold, in 1780, for fifty guineas; reserving to the seller a pint of milk each day whilst she gave milk: and another Cow was purchased by a Jew for sixty guineas; but the beast was in so feeble a condition, that she dropped down dead before she had been removed many hundred yards. If these facts were not thought sufficient to demonstrate the exorbitant prices of every article in the Garrison, others could be adduced, of equally as surprising a complexion.

*The following are the proportions of the Prize-Money, as distributed to the Garrison of Gibraltar, from the sums arising from the Head-Money granted by Parliament for destroying the Battering-ships, and the sale of the St. Michael, man of war.*

The subsequent Sums are proportions of 30,000l.

Which was the Sum first divided.

|                      | £.   | s. | d. |                          | £. | s. | d.  |
|----------------------|------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|-----|
| The Governor, 1-16th | 1875 | 0  | 0  | Captain                  | 43 | 10 | 1   |
| Lieutenant Governor  | 937  | 10 | 0  | Lieutenant               | 25 | 5  | 6   |
| Major General        | 468  | 15 | 0  | Second Lieut. and Ensign | 22 | 0  | 6½  |
| Brigadier General    | 267  | 10 | 0  | Serjeant                 | 3  | 6  | 9   |
| Colonel              | 156  | 1  | 0  | Corporal                 | 2  | 0  | 11½ |
| Lieutenant Colonel   | 80   | 16 | 0  | Private                  | 1  | 9  | 1   |
| Major                | 57   | 15 | 6  |                          |    |    |     |

A second Act of Parliament afterwards passed, for granting to the Garrison whatever might be fished up from the wrecks of the Battering-ships; and those employed in this duty proceeded with such success, that brass and iron cannon, with other articles, were recovered to a considerable value.

Two divisions, of 16,000l. and 8000l. have since been distributed;—the latter of which, it is imagined, will be the last.

F I N I S.

