

of the 13th, came on board the *Barfleur* to enquire for General Prescott, being charged with a Letter for him from Governor Shirley and General Frazer, acquainting him of their having surrendered the Garrison to the Arms of the French King that Morning.

The Information I got from Captain Robinson is as follows: That he was sent from Monsieur St. Simon at Seven in the Evening of the 12th to propose a Cessation of Arms: At the same Hour another Officer was sent on the same Errand to the Marquis de Bouillé; and so eager was the Marquis to get Possession of the Hill, that he granted all that was asked, and the Terms were agreed to at his (Capt. Robinson's) Return to the Garrison at Midnight. I enquired if no Article was stipulated for my being made acquainted with the State of the Garrison before the Surrender took Place? and to my very great Surprise was answered in the Negative.

On the 14th the Enemy's Fleet anchored off Nevis, consisting of the *Ville de Paris*, Six Ships of 80 Guns, Twenty-three of 74, and Four of 64; One 64 was at Old Road, and another at Sandy Point: The *Triomphant* and *Brave* had joined from Europe.

Under this Situation of Things I had no longer any Business in Basse-Terre Road, especially as the Enemy were preparing to get Guns and Mortars upon a Height that would annoy the Ships in the Van; and I left it that Night, unperceived I imagine, as not one of the Enemy's Ships was to be seen in the Morning.

With so vast a Superiority against me, I had nothing left to do but to endeavor to join Sir George Rodney as fast as I was able; and as it was of very great Importance to the King's Service that I should carry His Majesty's Squadron to him in as perfect a State as possible, I judged it necessary, in order that that every Ship should be under Sail as nearly as possible at the same Moment, for the better preserving a compact Body, to give Directions for the Squadron to cut, in which Rear-Admiral Drake most readily concurred, and thought highly expedient from the Expectation there was of our being attacked; the Enemy's Ships being not more than Five Miles from us, and their Lights very distinctly seen.

Except Governor Shirley's Letter, and the Message General Prescott's Officer brought from General Frazer of the 24th of last Month, I never heard a Syllable from Brimstone Hill, or from any one Person in the Island; and what is still more extraordinary to tell, the Garrison in all Probability could not have been reduced but for the 8 Brafs Twenty-four Pound Cannon, 2 Thirteen Inch Brafs Mortars, 1500 Shells, and 6000 Twenty-four Pound Cannon Balls, the Enemy found at the Foot of the Hill, which Government had sent out, and which the Inhabitants of the Island would not give a proper Assistance for getting up. For the Enemies Ship with the Shells was sunk, and it was with Difficulty more than Four or Five of a Day could be fished up; and *L'Espion*, in which were all the Shells could be got from Martinique, was taken by one of my advanced Frigates, close under Nevis, in the Morning I first appeared off the Island.

I understood the Terms of the Surrender have been founded on the Articles of Capitulation agreed upon at the Reduction of Dominique: This is all I am able to tell you for their Lordships Information: And I am far from meaning, in the most distant Manner, to suggest that the Garrison could have held out a single Day longer, as I am told the Works and Buildings were a Heap of Ruins, and that no further Defence could be made with the least probable Prospect of Success.

I anchored His Majesty's Squadron in St. John's Road on the 19th after Sun-set, sailed again this Noon to seek Sir George Rodney at Barbadoes, and get a Supply of Water. The *Fortunée* and *Pegasus*, which I left to watch the French Fleet, have this Instant joined, and report, that Thirty-six Sail of the Line quitted Basse-Terre Road Yesterday Morning, with upwards of Fifty Sail of Brigs, Sloops and Schooners, and steered for Martinique.

*Extract of another Letter from Sir Samuel Hood, also dated February 22, 1782.*

JUST as I was getting under Sail from St. John's Road, I received the enclosed Papers from Captain Day, of His Majesty's Sloop *Surprize*.

*Surprize, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, February 12, 1782.*

S I R,

Lieutenant Thomas Edgar arrived here the 11th, at Five in the Afternoon, giving an Account that a French Squadron had entered the River Demarara; and that our Ships were gone up to Fort-Island. He was charged with Dispatches from Captain Tahourden, which he has destroyed, but has delivered me a Journal of his Proceedings.

I am, &c.

GEO. DAY.

To Sir Samuel Hood, &c. &c. &c.

*Extract from the Journal transmitted in the Letter afore-mentioned.*

FRiday the 1st of February, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Mr. Bocker, a Dutchman, informed me, that Demarara had capitulated on Thursday the 31st, about Three in the Afternoon.

*War-Office, March 26, 1782.*

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonel His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Bishop of Osnabruck to be Captain and Colonel of the 2d Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, vice Lord Amherst.

*Erratum.* In Saturday's Gazette, March 16, 1782, for Captain Thomas Gamble, of 47th Foot, to be Major in the Army, 18 Nov. 1780, read, Captain Thomas Gamble, of 47th Foot, to be Major in America only, 18 Nov. 1780.

*Whitehall Treasury Chambers, March 9, 1782.*

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give Notice, That they are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to supply Bread, Wood, Straw, Hay, and Oats, for the Use of any Part whatever of His Majesty's Troops to be encamped this Summer in England.

The Bread is to be made of the Flour of good marketable English Wheat, out of which the first Bran is to be taken by Means of an Eight Shilling Cloth. Each Soldier's Allowance of this Bread for Four Days is a well-baked Loaf of Six Pounds; and Leaven is not to be used in the Baking, except where Yeast cannot possibly be procured.

The Ration of Dry Wood is to consist of Twelve Pounds, being likewise the Allowance of each Man for Four Days.

The Trufs of good Wheaten Straw must weigh Thirty-six Pounds.

The Ration of Forage is to consist of Eighteen Pounds of good old Meadow Hay, and Eight Pounds of Oats.

All the above Articles, except the Bread, are to be deposited in Magazines at the several Camps, wherever they may be, and the Contractor is to deliver the Supplies to the General Officers at their respective Quarters.

The Carriage of the Bread from the different Bakeries (which are always to be as near as possible to the Camps) will be defrayed by Government.

The Contractor shall always have a Sufficiency of Flour, and all the other Articles, in the Magazines, for the Supply of Sixteen Days in Advance, till he shall be ordered to the contrary.

The Proposals are to be delivered, sealed up, and directed to either of their Lordships Secretaries, any Time on or before the Twenty-Sixth Day of March instant, and to be marked on the Out side, Proposals for the Camp Contract.

*Admiralty-Office, February 9, 1782.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the Trial of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Jurisdiction