

# The London Gazette.

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Westminster, April 19.

**T**HIS Day His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in His Royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Septimus Robinson, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

*An Act to continue and amend two Acts made in the Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth Years of His late Majesty's Reign for encouraging the making of Indico in the British Plantations in America, and for extending the Provisions of an Act of the Thirtieth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, with Respect to bringing Prize Goods into this Kingdom to Spanish Prize Goods taken since the late Declaration of War with Spain.*

*An Act for further Improvement of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs, and for the Encouragement of Officers making Seizures, and for the Prevention of the clandestine Running of Goods into any Part of His Majesty's Dominions.*

*An Act for explaining, amending and rendering more effectual an Act, made in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, intituled, "Silk Works."*

*An Act to prevent fraudulent and occasional Votes in the Elections of Knights of the Shire, and of Members for Cities and Towns, which are Counties of themselves, so far as relates to the Right of Voting by Virtue of an Annuity or Rent-charge.*

*An Act for permitting the Importation from Ireland of Stale and Dirty Butter, not fit for eating, commonly called Grease Butter.*

*An Act to explain, amend and render more effectual an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for paving, cleansing and lighting the Squares, Streets and Lanes within the City and Liberty of Westminster, the Parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields, Saint George the Martyr, Saint George, Bloomsbury, that Part of the Parishes of Saint Andrew's, Helbourn, which lies in the County of Middlesex, the several Liberties of the Rolls and Savoy, and that Part of the Duchy of Lancaster, which lies in the County of Middlesex, and for preventing Annoyances therein, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

*An Act for maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the Parishes of St. Mary Whitechapel in the County of Middlesex, for cleansing and lighting the Squares, Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Yards, and other open Passages and Places, and regulating and keeping a Nightly Watch within such Parts of the said Parishes as are not within the Liberties of the Tower of London or City of London, and to enable the Parishioners*

*to raise Money to defray the Expences of repairing the said Parish Church.*

*An Act for the better and more easy rebuilding of the Town of Wareham in the County of Dorset, and for determining Differences touching Houses and Buildings burnt down or demolished by reason of the late dreadful Fire there, and for preventing future Danger by Fire.*

*An Act for lighting the Streets, and other Places, and maintaining a regular and nightly Watch within the Town, and County of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, and for regulating the Hackney Coachmen and Chairmen, Cartmen, Porters and Watermen within the same.*

*An Act for the better Paving of the Streets, and for preventing Nuisances and other Annoyances in the Town of Gosport in the County of Southampton.*

*An Act for continuing and enlarging the Term and Powers of an Act made in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, for repairing and widening the Road from the Town of Derby to the Town of Newcastle under Lyne in the County of Stafford, and for repairing and widening the Road from Cliffebank to Snape Marsh in the Village of Shelton in the County of Stafford.*

*An Act for repairing and widening the Road leading from the Town of Stafford to Sandon in the County of Stafford, and several other Roads in the Counties of Salop and Stafford.*

*An Act to continue the Term and enlarge the Powers of two Acts of Parliament for repairing the Highways from Whitechapel-Church in the County of Middlesex to Woodford in the County of Essex, and for enlightening and watching part of the said Highway from Whitechapel Church to Stratford, and for repairing the Road through the Parishes of Chigwell and Lambourn in the County of Essex.*

And to Six Private Bills.

After which, His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Session of Parliament without expressing My Thanks for the signal Zeal and Dispatch which you have manifested in your Proceedings, and which make it unnecessary for Me to continue it any longer.

I informed you at your first Meeting that Preliminary Articles were signed by My Minister and Those of France and Spain; I ordered Them to be laid before you, and the Satisfaction which I felt at the approaching Re-establishment of Peace upon Conditions so honorable to My Crown and so beneficial to My People, was highly increased by My receiving from both Houses of Parliament the strongest and most grateful Expressions of their entire Approbation. These Articles have been established and even rendered still more advantageous to My Subjects by the Definitive Treaty, and My Expectations have been

been fully answered by the happy Effects, which the several Allies of My Crown have derived from this salutary Measure. The Powers at War with My good Brother the King of Prussia have been induced to agree to such Terms of Accommodation, as that great Prince has approved, and the Success, which has attended My Negotiation, has necessarily and immediately diffused the Blessings of Peace through every Part of Europe.

I acquainted you with My firm Resolution to form My Government on a Plan of strict Economy. The Reductions necessary for this Purpose shall be completed with all possible Expedition; and although the Army maintained in these Kingdoms will be inferior in Number to that usually kept up in former Times of Peace, yet I trust that the Force proposed, with the Establishment of the National Militia, (whose Services I have experienced, and cannot too much commend,) will prove a sufficient Security for the future.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have seen with the highest Concern the great Anticipations of the Revenue and the heavy Debts unprovided for during the late War, which have reduced you to the unhappy Necessity of imposing further Burthens upon My People. Under these Circumstances, it is My earnest Wish to contribute by every Means to their Relief. The utmost Frugality shall be observed, in the Disposition of the Supplies which you have granted; and when the Accounts of the Money arising from the Sale of such Prizes as are vested in the Crown shall be closed, it is My Intention to direct that the Produce shall be applied to the Publick Service.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

The Extension of the Commerce of My Subjects; the Improvement of the Advantages, we have obtained; and the Increase of the Publick Revenue, are the proper Works of Peace. To these important and necessary Objects, My Attention shall be directed. I depend upon your constant Care to promote in your several Counties that Spirit of Concord and that Obedience to Law, which is essential to good Order, and to the Happiness of My faithful Subjects. It is your Part to discourage every Attempt of a contrary Tendency; It shall be Mine firmly to maintain the Honour of My Crown, and to protect the Rights of My People.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's Command, said;

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

*It is His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the Twentieth Day of June next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the Twentieth Day of June next.*

*Whitehall, April 19.*

*A Journal of the Proceedings of His Majesty's Forces on the Expedition against Manila.*

**T**HE Troops allotted for this Enterprize were the 79th Regiment, and a Company of the Royal Artillery. The Auxiliaries, furnished by the Gentlemen at Madras, consisted of Thirty of their Artillery, 600 Seapoys, a Company of Caffrees, one of Topazes, and one of Pioneers; to which they added the precarious Assistance of Two Companies of Frenchmen, enlisted in their Service, with some Hundreds of Unarmed Lascars for the Use of the Engineers and Park of Artillery. As a Compensation for this feeble Supply of Men, they favoured us with some very good Officers in every Branch of the

Service. Rear Admiral Cornish reinforced our little Army with a fine Battalion of 550 Seamen and 270 good Marines, so that the whole Force for the Land Operations amounted to 2300 Men, who, with the necessary Stores, were embarked on Board of His Majesty's Squadron, and Two India Ships employed as Transports, with an Activity and Dispatch that did great Honor to all concerned in those Arrangements. The Preparations were begun, completed, and shipped in Three Weeks, through a raging and perpetual Surf, by which some Lives were lost.

As Major General Lawrence was of Opinion, that the Settlements would be in Danger if more Forces were drawn from the Coast, the Two Battalions of the Company's Troops, all the Cavalry, 6000 Seapoys, with the Part of Colonel Monton's, and the Highlanders, then at Madras, were left for their Security. The Medway, York, and Chatham, that were hourly expected, had Orders left for them to remain for the Protection of the Trade. We sailed with the Admiral's Division, the 1st of August. The Seahorse, Capt. Grant, was previously dispatched through the Straights of Malacca to the Entrance of the China Sea, to stop all Vessels that might be bound to Manila, or sent from any of our neighbouring Settlements to give the Spaniards Notice of the Design. Commodore Tyddiman, with the First Division of the Fleet and Troops under Colonel Monson, sailed two Days before us, that our Watering might be more speedily completed at Malacca, where we arrived the 19th of August. We there bought up a large Quantity of Rattans to make Gabions, a good Number of which was finished on Board the several Ships. The 27th we sailed for our Second Rendezvous off the Island of Timon. The necessary Signals and Instructions were then given for Landing on the Coast of Luconia.

On the 23d of September we anchored in Manila Bay, and soon found, that our Visit was unexpected; the Spaniards unprepared. To increase as much as possible the visible Confusion and Consternation of the Enemy, we determined to lose no Time in the Attack of the Port of Cavite that was at first intended, but proceed directly to the grand Object, judging that our Conquest there would of Course occasion and draw after it the Fall of Cavite. On the Morning of the 24th, we sent an ineffectual Summons to the Town, and with the Admiral and other principal Officers, examined the Coast, in order to fix upon a proper Spot for Landing the Troops, Artillery, and Stores. We found a most convenient Place about two Miles to the South of Manila. Accordingly, all the Boats were immediately prepared by the proper Signals; and three Frigates, the Argo, Capt. King; Seahorse, Capt. Grant; and Seaford, Capt. Peighin, were sent in very near the Shore to cover the Descent. The 79th Regiment, the Marines, a Detachment of Artillery, with three Field Pieces, and one Howitzer, fixed in the Long Boats, assembled in three Divisions under their Sterns; the Left commanded by Colonel Monson, Quarter Master General; the Center by me, with Lieutenant Colonel Scott, the Adjutant General; the Right by Major More, the eldest Field Officer. As we had determined to land near a Church and Village called Malata that was opposite our Left, the other two Divisions, which had been separated only to amuse and distract the Attention of the Enemy, were ordered to join that as soon as possible. About Six in the Evening we pushed, with an even Front, for the Shore, under the prudent and skilful Management of the Captains Parker of the Grafton, Kempenfelt the Admiral's Captain, and Brereton of the Falmouth, who had the Direction of the Boats. The Frigates kept up a brisk Fire to the Right and Left of us, to protect our Flanks

Flanks, and disperse the Enemy, who were beginning to assemble in great Numbers both Horse and Foot, to oppose our Descent. This Cannonade had the desired Effect. They retired, and left us a clear Coast; but a violent Surf arose, many Boats were dashed to Pieces, our Arms and Ammunition much damaged; providentially no Lives were lost. We formed upon the Beach, marched, and took Possession of the Malata, fixed our Out-Posts, and passed the whole Night under Arms. The Spaniards were employed in burning Part of their Suburbs.

The 25th we seized a Fort which the Spaniards had abandoned, named the Polverista, that proved a most excellent Place of Arms for covering the Landing of our Stores, and securing our Communication with the Squadron. Colonel Monson, who was detached with 200 Men to view the Roads and Approaches to Manila, occupied the Hermita Church, large and commodious, about 900 Yards from the City. We made the Priest's House the Head Quarters; sent Orders to Major More to march up with the 79th Regiment to secure and maintain this Post, which was of the utmost Consequence, both from its Strength, and the great Cover it afforded us from the Rains that had deluged the Country, and made it impossible to encamp; for we too soon found, that the Monsoon had broke upon us. The Surf continued dangerous; the Rains increased; the Landing of our Artillery, and Stores, became very hazardous; our remaining Troops were put on Shore with much Peril, and some Loss; Lieutenant Hardwick was drowned: But the Courage and Activity of the Seamen surmounted all Obstacles; they got on Shore Part of the Seapoys, some Provisions, and such Stores as were first wanted, and by Signals demanded from the Squadron; the Officers of which were indefatigable in giving us all possible Assistance; and Captain Jocelyn, who was entrusted with the Care of the Disembarkation, did every Thing that could be wished or expected from a diligent good Officer. We left the Marines at our first Post, the Malata, to be near the Polverista, preserve our Communication, and guard our Stores and Park of Artillery. The Men, from the good Conduct and Example of their Officers, behaved very well, and were of great Use upon all Occasions. As the Rains had forced us to seek the Protection of the Houses that were under the Fire of the Bastions, the Spaniards cannonaded our Quarters, which were much nearer the Walls than the usual Rules of War prescribe. They attempted likewise to burn more of their Suburbs, but were prevented by the great Activity and good Conduct of Captain Fletcher, Major of Brigade; and Captains Stevenson and Cotsford, the Engineers; who having advanced under Cover of the Houses to St. Jago's Church, near the Sea, and within 300 Yards of the Town, reported its Importance so sensibly, that we posted a Body of Men there, notwithstanding its Contiguity to their Bastions. The Enemy soon fired upon us, but not with Perseverance or Effect enough to dislodge us. We had some few Men killed and wounded.

26th. The Admiral sent on Shore the Battalion of Seamen under the Command of the Captains Collins of the Weymouth, Pitchford of the America, and George Ourry from the Panther. They were cantoned between the 79th Regiment and the Marines. The rest of the Company's Troops of all Sorts were likewise landed, and put under Cover. The Spaniards advanced out of the Garrison, under the Command of the Chevalier Fayette, with 400 Men, and 2 Field Pieces; and from a Church, about 200 Yards to the Right of that we Yesterday took Possession of, near the Sea, begun a Cannonade upon the Right Flank of our Post. Some Seapoys, under

Ensign Carty, who behaved very well, were first sent to skirmish with them, supported by three Picquets of the 79th Regiment, and 160 Seamen, all under the Command of Colonel Monson, who soon drove the Enemy back into the Town. In their precipitate Flight, one of the Field Pieces was left upon the Glacis.

The superior Skill and Bravery of our People were so evident from this Affair, that it occasioned a second Summons to the Governor, but to no Purpose; the Answer was much more spirited than their Conduct had been. Colonel Monson had Orders to keep Possession of this second Church, (if he found it tenable) for as we had not Men enough, or dry Ground to make regular Approaches, we were forced into these Measures, rash as they seem, and contrary to all Rules of our Profession, by our critical Situation. From the Top of this Post, which we called N<sup>o</sup> 2, we had a perfect View of the Enemies Works. The Front, we were obliged to attack, was defended by the Bastions of St. Diego and St. Andrew, with Orillons and retired Flanks; a Ravelin which covered the Royal Gate, a wet Ditch, Covered Way, and Glacis. The Bastions were in excellent Order, lined with a great Number of fine Brass Cannon; but their Ravelin was not armed, the Covered Way out of Repair, the Glacis by much too low, and the Ditch was not produced round the Capital of the Bastion of St. Diego, which determined us to attack it, and make our Dispositions accordingly. The Negligence and Omission of the Enemy to post Centries in the Covered Way, gave us an Opportunity of founding the Ditch; which perilous Enterprize was effected by a small Party of the 79th Regiment, under Capt. Fletcher, who begged Leave to undertake it: The Spaniards fired from their Bastion, and killed or wounded three of our People; The Depth of the Water was only five Feet, the Breadth about 30 Yards. As the great Extent of this populous City made it impossible to invest it with our Handful of Men, two Sides were constantly open to the Spaniards to introduce Supplies of Men and Provisions, and carry out their Effects. They availed themselves of our Weakness. Their own Garrison of 800 Men of the Royal Regiment, under the Command of the Marquis of Villa Mediana, Brigadier General, was augmented by a Body of 10000 Indians from the Province of Pampanga, a fierce and barbarous People. These Disadvantages were not to be remedied, as we could not take Possession of Minondo, Tondo, and La Vera Cruz, the Posts which commanded the River, and Communication with the Country. The Inundations had secured their Parian Suburb; but no Difficulties could check the Ardor of the Troops, who laboured incessantly in making Fascines and Gabions, and preparing every Thing for the Construction and Opening of our Batteries. One for small Shells was completed this Night, and played upon the Bastion of St. Diego. Its Position was behind the Church, nearest the Sea, called N<sup>o</sup> 1. The Officers of the Artillery and Engineers exerted themselves in a Manner, that nothing but their Zeal for the publick Service could have inspired.

27th. The Governor sent out a Flag of Truce, to apologize for some Barbarities committed by the Savages lately mentioned, who had murdered some stragling Seamen; and to request, that a Nephew of his, taken in the Bay, might be sent on Shore. This Gentleman had been dispatched from the Philippina Galeon just arrived on the Coast from Acapulco, with the first Advices of the War. Hostilities ceased till Eleven at Night, when we recommenced our Fire from the Mortars, increased them to four, and placed a 6 Pounder on our Left Flank, as a further Security for our Post at St. Jago's Church.

As the Capture of the Galleon, and her Treasure, might be well esteemed a National Object, Mr. Cornish proposed sending the Panther and Argo from the Squadron to intercept her, which was consented to; and the Officers of the Navy very generously agreed to our sharing any Prizes that might be taken in this Cruize, as we had before consented to their sharing with us in any Booty that might be taken at Land; and the Distribution to be made according to the Rules His Majesty has fixed for the Sea Service. The Admiral likewise sent on Shore eight 24 Pounders Ship Guns, and two 18 Pounders, for our battering Train; as, to save Time, we brought only the Land Carriages and Platforms from Madras.

28th. The Governor's Nephew was landed. My Secretary, Lieut. Fryar, was ordered to conduct him into the Town with a Flag of Truce. In the mean Time, a large Party of the Garrison, intermixed with Indians, sallied out to attack our second Post N<sup>o</sup> 2, by which Lieutenant Fryar was advancing to the Ravelin Gate. The Barbarians, without respecting his Character, inhumanly murdered him, mangling his Body in a Manner too shocking to mention. In their Fury they mortally wounded the other Gentleman who had endeavoured to save Mr. Fryar. Our Party received their Onset with much Firmness and Bravery, and repulsed them with some Loss on their Side. As it was evident that the Indians alone were guilty of this horrid Piece of Barbarity, our Soldiers shewed them no Mercy.

29th. The Admiral, at my Request, ordered the Elizabeth, Commodore Tiddyman, and the Falmouth, Captain Brereton, to place themselves as near the Town as the Depth of Water would permit, and second our Operations by enfilading the Front we intended to attack; but the Shallows kept them at too great a Distance to answer the Purpose effectually, though their Shot struck much Confusion and Terror into the Inhabitants. We continued our Bombardment Day and Night.

30th. The Engineers traced out Admiral Cornish's Battery for eight 24 Pounders, on the Left of St. Jago's Church; but the Violence of the Rains retarded our Progress; and the Absence of two Ships, that had on board a considerable Quantity of Fascines, and many of our working and intrenching Tools, put us to some Inconveniencies. The Admiral's Goodness supplied these Defects: All the Smiths and Carpenters in the Fleet were employed in making those Instruments; and, by their Industry and Dispatch, we were enabled to proceed. The Elizabeth and Falmouth persevered in their Cannonade upon the Town, which was returned from the Enemy's Sea Line without any Effect.

October 1st and 2d. The Weather grew so very tempestuous, that the whole Squadron was in Danger, and all Communication with it entirely cut off. The Violence of the Storm forced the South Sea Castle Storeship (which was lately arrived) from her Anchors, and drove her on Shore: Even in this Situation the Ship was of great Use. Captain Sherwood enfiladed the whole Sea Beach to the Southward, and kept in Awe a large Body of Indians, who menaced the Polverista, and our Magazines at the Malata. Notwithstanding the Deluge of Rain which accompanied the Wind, by the Perseverance of the Troops and Seamen, we completed the Battery for the 24 Pounders, raised a Mortar Battery for the heavy Shells of 10 and 13 Inches, made a good Parallel and Communication from the Church to the Gun Battery, and established a spacious Place of Arms on the Left of it, near the Sea. The Roaring of the Waves prevented the Enemy from hearing the Noise of our Workmen in the Night. They gave us no Interruption, but seemed to trust entirely to the

Elements. While the Governor (the Archbishop) gave out, that an Angel from the Lord was gone forth to destroy us like the Host of Sennacherib. On the Afternoon of the 2d, the Seamen, with wonderful Activity, brought up and mounted all the Guns in the Battery, which we masked.

3d. The Weather became moderate. At Day-light the Battery was opened against the left Face of the Bastion of St. Diego, towards the Salient Angle. One hundred Seamen were appointed to assist the Corps of Artillery in this Service. Our Cannon, by the most excellent Skill and Management of Major Barker, and the Officers under him, were served with such Justness, Quickness, and Dexterity, that the 12 Pieces on that Face of the Bastion were silenced in a few Hours, and the Spaniards drove from them. We had but two Men killed. At Night we began a Battery for three Guns, on the Left of our Place of Arms, to silence those that were in Barbet upon the Orillon of the Bastion of St. Andrew, which annoyed our Flank. We maintained a brisk Fire of Grape and Musketry all the Night, to prevent the Enemy from repairing their Embrazures and remounting the Cannon. The Mortars (now augmented to seven) were kept constantly playing upon the Gorge of the Bastion, and the contiguous Defences.

4th. About three Hours before Day, 1000 of the Indians attacked the Cantonment of the Seamen. They were encouraged to this Attempt by the incessant Rains, in which they flattered themselves our Fire-Arms would be useless. Their Approach was favoured by a great Number of thick Bushes that grew upon the Side of a Rivulet, which they passed in the Night, and, by keeping close, eluded the Vigilance of the Patroles. Upon the Alarm, Colonel Monson and Captain Fletcher, with the Picquets, were dispatched to the Assistance of the Seamen, who very sensibly kept firm in their Posts, and were contented to repulse them, till Day-break, when a fresh Picquet of the 79th Regiment appearing upon the Indians right Flank, they fled, were pursued and dispersed with the Loss of 300 men. Had their Skill or Weapons been equal to their Strength and Ferocity, it might have cost us dear. Although armed chiefly with Bows, Arrows, and Lances, they advanced up to the very Muzzles of our Pieces, repeated their Assaults, and died like wild Beasts, gnawing the Bayonets. This Attack cost us some few Men, but we lost a most excellent Sea-Officer, Captain Porter, Lieutenant of the Norfolk, sincerely and justly lamented by us all. We had scarce finished this Affair, when another Body of them, with Part of the Spanish Garrison, again attacked the Church N<sup>o</sup> 2, forced the Seapoys from their Post in it, nearest the Town, took Possession of the Top, from whence they killed and wounded several of our People, who were entirely exposed to all their Weapons. Notwithstanding this disadvantageous Situation, the European Soldiers maintained their Post behind the Church with great Firmness and Patience, and at last dislodged the Enemy with the Assistance of some Field-Pieces, and the good Conduct of Major Fell, Field-Officer of the Day, Captain Fletcher, and other brave Officers sent to their Relief. The Spaniards left 70 dead behind them, in and about the Church. On our Side Captain Strahan, of the 79th Regiment, a very good Officer, was mortally wounded, and 40 private Men wounded or killed. This was the Enemy's last Effort: All their Indians, excepting 1800, discouraged by their Losses, returned Home. Our working Parties, and the Fire of our Batteries, which had been a little interrupted by these Attacks, recommenced with greater Spirit than ever. We found likewise

likewise the good Effects of giving the Enemy no Time to repair their Embrazures or Carriages in the Night. They opened only an inconsiderable Fire from three or four Embrazures in the Curtain, too oblique to have much Effect: Before Night those Defences were ruined.

5th. Major Barker's Fire was so violent, that the Breach appeared practicable. Our Cannon from the three Gun Battery silenced those of the Enemy on the Orillon of St. Andrew. We were in hopes that the Spaniards would be sensible of their Danger, and think of giving up the Town. But they were obstinate without Bravery, or any generous Resolution of defending the Breach. In the Evening, the Design of storming the Place was communicated to the principal Officers of each Department only, and the necessary Preparations made.

6th. At Four o'Clock in the Morning we filed off from our Quarters, in small Bodies, to give the less Suspicion; and, by Degrees, assembled at St. Jago's Church, observing the utmost Silence, and concealing ourselves in the Place of Arms, and the Parallel between the Church and the Battery. Major Barker kept up a brisk Fire upon the Works, and those Places where the Enemy might be lodged or intrenched. Our Mortars were well applied for the same Purpose. At Day-break we discerned a large Body of the Spaniards formed on the Bastion of St. Andrew, which gave us Reason to imagine they had got some Information of our Design, and intended to annoy us with their Musquetry and Grape from the retired Flank of that Bastion, where they had still two Cannon placed; but upon the Explosion of some Shells that fell among them, they went off. We took immediate Advantage of this, and by the Signal of a general Discharge of our Artillery and Mortars, rushed on to the Assault, under Cover of a thick Smoke that blew directly upon the Town. Sixty Volunteers of different Corps under Lieutenant Russell of the 79th led the Way, supported by the Grenadiers of that Regiment. The Engineers, with the Pioneers, and other Workmen, to clear and enlarge the Breach, and make Lodgments, in Case the Enemy should have been too strongly intrenched in the Gorge of the Bastion, followed: Colonel Monson and Major More were at the Head of two Grand Divisions of the 79th; the Battalion of Seamen advanced next, sustained by the other two Divisions of the 79th: The Company's Troops closed the Rear. They all mounted the Breach with amazing Spirit and Rapidity. The few Spaniards upon the Bastion dispersed so suddenly, that it was thought they depended upon their Mines. Captain Stevenson had Orders to make a strict Search to discover them; but our Precautions were needless. We met with little Resistance, except at the Royal Gate, and from the Galleries of the lofty Houses which surround the Grand Square. In the Guard-House over the Royal Gate, 100 of the Spaniards and Indians, who would not surrender, were put to the Sword. Three Hundred more, according to the Enemy's Account, were drowned in attempting to escape over the River, which was very deep and rapid. The Governor and principal Officers retired to the Citadel, and were glad to surrender as Prisoners at Discretion, as that Place was in no good Posture of Defence. Capt. Dupont of the 79th, with 100 Men, took Possession of it. The Marquis of Villa Mediana, with the Rest of the Spanish Officers, were admitted as Prisoners of War on their Paroles of Honour; and to conciliate the Affections of the Natives, all the Indians who fell into our Hands were dismissed in Safety. Our Joy, upon this fortunate Event,

was greatly clouded by the Loss of Major More, who was transfix'd with an Arrow near the Royal Gate, and died immediately, universally lamented for his good Qualities. Captain Sleigh of the Grenadiers, and some other good Officers were wounded. We had about 30 private Men killed or wounded. In Consequence of the Terms dictated to the Spaniards, the Port of Cavite and Citadel, with several large Ships, and a vast Quantity of Warlike and Naval Stores, were surrendered to us. Captain Champion with 100 Marines, and as many Seapoys, embarked on Board the Seahorse to take Possession of it. The Spanish Garrison of 300 Men, on the Approach of our People, mutiny'd against their Officers, plundered some Houses, and went off into the Country with their Arms.

As a small Acknowledgment of the great Services which the whole Army had received from Captain Kempensfelt, the Admiral's Captain, I begged he would act at Cavite with a Commission as Governor for His Majesty, being well assured that no one could discharge that Trust with more Conduct and Abilities.

*Spanish Officers of Note. Prisoners of War.*

Don Felix de Eguiluz, Lieutenant General of Artillery.

The Marquis of Villa Mediana, Brigadier General, and Colonel of the King's Regiment.

Don Miguel Valdes, Lieutenant Colonel, and Commandant of the Second Battalion of ditto.

Don Joseph de Riarte, Lieutenant Colonel, and Governor of the Cavite.

Don Francisco Rodriguez, Serjeant Major of ditto.

Don Manuel Fernandes Toribio, Commandant, and Serjeant Major of the Citadel of St. Jago.

Don Christoval Ros, Serjeant Major of Manila.

Don Thomas de Castro, Chief Engineer, and Colonel of the King's Regiment.

14 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 12 Ensigns, 2 Adjutants, 1 Physician, 1 Surgeon, 11 Serjeants, 261 Rank and File.

Of the Marine. 4 Captains, 2 Ensigns.

Of the Artillery, 1 Captain Commandant, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 1 Commissary.

Of the Irregular Pampangos. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign.

2 Adjutants of the Cavite.

2 Adjutants of the Citadel of St. Jago.

4 Adjutants of the City of Manila.

1 Captain and Engineer of ditto.

Of the Cadet Company, —————

The Governor General's Life Guard, — 5

*Officers killed.*

Of the 79th Regiment. Major More, Capt. Strahan, Lieut. Fryar.

Of the Battalion of Seamen. Capt. Porter, Lieutenant of the Norfolk; Mr. White, Surgeon's Mate of ditto.

Of the Company's Troops. Lieut. Hardwick, drowned.

*Officers wounded.*

Of the 79th Regiment. Capt. Sleigh of the Grenadiers, Lieut. Hazlewood, Lieut. Garnons, Ensign Hog.

Of the Battalion of Seamen. Mr. Neal, Midshipman of the Lenox.

Of the Marines. Lieut. Spearing.

Artillery. 1 Private, killed. 1 Serjeant, 3 Private, wounded.

79th Regiment. 6 Private killed. 45 ditto wounded.

Seamen,

Seament. 7 Private killed. 1 Serjeant, 18 Private, wounded.

Marines. 5 Private killed.

Company's Troops. 1 Serjeant, 2 Private, drowned. 1 Serjeant, 5 Private, wounded.

Seapoys. 8 killed. 31 wounded.

Total 1 Serjeant, 29 Private, killed.

3 Ditto, 102 Ditto, wounded.

William Draper.

*A General Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, Powder, Shot, Shells, &c. found in the Town and Citadel of Manila.*

	service-able.	unservice-able.
Brass Ordnance, 24 Pounds,	4	0
20 ditto,	9	0
18 ditto,	29	7
16 ditto,	9	0
9 ditto,	1	0
8 ditto,	6	0
6 ditto,	2	0
5 ditto,	2	1
4 ditto,	18	0
3 ditto,	3	0
Swivels,	160	0
Chambers,	106	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>8</b>

	service-able.	unservice-able.
Iron Ordnance, 28 Pounds,	2	0
24 ditto,	1	1
18 ditto,	3	1
14 ditto,	5	3
12 ditto,	4	3
8 ditto,	3	0
6 ditto,	27	7
5 ditto,	3	0
4 ditto,	3	0
3 ditto,	1	0
2 ditto,	1	0
Swivels,	55	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>15</b>

Brass Mortars, 6 Inch and Beds, 2  
Iron Howitzers, 7

	service-able.	unservice-able.
Carriages, 28 Pounds,	1	1
24 ditto,	0	6
20 ditto,	6	3
18 ditto,	14	29
16 ditto,	3	5
14 ditto,	2	6
12 ditto,	4	3
9 ditto,	0	1
8 ditto,	4	5
6 ditto,	13	21
5 ditto,	2	2
4 ditto,	6	2
3 ditto,	4	0
2 ditto,	0	1
Howitzer Carriages,	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>85</b>

Of the beforementioned Brass Guns, Four 20 Pounds, and 7 Swivels, are spiked, and Eight 18 Pounds wounded.

Shot, 28 Pounds,	285
24 ditto,	310

20 ditto,	4180
18 ditto,	3465
16 ditto,	1506
14 ditto,	1142
12 ditto,	792
9 ditto,	677
8 ditto,	676
6 ditto,	1147
5 ditto,	460
4 ditto,	1627
3 ditto,	2290
2 ditto,	536
1 1/2 ditto,	580
8 Ounces,	800
4 ditto,	300

**Total 18073**

Grape Shot,		
24 Pounds,	10	
20 ditto,	50	
18 ditto,	115	
16 ditto,	38	
12 ditto,	31	
9 ditto,	6	
8 ditto,	112	
6 ditto,	424	
5 ditto,	14	
4 ditto,	446	
3 ditto,	449	
2 ditto,	267	
Swivel Grape,	449	

**Total 2411**

Double Headed Shot,		
18 Pounds,	31	
16 ditto,	4	
14 ditto,	23	
9 ditto,	60	

**Total 118**

Link Shot,		
28 Pounds,	8	
20 ditto,	9	
16 ditto,	16	
9 ditto,	35	
6 ditto,	20	

**Total 88**

Spiked Shot,		
18 Pounds,	11	
16 ditto,	14	
12 ditto,	14	

**Total 39**

Lead Shot, 1 1/2 Pounds, 1000

Shells,		
13 Inch,	40	
10 ditto,	5	
8 ditto,	2	
7 ditto,	1	

**Total 48**

Handgrenadoes, 248

Gunpowder Boxes 38, computed at 2280 lb.  
60 lb. each,

Ditto Matt Bags 141, computed at 6345 lb.  
45 lb. each,

Cartridges filled of different Sizes, 894 — 4989 lb.

**Total of Powder 13614 lb.**

Muskets

Muskets repairable,	270
unserviceable,	257
Musket Barrels,	360
Spontoons,	4
Halberts,	12
Bayonets very old.	200
Spunges with Rammerheads of little Use, about	200
Bambo Cartridge Boxes, of different Sizes, about	240

*William Draper,  
Dawsonne Drake.*

*R. Barker, Major of Artillery,  
G. Coleman, Commissary.*

*A General Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, Powder, Shot, Shells, &c. found in the Town and Citadel of Cavite.*

	service-able.	unservice-able.
Brass Ordnance, 30 Pounds,	4	0
24 ditto	7	0
18 ditto	15	0
14 ditto	2	0
12 ditto	9	0
8 ditto,	2	1
6 ditto,	2	0
4 ditto,	2	0
Swivels	58	0
Chambers	35	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1</b>

	service-able.	unservice-able.
Iron Ordnance, 18 Pounds,	24	5
16 ditto,	1	0
14 ditto,	2	0
12 ditto,	7	4
10 ditto,	1	1
8 ditto,	9	1
6 ditto,	15	11
5 ditto,	2	1
4 ditto,	6	0
3 ditto,	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>24</b>

	service-able.	unservice-able.
Iron Howitzers, 25 Pound. & Carriages	8	0
10 ditto, ditto	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>

	service-able.	unservice-able.
Carriages 30 Pounds	3	1
24 Pounds,	4	3
18 ditto,	35	10
16 ditto,	1	0
14 ditto,	2	2
12 ditto,	15	5
10 ditto,	1	1
8 ditto,	10	3
6 ditto,	18	10
5 ditto,	1	2
4 ditto,	6	2
3 ditto,	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>41</b>

Shot, 50 Pounds,	26
30 ditto,	1232
24 ditto,	868
18 ditto,	2871
16 ditto,	465

14 ditto,	943
12 ditto,	1343
10 ditto,	798
8 ditto,	1306
6 ditto,	442
5 ditto,	300
4 ditto,	1507
3 ditto,	1522
<b>Total</b>	<b>13620</b>

Double Headed, 30 Pounds,	15
18 ditto,	154
12 ditto,	50
10 ditto,	10
8 ditto,	119
4 ditto,	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>

Link, 30 ditto,	6
24 ditto,	6
18 ditto,	165
16 ditto,	26
14 ditto,	10
12 ditto,	24
10 ditto,	37
8 ditto,	50
4 ditto,	15
3 ditto,	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>

Grape, 30 Pounds,	26
24 ditto,	37
18 ditto,	184
16 ditto,	8
14 ditto,	58
12 ditto,	118
6 ditto,	56
3 ditto,	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>987</b>

Shells, 13 Inch,	17
8 ditto,	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

Powder, 128 Boxes, containing 60 lb. each, 7680 lb. Cartridges filled of Sorts, 1221, containing 7904	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15584</b>

Muskets serviceable,	280
Ditto unserviceable,	12
Bayonets,	108
Cutlasses,	28

*William Draper,  
Dawsonne Drake,*

*Manila, Nov. 7, R. Barker, Major of Artillery,  
1762. G. Coleman, Assistant Commissary*

Admiralty Office, April 19.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Cornish, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in the Bay of Manila, the 31st of October, 1762.*

**I**T is with the greatest Pleasure I have the Honor to acquaint their Lordships with the Success of His Majesty's Arms in the Reduction of the City of Manila, which was taken by Storm on the Morning of the 6th Instant. In my Letters of the 23d and 31st of July, I acquainted their Lordships with my Proceedings to that Time; after which I used every possible Means at Madras for Dispatch, the De-  
clined



eline of the S. W. Monsoon making it of the utmost Importance. To promote this End, I completed the Elizabeth, Grafton, Lenox, Weymouth and Argo, with such of the Troops, and military Stores, as they were to take on board, and on the 29th sent them away under the Command of Commodore Tiddeman, to proceed to Mallaca, with a View that they might compleat their Water there by the Time I should arrive with the Remainder of the Squadron.

Having accomplished the Embarkation of every Thing designed for the Expedition, with a Dispatch much beyond my Expectation, as we had from the whole Time of my being there a violent Surf to contend with, I sailed the 1st of August with the Ships undermentioned, viz. Norfolk, Panther, America, Seaford; South-Sea Castle Store Ship, Admiral Stevens's Store Ship, Otterly Company's Ship, leaving the Falmouth, at the Request of the President and Council, to convoy the Effex India Ship, who was not ready to sail, having the Treasure to take on board for the China Cargoes, and to bring to Manila such of the Company's Servants, as were to be put in Possession of that Government, if the Expedition succeeded.

The 19th, I arrived at Mallaca, and was disappointed in not finding Mr. Tiddeman there, who did not join till the 21st, having met with long Calms: The Difficulty of watering the Squadron at this Place made it the 27th before I could leave the Road.

On the 2d of September, I arrived off Pulo Temean, and was joined by Captain Grant in the Seahorse, whom I had detached, upon my first Arrival at Madras, to cruise between this Island and the Streights of Sincapore, to stop any Vessels he might suspect going to Manila.

On the 19th, I made the Coast of Luconia, but was drove off again by a strong N. S. Wind, which separated some of the Squadron. The 22d, the Gale broke up, and the Wind shifting to the S. W. the 23d we recovered the Land again; the next Day entered the Bay of Manila, and, in the Close of the Evening, anchored off the Port of Cavite, with the whole Squadron, except the South-Sea Castle and Admiral Steevens, the Falmouth and Effex having joined me off the Coast. In the Night I sent the Masters to sound about the Fortifications of Cavite, and, by their Report, found that it might be attacked by Ships.

The 25th in the Morning, the Wind not being favourable to attack the Cavite, I took two of the Frigates, and with General Draper, and some other Officers, reconnoitred the Shore about Manila, and observed some Churches and other Buildings to stand near the Works on the South Side of the Town, particularly towards the S. W. Bastion. We had some Design of attacking Cavite first, to have had the Conveniency of that Port for the Shipping, but considered that though the Attack should be attended with all the Success we could hope, yet it would cause a Delay at least of two Days before we could Land at Manila, which Time would afford Opportunity to the Enemy to demolish these Buildings near their Works, and to prepare many Obstacles to our Landing, and perhaps recover from that Consternation our unexpected Arrival had thrown them in; and farther, Manila being the Capital, if that fell, Cavite would in Consequence.

From those Considerations, I joined in Opinion with the General to take Advantage of Circumstances, so favourable for a Descent, and land the Troops with all Dispatch, and endeavour to get Possession of some Posts near their Works, which,

if effected, would greatly facilitate the Reduction of the City.

In Consequence of these Resolutions, I immediately made the Signal on Board the Seahorse for the Squadron to join me, and for the Troops to prepare to land. About Seven in the Evening, the 79th Regiment with the Marines in the Boats under the Direction of the Captains Parker, Kempenfelt and Brereton, pushed for the Shore; and under the Fire of the three Frigates, effected the Landing at a Church called the Moratta, about a Mile and half from the Walls. We had no Opposition from the Enemy, but some Difficulty from the Surf which run high, and bilged all the Long Boats, but happily lost no Men.

The next Morning the General took an advanced Post about 200 Yards from the Glacis, and there, under Cover of a Blind, intended his Battery against the Face of the South West Bastion. The Number of Troops being small, I landed a Battalion of Seamen, consisting of about 700 Men, under the Command of the Captains Collins, Pitchard, and George Ourry.

The 25th, I dispatched three armed Boats after a Galley coming up the Bay to Manila; they came up with her, resolutely boarded her, and took her, notwithstanding she kept up a smart Fire with Patteraroes and Muskets; she mounted two Carriage and seventeen Brass Swivel Guns, and had eighty Men. By Letters found in her, we discovered she was dispatched from the Galleon St. Phillipina, from Acapulco; and whom she had left the 10th of September at Cajayagan, between the Embocadero and Cape Spiritu Santa. Upon this Discovery I came to a Resolution to send the Panther and Argo in quest of her, but it was the 4th of October before the Weather permitted their sailing.

The 28th of September the General acquainted me that he was beginning to work on the Battery, and that if some Ships could get near enough to throw Shot on the Works of the Town opposed to it, it might take off some of the Enemy's Fire and Attention, and thereby facilitate its Construction. In consequence of this, I ordered Commodore Tiddeman, with the Elizabeth and Falmouth, towards the Town, as near as the Depth of Water would permit, and to place the Ships in such a Position as would best answer the Purpose intended, which was accordingly done the next Day, and their Fire had a very good Effect.

On the 30th, the South Sea Castle arrived with Stores, which were much wanted, particularly the entrenching Tools, for want of which the Army had been so greatly distressed, that I was obliged to employ all the Forges in making Spades, Pickaxes, &c. for them. The 1st of October it began to blow fresh, and in the Night increased to a hard Gale, which drove the South-Sea Castle ashore near the Pulverista, a little to the Southward of our Camp. This accident however had some considerable Advantages attending it, as the Situation she lay in made her Cannon a Protection for the Rear of our Camp: It was likewise the means that all her Military Stores were got on Shore with Safety and Dispatch, and the Army supplied with the Provisions she had on board, both which were Articles they stood in immediate Need of, and which could not have been supplied by Boats, as it continued blowing very high on the Beach. This Gale was from the W. S. W. directly on the Shore, which gave me much Concern for the Safety of the Squadron, particularly for the Elizabeth and Falmouth, who were only in four Fathom Water, and, as I have since



been informed, with the Send of the Sea struck; but the Bottom being Mud and soft to a considerable Depth, they received no Damage. On the 4th in the Morning the General opened the Battery, which was so well managed and seconded by the Ships before the Town, that in four Hours the Defences were taken off, and the next Day in the Evening the Breach was made practicable.

On the 6th, at Day-light in the Morning, the General's Regiment, with the Sea Battalion, mounted the Breach, made the Attack, and soon got Possession of all the Bastions, which completed the Conquest. I immediately went on Shore, and, with the General, had a Meeting with the Spanish Governor, and some of his principal Officers, when a Capitulation was agreed on, that the Town and Port of Cavite, with the Islands and Forts dependant on Manila, should be given up to His Britannick Majesty, and that they should pay Four Millions of Dollars for the Preservation of the Town and their Effects, (a Copy of which Capitulation I have enclosed.)

On the 10th, I sent Captain Kempensfelt in the Norfolk, with the Seaford and Seahorse, to take Possession of Cavite, agreeable to the Capitulation; by this Acquisition we are in Possession of a very large Quantity of Naval Stores; and beside the Advantage of almost every Convenience for refitting a Squadron, the People are supplied with fresh Meat and Vegetables in great Plenty.

The Siege, though short, was attended with many Difficulties, and great Fatigue, in which both the Officers and Men exerted themselves with the utmost Cheerfulness. We had constantly fresh Gales, a Lee Shore, and consequently a high Surf to contend with, which made it always difficult, frequently hazardous, and sometimes impossible to land with Boats. The Rains fell very heavy, and our little Army were surrounded and harassed by numerous Bodies of Indians, who, though undisciplined and armed only with Lances, Bows and Arrows, yet by a daring Resolution and Contempt of Death, they became not only troublesome but formidable. I have the Satisfaction of acquainting their Lordships, that throughout the whole Expedition, the most perfect Harmony and Unanimity has subsisted between His Majesty's Land and Sea Forces.

You will receive with this an Account of the Number of Officers and Men, both Seamen and Marines, that were landed from the Squadron, as likewise of the killed and wounded in each Corps. It is with Concern I acquaint their Lordships with the Loss of Commodore Tiddeman, who in attempting to enter the River in his Barge the Morning after the Reduction of Manila, was drowned with five of his People, by which unhappy Accident, His Majesty has lost a brave and experienced Officer.

Captain Kempensfelt, by whom I send this (and will present to you for their Lordships a Plan of the Town of Manila, and the Port of Cavite) has been of the greatest Assistance to me during the Course of this Enterprise; he is very capable of furnishing their Lordships with many Particulars necessary for their Information; and his great Merit makes it my Duty to recommend him as a very able good Officer.

I am, &c.

S. Cornish.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Cornish, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in the Bay of Manila, the 10th of November. 1762.*

**I**N my Letter of the 31st of October, I acquainted you of my having sent Captain Parker with the Panther and Argo, in quest of the Galleon Saint Phillipina, from Acapulco bound to Manila.

The 7th Instant, Captain King in the Argo returned with a Letter from Captain Parker, acquainting me, that in Consequence of my Orders, having the 30th of October, got the Length of the Island Capul, near the Entrance into the Embocadero, in Pursuit of the Saint Phillipina, where the Argo had come to an Anchor (and which he intended to do for that Night) just as the Day closed saw a Sail, and stand to the Northward; at Eight in the Evening he got Sight of the Chace, about two Leagues to Leeward, but unluckily by the Rapidity of a Counter Current, to what the Chace was in, was drove among the Narango's in the utmost Danger of being lost, and obliged to Anchor; the Frigate having escaped the Danger, got up with the Chace, and engaged her near two Hours; but was so roughly handled, that Captain King was obliged to bring too to repair his Damages. By this Time the Current slackened, which enabled Captain Parker to get under Sail with the Chace in Sight: About Nine the next Morning he came up with her, and after battering her two Hours within half Musket Shot she struck. The Enemy made but little Resistance, trusting to the Immense Thickness of the Sides of their Ship, which the Panther's Shot was not able to penetrate, excepting her upper Works. Captain Parker was no less disappointed than surpris'd, when the General came on Board to find that instead of the Saint Phillipina, he had engaged and taken the Santissimo Trinidad, who departed from Manila the first of August for Acapulco, and had got three Hundred Leagues to the Eastward of the Embocadero; but meeting with a hard Gale of Wind, was dismasted, and put back to refit. She had eight Hundred Men on Board, and pierced for Sixty Guns, but when Captain King engaged her, had only six mounted, and but thirteen when taken: She draws thirty three Feet Water, and is a much larger Ship than the Panther. I cannot ascertain the Value of her Cargo, but there is to the amount of One Million and a half of Dollars registered, and she is reputed to be worth Three Millions.

Captain King left the Panther with her Prize at an Anchor about three Leagues South of the Corrigedow, at the Mouth of this Bay; and as I have sent a Re-inforcement of Men with Launches and Warps, I hope very soon to have them in Safety.

I am, &c.

S. Cornish.

*An Account of the Number of Seamen and Marines landed from His Majesty's Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Cornish; as also of the Number killed and wounded during the Attack of Manila.*

Norfolk, Rear Admiral Cornish, Capt. Richard Kempensfelt. 2 Commissioned Officers, 12 Petty ditto, 96 Seamen, landed. 2 Seaman killed. 1 ditto wounded. Marines. 2 Commissioned Officers, 9 Non-Commissioned ditto, 34 Private, landed. 1 Private killed.

Elizabeth,

*Elizabeth*, Commodore Tiddeinan, Capt. Isaac Ourry. 1 Commissioned Officer, 2 Petty ditto, 76 Seamen, *landed*. 1 St.aman *killed*. 5 ditto *wounded*. Marines. 2 Commissioned Officers, 3 Non-Commissioned ditto, 21 Private, *landed*.

*Grafton*, Capt. Hyde Parker. 1 Commissioned Officer, 3 Petty ditto, 100 Seamen, *landed*. 2 Seamen *wounded*. Marines. 2 Commissioned Officers, 6 Non-Commissioned ditto, 32 Private, *landed*. 1 Private *wounded*.

*Lenox*, Capt. Robert Jocelyn. 1 Commissioned Officer, 5 Petty ditto, 119 Seamen, *landed*. 4 Seamen *killed*. 2 ditto *wounded*. Marines. 3 Commissioned Officers, 4 Non-Commissioned ditto, 38 Private, *landed*. 1 Private *wounded*.

*Falmouth*, Capt. William Brereton. 1 Commissioned Officer, 2 Petty ditto, 50 Seamen, *landed*. 2 Seamen *killed*. Marines. 2 Commissioned Officers, 1 Non-Commissioned ditto, 11 Private, *landed*.

*Weymouth*, Capt. Richard Collins. 3 Commissioned Officers, 7 Petty ditto, 80 Seamen, *landed*. 1 Seaman *killed*. 1 ditto *wounded*. Marines. 2 Commissioned Officers, 6 Non-Commissioned ditto, 26 Private, *landed*. 2 Private *killed*.

*America*, Capt. Samuel Pitchford. 2 Commissioned Officers, 2 Petty ditto, 61 Seamen, *landed*. 1 Seaman *killed*. 4 ditto *wounded*. Marines. 1 Commissioned Officer, 4 Non-Commissioned ditto, 22 Private, *landed*. 1 Private *killed*.

*Panther*, Capt. George Ourry (acting Captain.) 1 Commissioned Officer, 2 Petty ditto, 50 Seamen, *landed*. Marines. 1 Commissioned Officer, 5 Non-Commissioned ditto, 24 Private, *landed*.

*Argo*, Capt. Richard King. Marines. 2 Commissioned Officers, 3 Non-Commissioned ditto, 22 Private, *landed*.

*Seaborse*, Capt. Charles Cathcart Grant. Marines. 1 Commissioned Officer, 2 Non-Commissioned ditto, 26 Private, *landed*.

*Seaford*, Capt. John Peighin. Marines. 1 Commissioned Officer, 2 Non-Commissioned ditto, 18 Private, *landed*. 2 Private *killed*.

Officers killed and wounded, &c. belonging to the *Norfolk*. Lieut Peter Porter, and Mr. White, Surgeon's Second Mate, *killed*.

*Lenox*. Thomas Spearing, Second Lieutenant of Marines, *wounded*.

	<i>landed.</i>	<i>killed.</i>	<i>wounded.</i>
Total Officers, Seamen and Marines, }	1017	17	17

N. B. The Surgeons, Armourers, and other Artificers, not included in the above Account.

*Norfolk off Cavitta*, S. Cornish.  
October 31, 1762.

*Vienna*, March 26. Her Majesty the Empress-Queen has made M. de Collenbach a Present of a fine Snuff-Box and a Ring set with Diamonds, upon Account of the Success of the Commission with which he was charged at the Congress of Hubertshourg; and the King of Prussia has also very generously recompensed him.

M. Dominick Count Kaunitz, who has been at the Russian Court to congratulate the Empress on her Accession to the Throne, in their Imperial Majesties Name, arrived here from Peterbourg the 23d of this Month. The Empress of Russia made him a Present of a Snuff-Box, which is valued at 8000 Flo-

rins. It is said this Minister is destined for the Court of Naples.

The 24th, General Laudon set out for Bohemia, where he is to command till the Arrival of the Duke of Deux Ponts, who is Governor of that Kingdom.

*Nuremberg*, March 29. The Saxon Troops have entirely evacuated Franconia; but the Circle is not yet quiet, several Austrian Regiments, coming from Bohemia, going to the Low Countries, being on the Point of traversing it. They are preceded by 583 Cannoneers.

The Circles of Swabia and Franconia having agreed on escorting the Prussian Prisoners that are in Swabia, and which are on the Point of marching, the former has already sent several Companies to Ulm, to escort those Prisoners to the Frontiers of Franconia. They march in two Columns by Schleusingen to Erfurt, where they will arrive the 19th of April, to be exchanged against the Prisoners of the Empire, which will come hither about the same Time. Quarters and Horses will be furnished them gratis during their March. The Margrave of Bayreuth has named M. Ellrod, senior, his Minister at the Diet of Franconia.

*Ratisbonne*, April 4. The Duke of Saxe Cobourg has informed the Aulick Council, that he will obey, in every Respect, the Imperial Decrees concerning the Affair of Saxe Meiningen; and it is not doubted that the Dukes of Saxe Gotha and Hildbourghausen will follow his Example. The Dutchess Dowager of Saxe Meiningen, who lived with the late Duke at Frankfort, where she continued till now, is arrived at Meiningen, and has quietly taken Possession of the Government of that Country, so that the Disturbances there are now happily terminated. General Klee-feld, who passed lately through this City, had with him a List of the Hungarians and Croates, that have been killed during the late War, by which it appears, that 42,000 Women of those Nations are become Widows since 1756, without counting the Unmarried Men that have been killed.

*Venice*, April 1. The Doge of this Republick, Marco Foscarini, who has been some Time indisposed with a Fever and Retention of Urine, died last Night.

*Whitehall*, April 19.

The King has been pleased to confirm unto the Right Honourable Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. only Son of Lady Mary Fans, eldest Sister of John Earl of Westmoreland, deceased, the ancient Barony of Le Despencer; and a Writ of Summons has been made forth accordingly.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Honourable John Viscount Ligonier, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and to his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Lord Ligonier, Baron of Ripley, in the County of Surrey.

## M I L I T I A

Kippax, April 16, 1763.

The General Meeting of the Lord Lieutenant and the Deputy Lieutenants of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City of York and County of the same City or Ainsly of York, appointed to be held at the Red Lion Inn in Pontefract, on Wednesday the 27th Day of this Instant April, is postponed and deferred till Tuesday the 31st Day of May next, on which Day a Meeting is to be had at the Place aforesaid, in order to put in Execution

cution, for the said Riding, an Act of Parliament made in the Second Year of His present Majesty, intituled, An Act to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament the several Laws then in being relating to the Raising and Training the Militia within that Part of Great Britain called England.

By Order of the Lord Lieutenant,  
Wm. Fleming, Clerk to the General Meeting.

Stamp Office, April 14, 1763.

The Commissioners for Managing His Majesty's Stamp Duties do hereby give Notice, That there is in their Office a Quantity of damaged Parchment and Paper to be disposed of to the best Advantage of the Revenue under their Care, which are intended to be sold by Weight: Wherefore any Person or Persons, who are willing to purchase and pay ready Money for the same, are desired to send his or their Proposals in Writing, sealed up, and directed to the said Commissioners, on or before the 28th Instant. And every such Person or Persons may, in the mean Time, by applying to the Warehouse-keeper, have Liberty, during Office Hours, to view the said Parchment and Paper.

Mines Royal, Mineral and Battery Works.

The Governour and Assistants of these Corporations give Notice, That a General Court will be held for Election of Governour and Assistants under the Mines Royal Charter for the Year ensuing, on Monday the 2d Day of May, at their House in Bush-Lane Cannon-street, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon; and that the Transfer Books of the said Corporations will be shut on Wednesday the 27th of April, and opened on Wednesday the 4th of May. Stephen Ludlow, Secretary.

General Post Office, April 5, 1763.

Public Notice is hereby given, That the Mail from France, which used to be dispatched from Paris to Wednesday and Saturday, being soon to be changed on Monday and Thursday: The Mail for France, after the first of May next, will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday and Friday, instead of Monday and Thursday; so that the Letters to all Parts of Europe, and to Turkey, will thenceforward be dispatched from this Office every Tuesday and Friday, except those for Portugal by the Lisbon and Corunna Packet Boats, which will continue to be sent from hence on Tuesdays only.

The Foreign Department of this Office, when the present Regulation takes Place, will, for the better Accommodation of the Public, be open upon Tuesdays and Fridays, from Nine in the Morning to Twelve at Night; and upon all other Days (Sundays excepted) from Nine in the Morning to Nine at Night.

A Table, with the Rates of Postage, as well Foreign as Inland, will be delivered to any Person, who may ask for one at this Office.

By Command of the Post-master General,  
Anth. Todd, Secretary.

General Post Office, March 29, 1763.

Public Notice is hereby given, That a Mail for Corunna in Spain, including the Letters to Oporto, will be forwarded from hence on Tuesday the 12th of April next, and will continue to be regularly dispatched from this Office upon every Tuesday, as formerly.

By Command of the Postmaster General,  
Anth. Todd, Secretary.

A General Meeting of the Trustees for Repairing and Amending the Turnpike Roads in the Counties of Surrey and Sussex, will be held at the Fox and Hounds Inn, at Croydon, on Saturday the 30th Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to choose Trustees in the Room of those who are dead, removed, or refuse to act; and upon other Affairs relating to the Trust.  
Roger Peck, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majesty's Ships Brilliant and Rainbow, who were in Company with the Tartuff Cutter at the Taking a French Sloop and Dogger, That they will be paid their respective Shares for the said Prizes on Monday the 18th of April 1763, at the Red Lyon at Ramsgate: And the Shares not then demanded, will be recalled at the said Place, the first Monday in every Month, for Three Years to come.

Geo. Bourn, of Ramsgate, Agent

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship the Shannon, who were actually on Board at Taking the two Spanish Vessels St. Vincent and Josepha Maria, and the N. S. del Carmen y las Animas, in Company with the Martin Sloop, That Part of the Prize Money due to them for their Shares of the Produce of those Vessels and their Cargoes will be paid at the French Horn in Crutched Fryars, on the 23d of this Instant April: As the several Lots, purchased by Mr. Ball at the late Sale, are obliged to be resold, the Agents are prevented making the final Distribution at present, but it will be done as soon as possible, of which publick Notice will be given.

There will be a Recall the last Saturday in May, and the last Saturday in every succeeding Month for Three Years to come.

John Hay, John Greenway and Co. Agents.

This Day is published,  
(Neatly printed in Quarto)

**THE POLICE of FRANCE: Or,**  
An Account of the Laws and Regulations established in that Kingdom; for the Preservation of the Peace, and the Preventing of Robberies.

To which is added,

A particular Description of the Police and Government of the City of Paris.

Printed by E. Owen and T. Harrison in Warwick Lane.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Edward Forbes, late of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Merchant, since deceased, intend to meet on the 11th Day of May next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Thomas Banner, the Sign of the Golden Fleece in Liverpool aforesaid, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's separate Estate and Effects to and amongst his separate Creditors; when and where the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend; and such Creditors of the said Edward Forbes, and of William Penkett, James Appleton, and Henry Winstanly, Bankrupts, late joint Traders and Partners with the said Edward Forbes, as have joint and separate Securities for their Debts, are desired and required then and there to attend in Person, or by their lawful Attorney or Agent, and make their Election, whether they will be admitted Creditors for such their respective Debts upon the joint Estate, or upon the respective separate Estates of the said Bankrupts.

THE

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Edward Forbes, Henry Winstanley, James Appleton, and William Pankett, all late of Liverpool in the County of Lancashire, Merchants, Dealers, Chapman, and Partners, intend to meet on the 11th Day of May next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Thomas Banner, known by the Sign of the Golden Fleece in Liverpool aforesaid, in order to make a Dividend of the joint Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the Creditors of the said Bankrupts, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend; and such Creditors of the said Bankrupts, as have joint and separate Securities for their Debts, are desired and required then and there to attend in Person, or by their Attorneys, and make their Election, whether they will be admitted Creditors for such their respective Debts upon the joint Estate, or upon the respective separate Estates of the said Bankrupts.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Baddeley, late of Skelton near Newcastle under Line in the County of Stafford, Potter, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th Day of May next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of James Wrigley, known by the Name or Sign of the Golden Lion in Dale Street in Liverpool in the County of Lancashire, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's separate Estate and Effects to and amongst his separate Creditors; and also to make a Dividend of the joint Estate and Effects of him the said John Baddeley, and of William Yates, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid, as joint Traders, Partners, and also Bankrupts, to and amongst the joint Creditors of them the said John Baddeley, William Yates, Daniel Mac Neale and William Reid, as joint Traders and Partners, when and where the separate Creditors of the said John Baddeley, and also the joint Creditors of them the said John Baddeley, William Yates, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid, as joint Traders and Partners, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividends; and such of the Creditors of the said John Baddeley, William Yates, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid, who, by the Tenor of their Securities, are joint and separate Creditors of them the said John Baddeley, William Yates, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid, are desired and required then and there to appear before the said Commissioners in Person, or by their lawful Attorney or Agent, and make their Election, whether they will be admitted Creditors for such their respective Debts upon the joint Estate of them the said John Baddeley, William Yates, Daniel Mac Neale and William Reid, as joint Traders and Partners as aforesaid, or upon the respective separate Estates of them the said John Baddeley, William Yates, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Yates, late of Newcastle in the County of Stafford, Maltster, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the Tenth Day of May next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of James Wrigley, known by the Name or Sign of the Golden Lion in Dale Street in Liverpool, in the County of Lancashire, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's separate Estate and Effects, to and amongst his separate Creditors; and also to make a Dividend of the joint Estate and Effects of him the said William Yates, and of John Baddeley, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid, as joint Traders, Partners, and also Bankrupts, to and amongst the joint Creditors of them the said William Yates, John Baddeley, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid, as joint Traders and Partners, when and where the separate Creditors of the said William Yates, and also the joint Creditors of them the said William Yates, John Baddeley, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid, as joint Traders and Partners, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividends: And such of the Creditors of the said William Yates, John Baddeley, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid, who by the Tenor of their Securities are joint and separate Creditors of them the said William Yates, John Baddeley, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid, are desired and required then and there to appear before the said Commissioners in Person, or by their lawful Attorney or Agent, and make their Election whether they will be admitted Creditors for such respective Debts upon the joint Estate of them the said William Yates, John Baddeley, Daniel Mac Neale and William Reid, as joint Traders and Partners as aforesaid, or upon the respective separate Estates of them the said William Yates, John Baddeley, Daniel Mac Neale, and William Reid.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Thomas Simister, of Feverham in the County of Kent, Draper and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th of May next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared and prove the same; and the Claimants to make out their Claims.

**W**HEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Hallowell, late of Stannery in the County of York, Weaver, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 29th of April instant, and on the 6th and 31st of May next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Funter, Attorney, in Cateaton-street, London.

**W**HEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Fitzmums, of the Parish of St. Mary Le Bon in the County of Middlesex, Victualler, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 27th of April instant, and on the 14th and 31st of May next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Croft, in St. Martin's Lane, London.

**W**HEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Ann Grant, late of Lambeth in the County of Surry, Brewer, Dealer, and Chapwoman, and she being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender herself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 26th of April instant, and on the 4th and 31st of May next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of her Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish her Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of her Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of her Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Penfold in Gray's Inn, London.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Thomas Acland, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th of May next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. N. B. The Meeting, which was to have been on the 18th Instant, being obliged to be put off on Account of one of the Commissioners being extremely ill.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Edward Umfreeville, of Mitre Court in the Parish of St. Dunstons in the West in the City of London, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 12th of May next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a further Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

**W**HEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Stephen Stringer, late of Ilminster in the County of Somerset, Upholder, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Lord Henley, Baron of Grange, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain that the said Stephen Stringer hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and conformed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 10th of May next.