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Whitehall, October 27, 1778.

TH E Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts, from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, were received on Sunday last, from Lieutenant Grove, of His Majesty's Ship the Apollo, which left New York on the 17th of September, and arrived at Plymouth on the 23d Instant.

New York, September 15, 1778.

I HAD the Honour of receiving your Lordship's Dispatches of the 12th of June and 1st of July, by the Lord Hyde Pacquet, on the 18th of last Month, and a Triplicate of your Letter N^o 7, by the Lioness, on the 7th Instant.

I detached Major General Tryon, some Time ago, to the East End of Long Island, to secure the Cattle on that Part; in which Situation he could either reinforce Rhode Island, or make a Descent on Connecticut, as Circumstances might occur; and Transports for 4,000 Men were laying then in the Sound, and that Number of Troops ready for Embarkation on the shortest Notice.

In this State Things were, when Lord Howe failed for Rhode Island; and it was my Intention to proceed up the Sound, with the Troops above-mentioned, that they might be within his Lordship's Reach, in case we should see an Opportunity for landing them to act with Advantage; but, on the 27th of last Month, at the Instant they were embarked, I received a Letter from Lord Howe, inclosing one from Major-General Pigot, by which I was informed, that the French Fleet had quitted Rhode Island; but that the Rebels were still there in great Force.

I thought it advisable to fail immediately for the Relief of that Place, but contrary Winds detained us till the 31st; and, on our Arrival, we found that the Enemy had evacuated the Island. For Particulars I must beg Leave to refer your Lordship to Sir Robert Pigot's Letter, a Copy of which I have the Honour to inclose. I was not without Hopes, that I should have been able to effect a Landing, in such Manner as to have made the Retreat of the Rebels from Rhode Island very precarious; or that an Opening would have offered for attacking Providence with Advantage: Being thwarted in both these Views by the Retreat of the Rebels, as the Wind was fair I proceeded towards New London, where I had Reason to believe there were many Privateers; but the Wind coming unfavourable just as I arrived off that Port, and continuing so for Twenty-four Hours, I left the Fleet, directing Major-General Grey to proceed to Bedford, a noted Rendezvous for Privateers, &c. and in which there were a Number of captured Ships at that Time. For the Particulars of his Success, which has certainly been very complete, I must beg Leave to refer your Lordship to the inclosed Letter.

I am, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Pigot to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated Newport, Rhode Island, August 31, 1778.

THough by my several Letters since the 29th of July last, more especially by that I had the Honour of writing by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, and the Accuracy of his Intelligence, your Excellency

will have been informed of the State of Affairs here to the 28th Instant; yet, as many of those Letters, from the Uncertainty of the Communication, may not have reached you, a Summary of the Transactions since the 29th of July, when the French Fleet arrived, to the last Period, will not be unnecessary, and may help to explain subsequent Events.

From the first Appearance of the Fleet to the 8th Instant, our utmost Exertions were directed to removing to Places of Security the Communications, Ammunition, and Military and Naval Stores, which were either on board Ship, or on the Wharfs, preparing a fortified Camp, and disposing every Thing for resisting the combined Attacks of the French and Rebels upon us; and I immediately withdrew from Conanicut Brown's Provincial Corps, and two Regiments of Anspach, which had been stationed there. The next Morning the Guns on the Beaver Tail and Dumplin Batteries, the former of which was directed with some Effect against two Line of Battle Ships that entered the Narraganset Passage, were rendered unserviceable, as the Fleet entering the Harbour would cut off all Communication with that Island; of which the French Admiral soon after took a temporary Possession, and landed the Marines of his Squadron. During this Period, from the Movements of the French Ships in the Seaconet on the 30th, the King's Fisher and two Gallies were obliged to be set on Fire; and afterwards, on the 5th Instant, the four advanced Frigates, from the Approach of two of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships from the Narraganset, were likewise destroyed, after saving some of their Stores, and securing the Landing of the Seamen.

When it was evident the French Fleet were coming into the Harbour, it became necessary to collect our Forces, and withdraw the Troops from the North Parts of the Island, which was accordingly done that Evening. I likewise ordered all the Cattle on the Island to be drove within our Lines, leaving only one Cow with each Family, and every Carriage and Intrenching Tool to be secured, as the only Measures that could be devised to distress the Rebels and impede their Progress.

On the 8th Instant, at Noon, the French Fleet (which from it's first Appearance had continued with little Variation at Anchor about Three Miles from the Mouth of the Harbour) got under Way, and standing in under a light Sail, kept up a warm Fire on Brenton's Point, Goat Island, and the North Batteries, which were manned by Seamen of the destroyed Frigates, and commanded by Captain Christian, Lieutenants Forrest and Otway of the Navy, who returned the Fire with great Spirit, and in a good Direction. The last of these Works had been previously strengthened, and some Transports sunk in it's Front, as an effectual Measure to block up the Passage between it and Rose Island.

The next Morning we had the Pleasure to see the English Fleet, and I immediately sent on Board to communicate to Lord Howe our Situation, and that of the Enemy. By Nine o'Clock the following Day the French Fleet repassed our Batteries, and sailed out of the Harbour, firing on them as before, and having it returned with equal Spirit on our Side. By this Cannonade from the Ships on both Days, very fortunately not One Man was hurt, or any Injury done, except to some Houses in Town.

I shall now proceed to inform your Excellency of the



the Movements of the Enemy from the 9th Instant, when they landed at Howland's Ferry.

The Badness of the Weather for some Days must have prevented their transporting of Stores, or being in Readiness to approach us, as they did not make their Appearance near us 'till the 14th, when a large Body took Possession of Honyman's Hill.

To repel any Attempts from that Quarter, a Breastwork was directed to be made along the Heights from Green End to Irish's Redoubt, which was strengthened by an Abatis.

On the 17th, the Enemy was discovered breaking Ground on Honyman's Hill, on the Summit of which, and on their Right of the Green End Road, they were constructing a Battery: The next Day another was commenced by them for Five Guns to their Left, and in a direct Line with the former, which was prepared for Four. On this Day a Line of Approach was likewise begun by them from the Battery on the Right to Green End Road, which Works we endeavoured to obstruct by keeping a continual Fire on them. The 19th the Enemy opened their Left Battery, which obliged our Encampment to be removed further in the Rear. This Day we began another Line, for the greater Security of our Left, from Irish's Redoubt to Fomini Hill; and I directed a Battery of 1 Twenty four and 2 Eighteen Pounders to be raised on our Right Breast Work to counteract those of the Enemy, which was opened the following Day, when they were observed busied in forming a second Approach from the first, to a nearer Distance on the Road.

At Noon the French Fleet again came in View, much disabled, and anchored off the Port, where it continued 'till the 22d, when it finally disappeared.

This Day the Rebels were constructing Two other Batteries much lower down the Hill than the former, one on the Right for Five, the other on the Left of Green End Road for Seven Guns, both which were opened the next Day, when I found it necessary to attempt silencing them, and therefore ordered a Battery for Seven heavy Guns, on commanding Ground, near Green End, which, from the Obstructions given by the Enemy's Fire, could not be completed 'till the 25th, when the Rebels thought proper to close the Embrasures of their lower Batteries, and make Use of them for Mortars. During this Time they had been constructing, on the Height of the East Road, another for One of Thirteen Inches; and this Day began a Third Approach in Front, and to the Right of their lower Batteries.

The 26th, observing the Enemy to discontinue their Works, and learning, from Deserters, they were removing the Officers Baggage and Heavy Artillery, I detached Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, with a Hundred Men of the 54th Regiment, in the Night over Easton's Beach in Quest of Intelligence, who with great Address surprized and brought off a Piquet of Two Officers and Twenty-five Men, without any Loss. Some of Colonel Fanning's Corps, at different Times, exerted themselves in taking off People from the Enemy's advanced Posts; but little Intelligence to be depended upon was ever obtained from them; nor were other Attempts to procure it more efficacious, as from all that could be learned, it was doubtful whether their Intentions were to attack our Lines or retreat.

On the 27th the Sphinx and Two other Ships of War arrived; and I had the Honour of being informed by Colonel Stuart of your Excellency's Intention to reinforce this Post.

On the following Day the Vigilant Galley took a Station to cover the Left Flank of the Army; and at Ten o'Clock that Night the Rebels made an Attempt to surprize a Subaltern's Piquet from the Anspach Corps, but were repulsed, after killing One Man, and wounding Two others.

The 29th, at Break of Day, it was perceived that the Enemy had retreated during the night, upon which Major-General Prescott was ordered to detach a Regiment from the second Line under his Command, over Easton's Beach, towards the left Flank of the Enemy's Encampment, and a Part of Brown's

Corps was directed to take Possession of their Works. At the same Time Brigadier-General Smith was detached with the 22d and 43d Regiments, and the Flank Companies of the 38th and 54th, by the East Road. Major-General Losberg marching by the West Road, with the Hessian Chasseurs and the Anspach Regiments of Voit and Seaboth, in order, if possible, to annoy them in their Retreat; and upon receiving a Report from General Smith, that the Rebels made a Stand, and were in Force upon Quaker's Hill, I ordered the 54th and Hessian Regiment of Huyn, with Part of Brown's Corps, to sustain him; but before they could arrive, the Perseverance of General Smith, and the spirited Behaviour of the Troops, had gained Possession of the strong Post on Quaker's Hill, and obliged the Enemy to retire to their Works at the North End of the Island. On hearing a smart Fire from the Chasseurs engaged on the West Road, I dispatched Colonel Fanning's Corps of Provincials to join General Losberg, who obliged the Rebels to quit two Redoubts made to cover their Retreat, drove them before him, and took Possession of Turkey Hill. Towards Evening, an Attempt being made by the Rebels to surround and cut off the Chasseurs, who were advanced on the Left, the Regiments of Fanning and Huyn were ordered up to their Support, and, after a smart Engagement with the Enemy, obliged them to retreat to their main Body on Windmill Hill.

To these Particulars I am in Justice obliged to add Brigadier-General Smith's Report, who, amidst the general Tribute due to the good Conduct of every Individual under his Command, has particularly distinguished Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and the 22d Regiment, on whom, by their Position, the greater Weight of the Action fell. He also mentions with Applause the spirited Exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh and the 43d Regiment, of Captains Coore and Trench, who commanded the Flank Companies. He likewise acknowledges particular Obligations to all the Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery, as also to the Seamen who were attached to the Field Pieces; and has expressed his Thanks to Captain Barry, of the 52d Regiment, who was a Volunteer on this Occasion, and assisted in carrying his Orders. General Losberg has given his Testimony of the very good Behaviour of the Anspach Corps, commanded by Colonel de Voit, and of Captains Malburg and Noltenius, with their Companies of Chasseurs.

After these Actions, the Enemy took Post in great Numbers on Windmill Hill, and employed themselves in strengthening that advantageous Situation.

This Night the Troops lay on their Arms on the Ground they had gained, and Directions were given for bringing up the Camp Equipage. Artillery were likewise sent for and Preparation made to remove the Rebels from their Redoubts; but by means of the great Number of Boats, they retreated in the Night of the 30th over Bristol and Howland's Ferry; thus relinquishing every Hold on the Island, and resigning to us its entire Possession.

During these tedious and fatiguing Operations, I was much indebted to the active Zeal of Captain Brisbane and all the Captains, other Officers and Men of the Navy, who enabled me to man the different Batteries with their most experienced Officers, and best Men, who by their Example and constant Attention contributed much in the Support of the Defences. And I must also take Notice of the good Inclination for the Service, shewn by the Marines of the different Ships, which occasioned my giving them in Charge the Defence of that principal Post on Fomini Hill. Nor can I conclude this Account, without expressing my sincere Acknowledgments to every Officer and Soldier under my Command, and to the several Departments, for their unwearied Exertions to counteract so many Difficulties.

The Prisoners taken on the 29th are not many in Number; but I have Reason to believe the Killed and Wounded of the Rebels is greater than that in the Return I have the Honor to inclose you of ours.

Return

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Sir Robert Pigot. Rhode Island, August 29, 1778.

Flank Companies, 38th, 54th. 1 Serjeant killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Rank and File, missing.

22d Regiment. 11 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns, 2 Serjeants, 48 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

43d Regiment. 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, killed; 2 Ensigns, 14 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

Royal Artillery. 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, 1 Driver, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 10 Rank and File, 2 Drivers, wounded.

Huy's Regiment. 1 Captain, 4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 5 Serjeants, 51 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, missing.

1st Battalion Anspach. 2 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

2d Battalion ditto. 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

Hessian Chasseurs. 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

Hessian Artillery. 1 Serjeant wounded.

King's American Regiment. 1 Volunteer, 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 2 Serjeants, 15 Rank and File, wounded.

Seamen. 1 killed; 1 wounded.

Total. 1 Captain, 1 Volunteer, 4 Serjeants, 31 Rank and File, 1 Driver, killed. 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 13 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 180 Rank and File, 2 Drivers, wounded. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, missing.

(Signed)

R. PIGOT.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded and missing.

Flank Companies. Lieutenant Swiney, 38th, Prisoner. Lieutenant Layard, 54th, wounded.

22d Regiment. Lieutenant Cleghorn, Ensigns Borland, Proctor, and Adam, wounded.

43d Regiment. Ensigns Roche and Affleck wounded.

Royal Artillery. Second-Lieutenant Kemble wounded.

Huy's Regiment. Captain Schallern killed. Captain Wagener wounded.

Hessian Chasseurs. Captain Noltenius, Bunau's Regiment, Lieutenant Murarius, Langrave's, wounded.

King's American Regiment. Lieutenant Campbell, Ensigns Eustick and Purdy, wounded.

Volunteer Eustace, King's American Regiment, killed.

(Signed)

R. PIGOT.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Grey to His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated on board the Carysfort Frigate off Bedford Harbour, September 6, 1778.

I AM happy to be able to acquaint you, that I have been so fortunate, in the fullest Manner, to execute the Service your Goodness entrusted me with at Bedford and Fair Haven.

A favorable Wind, and every possible Exertion and Assistance received from the Navy, enabled us to land so rapidly, Yesterday Evening about Six o'Clock, that the Enemy had a very few Hours Notice of our Approach: The Business was finished, and the Troops all re-embarked this Morning by Twelve o'Clock, with the Loss, which particularly gives me Pleasure and Content, of only Five or Six Men wounded, one of whom is since dead. The Stores destroyed were valuable, and the Number of Ships burnt about 70, Privateers and other Ships, ready with their Cargoes in for sailing. The only Battery they had was on the Fair Haven Side, an enclosed Fort with Eleven Pieces of Cannon, which was abandoned, and the Cannon properly de-

molished by Captain Scott, Commanding Officer of the Artillery, and the Magazine blown up.

I cannot enough praise the Spirit, Zeal and Activity of the Troops you have honored me with the Command of upon this Service, also their Sobriety in the Midst of Temptation, and Obedience to Orders, as not one House in Bedford and Fair Haven, I think, was consumed that could be avoided, except those with Stores.

I write in Haste, and not a little tired, therefore must beg Leave to refer you for the late Plan of Operations and Particulars to Captain Andre.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1778.

IN Obedience to His Majesty's Commands signified to me by your Lordship, every necessary Step shall be taken by me, for the strict Observance of what is stipulated in the Convention of Saratoga, on the Part of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, as well as the fullest Assurance given, that the Troops when embarked shall be sent to Great Britain, and every Condition agreed upon between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major-General Gates, respecting them, faithfully observed.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, dated New York, Sept. 21, 1778, brought by His Majesty's Ship the Eagle, and received the 26th Instant.

IN my last I had the Honor to inform your Lordship of the Success of Major-General Grey at Bedford and Fair-Haven. I have now the Pleasure to transmit an Account of his whole Proceedings upon that Expedition, which will shew how effectually this Enterprize has been executed, and the very great Loss the Enemy have sustained; at the same Time that it reflects much Honor upon the Abilities of the General, and the Behaviour of the Troops employed on the Occasion.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Grey to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated on Board the Carysfort, Whitehall, Sept. 18, 1778.

S I R,

IN the Evening of the 4th Instant, the Fleet, with the Detachment under my Command, sailed from New London, and stood to the Eastward with a very favorable Wind. We were only retarded in the Run from thence to Buzzard's Bay, by the altering our course for some Hours in the Night, in consequence of the Discovery of a strange Fleet, which was not known to be Lord Howe's until Morning. By Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 5th, the Ships were at an Anchor in Clark's Cove, and the Boats having been previously hoisted out, the Debarkation of the Troops took place immediately. I proceeded without Loss of Time to destroy the Vessels and Stores, in the whole Extent of Accushnet River (about six Miles) particularly at Bedford and Fair-Haven, and having dismantled and burnt a Fort on the East Side of the River, mounting Eleven Pieces of heavy Cannon, with a Magazine and Barracks, completed the Re-embarkation before Noon the next Day. I refer Your Excellency to the annexed Return for the Enemy's Losses, as far as we were able to ascertain them, and for our own Casualties.

The Wind did not admit of any further Movement of the Fleet the 6th and 7th, than hauling a little Distance from the Shore. Advantage was taken of this Circumstance to burn a large Privateer Ship on the Stocks, and to send a small Armament of Boats, with Two Gallies, to destroy two or three Vessels, which being in the Stream, the Troops had not been able to set Fire to.

From the Difficulties in passing out of Buzzard's Bay into the Vineyard Sound, through Quickse's Hole, and from Head Winds, the Fleet did not reach Holme's Hole Harbour, in the Island of Martha's Vineyard, until the 10th. The Transports with the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, and 33d Regiment, were anchored without the Harbour, as I had

had at that Time a Service in View for those Corps, whilst the Business of collecting Cattle should be carrying on upon the Island. I was obliged by contrary Winds to relinquish my Designs.

On our Arrival off the Harbour, the Inhabitants sent Persons on Board to ask my Intentions with respect to them, to whom a Requisition was made of the Arms of the Militia, the Public Money, 300 Oxen, and 10,000 Sheep. They promised each of these Articles should be delivered without Delay. I afterwards found it necessary to send small Detachments into the Island, and detain the deputed Inhabitants for a Time, in order to accelerate their Compliance with the Demand.

The 12th I was able to embark on Board the Vessels, which arrived that Day from Rhode Island, 6000 Sheep, and 130 Oxen.

The 13th and 14th were employed in embarking Cattle and Sheep on Board our own Fleet; in destroying some Salt-Works; in burning or taking in the Inlets what Vessels and Boats could be found, and in receiving the Arms of the Militia. I here again refer your Excellency to Returns.

On the 15th the Fleet left Martha's Vineyard; and, after sustaining, the next Day, a very severe Gale of Wind, arrived the 17th at Whitestone, without any material Damage.

I hold myself much obliged to the commanding Officers of Corps, and to the Troops in general, for the Alacrity with which every Service was performed.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY, M. G.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing, of the Detachment under the Command of Major-General Grey.

1st Battalion Light Infantry. 1 wounded, 3 missing.

1st Battalion of Grenadiers. 1 killed; 1 wounded; 3 missing.

33d Regiment. 1 missing.

42d Regiment. 1 wounded; 8 missing.

46th Regiment. 1 missing.

64th Regiment. 1 wounded.

Total. 1 killed. 4 wounded. 16 missing.

The Enemy's Loss, which came to our Knowledge, was an Officer and 3 Men killed by the advanced Parties of Light Infantry, who, on receiving a Fire from the Inclosures, rushed on with their Bayonets. Sixteen were brought Prisoners from Bedford, to exchange for that Number missing from the Troops.

(Signed) CHARLES GREY, M. G.

Return of Vessels and Stores destroyed on Acushnet River, the 5th of September, 1778.

8 Sail of large Vessels from 200 to 300 Tons, most of them Prizes.

6 Armed Vessels carrying from 10 to 16 Guns.

A Number of Sloops and Schooners of inferior Size, amounting in all to 70, besides Whale-Boats and others: Amongst the Prizes were Three taken by Count d'Estaing's Fleet.

26 Store-houses at Bedford, several at M'Pherson's Wharf, Crans Mills and Fair Haven: These were filled with very great Quantities of Rum, Sugar, Melasses, Coffee, Tobacco, Cotton, Tea, Medicines, Gunpowder, Sailcloth, Cordage, &c.

Two large Rope-walks.

At Falmouth in the Vineyard Sound, the 10th of September 1778.

2 Sloops and a Schooner taken by the Gallies, 1 loaded with Staves.

1 Sloop burnt.

In Old Town Harbour, Martha's Vineyard,

1 Brig of 150 Tons Burthen, burnt by the Scorpion.

1 Schooner of 70 Tons Burthen, burnt by ditto.

23 Whale Boats taken or destroyed.

A Quantity of Plank taken.

At Holmes's Hole, Martha's Vineyard.

4 Vessels, with several Boats, taken or destroyed. A Salt Work destroyed, and a considerable Quantity of Salt taken.

Arms taken at Martha's Vineyard.

388 Stand, with Bayonets, Pouches, &c. some Powder, and a Quantity of Lead, as by Artillery Return.

At the Battery near Fair Haven, and on Clark's Point.

13 Pieces of Iron Ordnance destroyed, the Magazine blown up, and the Platforms, &c. and Barracks for 200 Men, burnt.

£ 1000 Sterling in Paper, the Amount of a Tax collected by Authority of the Congress, was received at Martha's Vineyard from the Collector.

Cattle and Sheep taken from Martha's Vineyard.

300 Oxen. 10,000 Sheep.

(Signed) CHARLES GREY, M. G.

Return of Ammunition, Arms and Accoutrements, &c. which were brought in by the Militia on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, agreeable to Major-General Grey's Order, received at Holmes's Cove, September 12, 13, and 14, 1778.

Tisbury. 132 Firelocks; 16 Bayonets; 44 Cartridge Boxes or Pouches; 11 Swords or Hangers; 22 Powder Horns.

Chilmark. 2 Halberts; 127 Firelocks; 20 Bayonets; 30 Cartridge Boxes or Pouches; 12 Swords or Hangers; 40 Powder Horns; 2 Pistols; 1 Drum.

Old Town. 129 Firelocks; 13 Bayonets; 3 Cartridge Boxes or Pouches; 2 Swords or Hangers; 9 Powder Horns, 2 Pistols.

Total. 2 Halberts; 388 Firelocks; 49 Bayonets; 77 Cartridge Boxes or Pouches; 25 Swords or Hangers; 71 Powder Horns; 4 Pistols; 1 Drum.

N. B. 1 Barrel, 1 Half Barrel, and 1 Quarter Barrel of Powder; a great Number of Lead Shot or Balls of different Sizes in Bags and Boxes; and a great many Flints.

(Signed) DAVID SCOTT, Captain
Royal Reg. of Artillery.

Admiralty Office, October 27, 1778.

THE Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in North America, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are Extracts, were brought to this Office on Sunday last by Lieutenant Grove, of His Majesty's Ship the Apollo, which Ship left New York the 17th of last Month, and arrived at Plymouth the 22d Instant.

Eagle, off Sandy Hook, August 17, 1778.

IN Consequence of the Determination signified in my Letter of the 31st past, and the Intelligence I had subsequently received, that the French Squadron was separated into different Detachments, stationed off of the Entrance of the Middle Channel, and in the Narraganset and Schoonet Passages, for the Attack of Rhode Island, I attempted sailing from Sandy Hook the 2d Instant, with the Ships of War and attendant Vessels named in the annexed List, to profit by any Opportunity which might offer for taking Advantage of the Enemy in that divided Situation, and for the Relief, in that Case, of the Garrison at Newport; but the Wind veering back to the Southward, and not afterwards corresponding sooner with the rising of the Tide upon the Bar, my Departure was necessarily postponed until the Morning of the 6th; and I anchored the Squadron off of Point Judith the Evening of the 9th.

The Toulon Squadron had passed the Batteries at the Entrance of the Harbour the preceding Day, and was mostly placed close over to the Conanicut Shore, in the middle Channel from Race Island Northward towards Dyers and Prudence Islands.

Being thereby enabled to communicate immediately with the Garrison, I was informed by Captain

Bridbane

Baltimore of the Progress of the Enemy's Operations, together with the Destruction of the Frigates, and other Particulars since the Dates of his earlier Reports, as stated in the Copies of his several Letters herewith inclosed. By an Officer from the Major General Sir Robert Pigot I was at the same Time advised, that he had been obliged to evacuate Conanicut, as well as all his Out-posts on the Northern Parts of Rhode Island, and to confine his Defence to the Lines constructed on the Heights adjacent to the Town of Newport. Under these Circumstances I judged it was impracticable to afford the General any essential Relief.

The Wind changing to the North-East next Morning, the French Admiral stood out of the Port with the Twelve Two-decked Ships of his Squadron, named in the List transmitted with your Letter dated the 3d of May.

Deeming the Superiority of the Enemy's Force too great to come to Action with them, if it could be avoided, whilst they possessed the Weather-gage, I steered with the Squadron formed in Order of Battle to the Southward, in the Hope of having the Wind in from the Sea, as, by the Appearance of the Weather, was to be expected later in the Day: And, retaining the Fire-ships only, I sent Directions for the Bombs and Gallies to make Sail with the Sphinx for New York.

The Enemy being equally attentive to the same Object, no material Use could be made in an Alteration of the Wind, for a short Time, to the Southward of the East. I therefore continued the same Course the rest of the Day, under a Proportion of Sail for the Phoenix, Experiment and Pearl, having the three Fire-Ships in Tow, to keep Company with Facility: The French Ships advancing, though unequally, with all their Sail abroad.

The relative Position of the two Squadrons (about North and South from each other) remained the same on the Morning of the 11th; but by the Increase of Distance between them at Break of Day, it appeared that the Enemy had kept nearer the Wind during the Night, as their headmost Ships were then Hull-down.

The Wind continuing to the East North East, and having no further Expectation of being able to gain the Advantage of the Enemy with respect to it, as before proposed, I altered the Direction of the Ships by successive Changes of the Course in the same View; or, failing still in that Attempt, to await the Approach of the Enemy, with the Squadron formed in Line of Battle ahead from the Wind to Starboard; and about Four in the Evening I made the Signal for the Ships to close to the Centre, when they shortened Sail accordingly. I had moved some Time before from the Eagle into the Apollo, to be better situated for directing the subsequent Operations of the Squadron.

The Bearing of the Enemy's Van (then under their Top-sails, between Two and Three Miles distant) was altered since the Morning from the East-North-East to South-South-East; and the French Admiral had formed his Line to engage the British Squadron to Leeward. He soon after bore away to the Southward, apparently from the State of the Weather; which, by the Wind freshening much with frequent Rain since the Morning, was now rendered very unfavourable for coming to Action with any suitable Effect.

The Wind increasing greatly that Night, and continuing violent with a considerable Sea until the Evening of the 13th, I was separated from the rest of the Squadron in the Apollo, (where I had been compelled by the Weather to remain) with the Centurion, Ardent, Richmond, Vigilant, Roebuck, and Phoenix; and, as lasterwards found, many of the other Ships had been also much dispersed.

The Apollo's Main-Mast being dangerously sprung in the Partners, which made it necessary to cut away the Top-Mast to save the Lower-Mast, and having lost her Fore-Mast in the Night of the Twelfth,

I embarked in the Phoenix, when the Weather became more moderate later in the Day, to collect the dispersed Ships, and sent the Roebuck (which had lost the Head of her Mizen-Mast) to attend the Apollo to Sandy Hook.

Having afterwards proceeded in the Centurion to the Southward, upon hearing several Guns on that Bearing in the Morning of the 15th, I discovered Ten Sail of the French Squadron, some at Anchor in the Sea, about Twenty-five Leagues Eastward, from Cape May; leaving the Centurion thereupon, in a suitable Station, to direct any of the dispersed Ships, or those which might arrive of Vice-Admiral Byron's Squadron, after me, I repaired directly in the Phoenix for the appointed Rendezvous, and joined the rest of the Squadron, this Evening, off of Sandy Hook.

The chief Damage sustained in the Squadron by the Effects of the late Gale of Wind, besides what I have before related, was confined to the Cornwall and Raifonable; the Main-Mast of the former, and Bowsprit of the last being sprung; but the Cornwall's Mast will soon be rendered serviceable. And the Thunder Bomb is still missing.

My Observations on the Ships of the French Squadron were confined solely to the Discovery of their Position. The Particulars of their Situation I have to add, were communicated by the different Commanders of His Majesty's Ships, which had been crossed earlier upon them.

The Languedoc and Tonant had lost all their Masts, the Main-Mast of the latter excepted. The Languedoc was met in that Condition in the Evening of the 13th, and attacked by the Renown with such Advantage, that the most happy Consequences might have been expected from Captain Dawson's resolute Efforts the next Morning, if the Execution of his Purpose had not been prevented by the Arrival of Six Sail of the French Squadron, which then joined the disabled Ship.

A similar Attempt, with the like Prospect of Success, was made the same Night by Commodore Hotham in the Preston, on the Tonant; and the Continuance of the Action, the next Morning, necessarily declined for the same Reason.

Neither of the Two Fifty-Gun Ships received any material Damage in those spirited Undertakings, besides the Loss of the Preston's Fore Yard, which is rendered very unserviceable.

On the 16th, the Isis was chased and engaged by a French Seventy-four-Gun Ship, bearing a Flag at the Mizen Top-Mast Head, and therefore supposed to be the Zélé. The Lords Commissioners will see in the Copy of the inclosed Report from Captain Raynor, the Event of that very unequal Contest. But it is requisite that I should supply the Deficiency of his Recital, by observing to their Lordships, that the Superiority acquired over the Enemy in the Action, appears to be not less an Effect of Captain Raynor's very skilful Management of his Ship, than of his distinguished Resolution, and the Bravery of his Men and Officers.

My chief Attention will be directed to a speedy Dispatch of the needful Repairs and Supplies in the Ships capable of being made soonest ready for Service. The Experiment has been ordered off of Rhode Island to procure Advices of the State of the Garrison at Newport; for the reducing of which the Rebels have been unavoidably left at Liberty to land any Force they may have drawn down to the adjacent Coasts, upon Rhode Island.

I am with great Consideration, &c.

H O W E.

P. S. Since my Return to this Port, I have received Letters from Captain Hawker, to acquaint me with the Loss of the Mermaid, which was forced on Shore near Seneca by the French Squadron, when the Enemy arrived first off of the Delaware towards the Beginning of last Month.

List of the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships which sailed from Sandy-Hook under the Command of the Vice-Admiral the Viscount Howe, August 6, 1778.

THIRD RATE.

Eagle,	64	522	Vice-Admiral the Viscount Howe.—Captains Duncan and Curtis.
Trident,	64	517	Commodore Elliot.—Captain Molloy.

FOURTH RATE.

Preston,	50	367	Commodore Hotham.—Captain Uppleby.
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THIRD RATE.

Cornwall,	74	600	Captain Edwards.
Nonfuch,	64	500	Captain Griffith.
Raisnable,	64	500	Captain Fitzherbert.
Somerset,	64	500	Captain Ourry.
St. Alban's,	64	500	Captain Onslow.
Ardent,	64	500	Captain Keppel.

FOURTH RATE.

Centurion,	50	350	Captain Brathwaite.
Experiment,	50	320	Captain Sir James Wallace.
His,	50	350	Captain Raynor.
Renown,	50	350	Captain Dawson (acting.)

FIFTH RATE.

Phoenix,	44	280	Captain Parker.
Roebuck,	44	280	Captain Hamond.
Venus,	36	240	Captain Williams.
Richmond,	32	220	Captain Gidoine.
Pearl,	32	220	Captain Linzee.
Apollo,	32	220	Captain Pownoll.

SIXTH RATE.

Sphynx,	20	160	Captain Graeme.
Sloop-Nautilus,	16	Guns, 125 Men,	Capt. Becher.
Armed Ship Vigilant,	20	Guns, 150 Men,	Captain Christian.
Fireship Strombolo,	45	Men,	Captain Aplin.
Ditto Sulphur,	45	Men,	Captain Watt.
Ditto Volcano,	45	Men,	Captain O'Hara.
Bomb Vessel Thunder,	8	Guns, 80 Men,	Captain Gambier.
Ditto Carcass,	70	Men,	Lieut. Edwards (acting.)
Galley Philadelphia,			Lieutenant Paterson.
Ditto Hussar,			Lieutenant Sir James Barclay.
Ditto Ferret,			Lieutenant O'Brien.
Ditto Cornwallis,			Lieutenant Spry.

H O W E.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Brisbane to the Viscount Howe, dated Flora off Newport, July 27, 1778.

MY LORD,

I Have just now the Honor of your Lordship's Letter of the 19th Instant, in Answer to mine of the 7th by the Falcon, since which I wrote you by the Powey on the 19th: Also your Lordship's Orders to make War upon, take or destroy all Ships of the French Nation appearing on the Coast of North America; and have given Orders, in Consequence thereof, to the Captains and Commanders of the several Ships and Vessels under my Orders.

Major-General Sir Robert Pigot acquaints me, the Batteries on Goat Island, Brenton's Neck, Dumplings, and that at the North End of the Town, are put in the best State of Defence possible for the Time, in order to prevent any hostile Intention of the Enemy.

Agreeable to your Lordship's Intimation respecting the Ships under my Orders, should the Enemy appear, and endeavour to get in, I shall take the best Precautions, according to Circumstances, for their Safety. I must observe to your Lordship, that Lieutenant Knowles, agreeable to my Directions, has got all the Transports and other Vessels into the inner Harbour, and placed the Grand Duke Store-ship across the Mouth of the North Entrance, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the Enemy's destroying them: The Pigot, and Rebel Galley Spitfire, are placed at the South Entrance to answer the same Purpose; and, in case the Enemy should come

in, Lieutenant Knowles has Directions to scuttle the Transports.

As soon as I have Reason to apprehend the Enemy's Intention is not to attack this Port, I shall employ one of the advanced Ships with the Sphynx to convoy the Wood Vessels from Huntingdon to this Port, and place the Pigot Galley in her Station.

As soon as I am joined by the Ship your Lordship intends assisting me with for the Protection of the Wood Vessels, I shall employ her in conveying such of them as the General may think proper to send to Fort Pond Bay.

In my present Situation I know no Mode of supplying the New Galley with Guns of the nearest Calibre she is constructed to bear, but by taking the 2 Eighteen-pounders out of the Rebel Galley Spitfire, which I propose doing if the Carriages will answer.

The Complements of the Pigot and Spitfire are nearly complete, and the Deficiencies shall be made up.

I have given the Surgeon of the Flora Directions to purchase Medicines for the Prisoners, agreeable to your Lordship's Directions on that Head; and have divided the Prisoners into Two Ships, separating those taken in Arms from the rest.

The 10 British Seamen brought from Boston are fit for Service; have been exchanged within the Limits of your Lordship's former Directions, and distributed amongst the Ships, in order to complete their Complements: But as I have already acquainted General Sullivan, that, agreeable to your Lordship's Orders, none of the New England Prisoners could be exchanged until Restitution was made for the Circumstance of the Royal Bounty; and from a Rebel Colonel being very desirous to come to Newport to confer with General Pigot, he, as well as myself, have Reason to believe it has taken a proper Effect, from the Idea they are to be sent to England: The Conference will shew the Event.

Yesterday the Sphynx arrived from assisting in convoying the Vessels up the Sound: I intended to have sent her to cruise 10 or 12 Leagues to the Southward of Block Island, to prevent any Vessels bound to the Port of New York falling into the Enemy's Hands; but as Captain Harwood acquaints me he has been informed by the People on Long Island that they have left the Hook, I shall order her to cruise between the Harbour's Mouth and Block Island, in order to give the earliest Intelligence.

As Lieutenant Andrew Congalton, First Lieutenant of the Flora, still continues incapable of Duty, from the Wound he received some Time ago, I have given an Order to Mr. Smith, Master's Mate, to act as Second Lieutenant until his Recovery, or your Lordship's Pleasure is further known.

Captain Harwood's Orders from Admiral Gambier being to return immediately, I have therefore dispatched him, with Orders to return to his Station, and forward my Letter to your Lordship as soon as possible.

I am, with great Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

J. BRISBANE.

** * * There being no Possibility of Printing the Whole of Lord Howe's Dispatches To-night, the Remainder will be published in a Supplemental Gazette To-morrow.*

AT the Court at St. James's, the 23d of October, 1778,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the Tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further spreading of the Contagious Disorder among the Horned Cattle in Great Britain," His Majesty is empowered

ered, (amongst other Things) from Time to Time, as often as he shall find it necessary so to do, by His Royal Proclamation, to be issued by, and with the Advice of His Privy Council, or by His Order in Council to be published in the London Gazette, to prohibit generally, or from any particular Country or Countries, or from the Isles of Alderney, Jersey, Guernsey, or any of the Islands or Dominions belonging to Great Britain, the Importation of any Cattle, or of any Manner of Hides or Skins, Horns or Hoofs, or any other Part of any Cattle or Beast, into the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or into any of the Islands or Dominions thereto belonging: And whereas His Majesty hath received Information, that the Distemper amongst the Horned Cattle has broke out in the Ukraine:— His Majesty doth thereupon, with the Advice of His Privy Council, find it necessary to Order, and doth hereby accordingly Order and Command, that no Horned Cattle, nor any Manner of Hides, Skins, Horns, Hoofs, or other Part of any Horned Cattle or Beast, nor any Hay, Straw, Litter, Fodder, or other Things which have been employed about Infected Cattle, or the Hides or any other Part of such Cattle, or have been in or near the Places where any such Infection hath been, and are liable to retain the same, shall be imported from any Ports or other Places within the Dominions of Russia or Poland, until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further signified. And His Majesty is further pleased, with the Advice aforesaid, to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that the utmost Care be taken not to permit any Entry to be passed for any Cattle, or for any Manner of Hides or Skins, Horns or Hoofs, or any other Part of any Cattle or Beast, which are already, or may hereafter be, brought from the Places aforementioned, directly or indirectly, into any of the Ports of Great Britain or Ireland, until further Order. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lord Lieutenant of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

G. Cbetwynd.

Navy-Office, October 23, 1778.

THE Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Friday next, at Noon, they will be ready to receive Proposals for performing the under-mentioned Pavours Work at the Marine Barracks at Chatham, viz.

About 740 Yards, with hard round Purbeck Squares, not less than 5 Inches deep;

About 2800 Yards, with Kentish Raggs, from 6 to 8 Inches deep;

The Whole to be laid in screened Gravel, or sharp Sand, agreeable to such Form and Levels as shall be directed, the Contractor defraying all Expenses attending the Execution of the said Works.

Victualling Office, October 26, 1778.

THE Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Monday the 30th of November next they will be ready to receive Tenders in Writing, (sealed up) and treat with such Persons as may be inclinable to undertake to furnish Sea Provisions to such of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels as may touch at Bantry Bay and Dingle in Ireland, and be in Want thereof.

The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the Secretary's Office at this Office, or by applying to the Collectors or Chief Officers of His Majesty's Customs at Bantry Bay and Dingle in Ireland.

And all Persons who may think proper to make Tenders upon the said Occasion are desired to take Notice, that no Regard will be had to any Tender that shall not be delivered to the Board before One o'Clock on the said 30th of November next; nor unless the Person who makes the Tender, or some Person on his Behalf, attends, to answer for him when called for.

Victualling-Office, October 15, 1778.

THE Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that there is Money in the Hands of the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy to pay Interest and Non-Interest Bills, registered on the Course of the Victualling, in the Months of July, August, September, and October, 1777, in order that the Persons possessed of the said Bills may bring them to this Office, to be assigned for Payment.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship *Andromeda*, Henry Bryne, Esq; Commander, who were actually on Board at the destroying of the *Angelica* American Privateer, on the 30th of May, 1778, that they will be paid their respective Shares of the Bounty of Head-money, on Board, at Portsmouth, on Saturday the 31st Instant; and the Shares then remaining unpaid will be recalled at the Fountain Tavern at Portsmouth, on the First Monday in every Month for Three Years to come.

Thomas Binsfield, of Portsmouth, Agent.

To CHRISTIAN VAN TEYLINGEN, late of the City of London, Esq.

YOU are hereby desired to take Notice, that unless you pay to Mess. Martin, Stone, Blackwell, and Foote, Bankers, in Lombard-street, London, on or before the 15th Day of December next, the Money which you owe to them, for Principal, Interest, Costs and Charges, and thereby redeem the Diamond Ring, Diamond Aigrette, Diamond Sreerknot, the Pearls, and other Things, which, in the Year 1773, you deposited and pledged with them, on Account of a Sum of Money which they have advanced and paid for you, they will cause the said Diamonds, Pearls, and other Things, to be publicly sold, by Auction, on the 16th Day of the said Month of December, between the Hours of Twelve and Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of that Day, at the George and Vulture Tavern, in George-yard, Lombard-street, London, for the best Price that can be then gotten for the same.

October 24, 1778.

Sheffield, October 22, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between Joshua Cawton and Son, of Sheffield in the County of York, Table Knife Cutlers, is dissolved; and all Persons having any Demands on the said Partnership are desired to send in their Accounts to the said Joshua Cawton; and all Debts owing to the said Partnership are to be paid to him only.

Joshua Cawton.

Benjamin Cawton.

Notice to Creditors.

Alexander Porteous, Esq; in Edinburgh, gave in a Petition to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, praying for a Sequestration of his Estate, which was awarded accordingly upon the 5th of September last; and, upon a Minute and Recommendation from his Creditors, the Lord Westhall, Ordinary on the Bills, did, upon the 10th of October instant, nominate Alexander Ferguson, Writer in Edinburgh, to be Factor; and appointed the Creditors to meet at Edinburgh, and within the Exchange Coffee-house there, on Wednesday the 18th of November next, at Twelve o'Clock Noon, in order to their continuing the said Alexander Ferguson Factor, or choosing another Factor, or a Trustee or Trustees, in his Place.

Alex. Ferguson.

Notice to the Creditors of Joseph Read, Bleacher, at Inglisgreen,

THAT, upon the 15th of September, 1778, the Lord Westhall, Ordinary on the Bills, did sequester the whole Personal Estate of the said Joseph Read, situate within the Jurisdiction of the Court; and, upon the 1st of October in the said Year, his Lordship appointed Allan Turner, Printer at Inglisgreen, to be Factor thereon, in Terms of the late Act of Parliament concerning Insolvent Debtors, passed in the 12th Year of His present Majesty; and further, his Lordship appointed the Creditors of the said Joseph Read to meet within John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of November next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, in order to their continuing the said Factor, or choosing another Factor, or a Trustee or Trustees, in his Place, in Terms of the said Statute: Of all which, Notice is hereby given by the Factor to the Creditors of the said Joseph Read, agreeable to an Appointment of Court and the foresaid Statute.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Thomas Gladman, of Stodham in the County of Hertford, Butcher, Dealer and Chapman, are desired to meet at the Swan Inn, in Market Street in the County of Hertford, on Tuesday the 10th Day of November next, in order to assent to or dissent from the Proposals then to be made of and concerning the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; and on other Business relating to the said Bankrupt's Affairs.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Samuel Williamson, late of Great-Norton in the County of Chester, Check-manufacturer, 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 16th and 17th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon on each Day, at the Coach and Horses, in Northgate-street in the City of Chester, 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 choose 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. Derbyshire, Attorney, in Chester.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Richard Radenhurst, of Birmingham in the County of Warwick, Factor, 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 30th Day of October instant, on the 11th Day of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Cooke's Coffee-house, in Cherry-street, Birmingham, 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 choose 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. Thomas Lee, Attorney, in Birmingham.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Samuel Du'Gue, of the Parish of the Holy Trinity in the County of the City of Exeter, Merchant, 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 4th and 11th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon on each Day, at Swale's Wine Cellar, in the City of Exeter, 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 choose 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 Mess. Williams and Son, Attornies, in Exeter.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against James Kelcey, of the Parish of Wormhill in the County of Kent, Miller, 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 2d and 23d Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon on each Day, at the Rose Inn, in Sittingborne in the said County, 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 choose 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. John Hinde, Attorney, at Milton next Sittingborne in Kent.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Vowell, of Sherborne in the County of Dorset, Grocer, 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 6th and 7th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Five in the Afternoon on each Day, 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 choose 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. Richard Edmunds, Attorney, at his Seat in the Exchange Office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Joseph Boyter, of the City of New Sarum in the County of Wilts, Innholder, Victualler, 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 7th and 14th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Ten in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at the House of George Webb, the Black Horse Inn, in Sarum, 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 choose 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. Henry Dench, Attorney, in Salisbury.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Rhoades the Younger, late of Hales Owen in the County of Salop, 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 13th and 14th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at the House of John Caddick, called the Bush Inn, in Dudley in the County of Worcester, 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 choose 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 Thomas Richards, Attorney, in Dudley, Worcestershire.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Wilum Lee, of Chelsea in the County of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 17th Day of November next, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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 and issued against Thomas Eaton, late of the Town of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Mariner, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Thomas Eaton 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 18th Year of His present 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 17th Day of November next.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against John Phillips, of Gracechurch-street, London, Grocer, have certified to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said John Phillips hath conformed 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 17th of November next.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Richard Watlington, of Pall-mall in the County of Middlesex, Wine-merchant, have certified to the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Richard Watlington 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 17th Day of November next.

Erratum in the Gazette of Saturday last. In the Advertisement for a Meeting of the Creditors of Miles Barber, at the Rainbow Coffee-house, Cornhill, for Tuesday the 2d of November next, read Monday the 2d of November next.