

1782. did not confine them to one place, repaired to the heights and look-outs, to view the engagement, but the two fleets in a short time were out of sight.—Reports were then circulated that the discharge of cannon was heard, and others that the flash of guns was seen. One of the enemy's ships, that came near the rock, was fired at by the garrison and *Panther*, but did not receive any material damage. The *Panther* sailed in the evening to the eastward. Captain *Curtis* and Captain *Vallotin* (one of the Governor's aide-camps) are on board her.

18th. Wind east. This forenoon we discovered the *British* fleet standing from the eastward, in good order, having got the windward, and the combined fleet in full chace. An anxiety was discernable in every countenance, and every eminence was lined with spectators, who gazed with eager eyes on both fleets, expecting every minute the battle to begin.—The gratification of their wishes could not be obtained, as Lord *Howe's* squadron was too inferior to engage the enemy, while he could possibly avoid it. He therefore sent in the men of war (who had the 25th and 59th regiments on board) and the transports with provision and stores, but as soon as these two regiments were received by the boats, the men of war immediately joined the squadron, and proceeded through the gut in three divisions, the enemy following them at about a league distance.—A sensible uneasiness now prevailed for the safety of the *British* squadron; for although we had received a relief both of men and provisions, yet the situation of Lord *Howe* engaged too much of our attention

tention, to leave room to congratulate each other on 1782.
the happiness of receiving supplies; however, after Oct. 18.
both fleets were out of sight, we began to turn our
eyes to our own affairs, and to listen to the adven-
tures of our late arrived friends.—They say that two
of our transports fell in among the combined fleet in
the night, and were captured; but that to the east-
ward of the rock the fleets had not shewn any incli-
nation to come to action.

The bay on the opposite side is almost defenceless, 19th.
and *Algaziras*, that has of late been the grand rendez-
vous for shipping, has lost all its glory.—The land can-
nonade is kept up with great vivacity, but it appears
to be a piece of folly for the besiegers still to continue
the siege. We shall fight like game cocks now. Sir
Charles Noels succeeds Captain *Curtis** as Commodore
on this station.—Our shipping, that were scuttled in
the New Mole, being got up, the seamen are return-
ing again to their usual employ, military evolutions
being no longer necessary for them.

The gun and mortar boats visited us, but without Nov. 4.
effecting any considerable damage. Some regiments
have marched out of the camp of St Roque. It is ex-
pected that the hearty dose we have given them has
greatly lowered their ambition, and constrained them
to direct their attention to some other place. A cri-
minal was executed this day. Yesterday was wound-
ed, Lieut. John M'Kenzie of the 73^d regiment.

The

* Captain Curtis and Captain Vallotin did not return to the garrison.

1782. The 25th and 59th regiments that arrived here the
 Nov. 4. 18th of October, are put on the duty strength, which will be a relief to the garrison. The San Miquel is in New Mole, where the enemy's mortar boats have endeavoured to damage her.—Yesterday they fired several rounds, but without effect.
- 20th. Wind W. Arrived a xebec at Algaziras, the enemy's shipping lay very quiet viewing our rattling batteries. It is amazing that the Spaniards are not tired of bombarding the place, as they cannot have any hope of taking it.
- 27th. The gun and mortar boats came over and fired at the San Miquel, several shells fell in the New Mole and about the Mole Parade—some few wounded.
- Dec. 2. The enemy's fire-ships are gone into the rivers, but the boats for landing troops remain at the Orange Grove. The encampment on the right of Fort Negro has been struck some time, and the troops marched away. In all probability they have given over the thought of another attack. The land fire is continued with great spirit, by which we have many men wounded.
- 7th. The gun and mortar boats came into the bay, and fired particularly about the New Mole, supposed to be intended for the San Miquel. It is a matter that vexes them to behold her in our possession, and for this reason they are constantly endeavouring to destroy her.—A shell some time past fell into her and exploded, but did not do her any other damage than splitting some of her timber.

Wind

Wind S. E. A xebec and a galley standing from 1782. the eastward, having come pretty near *Europa*, we Dec. 7. discharged three shot at them, one went through the rigging of the xebec, but was not observed to do any other damage.

Wind W. Arrived a brig in nineteen days from 7th. *Deptford*—The enemy did not offer to interrupt her. Nothing material in the bay.

This afternoon the enemy's gun and mortar boats, 25th. arranged in two divisions, began a cannonade and bombardment upon the garrison; Sir *Charles Noels* immediately manned our gun boats, and headed them into the bay, where a spirited fire was kept up for upwards of two hours. The batteries on the isthmus and lines kept pouring in a liberal discharge at the same time. The enemy threw many shells and shot on shore.

On the sea-side we are only now and then interrupt- 31. ed, but the land batteries keep constantly roaring. We in complaisance return the favour, nor are we any ways deficient in number. This year has finished with glorious success on our side, in gallantly repulsing our combined and determined enemies; and should they think proper to pay another visit, I hope our arms will prove equally victorious. May the new year be propitious, and establish a permanent tranquility, that we may partake of the blessings of providence, from which we have been upwards of three years deprived.

I am, dear Brother,

Yours, &c.

L E T T E R XXXIX. ■

GIBRALTAR.

Dear BROTHER,

1783.
Jan. 1. **T**H E new year has began much the same as the last finished, volleys of shot and shells hourly discharged from the *Spanish* works. The enemy have renewed their former vigilance in the bay, and yesterday detached a few cruizers both eastward and westward. Lieut. *Holloway* of the Engineers received a wound on the batteries.

9th. Wind W. This forenoon a signal was made on the tower at *Cabritta*, and two gallies went out from *Algaziras*. A sail appeared under the *Barbary* shore, but after two shot being fired at her, she surrendered to the Dons.—She was but a small settee. The gun and mortar boats visited us, but did not do any damage. A hot cannonade is kept up by land.

18th. This being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, the Royal Standard was hoisted, and a salvo fired at the enemy's works with shot, which occasioned a brisk and spirited return from all the *Spanish* batteries. The naval force are quiet in the bay.

25th. Nothing extraordinary in the *Spanish* camp, or opposite shore. Wind E. Last night arrived here a set-

tee from *Tetuan* with poultry, the price of which is 1783.
greatly enhanced. They bring word that the Court Jan.
of *Spain* are greatly dissatisfied and disgusted with
the length and ill success of the Siege. This fore-
noon a soldier was hanged at the usual place of exe-
cution, and died with little emotion.

The *Spanish* gun and mortar boats continue their 26th.
unprecedented firing upon us. They discharged (under
a brisk cannonade from our batteries) about two hun-
dred rounds and then retired, some few wounded on
the occasion. The land fire does not abate.

Sailed a xebec from *Algaziras* to the eastward, ha- 29th.
ving several settees under convoy. The gun and mor-
tar boats saluted the south from the bay. Second
Lieutenant *Angelo Raffalie* of the *Corfican* company
was wounded.

This day has brought us joyful news, which at first Feb. 2.
we could scarce believe. A flag of truce came over
from the *Orange Grove* with *Duke de Crillon's* com-
pliments, mentioning he had the greatest reason to be-
lieve that a cessation of hostilities had taken place, the
garrison, enraptured with the sound, spread the har-
monious tidings, and about eleven at night all firing
ceased on our side, agreeable to an order sent by his Ex-
cellency the Governor to the different posts. The
enemy's cannonade became silent in the afternoon.

I scarce know where to begin upon a subject so 3d:
truly interesting and captivating. Our situation is

1783. changed from noise and confusion to calm serenity ;
 Feb. the air that was continually disturbed with flames and smoke, is no longer darkened ; the stars that were eclipsed, now shine with their wonted splendor, and the divine rays of *Aurora* once again adorns each hill and height, that have for these eighteen months past only been distinguishable by the flashing of pieces of ordnance — Our transformation from War to Peace, and the tranquility that presides over the battered rock and the *Andalusian* shore, so forcibly affects all ranks, that, to endeavour to give you the delineation, would be a task for an able pen. The power of oratory, the most persuasive eloquence, would fall short, in sufficiently describing our happiness and amusement. Would you believe that last night every post appeared solitary by the silence which every where prevailed, and the hours of slumber seemed uneasy for want of that martial noise, with which our days and nights have been so long accustomed to.

I must now proceed to give you some account concerning the effect upon our long, resolute, and determined antagonists, who seem sensibly to share in the blessings of Peace—They in crowds this morning appeared upon their works, shewing every demonstration of the most heartfelt satisfaction, sending furth in rapture unfeigned congratulations, the thundering cannon that so often have spread death around, have now ceased their rage ; the long wished for sound of peace, re-echoes from shore to shore, from hill to hill, from rock to rock, and every tongue is filled with the blissful melody

melody—The *Spanish* officers came underneath our 1783.
 lines, bowing to the guards, assuring them in the Feb.
 most solemn manner, that an amicable peace had ac-
 tually taken place. In every corner greeting crowds
 are seen, and the most inexpressible pleasure, both
 within and without the walls, is by all ranks displayed.

Our Governor has not made any reduction in the
 guards, not knowing how far the stratagems of war
 might operate, but waits until the royal declaration
 arrives from *England*, when every testimonial will be
 made as a thanksgiving to our great Creator for the in-
 valuable and inestimable blessing; and since tranquility
 is re established, I with pleasure conclude the sequel
 of my itinerary (subjoining the following Poem, Me-
 morandums, and Returns, of all casuals during the
 Siege on the occasion) and hope in a short time per-
 sonally to assure you, that,

I am, Dear Brother,

Affectionately and sincerely yours.

A P O E M on the Restoration of Peace.

IN grateful strains permit the humble Muse,
 To spread around the captivating news ;
 To tell the dangers of our long contest,
 To tell how peace once more our isles has blest,
 To tell, in spite of *Spain*, our glory lives,
 And *Eliott* and his garrison survives ;
 To tell how on the battlements he stood
 And fought and suffered for his country's good ;
 With sweet composure—animating smiles,
 He bear'd our hardships—and repaid our toils ;
 Two years he brav'd a numrou's hea't'ring foe,
 Who meditated long our overthrow ;
 By sea and land their cannon did employ,
 And ev'ry means that could the place annoy ;
 With fireships—batt'ring ships of war they sent,
 And all that studied mischief could invent ;
 But *George* and *Britain's* Sons ! true heroes bold,
 Repell'd their views and all their arts controul'd :

But now from painful tols and loud alarms,
 And from the din of war and clashing arms ;
 From piercing cries and horrid scenes of blood,
 That deluged the batt'ries in a flood ;
 A sweet cessation to our woes takes place,
 And spreads a tranquil joy in ev'ry face ;

As from the angry black tempestuous skies,
 The storm abates and bids *Aurora* rise ;
 Thus we from mis'ry and succeeding pain,
 From watchings—labour—and from mangled slain,
 Receive an earnest for our past employ,
 And ev'ry bosom feels the promis'd joy ;
 The sound of Peace—re-echoes all around,
 And ev'ry tongue repeats the joyful sound ;
 Enraptur'd with the thoughts again to see,
 The clifts of *Albion* where each man is free,
 To clasp each friend long absent from our breast,
 And lull each anxious care to tranquil rest.

The month of February second day,
 While we with shot and shell did briskly play,
 A flag of truce from Negro-point did steer,
 Before our walls with Peace she did appear ;
 In *Duke de Crillon's* name—admittance gains,
 While on our batteries a silence reigns,
 Each vet'ran fill'd with projects to destroy,
 Now feels the impulse of devouring joy ;
 The hand just list'd to spread death around,
 Swift drops the match at the amazing sound,
 And gaze upon the foe before the walls,
 Who long have been the object of our balls.

Next morning when *Aurora* bright appear'd,
 Whose smiles made glad the earth—all nature cheer'd,
 Whose radiant splendid rays bid slumber rise,
 And streaks with ruddy gold the glorious skies,
 When feather'd songsters tune their warbling throats,
 And prais'd their Maker in melodious notes,

When

When honest lab'ers to their toils repair,
 Amidst content, and free from anxious care ;
 When vice retires from the excess of night,
 And blushes at the dawning of the light,
 'Twas then that we beheld with vast amaze
 Our num'rous foes who from their works did gaze,
 And hail'd the garrison in loud huzzas ;
 Like blythsome sportive kids, they skipt and danc'd,
 And some towards our batteries advanc'd,
 In broken English — strong vociferation,
 Nam'd Peace with *Spain, France,* and the *British* nation;
 Their mirth and joyful cheers did so increase,
 The rock resounded with the promis'd Peace.

The women freed from danger and from fear,
 In lowly cots, they spread their homely fare, ,
 And circulate the bowl each heart to cheer. }
 Now loyal toasts in satisfaction pass,
 And sweet content adorns the festive glass ;
 Fair peace sits president in ev'ry face,
 And warriors wear her with becoming grace.
 What news ? a comrade to his friend doth cry,
 The happiest news—a Peace !—he doth reply :
 A third he whispers if I may believe,
 Supplies of beef and wine we shall receive ;
 A fourth rejoins to Britain we shall steer,
 And soon again partake of welcome cheer.

But here the author of these feeble lays,
 Indulgence begs to give a word of praise,

Of *Elliot* whom immortal fame will crown,
With never fading laurels and renown ;
And valiant *Boyle*, who took an active part,
Will meet th' encomiums of each gen'rous heart:

When on the *British* shore these chiefs shall land,
Return'd from battle and the hostile band ;
The sons of freedom will applaud their feats,
While ev'ry loyal breast with rapture beats ;
Our gracious King will meet with open arms,
The heroes who withstood impetuous storms ;
And greeting crowds with half devouring eyes,
Will gaze on whom dread Kings and Emp'rors prize ;
And as they pass with acclamations sing —
These vet'rans bravely fought for *George* our King.

MEMORAN-

T H E S I E G E O F
M E M O R A N D U M S.

1779.

June 21. The communication shut.

Sept. 12. The garrison commenced cannonading the enemy.

1780.

Jan. 13. Admiral *Rodney's* fleet arrived.

June 7. Nine of the enemy's fire-ships destroyed before the garrison.

1781.

April 12. Admiral *Darby's* fleet arrived, and the Siege commenced.

Nov. 27. The enemy's mill mortar battery destroyed by a sortie from the garrison.

1782.

Sept. 8. The enemy's Mahon battery destroyed by hot shot from the garrison.

— 9. The enemy opened all their batteries, and a new 64 gun battery.

— 12. The combined fleet came in.

— 13. Ten battering ships anchored before the garrison.

— 14. Destroyed by red-hot shot, and blew up alternately.

Oct. 11. The *San Miquel*, a Spanish 70 gun ship, captured by the garrison—same day Lord *Howe's* fleet appeared.

1783.

Feb. 2. Received the first account from *Duke de Crillon*, of a treaty of peace—The same night the firing ceased on both sides.

Mar. 10. Sir Roger Curtis arrived in the *Thetis* frigate, with the preliminary Articles of Peace, and a Ribbon, the Order of the Bath, for His Excellency General *George Augustus Eliott*.

Return of the **KILLED** and **WOUNDED**
in the undermentioned **REGIMENTS,**

From the 12th of **APRIL**, 1781, the day the **Bom-**
bardment commenced, to the 3d of **FEB.** 1783.

Regiments.	Killed.				Wounded.				Died of wounds.				Recovered of wounds			
	Officers	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Officers	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Officers	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Officers	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File.
Royal Artil.	2	1	0	24	8	4	1	126	0	0	0	7	8	4	1	119
12	1	3	1	1	3	4	7	109	0	0	0	9	3	4	7	100
25	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7
39	1	3	1	15	4	5	1	71	1	1	0	5	3	4	1	66
56	0	2	1	16	4	3	0	72	0	1	0	8	4	2	0	64
58	1	1	0	12	2	3	3	73	0	0	0	4	2	3	3	69
59	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	14
72	0	2	0	35	3	15	1	178	0	2	0	18	3	12	1	160
73	0	0	0	28	6	7	1	125	0	1	0	17	6	6	1	108
97	0	0	0	7	0	4	2	51	0	0	1	6	0	4	1	45
Reden's	0	2	0	7	1	1	0	44	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	40
La Mott's	0	1	0	16	0	3	0	48	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	42
Sydow's	0	2	0	9	1	7	0	55	0	0	0	5	1	7	0	50
Artificers	0	1	0	6	3	3	0	26	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	26
Marine Brig.	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	8
Corseans	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	19	3	19	336	61	17	1013	1	6	1	95	35	56	16	918

Return of the enemy's firing against the Garrison.

From their Land Batteries	Shot	Shells	Total
1781, from 12th April, to 31st Dec.	100841	29296	130137
1782, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	73792	38139	111931
1783, from 1st Jan. to 3d Feb.	1123	825	1947
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Land fire	175755	68360	244115
Fired from their gun and mortar Boats	6775	7498	14273
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	182530	75858	258388
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Expended by the Garrison from 12th Sept. 1779,
to 3d February, 1783.

	Barrels	lb.	oz.
Powder,	7651	160	15
Shells	129,370		
Shot	57,160		
Grape	12,684		
Carcasses	926		
Light Balls	689		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	200,819		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The

Gibraltar, 23d April, 1783.

The Garrison being drawn up, conformable to the Orders for this Day, General *Elliott* addressed the Troops in the following Manner, previous to his being invested with the Order of the Bath.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE assembled you this day, in order that the Officers and Soldiers may receive, in the most public manner, an authentic declaration transmitted to me by the Secretary of State, expressing the high sense His Majesty entertains of your meritorious conduct in the defence of this Garrison.

“The King’s satisfaction upon this event was soon divulged to all the world, by his most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

“The House of Lords and the House of Commons, not only made the suitable professions in their address to the Throne, but have severally enjoined me to communicate their unanimous thanks by the following resolutions *

K 2

“No

* *House of Lords, 13th December 1782.*—

“Resolved, *Nemine Dissentente*, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled. That this House doth highly approve of, and acknowledge the services of the officers, soldiers, and sailors, lately employed in the defence of Gibraltar.”

House of Commons, 12th December, 1782.—

“Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, “That the thanks of this House be given to the officers, soldiers, and sailors, lately employed in the defence of Gibraltar.”

“No army has ever been rewarded by higher national honours, and it is well known how great, universal, and spontaneous were the rejoicings throughout the kingdom, upon the news of your success:—These must not only give you inexpressible pleasure, but afford matter of triumph to your dearest friends and latest posterity. As a further proof how just your title is to such flattering distinction at home, rest assured from undoubted authority, that the nations in *Europe*, and other parts are struck with admiration of your gallant behaviour, even our late resolute, and determined antagonists, do not scruple to bestow the commendations due to such valour and perseverance.

“I now most warmly congratulate you on these united and brilliant testimonies of approbation; amidst such numerous, such exalted tokens of applause, forgive me, faithful companions, if I humbly crave your acceptance of my grateful acknowledgements.

“I only presume to ask this favour, as having been a constant witness of your submission to the greatest hardships—your matchless spirit and exertions, and on all occasions your heroic contempt of every-danger.”

Estimate

Estimate of the various articles, and their average prices, during the blockade and siege of Gibraltar, from 21st June, 1779. to 3d February, 1783.

Exchange at 39s the dollar, being the average upon the whole.

	Gib cur.			Eng. sterl.		
	dls.	rls.	qs.	l.	s.	d.
Veal, per pound	1	4	0	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
A calve's head and feet	10	4	0	1	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
A calve's pluck	4	4	0	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton, per pound	1	4	0	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
A sheep's * 5th and hind q. sold for	48	0	0	7	10	0
A sheep's head and feet	4	4	0	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
A sheep's pluck	2	4	0	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef, per pound	1	4	0	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Bullock's head without a tongue	7	4	0	1	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
A bullock's tongue	2	4	0	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
A bullock's liver, per lb.	0	3	0	0	1	3
Fresh tripe, per lb.	1	0	0	0	3	3
Salt Beef, per lb.	0	3	0	0	1	3
Salt Pork, per lb.	0	3	0	0	1	3
Fresh Pork, per lb.	1	0	0	0	3	3
A hog's pluck	4	4	0	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goat, per lb.	1	2	0	0	4	1
A goat's pluck	2	0	0	0	6	6
A goat's head	2	4	0	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
A turkey	15	0	0	2	8	9
A goose	9	0	0	1	10	4
A couple of ducks	6	6	0	1	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
A pair of fowls	6	6	0	1	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
A pair of pigeons	3	0	0	0	9	9
Flour, per lb.	0	3	0	0	1	3
Bread, per lb.	0	4	0	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt butter, per lb.	1	4	0	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese, per lb.	1	4	0	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice, per lb.	0	3	0	0	1	3
Loaf sugar, per lb.	5	2	0	0	7	1
Tea, per lb.	14	0	0	2	5	6
Common candles, per lb.	0	6	0	0	2	5
A hen's egg	0	1	8	0	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
A pint of milk	0	3	0	0	1	3
Potatoes, per lb	0	6	0	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onions per lb.	0	6	0	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

* A fifth signifies the tail, which is as large as any one of the quarters.—This occasions their being called five quarter sheep. Their growth is but small.

A Short History and Description of GIBRALTAR.

THE first name by which this mountain was known was that of *Mons Calpe*, and it continued to be so called till the incursions of the *Arabs* in the year 713. It is not my intention to explore the dark history of this famous rock; it is buried in obscurity, or involved in doubt. Historians say, that it was possessed by the *Scythians* at the first settlement of that country. When the all-conquering *Romans* reduced *Iberia*, this mountain afforded a temporary asylum to the *Bæticans*; but their resistance was vain, and a *Roman* settlement was made to the west of *Calpe*, which bore the name of *Julia Traducta*. The *Carthaginians* seized on all *Bætica*, but it was recovered by *Lucius Licinius Lucullus*, and *Calpe* remained in the possession of the *Romans* until they were ultimately driven out of all *Spain* by the *Westrogoths* in 568. A domestic quarrel introduced the *Arabs* into *Spain* in the year, 713. The mountain then obtained the name of *Jibal Tarik*, or *Tarik's Mountain*, *Tarik* being the chief under whom the incursion was made; this is declared to be the origin of the name which by corruption of sound and orthography, is now *Gibraltar*.

It has undergone no fewer than thirteen sieges.

In 1310 *Alonso Perez de Guzman* first took it from the *Infidels*, which so enraged them, that they murdered their King, *Mahomet*.

The second siege was in 1316, when Ismael, king of Grenada, in vain attempted to retake it.

The third commenced in February 1332, under Abamelique, when the Spaniards, after enduring almost intolerable fatigue, and subsisting for weeks on the leather of their shields, were starved into a surrender in the middle of June.

The fourth siege was begun by Don Alonza XI. in the end of the same month, he having been within four days march of the place on its surrender. This investment was attended with uncommon circumstances of hardship, both to the besieged and besiegers: The latter were blocked up in the neck of Gibraltar by the king of Grenada and Abamelique, who marched with an army to the relief of the garrison. At last, on the 20th of August, a peace was concluded, and the siege was raised.

Don Alonza again set down before it in the summer, 1349, and during this, which was the fifth siege, and which continued for nine months, the garrison was reduced to great straits. But Don Alonza was carried off by the plague in March, 1350.

The Emperors of Fez neglecting their Spanish territories, Juzaf, third king of Grenada, took it in 1410. This was the sixth siege, but the next year the inhabitants drove out the conquerors, and put themselves under the protection of Muley Beuld, Emperor of Fez.

Juzaf

Juzaf besieged it in form the January following with a fleet and army, and the garrison was starved into a surrender. This was the seventh siege.

The eight siege was in 1438, when Don Emique de Guzman attacked it with a strong force, but was defeated by the Moors, and drowned. His son, however, brought off the remains of his army.

In 1462, the son returned with greater force, and took the place, which ever since has remained in possession of the Christians. This was the ninth siege.

The tenth was in 1704, when it was torn from the Spaniards by the English, under the command of Sir George Rooke*.

The Spaniards were sorely hurt with the loss of this most important station. They knew its consequence, and, added to the value conferred by its strength and situation, the circumstance of giving to an ancient enemy such a footing in the kingdom, was a mortification which the proud spirit of the Spaniards could not bear. An expedition was immediately formed, and the eleventh siege commenced under the Marquis de Villadarias. The siege lasted four months; and finding all their efforts, though vigorous, were vain, it was abandoned in 1705.

Great

* The Prince of Hesse had landed on the Isthmus with eighteen hundred men, but the steepness of the rock made an attack on that side impracticable. The British fleet fired upwards of 15000 shot, without effecting a surrender, when a body of Sailors, on the 4th August, in a merry-making excursion, happening to row close under the New Mole in their boats (the cannon of which must have sunk them had any been fired,) were encouraged to attempt landing; and being successful, they mounted the Mole, and hoisted a red jacket as a signal of possession. Boats, with troops and seamen, immediately were detached to shore, and in a short time they got possession of the eight gun battery in the Line Wall, which caused the Town to surrender.

Great Britain, fully sensible of its importance, hath maintained it at an immense cost, and hath taken such advantage of its natural powers in disposing the works that have been raised, as to make it indubitable the strongest fortification in the universe. *Spain* has observed this conduct with unavailing regret. The recovery of this post has at one time given them subject for declaring a war, and at another has been claimed as the price of peace. They ceded it at the peace of *Utrecht* without grace, for they stipulated for a right of pre-exemption in case *Great Britain* should dispose of it. Many negotiations were opened; many offers of purchase, and of places to be exchanged for it; but all were fruitless. The *English* nation were justly jealous of the treasure, and if at one time ministers were disposed or were cajoled to squander it by negociation, the bargain was prevented by the vigilance of parliament and the spirit of the people. It was made the subject of warm discussion in the Lower House in the year 1727. These secret manœuvres proving abortive, the *Spaniards* sat down before *Gibraltar* on the 19th of February in 1727; but this, which was the 12th siege, and under the conduct of the Marquis de la *Terras*, was like the former, spirited and fruitless.

The thirteenth siege was begun in 1779, and continued incessantly until 1783, a period of almost four years. On the first investment, Admiral *Don Barcello* blocked the port by sea, and General *Don Juan de Mendoza*, cut of the communication by land. A short time after, he was recalled for particular reasons, and

General Alverey appointed, who governed until the Duke de Crillon arrived from Minorca (after its capture, when he was invested with the command, and continued in it till the conclusion of the siege. The garrison have, by their perseverance, presented to *Europe* a picture of the most gallant defence. They have resisted the efforts of the most numerous and best equipped band of besiegers, that, perhaps, ever beset any fortress. The Spaniards have bent every endeavour to this single object. They have starved their marine, and neglected their power in every other quarter of the globe, that they might employ all their resources, and direct all their attention to this great end. Their works have been immense, their industry indefatigable. They have endeavoured to accomplish its reduction by the constancy of their attack; by their numbers they have been able to make their operations incessant, that the garrison might have no relaxation from fatigue, no opportunity for repose. All their struggles, however, have been vain. The garrison was annually relieved with provisions, though the want of store-houses tended greatly to render it uneatable;—and when they rushed on confident of victory, had the glory to gain immortal renown, by repulsing so superior a force, under the immediate eye of the principal personages, nobles, and grandees of Spain, who had assembled to view the capture of the important fortress.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and MILITARY-SERVICES of GENERAL SIR GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELIOTT.

SIR *George Augustus Eliot*, the brave and gallant defender of *Gibraltar*, is the son of the late Sir *Gilbert Eliott* of *Stobbs*, in *Roxburgshire*. The antient and honourable family of *Eliot* of *Stobbs*, as well as the collateral branch of *Eliot* of *Minto* in the same county, and of *Eliot* of *Port Eliot*, in *Cornwall*, are originally from *Normandy*. Their ancestor, *Mt Aliot*, came over with *William* the Conqueror, and held a distinguished rank in his army. There is a traditionary anecdote in the family relating to an honourable distinction in their coat, which, as it corresponds with history, bears the appearance of truth. When *William* set foot on the English land, he slipped and fell on the earth. He sprang up again and exclaimed, that it was a happy omen—he had embraced the country of which he was to become the Lord. Upon this *Aliot* drew his sword, and swore by the honour of a soldier, that he would maintain, at the hazard of his blood, the right of his Lord to the sovereignty of the earth which he had embraced. On the event of conquest, King *William* added to the arms of *Aliot*, which was a baton or, on a field azure, and the arm and sword, as a crest, with the motto, *per saxa, per ignes, fortiter, et recte*. We mention this as a curious fact, delivered down and recorded as a memorial of their antiquity.

Sir *Gilbert Eliot*, of *Stobbs*, had nine sons and two daughters. The present Gen. *Eliot* is the youngest son,

son, and he is now the only surviving one. His eldest brother, Sir *John Eliott*, left the title and estate to his son, the present Sir *Francis Eliott*, who is therefore nephew to the General.

Sir *George Augustus Eliott* was born about the year 1718, and received the first rudiments of his education under a private tutor retained at the family seat. At an early age he was sent to the University of *Leyden*, where he made a rapid progress in classical learning, and spoke with elegance and fluency the *German* and *French* languages. Being designed for a military life, he was sent from thence to the celebrated *Ecole Royale du genie militaire*, at *La Pere* in *Picardy*. This school was rendered the most famous in *Europe* by means of the great *Vauban*, under whom it was conducted. It is now under the management and care of the Comte *d'Horroville*. Here it was that the foundation was laid of that knowledge of tactics in all its branches, and particularly in the arts of engineering and fortification, which has so greatly distinguished this officer since. He completed his military course on the continent by a tour, for the purpose of seeing in practice what he had been studying in theory. *Prussia* was the model for discipline, and he continued for some time as a volunteer in that service. Such were the steps taken by the young men of fashion in that day to accomplish themselves for the service of their country. Many of his contemporaries were then firmly engaged, nobly abandoning the enjoyments of ease and luxury at home, for the opportunity of seeing actual service.

Mr

Mr Elliott returned, in the 17th year of his age, to his native country of Scotland, and was, in the same year, 1735, introduced by his father, Sir Gilbert, to Lieut. Col. Peers of the 23d regiment of foot, or Royal Welch Fuzileers, then lying in Edinburgh. Sir Gilbert presented him a youth anxious to bear arms for his King and country. He was accordingly entered as a volunteer in that regiment, and continued for a twelve month or more. At this time he gave a promise of his future military talents, and shewed that he was at least a soldier *au cœur*. From the 23d he went into the engineer corps at Woolwich, and made great progress in that study, until his uncle, Colonel Elliott, brought him in as Adjutant of the second troop of horse grenadiers. In this situation he conducted himself with the most exemplary attention, and laid the foundation of that discipline which has rendered those two troops the finest corps of heavy cavalry in Europe, the Hanoverian body guards, and the musketeers of France not excepted. With these troops he went upon service to Germany in the war before last, and was with them in a variety of actions. At the battle of Dettingen he was wounded. In this corps he first bought the rank of Captain and Major, and afterwards purchased the Lieutenant Colonelcy from Col. Brewarnton, who succeeded his uncle. On arriving at this rank he resigned his commission as an engineer, which he had enjoyed along with his other rank, and in which service he had been actively employed very much to the advantage of his country. He had received the instructions of the famous Engineer Bellidor, and made himself completely

completely master of the science of gunnery. Had he not disinterestedly resigned his rank in the engineer department, he would now, by regular progression, have been at the head of that corps.—Soon after this he was appointed Aid-de camp to King GEORGE II. and was already distinguished for his military skill and discipline. In the year 1759 he quitted the second troop of horse grenadier guards, being selected to raise, form, and discipline the first regiment of light horse, called after him Elliott's. As soon as they were raised and formed, he was appointed to the command of the cavalry in the expedition on the coasts of France, with the rank of Brigadier General. After this he passed into Germany, where he was employed on the staff, and greatly distinguished himself in a variety of movements, while his regiment displayed a strictness of discipline, activity, and enterprize, which gained them signal honour; and indeed they have been the pattern regiment, both in regard to discipline and appointment, to the many light dragoon troops that have, since that period, been raised in our service. From Germany he was recalled for the purpose of being employed as second in command in the memorable expedition against the *Havannah*. It was possible to find an officer in the sunshine of the Court to whom, under the patronage of a Prince, the trappings of the chief command might be given; but an *Elliott* was wanted to act, as well as an *Albemarle* to shine, and for him they were forced to go to the dusty plains of Germany. The circumstances of that conquest are well known. It seems as if our brave veteran had always in his eye the gallant *Lewis de Vesc*

ta/co

laseo, who maintained his station to the last extremity, and when his garrison were flying from his side, or falling at his feet, disdained to call for quarter, but fell gloriously exercising his sword upon his conquerors.

Our readers will pardon us for the recital of a short anecdote, which occurred immediately after the reduction, as it shews, that in the very heat and outrages of war, the General was not unmindful of the rights of humanity. He was particularly eminent among the conquerors of the Havannah, for his disinterested procedure, and for checking the horrors of indiscriminate plunder. To him, therefore, appeals were most frequently made. A Frenchman, who had suffered greatly by the depredations of the soldiery, made application to him, and begged, in bad English, that he would interfere to have his property restored. The petitioner's wife, who was present, a woman of great spirit, was angry at the husband for his intercession, and said, "Comment pouvez vous demander du grace á un homme qui vient vous depouiller? N'en esperez pas." The husband persisting in his application, his wife grew more loud in the censure, and said, "vous n'etes pas Francois!" The General, who was busy writing at the time, turned to the woman, and said, smiling, "Madame ne vous, echauffez pas, ce que votre mari demande lui sera accorde!" "Oh faut-il pour sur-croit de malheur," exclaimed the woman, "que le barbare parle le Francois." The General was so very much pleased with the woman's spirit, that he not only procured them their property again, but also took pains

pains to accommodate them in every respect. This has been through life the manly characteristic of the General—if he would not suffer his troops to extend for the sake of plunder, (the ravages of war) he never impoverished them by unjust exactions. He never would consent that his Quarter master's place should be sold, “not only, says he. because I think it the
 “reward of an honest veteran soldier—but also, be-
 “cause I could not so directly exercise my authority
 “in his dismissal, should he behave ill.

On the peace, his gallant regiment was reviewed by his Majesty in Hyde-park—when they presented to the King the standards which they had taken from the enemy. The King, gratified with their high character, asked Gen. Elliott, what mark of his favour he could bestow on his regiment equal to their merits. He answered, that his regiment would be proud if his Majesty should think, that, by their services, they were entitled to the distinction of *Royals*. It was accordingly made a Royal Regiment, with this flattering title, *the 15th, or KING'S Royal Regiment of Light Dragoons*. At the same time, the King expressed a desire to confer a mark of his favour on the brave General; but he declared, that the honour and satisfaction of his Majesty's approbation of his services was his best reward.

During the peace he was not idle. His great talents in the curious branches of the military art, gave him ample employment; and in the year 1775, he was appointed to succeed Gen. A'Court as commander in
 Chief

Chief of the forces in *Ireland*. But he did not continue long in this station; not even long enough to unpack all his trunks; for finding that interferences were made by petty authority derogatory to his own, he resisted the practice with becoming spirit; and not chusing to disturb the government of the sister-kingdom, on a matter personal to himself, he solicited to be recalled, and accordingly was so, when he was appointed to the command of *Gibraltar*, in a fortunate hour for the safety of that important fortress. The system of his life, as well as his education, peculiarly qualified him for his trust. He is, perhaps, the most abstemious man of the age. His food is vegetables, and his drink water. He neither indulges himself in animal food nor wine. He never sleeps more than four hours at a time; so that he is up later and earlier than most other men. He has so inured himself to habits of hardiness, that the things which are difficult and painful to other men, are to him his daily practice, and are rendered pleasant by use. It could not be easy to starve such a man into a surrender, nor easy to surprize him. His wants are easily supplied, and his watchfulness beyond precedent. The example of the Commander in Chief in a besieged garrison, has a most persuasive efficacy in forming the manners of the soldiery. Like him, his brave followers came to regulate their lives by the most strict rules of discipline before there arose a necessity for so doing; and severe exercise, with short diet, became habitual to them by their own choice. The military system of discipline which he introduced, and the preparations he made for his defence, were

contrived with so much judgment, and executed with so much address, that he has been able, with a handful of men, to preserve his post against an attack, the constancy of which, even without the vigour, has been sufficient to exhaust any set of men. Collected within himself, he has in no instance destroyed, by premature attacks, the labour which would cost the enemy time, patience, and expence to compleat; he has never spent his ammunition in useless parade, or in unimportant attacks. He has never relaxed from his discipline by the appearance of security, nor hazarded the lives of his garrison by wild experiments. By a cool and temperate demeanour he maintained his station for four years of constant investment, in which all the powers of *Spain* were employed. All the eyes of *Europe* have been on his garrison, and his conduct has justly exalted him to a most elevated place in the military annals of the present day.

The General married a sister of the present Sir *Francis Drake*, and by her has had a son and a daughter. The son is now Lieut. Col. of the 6th (or *Inniskilling*) regiment of dragoons, and the daughter is married to Mr *Fuller*, of *Bayly Park*, in *Suffex*. His lady died about fourteen years ago, and her loss the General has not yet ceased to lament. The General is now about his sixty-eight year, but his temperate living has preserved to him his looks with great freshness, for which see the plate.

F I N I S.





