

# The London Gazette.

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From Tuesday October 9, to Saturday October 13, 1781.

By the KING,  
A P R O C L A M A T I O N.  
G E O R G E R.

**W**HEREAS Our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the Eighteenth Day of this instant October; We, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, That the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said Eighteenth Day of this instant October, to Tuesday the Twenty-seventh Day of November next; and We have given Order to Our Chancellor of Great Britain to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly. And We do hereby further declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the said Parliament shall, on the said Twenty-seventh Day of November next, be held for the Dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give Attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said Twenty-seventh Day of November next. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Twelfth Day of October, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, in the Twenty-first Year of Our Reign.

G O D save the K I N G.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 12th of October, 1781,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

**H**IS Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honorable John Earl of Waldegrave to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex, his Lordship this Day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

*Whitehall, October 9, 1781.*

**T**HE original Letter from Major-General Campbell, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in West Florida, to Lord George Germain, dated at Pensacola the 12th of May last, not having come to Hand, the following is Extract of the Duplicate of the said Letter which has lately been received.

**W**HEN I wrote your Lordship on the 7th Instant, although I then foresaw the probable Fate of Pensacola, yet I did not apprehend that the Decision of the Contest was quite so near at Hand as it has since proved to have been: An unfortunate Shell from the Enemy, on the Morning of the 8th, precipitated it's Destiny, and occasioned it's falling under the Dominion of Spain at least some Days sooner than it otherwise would have happened. On the Morning of the 8th a Shell, that accidentally burst by the Door of the Magazine of the Advanced Redoubt, set Fire to the Powder within, and in an Instant the Body of the Redoubt was a Heap

of Rubbish, depriving no less than 48 Military, 27 Seamen, and one Negro of Life by the Explosion, besides 24 Men wounded, most of them dangerously. Two Flank Works, that had been added to the Redoubt since the Commencement of the Siege, still remained entire, the Fire from which (owing to the intrepid Coolness of the Artillery, particularly of Captain Johnstone, who commanded them) repulsed the Enemy in their first Attempt to advance to the Storm, and gave Time to carry off the Wounded, two Five and half Inch Howitzers, and three Field Pieces; but the Enemy having by this Time brought up their whole Army, there was a Necessity of abandoning these Works, after first spiking up the Pieces of Artillery in the Flank Works, viz. 2 Ten and 2 Eight-Inch Mortars, 3 Eight and 1 Five and half Inch Howitzers, and 1 Field Piece, a Three Pounder, and 1 Twenty-four-Pounder; 6 Twelve-Pounders, and 1 Nine-Pounder, were lost in the Redoubt. The Enemy at this Time assumed a Countenance as if they would storm our remaining Works; however, on finding us prepared for their Attack and ready to receive them, they dropt their Design, but kept up so heavy and incessant a Fire from their Small Arms, under Cover of the remaining Works of the Advanced Redoubt, that the Seamen could not stand to the Guns in the Middle Redoubt, and several (both Soldiers and Seamen) were wounded in that Redoubt. In this Situation, not having the smallest Hope of Relief; having little or no Shot left (except what the Enemy had furnished us with for our 4 Twenty-four-Pounders) sensible that I could only hold out a few Days longer, and that many Lives, that may hereafter be more usefully employed in the Service of their King and Country, would be lost in prolonging the Defence, without any visible Advantage in Return; I judged this the Time to endeavour procuring an honourable and advantageous Capitulation; I accordingly, a little before Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 8th, displayed a Flag of Truce on Fort George, and proposed, by Letter, a Suspension of Hostilities, in order to afford Time to draw up Articles of Capitulation, which being verbally granted, Articles were accordingly prepared between his Excellency Governor Chester and me, and sent out by Seven o'Clock that Evening; but, before we could send them out, General Galvez sent in a List of Terms and Conditions that he could not dispense with in the proposed Capitulation; however, they were not at this Time taken Notice of. In about two Hours after, Answers to our original Proposals were returned, which, among other Things, plainly indicated that we must become Prisoners of War, otherwise there could be no Capitulation: I therefore immediately drew up the 1st and 17th Articles of the present Capitulation in the Words in which they now stand, which I sent out to General Galvez, with a Message, that, unless these were assented to as principal and preliminary Articles, the Cessation was at an End, and Hostilities might begin as soon as he thought proper