

tain and Officers thought proper to icute and let her on Fire. I ordered a Court Martial on the Captain, Officers, and Company, and they have been honourably acquitted. Captain Hope made his Armed Ship as useful as he could on this Occasion, and he merits every Thing that can be said in his Favour. During the Time of our being a-breast of the Fort, which was near ten Hours, a brisk Fire was kept up by the Ships, with Intervals, and we had the Satisfaction, after being engaged two Hours, to oblige the Rebels to slacken their Fire very much. We drove large Parties several Times out of the Fort, which were replaced by others from the Main. About half an Hour after Three, a considerable Reinforcement from Mount Pleasant hung a Man on a Tree at the Back of the Fort, and we imagine that the same Party ran away about an Hour after, for the Fort was then totally silenced, and evacuated for near one Hour and an half: but the Rebels finding that our Army could not take Possession, about Six o'Clock a considerable Body of People re-entered the Fort, and renewed the Firing from two or three Guns, the rest being, I suppose, dismounted. About Nine o'Clock, it being very dark, great Part of our Ammunition expended, the People fatigued, the Tide of Ebb almost done, no Prospect from the Eastward, and no Possibility of our being of any farther Service, I ordered the Ships to withdraw to their former Moorings. Their Lordships will see plainly by this Account, that if the Troops could have cooperated on this Attack, His Majesty would have been in Possession of Sullivan's Island. But I must beg Leave here to be fully understood, lest it should be imagined that I mean to throw the most distant Reflection on our Army: I should not discharge my Conscience, were I not to acknowledge, that such was my Opinion of His Majesty's Troops, from the General down to the private Soldier, that after I had been engaged some Hours, and perceived that the Troops had not got a Footing on the North End of Sullivan's Island, I was perfectly satisfied that the Landing was impracticable, and that the Attempt would have been the Destruction of many brave Men without the least Probability of Success; and this, I am certain, will appear to be the Case, when General Clinton represents his Situation. — The Bristol had 40 Men killed, and 71 wounded; the Experiment 23 killed and 56 wounded, and both of them suffered much in their Hulls, Masts, and Rigging; the Active had Lieutenant Pike killed, and 6 Men wounded; and the Solebay 8 Men wounded. Not one Man who was quartered at the Beginning of the Action on the Bristol's Quarter-deck escaped being killed or wounded. Captain Morris lost his Right Arm, and received other Wounds, and is since dead; the Master is wounded in his Right Arm, but will recover the Use of it: I received several Contusions at different Times, but as none of them are on any Part where the least Danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning. Lieutenants Caulfield, Molloy, and Nugent, were the Lieutenants of the Bristol in the Action; they behaved so remarkably well that it is impossible to say to whom the Preference is due; and so indeed I may say of all the Petty Officers, Ship's Company, and Volunteers. At the Head of the latter I must place Lord William Campbell, who was so condescending as to accept of the Direction of some Guns on the Lower Gun Deck. His Lordship received a Contusion on his Left Side, but I have the Happiness to inform their Lordships that it has not proved of much Consequence. Captain Scott, of the Experiment, lost his Left Arm, and is otherwise so much wounded, that I fear he will not recover. I cannot conclude this Letter without remarking, that when it was known that we had many Men too weak to come to Quarters, almost all the Seamen belonging to the Transports offered their Service with a truly British Spirit, and a just Sense of the Cause we are engaged in. I accepted of upwards of Fifty to supply the Place of our Sick. The Masters of many of the Transports attended with their Boats, but particular Thanks are due to Mr. Chambers, the Master of the Mercury.

All the Regiments will be embarked in a few Days. The first Brigade, consisting of Four Re-

giments, will sail in a Day or two, under Convey, for New York; and the Bristol and Experiment will, I hope, soon follow with the Remainder.

Sir Peter Parker's Squadron consisted of the following Ships and Vessels:

<i>Ships, &c.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Bristol - - -	50	{ Sir Peter Parker.
Experiment - -	50	{ Capt. John Morris.
Active - - -	28	Alexander Scott.
Solebay - - -	28	William Williams.
Actæon - - -	28	Thomas Symonds.
Syren - - -	28	Christopher Atkins.
Sphynx - - -	20	Tobias Furneaux.
Friendship armed } Vessel - - - }	22	Anthony Hunt.
Ranger Sloop -	8	Charles Hope.
Thunder Bomb -	8	Roger Wills.
Saint Laurence } Schooner - - - }		James Reid.
		Lieut. John Graves.

Whitehall, August 24.

IT appears, by Lieutenant-General Clinton's Letter to Lord George Germain, dated July 8, 1776, from the Camp on Long Island, Province of South Carolina, that Sir Peter Parker and the General having received Intelligence that the Fortrefs erected by the Rebels on Sullivan's Island (the Key to Charles Town Harbour) was in an imperfect and unfinished State, resolved to attempt the Reduction thereof by a Coup de Main; and, that in order that the Army might co-operate with the Fleet, the General landed his Troops on Long Island, which had been represented to him as communicating with Sullivan's Island by a Ford passable at Low Water; but that he, to his very great Mortification, found the Channel, which was reported to have been Eighteen Inches deep at Low Water, to be Seven Feet deep; which Circumstance rendered it impossible for the Army to give that Assistance to the Fleet in the Attack made upon the Fortrefs that the General intended, and which he, and the Troops under his Command, ardently wished to do.

St. James's, August 24.

The King has been pleased to grant the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain, to them and their Heirs Male, unto

George Winn, of Little Warley in the County of Essex, Esq; and late one of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

Herbert Mackworth, of the Gnull in the County of Glamorgan, Esq;

James Laroche, of Over in the Parish of Aldmondbury in the County of Gloucester, Esq;

Henry Peyton, of Doddington in the Isle of Ely, Esq;

George Baker, Doctor in Physick, and Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

St. James's, August 24.

Mr. Robert Hallifax and Mr. Edward Holdich are appointed joint Apothecary to His Majesty's Household.

St. James's, August 24.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Benjamin Wheeler, Doctor in Divinity, the Office and Place of Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, together with the Place and Dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ in the said University, properly belonging to the Regius Professor of the said University, being both void by the Death of Dr. Edward Bentham, late Regius Professor of Divinity there.

Dublin Castle.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.
H A R C O U R T.

WHEREAS His Majesty hath signified unto us His Royal Pleasure, That the Parliament of this Kingdom, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twentieth Day of this Instant August, be further prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-ninth Day of October next: We do therefore publish and declare, That the Parliament be, and accordingly the said Parliament is hereby further prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-ninth Day of October next,

Whereof