A 18.2



John Carter Brown.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
EXPEDITION
TO THE
WEST INDIES,
AGAINST

MARTINICO, GUADELUPE,
and other the LEEWARD ISLANDS;

Subject to the *French* King, 1759.

By RICHARD GARDINER, Esq;
Captain of Marines on Board His Majesty's
Ship *Rippon*, on the Expedition.

Versas ad Littora Puppes
Respiciunt, totumque allabi classibus Æquor. VIRG.

Imperî
Porrecta Majestas, ab Ortu
Solis ad Hesperium Cubile
Custode Rerum CÆSARE. —— HOR.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:
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EXPEDITION
TO THE
EAST INDIES.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Earl TEMPLE,

Viſcount Baron COBHAM,

LORD PRIVY SEAL,

Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter,

AND

One of the Lords of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council.

My LORD,

THE Honour of your Recommendation to His Majeſty for the Commiſſion I bear, has made me guilty of a great Preſumption, in offering to your Lordſhip the following Account of the Expedition to the *Weſt-Indies*, and of the Operations of the Army and Fleet employed upon it: If I have offended in this Liberty, I flatter myſelf your Lordſhip's Candour will impute it to the very eager Deſire I have of ſhewing how much,

I am,

My LORD,

Your moſt Obliged, and moſt

Obedient Humble Servant,

RIPPON, at SPITHEAD,
Oct. 10, 1759.

RICHARD GARDINER.

THE

PREFACE.

THE Deſign of ſubmitting to the Publick the following Sheets, is principally owing to a Variety of Aſperſions thrown out upon the *Britiſh* Officers employed on this Expedition, by the Inhabitants of our *Leeward Colonies*, partly ariſing from Miſrepreſentations of their Conduct, and partly from *intereſted* Views of particular People, which the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms defeated, blaſting the Hopes of many, and diſappointing the *private* Ends of all.

Some cried out vehemently againſt the Retreat of the Troops from *Martinico*, whilſt others as loudly exclaimed againſt the Capitulation of *Guadelupe*:

Guadelupe: One was angry, that the Squadron at *Port Royal* did not fail into the Heart of the Citadel, and anchor upon the Walls of the *Parapet*; another, that Mr. *Hopſon* did not take the *Wings of the Morning*, fly over the Gullies at *Baſſe-Terre*, and perch at once upon the Top of the *Dos d'Ane*, while a far greater Party *ſecretly* lamented the Interruption of an *underhand* Commerce with the *religiouſly neutral* Iſland of *St. Euſtatia*, wiſhing the Commodore and the General, the Troops and Squadron at the D——l, for diſturbing the friendly Harmony and *innocent Correſpondence* of the *French-Engliſhmen* at one Place, and the *Dutch-Engliſhmen* at the other, for unſeaſonably breaking in upon what might with ſome Propriety be called, *The French-Engliſh* Trade of the *Caribbees eſtabliſhed*; that is, the tranſporting of *French* Sugars in *Dutch* Bottoms belonging to *Engliſh* Owners, a Sort of Traffick carried on through the *right brotherly* Intercourſe of the *Martinico* Planter and the *St. Euſtatia* Captain of a Schooner, by which our *truly Britiſh* Merchants annually enriched themſelves for only the *trifling* Conſideration of *ſelling their Country*, and putting Arms into the Hands of the common Enemy, to enable them to *cut the Throats* of *Engliſhmen* in all Parts of the World.

Some of them too are ſaid to have Plantations of *their own* at *Martinico*; and I am not ſingular in my Opinion when I believe, that we left many an *aching Heart* behind us at *Barbadoes*, the Day the Squadron ſailed for *Port Royal*; not out of an affectionate Concern for the Number of brave Fellows of their Country, who were going in a Way to be knocked o' the Head in a few Days, but for Fear the Enemy ſhould not be ſtrong enough to beat their Brains out as faſt as they could

wiſh, when they came there; trembling for Poſſeſſions held under a *French* King, and from which they yearly drew their treaſonable Rents and Profits, paying Duties at a Port belonging to the moſt natural Enemy of their Country, and encreaſing the Revenues of a Prince at open War with their SOVEREIGN.

Had *Martinico* fallen, they likewiſe feared a Reduction in the Value of their Plantations in our own Iſlands, as ſo great a Quantity of Sugar would then be added for the future to the *Engliſh* Market, which of Courſe would beat down the Prices of that Commodity to them.

They exclaimed afterwards againſt the *Capitulation* of *Guadelupe*, but gave very little Aſſiſtance towards the Reduction of it; and not even that, as long as the Troops remained at *Baſſe Terre*, nor till after the Death of Mr. *Hopſon*, when they found by General *Barrington's* Motions on the Side of *Grande Terre*, that there were no Hopes left of his quitting the Iſland; they then indeed ſent *Negroes* to the Army, in Expectation, I imagine, of coming in for their Share of Plunder when the Iſland ſhould be taken; or of laying out their Money to Advantage, which they were collecting every where, and particularly at *Antigua*, with that View; having their Eye upon *new Purchaſes*, and not in the leaſt conſidering the Benefits accruing to the *People of England* from the Poſſeſſion of the Iſland at any Rate, the entire Reduction of which, without a Capitulation, might have been the Work of Years; for Inſtance, how long was it before the *Spaniards* gave up the quiet Poſſeſſion of JAMAICA to the *Engliſh?* How many Years were they in open Arms, and have they not their Plantations amongſt us, their particular Rights and Privileges at this Day?

They were angry with the *General*, I presume, for not putting the poor Inhabitants to Death, or for not banishing them off the Island; and for being so very *unreasonable* as to allow them the *Enjoyment* of their *own Houses* and *Estates*, after having been kept out by *Fire* and *Sword* for three Months, hanging in the Air like *Mahomet*'s Tomb, or slung in Hammocks in the Woods from one Tree to another; or for not dividing them, like the *Roman Consuls* of old, amongst *his Officers*, who being a Set of Gentlemen perhaps not the *most remarkable* in the World for *knowing the Value* of Money, and but few of them Masters of a very *refined Skill* in *keeping* it, they concluded would part with their new Estates *for a Trifle* to the first Purchaser; taking it for granted, and not without Reason, that as soon as a *noble Captain* had got his Portion of Acres parcelled out to him, instead of turning his *victorious* Head to the servile Operations of *grinding Sugar*, or *soiling* his *martial Fingers* in *cutting Canes* and *plucking Cotton*, he would stick up a Broom upon his House, the first Hour he came there, as a Signal *for Sale*: On which down sally these *rapacious Harpies*,

Subiti horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt---

Jingle Pistoles, Dollars, and Johanneses, about his Ears, or blind his *distinguishing* Eyes with a Bag of *Spanish Gold Dust*, and so the Plantation's their own for nothing.

Bellum dirâ cum Gente gerendum,

No wonder then, that the neighbouring *Islanders* cried out against a *Capitulation*, which totally disconcerted all these avaricious Projects and *selfish* Views, by securing to the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND in common with them a rich, and fertile Country,

Country, which they had vainly imagined would, in a ſhort ſpace of Time, have become their own *ſole Property*, and that of *Negro-Drivers* and *Creol* Attornies and Agents.

No wonder then, that the moſt reſpected Characters amongſt us were called in Queſtion, and openly abuſed and inſulted in all the Colonies round; our Commanders ſpoke of with Indignity, and our Officers with Contempt; and this, after having been half-broiled to Death at one Time, and half-ſtarved at another, living upon accidental Proviſion and the Chance of the Day for upwards of ſix Months together; at which Time the Troops returned Home, loaded with the *pious Wiſhes* of their *honeſt Countrymen* behind, that they had never come there at all, and devoutly praying, that they might never come back.

After having ſaid thus much, it would be doing great Injuſtice not to acknowledge, that there were very many worthy Men in all the Iſlands, who thought differently, were ſenſible of the Importance of this new Acquiſition, and who never failed to ſpeak with Honour of the Officers employed, and of the great Fatigues endured by the Troops: If indeed any particular Steps were liable to Cenſure, and did nor meet with general Approbation, it ought to be conſidered, that Humanity is ſubject to Error, and that Officers are but Men, expoſed to the ſame Infirmities with others, and deceived as frequently in their Judgment, by falſe Appearances, falſe Intelligence, or miſtaken Principles of Action: Yet ſurely ſome Allowance is to be made for thoſe, who ſo often ſacrifice their Lives, and always their Eaſe, for the Service of the Nation and the Benefit of the Publick, and who fight for them, bleed and ſtarve for them, whenever they are called upon.

It was therefore in regard to these Virulences so profusely spread abroad, and in particular at *Barbadoes* and *Antigua*, at the Time the Convoy was collecting together, that I became determined on our Passage home, to draw up a little Account of all the Material Movements of the Fleet and Forces, in order that our Countrymen in *England* might be thoroughly acquainted with the Progress of this Armament sent out to the *West-Indies*, and that the *European* Reader, having the principal Facts laid down before him, may form to himself an impartial Opinion of the Conduct of the Troops and Squadron, unprejudiced by transmitted Reports or foreign Misrepresentations; and I have prefixed my Name, to the Intent that if I have advanced any Untruths, I may be confuted by a Number of Officers now at home, all of them equally acquainted with what passed abroad, and most of them far superior Judges in military Affairs than what I can pretend to be.

The Reader will find, that in what relates to the Transactions on the Side of *Capesterre* and *Grande Terre*, I am not so particular as elsewhere, which he will account for very easily, when he considers that my Duty called me to another Station; there I must beg the Indulgence of the Gentlemen employed, if I have not done Justice to the many Instances of Bravery, of which I know very signal Proofs were given; but acting at that Time at a Distance from them at *Dominica*, I could not be so minutely informed as if upon the Spot, and I did not care to set down any Thing, to the Authenticity of which I could not answer.

What follows (as was mentioned above) was wrote upon the Passage home, and finished before we arrived at *Plymouth*, such as it now appears to the Publick.

An

An ACCOUNT of the

EXPEDITION

TO THE

WEST-INDIES, &c.

SPITHEAD, ENGLAND.

ABOUT the latter End of *October*, 1758, Catpain *Hughes* in the *Norfolk*, with a Squadron of Men of War and a Fleet of Tranſports, deſigned upon an Expedition to the *Weſt-Indies*, ſailed from *Spithead*, but being obliged to put back by contrary Winds, he ſailed again from *St. Helen*'s, *November* 12, and having ſent the *Berwick* a-head to call out the Ships and Tranſports that were lying in *Plymouth Sound* ready to join him, he proceeded down the Channel.

November 13. The *Berwick* about three o'Clock in the Afternoon appeared off *Plymouth* with a *Dutch* Enſign flying at her Main-topmaſt Head, upon which Capt. *Shuldham* in the *Panther* made the Signal to weigh.

November 15. The whole Squadron joined in Latitude 49: 40. and conſiſted of the following

Men

Men of War and Bomb Veſſels, with 60 Sail of Tranſports.

Norfolk 74	St. George 90	Berwick 64	*Bomb Veſſels,*	
Panther 60	Burford 70	Rippon 60	Infernal,	
Lyon 60	Wincheſter 50	Renown 30	Granada,	
			Kingsfiſher,	
			Falcon.	

In the Tranſports were the following Regiments, with a Detachment of the Artillery from *Woolwich*, *Old Buffs*, *Duroure*'s, *Elliot*'s, *Barrington*'s, *Watſon*'s, *Armiger*'s.

On board the ſeveral Men of War the Marines were augmented to the Number of 800, and were intended to be formed into a Battalion under the Command of a Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, in order to land with the Troops, and to do Duty in the Line; but upon the Arrival of the Squadron at *Barbadoes*, Commodore *Moore* refuſed his Aſſent to land them in Battalion, and did, in effect, take away all Command from the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of Marines.

The General Officers employed on this Expedition were Major-General *Hopſon*, Commander in Chief; Major-General *Barrington*; Colonels, *Armiger* and *Haldane*; and Lieutenant-Colonels, *Trapaud* and *Clavering*, Brigadiers.

Nov. 16. This and the following Days the Wind being foul, and it coming on to blow freſh, on the 19th Capt. *Hughes*, at four in the Morning, made a Signal to put back; but at five in the Afternoon the Wind changing in his favour, he tacked again, and ſtood on his Way; and after a Paſſage of ſeven Weeks and three Days, without any very material Occurrences intervening, appeared with the above Armament off the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, on *Wedneſday*, *January* 3, 1759, and came to an Anchor with his Squadron in *Carliſle-Bay*, the Place of Rendezvouz for the Fleet in Caſe of Separation by bad Weather.

CAR-

Carlisle-Bay, Barbadoes.

Jan. 3. Barbadoes, is a rich and fertile Iſland, lying in the Latitude of 13. 5. N. Longitude 59. W. in length about 30 *Engliſh* Miles, and about 12 Miles broad: The S. W. Point forms a Bay, called *Carliſle Bay*, where there is a depth of Water from 12 to 30 Fathom. It takes its Name from *James Earl of Carliſle* who obtained the firſt Grant of the Iſland, *Anno* 1625, from King *Charles the Firſt*, but in the Year 1661, King *Charles the Second*, purchaſed the Right of the Proprietors, and ever ſince it has been a Royal Government. The Town of chiefeſt Note is *Bridgetown*, which lies on the Bay. The Produce of the Iſland is Rum, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Pine-Apples, Guavas, Plantanes, Oranges, Lemons, and Limes.

As the Ships approached, the Iſland roſe gradually out of the Sea with a delightful Verdure, preſenting a moſt inviting proſpect of the Country all around, which looked like a Garden; the Plantations were amazingly beautiful, interſperſed at little diſtances from each other, and adorned with Fruits of various Colours; ſome were ſpread out in fine and open Lawns, in others the waving Canes bowed gently to the Winds from hanging Mountains; while the continual motion of the Sugar-Mills diſperſed in every part, and working as it were in Concert, enlivened the engaging Scene, and made it infinitely ſtriking to Eyes long accuſtomed to the unentertaining Range of Sky and Water only.

The Inhabitants were drawn up along the Shore, and a general Alarm given to the Iſland, as uſual, upon ſeeing a ſtrange Fleet, and ſo large a one was a new Spectacle at *Barbadoes*, where they were entirely ignorant of the Force it contained, and only gueſſed its future Deſtination.

From

From *Barbadoes*, St. VINCENT, bears W. about 26 Leagues, St LUCIA, W. N. W. 30, and MARTINICO N. W. 40.

As ſoon as the Fleet came to an anchor, Commodore *Moore*, who was lying in *Carliſle-Bay*, with his Broad Pendant hoiſted on board the *Cambridge*, in Company with the *Briſtol*, *Woolwich*, *Roebuck*, *Rye*, and *Barbadoes Sloop*, threw out a Signal for all Lieutenants, and took upon him the Command of the united Squadrons.

Jan. 8. The following Days, while the Fleet remained here, were chiefly employed in watering the Ships, landing and re-embarking the Troops, who were Reviewed by Governor *Pinfold*, and General *Hopſon*; in Councils of War; in Aſſemblies of the Council of the Iſland; in iſſuing Proclamations; and beating up for Voluntiers; all which ended in ſending 40 Negroes on board each Line-of Battle-Ship, to draw the Cannon on Shore, *&c.* This was the ſole Reinforcement his Majeſty's Squadron received while at *Barbadoes*, excepting about 200 Highlanders, belonging to the ſecond Battalion of Lord *John Murray*'s Regiment, brought over under convoy of the *Ludlow-Caſtle*, from *Scotland*.

13. With this Armament, conſiderably impaired by ſickneſs * and which could not exceed 5000 Men compleat, Commodore *Moore*, and General *Hopſon*, ſet ſail from *Carliſle-Bay*, *Saturday Jan.* 13th, at eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and ſtood for the Iſland of *Martinico*.

MARTINICO, or as the *French* call it MARTINIQUE, lies in the Latitude of 14. 30. N. Longi-

* The Troops unaccuſtomed to the Climate, ſuffered greatly from *Fevers*, from the *Flux*, the *Scurvy* from the uſe of Salt *Proviſions*, and from an accidental *Evil*, the *Small-Pox*, which broke out amongſt the *Tranſports*.

tude

tude 61 W. It is about 13 Leagues in length, and 7 in breadth, full of Hills, one of which appears at a great diſtance reſembling the Crown of a Man's Hat, and is therefore called by way of diſtinction, the *Cardinal*'s *Cap*, and is a good Land-Mark to Sailors. On the North Side of it lie three ſmall Iſlands, one of which is called *Tree-Iſland*, being well wooded and ſupplied with Water, with a good landing Place for Boats: Indeed the whole Iſland of *Martinico* is exceedingly well watered, Rivulets running every where through it. The moſt beautiful Part of the Country is to the S. W. It produces, *Sugar*, *Rum*, *Moloſſes*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, *Indigo*, *&c.* like the other Lee-ward *Colonies*. It has ſeveral Bays, of which the Chief is the Great Bay of *Port-Royal*, the Capital of the Iſland, and the Bay of St. *Pierre*, a large Town about ſeven Leagues from it to the N. W. *Port-Royal* Bay runs up about ſeven Miles, in ſome Places near five Miles in breadth.

Off the Iſlands of St. Lucia *and* Martinico.

LINE of BATTLE.

The *Berwick* to lead with the Starboard, and the *Burford* with the Larboard Tacks on board.

Frigates and Bombs	*Line of Battle Ships.*	*Commanders.*	*Guns*	*Men*	*Diviſion*
Woolwich	Berwick	Capt. Harman	64	480	*John Moore*, Eſq; Commander in Chief, *&c. &c.*
Infernal	Wincheſter	Le Craſs	50	350	
	Rippon	Jekyll	60	430	
Granada	Briſtol	Leſlie	50	350	
Rye	Norfolk	Hughes	74	600	
	Cambridge	Burnett	80	667	
Renown	St. George	Gayton	90	750	
Kingsfiſher	Panther	Shuldham	60	420	
Falcon	Lyon	Trelawney	60	400	
Roebuck	Burford	Gambier	64	520	

To Capt. Edw. Jekyll,
Commander of the
Rippon.

By Command of
the Commodore,
R. Roſewell.

Jan. 14. At eight in the Morning the Squadron made the Land of *Martinique*; at ten was off the Iſland of St. *Lucia*, which ſhewed very high; at twelve off the Iſland of *Martinique*, when the *Cardinal's-Cap* bore N. N. W. half N. ten Leagues.

Jan. 15. At Six in the Morning the Commodore ſtood in between the Iſlands of St. *Lucia* and *Martinico*; at ſeven *Martinico* bore N. W. about three Leagues, and St. *Lucia* S. W. near the ſame diſtance, when the Commodore threw out Signals for the *Rippon*, *Wincheſter*, *Woolwich*, *Lyon* and *Roebuck*, to come within hail of him.

At nine the Commodore hailed the *Rippon* to to keep near him and to make ready for Action: At eleven the Squadron was cloſe in with the *Diamond Rock*, at *Martinique*, and paſſed by a Fort in the ſmall Bay of St. *Anne's*, and another of Embraſures, which took no Notice of the Fleet. At twelve the South Point of the Great Bay of *Port-Royal*, bore N. W. three Miles; at two the Citadel of *Port-Royal* and the Forts about the Bay fired Signal Guns and hoiſted Colours, on the appearance of the Engliſh Squadron; at the ſame time the *Floriſſant* of 74 Guns, and a French Frigate, then lying under the Guns of *Fort-Negro*, made ſail and turned up under the Citadel, and about ſix in the Evening came to an Anchor in the *Carenage* behind it. This Frigate proved to be the *Bellona*, which made her eſcape this Night through the Tranſports, and was taken afterwards in her Paſſage to *Old France*, by the *Veſtal*, Capt. *Hood*, giving the firſt Intelligence in *England*, of the Arrival of the Fleet at *Martinico*.

At four the Squadron having entered the Bay, the Battery at the Iſle *des Ramiers*, or *Pidgeon-Iſland*, fired two ſhot at the *Rippon*, being the ſecond Ship. The Iſle *des Ramiers*, is a little Iſland about half way up the Bay, on which is erected a

Battery

Battery very high, which occaſionally play'd upon the Shipping as they came in.

At five the Commodore brought to, and made the Signal for all Maſters of *Tranſports*, with the proper Signals for the *Lyon*, *Briſtol*, and *Rippon*; which being anſwered, he made ſail again, and the Squadron was all Night employed in turning into the Great Bay of *Port-Royal*.

The Marines from the Briſtol *and* Rippon *land at* Martinico: *Great Bay of* Port-Royal.

Jan. 16. The firſt Attack upon the Iſland of *Martinico* was made this Morning at *Fort-Negro*, a ſtrong Battery of ſeven Embraſures, and within three Miles of the Citadel. The *Briſtol*, *Rippon*, and *Lyon* were ordered over Night for this Service, but the *Lyon* driving out to Sea afterwards, at ſix the *Briſtol* and *Rippon* ſtood in for the Fort, and at eight the *Briſtol*, having anchored cloſe in with it, began to engage. About nine the *Rippon* anchored aſtern of her, when the Battery being ſilenced, at ten the Marines from both Ships landed in the Flat-bottom'd Boats, and climbing up the Rock enter'd in at the Embraſures with Bayonets fixed, but found it entirely abandoned by the Enemy, and ſeemingly with ſome Precipitation, ſeveral Hats, and Swords, Silver Spurs, *&c.* being picked up by the Men in different Parts of it. A Lieutenant from each Ship with a Party of Seamen, who row'd the Boats, entered with the Marines, and about half an hour after ten, the Engliſh Colours were hoiſted, and Marine Centinels poſted upon the Parapet.

The Officers having made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions in caſe of being attacked by any Detachment from the Citadel or Garriſon at *Port-Royal*, the Lieutenant of the *Briſtol*, returned on board

to acquaint Capt. *Leſlie* with the Condition of the Fort, and that it was the Opinion of the Marine Officers, that it was tenable againſt any Attempts of the Enemy to retake it, eſpecially as the Troops employed on ſuch an Occaſion muſt of neceſſity be expoſed to the Fire of the two Ships; upon which Capt. *Leſlie* *, order'd them to keep Poſſeſſion till he made a Signal to re-embark. In the mean time the Detachment in the Fort proceeded to ſpike up the Guns, knock'd off the Trunnions, broke the Carriages, and deſtroyed the Powder in the Magazine.

At this Time Commodore *Moore* made the Signal for all General Officers, and at twelve o'Clock the Signal to anchor. The Maſter of the *Rippon*, Mr. *Jacobs*, ſounded from *Fort-Negro*, to the Northward as far as the Northmoſt Point but one, and found from twenty to thirteen Fathom, fine Sand and ſmooth Ground.

At two the whole Fleet came to an anchor in the Great Bay of *Port-Royal*, the Citadel bearing E. about three Miles, and the Commodore made the Signal, to prepare to land the Troops.

The *Wincheſter*, *Woolwich*, and *Roebuck*, were ſent in to attack a Fort in the Bay of *Cas des Navires*, a ſmall Bay lower down, two Miles to the Northward of *Fort-Negro*, where it was propoſed to land the Troops: Having ſilenced this Battery, and blown up the Magazine, the three Ships lay by to cover the Flat-bottom'd Boats upon landing, and with the *Briſtol* and *Rippon* kept a conſtant fire upon the Shore.

At this Time the *French* Troops detached from the Citadel to oppoſe the landing of the *Engliſh* Forces, which they expected from the Situation would be attempted in this Bay, being deceived by the Appearance of the Marine Centinels on the Parapet

* Captain of the *Briſtol*.

at

at *Fort-Negro*, whom they took for part of the Army already diſ-embarked, and fearing they ſhould be put between two Fires, retir'd immediately back to *Port-Royal*, leaving the Beach without Defence, and by this means afforded an Opportunity for the different Brigades to land without any Interruption.

Capt. *Leſlie* having made a Signal from the *Briſtol* for the Marines and Seamen in *Fort-Negro* to come off, the Centinels were withdrawn, and the Colours taken down; after which, and having thrown the broken Carriages of the Cannon down the Rock, they re-embarked on board their ſeveral Ships, without any moleſtation from the Enemy.

As the Squadron was now at an anchor between *Fort-Negro* and *Pidgeon-Iſland*, and within three Miles of the Town and Citadel of *Port-Royal*, the Enemy ſoon diſcovered the headmoſt Ships to be within reach of their Mortars*, and accordingly at three the Garriſon in the Citadel began to throw large Shells at the Fleet, which flew over the *Rippon*, *Briſtol*, and *Lyon*, and fell aſtern into the Sea without any effect, upon which, at half an hour paſt three, the Commodore ſent a Lieutenant on board thoſe Ships, with Orders for them to weigh immediately; ſlip'd himſelf in the *Cambridge*, and drop'd aſtern.

The Troops Land.

At four the Signal was made to land the Troops, which in conſequence of the Signal made at two o'Clock to prepare to land, were already aſſembled in the Flat-bottom'd Boats along-ſide of that Tranſport where the Commanding Officer of the Brigade they belonged to was on board. Upon

* A Shell thrown from a Mortar, with the greateſt Requiſite of Powder, is generally ſuppoſed to fly about two Miles and two Thirds.

the

the Signal being made to land, the Boats put off immediately, and at five the firſt and ſecond Brigade landed without Oppoſition, on the Beach in *Cas des Navires* Bay, about five Miles from *Port-Royal*; ſoon after Part of the third Brigade landed at the ſame Place, the whole Army conſiſting only of three Brigades of two Battalions each.

At half an Hour paſt five the Troops, which had made good their landing, formed, and marched up by Files into the Country towards *Fort-Negro*, and laid upon their Arms all Night.

At ſix Commodore *Moore*, made ſail again with the Fleet, which all Night was employ'd in turning up into the Great Bay, nearer to *Port-Royal*.

Jan. 17. At ſeven in the Morning ſaw the Troops advanced beyond *Fort-Negro*, firing the Woods and clearing their Front towards *Port-Royal*.

At eight the Commodore made the Signal to man and arm all Boats, when the Remainder of the third Brigade was landed at *Fort-Negro*.

At ten ſaw an Engliſh Battery playing from an Hill above the Fort and ſcouring the Woods. All the Morning the Troops kept engaging with Small Arms, the Enemy never preſenting a Front, but firing from the Buſhes and behind Trees.

About Noon the Troops were ſeen advancing up the Hill which overlooked the Town and Citadel, when to Obſervers in the Squadron all Appearances ſeemed to promiſe Succeſs, and flatter'd them with a ſpeedy Conqueſt of the Metropolis of the Iſland; but

At two, General *Hopſon* ſent on board the *Cambridge*, to acquaint the Commodore, that he found it impoſſible to maintain his Ground, unleſs the Squadron could give him Aſſiſtance, by landing ſome heavy Cannon at the *Savanna*, near the Town of *Port-Royal*; or that the Commodore would attack the Citadel in the Bay at the ſame

Time

Time he did it on Shore, both which the Council of War (which was immediately held) judged to be impracticable, as in landing the Cannon at the *Savanna*, the Boats employed muſt of neceſſity be expoſed to the Fire of the Garriſon *; and the Citadel could not be attacked by the Squadron without the greateſt Riſque, for the Eaſterly Wind and Leeward Current conſtantly ſetting out of the Bay, prevented the Men of War from proceeding any higher, without being obliged to tack frequently; in doing of which ſome Hours would be taken up, all which time they could not fail of being cannonaded from the Citadel, from the Battery at *Pidgeon-Iſland*, and from another ſtrong Battery at the upper end of the Bay on the oppoſite Shore to the Town. It was however propoſed to land the Cannon at *Fort-Negro*, which the Seamen were to draw to † any Place where the General ſhould judge convenient to form his Attack; and accordingly the Squadron came to an anchor.

The Troops re-imbark.

At four o'Clock it appeared that General *Hopſon* thought proper to retire with the Troops, and Orders were given to have the Boats ready to aſſiſt in bringing them off.

At five the Commodore order'd the *Rippon* to weigh and to warp up nearer to *Fort-Negro*, to cover the Re-embarkation of the Troops, who were now retreating from their advanced Poſts;

* The Difficulty of landing Cannon from *Catamorans* is at all Times found to be ſo very great, as renders it next to impoſſible to ſucceed, where an Enemy can annoy you in the Execution; and therefore is never attempted, but in Places of Security, and out of the Reach of their Guns.

† This was readily offer'd, but I fear could not have been ſo readily accompliſhed, on Account of the broken Roads, hilly Grounds, Woods, and narrow Paſſes, between *Fort Negro* and *Port Royal*.

at

at ſeven the Boats were ſent away, and at nine in the Evening, when the Moon was well up, the Troops re-embarked at *Fort-Negro*, after ſetting Fire in their March to all the Canes and Country round about them, with little or no Moleſtation from the Enemy.

Killed in this Attack Capt. *Dalmahoy*, of the Grenadiers in *Duroure*'s, and 22 Men. Wounded Capt. *Campbell*, of *Duroure*'s, and Lieut. *Leſlie* of the Highlanders, with 47 Men, Total 69.

Jan. 18. At ſix the next Morning the *Cambridge* and *Norfolk* driving out to Sea, the Commodore hoiſted his Broad Pendant on board the St. *George*, and the General called a Council of War, when it was determined to leave *Port-Royal*, and to make an Attempt upon St. *Pierre*. General *Hopſon* being of Opinion that no time was to be loſt, the Commodore made the Signal on board the St. *George*, for the Squadron to weigh, and at nine hoiſted his Pendant again on board the *Cambridge*, which was returned from Sea.

At twelve and all this Afternoon the Fleet was employed in turning into *Port-Royal* Bay, in order to amuſe the Enemy, and about ſix in the Evening the Commodore bore away from *Port-Royal*, and ran down along the Weſt Side of *Martinico*, all Night under an eaſy Sail.

The Bay of St. Pierre.

Jan. 19. At ſix o'Clock in the Morning the Squadron made its firſt Appearance off the Bay of St. *Pierre*, the Town bearing E. N. E. five Miles, the Bay open and ſpacious, and the Town at the upper End of it, built in the Form of a Half-circle.

St. PIERRE is a Place of great Trade, and notwithſtanding that the *Engliſh* Armament was long expected in theſe Parts, and had been now already four Days at *Port-Royal*, to our great Sur-

prize

prize we found on our Arrival above forty Sail of Merchant-Men lying in the Bay. The chief Strength of the Town is the Citadel, built at the North End of it, which is regularly fortified and well defended, but was very acceſſible to the Squadron at this Juncture, on account of a * weſterly Wind, a Circumſtance not common in this Lati-

* The Enemy were ſo ſtruck at ſeeing the Wind thus remarkably favour the *Engliſh*, and again afterwards at the Attack of *Guadelupe*, when the Men of War approached ſo much nearer the Citadel and Shore, than could poſſibly have been expected to happen, that in all Places they declared, " It " was a Judgment from Heaven, and that the *Engliſh* were " ſent to puniſh them for their Sins." Somewhat like what is reported to have been ſaid by a *Britiſh* Officer formerly at the Siege of *Calais*, who being aſked by an inſolent *Frenchman* on the Surrender of the Town to the Duke of *Guiſe*, " When he intended to croſs the Sea back and take Poſſeſſion " of it again;" replied, " When your Sins are greater than " ours."

" *Nous y rentrerons, quand vos péchés ſeront plus*
" *Grandes que les nôtres.*"

This Thought is beautifully exemplified in Mr. ADDISON's Simile of the *Deſtroying Angel*, applied to the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the celebrated Poem of the *Campaign*.

As when an Angel by Divine Command,
With riſing Tempeſts ſhakes a guilty Land;
(Such as of late o'er pale *Britannia* paſt)
Calm and ſerene he drives the furious Blaſt:
And pleas'd th' Almighty's Orders to perform,
Rides in the Whirlwind, and directs the Storm.

That a Foreigner, if any ſhould chance to throw his Eye on this Relation, may have ſome faint Idea of this much admired Alluſion, I have endeavoured to render it in *Latin*, tho' infinitely below the Original.

Sic Raphael divina ferens Mandata per Auras,
Impia cùm Quatiat ſurgentibus Arva procellis,
(Qualis in Angliacas nupèr deſævijt Oras)
Subridens mediâ nimborum in Nocte coruſcat,
Lætitiâ exultans; Divoque jubente, tremendo
Turbine fertur Eques, cohibetque furentis Habenas.

tude, which ſprung up and blew right into the Bay till the Evening; the Shore was likewiſe bold, and had a depth of Water ſufficient to carry in the largeſt of our Men of War: Several ſmall Batteries were erected for the Security of Shipping in the Bay, but were ſuch as would in all probability have been ſilenced very ſoon upon an Attack. In the Citadel we diſcovered with our Glaſſes a Battery of four large Mortars, intended to play upon the Squadron as it approached the Town.

At ſeven the Commodore threw out the *Panther's* Signal, which ſtood into the Bay immediately, and ſounded from Side to Side, the Citadel firing ſeveral Shot at her.

At eight Signals were made for two of the Bombs which ſtood in, till they had got the true Diſtance of the Town and Citadel.

At twelve the Commodore ſent his Captain (Capt. *Burnett*) on board the *Rippon*, with Orders to ſilence a Battery North of the Town about a Mile and an half.

Every Thing at this time had the Appearance of a General Attack upon the Place, the *Panther* ſounding, the *Bombs* ſtanding in, the *Rippon* order'd to engage, and a Signal made from the Commodore for the Tranſports with the Troops to come under his Stern; but the Face of Battle ſoon wore off, a Council of War was held, the Bombs were forbid to play, the *Panther* re-called, and the Merchant-Men belonging to the Enemy left unmoleſted in the Bay, and riding at Anchor in full Security. In the mean Time the *Rippon* proceeded to her Fort, hoiſted out her Boats, and made ready for Action.

Rippon *engages at St.* Pierre.

At one the Fort began to fire upon the Ship as ſhe approached, and

About

About two the *Rippon* brought up againſt it and let go her Anchor within half a Cable's Length of the Shore in thirty-five Fathom Water, when ſhe began to engage and poured in her whole Broadſide, which with the Small Arms from the Marines ſilenced the Battery in a few Minutes.

Soon after the Enemy open'd another Battery on a Point to the Northward, and one on a Hill to the Southward, which with a Battery at the North End of the Town and a Bomb Battery began to play upon the Ship together, hulled her in ſeveral Places, and wounded the Sails, Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, with ſeveral of the Men; during this time the *Rippon*, kept a conſtant Fire, being obliged from her Situation between the Batteries to engage both Sides at once; this continued for two Hours pretty warm.

At half an Hour paſt four Capt. *Jekyll*, obſerving the Commodore with the Tranſports to be above two Leagues aſtern, the Bombs called off, and no other Ship in the Squadron engaging or coming to his Aſſiſtance, immediately concluded that all Deſigns of attacking the Town, or making a Deſcent with the Troops, were laid aſide, and finding the *Rippon* to be in great Danger from the Number of Shells which were thrown, order'd the Boats to be mann'd, the Cable to be cut, and the Ship to be tow'd off.

While ſhe was towing away, all the above Batteries continued to fire briſkly upon her, and the Garriſon in the Fort, which was ſilenced at the beginning of the Action, return'd to their Guns, rak'd her fore and aft, and ſunk the Long-Boat aſtern, while the Militia play'd their Muſquetry ſmartly from the Shore. The Ship was at this Time tailing in upon the Fort, and was judged to be within leſs than her own Length of it, ſo that it was expected ſhe would ſtrike every Moment, and run aground.

It was now neceſſary, being attacked from three different Batteries, and the Citadel of St. *Pierre* beginning to fire upon the Ship likewiſe, to bring the Stern-chace Guns to bear upon the Fort, which was at firſt ſilenced; a briſk Fire was likewiſe kept up by the Marines upon the Militia on Shore.

At half an Hour paſt five the Commodore ſent his Lieutenant with Orders to tow off.

At ſix the Wind ſpringing up, the Ship was ſoon out of Reach of the Enemy's Guns, which at half an Hour paſt ſix ceaſed firing, as did the *Rippon*.

In this Engagement, which laſted four Hours and a half, the Ship received no Aſſiſtance from the Fleet, one Boat only excepted, which was ſent by Capt. *Lynn*, of the *Roebuck*.

There were fired in the Attack ſeven hundred Great Shot and upwards, though in the laſt two Hours fifty Men were employed in towing off the Ship, and above forty were ſick in the Hold during the whole of it.

The Bomb Battery of the Enemy was extremely well ſerved, and few of the Shells which were conſtantly thrown, from the Beginning of the Action to the End of it, fell at a greater Diſtance from the Ship than twenty or thirty Yards, and a great many dropp'd along-ſide; one in particular fell between the Barge and the Yawl.

At ſeven joined the Fleet, and kept off St. *Pierre* all Night.

Jan. 20. At eight in the Morning the Commodore made ſail to the Northward, in conſequence of a Reſolution taken at a Council of War to make a Deſcent upon the Iſland of *Guadelupe*, and to attack the Town and Citadel of *Baſſe-Terre*, the Metropolis.

Off the Iſland of Dominica.

At twelve the North End of *Martinico* bore E. by S. five Leagues, and the South End of *Dominica*, N. by E. half a League.

The *Amazon* joined us this Day with two Tranſports from *Antigua*, bringing two hundred Men from Col. *Roſs*'s Regiment, as did the *Spy* Sloop. The *Amazon*, Capt. *Norton*, during the whole of the Expedition was extremely active, as was the *Roebuck*, Capt. *Lynn*.

DOMINICA, ſo called by *Columbus*, from his diſcovering it on a *Sunday*, lies in Lat. 15, N. Long. 60, W. about ten Leagues from *Martinico*, to the N. W. This Iſland is very woody and mountainous, well watered, but little cultivated. The Inhabitants are moſtly *French*, and the Iſland by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, 1748, declared neutral with St. *Lucia*, St. *Vincent*, and *Tobago*. It has ſeveral Bays, of which that called *Prince Rupert's Bay* *, is the principal one of Note. It is ſpacious and deep, capable of containing a very large Fleet, and is ſhelter'd from the Wind by very high Mountains. Near the Shore it has a Depth of ſeven Fathom Water; and farther out, from ſeven to 20, 40, 50, and 100. On the firſt Arrival of the Squadron in this Bay, the Inhabitants of the Iſland were apprehenſive of our committing Acts of Hoſtility; but the Commodore diſpelled their Fears by ſigning a Neutrality with them, and ſoon after they brought in Proviſions to the Fleet, having before drove off their Stock into the Inland Country.

* From Prince *Rupert*, Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet in the Reign of *Charles* the Second, and Brother to the Elector Palatine on the *Rhine*.

Jan. 21. At twelve this Day *Prince Rupert's Bay* bore N. E. five or ſix Leagues.

In this Bay, which we were afterwards better acquainted with, died (as I have heard) the Lord *Cathcart*, who commanded the Land Forces on the Expedition to the *Weſt-Indies* under Admiral *Vernon*.

Off the Iſland of Guadelupe.

Jan. 22. At eight in the Morning the North End of *Dominica*, bore E. five Leagues; from *Dominica* to *Guadelupe* the Diſtance is about nine Leagues N. W. by N.

At eleven the *Rippon* and *Panther*'s Signals, with thoſe of ſeveral other Ships of the Line, were thrown out.

At twelve the South End of *Guadelupe* bore N. E. five or ſix Miles.

GUADELUPE, the largeſt of all the *Caribbee* Iſlands, lies in Latitude 16. N, and Longitude 61, W. about thirty Leagues from *Martinico*. It was firſt diſcover'd by *Columbus*, and called by the *Spaniards*, *Alto Guardelupo*, from the great Height of the Cliffs and Mountains on it. It is about fifteen Leagues in Length, and twelve in Breadth, divided into two Parts by a ſmall Arm of the Sea, or rather a narrow Paſſage, through which no Ship can venture: The Inhabitants croſs over in a Ferry from one Part to the other. The Country to the Weſt is called *Baſſe-Terre*, where ſtands the Metropolis, and where the Citadel and Strength of the Iſland lies; the Part to the Eaſt is called *Grande-Terre*. The Produce of the Iſland is the ſame with the reſt of the *Caribbees*; *Sugar*, *Indigo*, and *Cotton*, *&c.* It was attacked in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, by Admiral *Bembow* and General *Codrington*, but without Succeſs. They

landed

landed the Forces, but finding the Army diminiſhed in their Numbers by Sickneſs, and that the Mountains were too difficult of Acceſs, they re-embarked without effecting any Thing of Conſequence. It abounds in Water, in ſome Places very good, in others, and often at no great Diſtance, a Mineral which fluxed the Men for ſome time till the Effect was diſcovered. The Citadel, a very large but irregular Fortification, is ſituated at the South End of the Town, built very high, and mounting 47 Guns. Col. *Cunningham*, on reconnoitering, from the great Height of it, was induced to think it impregnable to the Squadron, and out of the Power of the Lower Deck Guns to batter it; but in this, though an Opinion ſtrongly ſupported by Appearance he was deceived, many of the Shot from the St. *George* and *Panther* flying over it, though it muſt be confeſſed they were pointed at the higheſt Elevation.

At ſix in the Evening Capt. *Jekyll*, returned from on board the *Cambridge*, the Commodore's Ship, where a General Attack upon the Capital Town of *Baſſe-Terre*, the Citadel, and Batteries that defended it, had been reſolved upon.

His Majeſty's Ships to attack in the following Order upon a Signal To-morrow Morning.

	Guns	
Lyon	60	Firſt Battery 9 Guns.
St. George	90	The Citadel or Fort Royal 47 Guns.
Norfolk	74	
Cambridge	80	
Panther	60	Third Battery 12 Guns.
Burford	70	
Berwick	66	Fourth Battery 7 Guns.
Rippon	60	Fifth Battery or Le Morne Rouge 6 Guns.

The

The Ships to ſilence their reſpective Batteries, if poſſible, and to lie by them till farther Orders.

All Night the Squadron was employed in turning under the Iſland of *Guadelupe*; two of the Bombs ſtood cloſe in, and threw Shells againſt the Citadel of *Baſſe-Terre*, but without any Execution, having not attained the true Diſtance, or being improperly directed.

Jan. 23. At ſeven in the Morning, Commodore *Moore* ſhifted his Broad Pendant from the *Cambridge*, and hoiſted it on board the *Woolwich* of forty Guns.

At half an Hour paſt ſeven, the Commodore made the Signal to engage.

Bore away his Majeſty's Ships, *Lyon*, *St. George*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, *Panther*, *Burford*, *Berwick*, *Rippon*, and ran down cloſe along the Shore of *Guadelupe*.

General Attack of the Squadron at Baſſe-Terre, Guadelupe.

At nine the *Lyon* * began to engage the firſt Battery of nine Guns, and was rak'd by a ſmall one of two Guns, aſtern of her to the Southward, and the Citadel with what Guns they could bring to bear.

The reſt of the Ships continued moving on in Order of Battle to the reſpective Batteries they were to engage, the Citadel *(or Fort-Royal)* playing upon them as they advanced.

At half an Hour paſt nine, the *Cambridge*, *Norfolk*, and St. *George*, began to engage the Citadel, and after an almoſt inceſſant Fire ſilenced it about five in the Afternoon.

Near ten, Capt. *Shuldham*, in the *Panther*, began to engage the Twelve-Gun Battery, and continued it warmly for many Hours, doing great Exe-

* Capt. *Trelawney*.

cution,

cution, and beating down moſt of the Buildings near it, when having ſilenced all the Guns, he lay by till called off by the Commodore.

The *Burford* * which was to have ſupported the *Panther* in this Attack, and the *Berwick* † which was to have engaged the ſeven Gun Battery, drove off to Sea, by which means the *Rippon*, which followed, became expoſed to the *Berwick*'s Battery as well as her own.

At ten, the *Rippon* ‖ began to engage the *Morne Rouge*, but having run in too cloſe on letting go her Anchor, ſhe tail'd the Shore and ſtuck faſt.

At eleven, cut the Cable and Hawſer and kept engaging; the Seven-Gun Battery taking her on the Starboard-bow.

At twelve, all the Line of Battle Ships (the *Burford* and *Berwick* excepted) were in hot Action, and all the Forts in and about the Town briſkly cannonaded; this continued for five Hours very warm on both Sides.

The Garriſon in *Fort-Royal*, was ſeverely galled by the Shot of the *Panther*, Capt. *Shuldham*, who while he was engaging the Twelve-Gun Battery, played all the Cannon he could bring to bear upon the Walls and Works of the Citadel, till after an obſtinate Defence for ſome Time, the Enemy were entirely drove from all the Batteries to the South of the Town, and quitted their Guns.

On the North Side, remained unſilenced the Seven-Gun Battery, and the Fort at the *Morne Rouge*, where the *Rippon* lay a-ground, engaging both of them, and

At two in the Afternoon, had actually ſilenced the Guns at the *Morne*; but the Enemy obſerving the Ship to be on Shore, aſſembled in great Numbers on the Brow of the Hill, and lin'd the

* Capt. *Gambier*. † Capt. *Harman*. ‖ Capt. *Jekyll*.

Trenches, from which they kept a brisk Fire of Small Arms, and rak'd her fore and aft, killing and wounding many of the Men.

At three the Militia brought up a Cannon, an Eighteen Pounder, play'd it in the Way of *Batterie en barbe* for two Hours, and being mounted so high above the Ship, it was not silenced but with Difficulty; they likewise planted their Colours upon the Parapet of the Trenches, which were soon after shot down, and never appeared any more.

Lieutenant *Chaundy*, of the Marines, after behaving with great Spirit, received a violent Contusion in his Left Leg, which was cut off immediately, and Mr. *Grey*, a Midship-Man, was wounded in the Thigh with a Musquet Ball, of which he died.

Of twenty eight Marines quarter'd on the Poop, eight were killed or wounded, and the Seamen so enfiladed on the Forecastle, that ten out of the twenty remaining were obliged to be sent forwards, to assist in returning the Fire there; the rest of the Marines were employed at the Great Guns, there being upwards of ninety Men sick in the Hold. A large Box containing 900 Cartridges blew up on the Poop, and set fire to the Ship.

All the Grape Shot on board was now expended, and the Wadding; the Marines and Seamen making Wadding of their Jackets and Shirts, and firing them away at the Trenches. Flung out a Signal of Distress to the Squadron; extinguished the Fire on the Poop.

At this Time Capt. *Leslie*, of the *Bristol*, observing the Situation of the *Rippon*, came from Sea, and ran in between the Ship and the Seven-Gun Battery, which had played upon her from the beginning of the Engagement, pouring in a whole Broadside upon the Enemy; the Marines in the *Bristol* at the same Time flank'd the Militia in the

Lines,

Lines, ſo that the Fire upon the *Rippon* ſlackened.

At five the Commodore made the Signal to prepare to land the Troops, which was afterwards countermanded, it being too late, and growing dark; by which means many of the Flat-bottom'd Boats in repairing back to the Rendezvouze of their Brigade, were in danger of being run down by the Men of War, now returning from their Batteries; and ſome of them but very narrowly eſcaped.

At half an Hour paſt five the Commodore ſent a Lieutenant on board the *Rippon*, with Orders for her to tow off, but being acquainted at his Return that the Ship was a-ground, he ſent a Pilot to her Aſſiſtance.

The Town of BASSE-TERRE *burnt by the Bombs.*

At ſeven the Flat-bottom'd Boats diſperſed, and the Troops returned to their reſpective Tranſports; all the Line of Battle Ships (except the *Rippon*) having now rejoined the Fleet, and all the Batteries of the Enemy being ſilenced, the four Bombs ſtood in for the Shore, and threw Shells and Carcaſſes into the Town. The Houſes and Churches were every where ſoon in Flames, the Magazines of Powder blown about the Enemy's Ears, and the whole at ten o'Clock blazed out one general Conflagration.

In this Engagement, which continued without ceaſing from nine in the Morning till Night, the Squadron ſuſtained but little Loſs of Men, and far from being proportioned to the Time or Severity of the Action; inſomuch that Monſ. *D'Etriel*, the *French* Governor would not afterwards believe, that only ſix Men were killed, and twenty wounded on board the *St. George*, which had engaged the Citadel for ſo many Hours; ſeveral of the Ships however ſuffered much in their Maſts and Rigging.

Of the Officers were

Kill'd, Lieutenant *Roberts*, of the *Marines*, in the *Norfolk*.

Wounded; Capt. *Trelawney*, of the *Lyon*; Lieut. *Curle*, of the *Marines*, in the *Lyon*; and Lieut. *Chaundy*, of the *Marines*, in the *Rippon*.

All Night the Bombs continued to play upon the Town and Citadel.

At nine in the Evening, the *Rippon*, which ſtill remained a-ground, run her Larboard Guns over to the Starboard Side, ſtarted thirty Tun of Water in the Forehold to lighten her forward, and employed all her Boats in endeavouring to tow off; then having carried out Hawſers, all Hands were turned to the Capſtern, but the Anchors came Home, and ſhe never moved till near twelve; when contrary to the Expectation of almoſt every body on board, ſhe gave a ſudden Start and was got off, to the great Joy of the Officers and Men, who were not without their Apprehenſions of her being burnt by the Enemy in the Night, or beat to Pieces by the Sea and Surf before the Morning.

At twelve came to an Anchor in thirteen Fathom Water.

Upon examining the Gunner's Report, the Ship had fired 1300 Great Shot and upwards, and the Marines 2000 Cartridges. The Foremaſt was ſhot thro', the Mizen-yard cut almoſt away, and the Braces and Rigging greatly damaged.

Jan. 24. At two o'Clock this Afternoon the Commodore, who was turning in all the Morning, come to an Anchor with the Squadron in the Road of *Baſſe-Terre*, his Broad Pendant ſtill flying on board the *Woolwich*: The Town continued burning all this Day.

Found

Found in the Road the Hulls of ſeveral Merchant-Men, which the Enemy had ſet fire to on our Approach. Several others turned out, and endeavoured to eſcape, but were intercepted and taken by the *Ludlow-Caſtle*, and other Men of War.

At three the Commodore made the Signal to prepare to land.

The Troops land.

At five landed the firſt Brigade, and the ſecond and third immediately after, to the Northward of the Town.

On landing they found the Town and Citadel abandoned by the Enemy, who never fired a Shot the whole Day; the latter was taken Poſſeſſion of by two Companies of *Elliott*'s, and the *Engliſh* Colours hoiſted there about ſix o'Clock.

It was very obſervable that during the General Attack upon the Town, the *French* never ſhew'd any Colours at the Citadel, where a Flag-Staff ſtill remained.

A *Genoeſe* in the *French* Service came down to the Troops and informed them, that the Enemy had only five Companies of regular Forces (Marines) in the Iſland, conſiſting of twenty Men *per* Company: He likewiſe acquainted them that a Train was laid to blow up the Powder Magazine in the Citadel, and a Negro left to ſet fire to it, who was perſuaded to believe he could eſcape at a Sally Port afterwards; this was immediately cut off, and the Magazine ſecured. The Guns were all ſpiked up by the Enemy, before they quitted it, and ſome of the Trunnions knock'd off, but the Spikes being chiefly old Nails, and not of Steel well temper'd, were afterwards drill'd out by the Matroſſes.

Part of the Troops laid upon their Arms all Night upon the riſing Ground that overlooked the Town; Part of them (the *Old-Buffs*) made themſelves Maſters of an advantageous Poſt upon a Hill about a Mile to the Eaſt, and Part enter'd the Town and lined the Streets, which ſtill remained on Fire, and continued burning all Night.

This Day arrived the *Buckingham*, Capt. *Tyrrel*, who a little before had engaged the *Floriſſant* of 74 Guns, ſupported by two Frigates, in which he acquired great Honour. Arrived alſo the *Rye*, with a miſſing Hoſpital-Ship, from *Barbadoes*, having the Phyſician Dr. *Brooke*, and the Surgeons to the Army on board, who, it was much feared, were loſt, the Ship not appearing from the Time the Squadron left the *Engliſh* Channel.

Jan. 25. In the Morning at Break of Day the Enemy, who had retired with the armed Negroes to the Hills, appeared to the Number of about 2000, throwing up Entrenchments near to a Houſe, where the Governor, *Le Chevalier Nadau D'Etreil*, had fixed his Head-Quarters, at the Diſtance of about four Miles from the Town to the S. E. and which with the *Dos d'Ane*, a little higher up, he threatened to defend to the laſt Extremity againſt all Oppoſition whatever; ſaying, "The *Engliſh* had taken away every thing but "their Lives, and they would ſell them dearly."

Deſcription of the Dos d'Ane.

The Dos D'Ane was ſituated at the Diſtance of about ſix Miles from *Baſſe-Terre*, to the S. E. and is no more than a hollow Paſſage, or Cleft, through the Mountains, by which a Communication was open'd into *Capeſterre*, a more level and indeed a very beautiful Part of the Iſland. The *French* call it *Dos d'Ane*, from its reſembling at a Diſtance

ſtance the Back of an Aſs, but I rather believe it to be an old Term for any mountainous Cleft whatever *. The Aſcent to it was very ſteep; the Road from the Camp was interrupted by broken Rocks, and furrowed by a Variety of Gullies, which were extremely difficult to paſs, and which rendered it very hazardous to make any Attempt to force it: In this the Enemy placed their chief Security, holding us at Defiance, and calling it the *Ne plus ultra* of the *Engliſh* Army; ſo indeed it proved on this Side, for though ſome Officers were of Opinion that it might have been aſſaulted with Succeſs, the Morning after the Landing, or immediately upon Landing, whilſt the Panick of the Enemy was ſtrong, and the Conſternation they were thrown into from the Bombs and firing of the Town was not worn off, and they remained diſperſed; yet moſt agreed, it was hardly practicable afterwards, when the Troops had continued for ſome Days in Camp without moving; when the Inhabitants had recovered their Spirits, and now began to gather together again, and to fortify themſelves on the Hills, putting their Negroes in a Situation of Defence, and capable of diſputing the Ground at every Gully where the Troops ſhould appear. General *Barrington* ſeem'd ſo ſenſible of the Difficulty in carrying it, that when he ſucceeded to the chief Command, on the Death of General *Hopſon*, he drew off the Army immediately to another Part of the Iſland.

To return to the preſent Operations of the Troops: Major *Melville*, of Col. *Roſs*'s Regiment, ſeized upon an advanced Poſt about four Miles to the N. E. of *Baſſe-Terre*, in a Plantation

* They call a Sharp bottom'd Boat, *Bateau fait à Dos d' Ane.*

belonging

belonging to Madame *Ducharmey*, where he kept Poſſeſſion, and upon all Opportunities that offer'd annoy'd the Enemy as long as the Camp remained at *Baſſe-Terre*; from this Place He made Signals to the *Old-Buffs*, and they to the Camp below, to march off the Picquets, whenever he wanted a Reinforcement, or the Enemy made ſhew of an Attack upon him, which they frequently did.

At three in the Afternoon, the Tents and Field Equipage were ſent on Shore with three Days Proviſions for the Men, when *Duroure*'s, *Barrington*'s and *Armiger*'s Regiments, with the Artillery Park, and the Highlanders, encamped at the back of the Town; *Watſon*'s cover'd the Citadel, and encamped near it; *Elliott*'s were ſent into Garriſon in the Citadel, and the *Old-Buffs* encamped at their Out-poſt on the Hill.

General *Hopſon* fixed his Head-Quarters at *Baſſe Terre*, at the Governor's Houſe, or rather the Ruins of it, where ſeveral Deſerters were this Day brought in.

Jan. 26. The Troops continued next Morning in the Poſition already deſcribed, and a Flag of Truce was ſent to the Enemy with an Offer of Terms, which the Day after produced the following Anſwer from the *French* Governor, *Le Chevalier D'Etreil.*

Letter from the French Governor Le Chevalier D'Etreil.

Meſſieurs,

J'Aj rècu la Lettre que vos Excell. m'ont fait l'honneur de m'ecrire du 25^me^ *--vous me faites une Propoſition qui ne peut venir que de la Facilitè que vous avez eu de vous emparer de la Place et du Bourg de la Baſſe-Terre; car autrement vous me devez rendre aſſez de Juſtice pour penſer que Je ne la recevrai pas.*

pas. Vous avez la Force en main pour ſoûmetre les Exterieurs de l'Iſle, mais quant à l'Interieure nous jouons à Jeu egal.

A l'Egard des Conſequences qui ſuivront mon Refus, je ſuis perſuadè qu'elles ne ſeront autres que preſcrivent les Loix de la Guerre; s'il en etoit autrement, nous avons un Maitre aſſez puiſſant pour nous venger.

A' la Guadelupe, le 27me Janvier 1759.

A' Leur Excellences Meſſieurs Moore et Hopſon, Officiers Generaux de S. M. B. A' la Baſſe-Terre.

Je ſuis de vos Excellences aves Reſpect, Votre tres humble, et obeiſſant Serviteur,

Nadau D'Etreil.

Gentlemen,

I Have received the Letter your Excellencies did me the Honour to write on the 25th ---The Propoſals you offer, are ſuch as could only ariſe from the eaſy Acquiſition you have made of the Town and Citadel of *Baſſe-Terre*; for otherwiſe, you muſt do me the Juſtice to believe, I would not have received them. The Force you have with you, is indeed ſufficient to give you Poſſeſſion of the Extremities of the Iſland; but as to the inland Part of the Country, we there have an equal Chance with you.

In regard to any Conſequences that may attend my Refuſal of the Terms propoſed, I am perſuaded that they will be ſuch only as are authorized by the Laws of War; but ſhould it happen otherwiſe, we have a Maſter who is powerful enough to take Revenge for what we may ſuffer.

I am, &c.

This Anſwer was ſpirited, and had it ſucceeded to a gallant Behaviour, and a bold Exam-

ple during the Attack, could not have failed of doing Honour to the Governor; but it was very well known, that ſo far from exerting himſelf at that Time, by frequently viſiting in Perſon the Citadel and the Batteries engaged, and by his Appearance inſpiring new Life and Vigour into his People then fighting for their All, for Life, for Honour, and for Liberty, he retired to a Plantation out of Gun-Shot, and remained an inactive Spectator of the Deſtruction of the Day, and the Ruin of the Capital; nor did he on the Morning after, take any Precautions to prevent the Landing of the Troops, who had a difficult Shore to deal with, attended with a violent Surf from the Sea, and defended by Entrenchments and Lines every where thrown up; but flew from all the Advantages of Ground and Situation, and took Shelter upon the Hills and Mountains, where no Danger could alarm, and no Batteries could reach. Had he been really brave, he ſhould have acted like another *Turnus*,

Rapit Acer,
Totam aciem in Teucros, et contrá in Littore ſiſtit.—
Ultro Occurramus ad undam,
Dum trepidi, egreſſiſque labant veſtigia prima.
Æn. 10.

This was the Time to have diſplayed undaunted Reſolution and Obſtinacy of Defence; for if it was true, that Poſſeſſion of the Metropolis became ſo eaſy an Acquiſition to the Invaders, to whom was it owing, that it was not made more difficult? Menaces of Reſiſtance *juſqu'á l'Extremitè* are noble, but it is then only when they are thrown out Sword in Hand, the Bayonet pointed and not the Pen, the Shore diſputed Inch by Inch, and the approaching Enemy defied in Arms at the Water's Edge, not by Letters at a Diſtance. This

heroick

heroick Chevalier on the contrary (like *other Chevaliers* we have heard of) ſcamper'd up a Precipice, as ſoon as the Royal Troops and Boats appear'd, threatening from the Top of it, more like an affrighted School-Boy than a General, that, " if they uſed him ill, he would tell his Maſter " of 'em."

" *Nous avons un Maitre pour nous venger.*"

His Epiſtle was therefore conſidered by the *Engliſh* Officers, as the Fanfaronnade of a Man, who had neither a Heart to execute, nor a Head to deſign, and in whom Timidity would render abortive, whatever Underſtanding might inſpire.

The Inhabitants of the Iſland, whoſe Effects and Houſes were all conſumed at *Baſſe-Terre*, became real Objects of Pity, and I make no doubt Compaſſion was one Motive in our General, to make thoſe early Offers of Humanity he did.

Jan. 28. In Conſequence of their being rejected, this Morning ſeveral Detachments were ſent to ſcour the Country, and ſeveral Shot were fired from the Citadel at the Enemy, who appeared at a Diſtance in ſmall Bodies. The Commodore hoiſted his Broad Pendant this Evening on board the *Cambridge*, which had been much ſhattered in the Engagement of the twenty third.

The Troops burn the Canes and ſcour the Country,

Jan. 30. A Party of the *French* deſcended from the Mountains, and firing under cover of the Buſhes near the Shore, killed three Marines and a Seaman at the Watering Place for the Squadron; upon which in the Evening the Troops burnt all the Sugar Canes and Houſes near it. At another

ther Time * a Body of armed Negroes concealing themſelves in the Canes, and firing out of them, the Troops ſet Fire to the ſeveral Corners of the Field, and burnt the Canes and them together.

Jan. 31. The Commodore ſent a Lieutenant and twenty Men from each Ship on Shore, to tranſport the Cannon from the leſſer Batteries to the Citadel, which was continued the next Day.

Feb. 1. A Detachment of the Troops commanded by Major *Trollop*, of Col. *Watſon*'s, repulſed a conſiderable Party of the Enemy, and took thirty Priſoners.

This Day the *Weazel* Sloop ſailed for *England*, with Diſpatches from the Commodore and General.

Feb. 2. Arrived the *Ludlow-Caſtle* and *Spy* Sloop, from deſtroying a Fort of four Guns to the Northward.

Feb. 3. Major *Melville* ſet fire to ſeveral Villages near his Out-Poſt at Madame *Ducharmey*'s, and burnt the Canes about them, as did Col. *Crumpe* in another Part, with a Detachment from the Camp.

This and the following Days, for ſome Time, the Commodore ſent the Boys from the Squadron on Shore, to pick up Cannon Balls fired into the Town at the General Attack. The *French* on that occaſion made uſe of all Sorts of Langrege Shot, old Nails, Copper, Lead, Tin, Stones, *&c.* and their Muſquet Balls were chewed with their Teeth and Jagged,

Feb. 4. Arrived the *Lancaſter*, from *England*, Capt. *Man*.

An Attack was this Morning made by a Detachment of our Troops, upon ſome Entrenchments on a Hill oppoſite to Major *Melville*'s Poſt, thrown up by Madame *Ducharmey*, and defended

* At *Grande-Terre*,

by

by her armed Negroes: The Entrenchments were carried, and the Houſes and Plantations burnt with the Loſs on our Side of twelve killed and thirty wounded. The Enemy had about ten killed, and a Number of Priſoners taken, but Madame *Ducharmey*, who commanded as uſual in Perſon, made her Eſcape. Lieutenant *Farrel*, Enſign *Leach*, of *Armiger*'s, and Lieutenant *Maclean*, of the *Highlanders*, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly in this Attack, were dangerouſly wounded.

A Gun burſt in the Citadel, killed one Man and wounded three others. This Day there was a flying Report of the Arrival of a *French* Squadron at *Tobago*, conſiſting of ſeven Sail of the Line and thirty Tranſports.

Feb. 5. The Troops kept engaging on the Hills with ſmall Arms moſt part of the Day.

Feb. 6. At ſix this Morning an Out-Detachment was ſeen engaging warmly with a Body of the Enemy above the Citadel, and the whole Line was under Arms in the Camp. It was then ſuppoſed, that a General Attack would be made upon the *Redoute*, before the Governor's Head-Quarters, where the greateſt Body of the French appeared, and where they had been ſeen daily at work in raiſing Entrenchments from the Time our Troops took Poſſeſſion of *Baſſe-Terre*; but

At ten the Line turned in again, the Detachment having repulſed the French, and killed and wounded near ſeventy.

In this Engagement Capt. *Buckely*, Capt. *Barford*, and Lieut. *Kelly*, of *Elliott*'s Grenadiers, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and by falling unexpectedly on the Enemy's Flanks, put them to the Rout in great Confuſion.

The Citadel kept firing Cohorns all this Day.

Commodore

Commodore Moore *detaches a Squadron to* Grande-Terre.

Commodore *Moore*, in order to facilitate any *Attempts* upon the Eaſtern and more fertile Part of the Iſland, called *Grande-Terre*, thought proper this Afternoon, to detach ſome Men of War from the Squadron to take Poſſeſſion of *Fort-Louis*, (now called *Fort-George*) a ſtrong Battery and well defended; accordingly,

At two o'Clock the *Berwick*, with the *Roebuck*, *Renown*, *Woolwich*, *Bonetta*, two Bombs, and three Tenders, with a large Detachment of Marines from the other Ships ſailed to the Eaſtward for *Grande-Terre*.

Feb. 7. The *Rippon* was ordered to ſend two twelve Pounders on Shore to the Citadel, but could not land them on account of the Surf.

Feb. 8. The Enemy fired Small Arms for ſeveral Hours at the Battery raiſed by Col. *Deſbriſay*, above the Citadel, without any Effect.

Feb. 9. The *Rippon* landed her two Pieces of Cannon upon a Catamoran, which was tow'd on Shore by ten Boats, as did the *Lyon* and *Wincheſter* the ſame Number. They were afterwards tranſported by Negroes into the Citadel, where they now remain.

Feb. 10. A Lieutenant of the *Berwick* arrived, with an Account of ſome Difficulties that were found in attacking *Fort-Louis*, at *Grande-Terre*, upon which the Commodore gave Orders for the Ships to go in at all Events, and ſend Capt *Shuldham*, in the Panther, to reinforce the Squadron.

Feb. 11. At nine in the Morning ſailed the *Panther*, for *Grande-Terre*. Lieut. Col. *Deſbriſay*, of Col. *Watſon*'s Regiment, was this Day appointed Governor of the Citadel, or *Fort-Royal*, which

was

was repairing; and ſoon after *Elliott*'s Regiment march'd out, and *Watſon*'s went into Garriſon there, *Elliott*'s encamping in the Ground where *Watſon*'s lay before.

Feb. 12. A Flag of Truce was ſent to *Martinico*, for the Exchange of Priſoners.

Fort-Louis, *now* Fort-George, *at* Grande-Terre, *taken.*

Feb. 13. The Squadron at *Grande-Terre*, attacked *Fort-Louis*, and the Batteries near it; when after a ſevere Cannonading, which laſted ſix Hours, the Marines and Highlanders were landed, who drove the Enemy from their Entrenchments with Bayonets fixed, and hoiſted the *Engliſh* Colours at the Fort *; of this they kept Poſſeſſion, doing Duty on Shore, till a Detachment arrived from the Camp ſome time afterwards, under the Command of Major *Ball*, of General *Barrington*'s Regiment, where they remained a few Weeks, and then were re-imbarked on board the Squadron. A Lieutenant of the *Berwick* was killed by a Party of the Enemy, which kept a regular Fire upon the Boats

* The Alacrity of the Marines at this Attack, and at all others where they were employ'd, during the Courſe of the Expedition, was very obſervable; and though little Notice was ever taken in the Squadron either of them or their Officers, yet Juſtice was done them by the Gentlemen of the Army, with whom they gain'd Credit, and who ever ſpoke of them with great Candour.

The Captains *of Marines on Board the ſeveral Line of Battle Ships were as follows:*

Cambridge,	Capt. *Morris*,	*Panther*,	Capt. *Brough*,
St. George,	Capt. *Venner*,	*Briſtol*,	Capt. *Douglaſs*,
Berwick,	Capt. *North*,	*Burford*,	
Lyon,	Capt. *Davies*,	*Rippon*,	
Norfolk,	Capt. *Hood*,		

as

as they landed the Marines, of which and of the eamen many were killed and wounded.

Feb. 14. At this Time the Troops at *Baſſe-Terre*, from the conſtant Fatigues they endured, by being perpetually harraſſed, without coming to any general Engagement, which the Enemy always avoided, and by being expoſed to intenſe Heat from Day to Day, began to yield to the Diſorders of the Climate, and the Hoſpitals were crowded with Sick and Wounded. It was therefore propoſed to ſend Part of them to *Antigua*; and accordingly the *Rippon* and *Spy*, which were ordered for that Service, ſailed this Morning with eight Tranſports for the Town of St. *John*'s in that Iſland, having about 500 Men from the Regimental Hoſpitals on board, the greateſt Part of which Number died ſoon after their Arrival, and many on their Paſſage. The Surgeons were ſent before as uſual, to make the neceſſary Preparations for their Reception, and to buy Water. The Inhabitants of

ANTIGUA or ANTEGO, which takes its Name from this Circumſtance of wanting Water, are conſtantly obliged to ſend Veſſels for it to *Montſerat*, a ſmall Iſland which lies about eight Leagues from it to the S. S. W. When it is a wet Seaſon, they preſerve the Rain in Ciſterns, with which moſt Houſes are ſupplied, and Philter it through large Philtering Stones, of which there are great Quantities at *Barbadoes*, and the other Colonies, but thoſe at *Barbadoes* are generally eſteemed the beſt. I remember to have heard in *England* of the Diſcovery of ſome freſh Springs at *Antigua*; but upon Enquiry found they had all a brackiſh Taſte, and are not in Uſe. It lies in Latitude 17 N. and Longitude 61 W. 20 Leagues Eaſt of St. *Chriſtopher*'s. It is the Reſidence of the Governor of the *Caribbee* Iſlands, and has always a Regiment of Foot in Garriſon at St. *John*'s Town, where new

Barracks

Barracks have been lately built by the Inhabitants of the Iſland.

The Squadron likewiſe of Men of War employed in theſe Seas, uſually lies at Anchor in St. *John*'s Road, to the S. E. of which is a commodious Harbour for heaving down large Ships, called *Engliſh Harbour*, where there is a King's-Yard, attended by proper Officers, and under the Direction of the Commodore or Admiral who commands. *Engliſh Harbour*, by Land, is about 10 or 12 Miles from the Town of St. *John*'s. The Climate is found to be very unhealthy, and the Country in dry Seaſons looks very bare, but at other Times is pleaſant and beautiful.

Camp at Baſſe-Terre.

Feb. 22. The *Rippon* having performed this Service, and landed the Sick at the Hoſpital in St. *John*'s Harbour, which took up ſeveral Days, returned back to the Squadron, and anchored this Afternoon in the Road of *Baſſe-Terre*. The Troops remained in their former Poſition, encamped in the ſame Ground, and had been employed in burning the Sugar-Canes and laying waſte the Country, bringing in Priſoners and Deſerters, moſt of them Negroes, daily to the Head-Quarters.

In the Morning, Commodore *Moore* ſailed in the *Panther*, to *Grande-Terre*, to view the Fortifications at *Fort-Louis*, leaving the Command of the Squadron to Capt. *Leſlie*, removed from the *Briſtol* to the *Buckingham*, in room of Capt. *Tyrrel*, ſent to *England*, in the *Weazle* Sloop, with the Expreſs from *Guadelupe*. Before the Commodore ſailed, he received an Account of Mr. *Keppel*'s Succeſs at *Goree*, on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, which being immediately communicated to the Ge-

neral, in the Evening at Sun-ſet the *Cambridge* fired a Gun, mann'd Ship, and gave three Cheers, as did all the Men of War in the Squadron according to Seniority.

The Troops were drawn out on Shore, and fired a *Feu de Joye*, taking it up from the Cannon of the Citadel.

Feb. 25. The Commodore returned in the *Panther*, from reviewing the Works at *Fort-Louis*.

This Day a Thankſgiving Sermon for the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms at *Guadelupe*, was preached on board every Ship in the Squadron by Order of the Commodore.

Feb. 26. At ſeven in the Morning there was an Alarm from Major *Melville*'s Poſt, and a Signal from the Old Buffs for the Picquets in Camp to march.

Soon after another Signal was made for the ſecond Picquets to march, to ſuſtain the firſt.

At eleven the firſt Picquets returned back to Camp, the Enemy who were drawn up on the Hills oppoſite to *Melville*'s Poſt, having retired on ſeeing him reinforced from the Army below.

By ſuch Artifices as theſe, the *French* vainly flatter'd themſelves to weary out the *Britiſh* Troops, or by ſuch frequent Alarms to call them out to the Sun, whoſe Meridian Rays they knew were fatally powerful on *European* Conſtitutions.

At this Time near 1800 Men in the Army were Sick or Dead.

General Hopſon *dies.*

Feb. 27. At one in the Morning died General *Hopſon*, at the Head-Quarters at *Baſſe-Terre*, and by his Death the Command of the Forces devolved on Major General *Barrington*.

This

This Evening the *Rippon* and *Briſtol* were order'd to ſail to St. *Euſtatia*, and to cruize off that Port, in order to prevent the *Dutch* from ſupplying the Enemy with Proviſions, which they had conſtantly done from the Time they were drove up the Mountains by the *Engliſh*.

Feb. 28. General *Barrington* having taken the Command of the Forces upon him, this Day ordered the Troops to ſtrike their Tents and Hutt.

General Barrington *withdraws from* Baſſe-Terre.

March 1. By Break of Day the Regiments in Camp appeared hutted, and the Enemy were amuſed by it, imagining the General propoſed ſtill to continue his Attack, and to remain there for ſome Time; but a few Days after, the Detachments at the Out-Poſts were all drawn in, the Batteries in and about the Town of *Baſſe-Terre* blown up and deſtroyed, and the whole Army brought off and re-imbarked on board the Tranſports by Break of Day, without the Loſs of a Man.

Governor *Deſbriſay*, was left in the Citadel with *Watſon*'s Regiment and a Detachment from the Artillery, and the Commodore with the Fleet ſailed from *Grande-Terre*, leaving the St. *George* and *Buckingham* to cover the Garriſon in caſe of any Attack from the Enemy.

Upon the Motion of the Troops, the *French* deſcended gradually from the Redoute, and after they were embarked, ſet Fire to the Hutts in Camp, and entered the Town; upon which Col. *Deſbriſay* fired upon them from the Citadel, and beat down and burnt the Houſes they had occupied making a Sally at the ſame Time with a Detachment from the Garriſon; ſome were taken Priſo-

ners, and the reſt made the beſt of their way back to the Redoute.

March 6. Sailed the *Spy* Sloop with an Account of the Death of General *Hopſon*, to *England*.

March 7. The Fleet ſailed for *Fort-Louis*.

The Trade-Wind and Leeward Current prevented the Squadron and Tranſports from getting round to *Grande-Terre*, till the 11th, when the Fleet came to an Anchor off *Fort-Louis*, of which the Marines were ſtill in Poſſeſſion; however on account of the Scarcity of Proviſions, and Water, and not being ſupplied with Tents like the reſt of the Army, they were growing ſickly, and Capt. *Hood*, and Capt. *North*, belonging to the *Norfolk* and *Berwick*, died. Twenty-five of the Tranſports only could weather the *Saints*, the reſt were drove to Leeward.

March 12. Commodore *Moore*, received undoubted Intelligence this Day of the Arrival of Monſ. *Du Bompar*, Lieutenant General and Chef d'Eſcadre, (formerly Governor of *Martinique*) with a Squadron of Men of War, conſiſting of eight Sail of the Line and three Frigates from *Old France*, having a Battalion of *Swiſs* and other Troops on board, intended for the Relief of *Martinico*, in Caſe he found it inveſted by the *Engliſh*; and that he was lying at Anchor between *Pidgeon-Iſland* and *Fort-Negro*, in the Great Bay of *Port-Royal*, ready to come out.

As it was very practicable for Monſ. *Bompar*, to throw in Succours to *Grande-Terre*, if he attempted it, and at the ſame Time Mr. *Moore*, be incapable of putting to Sea to oppoſe him in the Situation the *Engliſh* Squadron then lay; a Reſolution was taken to call in the cruizing Ships, and to ſail immediately to *Prince Rupert*'s *Bay* in *Dominica*, where he could be early acquainted with any Motions made by the Enemy, and be ready to follow

if

if Occaſion required, as he would be then to Windward of *Guadelupe*, and at the Diſtance only of nine Leagues.

Monſ. Bompar *arrives, and* Mr. Moore, *ſails to* Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica.

March 13. Accordingly the Squadron ſailed this Morning to *Prince Rupert*'s *Bay*, and this Day came to an Anchor there, followed by the St. *George* and *Buckingham*, from *Baſſe-Terre* Road, and the *Rippon* and *Briſtol* from their Cruize, who joined on the twenty firſt.

The Privateers of the Enemy took Advantage of this Movement, and all the Time* the *French* and *Engliſh* Squadrons were watching each other in the two Bays, they went out, roving along the Coaſts, and took above eighty or ninety Sail of our Merchant-Men, which they carried in Prizes to *Martinico*.

Theſe frequent Captures occaſioned heavy Complaints from the Planters in our *Britiſh-Iſlands*, for they ſaid it was equally as practicable for the *Engliſh* Squadron to have anchored in *Port-Royal*, as in *Prince Rupert*'s *Bay*, by which two Ends had been anſwered; the *French* Men of War could not have got out, nor the Privateer Prizes have got in; of courſe the latter muſt have fallen into the Hands of our Cruizers, and have been retaken, no Harbour being then open to them, but St. *Pierre*'s or *Granada*, either of which was at any Time to be blockaded by a ſingle Frigate.

Had the *Engliſh* made their Appearance off *Port-Royal* Bay, Monſ. *Du Bompar*, muſt have been reduced to the Alternative, either of fighting a ſuperior Force, or of retiring behind the Ci-

* Above eleven Weeks, from *Friday March* 16 to *Sunday June* 3.

tadel

tadel into the *Carenage* to avoid it; leaving to Mr. *Moore* room to come to an Anchor with his Squadron between *Fort-Negro* and *Pidgeon Iſland*, where he lay before.

To this it was replied, that the heavy Ships, ſuch as the St. *George* and *Cambridge*, might be drove to Leeward in attempting to get into the Bay, or that the Enemy, by conſtantly having the Advantage of the Trade-Wind and Current, might at any Time ſend down *Fire-Ships* upon the Men of War in the Night.

March 21. This Afternoon the *Renown* ſailed for *Jamaica* with Col. *Haldane*, the Governor of that Place, who acted as Brigadier-General upon the Expedition.

The Squadron being ſickly, at this Time was reinforced by General *Barrington* with a Detachment of the Troops, in conſequence of which, a Serjeant and 20 Men were put on board the *Ripon*, and the reſt of the Ships had a Complement in proportion.

March 23. While the General was making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for landing at *Grande-Terre*, the *French* at the Redoute and *Dos d'Ane* came down upon Col. *Deſbriſay* in the Citadel; and having been ſupplied with a Mortar of 13 Inches from *Martinico*, threw Shells into it from the neighbouring Hills, and erected a Battery, from which they kept playing daily upon the new Works thrown up by the Governor, and ſometimes made ſhew of an Aſſault upon the Body of the Place; but were conſtantly diſperſed by the Fire from the Garriſon, from which alſo frequent Sallies were made.

Colonel Desbrisay *blown up in the Citadel*; *Colonel* Crump *lands and attacks St.* Mary's.

When the St. *George* and *Buckingham* were called in to join the Squadron upon the Arrival of the *French* Fleet at *Martinico*, the Enemy was encouraged to approach nearer to the Citadel, which occasioned a more frequent Discharge of Artillery; and soon after we had the Misfortune to learn, that a Cannon being fired too near a Powder Magazine placed in a Stone-sentry-Box, at the flanked Angle of the South-East Bastion, the Return of the Wadding blew it up, and with it the Governor, who was standing at the Sentry-Box, reconnoitering the Enemy with a Glass, Major *Trollop*, one Lieutenant, two Bombardiers and several Men upon the Platform. Col. *Desbrisay* and Major *Trollop* were taken up dead, being thrown at a great Distance into the Heart of the Fort; but some of the Men, tho' greatly burnt, recovered; Lieut. *Read* lived a few Days. By this unhappy Accident, the Army was deprived of the Service of two gallant and experienced Officers, and the Citadel lost a bold and active Governor to defend it. The *French* taking Advantage of the Disorder occasioned by the Explosion, came down in great Numbers from the Hills, but were soon repulsed by the Fire from the Garrison.

Major *Melville*, who had greatly distinguished himself at his Out-Post, was appointed Governor of the Citadel, in the room of Col. *Desbrisay*, and succeeded him likewise as Lieutenant-Colonel to *Watson*'s Regiment.

Lieut. Colonel DESBRISAY was Captain of Foot at the Battle of *Rocoux* near *Liege* in 1746; where being wounded, and lying upon the Ground

Ground amongſt the Slain, he was run through by a *French* Officer, whoſe unmanly Example was immediately followed by the Platoon he commanded, all or moſt of them planting their Bayonets in different Parts of his Body: Of about 13 Wounds which he received, eight were judged to be mortal: Being afterwards at Table with the Marechal Count de *Saxe*, of whoſe Politeneſs as an Enemy, many honourable Inſtances were given in Courſe of the late War, he was ſtrongly ſollicited by the Marechal to tell him " Who the Officer was that " had uſed him ſo unlike a Soldier, threatening to " diſgrace him at the Head of the Regiment;" but DESBRISAY, tho' well acquainted with his Name, the Commiſſion he bore, and the Corps he ſerved in, moſt generouſly declined it; contenting himſelf with letting his Excellency know, that he was not a Stranger to his Perſon, and begging his Excuſe from being obliged to point him out.

As he was at all Times alert, ſo was he very indefatigable, had a thorough Knowledge of his Profeſſion, and was Maſter of great Application in it. He was quick, and had a happy Preſence of Mind, which foreſaw a Difficulty and the Method to conquer it at one and the ſame Inſtant; cool in Action, and Brave without Oſtentation; preſuming never upon a Superiority of Parts, but always diffident of Himſelf; thought and read much, and was ever forming ſome new Deſign to moleſt and annoy the Enemy: The Service of the Publick was the Spring that wound him up and put his whole Frame in Motion. He had the true Fire of a Soldier in him, and with it was as compleat a Gentleman as any in the Service, dying ſincerely regretted by every Officer of his Acquaintance.

April 1. Arrived the *Emerald*, Capt. *Cornwall*, from *England* with Diſpatches for the Cmmodore and General, and on the 5th,

April

April 5. Looking into *Martinico* was chaſed by two *French* Men of War.

The *Antigua* Brig, Capt. *Varlo*, ſunk two *French* Schooners loaded with Arms for *Guadelupe*, and brought in a third.

Col. *Crumpe* of *Duroure*'s landed at *Grande-Terre* with a Detachment of 600 Men, between the Towns of St. *Anne* and St. *Francois*, attacked them, and deſtroyed the Batteries and Cannon there.

April 11. The *Emerald* with *French* Colours looking into the Harbour of *Granada*, the Maſter-Attendant and ſeveral Gentlemen from the Shore, taking her for a *French* Frigate, came on board and were made Priſoners; upon finding their Miſtake, they burſt out into a violent Fit of Laughter, and ſoon after fell a ſinging.

April 12. A few Days before Gen. *Barrington* formed a Deſign to ſurpriſe the Towns of *Petit-Bourg*, St. *Mary*'s, and *Goyave* on the *Baſſe-Terre* Side of the Iſland, and to make an Incurſion into the *Capeſterre*, the moſt beautiful Country in or about it; but the Succeſs of this Project, tho' well concerted, was thro' the Darkneſs of the Night, the Roughneſs of the Weather, and the Ignorance and Fear of the Negroes who were Guides, entirely fruſtrated.

Soon after the General ſent Brigadier *Crumpe* to reconnoitre the Coaſt near *Arnouville* and *Houelberg*, who landed there on the 12th with a Detachment of 1300 Men from the Troops, and 150 *Antigua* Volunteers. They found the Enemy, who had not oppoſed their landing, drawn up in two ſtrong Entrenchments well defended with Cannon and paliſaded, but they were attacked with ſuch Intrepidity by Part of *Duroure*'s Regiment and the Highlanders, who ruſhed in upon them with Bayonets fixed, that they very ſoon gave way, and

abandoned one of them; from the other, they continued to fire upon the Troops for ſome time with Cannon and Muſquetry, but a Bridge having been made, the River was croſſed, when they were entirely drove off and above 70 taken Priſoners, ſome of them People of the greateſt Condition in the Iſland. The Loſs to the Troops was, killed one Officer and 13 Men, and wounded two Officers and 52 Men.

From hence the Detachment paſſed on to the River *Lizard*, where the Enemy had thrown up a ſtrong Work defended with four Pieces of Cannon, and ſeemed determined to make a Stand, but the River being croſſed by means of two Canoes conveyed lower down in the Night, they fled at Break of Day on the 13th without any Reſiſtance, and were purſued to *Petit-Bourg*, which they abandoned in the ſame precipitate Manner as ſoon as the Troops appeared. They had fortified this Town with Lines and a Redoute, but beſides the Danger they were in from the Detachment, then ſeizing the *Hauteurs* around, they were attacked at the ſame Time by Capt. *Uvedale* of the *Granada* Bomb, who was throwing Shells into the Fort.

On the 15th Brigadier *Crumpe* advanced to the Bay *Mahault* with 700 Men, and Capt. *Steele* to *Goyave* with 100, where the latter nailed up ſeven Pieces of Cannon in an Entrenchment which might have been maintained againſt a much ſuperior Force, the Enemy retiring after a ſingle Diſcharge of their Artillery.

On the 16th Brigadier *Crumpe* returned from the Bay *Mahault*, where he found the Town of *Batanes* abandoned, which he burnt, deſtroying at the ſame Time a large Quantity of Proviſions that had been ſupplied by the *Dutch* from St. *Euſtatia*.

There now remained only the Town of St. *Mary's* to prevent the Irruption of the Troops into the

Cape-

Capeſterre, and which was indeed the dernier Reſource of the Enemy; this Paſs they had ſtrongly fortified, but like the reſt as ill ſupported. They were purſued as far as the Heights of St. *Mary*'s, having retired with great Precipitation; being attacked there in Front by the *Engliſh* Grenadiers with the utmoſt Reſolution, they quitted their Cannon and fled, upon which the Detachment took Poſſeſſion of the Town, and next Morning broke into the *Capeſterre*.

By a Letter intercepted from the Count de *Bourhonaye*, Governor of *Martinico*, to the Chevalier *D'Etreil* at *Guadelupe*, it appeared, "That "the former was in no Condition to ſend any far- "ther Relief or Aſſiſtance to him, all the Arms "he could ſpare being already taken; and that "Monſ. *du Bompar* found himſelf unequal to "make any Attempts in his Favour againſt the "*Engliſh* Squadron; ſtill encouraging him not "to deſpair, but to hold out to the laſt Moment."

April 17. Arrived the *Griffin* from *England*, with an Anſwer to the Diſpatches ſent by the *Weazle* Sloop after the taking of the Town of *Baſſe-Terre*.

April 19. The *Falcon* Bomb, ſtationed off the *Santos* or *Saints*, in order to prevent any Supply of Arms or Proviſion from being carried to the Enemy, as ſhe was chacing in a Privateer, miſs'd Stays and was ſtranded; the Officers and Men were ſaved, and the ſmalleſt Mortar and Stores got out.

The SANTOS or SAINTS, (ſo called by *Columbus* on Account of his diſcovering them on *All Saints-Day*,) are four little Iſlands belonging to the *French*, and lying between *Dominica* and *Guadelupe*, four Leagues from the latter to the S. S. W.

April 22. At this Time the *French* Governor finding himſelf cloſe preſs'd by Col. *Crumpe*, who

ſeem'd determined by the Diſpoſitions forming, to ravage and lay waſte the Country, ſent a Flag of Truce to General *Barrington* to demand a Ceſſation of Arms, and to know what Terms he would grant; and having conſulted the principal Inhabitants, and they being of Opinion it was in vain to hold out any longer, on the 25th of *April* the Iſland of *Guadelupe* was ſurrendered to the General on the following Articles of Capitulation, which were ſigned at the Head- Quarters at *Capeſterre* on *Tueſday May* 1, 1759.

ARTICLES *of* CAPITULATION.

Between their Excellencies the Hon. *Major-General* Barrington, *and* John Moore, *Eſq; Commanders in Chief of his* Britannick Majeſty's *Land and Sea Forces in theſe Seas, and* M. Nadau d'Etreil, *Governor for his* Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty *of* Guadelupe, Grande-Terre, Deſeada, *and the* Saintes.

Article I. WE the Governor, Staff and other Officers, of the Regular Troops, ſhall march out of our Poſts, with one Mortar, two Field-Pieces of Braſs Cannon, with ten Rounds for each Piece, Arms, Baggage, and the Honours of War.

Granted, except the Mortar; and as to the Cannon, we will allow only four Rounds for each Piece; and on Condition that the Troops of his Britannick *Majeſty ſhall take Poſſeſſion of the different Poſts of the Three Rivers, and the Hoſpital To-morrow Morning, the 2d of* May, *at eight o'Clock; and that all the Magazines of Proviſions, Ammunition, and Implements of War, as well as all Papers relating to the Revenue, be delivered into the Poſſeſſion of a Commiſſary to be named by us for that Purpoſe.*

II. That

II. That we ſhall be ſent to *Martinico*, in a good Veſſel, well provided, and by the ſhorteſt Paſſage.

Granted.

III. That the Commiſſary General, Officers of Juſtice, Admiralty, and all ſuch as have the King's Commiſſion, ſhall likewiſe be ſent to *Martinico* in a good Veſſel well provided, and by the ſhorteſt Paſſage.

Granted only for the Commiſſary General, and Officers of the Admiralty, and refuſed to the others.

IV. That the Staff and other Officers ſhall have Leave to take with them their Wives and Children to *Martinico*.

Granted.

V. That the Staff and other Officers ſhall have the ſame Number of Servants granted them, as were allowed by the Moſt Chriſtian King, *viz.* to the Commiſſary General 24; to the Lieutenant Governor 18; to the Fort Major 15; to the Captains 12 each; to the Lieutenants 8 each; and to the Enſigns 6 each.

Granted.

VI. That it ſhall be allowed to all the Officers who have Eſtates in this Colony (except to me the Governor, unleſs the King permits me alſo) to appoint Attornies to act for them until the Peace; and if the Iſland be not then ceded, the abovementioned Officers ſhall have Leave to ſell their Eſtates, and carry off the Produce.

Granted.

VII. That a good Veſſel ſhall be allowed to the Lady of Monſ. *Duclieu*, Lieutenant Governor General of the Iſlands, and Captain of one of the King's Ships, to carry her to *Martinico*, with her Equipage, Furniture, Plate, and Servants, ſuitable to her Rank: And alſo to the Governor's

Lady,

Lady, and the Wives and Widows of the Staff Officers.

Granted: One Veſſel for all the Ladies.

VIII. That Monſ. *de Folleville*, Lieutenant Governor of *Martinico*, ſhall have a good Veſſel to carry him and his Volunteers thither, by the ſhorteſt Paſſage, with only ſuch Arms, Baggage and Servants, as they brought with them.

Granted.

IX. That the Sieur *Avril* of *Dominico* and his Detachment ſhall be ſent thither with their Arms and Baggage.

Granted.

X. That the Priſoners, Soldiers and Sailors, ſhall be mutually exchanged.

Granted.

XI. That all the Negroes who were enliſted and continued till the laſt Day of the Attack, in the Companies of *Bologne*, *Petite*, *Dumoliere*, and *Ruby*, agreeable to the Liſt that will be given in of them, ſhall have their Freedom at the Expence of the Colony, as by Agreement.

Granted, upon Condition that they are immediately ſent off the Iſland.

XII. That the Men belonging to the Privateers, who deſire to go to *Martinico*, ſhall have a Veſſel to carry them thither.

Granted.

XIII. That there ſhall be a reaſonable Time allowed for removing the Furniture, Effects, and Cloaths that are in the *Reduit*, or other Places, belonging to the Perſons who are to be ſent to *Martinico*; and that his Excellency General *Barrington* ſhall grant his Protection for the ſafe Conveyance of the abovementioned Effects to the Place of Conveyance.

Granted.

XIV.

XIV. That there ſhall be an Hoſpital Ship provided for the Wounded and Sick that are in a Condition to be removed; and that the reſt ſhall be taken Care of and ſent with a Flag of Truce to *Martinico*, as ſoon as they are recovered.

Granted: Thoſe that remain here ſhall be taken Care of at the Expence of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

XV. That all Subjects, formerly belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, who for Crimes were forced to fly their Country, and have carried Arms in this Iſland, ſhall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in this Iſland as Inhabitants.

They muſt go out of the Iſland.

XVI. That the ſame Honours and Conditions ſhall be granted to the King's Troops in the *Grande-Terre*, as are given thoſe in *Guadelupe*.

They ſhall have neither Mortar nor Cannon.

XVII. That the Troops at the Head of the *Reduit*, as well as thoſe at the *Three Rivers*, ſhall march to the Poſt of the Camp at *la Garde*, and remain there till the Day of Embarkation.

The Tranſport Ships ſhall be at the Great Bay Tomorrow Morning to receive the Troops of the Garriſon, the Privateers Men, and thoſe who are to paſs to Martinico.

J. Barrington,
Nadau D'Etreil. John Moore.

Articles *of* Capitulation *between their Excellencies and the Inhabitants of* Guadelupe, *&c.*

Article I. THE Inhabitants ſhall march out of their Poſts with all the Honours of War, *viz.* with two-Field-Pieces, their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and lighted Match.

Granted,

Granted, in Conſideration of the brave Defence which the Inhabitants have made during an Attack of three Months, upon Condition that they lay down their Arms as ſoon as they have marched by our Troops, and that all the Forts, Poſts, Batteries, Cannon, Mortars, Firelocks, and Bayonets, with all kind of Ammunition, and Implements of War, be delivered to a Commiſſary to be named by us; and that we ſhall have a Power of fixing a Garriſon in all ſuch Places as we ſhall think proper.

II. The Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Martinico*, *Marigalante*, and *Dominico*, who came to the Aſſiſtance of this Iſland, ſhall have Leave to retire with their Arms and Baggage, and a Ship ſhall be provided to carry them, and the Servants they brought with them, to their reſpective Iſlands, with Proviſions for their Paſſage.

Granted, except thoſe from Marigalante, *who ſhall be ſent to* Martinico.

III. The Inhabitants ſhall be allowed the free and publick Exerciſe of their Religion, the Prieſts and Religious ſhall be preſerved in their Pariſhes, Convents, and all other Poſſeſſions; and the Superiors of the ſeveral Orders ſhall be permitted to ſend for ſuch as they think neceſſary from *France*, and the neighbouring Iſlands; but all Letters wrote on this Occaſion ſhall be tranſmitted by the Governor appointed by his *Britannick* Majeſty.

Granted.

IV. They ſhall obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality, and not be forced to take up Arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or againſt any other Power.

Granted, on Condition that they take an Oath within a Month, or ſooner, if poſſible, to maintain all Clauſes of this Capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.

V. They ſhall be allowed their Civil Government, their Laws, Cuſtoms, and Ordinances; Juſtice

Juſtice ſhall be adminiſtred by the ſame Perſons who are now in Office; and what relates to the interior Police of the Iſland, ſhall be ſettled between his *Britannick* Majeſty's Governor and the Inhabitants. And in Caſe this Iſland ſhall be ceded to the King of *Great-Britain*, at the Peace, the Inhabitants ſhall have their Choice, either to keep their own political Government, or to accept that which is eſtabliſhed at *Antigua* and *St. Chriſtopher*'s.

Granted; but when any Vacancies happen in the Seats of Juſtice, the ſuperior Council of the Iſland is to name proper Perſons to fill up thoſe Vacancies, who muſt receive their Commiſſions from his Britannick *Majeſty: And all Acts of Juſtice whatſoever are to be in his Name. But in Regard to any Change in the political Government, we grant it, if agreeable to his Majeſty's Pleaſure.*

VI. The Inhabitants, as well as the religious Orders, ſhall be maintained in the Property and the Enjoyment of their Poſſeſſions, Goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what Nature ſoever they may be; and ſhall be preſerved in their Privileges, Rights, Honours and Exemptions; and free Negroes and Mullattoes in their Liberty.

Granted.

VII. They ſhall pay no other Duties to his *Britannick* Majeſty but ſuch as they have hitherto paid to his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, without any other Charge or Impoſts; the Expences attending the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Penſions to Curates, and other cuſtomary Charges, ſhall be paid out of the Revenue of his *Britannick* Majeſty, in the ſame Manner as under the Government of his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty.

Granted; but if this Iſland is ceded to his Britannick *Majeſty at the Peace, it ſhall be ſubject to the*

 ſame

ſame Duties and Impoſts as the other Engliſh *Leeward Iſlands, the moſt favoured.*

VIII. All Priſoners taken during the Attack of this Iſland, ſhall be mutually exchanged.

Granted.

IX. The free Mulattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, ſhall be conſidered as Priſoners of War, and not treated as Slaves.

Granted.

X. The Subjects of *Great-Britain*, who have taken refuge in this Iſland, whether Criminals or Debtors, ſhall have leave to retire.

Granted.

XI No other but the Inhabitants actually reſiding in this Iſland, ſhall poſſeſs any Lands or Houſes, by Purchaſe, Grant, or otherwiſe, before a Peace; but if at the Peace this Iſland ſhould be ceded to the King of *Great-Britain*, then ſuch of the Inhabitants as do not chuſe to live under the *Engliſh* Government ſhall be permitted to ſell their Poſſeſſions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire whenever they pleaſe, for which Purpoſe there ſhall be a reaſonable Time allowed.

Granted; but ſuch of the Inhabitants as chuſe to retire ſhall have leave to ſell to none but Subjects of Great-Britain.

XII. In Caſe there ſhould be any Exchange at the Peace, their *Britannick* and moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſties, are deſired to give the Preferrence to this Iſland.

This will depend on his Majeſty's Pleaſure.

XIII. The Inhabitants ſhall have Liberty to ſend their Children to be educated in *France*, and to ſend for them back; and to make Remittances to them while there.

Granted.

XIV. The

XIV. The abſent Inhabitants, and ſuch as are in the Service of his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the Enjoyment and Property of their Eſtates, which ſhall be managed for them by Attornies.

Granted.

XV. The Wives of Officers and others, who are out of the Iſland, ſhall have Leave to retire with their Effects, and a Number of Servants ſuitable to their Rank.

Granted.

XVI. The *Engliſh* Government ſhall procure for the Inhabitants an Exportation for ſuch Commodities as the Iſland produces, and are not permitted to be imported into *England.*

Granted; *as the Iſland produces nothing but what may be imported into* England.

XVII. The Inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to furniſh Quarters for the Troops, nor Slaves to work on the Fortifications.

Granted; *but Barracks will be provided as ſoon as poſſible for the Lodgment of the Troops*; *and ſuch Negroes who ſhall be employed with the Conſent of their Maſters, on public Works, ſhall be paid for their Labour.*

XVIII. The Widows and other Inhabitants, who thro' Illneſs, Abſence, or any other Impediment, cannot immediately ſign the Capitulation, ſhall have a limitted Time allowed them to accede it.

Granted; *but all the Inhabitants, who chuſe to partake of the Advantage of the Capitulation, ſhall be obliged to ſign it within a Month from the Date hereof, or to quit the Iſland.*

XIX. The Men belonging to the Privateers, and others who have no Property in the Iſland, and are deſirous to leave it, ſhall have Veſſels to carry them to *Martinico* or to *Dominico*, (at their Option) and ſhall be furniſhed with Proviſions for

the Paſſage. Nevertheleſs, thoſe Perſons who have any Debts with the Inhabitants of the Iſland, ſhall be obliged to ſettle their Accounts with them before they depart.

Granted.

XX. The Inhabitants ſhall have Leave to give Freedom to ſuch Negroes as they have promiſed it to, for the Defence of this Iſland.

Granted; on Condition that they are immediately ſent off the Iſland.

XXI. The Inhabitants and Merchants of this Iſland, included in the preſent Capitulation, ſhall enjoy all the Privileges of Trade, and upon the ſame Conditions as are granted to his *Britannick* Majeſty's Subjects, throughout the Extent of his Dominions.

Granted; but without affecting the Privileges of particular Companies eſtabliſhed in England *or the Laws of the Kingdom, which prohibits the carrying on of Trade in any other than* Engliſh *Bottoms.*

XXII. The Deputies of the *Grande-Terre*, not having a ſufficient Power to ſign the Capitulation, though the Colony adheres to the Conditions of it, under the Authority of M. *Nadau*, may ſign it when they have their full Powers, and they will be comprehended in all the Clauſes.

Granted.

Given at the Head-Quarters in the Capeſterre, Guadelupe, *the firſt Day of* May, 1759.

J. Barrington, John Moore.
Nadau Dutriel, Debourge Clainvillers, Duqueruy.

May 1. At this Juncture the Commodore received Intelligence that Monſ. *Du Bompar* had failed

ſailed ſome Days from *Martinico*, and was ſeen with his Squadron out at Sea, ſeven Leagues to Windward of *Marigalante*, ſeemingly with a Deſign to land ſome Forces at *Grande-Terre*, which he accordingly effected, and diſ-embarked the *Swiſs* Battalion conſiſting of 500 Men; upon landing they found the Iſland ſurrender'd, and not having advanced far up into the Country, retreated before the *Engliſh* Troops could have Notice of them; they were immediately purſued, and about thirty of the *Swiſs* deſerted, the reſt were put into the Boats and got off.

May 2. At two this Afternoon, the Commodore made the Signal to prepare to ſail, and at half an Hour paſt nine in the Evening to weigh; when he ſailed with the Squadron out of *Prince Rupert*'s *Bay*, having firſt made a Signal for all Lieutenants, and ſent the following Line of Battle to each Ship.

Line *of* Battle, English.

The *Buckingham* to lead with the Starboard, and the *Norfolk* with the Larboard Tacks on Board.

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Commanders.*	G.	*Diviſion*
Woolwich,	Buckingham,	Capt. Leſlie	64	
Bonetta,	Berwick,	Harman	64	
	Hampſhire,	Norbury	50	
Infernal,	Panther,	Shuldham	60	
Granada,	Lacanſter,	Man	66	*John*
Rye,	St. George,	Gayton	90	*Moore*,
Ludlow-Caſtle,	Cambridge,	Burnett	80	Eſq;
Amazon,	Burford,	Gambier	70	Com-
Emerald,	Rippon,	Jekyll	60	mander
Kingsfiſher,	Briſtol,	Parker	50	in Chief,
	Lyon,	Trelawney	60	*&c. &c.*
	Wincheſter,	Le Craſs	50	
Roebuck,	Norfolk,	Hughes	74	

May 3.

May 3. At ſix this Morning the South End of *Marigalante*, bore Eaſt five Leagues.

MARIGALANTE, ſo called by *Columbus*, from the Name of his Ship (the *Gallant Mary*) lies in Latitude 16 N. about three Leagues from *Grande-Terre* to the S. E. It is twenty Miles in Length, and in breadth about fifteen; producing as the other Iſlands; a flat Country in general, but ill ſupplied with Water, and little fortified.

Line *of* BATTLE, FRENCH, (as reported at *Dominica.*)

L'*Hector* to lead with the Starboard, and the *Diadem* with the Larboard Tacks on Board.

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Commanders.*	*G.*	*Diviſion*
Le Fleur de Lys,	Le Hector	Rochfield	74	DU BOM-PAR, Chef d' Eſcadre, &c. &c.
	Le Sage	De Guichem	64	
	Le Courageux,	Couſage	74	
L'Amethyſt	Le Defenſeur	——— ———	74	
	Le Vaillant	Clavier	64	
	Le Protée	D' Hiquit	64	
	L'Amphion	Reviel	50	
	Le Floriſſant	Comte de Morville	74	
La Valeur	Le Diadem	Roſſaliere	74	

May 4. At eight, South End of *Marigalante*, E. N. E. four Leagues. The Squadron turning to Windward between *Dominica* and *Marigalante*, and ſo continuing the whole Time it was out The Sun was this Day Vertical at Noon.

May 5. At ſix, South End of *Marigalante*, N. E. four Leagues. The Commodore brought to every Day about Noon, by which Means the Squadron fell to Leeward as much in the Day as it gain'd to Windward in the Night.

May 6. At ſeven, South End of *Marigalante* N. E. by N. three Leagues.

At

At eight, in the Evening the *Griffin* joined, making the Signal to ſpeak to the Commodore.

May 7. At ſeven, in the Morning, Signal for all Cruizers to come in.

At eight, the Commodore hoiſted his Colours, and bore away for *Prince Rupert*'s *Bay* again.

At twelve, Signals for the *Rippon*, *Briſtol*, *Emerald*, and *Griffin* to chace four Sail to the Southward.

At one, continued the Chace, at two the *Rippon* threw out the Commodore's private Signal, which not being anſwered, at three fired a Gun at the Chace, who ſtood for *Martinico*.

At five, a Brig bore down to the *Briſtol*, with an Account that the Chace were three of our Tranſports and a Cartel with the *French* Governor, Le Chevalier *D'Etreil*, and his Officers, bound for *Port-Royal*, in Conſequence of the Arricles of Capitulation; at ſix left off Chace.

The Commodore with the reſt of the Squadron, came to an Anchor in *Prince Rupert*'s *Bay*; as did Monſ. *Bompar*, with his Squadron the Day before, in the Bay of *Port-Royal*, having never ſeen each other; which occaſioned it to be ludicrouſly ſaid by the People of *Dominica* at our Return, "That "the *Engliſh* went on one Side of the Iſland, and "the *French* on the other, for fear they ſhould "meet.

Deſeada, *the* Santos, *and* Petite-Terre *ſurrender.*

May 9. At this Time General *Barrington* ſummoned *Marigalante*, the *Santos*, and *Deſeada* to ſurrender: The latter ſubmitted upon the ſame Terms as had been given to *Guadelupe*, but *Marigalante* held out. The little Iſland of *Petit-Terre* came in likewiſe.

DESEADA. or DESIDERADA (the desirable Island) so called by *Columbus*, because it was the first Land he discovered on his second Voyage to *America*, Anno 1493, lies seven Leagues from *Grand-Terre*, to the N. E, in Length three Leagues, and Breadth four Miles. Latitude 16. 20. N. Longitude 60. 10. W.

10. Upon signing the Articles of Capitulation at CAPESTERRE, the Inhabitants quitted the *Dos d Ane*, and returned to their Plantations and Houses; they began also to repair the Ruins at *Basse-Terre*; where soon after, Shops were open'd, and the Produce of the Country sold as usual, unmolested by the Troops in Camp or Garrison, where General *Barrington* caused the strictest Discipline to be observed, and behaved with so much Affability, and was so easy of Access to all the Natives, that it would be difficult to say whether He seemed to be most respected by the Army or the Island.

11. Sailed the *Woolwich* for *England*, with an Account of the Surrender of *Guadelupe*, the *Santos*, and *Deseada*.

MARIGALANTE now only remaining to be subdued, the General began to make the necessary Preparations for attacking it, and accordingly a Body of Troops were embarked.

May 14. Sailed the *Berwick*, *Bristol*, *Ludlow-Castle*, and two Bombs from *Prince Rupert's Bay*, to favour a Descent upon the Island, and to destroy the Forts; and having joined the Transports from *Grande-Terre*, stood over to *Marigalante*; but the Enemy upon the Appearance of the Troops thought proper to submit.

The *Bristol* was greatly employed throughout the Whole of the Expedition; Capt. *Parker* was extremely active, very brave, and was well seconded by his first Lieutenant, Mr. *Philipps*, whose Courage and Coolness gained him much Credit in the Squadron.

The

The Commodore rode all this Day at Anchor with his Foretopſail looſe, (Signal for the Squadron to prepare to ſail.)

19. MARIGALANTE ſurrendered upon the ſame Terms as *Guadelupe*, and the *Berwick*, with the *Ludlow-Caſtle*, and Bombs, returned back to Prince *Rupert*'s Bay.

23. A Detachment of the Troops was left at *Marigalante*, under the Command of Major *Ball*, to garriſon the Iſland.

27. All preſent Deſigns of the Expedition being thus happily finiſh'd, General *Barrington* acquainted the Commodore, that he propoſed to ſend back Part of the Troops with the Tranſports to *England*, about the latter End of *June*, or the Beginning of *July*.

31. Arrived the *Naſſau* and *Raiſonnable* of 70 Guns each, with a Store-Ship from *Portſmouth*, and joined the Squadron in the Bay.

June 2. The Commodore formed the Squadron into two Diviſions, and made a new Line of Battle, Mr. *Moore*, commanding the Red, and Mr. *Hughes* the White.

The Squadron returns to Guadelupe.

3. At three in the Afternoon, Commodore *Moore* made the Signal to weigh in the *Cambridge*, which was repeated by Capt. *Hughes* in the *Norfolk*, when the Squadron ſailed in two Diviſions from Prince *Rupert*'s Bay for *Guadelupe*; leaving behind the *Naſſau* and *Raiſonnable* to compleat their Watering.

June 4. At eight in the Morning, the Commodore anchored in *Baſſe-Terre* Road, the reſt of the Ships following according to Seniority.

6. At nine anchored the *Raiſonnable*, and the *Naſſau* appeared in the Offing. Monſ. *Du Bompar*,

 ſailed

ſailed this Day from *Port-Royal*, leaving behind him *Le Floriſſant* of 74, and *Le Vaillant* of 64 Guns.

7. General *Barrington* was now making the Tour of the Iſland, and viſiting all the Quarters where the Troops were cantoned.

The Attention of the Public in *England* on this Expedition being totally ſwallowed up in the Idea of *Martinico*, the Conqueſt of *Guadelupe* (as we were told) became little conſidered by the Generality of the People there, who looked upon it as a little Provincial Iſland to the other, and were not ſufficiently acquainted with the Strength of it, the Advantages accruing from its Poſſeſſion, the Extent and Produce of the Country, and more particularly the Beauty of its Situation, where, like a Queen, it ſits enthroned amongſt the leſſer Iſlands, in Power to convey Relief or Deſtruction to all the Colonies around.

The Soil is rich, and eſpecially at *Grande-Terre* ſo fertile, that the Canes are frequently cut ſix Times without re-planting; and in *Martinico*, the fineſt Plantation never produced more than ſeven Crops, and but very few did that; indeed far the greateſt Part of what are called *Martinico* Sugars, are the real Produce of *Guadelupe*, the Inhabitants of which were obliged to ſend them to *Martinico*, before they could be tranſported to *Old France*.

MARTINIQUE is called the Capital Iſland, from the conſtant Reſidence of the Governor, who commands over all, as the Governor of *Antigua* does in like Manner over *St. Kitt's*, *Nevis*, *Monſerrat*, and other the *Caribbees* with us; but it is neither ſo ſtrong, nor ſo capable of Defence as *Guadelupe*: The Citadel is indeed extremely difficult to be attacked by Sea, and to Shipping perhaps impregnable on Account of the Trade-Wind and Current ſetting conſtantly out of the

Bay of *Port-Royal*, but it is practicable to take it by Land; and though the *Engliſh* Troops did not ſucceed in the preſent Attempt, it is not thence to be concluded that it was not to be reduced: Different Reaſons might prevail on different Perſons, and it is very certain both Iſlands could not fall a Sacrifice; for the Taking of one would render it impracticable to attack the other with any Probability of Succeſs, ſince Half the Regiments muſt have been employed in Garriſons to ſecure the new Conqueſt: GUADELUPE might therefore be, for ought I know, the greater Object of Conſideration to the *Britiſh* Generals, as it was a Neſt of *Flibuſtiers* and *Privateers*, conſtantly infeſting the *Britiſh* Trade; for moſt of the Ships trading to *Antigua*, *Nevis*, *St. Kitt's*, *Jamaica*, or the *Spaniſh* Main, are obliged in their Paſſage to the *Weſt-Indies*, to ſtrike *Deſeada* firſt to make the Land; from which they were diſcernible immediately to the *French* at *Guadelupe*, who never failed to ſend their *Schooners* and *Petiaugres* out, and were perpetually bringing in of *Engliſh* Prizes to the Town and Road of *Baſſe-Terre*, where they were protected by the Cannon of the Citadel and Batteries, from any Attempts of our Cruizers to retake them: For this Reaſon and for others that could be given, the Poſſeſſion of *Guadelupe* is of the greateſt Importance to *Engliſh* Merchants in Time of War, and indeed on many Accounts it appears to be the moſt valuable Iſland of the two, and the more noble Acquiſition to the Crown of *England*.

June 10. The Tranſports came round from *Grande-Terre*, and dropped in daily to the Rendezvouſe at *Baſſe-Terre*.

June 12. At eight, anchored the *Naſſau*: At ten, the *Roebuck* came into the Road, and ſailed again to *Engliſh* Harbour in *Antigua* to clean, being or-

dered to take the Tranſports under her Convoy to *England*

Rippon *ordered to look into* Granada.

June 15. At this Time it being very uncertain whether Monſ. *Du Bompar* had entirely left theſe Seas, and moſt other Ports having been reconnoitred by the Frigates, the *Rippon* was ordered by the Commodore this Morning to look into *Granada*, and ſailed at Twelve accordingly.

GRANADA lies in the Latitude of 11. 45. N. about eighty Leagues from *Guadelupe*, and thirty from *Barbadoes*, to the S. W. The Iſland is from Eaſt to Weſt about five Leagues, and in Circumference twenty-five Miles. There are ſeveral Bays and Harbours in it, and the Road is defended by a Battery of fourteen Guns. A *French* Governor uſually reſides here, and there is a Garriſon, ſubject to the Command of the Governour of *Martinico*. It is well watered, produces *Sugar*, *Rum*, *Cotton*, and *Fruits*, as the other Iſlands, and is eſteemed rich and fertile.

June 16. At twelve, *St. Lucia* bore Eaſt nine Leagues, Latitude obſerved $\frac{0}{13}$ $\frac{1}{55}$ N. at ſix St. *Vincent* Eaſt ſeven Leagues.

June 17. At five in the Morning, the S. W. End of *Granada*, bore S. E. by S. five or ſix Leagues.

Diſcovers Monſ. Du Bompar, *and Squadron lying there.*

At eight ſaw lying in the Road and cloſe under the Land, Monſ. *Bompar* with ſeven Ships of the Line, his Broad Pendant and Colours flying. At half paſt eight, wore Ship and ſtood to the Northward, being then about ſeven Miles from the *French* Squadron.

At

At nine one of the *French* Ships looſed her Topſails as if to Chace, but did not come out. Cleared Ship and made ready for Action.

At ten, hawled up to the Northward.

It was thought as Monſ. *du Bompar* did not chace the *Rippon* with his Squadron, which he muſt have diſtinguiſhed at leaſt two Hours before ſhe could diſcover him under the Land, that he was apprehenſive ſhe was the Headmoſt Ship of the *Engliſh* Squadron, and was ſent to decoy him into the Fleet.

June 18. At ſeven, heavy Squall of Wind, Rain, Thunder, and Lightning. The Foretop-gallant Sail ſplit to Pieces and blew away. At 12. *Granada*, bore E. half S. diſtant 49 Leagues.

June 19. At ſix, made the Land which proved to be *Montſerrat*.

Rippon *returns and acquaints the Commodore.*

June 20. At ſeven in the Morning, the *Rippon* arrived off *Baſſe-Terre*, which bore Eaſt ſeven or eight Miles, when there being no Wind, Capt. *Jekyll* hoiſted out the Barge, and rowed into the Road to acquaint the Commodore that Monſ. *Du Bompar* was lying at *Granada*.

June 21. The *Rippon* came to an Anchor in *Baſſe-Terre* Road, and ſaw a Frigate under Sail to the Southward, ſent by the Commodore (as we heard afterwards) to *Granada*, to ſee if the *French* Squadron ſtill remained there, but it appeared that Monſ. *Du Bompar* had ſailed, and as it was conjectured ſoon after the *Rippon* was well out of ſight on the 17th. It was reported that he was gone to St. *Domingo*, the Capital of the *Spaniſh* Settlements, in the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola*, in order to carry Home the Convoy bound to *Old France*. The *Roebuck* returned from *Antigua*.

The

The *Ludlow-Caſtle* ſailed to *Jamaica*, two or three Days before, with an Expreſs to Admiral *Coates*, who was barely equal to the Force under Monſ. *Du Bompar*.

HISPANIOLA, one of the firſt Diſcoveries of COLUMBUS, Anno 1492, lies between 18 and 20 Degrees N. Latitude, and between 67 and 74. Longitude W. being above 400 Miles long, and 120 broad. It is divided between the *Spaniards* and *French*; the *Spaniſh* Poſſeſſions lying to the S. and the *French* to the N. W. 50 Miles E. of *Cuba*, and 70 E. of *Jamaica*, where Admiral *Coates* lay with a ſmall Squadron of Men of War.

HISPANIOLA, CUBA, and St. SALVADOR, were the Fruits of the firſt Voyage made by COLUMBUS, when He narrowly eſcaped being thrown overboard by his Seamen, combined in general Mutiny againſt the Admiral, who was leading them on upon a romantick Project as they thought, and certain Deſtruction; but Fortune threw this laſt Iſland in his Way, on which Account and in Remembrance of his Danger, he called it St. *Salvador*, which Name it now bears, lying among the *Bahama* Iſlands, in Latitude 24 N. and Longitude 75 Weſt.

DESEADA, DOMINICA, MARIGALANTE, MONTSERATT, St. KITT's, and PORTO-RICO, were diſcovered by *Columbus*, in his ſecond Voyage 1493, and in his third Voyage, 1498, the Iſland of *Trinidada*, with *Terra-Firma*, on the *Spaniſh* Main.

COLUMBUS, began a fourth Voyage in 1502, and ſailed to *Martinico*, from thence to *Jamaica*, and afterwards up the Gulph of *Honduras*, where he found the great Continent of *Mexico*: After all his Diſcoveries and Conqueſts, ſeeing himſelf neglected at Court, on his return to *Spain*, He re-

tired

tired to *Valladolid*, where he died of a broken Heart Anno 1506.

This GREAT MAN was perhaps the moſt remarkable Inſtance of diſregarded Merit the World ever knew; whoſe conſummate Knowledge firſt conceived, and whoſe unprecedented Courage afterwards executed, Deſigns and Projects beyond all the Atchievements of the moſt illuſtrious Conquerors amongſt the Ancients, beyond almoſt the Capacity and Valour of a Mortal; launching into unknown Seas in queſt of an unknown Earth, collecting Wealth and Riches from Kingdoms and Countries no where heard of; a Sovereign of his own Creation, who firſt obtained a Sceptre, and then found out a World to ſway it in. Variety of Fortune he endured; at one Time loaded with Honours, at another ſent for Home in Chains; this Day HIGH-ADMIRAL of the *Weſtern* Seas, and LORD of all the *Weſtern* Globe, the next a Suppliant for Mercy, and pleading his Cauſe for Life and Liberty; inſulted by his Inferiors, and diſgraced by his King: Then iſſuing forth in Splendor and in Power, adding Dominion to Dominion, and Continent to Continent; till worn out with Age and repeated Services, he returned to *Europe* in a private Station, and died univerſally regretted and admired, but in the Territory of the Prince he had aggrandized, and the Country he had enriched *.

Then at the laſt a magnificent Monument was erected to his Memory, the only Return made him by that Nation, which derives its greateſt Influence at this Day, from Acquiſitions made by his underſtanding Heart, and his invincible Arm: In a Word, *Columbus* ſhould only have lived in the Reign of ſuch a Prince as *Alexander*, who

* Columbus *was by Birth a* Genoeſe.

wſhed

wiſhed for nothing ſo much as a NEW WORLD to Conquer †.

To return;

General Barrington *embarks on board the* Roebuck *for* England.

June 23. General *Barrington* having now finiſhed his Tour round the Iſland of *Guadelupe*, and having ſettled all Affairs relative to the Inhabitants and the Diſpoſition of the Troops, embarked this Afternoon on board the *Roebuck*, leaving Col. *Crumpe*, who had for ſome Time paſt acted as Brigadier-General, to command the Forces in his Abſence. At the ſame Time the Regiments of *Old Buffs*, *Barrington*'s, and *Elliott*'s, having compleated the three Regiments of *Duroure*'s *Watſon*'s, and *Armiger*'s, which remained behind, embarked on board the Tranſports to return to *England*.

The *Highlanders* and the Drafts for *North-America* were to ſail at the ſame Time for *New-York*, under Convoy of the *Rye*.

Lieutenant Colonel DELGARNO was left to command at *Grande-Terre*.

Major APPLETON at Fort-*Louis*, (now Fort GEORGE.)

Captain PARTRIDGE of *Duroure*'s at *Mariga-lante*.

A Detachment was ſent to the *Trois-Rivieres*, and Lieut. Colonel MELVILLE commanded in the Citadel or *Fort-Royal*, as Governor.

June 25. At five in the Morning, the *Roebuck* made the Signal to unmoor. At nine to weigh.

At ten, General *Barrington* was ſaluted by the Commodore, and afterwards by the Citadel.

† *Unus Pellæo Juveni non ſufficit Orbis*
Æſtuat infelix Anguſto limite Mundi. Juv. Sat. 10.

At

At four, the Tranſports, in all 40, being moſtly out, the *Roebuck* made Sail to the Northward, the Squadron in the Road hoiſting their Colours.

June 27. Commodore *Moore* ſailed with the Squadron for *Antigua*.

June 29. Anchored in St. *John*'s Road.

July 6. The Squadron ſailed from *Antigua* for *Barbadoes*, to fetch the Convoy bound to *England*.

July 13. Anchored in *Carliſle* Bay.

July 19. Sailed from *Barbadoes*.

July 22. Anchored in *Baſſe-Terre* Road, St. *Chriſtopher*'s. The *Speedwell* Ketch arrived from *England* with Diſpatches to the Commodore.

St. CHRISTOPHER'S, or as it is commonly called St. *Kitt*'s, was firſt diſcovered by *Columbus* in 1493, who gave it his Chriſtian Name. It lies in Lat. 17 N. and Lon. 62 W. about twenty Miles long, and ſeven or eight broad, producing the greateſt Quantity of Sugar next to *Barbadoes* of all our Iſlands. The *French* poſſeſſed the South Side of it till the Peace of *Utrecht*, when it was given up to *England*, and they quitted the Iſland. It is well watered, and very beautiful to the Eye.

July 23. Captain *Hughes* having again the Command given him of a Squadron, now returning to *England*, made a Signal and gave Orders to the Convoy.

July 26. At ſix, in the Morning, the *Norfolk* made the Signal to weigh, when the Squadron for *England* and the Convoy got on their Way, leaving Commodore *Moore* with ſeveral Sail of Men of War behind in the Road.

At five in the Afternoon, the Convoy being out at Sea, Capt. *Hughes* hoiſted a Broad Pendant, and bore away, the Fleet ſailing in the following Order.

Speed-well, Sloop.

Norfolk 74

Cambridge 80

St. George 90

Panther 60

The Convoy near 300 Sail.

Burford 70

Bristol. 50

Winchester 50

Granada Bomb

Infernal Bomb

Kingfisher Bomb

Rippon 60

July 27. The Fleet was off St. *Euſtatia*, *Saba*, and St *Martin*'s, and in the Afternoon paſſed the *Dog* and *Prickly Pear*.

St. EUSTATIA, is a ſmall Iſland belonging to the United Provinces, and lies three Leagues from St. *Kitt*'s, W. by N. Of all the *Caribbees* it ſeems the bareſt and leaſt fertile, notwithſtanding the *Dutch* carry on a very powerful Trade in the *Weſt-Indies* from it, and it has been for ſome Years the Market of *Europe*: Being poor and naked in itſelf, and in all Appearance like a ragged Rock, it thrives by borrowed Commodities and a clandeſtine Traffick with the Powers at War; tranſporting the Produce of one Enemy to another, under the Pretence of neutral Bottoms. The Town is badly built, and the Houſes very indifferent; it ſtands lofty, and has one Hill in particular of a very great Height, which is called *Tumbledown Dick*, and ſerves as a Land Mark at a Diſtance.

When the *Rippon* was cruizing off the Harbour, there was a *Dutch* Man of War, ſeveral *French* Privateers, and a great Quantity of other Shipping lying there: It is an Iſland of *Smugglers*, and the common Receptacle of all the *Thieves* in *Europe*.

There are ſeveral Forts in St. *Euſtatia*, and a Governor conſtantly reſiding there; the preſent one is *Mynheer De Wyndt*, who is ſtiled Governor of St. *Euſtatia*, *Saba*, and St. *Martin*'s, though the laſt belongs to the *French*; however the two Nations underſtand one another ſo well, that in all Probability it is the ſame thing to the *French*, to have a *Dutch* Governor over St. *Martin*'s, as one of their own Country.

Auguſt 1. This Day the Squadron croſſed the *Tropick*.

Auguſt 24. Arrived in the Latitude of the *Bermudas*; heavy Squalls and violent Claps of Thunder, with Rain.

Auguſt 25. Foul and tempeſtuous Weather, with great Flaſhes of Lightning. Capt. *Deacon* dies, of the *Kingsfiſher* Bomb.

BERMUDA, or the SUMMER Iſlands, called ſo from Sir *George Summer*, who loſt his Ship on the Rocks, *Anno* 1639, in a violent Gale of Wind, lie in the *Atlantic* Ocean, in Latitude 32. 20. N. and Longitude 65 W. about 220 Leagues from *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*, to the E. and are ſaid to contain near 20,000 Acres ſurrounded with Rocks. The Land lies low, and the Iſlands appear in a Cluſter; from the dreadful Tempeſts that break around, *Bermuda* was formerly called the *Devil's-Iſland*, and the People in *North-America*, who deal in Horſes to the *Weſt-Indies*, at this Day never think their Paſſage ſecure, till they have croſſed theſe Latitudes; from which, and the Number of Horſes they annually are obliged to throw overboard, they are commonly ſtiled the *Horſe-Latitudes*.

The Iſland may be ſaid with ſome Propriety to be guarded by the Winds, and defended by the Artillery of the Heavens, Thunder and Lightning.

The Air is healthy, and the Climate temperate, and though perpetual Tempeſts and Hurricanes rage on the Coaſts, yet the Inland Country enjoys a perfect Serenity, entirely free from any Storms whatever.

The chief Town is that of St. *George*, containing near 1000 Houſes to the N. W. Proviſions are cheap and plentiful, and it abounds in Fiſh and Fruits of all Kinds: The Houſes and Sloops are moſtly built of Cedar, of which there ſtill remain many beautiful Groves. By all Accounts

Ber-

Bermuda is a moſt agreeable Iſland, one Circumſtance only excepted, that to make a Viſit there a Man muſt travel in a Whirlwind.

Aug. 28. Loſt Sight of the *Norfolk*, and Convoy, the *Infernal* Bomb excepted, and thirteeen Sail of Merchantmen; the reſt of the Convoy a-head.

September 7. Diſcovered a Fleet to the Southward, which proved to be the *Briſtol*, with fifty Sail of the Convoy ſteering for *Ireland*, who left the *Norfolk* and *Trade* the Day before at four in the Afternoon.

Sept. 8. Joined the *Norfolk* and Convoy. A very high Sea all this Morning, it having blown hard all Night. Some of the Ships appeared to have loſt their Top-Maſts, and others threw out Signals of Diſtreſs. Blew hard all Day, loſt the *Norfolk* and Convoy at Noon, lay to under a reef'd Foreſail and Mizen.

Sept. 27. The *Rippon* arrived at *Plymouth*, as did the *Briſtol* the Day before, and was ſoon after joined by the *Burford* and *Wincheſter*.

The Convoy arrives at Spithead.

October 5. Arrived Capt. *Hughes* in the *Norfolk*, with the Remainder of the Convoy at *Spithead*, and above two hundred Sail of Merchantmen.

Thus ended an Expedition of great Importance to the Public, and in which the *Engliſh* Arms acquired a Reputation even from the Enemy: The Intrepidity of the Officers who commanded, and the Reſolution of the Men who obeyed, were very uncommon and remarkable, and ſuch only as a true Senſe of Honour, and a true Zeal for their Sovereign, and their Country could inſpire; expoſed to Dangers they had never known, to Diſorders they had never felt, to a Climate more fatal than the Enemy, and to a Method of fighting they

they had never ſeen: Harraſſed with perpetual Alarms, and fatigued with conſtant Duty, they ſtill advanced, alert in all Hours of Caution, invincible in all Hours of Attack; frequently they ſuffered from concealed Fires out of the Woods, from lurking Parties of armed Negroes that could not be diſcovered, and where the Officer who commanded was in the Situation of *Virgil*'s *Rutulian* Captain,

Sævit atrox VOLSCENS, *nec teli conſpicit uſquam Auctorem, nec quo ſe Ardens immittere poſſit.*

Æn. 9.

On ſuch Occaſions they preſerved their Ranks inflexibly, or ruſhed with Bayonets fixed amongſt the Trees and Buſhes till they had ſcoured them thoroughly. Fortune at laſt declared in their Favour, and Conqueſt became the Recompence of Virtue; when under the Directions of an active and enterprizing Commander in Chief, whoſe Orders were executed with the ſame Alacrity they were given, the *Britiſh* Troops ſucceeded in reducing to his Majeſty's Obedience, an Iſland, perhaps of as great Conſequence to the Crown of *England*, as any other in Subjection to it in *America*; of infinite Prejudice to the Trade and Commerce of the *French*, our natural and inveterate Foe; and of as much Security to our own Colonies and Plantations near it.

Nor were the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Squadron at all inferior in their ſeveral Departments to the Gentlemen of the Army, and while we admire the diſtinguiſhed Rapidity of *Crumpe*, the gallant Impetuoſity of *Deſbriſay* and *Melville*, we are called upon with equal Juſtice to applaud the ſpirited Perſeverance of the intrepid *Shuldam*, and the youthful Ardour of the brave old *Leſlie*; not to omit

omit the memorable and irreſiſtible Fire of the St. *George* * and *Cambridge* †, of which a *Frenchman* ſpeaking in Reply to a Queſtion I had aſked him, "*How they came to quit the Citadel?*" anſwered with ſome Warmth, "*Eh! comment Monſieur? Tout autre que le Diable eût quitté la Citadelle; c'ètoit le Feu d'Enfer même* §."

It would be in vain to recite each particular Inſtance of remarked Valour in the Fleet, and in the Camp; but in general, I believe it may be allowed that in both, the Officers did their Duty, and the Men fought boldly and like *Engliſhmen* ‖: It is ſaid they have been ſo happy as to appear favourably in the Eyes of our moſt gracious SOVEREIGN, in whoſe Cauſe the Brave bleed freely, and whoſe ROYAL Approbation is the moſt GLORIOUS Reward a Soldier can acquire.

REGE INCOLUMI MENS OMNIBUS UNA EST.

* Capt. *Gayton.*

† Capt. *Burnet.*

§ "*What Sir! No body but the D—l would have ſtaid there, for it was the Fire of H—l itſelf.*"

‖ *It was reported in* Prince Rupert's Bay Dominica, *that the Secretary of State had wrote to the Commodore to this Effect, and gave him Orders to communicate to the Squadron his Majeſty's Approbation of their Conduct; but I never heard it was done.*

FINIS.

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