

The London Gazette.

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From Tuesday December 21, to Saturday December 25, 1779.

Westminster, December 23.

THIS Day His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in His Royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Francis Mol, neux, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to

An Act to repeal certain Acts made in Great Britain, which restrain the Trade and Commerce of Ireland with Foreign Parts.

An Act to amend an Act, made in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled, An Act to explain and amend so much of an Act, made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as relate to the preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Sugar, and Panels, from the British Colonies and Plantations in America, into Great Britain.

An Act to indemnify such Officers of the Militia as have not transmitted to the Clerks of the Peace Descriptions of their Qualifications, and Certificates of their having taken the Oaths as required; and for allowing further Time for the Delivery of Descriptions of Qualifications by such Officers of the Militia; and for obliging the Captain-Lieutenant to deliver in a Description of his Qualification.

And to Two Private Bills.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, December 25, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be no Levee or Drawing Room at St. James's till New Year's Day.

Whitehall, December 25, 1779.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Major-General Prevost, commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Georgia, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Savannah, November 1, 1779: Received by Captain Shaw, Aid de Camp to Major-General Prevost.

AS I look upon it to be always of Importance, and my indispensable Duty, that your Lordship should directly be made acquainted with every material Occurrence in this Quarter affecting His Majesty's Service; and as it is probable the very unexpected Visit of the Count d'Estaing to this Coast, with so powerful a Squadron, and a considerable Body of Land Troops, when known, would have excited some Uneasiness for our Safety; it is with very sincere Pleasure I do myself the Honor to inform you, that we have seen the last of the French Fleet this Day depart.—we hope off the Coast,—got both them and their American Allies off our Hands, in a Manner which we humbly hope our Gracious Sovereign will not think unhandsome.

September 4th. When Intelligence was received from Tybee, that Five Sail of French Men of War, with some Sloops and Schooners, were off the Bar; as it was impossible to determine whether this was a Whole or only Part of a larger Force; whether they had landed Troops in Carolina, or this was their first Appearance on the Coast; Orders were sent to all the Out-posts to hold themselves in Readiness to join: And as it was very possible that the Enemy might push their Frigates into Port Royal Bay, and

cut off the Communication with Beaufort, an Order was sent to the Honorable Colonel Maitland, commanding there, forthwith to evacuate that Place, and cross to Hilton Head Island, from whence, if he was not stopped by a further Order, he was to proceed to this Place. The Officer who was charged with this Order was taken by the Rebels, going through Skull Creek; but this Accident was then judged of no other Consequence, as the French disappeared, and their coming on the Coast being hoped, for various Reasons, to be only accidental. Colonel Maitland was next Day directed to remain; but embarking all his heavy Baggage and other Incumbrances, to hold himself in constant Readiness to come away on the shortest Notice. Or if, through any other Channel, he received Intelligence which should induce that Measure, he was immediately to adopt it, without waiting the Ceremony of Orders, as best for His Majesty's Service; his great Care being always to run no Risque, possibly to be avoided, of being cut off from this Place, which was our principal Concern.

6th. The French Ships re-appeared with One of Addition, and from the Northward. Captain Moncrief, the Commanding Engineer, with One Hundred Men and a Howitz, was sent to Tybee to reinforce the Post and Battery there; and an Order to be forwarded to Colonel Maitland to join without Loss of Time.

7th and 8th. The Fleet of the Enemy increased to Forty-two Sail, the greater Part Men of War.—Expresses to all the Out-posts to join.

9th. Fifty-four Vessels off the Bar.—Appoint the Posts of Alarm out of Town, and make other necessary Dispositions for sustaining an Attack.—Repair and strengthen the Abbatis.—A very superior Force approaching the Bar, our Ships, the Fowey and Rose, of Twenty Guns each, the Keppel and Germain Armed Vessels, obliged to retire towards Town. The Battery on Tybee destroyed, the Guns spiked, and the Howitz and Stores carried off.—Four large Frigates came over the Bar.

10th. All the Out-posts in Georgia join. Lieutenant Colonel Cruger from Sanbury came by Land with all his Men able to march; his Sick and Convalescents he embarked on Board an Armed Vessel to come Inland.—By contrary Winds they were detained till the Passage was seized by the Enemy. They however put up Ogechy River, where, finding the Communication by Land also cut off, Captain French (commanding) landed and took Post, and for many Days continued to defend himself, until obliged, by Want of Provisions, to capitulate to a very superior Force. Began new Redoubts and Batteries, and strengthen the Abbatis. The Troops encamped.

11th. Busy in landing Cannon from the Shipping.—Making Fascines.—The Engineer hard at Work.

12th. Several French and Rebel Vessels come over Ossibau Bar.—At Ten o'Clock, Evening, the French landed at Beaulieu.

13th. Having confined our Views to the Defence of the Town, as our sole Object, which we determined, by the Blessing of God, to be vigorous, and worthy of British Troops, continued our Works with unremitting Ardour. Captains Henry, Brown, and Fisher came on Shore, their Assistance being required in the Defence of the Place, on which every Thing depended.—They cheerfully agreed, and proceeded directly to land their whole Force, Men, Guns, &c. Some Masters of Transports, and a Privateer with their Men, made voluntary Offers of their Services. Captain Watson of the Tweed,

Tweed, Tate, Nancy, Higgins, Betsey, Mr. Manley, Merchant of Jamaica, all had their Posts assigned; the Seamen on the Batteries, the Marines joined to the 60th Grenadiers.—Report, that the Rebels from Augusta were at Hudson's, and General Lincoln from Carolina approaching Zubly's Ferry.

14th. The Engineer hard at Work.—Certain Intelligence that Lincoln was crossing at Zubly's Ferry, from intelligent Spies, who crossed with him.—His Numbers about 1500.—More on their Way from all Parts of Carolina. Polaski, already crossed and joined by the Horse from above, advanced to within Eight Miles of the Town.

15th. Some French and Polaski's Light-horse appear in Front. Force in a Subaltern's Piquet, of which Six are taken: They are forced to retire in Turn with some killed, and an Officer taken. No further Loss on our Side, our Men not being suffered to pass beyond the Cover of our Cannon.

16th. Receive a Summons (N^o 1.) from the Count d'Estaing, *To surrender to the Arms of France*. No Stranger to the unanimous Opinion of the Army; but, for Form's Sake, assemble the Field Officers at the Governor's.—We desire to know (Answer N^o 1.) what Terms?—At Noon Colonel Maitland with the First Division arrives (about 400 Men)—Letter (N^o 2.) from the Count, "That the Besieged should demand Terms, and that he would willingly grant all in his Power." We believe him, but demand a Truce for Twenty-four Hours to deliberate, which is agreed to.

17th. By Noon, and in the Night before, all the rest of the Fit for Duty from Beaufort arrive, and take their Posts in the Line. The Enemy being in Possession of the Ship Channel, Colonel Maitland had been obliged to come round Dawfuskie and land on the Marshes; and, dragging his Boats empty through a Cut, got into Savannah River above the Enemy, and so to this Place.—Again assemble the Field Officers Sea and Land, with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in Camp.—Unanimously determined to defend ourselves to the last Man, which is communicated to Count d'Estaing, (No. 3.) Our Evening Gun fired an Hour before Sunset, to be the Signal for re-commencing Hostilities.—Review the Troops under Arms at their Posts, all in high Spirits, and the most pleasing Confidence expressed in every Face.—The Sailors not to be prevented from giving Three Cheers.

18th and 19th. We continue to work hard on Redoubts and Batteries.—Further strengthen the Abbatis.

20th. A Frigate and Gallies at Four Mile Point. Captain Moncrief prepares Fire Rafts. The Rose and Savannah sunk in the Channel.

21st. A new Work for Seven 6 and 9 Pounders begun in Front of the Barracks.—Hearing the Rebels were making Fire Rafts above the Town, we get the Boom across, and Vessels ready to be sunk; a small Galley and the German to cover the Boom, and occasionally to scour Yamacraw Swamp on our Right.—Some Houses and Barns on our Flanks, judged too near, are burnt, unfortunately Property of Friends.

22d. The Enemy appear in Force all along our Front.—In Readiness to fight, but continue our Works.—Boats and other Craft of the Enemy go up Augustine Creek, probably with Cannon and Stores.

23d. As the Day before.

24th. The Enemy had been hard at Work the whole Night; and when the Morning Fog cleared off, were discovered to have pushed a Sap to within Three Hundred Yards of our Abbatis, to the Left of the Center.—At Nine o'Clock Three Companies of Light Infantry (97 Rank and File) were sent out under Major Graham of the 16th, to give an Opportunity of reconnoitering, and probably judging of the Enemy's Force, and to draw them exposed to our Cannon. It had been once intended to send the whole Light Infantry with Major Graham, and to sustain with 150 of the 2d 71st, and the Corps of New York Volunteers; but knowing the ardent Disposition of these Troops, that though they are very easily led into Action, they are by no Means

so to be brought off; and that from their probable Obstinacy, and the Vicinity of the French Camp, which was discovered to be very near, there was Reason to apprehend an Affair more general than we wished for might be brought on; it was judged sufficient to draw the remaining Three Light Companies along the Abbatis, and the Highlanders concealed behind the Barracks, in case the Enemy should attempt to press in the Rear of Major Graham. The Conduct of the Major and his little Corps was spirited and proper, almost above Praise;—dashing out with amazing Rapidity, he was in an Instant in the Enemy's nearest Work, which he kept Possession of till Two solid Columns at length were very near gaining his Flanks, and till the whole French Camp was in Motion. He then ordered a Retreat, which, being as rapid as the Advance, left the Heads of the Enemy's Columns in an Instant exposed to the Fire of our Artillery, which galled them severely, and soon obliged them to retire behind their Works. Our Loss, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, and 3 Rank and File, killed; 15 Rank and File wounded:—That of the Enemy, (as we have since been well informed) 14 Officers and 145 Men killed and wounded, by much the greater killed, and of their very best Troops.

25th. A good deal of Firing with Cannon and Cohorns, to interrupt the Enemy's Workmen, with Effect. Another Sortie proposed; but the Idea rejected; having certainly not Men to spare; and it being our great Object to gain Time, and particularly to detain M. d'Estaing as long as possible from, perhaps, Attempts of higher Consequence on the Coast.—Faint Attack upon our Piquets on the Left, without Effect.—The Enemy fire from Two 18 Pounders *en barbette*, which they are soon obliged to quit.—At Night 100 Markimen spread without the Abbatis to impede the Enemy's Workmen.

26th. Works continued on both Sides; the Enemy's however not in Advance, but on Batteries, strengthening their Lines, and extending towards their Rear to their Left, to communicate with Works carried on by the Rebels;—afterwards found to be a Battery for Nine Mortars, and another for Four Guns.

27th. A little Firing, and a great deal of Work on Lines to cover the Troops of the Reserve from the expected Cannonade. We begin to unroof the Barracks. At Night Major M'Arthur of the 71st, with a Party of the Piquet, advanced and fired into the Enemy's Works; and, amusing them for some little Time, drew off Three Men wounded.—He set the French and Americans a firing upon each other. Their Loss acknowledged above Fifty.

28th. La Trinité, a French Frigate, moved and anchored in the North Channel.—Strengthen the River Battery, and add the Eight inch Howitz.

29th. The Barracks levelled, the back Wall to the Ground, the Front to a good Parapet Height from the Floor, converted into a very respectable Work in our Center.

30th. As usual. A Captain of Polasky's wounded and taken in the Night: Two of his Men killed.

October 1st. A new Eight Gun Battery to the Right of the East Road Redoubt.

2d. The Frigate and Gallies cannonade our Left, without other Effect than to point out where to make Traverses. Begin a new Battery for Fifteen Guns to the Left of the Barracks, and strengthen our Works to the Left, where it is probable the French may assault.

3d. The Fifteen Gun Battery begins to fire as the Guns come on it. All the Ditches are deepened, particularly on the Right and Left. At Midnight the Enemy began to bombard from Nine Mortars of Eight and Ten Inch; continue about Two Hours.

4th. At Day-light they open with Nine Mortars, Thirty-seven Pieces of Cannon from the Land-side, and Sixteen from the Water. Continue without Intermision till Eight o'Clock, without other Effect than killing a few helpless Women and Children, and some few Negroes and Horses in the Town and on the Common.—The Firing reserved from Time to Time through the Day. The Governor and

Lieutenant

Lieutenant-Governor joined us in Camp in the early Part of the Cannonade: They remained with us till the Siege was raised, most cheerfully determined to fare as we might in every Respect.

5th. The Enemy prosecute their Works to their Left; and we repair, strengthen, and add.

6th. They throw Carcasses into Town, and burn One Wooden House.—At Eleven o'Clock sent to Count d'Estaing for Permission to send the Women and Children out of Town on Board of Ships, and down the River under the Protection of a French Ship of War, until the Business should be decided. After Three Hours, and a great Deal of intermediate Cannon and Shells, received an insulting Answer in Refusal from Mess. Lincoln and d'Estaing conjunctly (N^o 4.)

7th. Smart Firing continued.—Busy at Work all Night in repairing and adding.

8th. As the preceding.

9th. A little before Day-light, and after a heavy (and, as usual, innocent) Cannonade and Bombardment, the Enemy attacked our Lines. The Firing began upon the Left of our Center in Front of the French, and very soon after upon our Left and Right. It was still dark, and rendered still more so by a very thick Fog, which made it impossible to determine on the sudden, where the real Attack was intended, or how many. No Movement was therefore attempted; but the Troops coolly at their Posts waited for the Enemy. Those in the Lines in Readiness, agreeable to Orders, to charge them wherever they should attempt to penetrate; and whilst entangled with the advanced Redoubts, which, with the Fire of the Field Artillery placed to support them, gave a good Chance of putting the Enemy into some Confusion, and a good Prospect of Success to the Charge of our Reserve, taking them in that Condition. The Ground towards both our Flanks, notwithstanding all a good Engineer could do, was still favourable to the Enemy.—On the Right a swampy Hollow brought him under Cover to within Fifty Yards of our principal Works; on some Points still nearer.—On our Left, though the Approach was not so well covered, nor to such an Extent, yet there was a sufficient; and the Ground being firm and clear, it was that on which we rather thought Regular Troops would chuse to act; and here therefore we looked for the French, and the Americans only on our Right.—A Real Attack was here intended; however the Principal composed of the Flower of the French and Rebel Armies, and led by d'Estaing in Person, with all the principal Officers of either, was made upon our Right: Under Cover of the Hollow they advanced in three Columns; but having taken a wider Circuit than they needed, and gone deeper in the Bog, they neither came so early as intended, nor I believe entirely in the Order. The Attack however was very spirited, and, for some Time, obstinately persevered in, particularly on the Ebenezer-Road Redoubt. Two Stand of Colours were actually planted, and several of the Assaultants killed upon the Parapet; but they met with so determined a Resistance, and the Fire of Three Seamen Batteries, and the Field Pieces, taking them in almost every Direction, was so severe, that they were thrown into some Disorder, at least at a Stand; and, at this most critical Moment, Major Glasier, of the 60th, with the 60th Grenadiers, and the Marines, advancing rapidly from the Lines, charged (it may be said) with a Degree of Fury; in an instant the Ditches of the Redoubt and a Battery to its Right in Rear were cleared. The Grenadiers charging headlong into them, and the Enemy drove in Confusion over the Abbatis and into the Swamp. On this Occasion Captain Wickham, of the 2d 60th Grenadiers, was greatly distinguished.—On the Advance of the Grenadiers, Three Companies of the 2d 71st were ordered to sustain them; but though these lay at no considerable Distance, and advanced with the usual Ardor of that Corps, so precipitate was the Retreat of the Enemy, they could not close with him. A considerable Body or Column more to their Left was repulsed in every Attempt to deploy out of the Hollow, by the brisk and well-directed Fire of a Militia Redoubt; and Hamilton's small Corps of North Carolinians on

its Right moved there with a Field Piece to take them obliquely: A Sailor Battery, still more to the Right, took them in Flank directly. It was now Day-light, but the Fog was not sufficiently cleared off to enable us to judge, with any Degree of Certainty, of the Number or further Dispositions of the Enemy in this Quarter. On the Left and to the Center the Fog, with the Addition of the Smoke, was still impenetrably close; and a pretty smart Firing being still kept up there, it was judged improper to draw a Number of Troops sufficient for a respectable Sortie, to take that Advantage of the Confusion of the Enemy, which, had we known all we have done since, we might have done: We contented ourselves with plying them with our Cannon, advancing some Field Pieces to the Abbatis, as long as they were in Sight, or judged within Reach. They soon every where retired: Those on the Left were only heard, but not seen from the Closeness of the Fog.—Lieutenant Colonel de Porbeck of Weissenbach's, being Field Officer of the Day of the Right Wing, and being in the Redoubt when the Attack began, had an Opportunity, which he well improved, to signalize himself in a most gallant Manner; and it is but Justice to mention to your Lordship those Troops who defended it. They were Part of the South Carolina Royalists, the Light Dragoons discontinued, and the Battalion Men of the 4th 60th, in all about 100 Men, commanded (by a special Order) by Captain Taws of the Dragoons (Lieutenant 71st) a good and gallant Officer, and who nobly fell with his Sword in the Body of the Third he had killed with his own Hand. Our Loss on this Occasion, 1 Captain, and 15 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, and 35 Rank and File, wounded: That of the Enemy we do not exaggerate, when we set it, in Killed and Wounded, at 1000 to 1200. The French acknowledged 44 Officers, and about 700 Men; of the Rebels, they not being so ingenuous, we can say less; but the unvariable Report of Deserters and Prisoners (Gentlemen) since exchanged, made their Loss above 400. Among the Wounded were Count d'Estaing (in Two Places) M. de Fontange Major-General, Count Polesky since dead, and several others of Distinction.

About Ten o'Clock a Truce was desired by the Enemy, and Leave to bury the Dead, and carry off the Wounded:—Granted for those who lay at a Distance, or out of the Sight of our Lines; those within or near the Abbatis we buried, N^o 203 on the Right, on the Left 28;—and delivered 116 wounded Prisoners, greatest Part mortally.—A good many were buried by the Enemy: many were self-buried in the Mud of the Swamp; and no Doubt many were carried off.—From this to the 18th nothing very material happened: A great Deal of Civility passed mutually between us and the French, and many Apologies made for the Refusal of sending the Women and Children out of Town, laying the Blame (to use the Words of an Officer of Rank, Count O'Duin) on the Scoundrel Lincoln, and the Americans.—The Offer is now made with great Earnestness:—Mrs. Prevost, her Children and Company, to be received by the Chevalier du Remain on Board the Chi-nere:—To which was answered, That what had once been refused, and with some Degree of Insult, was not worth the Acceptance.—The Enemy we found were employed in moving off their Cannon, Mortars, &c. and in embarking their Sick and Wounded, of which they had a great Number.—Many Deserters came in to us.—On the 18th, the Fog clearing off about Nine o'Clock, we were not much surprized to find the Enemy had moved off.—Patroles of Dragoons were sent out, in every Direction, to gain Intelligence: but finding all the Bridges broke down, these soon returned, unable to proceed to any Distance.—Others, both Foot and Horse, were then sent, in a Kind of Hope that something might be attempted on the Rear of the Enemy, either French or Americans, but they were all out of our Reach.—The French embarked in Augustine Creek; the Rebels God knows where; but supposed, from the Ruins they had taken, to be at or near Zuley's Ferry.—'Till the Country round about was properly reconnoitred, I did not think myself justifiable, circumstanced as we were, in making

king any Attempt that had even the Appearance of Risque in it.—In this Opinion all the Officers concurred.

We had an Exchange of Prisoners with the French:—The Balance being against us One Hundred and Forty-one Soldiers or Marines and Seamen, we have given Receipts, to be hereafter accounted in this Country or in Europe.

I believe, My Lord, it is not very necessary I should endeavour to say much of the Behaviour of His Majesty's Troops during the late very fatiguing, if not, as it turned out, very dangerous Service;—though even, in respect of Danger, it must be allowed that Appearances at least were formidable.—The noble and steady Perseverance manifested by all Ranks, in exposing themselves to every Fatigue and to every Danger; the cheerful yet determined Spirit with which they set all the Threats of the Enemy at Defiance; and their firm Resolution of abiding, to the last Man, by every Consequence of an obdurate Defence, will, I hope, meet with the Approbation of His Majesty, and do them Honor with their Country.—To mention in particular all those, whether British, Hessian, Provincial, or Militia, who either did, or ardently wished; to distinguish themselves, would be in Fact to give your Lordship a List of the Whole.—But I must beg Leave to acknowledge the great Obligations we had to the very active and zealous Services of Captain Henry of His Majesty's Ship Powey, Captain Brown of the Rose, and their Officers and Seamen; particularly Lieutenants Lock and Crawford, in working the Batteries, and in every other Part of Service where they could give their Assistance.—I would also wish to mention Captain Moncrief, Commanding Engineer; but sincerely sensible, that all I can express will fall greatly short of what that Gentleman deserves, not only on this, but on all other Occasions, I shall only, in the most earnest Manner, request your Lordship taking him into your Protection and Patronage, to recommend him to His Majesty as an Officer of long Service, and most singular Merit:—Assuring you, My Lord, from my own positive Knowledge, that there is not One Officer or Soldier in this little Army, capable of reflecting or judging, who will not regard, as personal to himself, any Mark of Royal Favor graciously conferred through your Lordship on Captain Moncrief. We have been greatly obliged to Major Frazer of the 71st, Acting Quarter-Master General, for his zealous and indefatigable Industry in Landing and Mounting upon the Batteries the Cannon, Stores, &c. and constantly supplying all Want.—The extreme Vigilance and Attention of Captain Prevost, Acting Adjutant-General, deserves to be known.—Indeed the whole Engineers, and every other public Department, were Activity itself.

For further Particulars respecting this and every other Part of the Service, I beg to refer your Lordship to Captain Shaw, my Aid de Camp, who will have the Honor to deliver this, and who is not un-informed, as he has been present on every active Service in this Country.

(No. I.)

TRANSLATION.

COUNT d'Estaing summons his Excellency General Prevost to surrender to the Arms of the King of France. He apprizes him, that he will be personally responsible for all the Events and Misfortunes that may arise from a Defence, which, by the Superiority of the Force which attacks him, both by Sea and Land, is rendered manifestly vain and of no Effect.

He gives Notice to him also, that any Resolution he may venture to come to, either before the Attack, in the Course of it, or at the Moment of the Assault, of setting Fire to the Shipping or Small Craft, belonging to the Army, or to the Merchants in the River Savannah, as well as to all the Magazines in the Town, will be imputable to him only.

The Situation of Hospital Hill in the Grenades, the Strength of the Three Intrenchments and Stone Redoubts which defended it, and the comparative Disposition of the Troops before the Town of Savannah, with the single Detachment which carried the Grenades by Assault, should be

a Lesson to Futurity. Humanity obliges the Count d'Estaing to recal this Event to his Memory; having so done, he has nothing to reproach himself with.

Lord Macartney had the good Fortune to escape from the first Transport of Troops who enter a Town Sword in Hand; but notwithstanding the most valuable Effects were deposited in a Place supposed by all the Officers and Engineers to be impregnable, Count d'Estaing could not have the Happiness of preventing their being pillaged.

Camp before Savannah, the 16th of September 1779.

(Signed)

ESTAING.

(No II)

Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevost to the Count d'Estaing, dated Camp Savannah, Sept. 16, 1779.

S I R,

I AM just now honored with your Excellency's Letter of this Date, containing a Summon for me to surrender this Town to the Arms of His Majesty the King of France, which I had just delayed to answer, till I had shewn it to the King's Civil Governour.

I hope your Excellency will have a better Opinion of me, and of British Troops, than to think either will surrender on General Summons, without any specifick Terms.

If you, Sir, have any to propose that may with Honor be accepted of by me, you can mention them, both with Regard to Civil and Military, and I will then give my Answer: In the mean Time I will promise upon my Honor, that nothing, with my Knowledge or Consent, shall be destroyed in either this Town or River.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Estaing,

Commanding the French Forces, &c.

(No. III.)

TRANSLATION.

Camp before Savannah, September 16, 1779.

S I R,

I HAVE just received your Excellency's Answer to the Letter I had the Honor of writing to you this Morning. You are sensible that it is the Part of the Besieged to propose such Terms as they may desire; and you cannot doubt of the Satisfaction I shall have, in consenting to those which I can accept consistently with my Duty.

I am informed that you continue intrenching yourself. It is a Matter of very little Importance to me; however, for Form Sake, I must desire that you will desist during our Conferences together.

The different Columns, which I had ordered to stop, will continue their March, but without approaching your Posts, or reconnoitring your Situation.

I have the Honor to be, with Respect,

Sir, your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevost,

Major General in the Service of His Britannick Majesty, and Commander in Chief at Savannah in Georgia.

P. S. I apprize your Excellency that I have not been able to refuse the Army of the United States uniting itself with that of the King.

The Junction will probably be effected this Day. If I have not an Answer therefore immediately, you must confer in future with General Lincoln and me.

(No. IV.)

Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevost to the Count d'Estaing, dated September 16, 1779.

S I R,

I AM honoured with your Excellency's Letter in Reply to mine of this Day.

The Business we have in Hand being of Importance, there being various Interests to discuss,

a just Time is absolutely necessary to deliberate ; I am therefore to propose, that a Suspension of Hostilities shall take Place for 24 Hours from this Date ; and to request that your Excellency will direct your Columns to fall back to a greater Distance, and out of Sight of our Works, or I shall think myself under a Necessity to direct their being fired upon. If they did not reconnoitre any Thing this Afternoon, they were sure within the Distance.

I am, &c.

(Signed)
His Excellency Count
d'Estaing, &c. &c. &c.

A. PREVOST.

(No. V.)

TRANSLATION.

Camp before Savannah, September 16, 1779.

S I R,

I CONSENT to the Truce you ask. It shall continue till the Signal for Retreat to-morrow Night the 17th, which will serve also to announce the Recommencement of Hostilities. It is unnecessary to observe to your Excellency, that this Suspension of Arms is entirely in your Favor, since I cannot be certain that you will not make Use of it to fortify yourself, at the same Time that the Propositions you shall make may be inadmissible.

I must observe to you also, how important it is that you should be fully aware of your own Situation, as well as of that of the Troops under your Command. Be assured that I am thoroughly acquainted with it. Your Knowledge of Military Affairs will not suffer you to be ignorant, that a due Examination of that Circumstance always precedes the March of the Columns ; and that this Preliminary is not carried into Execution by a mere shew of Troops.

I have ordered them to withdraw before Night comes on, to prevent any Cause of Complaint on your Part. I understand that my Civility in this Respect has been the Occasion that the Chevalier de Cambis, a Lieutenant in the Navy, has been made Prisoner of War.

I propose sending out some small advanced Posts to-morrow Morning : They will place themselves in such a Situation as to have in View the four Entrances into the Wood, in order to prevent a similar Mistake in future. I do not know whether two Columns commanded by the Viscount de Noailles and the Count de Dillon have shewn too much Ardour, or whether your Cannoniers have not paid a proper Respect to the Truce subsisting between us ; but this I know, that what has happened this Night is a fresh Proof that Matters will soon come to a Decision between us one Way or another.

I have the Honor to be,
with Respect, &c.

(Signed)
His Excellency General Prevost,
Major General in the Service
of His Britannick Majesty, and
Commander in Chief at Savan-
nah in Georgia.

ESTAING.

(No. VI.)

*Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevost to
Count d'Estaing, dated Savannah, September
17, 1779.*

S I R,

I N Answer to the Letter of your Excellency, which I had the Honor to receive about Twelve last Night. I am to acquaint you, that having laid the whole Correspondence before the King's Civil Governor, and the Military Officers of Rank, assembled in Council of War, the unanimous Determination has been, that though we cannot look upon our Post as absolutely inexpugnable, yet that it may and ought to be defended ; therefore the Evening Gun, to be fired this Evening an Hour before Sundown, shall be the Signal for recommencing Hostilities agreeable to your Excellency's Proposal.

I have the Honor to be,

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Estaing,
&c. &c. &c.

N^o 12042.

B

(No. VII.)

*Copy of a Letter from Count d'Estaing and General
Lincoln to Major General Prevost, dated
Camp before Savannah, October 6, 1779.*

S I R,

WE are persuaded that your Excellency knows all that your Duty prescribes :—perhaps your Zeal has already interfered with your Judgement. The Count d'Estaing, in his own Name, notified to you, that you would be personally and alone responsible for the Consequences of your Obstinacy. The Time which you informed him, in the Commencement of the Siege, would be necessary for the Arrangement of Articles, including the different Orders of Men in your Town, had no other Object than that of receiving Succour. Such Conduct, Sir, is sufficient to forbid every Intercourse between us which might occasion the least Loss of Time. Besides in the present Application, latent Reasons may again exist.—There are military Ores, which in frequent Instances have prevented the Indulgence you request. It is with Regret we yield to the Austerity of our Functions ; and we deplore the Fate of those Persons who will be the Victims of your Conduct, and the Delusion which appears to prevail in your Mind. We are with Respect, &c. &c.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
ESTAING.

(No. VIII.)

*Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevost
to Count d'Estaing, dated Camp, Savannah,
October 6, 1779.*

S I R,

I AM persuaded your Excellency will do me Justice ; and that in defending this Place and the Army committed to my Charge, I fulfil what is due to Honor and Duty to my Prince. Sentiments of a different Kind occasion the Liberty of now addressing myself to your Excellency : They are those of Humanity. The Houses of Savannah are occupied solely by Women and Children. Several of them have applied to me, that I might request the Favour you would allow them to embark on board a Ship or Ships, and go down the River under the Protection of yours, until this Business is decided. If this Requisition you are so good to grant, my Wife and Children, with a few Servants, shall be the first to profit by the Indulgence.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

(No. IX.)

Return of Casualties in the different Corps during the Siege.

16th Regiment. 2 Rank and File deserted.
60th Ditto. 4 Rank and File killed ; 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File wounded ; 2 Serjeants ; 5 Rank and File deserted.
1st Battalion 71st. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File killed ; 17 Rank and File wounded ; 1 Rank and File missing ; 1 Rank and File deserted.
2d Battalion 71st. 1 Rank and File killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File wounded ; 3 Rank and File deserted.
Trumbach. 4 Rank and File wounded.
Wessenbach. 5 Rank and File killed ; 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File wounded ; 2 Rank and File deserted.
New-York Volunteers. 1 Serjeant killed ; 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File wounded ; 1 Drummer missing ; 1 Rank and File deserted.
1st Battalion de Lancy. 2 Rank and File killed ; 3 Rank and File wounded ; 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File deserted.
2d Battalion de Lancy. 1 Ensign killed ; 1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File missing ; 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File deserted.
3d Battalion Skinner's. 1 Serjeant killed ; 1 Captain wounded ; 1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File deserted.
South Carolina Royalists. 4 Rank and File killed ; 1 Captain wounded.
North Carolina Volunteers. 1 Rank and File deserted.
King's Rangers. 1 Rank and File killed ; 1 Rank and File wounded ; 5 Rank and File deserted.

Georgia Loyalists. 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File killed; 2 Serjeants, 11 Rank and File deserted.
 Marines. 2 Rank and File killed; 6 ditto wounded.
 Royal Artillery. 2 Rank and File wounded.
 Seamen. 2 Rank and File killed; 9 Rank and File wounded.
 Georgia Militia. 3 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant wounded.
 Total. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 32 Rank and File killed. 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 56 Rank and File wounded. 2 Drummers, 2 Rank and File missing. 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 41 Rank and File deserted.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant Henry M'Pherson, 1st Battalion 71st, 24th of September.
 Lieutenant Taws of ditto, and Captain-Lieutenant of Dragoons, 9th of October.
 Captain Simpson, Georgia Loyalists, 8th of October.
 Ensign Pollard, 2d Battalion de Lancy's, 4th of ditto.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain Cozens, 3d Battalion Jersey Volunteers, 24th of September.
 Lieutenant Smallet Campbel, 2d Battalion 71st, and Lieutenant of Dragoons, 9th of October.
 Captain Henry of South Carolina Royalists, 9th of October.

(Signed) A. PREVOST, M. G.

Camp, Savannah, October 18, 1779.

A Return of Masters, Mates and Men of the Transports who were at the Batteries during the Siege.

MASTERS.

John Wilson, Archibald M'Curdy, John Higgins, Arthur Ryburn, Christopher Watson, John Tate.

MATES.

James M'Donald, ——— Stele, John Chapman, James Ryburn, ——— Coward, ——— Harrison.
 87 Seamen.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Wright, Bart. Governor of the Province of Georgia, to Lord George Germain, dated Savannah, November 5, 1779, received by Captain Shaw.

SINCE I had the Honor of writing to your Lordship last by the Cork Victuallers, we have met with a very unexpected, alarming and serious Scene, especially in this Part of the World; for no Man could have thought or believed that a French Fleet of 22 Sail of the Line, with at least 9 Frigates, and a Number of other Vessels, would have come on the Coast of Georgia in the Month of September, and landed from 4 to 5000 Troops to besiege the Town of Savannah. But, my Lord, amazing as this is, it is certainly Fact, for on the 3d of September an Account came to Savannah that Five large Ships were in the Offing, and the next Morning Advice came that they were French Ships, and I concluded that they had been drove here by Distress. However on the 7th a Letter was wrote by Captain Henry, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Fowey, that 42 Sail of French Ships appeared off Tybee Bar; and on the 8th Five of them very large Ships came in over the Bar, on which the Fowey and Rose Ships of War were obliged to retreat, and come up the River; and on the 12th several of the French Fleet went in at Osabaw, and at Night began to land their Troops at Bewlie; and on the 15th the Count d'Estaing sent a Summons to General Prevost to surrender the Town and Province to the King of France; on which some Messages and Letters passed; and on the 17th the Truce ended in declaring, that it was the unanimous Opinion and Resolution of the Civil and Military, that the Town should be defended. This, my Lord, made me very happy; the Particulars of the Negotiation your Lordship will receive from General Prevost, and from this Time Hostilities began, and both Sides

were very active in raising Redoubts and Batteries, and opening Trenches, &c. And now, my Lord, give me Leave to mention the great Ability and Exertions of Captain Moncrief, the Chief Engineer, who was indefatigable Day and Night, and whose eminent Services contributed vastly to our Defence and Safety. And on the 3d of October, at Half after Eleven at Night, the French began to bombard the Town; and, at the Firing of the Morning Gun on Monday the 4th, they began a most furious Cannonade, which continued more or less till Saturday the 9th, when just before Break of Day an Attack was made by the united Armies of the French and Rebels; and we have it from very good Authority that the Flower of both Armies, to the Amount of 2500 French and 1500 Rebels, came against us: The Conflict was sharp, and lasted for about an Hour and an Half; and we were well informed by French Officers who were wounded and taken, and also by some who came with Flags, and by Deserters and others, that they lost 700 Killed and Wounded; and some Accounts mentioned 1000, amongst which are 63 Officers.— D'Estaing wounded in the Thigh and Arm, Polaski on the Hip with a Grape Shot and since dead; and the Rebels it is said had killed and wounded 500: Astonishing to think—we had only 7 killed and 14 wounded. And I have it, my Lord, from several Persons, who saw the Condition of the French Fleet when they were ready to depart from our Coast, that the Ships were much out of Repair, and the Men exceedingly sickly.

War-Office, December 25, 1779.

Captain William Dalrymple, lately appointed to the Local Rank of Major, to be Major in the Army.

Officers of Ten Companies of Invalids, formed from the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

To be Captains,

Captain Thomas Dunbar, of late 75th Foot.
 Captain William Bulkeley, from Half-pay, 42d Foot.
 Captain Thomas Adams, from Half pay, 4th Dragoons.
 Captain William M'Gillivray, of late 89th Foot.
 Captain William Hurst, from Half pay, 69th Foot.
 Captain Thomas Elrington, of late 95th Foot.
 Captain John Crofton, of late 108th Foot.
 Captain James Nisbet, of late 97th Foot.
 Captain Anthony Isaacson, of late 72d Foot.
 Captain Peter Aylward, of late 109th Foot.

To be Lieutenants,

Lieutenant Thomas Maule, of late 106th Foot.
 Lieutenant Arthur Beard, of late 122d Foot.
 Lieutenant Scipio Carnac, of late 99th Foot.
 Lieutenant Mathew Ottley, of late 75th Foot.
 Lieutenant M. Coghill Savage, from Half pay, 32d Foot.
 Lieutenant John Williams, from Half-pay, 64th Foot.
 Lieutenant Lancelot Baugh, of late 71st Foot.
 Lieutenant William Brodie, from Half-pay, 8th Foot.
 Lieutenant William Ferguson, of late 91st Foot.
 Lieutenant George Rigge, from Half-pay, 42d Foot.

To be Ensigns,

Ensign Charles Sinclair, of late 78th Foot.
 Ensign John Mitchelson, of late 103d Foot.
 William Jackson, Provost Marshal to the Savoy.
 Ensign Simon Fraiser, of the 2d Battalion of 73d Foot.
 Ensign Archibald Campbell, of late 101st Foot.
 Ensign Joseph Hodgkinson, of late 76th Foot.
 Quarter-Master ——— Willock, of 10th Dragoons
 John Higgins, late a Lieutenant in 38th Foot.
 Serjeant ——— Inston, of 1st Foot Guards.
 Serjeant ——— Dawson, of 1st Foot Guards.

Victualling-Office, December 22, 1779.

THE Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Wednesday the 10th of January next they will be ready to receive Tenders in Writing, (sealed up) and treat with such Persons as may be inclinable to undertake to deliver Six Thousand

Thousand Five Hundred Tierces of Irish Beef, and Six Thousand Five Hundred Tierces of Irish Pork, into His Majesty's Stores at this Port.

The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the Secretary's Office at this Office; or by applying to the Post Master-General at Dublin, or the Collector of the Customs at Corke.

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, which shall not be delivered to the Board before One o'Clock on the said 19th Day of January next; nor unless the Person who makes the Tender, or some Person on his Behalf, attends, to answer for him when called for.

London, December 25, 1779.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and others, who were actually on Board His Majesty's Ship the Prince of Wales, at the taking of the Duc de Choiseul and the Gardigue (Two American Prizes) in May 1778, that they will be paid their respective Shares of the Proceeds of the said Captures on Board the said Ship at Portsmouth Harbour, on Wednesday next the 29th Instant; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled by John Lloyd, Esq; at Plymouth Dock, on the first Tuesday in every Month, for Three Years to come.

John Lloyd, of Plymouth Dock, } Agents
Francis Stephens, of Gosport, }

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

From December 13, to December 18, 1779.

By the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel of Eight Gallons.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London,	3	7	2	2	2	1	1	9	2	2

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex,	3	11	2	2	2	2	1	9	2	4
Suffry,	5	10	2	5	2	3	1	10	3	1
Hertford,	3	8	2	1	1	10	3	1	1	1
Bedford,	3	5	2	3	1	11	1	8	2	8
Cambridg,	3	5	2	0	2	0	1	7	2	7
Huntingdon,	3	0	1	11	1	6	2	10	2	8
Northampton,	3	4	2	0	1	11	1	6	2	9
Rutland,	3	8	2	2	1	7	3	3	3	3
Leicester,	3	9	2	4	2	2	1	6	2	9
Nottingham,	3	5	2	3	2	2	1	9	2	5
Derby,	4	3	2	4	2	4	1	5	2	8
Stafford,	4	0	2	3	1	6	3	1	1	1
Hereford,	3	8	2	7	2	1	1	5	2	9
Worcester,	3	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2
Warwick,	3	5	2	2	2	1	6	2	3	1
Gloucester,	3	3	2	0	1	9	2	10	2	10
Wilt,	3	10	2	0	1	10	3	1	3	1
Wilts,	3	8	2	2	1	9	3	6	3	6
Berks,	3	9	2	0	1	9	2	7	2	7
Oxford,	3	11	1	11	1	8	2	9	2	9
Bucks,	3	6	1	11	1	8	2	7	2	7

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex,	3	3	2	0	1	6	2	4	2	4
Suffolk,	3	3	2	1	2	0	1	8	2	3
Norfolk,	3	3	2	0	1	10	1	8	2	3
Lincoln,	3	1	2	5	1	11	1	5	2	8
York,	3	6	2	5	2	2	1	5	2	7
Durham,	3	11	1	10	1	5	3	0	3	0
Northumberland,	3	7	2	6	1	9	1	5	2	3
Cumberland,	3	8	2	8	2	1	4	3	0	0
Westmorland,	4	3	2	7	1	4	2	5	0	0
Lancashire,	4	5	2	5	2	5	1	6	3	0
Cheshire,	4	2	2	11	2	6	1	4	2	0
Monmouth,	3	11	2	1	1	5	1	5	2	0
Somerset,	3	10	2	8	2	0	1	7	2	5
Devon,	3	11	1	11	1	4	1	4	2	0
Cornwall,	3	8	1	11	1	4	1	4	2	0
Dorset,	4	1	2	3	1	11	3	4	2	1
Hampshire,	3	9	2	3	1	11	2	1	2	1
Suffex,	3	4	2	3	1	9	2	0	2	8
Kent,	3	6	2	4	1	10	2	4	2	4

From December 6, to December 21, 1779.

W A L E S.

North Wales,	4	3	3	6	2	3	1	4	2	11
South Wales,	3	7	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	4

Part of SCOTLAND.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Bg.
1	2	2	2	2	2

Published by Authority of Parliament,

John James Catherwood.

York Buildings Company, December 24, 1779.

IN Pursuance of an Act made and passed in the 17th Year of His present Majesty, "for expediting the Sale of the Estates in Scotland belonging to the York Buildings Company, for Relief of their Creditors," We, John Walsh, Francis Barlow, and Alexander Gerrard, Esqrs. the Trustees named in the said Act, do hereby give Notice, that we have received, in Cash, and in Bills payable this Week, 73,573l. 2s. 11d. in Part of the several Sums of Money mentioned in the Warrant of the Lords of Council and Session in Scotland, granted in the Month of August last, amounting in the Whole to the Sum of 73,780l. 10s. 10d. together with Interest on the said Sum from the 11th of August last to the 11th of November last, as directed by the said Warrant; and that the Remainder of the Money is promised to be speedily remitted from Scotland. All Persons, therefore, who are Bond Creditors of the said Company, under the Deed of Trust of the 18th of January, 1731, will produce and exhibit their respective Titles to their Bonds, before Thomas Lloyd, Esq; No. 8, Holborn-cour, Gray's-inn, the Agent for the said Trustees, in order to their receiving the Principal Money and Interest remaining due thereon.

Reading, December 10, 1779.

THE Copartnership between Mess. Hawkes and Mace, Ironmongers and Braziers, in the Market-place, being by mutual Consent this Day dissolved; all Persons indebted to the said Hawkes and Mace, on their late Copartnership Account, are humbly intreated by them to discharge their respective Debts with Mr. Hawkes, of the Market-place, or Mr. Mace, who is removed to the opposite Shop in the Butter-market.

James Mace.
James Hawkes.

Leeds, November 29, 1779.

THE Partnership between Mess. Halstead, Coupland, and Wilkinson, Distillers, in Leeds in the County of York, being now, by the Death of Mr. Halstead, dissolved; Notice is hereby given, that the Business will in future be carried on only by the Two surviving Partners, Mess. Coupland and Wilkinson, who return their Thanks to the Customers of the late Copartnership, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Thomas Coupland.
Thomas Wilkinson.

WHOEVER has any Claim on the Estate of Mr. Vajentine Hall, late of St. Thomas's Square, Hackney, deceased, are desired to bring their Demands to Mr. Hall, No. 7, Fenchurch Street, in order to their being discharged; and whoever is indebted to the above Estate, are desired to pay the same to Mr. Hall, as above-mentioned.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against John Christie, of Burr-street in the County of Middlesex, Mariner, are desired to meet the Assignees, on Wednesday the 29th Instant, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Jamaica Coffee-house, St. Michael's-alley, C. rehill, to consent or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; or to their compounding, submitting to Arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any Matter or Thing relating to the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; and on other special Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against John Fowler, of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, Merchant, are desired to meet the Assignees, on Friday the 14th Day of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Golden Lion, in Ipswich aforesaid, to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending, any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity, concerning the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; or to their compounding, submitting to Arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other special Affairs.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Rt. Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for Enlarging the Time for William Hunter, of Hexham in the County of Northumberland, Money-scrivener, (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 21st Day of December 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 8th Day of February next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of William Loftus, the White Hart, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; where the said Bankrupt is required to surrender himself, between the Hours of Eleven and Ould, 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, 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 Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for enlarging the Time for Samuel Harris, late of the Parish of St. George, the Martyr, Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Coach-maker, Dealer and Chapman, (a Bankrupt) to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, for Thirty-four Days, to be computed from the 21st Instant; This is to give Notice, that the Com-

Commissioners in the said Commission named and authorized, or the major Part of them, intend to meet on the 24th of January next, at Ten 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 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 or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

Pursuant to an Order made by the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for Enlarging the Time for John Bayly, of Maidstone-buildings in the Parish of St. Saviour Southwark in the County of Surry, Hop-factor, Dealer and Chapman, (a Bankrupt) to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, for Four Days, to be computed from the 4th Day of January next; This is to give Notice, that the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, intend to meet on the 8th Day of the said January, 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 Thomas Hills, of Hartfield in the County of Suffex, Hop-merchant, 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 8th and 18th Days of January next, and on the 5th Day of February following, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon 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 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. Crofs, Snows-fields, Southwark.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Anthony Wild the Younger and Mury Wild, Widow, both of Derby in the County of Derby, Silk-throwsters, Dealers, and Copartners, and they being declared Bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 12th and 13th Days of January next, and on the 5th Day of February following, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon on each Day, at the House of Samuel Simpson, the Ship, in Derby aforesaid, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of their 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 Bankrupts are required to finish their Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of their Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or that have any of their Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Thomas Dolphin Whitby, Attorney, in Derby.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against James Cookson, now or late of the Minorities, London, Linen-draper, 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 4th and 8th Days of January next, and on the 5th Day of February following, at Eleven in the Forenoon 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 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. Crofsley, Attorney, Adelphi-buildings, Strand.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Joseph Bates, of Trentham in the County of Stafford, Innholder, 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 14th and 15th Days of January next, and on the 5th Day of February following, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon on each Day, at Mrs. Waiwyn's, known by the Sign of the New Roebuck, in Newcastle under Lyme, Staffordshire, 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 Sparrow, Attorney, at Newcastle under Lyme afor. said.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Joel Rowden, of Devises in the County of Wilts, Draper, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 15th Day of January next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the Black Bear Inn, situate in Deveses aforesaid, 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 Rowland Hunter, of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Timber-Merchant, intend to meet on the 17th Day of January next, at Ten in the Forenoon at the House of Hannah Moncas, called Pontack's Coffee-House, in Liverpool, 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 Thomas Brentnall, of Derby in the County of Derby, Wine-Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 18th Day of January next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the House of John Campion, the Bell, in Derby, 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 desired to come and 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 against Joseph Wakefield, Edward Wakefield, Thomas Pratt, and John Miers, late of Lad-lane, London, Merchants, Warehousemen and Copartners, intend to meet on the 2d Day of February next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the separate Estate and Effects of the said Joseph Wakefield, Edward Wakefield, and John Miers; when and where the respective 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 against Joseph Wakefield, Edward Wakefield, Thomas Pratt, and John Miers, late of Lad-lane, London, Merchants, Warehousemen and Copartners, intend to meet on the 2d Day of February next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, to make a Further Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are desired to come and prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividends. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Mary Sibley, of Harow in the County of Essex, Linen-draper, Dealer and Chapwoman, intend to meet on the 18th Day of January 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.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Thomas Greenhouse, of Oxford-market near Oxford-street, of the Parish of St. Mary le bone, in the County of Middlesex, Hofer, intend to meet on the 19th Day of January next, at Five in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Final 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.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against John Hill and Henry Atlay, of the Strand in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, Copartners, Linen-drapers, Dealers and Chapmen, intend to meet on the 17th Day of January next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Final Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts; 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 Thomas Rolfe, late of Staines in the County of Middlesex, Coal-merchant, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Thomas Rolfe hath conformed 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 15th Day of January next.