

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday December 13, to Tuesday December 16, 1777.

Whitehall, December 15, 1777.

THIS Afternoon Captain Craig, of the 47th Regiment, arrived from Quebec with the following Duplicate of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, to Lord George Germain, the Original of which has not yet been received.

Albany, October 20, 1777.

MY LORD,
NO Possibility of Communication with your Lordship having existed since the Beginning of September, at which Time my last Dispatches were sent away, I have to report to your Lordship the Proceedings of the Army under my Command from that Period;—a Series of hard Toil, incessant Effort, stubborn Action, till disabled in the Collateral Branches of the Army by the total Defection of the Indians; the Desertion or the Timidity of the Canadians and Provincials, some Individuals excepted; disappointed in the last Hope of any timely Co-operation from other Armies; the Regular Troops reduced by Losses from the best Parts, to 3,500 Fighting Men, not 2,000 of which were British; only Three Days Provisions, upon short Allowance, in Store; invested by an Army of Sixteen Thousand Men, and no apparent Means of Retreat remaining; I called into Council all the Generals, Field Officers, and Captains, commanding Corps, and by their unanimous Concurrence and Advice, I was induced to open a Treaty with Major General Gates.

Your Lordship will see by the Papers transmitted herewith the disagreeable Prospect which attended the first Overtures, and when the Terms concluded are compared, I trust that the Spirit of the Councils I have mentioned, which, under such Circumstances, dictated instead of submitting, will not be refused a Share of Credit.

Before I enter upon the Detail of these Events, I think it a Duty of Justice, my Lord, to take upon myself the Measure of having passed the Hudson's River, in order to force a Passage to Albany. I did not think myself authorized to call any Men into Council, when the peremptory Tenor of my Orders, and the Season of the Year, admitted no Alternative.

Provisions for about Thirty Days having been brought forward, the other necessary Stores prepared, and the Bridge of Boats completed, the Army passed the Hudson's River on the 13th and 14th of September, and encamped on the Heights and in the Plain of Saratoga, the Enemy being then in the Neighbourhood of Still-Water.

15th. The whole Army made a Movement forward, and encamped in a good Position in a Place called Dovogot.

16th. It being found that there were several Bridges to repair, that Work was begun under Cover of strong Detachments, and the same Opportunity was taken to reconnoitre the Country.

17th. The Army renewed their March, repaired other Bridges, and encamped upon advantageous Ground, about Four Miles from the Enemy.

18th. The Enemy appeared in considerable Force to obstruct the further Repair of Bridges, and with a View as it was conceived to draw on an Action where Artillery could not be employed; a small Loss was sustained in skirmishing, but the Work of the Bridges was effected.

19th. The Passages of a great Ravin, and other Roads towards the Enemy, having been re-

connoitred, the Army advanced in the following Order.

Brigadier-General Frazer's Corps, sustained by Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman's Corps, made a Circuit in order to pass the Ravin commodiously, without quitting the Heights, and afterwards to cover the March of the Line to the Right; these Corps moved in Three Columns, and had the Indians, Canadians, and Provincials upon their Fronts and Flanks. The British Line, led by me in Person, passed the Ravin in a direct Line South, and formed in Order of Battle as fast as they gained the Summit, where they waited to give Time to Frazer's Corps to make the Circuit, and to enable the Left Wing and Artillery, which, under the Command of Major-General Phillips and Major General Reidesel kept the Great Road and Meadows near the River, in Two Columns, and had Bridges to repair, to be equally ready to proceed. The 47th Regiment guarded the Batteaux.

The Signal Guns, which had been previously settled to give Notice of all the Columns being ready to advance, having been fired between 1 and 2 o'Clock, the March continued, the Scouts and Flankers of the Column of the British Line were soon fired upon from small Parties, but with no Effect; after about an Hour's March, the Piquets, which made the advanced Guard of that Column, were attacked in Force, and obliged to give Ground, but they soon rallied and were sustained.

On the first Opening of the Wood, I formed the Troops; a few Cannon-shot dislodged the Enemy at a House from whence the Piquets had been attacked; and Brigadier-General Frazer's Corps had arrived with such Precision in Point of Time, as to be found on a very advantageous Height on the Right of the British.

In the mean Time the Enemy, not acquainted with the Combination of the March, had moved in great Force out of their Intrenchments, with a View of turning the Line upon the Right; and being check'd by the Position of Brigadier-General Frazer, countermarched in order to direct their great Effort to the Left of the British.

From the Nature of the Country, Movements of this Nature, however near, may be effected without a Possibility of their being discovered.

About Three o'Clock the Action began by a very rigorous Attack on the British Line, and continued with great Obstinacy till after Sun-set. The Enemy being continually supplied with fresh Troops, the Strefs lay upon the 20th, 21st and 62d Regiments, most Parts of which were engaged near four Hours without Intermission: The 9th had been ordered early in the Day to form in Reserve. The Grenadiers and 24th Regiment were some Part of the Time brought into Action, as were Part of the Light Infantry; and all these Corps charged with their usual Spirit.

The Riflemen, and other Parts of Brymen's Corps, were also of Service; but it was not thought adviseable to evacuate the Height where Brigadier-General Frazer was posted, otherwise than partially and occasionally.

Major-General Phillips, upon first hearing the Firing, found his Way through a difficult Part of the Wood to the Scene of Action, and brought up with him Major Williams and four Pieces of Artillery, and from that Moment I stood indebted to that gallant and judicious Second for incessant and most material Services; particularly for restoring the Action in a Point which was critically pressed by a great Superiority of Fire, and to which he led up the 20th Regiment at the utmost personal Hazard.

Major

Major General Reidesel exerted himself to bring up a Part of the Left Wing, and arrived in Time to charge the Enemy with Regularity and Bravery.

Just as the Light closed, the Enemy gave Ground on all Sides, and left us compleatly Masters of the Field of Battle, with the Loss of about 500 Men on their Side, and, as supposed, thrice that Number wounded.

The Darkness preventing a Pursuit, the Prisoners were few.

The Behaviour of the Officers and Men in general was exemplary. Brigadier-General Frazer took his Position in the Beginning of the Day with great Judgment, and sustained the Action with constant Presence of Mind and Vigour. Brigadier-General Hamilton was the whole Time engaged, and acquitted himself with great Honour, Activity, and good Conduct. The Artillery in general was distinguished, and the Brigade under Captain Jones, who was killed in the Action, was conspicuously so.

The Army lay upon their Arms the Night of the 19th, and the next Day took a Position nearly within Cannon Shot of the Enemy, fortifying their Right, and extending their Left so as to cover the Meadows through which the great River runs, and where the Batteaux and Hospitals were placed. The 47th Regiment, and the Regiment of Hesse Hanau, with a Corps of Provincials, encamped in the Meadows as a further Security.

It was soon found that no Fruits, Honour excepted, were attained by the preceding Victory; the Enemy working with redoubled Ardor to strengthen their Left; their Right was unattackable already.

On our Side it became expedient to erect strong Redoubts for the Protection of the Magazines and Hospital, not only against a sudden Attack, but also for their Security in Case of a March to turn the Enemy's Flank.

21st. A Messenger arrived from Sir Harry Clinton, with a Letter in Cyphers, informing me of his Intention to attack Fort Montgomery in about Ten Days: from the Date of his Letter, which was the 10th of September. This was the only Messenger of many that I apprehend were dispatched by Sir William Howe and him, that had reached my Camp since the Beginning of August. He was sent back the same Night to inform Sir Harry of my Situation, and of the Necessity of a Diversion to oblige General Gates to detach from his Army; and my Intention to wait favourable Events in that Position, if possible, to the 12th of October.

In the Course of the Two following Days, Two Officers in Disguise, and other confidential Persons, were dispatched by different Routes with verbal Messages to the same Effect; and I continued fortifying my Camp, and watching the Enemy, whose Numbers increased every Day.

3^d October. I thought it advisable to diminish the Soldiers' Ration, in order to lengthen out the Provisions, to which Measure the Army submitted with the utmost Chearfulness. The Difficulties of a Retreat to Canada were clearly foreseen, as was the Dilemma, should the Retreat be effected, of leaving at Liberty such an Army as General Gates's to act against Sir William Howe.

This Consideration operated forcibly to determine me to abide Events as long as possible, and I reasoned thus: The Expedition I commanded was evidently meant at first to be *hazarded*. Circumstances might require it should be *devoted*; a critical Junction of Mr. Gates's Force with Mr. Washington might possibly decide the Fate of the War; the Failure of my Junction with Sir Harry Clinton, or the Loss of my Retreat to Canada, could only be a partial Misfortune.

7th. In this Situation Things continued 'till the 7th, when no Intelligence having been received of the expected Co-operation, and Four or Five Days for our limited Stay in the Camp only remained, it was judged advisable to make a Movement to the Enemy's Left, not only to discover whether there were any possible Means of forcing a Passage should it be necessary to advance, or of dislodging him for the Convenience of Retreat, but also to cover a Forage of the Army, which was in the greatest Distress on Account of the Scarcity.

A Detachment of 1500 Regular Troops, with 2 Twelve-Pounders, 2 Howitzers, and 6 Six-Pounders, were ordered to move, and was commanded by

myself, having with me Major-General Phillips, Major-General Reidesel, and Brigadier-General Frazer. The Guard of the Camp upon the Heights was left to Brigadiers-General Hamilton and Speicht; the Redoubts and the Plain to Brigadier-General Goll; and as the Force of the Enemy immediately in their Front consisted of more than double their Numbers, it was not possible to augment the Corps that marched beyond the Numbers above stated.

I formed the Troops within Three Quarters of a Mile of the Enemy's Left; and Captain Frazer's Rangers, with Indians and Provincials, had Orders to go by secret Paths in the Woods to gain the Enemy's Rear, and by shewing themselves there to keep them in Check.

The further Operations intended were prevented by a very sudden and rapid Attack of the Enemy on our Left, where the British Grenadiers were posted to support the Left Wing of the Line. Major Ackland at the Head of them sustained the Attack with great Resolution; but the Enemy's great Numbers enabling them in a few Minutes to extend the Attack along the Front of the Germans, which were immediately on the Right of the Grenadiers, no Part of that Body could be removed to make a second Line to the Flank where the Strefs of the Fire lay. The Right was at that Time unengaged; but it was soon observed that the Enemy were marching a large Corps round their Flank to endeavour cutting off their Retreat. The Light Infantry and Part of the 24th Regiment, which were at that Post, were therefore ordered to form a second Line, and to secure the Return of the Troops into Camp.

While this Movement was proceeding, the Enemy pushed a fresh and strong Reinforcement to renew the Action upon the Left, which, overpowered by so great a Superiority, gave Way, and the Light Infantry and 24th Regiment were obliged to make a quick Movement to save that Point from being entirely carried, in doing which Brigadier-General Frazer was mortally wounded.

The Danger to which the Lines were exposed becoming at this Moment of the most serious Nature, Orders were given to Majors-General Phillips and Reidesel to cover the Retreat, while such Troops as were most ready for the Purpose returned for the Defence of them. The Troops retreated hard pressed, but in good Order. They were obliged to leave 6 Pieces of Cannon, all the Horses having been killed; and most of the Artillery Men, who had behaved as usual with the utmost Bravery, under the Command of Major Williams, being either killed or wounded.

The Troops had scarcely entered the Camp, when it was stormed with great Fury, the Enemy rushing to the Lines under a severe Fire of Grape Shot and Small Arms. The Post of the Light Infantry under Lord Belcarres, assisted by some of the Line, who threw themselves by Order into those Entrenchments, was defended with great Spirit; and the Enemy, led on by General Arnott, was finally repulsed, and the General wounded; but unhappily the Entrenchments of the German Reserve, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brijmen, who was killed, were carried, and although ordered to be recovered they never were so; and the Enemy by that Misfortune gained an Opening on our Right and Rear. The Night put an End to the Action.

Under the Disadvantages thus apparent in our Situation, the Army was ordered to quit the present Position during the Night, and take Post upon the Height above the Hospital; thus, by an entire Change of Front, to reduce the Enemy to form a new Disposition. This Movement was effected with great Order and without Loss, though all the Artillery and Camp were removed at the same Time. The Army continued offering Battle to the Enemy in their new Position the whole Day of the 8th.

8th. Intelligence was now received that the Enemy were marching to turn the Right, and no Means could prevent this Measure but retiring towards Saratoga. The Army began to move at Nine o'Clock at Night; Major-General Reidesel commanding the Van Guard, and Major General Phillips the Rear.

This Retreat, though within Musquet Shot of the Enemy, and encumbered with all the Baggage of

of the Army, was made without Loss; but a very heavy Rain, and the Difficulties of guarding the Batteaux which contained all the Provisions, occasioned Delays which prevented the Army reaching Saratoga, till the Night of the 9th; and the Artillery could not pass the Fords of the Fishkill till the Morning of the 10th.

At our Arrival near Saratoga, a Corps of the Enemy, of between Five and Six Hundred, were discovered throwing up Intrenchments on the Heights, but retired over a Ford of the Hudson's River at our Approach, and joined a Body posted to oppose our Passage there.

It was judged proper to send a Detachment of Artificers, under a strong Escort, to repair the Bridges and open a Road to Fort Edward. The 47th Regiment, Captain Frazer's Marksmen and Mackoy's Provincials were ordered for that Service; but the Enemy appearing on the Heights of the Fishkill in great Force, and making a Disposition to pass and give us Battle, the 47th Regiment and Frazer's Marksmen were recalled: The Provincials left to cover the Workmen at the first Bridge, run away upon a very slight Attack of a small Party of the Enemy, and left the Artificers to escape as they could, without a Possibility of their performing any Work.

During these different Movements, the Batteaux with Provisions were frequently fired upon from the opposite Side of the River; some of them were lost, and several Men were killed and wounded in those which remained.

11th. Attacks upon the Batteaux were continued; several were taken and retaken; but their Situation being much nearer to the main Force of the Enemy than to Ours, it was found impossible to secure the Provisions any otherwise than by landing them and carrying them upon the Hill: This was effected under Fire, and with great Difficulty.

The possible Means of further Retreat were now considered in Councils of War composed of the General Officers, Minutes of which will be transmitted to your Lordship.

The only one that seemed at all practicable was by a Night March to gain Fort Edward, with the Troops carrying their Provisions upon their Backs; the Impossibility of repairing Bridge, putting a Conveyance of Artillery and Carriages out of the Question; and it was proposed to force the Ford at Fort Edward, or the Ford above it.

Before this Attempt could be made, Scouts returned with Intelligence that the Enemy were intrenched opposite those Fords, and possessed a Camp in Force on the high Ground between Fort Edward and Fort George, with Cannon; they had also Parties down the whole Shore to watch our Motions; and Posts so near to us upon our own Side of the Water as must prevent the Army moving a single Mile undiscovered.

The Bulk of the Enemy's Army was hourly joined by new Corps of Militia and Volunteers, and their Numbers together amounted to 16,000 Men.

Their Position, which extended three Parts in four of a Circle round us, was, from the Nature of the Ground, inattackerable in all Parts.

In this Situation the Army took the best Position possible and fortified; waiting 'till the 13th at Night in the anxious Hope of Succours from our Friends, or the next desirable Expectation, an Attack from our Enemy.

During this Time the Men lay continually upon their Arms, and were cannonaded in every Part; even Rifle Shot and Grape Shot came into all Parts of the Line, tho' without any considerable Effect.

At this Period an exact Account of the Provisions was taken, and the Circumstances stated in the opening of this Letter became complete.

The Council of War was extended to all the Field Officers and Captains commanding Corps of the Army, and the Convention inclosed herewith ensued; a Transaction which I am sure was unavoidable, and which I trust in that Situation will be esteemed honourable.

After the Execution of the Treaty, General Gates drew together the Force that had surrounded my Position, and I had the Consolation to have as many

Witnesses as I have Men under my Command, of its amounting to the Numbers mentioned above.

During the Events stated above, an Attempt was made against Ticonderoga by an Army assembled under Major General Lincoln, who found Means to march with a considerable Corps from Hubbardton undiscovered, while another Column of his Force passed the Mountains between Skeneborough and Lake George; and on the Morning of the 8th of September, a sudden and general Attack was made upon the carrying Place at Lake George, Sugar-Hill, Ticonderoga and Mount Independence. The Sea Officer commanding the armed Sloop stationed to defend the Carrying Place, as also some of the Officers commanding at the Ports at the Sugar-Hill and at the Portage were surprized, and a considerable Part of four Companies of the 53d Regiment were made Prisoners; a Block House commanded by Lieutenant Lord of the 53d Regiment was the only Post on that Side that had Time to make use of their Arms, and they made a brave Defence 'till Cannon taken from the surprized Vessel was brought against them.

After stating and lamenting so fatal a Want of Vigilance, I have to inform your Lordship of the satisfactory Events which followed.

The Enemy having twice summoned Brigadier General Powell, and received such Answers as became a Gallant Officer entrusted with so important a Post; and having tried during the Course of four Days several Attacks, and being repulsed in all, retreated without having done any considerable Damage.

Brigadier General Powell, from whose Report to me I extract this Relation, gives great Commendations to the Regiment of Prince Frederick and the other Troops stationed at Mount Independence. The Brigadier also mentions with great Applause the Behaviour of Captain Taylor of the 21st Regiment, who was accidentally there on his Road to the Army from the Hospital, and Lieutenant Becroft of the 24th Regiment, who, with the Artificers in Arms, defended an important Battery.

On the 24th of September the Enemy enabled by the Capture of the Gun Boats and Batteaux which they had made after the surprize of the Sloop to embark upon Lake George, attacked Diamond Island in two Divisions.

Captain Aubrey and two Companies of the 47th Regiment had been posted at that Island from the Time the Army passed the Hudson's River, as a better Situation for the Security of the Stores at the South End of Lake George, than Fort George, which is on the Continent, and not tenable against Artillery and Numbers. The Enemy were repulsed by Captain Aubrey with great Loss, and pursued by the Gun Boats under his Command to the East Shore, where two of their principal Vessels were retaken, together with all the Cannon; they had just Time to set fire to the other Batteaux, and retreated over the Mountains.

I beg Leave to refer your Lordship for further Particulars to my Aid de Camp Lord Peterham; and I humbly take Occasion to recommend to His Majesty's Notice that Nobleman, as one endued with Qualities to do important Services to his Country in every Station to which his Birth may lead. In this late Campaign in particular his Behaviour has been such as to entitle him to the fullest Applause, and I am confident his Merit will be thought a sufficient Ground for Preference, tho' deprived of the Eclat and Sort of Claim which generally attends the Delivery of fortunate Dispatches.

I have only to add, my Lord, a general Report of the killed and wounded. I do not give it as correct; the Hurry of the Time and the Separation of the Corps, having rendered it impossible to make it so. The British Officers have bled profusely and most honorably; all who have fallen were valuable, but the extensive Merits which marked the Publick and Private Character of Brigadier General Frazer will long remain upon the Memory of this Army, and make his Loss a Subject of particular Regret. Those who remain unwounded have been equally forward; and the General Officers, from the Mode of Fighting, have been more exposed than in other Services. Among the Rest I have had my Escapes. It depends upon the Sentence His Majesty shall pass upon my Conduct;

Conduct; upon the Judgment of my Profession, and of the impartial and respectable Parts of my Country, whether I am to esteem them Blessings or Misfortunes.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

J. B U R G O Y N E.

P. S. The above is an exact Duplicate of the Dispatch sent by Lord Petersham. Captain Craig, of the 47th Regiment, who has the Charge of it, is an Officer of great Merit; and is particularly worthy of Notice for having served with unabated Zeal and Activity through this laborious Campaign, notwithstanding a Wound through his Arm, which he received at Hubberton,

N^o I.

October 13, 1777.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne is desirous of sending a Field Officer, with a Message to Major-General Gates, upon a Matter of high Moment to both Armies. He requests to be informed at what Hour General Gates will receive him Tomorrow Morning.

Major-General Gates.

A N S W E R.

MAJOR-General Gates will receive a Field Officer from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne at the advanced Post of the Army of the United States, at Ten o'Clock Tomorrow Morning, from whence he will be conducted to Head Quarters.

Camp at Saratoga, 9 o'Clock,

P. M. October 13, 1777.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

N^o II.

Major Kingston delivered the following Message to Major-General Gates, October 14, 1777.

AFTER having fought you twice, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne has waited some Days, in his present Position, determined to try a third Conflict against any Force you could bring to attack him.

He is apprized of the Superiority of your Numbers, and the Disposition of your Troops to impede his Supplies, and render his Retreat a Scene of Carnage on both Sides. In this Situation he is impelled by Humanity, and thinks himself justified by established Principles and Precedents of State, and of War, to spare the Lives of brave Men upon honorable Terms: Should Major General Gates be inclined to treat upon that Idea, General Burgoyne would propose a Cessation of Arms during the Time necessary to communicate the Preliminary Terms by which, in any Extremity, he, and his Army, mean to abide.

N^o III.

Major-General Gates's Proposals; together with Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Answers.

I. **G**ENERAL Burgoyne's Army being exceedingly reduced by repeated Defeats, by Desertion, Sicknes, &c. their Provisions exhausted, their Military Horses, Tents and Baggage, taken or destroyed, their Retreat cut off, and their Camp invested, they can only be allowed to surrender Prisoners of War.

Answer. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Army, however reduced, will never admit that their Retreat is cut off, while they have Arms in their Hands.

II. The Officers and Soldiers may keep the Baggage belonging to them. The Generals of the United States never permit Individuals to be pillaged.

III. The Troops under his Excellency General Burgoyne will be conducted by the most convenient Route to New England, marching by easy Marches, and sufficiently provided for by the Way.

Answer. This Article is answered by General Burgoyne's first Proposal, which is here annexed.

IV. The Officers will be admitted on Parole; may wear their Side Arms, and will be treated with the Liberality customary in Europe, so long as they, by proper Behaviour, continue to deserve it; but those who are apprehended having broke their Parole, as some British Officers have done, must expect to be close confined.

Answer. There being no Officer in this Army under, or capable of being under, the Description of breaking Parole, this Article needs no Answer.

V. All Public Stores, Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c. must be delivered to the Commissionaries appointed to receive them

Answer. All Public Stores may be delivered, Arms excepted.

VI. These Terms being agreed to and signed, the Troops under his Excellency General Burgoyne's Command may be drawn up in their Encampments, where they will be ordered to ground their Arms, and may thereupon be marched to the River Side, to be passed over in their Way towards Benningtoa.

Answer. This Article inadmissible in any Extremity. Sooner than this Army will consent to ground their Arms in their Encampment, they will rush on the Enemy determined to take no Quarter.

VII. A Cessation of Arms to continue till Sun-set, to receive General Burgoyne's Answer.

(Signed)

Horatio Gates.

Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 14, 1777.

N^o IV.

MAJOR Kingston met the Adjutant-General of Major-General Gates's Army, October the 14th at Sun-set, and delivered the following Message:

If General Gates does not mean to recede from the 6th Article, the Treaty ends at once.

The Army will to a Man proceed to any Act of Desperation, rather than submit to that Article.

The Cessation of Arms ends this Evening.

N^o V.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Proposals, together with Major-General Gates's Answers.

THE annexed Answers being given to Major-General Gates's Proposals, it remains for Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and the Army under his Command, to state the following preliminary Articles on their Part.

I. The Troops to march out of their Camp with the Honours of War, and the Artillery of the Intrenchments, which will be left as hereafter may be regulated.

I. The Troops to march out of their Camp with the Honours of War, and the Artillery of the Intrenchments to the Verge of the River where the old Fort stood, where their Arms and Artillery must be left.

II. A free Passage to be granted to this Army to Great Britain, upon Condition of not serving again in North America during the present Contest; and a proper Port to be assigned for the Entry of Transports to receive the Troops whenever General Howe shall so order.

II. Agreed to for the Port of Boston.

III. Should any Cartel take Place by which this Army or any Part of it may be exchanged, the foregoing Article to be void as far as such Exchange shall be made.

III. Agreed.

IV. All Officers to retain their Carriages, Batches, and other Cattle; and no Baggage to be molested or searched, the Lieutenant-General giving his Honor, that there are no Public Stores secreted therein. Major-General Gates will of Course take the necessary Measures for the Security of this Article.

IV. Agreed.

V. Upon the March the Officers are not to be separated from their Men; and in Quarters the Officers shall be lodged according to Rank; and are not to be hindered from assembling their Men for Roll Calling, and other necessary Purposes of Regularity.

V. Agreed to, as far as Circumstances will admit.

VI. There are various Corps in this Army composed of Sailors, Bateau Men, Artificers, Drivers, Independent Companies, and Followers of the Army; and it is expected that those Persons of whatever Country shall be included in the fullest Sense and utmost Extent of the above Articles; and comprehended in every respect as British Subjects.

VI. Agreed to in the fullest Extent.

VII. All Canadians, and Persons belonging to the Establishment in Canada, to be permitted to return there.

VII. Agreed.

VIII. Passports to be immediately granted for Three Officers, not exceeding the Rank of Captain, who shall be appointed by General Burgoyne,

to carry Dispatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain by the Way of New York, and the Public Faith to be engaged, that these Dispatches are not to be opened.

VIII. Agreed.

IX. The foregoing Articles are to be considered only as Preliminaries for framing a Treaty, in the Course of which others may arise to be considered by both Parties; for which Purpose it is proposed that Two Officers of each Army shall meet and report their Deliberations to their respective Generals.

IX. This Capitulation to be finished by Two o'Clock this Day, and the Troops march from their Encampment at Five, and be in Readiness to move towards Boston Tomorrow Morning.

X. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne will send his Deputy Adjutant General to receive Major General Gates's Answer Tomorrow Morning at Ten o'Clock.

X. Complied with.

(Signed)

Horatio Gates.

Saratoga, October 15, 1777.

N^o VI.

THE Eight first Preliminary Articles of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Proposals, and the 2d, 3d, and 4th of those of Major-General Gates of Yesterday being agreed to, the Foundation of the proposed Treaty is out of Dispute; but the several subordinate Articles and Regulations necessarily springing from these Preliminaries, and requiring Explanation and Precision between the Parties, before a definitive Treaty can be safely executed, a longer Time than that mentioned by General Gates in his Answer to the 9th Article becomes indispensably necessary. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne is willing to appoint Two Officers immediately to meet Two others from Major-General Gates, to propound, discuss, and settle those subordinate Articles, in order that the Treaty in due Form may be executed as soon as possible.

(Signed)

John Burgoyne.

Camp at Saratoga, October 15, 1777.

Major Kington has Authority to settle the Place for a Meeting of the Officers proposed.

Settled by Major Kington on the Ground where Mr. Schuyler's House stood.

N^o VII.

IN the Course of the Night Lieutenant-General Burgoyne has received Intelligence that a considerable Force has been detached from the Army under the Command of Major-General Gates during the Course of the Negotiations of the Treaty depending between them; Lieutenant-General Burgoyne conceives this, if true, to be not only a Violation of the Cessation of Arms, but subversive of the Principles on which the Treaty originated, viz. a great Superiority of Numbers in General Gates's Army; Lieutenant-General Burgoyne therefore requires that Two Officers on his Part be permitted to see that the Strength of the Forces now opposed to him is such as will convince him that no such Detachments have been made; and that the same Principle of Superiority, on which the Treaty first began, still exists.

16th October.

N^o VIII.

Articles of Convention between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major-General Gates.

I.

THE Troops under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to march out of their Camp with the Honours of War, and the Artillery of the Intrenchments to the Verge of the River, where the Old Fort stood, where the Arms and Artillery are to be left. The Arms to be piled by Word of Command from their own Officers.

II.

A free Passage to be granted to the Army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to Great-Britain, on Condition of not serving again in North America during the present Contest; and the Port of Boston is assigned for the Entry of Transports to receive the Troops whenever General Howe shall so order.

III.

Should any Cartel take Place, by which the Army under General Burgoyne, or any Part of it, may

N^o 11828.

B

be exchanged, the foregoing Article to be void, as far as such Exchange shall be made.

IV.

The Army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to march to Massachusetts Bay, by the easiest, most expeditious and convenient Route; and to be quartered in, near, or as convenient as possible to Bolton, that the March of the Troops may not be delayed when Transports arrive to receive them.

V.

The Troops to be supplied on their March, and during their being in Quarters, with Provisions, by Major-General Gates's Orders, at the same Rate of Rations as the Troops of his own Army; and, if possible, the Officers Horses and Cattle are to be supplied with Forage at the usual Rates.

VI.

All Officers to retain their Carriages, Bat Horses and other Cattle, and no Baggage to be molested or searched, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne giving his Honour, that there are no Public Stores secreted therein. Major-General Gates will of Course take the necessary Measures for the due Performance of this Article; should any Carriages be wanted during the March, for the Transportation of Officers Baggage, they are, if possible, to be supplied by the Country at the usual Rates.

VII.

Upon the March, and during the Time the Army shall remain in Quarters in the Massachusetts Bay, the Officers are not, as far as Circumstances will admit, to be separated from their Men. The Officers are to be quartered according to their Rank, and are not to hindered from assembling their Men for Roll-Callings, and other necessary Purposes of Regularity.

VIII.

All Corps whatever of General Burgoyne's Army, whether composed of Sailors, Batteau Men, Artificers, Drivers, Independent Companies and Followers of the Army, of whatever Country, shall be included in the fullest Sense and utmost Extent of the above Articles and comprehended in every Respect as British Subjects.

IX.

All Canadians and Persons belonging to the Canadian Establishment, consisting of Sailors, Batteau Men, Artificers, Drivers, Independent Companies, and many other Followers of the Army, who come under no particular Description, are to be permitted to return there; they are to be conducted immediately, by the shortest Route to the first British Post on Lake George, are to be supplied with Provisions in the same Manner as the other Troops, and are to be bound by the same Condition of not serving during the present Contest in North America.

X.

Passports to be immediately granted for Three Officers, not exceeding the Rank of Captains, who shall be appointed by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to carry Dispatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great-Britain, by the Way of New York; and Major-General Gates engages the Public Faith that these Dispatches shall not be opened. These Officers are to set out immediately after receiving their Dispatches, and are to travel the shortest Route, and in the most expeditious Manner.

XI.

During the Stay of the Troops in the Massachusetts Bay, the Officers are to be admitted on Parole, and are to be permitted to wear their Side Arms.

XII.

Should the Army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne find it necessary to send for their Clothing and other Baggage from Canada, they are to be permitted to do it in the most Manner, and the necessary Passports granted for that Purpose.

XIII.

These Articles are to be mutually signed and exchanged Tomorrow Morning at Nine o'Clock; and the Troops under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne are to march out of their Intrenchments at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Camp at Saratoga, October 16, 1777.

(True Copy) Horatio Gates, Major-General.

To prevent any Doubts that might arise from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Name not being mentioned in the above Treaty, Major-General Gates hereby declares that he is understood to be comprehended in it as fully as if his Name had been specifically mentioned.

Horatio Gates.

N^o IX.

Minutes of a Council of War, held on the Heights of Saratoga, October 12th, 1777.

P R E S E N T

Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, Major Gen. Phillips.
Major Gen. Reidefel, Brigadier Gen. Hamilton.

THE Lieutenant-General states to the Council the present Situation of Affairs.

The Enemy in Force, according to the best Intelligence he can obtain, to the Amount of upwards of Fourteen Thousand Men, and a considerable Quantity of Artillery are on this Side the Fish-Kill, and threaten an Attack. On the other Side the Hudson's River, between this Army and Fort Edward, is another Army of the Enemy, the Numbers unknown; but one Corps, which there has been an Opportunity of observing, is reported to be about Fifteen Hundred Men. They have likewise Cannon on the other Side the Hudson's River, and they have a Bridge below Saratoga Church, by which the two Armies can communicate.

The Batteaux of the Army have been destroyed, and no Means appear of making a Bridge over the Hudson's River, were it even practicable from the Position of the Enemy.

The only Means of Retreat, therefore, are by the Ford at Fort Edward, or taking the Mountains in order to pass the River higher up by Rafts, or by another Ford which is reported to be practicable with Difficulty, or by keeping the Mountains, to pass the Head of Hudson's River, and continue to the Westward of Lake George all the Way to Ticonderoga; it is true this last Passage was never made but by Indians or very small Bodies of Men.

In order to pass Cannon or any Wheel Carriages from hence to Fort Edward, some Bridges must be repaired under Fire of the Enemy from the opposite Side of the River; and the principal Bridge will be a Work of Fourteen or Fifteen Hours; there is no good Position for the Army to take to sustain that Work, and, if these were, the Time stated as necessary would give the Enemy on the other Side the Hudson's River an Opportunity to take Post on the strong Ground above Fort Edward, or to dispute the Ford while General Gates's Army followed in the Rear.

The Intelligence from the lower Part of Hudson's River is founded upon the concurrent Reports of Prisoners and Deserters, who say it was the News in the Enemy's Camp, that Fort Montgomery was taken; and one Man, a Friend to Government, who arrived Yesterday, and mentions some Particulars of the Manner in which it was taken.

The Provisions of the Army may hold out to the 20th; there is neither Rum nor Spruce Beer.

Having committed this State of Facts to the Consideration of the Council, the General requests their Sentiments on the following Propositions:

- 1st. To wait in the present Position an Attack from the Enemy, or the Chance of favourable Events.
- 2d. To attack the Enemy.
- 3d. To retreat repairing the Bridges as the Army moves for the Artillery, in order to force the Passage of the Ford.
- 4th. To retreat by Night, leaving the Artillery and the Baggage; and should it be found impracticable to force the Passage with Musquetry, to attempt the upper Ford, or the Passage round Lake George.
- 5th. In case the Enemy, by extending to their Left, leave their Rear open, to march rapidly for Albany.

Upon the First Proposition resolved, That the Situation would grow worse by Delay, that the Provision now in Store not more than sufficient for the Retreat should Impediments intervene, or a Circuit of Country become necessary; and as the Enemy did not attack when the Ground was unfortified, it is not probable they will do it now, as they have a better Game to play.

The Second unadvisable and desperate, there being no Possibility of reconnoitring the Enemy's Position, and his great Superiority of Numbers known.

The Third impracticable.

The Fifth thought worthy of Consideration by the Lieutenant General, Major General Phillips, and Brigadier General Hamilton; but the Position of the Enemy yet gives no Open for it.

Resolved that the Fourth Proposition is the only Resource, and that to effect it, the utmost Secrecy and Silence is to be observed; and the Troops are to be put in Motion from the Right in the still Part of the Night, without any Change in the Disposition.

N. B. It depended upon the Delivery of six Days Provision in due Time, and upon the Return of Scouts, who had been sent forward, to examine by what Route the Army could probably move the first Four Miles undiscovered, whether the Plan should take Place on that Day, or on the Morrow.

The Scouts on their Return reported, that the Enemy's Position on our Right was such, and they had so many small Parties out, that it would be impossible to move without our March being immediately discovered.

Minutes and Proceedings of a Council of War, consisting of all the General Officers and Field Officers, and Captains commanding Corps, on the Heights of Saratoga, October 13, 1777.

THE Lieutenant-General having explained the Situation of Affairs as in the preceding Council, with the additional Intelligence, that the Enemy was intrenched at the Fords of Fort Edward, and likewise occupied the strong Position on the Pine Plains between Fort George and Fort Edward, expressed his Readiness to undertake at their Head any Enterprize of Difficulty or Hazard that should appear to them within the Compass of their Strength and Spirit: He added that he had Reason to believe a Capitulation had been in the Contemplation of some, perhaps of all, who knew the real Situation of Things; that upon a Circumstance of such Consequence to national and personal Honor, he thought it a Duty to his Country, and to himself, to extend his Council beyond the usual Limits; that the Assembly present might justly be esteemed a full Representation of the Army; and that he should think himself unjustifiable in taking any Step in so serious a Matter without such a Concurrence of Sentiments as should make a Treaty the Act of the Army as well as that of the General.

The First Question therefore he desired them to decide was,

Whether an Army of 3500 Fighting Men, and well provided with Artillery, were justifiable, upon the Principles of National Dignity and Military Honor, in capitulating in any possible Situation?

Resolved, nem. con. In the Affirmative.

Question 2. Is the present Situation of that Nature?

Resolved, nem. con. That the present Situation justifies a Capitulation upon honorable Terms.

The Lieutenant-General then drew up the Message, marked N^o 2, in the Papers relative to the Negotiation, and laid it before the Council. It was unanimously approved, and upon that Foundation the Treaty opened.

October 14. Major Kingston having delivered the Message marked N^o 2, returned with the Proposals marked N^o 3, and the Council of War being assembled again, the Lieutenant-General laid them before It, when it was resolved unanimously to reject the 6th Article, and not to admit of it in any Extremity whatever.

The Lieutenant-General then laid before the Council the Answers to Major-General Gates's Proposals, as marked in the same Paper, together with his own preliminary Proposals marked N^o 4, which were unanimously approved of.

October 15. The Council being assembled again, Major-General Gates's Answers to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Proposals were laid before them, whereupon it was resolved, That they were satisfactory, and a sufficient Ground for proceeding to a definitive Treaty.

Report of the Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners of the British Troops, (till exact Returns can be collected) under the Command of Lieutenant General Burgoyne, to October 12, 1777.

- 1 Brigadier-General, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 12 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 313 Rank and File, killed.
- 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 17 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 38 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 715 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2 Majors, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, 4 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 43 Rank and File, Prisoners.

Names of the Staff Officers killed, wounded, and Prisoners.

- Brigadier-General Frazer, Sir James Clarke, Aid de Camp to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, killed.
- Captain Green of the 31st Regiment, Aid de Camp to Major-General Phillips, Captain Blomfield of the Royal Artillery, Major of Brigade to Major-General Phillips, wounded.
- Captain Money of the 9th Regiment, Deputy Quarter-Master General, Prisoner.

Names of Officers killed, wounded and missing.

- Major Grant of the 24th Regiment killed.
- Captains Wight of the 53d, Jones, Royal Artillery, killed.
- Lieutenants Westrop and Wright, 9th Regiment, Lucas, Cooke, Obins, 20th ditto, Currie, Mackenzie, Robertson, Turnbull, 21st ditto, Douglass, 29th ditto, Reynal, Harvey, Stuart, 62d ditto, Haggart, of the Marines, Clelland, Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, killed.
- Ensigns Taylor, Phillips, Young, 62d ditto, killed.
- Adjutant Fitzgerald, 62d ditto, killed.
- Lieutenant Colonels Lynd of 20th Regiment, Anstruther 62d ditto, wounded in two different Actions.
- Majors Forbes, 9th ditto, Acland, 20th ditto, Agnew, 24th ditto, Earl of Belcarres, 53d ditto, Harnage, 62d ditto, wounded in two different Actions.

- Captains Montgomery, Swetenham, Stapylton, (since dead of his Wounds) 9th ditto, Weyms, Dowling, Stanley, Farquire, 20th ditto, Strangways, 24th ditto, Ramsey, 21st ditto, Blake, 24th ditto, Harris, Rofs, 34th ditto, Craig, 47th ditto, Shrimpton, Bunbury, 62d ditto, wounded.

- Lieutenants, Battersby, Light Infantry, 29th Ditto Fisherton, Grenadiers 21st Ditto, Richardson, Grenadiers 34th Ditto, (wounded in Two different Actions) Rowe, Stavelly, Murray, Prince, 9th Ditto, Dowling, 29th, doing Duty with the 20th Ditto, Doyle, 24th Ditto, Rutherford, 21st Ditto, Williams, Steel, 29th Ditto, Richardson, 34th Ditto, Haughton, Cullan, 53d Ditto, Jones, 60th Ditto, Smith, Howarth, Royal Artillery, wounded.

- Ensigns Connel, 20th ditto, Blake, Hervey, 62d ditto, Baron d'Salons 9th ditto, wounded.

- Adjutant Fielding, 9th ditto, wounded.

- Majors Acland, commanding the Grenadiers, Williams, Royal Artillery, Prisoners.

- Captains Montgomery, Money, 9th ditto, Prisoners.

- Lieutenants Johnston, York, 29th ditto, Howarth, Royal Artillery, Prisoners.

- Ensigns D'Antroch, Naylor, 62d Ditto, Prisoners.
- Surgeon Shelly, 9th Ditto, Prisoner.

J. BURGOYNE, Lieutenant General.

N. B. From the 12th, the Loss by Killed, Prisoners, and Desertion, was very considerable.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 12th of December, 1777.

P R E S E N T,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty was graciously pleased, by His Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the 25th of October 1776, to promise and declare, That the Bounties of Five Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, fit for His Majesty's Service; should be paid in the Manner thereby directed, to every such Able and Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty,

nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who should, on or before the 31st of December then following, enter themselves to serve in His Majesty's Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majesty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board such Tenders as should be employed for raising Men for the Service of the Royal Navy. And whereas His Majesty was also pleased, by His Royal Proclamation bearing Date the 8th Day of November, 1776, to promise and declare, That a Reward of Two Pounds for every Able, and Thirty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, should be paid in the Manner thereby directed, to any Person who should discover any Seaman or Seamen, who might secrete themselves, that so such Seaman or Seamen should be taken for His Majesty's said Service, by any of His Majesty's Sea-Officers employed for raising Men on or before the said 31st Day of December. And whereas His Majesty was likewise pleased, by His Royal Proclamation bearing Date the 15th Day of August last, to promise and declare, That every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, who should voluntarily enter himself to serve on Board any of His Majesty's Ships on or before the 31st Day of October then next, should receive as of His Majesty's Royal Bounty, the Sum of Thirty Shillings each Man, to be paid in Manner thereby directed. And whereas the Time limited by the said Proclamations, for Payment of the said Bounties and Rewards, hath been prolonged and extended to the 31st Day of this Instant December; and it being judged expedient for His Majesty's Service that the said Bounties and Rewards should be continued to be paid for some Time longer; His Majesty, with the Advice of His Privy-Council, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that the Time limited for Payment of the said Bounties, and Rewards be prolonged and extended from the said 31st Day of this Instant December, to the 28th Day of February, 1778, inclusive.—Whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Steph. Correll.

The Queen's Palace, St. James's Park,
December 14, 1777.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Marquess of Carmarthen to be Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

East-India House, November 19, 1777.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, do hereby give Notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday the 11th of December next, at Two o'Clock, and opened again on Thursday the 15th of January following.

And that the Dividend Warrants, due the 5th of January, will be ready to be delivered on Saturday the 7th of February next.

East-India House, November 19, 1777.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies do hereby give Notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Leadenball Street, on Wednesday the 17th of December next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purpose of declaring a Dividend from Midsummer last to Christmas next.

Office of Ordnance, Tower, Dec. 10, 1777.

THE Principal Officers of the Ordnance give Notice, that they are ready to treat for a large Number of Bayonets for His Majesty's Service; and that such Persons as are willing to contract for the same are desired to send their Proposals in Writing, addressed to the said Principal Officers (under Cover to their Secretary) specifying the Low st Price, and the Number they will engage to deliver Monthly.

London, November 5, 1777.

WHEREAS the Copartnership between Charles Gresham and William Barrow, of Newgate-street, London, Grocers, was this Day by mutual Consent dissolved: Charles Gresham retiring from Business, it will be carried on in future by William Barrow, who will adjust all Accounts relative to the said Copartnership.

C. Gresham.
Will. Barrow.

December 13, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Partnership between Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. Vere, Lowe, and Fletcher, Bankers in Birch-in-lane, London, will, by mutual Consent, be continued until the 25th Day of March next.

C. Raymond
Chas. Vere.
Rich. Lowe.
H. Fletcher.

THE Creditors of Joseph Barber, late of Kenan Town, deceased, are desired to send an Account of their respective Debts to Mr. Blackmore, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, one of the Executors, or to Mr. Bentley, in Gray's-inn, on or before the First of January next, in order that the same may be satisfied; and all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Joseph Barber, are desired to pay their respective Debts to the said Mr. Blackmore or Mr. Bentley, on or before the Time aforesaid, otherwise they will be sued for the same without further Notice.

THE Creditors of Thomas Davis, late of the City of Bristol, Perfumer, are to take Notice, that a Dividend of his Estate and Effects will be made the 14th Day of January next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol, to and amongst such of his Creditors as shall, on or before the 7th of the said January, deliver to Richard Holbrook, Cabinet-maker, in the Old-Market, Bristol, a particular Account of their respective Debts.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Reverend Hugh Bowen, D. D. late of Camrose, are desired to pay the same immediately to William Wheeler Bowen, of Lambiton, Executor of the said Hugh Bowen; and all Persons to whom the said Hugh Bowen was indebted at the Time of his Decease, are desired to send an Account thereof to the said William Wheeler Bowen, so that the same may be discharged.

Pursuant to an Order made by the Right Honourable Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for Enlarging the Time for Thomas Jones, late of Downham in the Isle of Ely in the County of Cambridge, Dealer and Chymist, (a Bankrupt) to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, for Forty-nine Days, to be computed from the 22d Day of November last; This is to give Notice, that the Commissioners in the said Commission named and authorized, or the major Part of them, intend to meet on the 10th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London; where the said Bankrupt is required to surrender himself, between the Hours of Eleven and One of the same Day; and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts are to come prepared to prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

Pursuant to an Order made by the Right Honourable Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for Enlarging the Time for Richard Routledge, of St. Martin's-le Grand in the Liberty of Westminster, Wine and Brandy-merchant, Dealer and Chapman, (a Bankrupt) to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, for 49 Days, to be computed from the 13th Instant; This is to give Notice, that the Commissioners in the said Commission named and authorized, or the major Part of them, intend to meet on the 31st Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London; where the said Bankrupt is required to surrender himself between the Hours of Eleven and One of the same Day, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

Pursuant to an Order made by the Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for Enlarging the Time for William Green, now or late of Pitt-street in the Parish of St. Pancras in the County of Middlesex, Carpenter, Dealer and Chapman, (a Bankrupt) to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, for 49 Days, to be computed from the 13th Instant; This is to give Notice, that the Commissioners in the said Commission named and authorized, or the major Part of them, will meet on the 31st Day of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London; where the said Bankrupt is required to surrender himself, between the Hours of Eleven and One of the Clock of the same Day, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

Pursuant to an Order made by the Right Honourable Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for enlarging the Time for Ninian Trotter, late of the Borough High-street in the Parish of Saint George the Martyr, Southwark, in the County of Surry, Oilman, (a Bankrupt) to surrender himself and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, for Forty-nine Days, to be computed from the 20th Day of this instant December; This is to give Notice, that the major Part of the Commissioners named in the said Commission intend to meet on the 29th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London; where the said

Bankrupt is required to surrender himself, between the Hours of Eleven and One of the same Day, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Charles Poley, of Gerrard-street in the Parish of St. Ann Soho in the County of Middlesex, Apothecary, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 23d Day of December instant at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, on the 30th Day of the said Month of December at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, and on the 27th Day of January next at Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Aldus, N^o 1, Garden-court, Gray's-inn.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Drew Drury, otherwise Drury Drury, of the Strand in the County of Middlesex, Goldsmith, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 18th and 24th Days of December instant, and on the 27th Day of January next, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Constable, Abchurch lane, London.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against John Churchill, late of Liverpool in the County of Lancashire, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 7th Day of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Golden Lion, in Dale-street, Liverpool, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Perks, late of the City of Bristol, Merchant, intend to meet on the 7th Day of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Three Tuns Tavern, in Corn-street, Bristol, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Henry Partlett, of Witney in the County of Oxford, Blanket-weaver, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Henry Partlett hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that, by virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed, as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 6th Day of January next.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against William Sampson and Richard Sampson, of the Parish of Saint Mary Woolnorth in the City of London, Upholsters, Dealers, Chymists, and Copartners, have certified to the Right Honourable Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said William Sampson and Richard Sampson have in all Things conformed themselves according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that, by virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, their Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 6th Day of January next.

Prisoner in the KING's BENCH Prison in the County of Surry.

First Notice.

Edward Pugh, formerly and late of St. John's-street in the Parish of St. James Clerkenwell, Shoemaker.