

war, removed the boom obstructing the entrance of the harbour, and gave free passage to the Cormorant and Aurora frigates, which were previously sent by Commodore Duckworth to make a diversion off that port. But these were not the only advantages immediately resulting from this movement; it favoured desertion, intercepted all stragglers, and enabled the different departments of the army to procure beasts of burthen for the further progress of his Majesty's arms.

Having ascertained that the enemy's troops were throwing up works and entrenching themselves in front of Ciudadella, it was resolved to force their position on the night of the 13th instant; and, preparatory to this attempt, Colonel Paget with 200 men was withdrawn from Mahon; Colonel Moncrief sent forward with the detachment to Ferarias; three light twelve pounders and five and a half inch howitzers, and 96 marines landed from the fleet; when, in consequence of its having been communicated to Commodore Duckworth, that four ships, supposed to be of the line, were seen between Majorca and Minorca, steering towards the last mentioned island, he decided to pursue them, requested that the seamen and marines might re-embark, and signified his determination of proceeding with all the armed transports to sea: but weighing the serious consequences which would result to the army from the smallest delay on the one hand, and the advantages to be reasonably expected from a spirited attack on the other, it was thought advisable to retain them with the army; and, on the 12th instant, the whole force marched to Alpiuz, and from thence proceeded on the 13th to Jupet, Colonel Moncrief's detachment moving in a parallel line on the Ferarias Road to Mala Garaba.

These precautions, and the appearance of two columns approaching the town, induced the enemy to retire from their half-constructed defence within the walls of Ciudadella; and in the evening of the same day a small detachment under Captain Muter, was sent to take possession of the Torre den Quart, whereby the army was enabled to advance on the 14th, apparently in three columns, upon Kane's, the Ferarias, and Fornelles Roads, to the investment of the town at day-break, occupying ground covered by the position the enemy had relinquished: thus stationed, in want of heavy artillery, and every article necessary for a siege, it was judged expedient to summon the Governor of Minorca to surrender; and the preliminary articles were immediately considered: but doubts arising on the part of the enemy, whether the investing force was superior in number to the garrison, two batteries of three twelve pounders, and three five and a half inch howitzers were erected in the course of the following night within eight hundred yards of the place, and at day-break the main body of the troops formed in order of battle considerably to the right of Kane's Road, leaving the Picquets to communicate between them and Colonel Moncrief's post. This line, partly real, and partly imaginary, extended four miles in front of the enemy's batteries, from whence two eighteen pound shot were immediately fired at the troops; but a timely parley, and a distant appearance of the squadron, occasioned the cessation of hostilities, and renewed a negotiation, which, through the address of Major-General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, terminated in the annexed capitulation.

Four weeks salt provisions for the garrison, besides the enclosed List of Ordnance Stores, were found in the town of Ciudadella.

The assistance received from Commodore Duckworth, in forwarding the light artillery and provisions, greatly facilitated the rapid movements of the army; and I am happy in the opportunity of declaring my obligations to Lord Mark Kerr and Captain Caulfield, for the supplies they sent from Mahon, and their exertions to land two mortars, which, in the event of further resistance, might have proved of the utmost importance in securing the army, or compelling the enemy to surrender.

The support I have experienced from Major General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Brigadiers General Stuart and Oakes, the exertion of Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, my Adjutant General, the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of both the officers and men of the different regiments

under my command, have eminently contributed to the success of the expedition, and authorize me to represent their services as highly deserving his Majesty's most gracious approbation.

Captain Gifford, my first aid de camp, who is perfectly acquainted with every circumstance concerning the capitulation of Ciudadella, and the reduction of the island of Minorca, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHAS. STUART.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

TERMS of CAPITULATION demanded for the Surrender of the Fortress of Ciudadella to the Arms of his Britannic Majesty.

I. The Garrison shall not be considered as prisoners of war, but shall march out free, with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, with twelve rounds of cartridge per man.—*Answer.* The town and fortress of Ciudadella, and the Fort of St Nicholas, together with all artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, or effects, the property of His Most Catholic Majesty, shall be surrendered to His Britannic Majesty's arms, and the Gate of Mahon, and the Fort of St Nicholas, shall be delivered up to the British army to-morrow at noon.

II. They shall be preceded by four brass 4 pounders and two 2 inch howitzers, with lighted matches, and twelve rounds for each.—*Answer.* The garrison shall march out as proposed in the first and second articles, but the guns must be left with the artillery.

III. The said Garrison shall be sent with all due convenience to Spain, at the expence of His Britannic Majesty, to one of the nearest ports of the Peninsula, excepting the first battalion of the Swiss regiment of Yan, and the detachment of the dragoons of Numancia, with their horses and furniture, who shall be sent to Majorca, as belonging to corps which garrison that Island.—*Answer.* The garrison shall be conveyed to the nearest port of His Most Catholic Majesty.

IV. The officers in this island and fortress shall keep their arms, horses, and equipage, with the funds of their regiments, and shall be permitted to go to Mahon, for the purpose of bringing away their families, and removing or disposing of their property there.—*Answer.* Admitted, they paying their just debts; and the officers who have occasion to go to Mahon to bring away their families, or dispose of their property, will have passports on applying to the British Commander in Chief.

V. The officers of the war department, the revenue, and marine, together with the persons employed in every branch thereof, shall be permitted to follow the garrison, and are to be included in the articles III. IV. and V.—*Answer.* Admitted.

VI. Whatever officers and troops have been made prisoners in Mahon, or other parts of the island, since the 7th instant, are comprehended in the above five articles.—*Answer.* People who have already surrendered cannot be included in the above capitulation.

VII. The deserters from this army who have given themselves up to the protection of his Britannic Majesty, since the said 7th instant, shall be restored to our army.—*Answer.* Refused.

VIII. Beasts of burden, both great and small, shall be granted, at the ordinary prices, for those who may be desirous of going to Mahon.—*Answer.* Admitted.

IX. During the time the garrison may remain in this island, their necessary wants shall be supplied at the expence of Spain.—*Answer.* There will be no obstacle to the garrison's being supplied with provisions by its own officers while it remains, which will be as short a time as possible, and be regulated by the Commander in Chief.

X. The sick and wounded shall remain in the hospitals, and their treatment be at the expence of their regiments.—*Answer.* Admitted.

XI. The inhabitants of this island shall be allowed to continue in the free exercise of their religion, enjoying peaceably the revenues, property, and privileges which they possess, and enjoy at present.

XII. The Episcopal See of the island shall remain established in it, according to the bull for its new creation, enjoying the honours, authority, and rents belonging to the Bishopric, and subsisting with its Ecclesiastical Chapter, and as Suffragan of the Archbishop of Valencia.

XIII. The Universities (or Corporations) of the island shall be maintained in the enjoyment of the particular privileges and franchises which have been granted to them by the ancient Kings of Spain, as they now possess them, and as they