

The London Gazette.

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From Tuesday November 12, to Saturday November 16, 1782.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 13th of November, 1782,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majesty's Order in Council of the 16th of August last, for prohibiting the Exporting out of this Kingdom, or carrying Coastwise, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, will expire on the 23d Day of this instant November: And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition should be continued for some Time longer, except in those Cases where (for the Benefit and Advantage of Trade, and for the Use and Defence of Ships trading to Foreign Parts, and of the Transports and Victualling Vessels employed in His Majesty's Service) His Majesty, by His several Orders in Council of the 13th and 27th of October, and of the 6th and 22d of November, 1775, of the 5th and 19th of February, and the 23d of August and 25th of September, 1776, of the 16th of April, the 13th of August, and the 3d and 10th of October, 1777, of the 19th of June, the 7th and 26th of August, and the 10th of September, 1778, and of the 17th of May, 1780, has thought proper to permit and allow the Exportation of, and carrying Coastwise, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Arms and Ammunition, under certain Conditions and Restrictions mentioned in the said Orders: His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever (except the Master-General, Lieutenant-General, or Principal Officers of the Ordnance, for His Majesty's Service) do, at any Time during the Space of Three Months, to commence from the said 23d Day of this instant November, presume to transport into any Parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coastwise, any Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, or ship or lade any Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, on Board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same beyond the Seas, or carrying the same Coastwise, except in the Cases comprized within the aforementioned Orders in Council, without Leave or Permission in that Behalf first obtained from His Majesty or His Privy Council, upon Pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed in the 29th Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act to empower His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Saltpetre, and to enforce the Law for empowering His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms and Ammunition; and also to empower His Majesty to restrain the carrying Coastwise of Saltpetre, Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition."—And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and His Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Steph. Cottrell.

[Price Seven-Pence.]

Whitehall, November 16.

THE Letters, of which the following are Copies and Extract, from the Right Honourable General Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar, were received on Thursday last at the Office of the Right Honourable Thomas Townshend, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

(C O P Y .)

Gibraltar, September 15, 1782.

MY LORD,

THE Enemy having collected his whole Force by Sea and Land; Forty-four Sail of the Line, besides Three inferior Two-Deckers; Ten Battering Ships, Five Bomb-Ketches, several Frigates and Xebecques, a great Number of Gun and Mortar Boats, a large Floating Battery, many Armed Vessels, and near Three Hundred Boats, purposely constructed for carrying Troops:

Their Land Batteries mounted with above One Hundred Pieces of Cannon, and an equal Number of Mortars and Howitzers:

An Army near Forty Thousand Men:

On the 13th Instant, at Eight in the Morning, all the Battering Ships, commanded by Don Buenventura Moreno, Rear-Admiral, were put in Motion, and came forward to the several Stations previously determined they should take up: The Admiral being placed upon the Capital of the King's Bastion, the other Ships extending Three to the Southward of the Flag, as far as the Church Battery; Five to the Northward, about the Height of the Old Mole; and One a very little to the Westward of the Admiral; by a Quarter before Ten, they were anchored in Line, at the Distance of a Thousand to Twelve Hundred Yards: Immediately a heavy Cannonade began from all the Ships, supported by the Cannon and Mortars in the Enemy's Lines and Approaches: At the same Instant our Batteries opened with hot, and cold, Shot, from the Guns; and Shells from the Howitzers, and Mortars: This Firing continued, without Intermiſſion, on both Sides, until Noon; when that of the Enemy from their Ships seemed to slacken, although but little. About Two o'Clock the Admiral's Ship was observed to smoke, as if on Fire, and a few Men busy upon the Roof, searching for the Cause. Our Batteries never discontinued: The Enemy's Fire from the Ships gradually decreased. About Seven in the Evening they fired from a few Guns, and that only at Intervals. At Midnight the Admiral's Ship was plainly discovered beginning to burn; an Hour after it was compleatly in Flames: Eight more of the Ships took Fire in Succession. Signals of Distress being now made, the Launches, Feluccas, and Boats of the whole Fleet, began to take out the Men from on Board the burning Ships. Many Shot were still fired from those in which the Flames had yet made no considerable Progress; and the Fire from the Enemy's Batteries on Shore did not in the least diminish. Brigadier Curtis, who, with his Squadron of Gun Boats, lay ready to take Advantage of any favourable Circumstance, left the New Mole at Two o'Clock, and about Three formed a Line upon the Enemy's Flank, advancing and firing with great Order and Expedition; which so astonished and disconcerted the Enemy, they fled precipitately with all their Boats, abandoning the Ships, in which some Officers and Numbers of their Men, including many wounded, were left to perish.

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